

Association for
Croatian
Studies

The ACS is a professional organization dedicated to the advancement of scholarly studies related to Croatia and the Croatians. The ACS was founded in 1977 and it is affiliated with the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES).

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Presidents' Note

Dear colleagues and friends of Croatia,

The Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies is hosting its annual Conference in Washington, D.C. at the Washington Marriott Wardman Park from November 17-20, 2016.

The program includes many panels and presentations focusing on Croatia and we cordially invite you to attend them. More details are found here: <http://www.aseees.org/convention/program>

The ACS sponsors a number of the panels at the Conference and is pleased to note that ten scholars from Croatia will be coming to Washington, D.C. to participate as will many Croatian-American academics and others who study Croatian themes.

The ACS, together with the Croatian Academy of America, Association of Croatian American Professionals and the National Federation of Croatian Americans Cultural Foundation, is co-sponsoring a reception hosted by the Croatian Embassy (2343 Massachusetts Ave.,

NW Washington DC 20008-2803) on Saturday, November 19 from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00

p.m., which will provide an opportunity to meet some of the Conference participants.

The evening will kick off with a short presentation by Dr. Tvrtko Jakovina, professor at the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, who will speak on the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Croatia and its recognition by the United States.

Additionally, ACS' business meeting will take place during Session 7, on Friday November 18 from 4:30 -5:30 p.m. in Park Tower Room 8205 in Washington Marriott Wardman Park. Please note a later start than the one listed in the ASEEEES program.

We hope these events will provide an occasion for networking, meeting, and forging new plans for future cooperation.

Cordially,

Aida Vidan and John Kraljic

Member News

Ludwig Steindorff (Kiel U / Germany) was awarded the “Jaroslav Šidak award for his important contributions to research and lectures on Croatian history abroad” by the Croatian National Committee for Historical Research and the Society for Croatian History. The award was presented to him in Zadar on October 5, 2016, within the opening ceremony of the Convention of Croatian historians. At the Convention’s plenary session he gave a lecture entitled “Croatian history, seen from abroad,” and also presented the paper “The city as a solidar-ian community. Dubrovnik and Lübeck in comparison” at a panel focusing on history of Dubrovnik. His publication pertaining to Cro-atian history list includes:

„Slawonien und Syrmien“, *Das Südosteuropa der Regionen*, ed.



Oliver Jens Schmitt, Michael Metzeltin, Wien: Akademie der Wissenschaften 2015 (=Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse. Sitzungsberichte, 858), pp. 39-89.
 „Pravo kao sredstvo stvaranja gradskog identiteta. Slučaj dalmatinskih gradova,“ *Splitski statut iz 1312. godine. Povijest i pravo. Zbornik radova sa međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa održanog od 24. do 25. rujna 2012. godine u*

Splitu, ed Željko Radić, Marko Trogrlić, Massimo Meccarelli, Ludwig Steindorff, Split: Književni krug Split 2015 (Biblioteka Knjiga Mediterana 84), pp. 53-67.

Ellen Elias Bursać has been elected vice-president of the American Literary Translators Association.

Ivo and Vinka Šoljan, authors of the new, bilingual, Croatian-English anthology, *THE CANON OF THE CROATIAN POETRY: 1450-2000*, published by The Edwin Mellen Press (New York and Wales), in October 2015, have presented and promoted this publication at several different venues:

- The Consulate of the Republic of Croatia, Chicago, Christmas/Holiday reception, December 2015,
- The Embassy of the Republic of Croatia, Washington, D. C., March 2016, together with Vinko Grubišić and Vladimir Bubrin, who presented their new anthology of Croatian Renaissance texts,
- The Library of the Grand Valley State University (GVSU), Allendale, Michigan, April 2016,
- At the GVSU Arts and Sciences monthly colloquium. More presentations are planned for the spring and summer of 2017:
- The University of Amsterdam,
- The Embassy of the Republic of Croatia, The Hague, The Netherlands,
- The Toronto Croatian Commu-

- nity and the friends of Croatia,
- The New York Croatian Community
- The St. Louis Croatian Community.

So far, three major critical reviews have been published:

Vijenac 590 by Mr. Mate Maras (Zagreb: Matica hrvatska, 2016), *Bosna Franciscana* (Sarajevo, 2016)

Hrvatska revija 3 by Kristina Grgić (Zagreb, 2016)

Two or three more reviews are expected

to appear in Croatia and Bosnia and Herze-

govina.

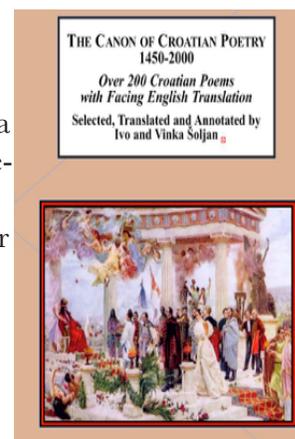
One major review is expected to appear in the renowned

literary

magazine *The Hudson Review*, New York.

These promotions are very time-consuming and tiresome, not to mention financially demanding, but the authors have been doing them, with pleasure and patience, knowing that it is important for the Croatian literary culture to be presented in many parts of the world.

ary culture to be presented in many parts of the world. This is particularly relevant now since for the first time the pearls of Croatian poetry are available in English translation and thus visible more than ever before.



Stan Granic recently contributed a piece in vol. 77 (Spring 2016) of *Labour/Le Travail*, a journal dedicated to Canadian labor history. Entitled “Establishing the South Slavic Radical Labour Press in Canada: The 1931 Reminiscences of Anyox Miner Marko P. Hećimović,” the contribution is a translation of the reminiscences of a Croatian immigrant grassroots labor organizer who worked as a miner north of the British Columbia coastal town of Prince Rupert. Hećimović immigrated to Canada in 1925 and supported various labor causes, subscribed to Chicago’s *Radnik* and organized at the grassroots level to assist in the launch of Toronto’s *Borba* in 1931.

During his time as a miner, Hećimović maintained contacts with leading radical left activists like Tomo Čačić and Edo Jardas. Some of these activists went on to fight on the republican side during the Spanish Civil War and for the British Special Operations Executive during the Second World War.

Vjeran Pavlaković reports on FRAMNAT:

“Framing the Nation and Collective Identity in Croatia: Political Rituals and the Cultural Memory of 20th Century Traumas” (FRAMNAT) is a four-year project financed by the Croatian Science Foundation. The project involves a dynamic team of young scholars with the common goal to develop innovative methodologies for cultural memory research and

cognitive linguistics analysis. Top-down and bottom-up strategies of framing nations and collective identities will be analyzed through research of practices commemorating wars of 20th century in Croatia. The project will be carried out from July 2014 to July 2018 and focuses on five commemorations of the Second World War (Bleiburg, Brezovica, Jasenovac, Jazovka, and Srb) and two from the Homeland War (Knin and Vukovar).

Other local and regional commemorative events - such as Lipa, Tuhobić, Huda Jama, Donja Gradina, etc. - are also included in the project but are not systematically analyzed as the core sites of memory.

The research team is based at the University of Rijeka (Vjeran Pavlaković, Benedikt Perak, Tamara Banjeglav, Renato Stanković) and the University of Dubrovnik (Davor Pauković), but includes a broader community of scholars from other Croatian and international universities in developing interdisciplinary and diverse methodological approaches in memory studies. FRAMNAT’s digital archive of commemorative events and the accompanying media coverage is accessible at www.framnat.eu

Aida Vidan has been awarded the title of an honorary Cross-Cultural Ambassador by the Sorbonne UNESCO club. Her article “Irresistible Irreverence: Dušan Makavejev’s Am-

ateur Films and the Yugoslav Cine-Club Scene” was published in *Experimental Cinema in State Socialist Eastern Europe*; special issue *Studies in East European Cinema* 7: 1, 2016; and her contribution “Kulturološko-iskustveni pristup poučavanju hrvatskoga kao inoga jezika / Cultural-experiential approach to teaching Croatian as a second language” is in press and will appear in *Croaticum: Savjetovanje za lektore hrvatskoga kao inoga jezika*. Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet.

Her short film entitled *Tereza’s House* has been included in Boston International Film Festival, Motovun Film Festival (Croatia) and Ethnografilm Festival, Paris. This poetic-docu-



mentary tells the story about the life of a female family member from the Croatian island of Šolta who lived through three wars and whose family migrated to several continents. It is an intersection between personal, historical, and poetic narratives which are meant to subsume layered and complex fates of both the place and the person.

Ivo Goldstein & Slavko Goldstein, Tito, Zagreb: Profil, 2015.

by John P. Kraljic

As this massive tome of over 900 pages shows, it is difficult to compress the life of Josip Broz Tito into a slim work. A poorly educated itinerant metal worker from a peasant family, Tito fought in World War I, was captured on the Russian front, became a convert to Communism and, subsequently a Comintern operative. The leader of the Yugoslav Partisans during World War II, he ruled the country as an autocrat for the next 45 years.

This is a well-written work which is a fascinating read despite the fact that the outlines of Tito's life are generally well known. Indeed, the book relies on few new primary sources (though one should note that a number of French language works, not generally known to the English- or Croatian-language public, are cited by the authors).

But, the job of a historian is not merely to discover new original sources, however they may be welcome, but to provide his or her interpretation of the events of the past, interpretations which are constantly fluctuating as a result of new approaches taken to the material available.

In terms of his earlier life, one particular item caught the attention of this reviewer and that is the importance of Tito's mother and her family. His father seemed not to be a positive role model for him. It certainly raises a question as to why Tito identified himself

as a Croat rather than as a Slovene, the ethnicity of his mother, and perhaps other queries concerning Tito's psychological background (it should be noted that the emphasis of this book is on the political nature of Tito's life, though the authors do not ignore his personal life, especially his often difficult relationships with his consorts, including Jovanka Broz).

With regards to his years as a Communist operative, the authors do not uncover any unknown secrets behind Tito's survival of the Stalinist purges or anything related to his possible complicity in the deaths of scores of Yugoslav Communists in Moscow, as the relevant archives of the NKVD remain unavailable to scholars. They explain his survival during this period due to, among other things, a modicum of sheer luck; being in prison in Yugoslavia during several crucial years, for example, probably shielded him from the eyes of the NKVD.

The authors take the view that World War II played the central role in Tito's life; indeed, close to one-third of the book is devoted to the War years. It was during the War that he built up the structures that ensured his takeover of power and the basis of his charisma. The authors describe the repression which followed the end of the War, including Bleiberg, repeating their previously publicized claims that Tito did not actually order mass executions (though he did nothing to bring to justice those

who engaged in same).

With respect to the post-War years, it becomes evident from the author's description that Tito essentially fought a losing battle in ensuring the continued survivability of Communism in Yugoslavia and of the Yugoslav state.

For instance, they view the Non-Aligned Movement, in which Yugoslav leaders placed great store, as being a waste of resources which brought few benefits to Yugoslavia. Tito simply did not want to build stronger ties with the West, which could have had much greater economic advantages for the state.

As the authors discuss, Tito allowed the development of his own personality cult (albeit not as narcissistic as that in other Communist dictatorships but still omnipresent) and engaged in a regular purge of underlings who could be pose a threat. He became increasingly reliant on the Yugoslav People's Army which became beholden to Tito's wishes and desires.

Such an autocratic style of government ultimately led the state to be unable to implement any reforms or indeed take any major decisions absent Tito's approval. Tito, though, often seemed either unwilling or unable to take any critical decisions on the domestic front, thus permitting a perpetual sense of drift to grip the government.

While the state permitted a modicum of cultural and personal freedom, such freedom always remained a restricted and under threat (indeed, the authors note in their introduction instances where they had been victims of this repression). The full implementation of self-management socialism, which by its very nature should have led to the development of a democratic, strongly decentralized system, was always thwarted by Tito who could not conceive of giving up full control over the levers of power. This state of affairs could not long survive the death of a leader such as Tito in a multinational state such as Yugoslavia.

So where does that leave us in coming to terms with Tito's legacy? One must ask whether his unquestioned success as an anti-Fascist resistance leader can, in the scale of historical judgment, outweigh the ultimate outcome of his rule over Yugoslavia. This book raises the question and explores many possible answers which will remain the subject of discussions for a long period to come.



DRAGO GERVAIS – A CHAKAVIAN BARD

by John P. Kraljic

Vjekoslava Jurdana, *Povijest kao sudbina – Život i stvaralaštvo Drage Gervaisa*, Rijeka: Izdavački centar Rijeke, 2009.

Drago Gervais (1904-1957) had been one of many Croats who was forced to flee Istria following its occupation and later annexation by Italy. Born in Opatija, Gervais attended the local Croatian elementary school and gymnasium before being uprooted as result of the anti-Croat and Slovene policies adopted by Italian authorities.

While he professionally became an attorney, Gervais in his spare time associated with Vladimir Nazor and befriended him and other exiles from Istria (such as Rikard Katalinić Jeretov and Viktor Car Emin). He was a noted writer in the Croatian Čakavian dialect, a dialect very much under threat at the time given the culturally centralizing tendencies in Croatian culture following the Illyrian movement.

Gervais moved to Belgrade following World War II, after which he returned to his native region, ultimately becoming the Director of the Croatian National Theatre in Rijeka. He died following a fall from a balcony, though questions remain whether his fall had been intentional rather than an accident.

In this work, Vjekoslava Jurdana, who teaches at Juraj Dobrila University in Pula, provides a detailed examination of Gervais' life and

his literary works. Central place of course belongs to his Čakavian poetry which he first published in inter-War Yugoslavia.

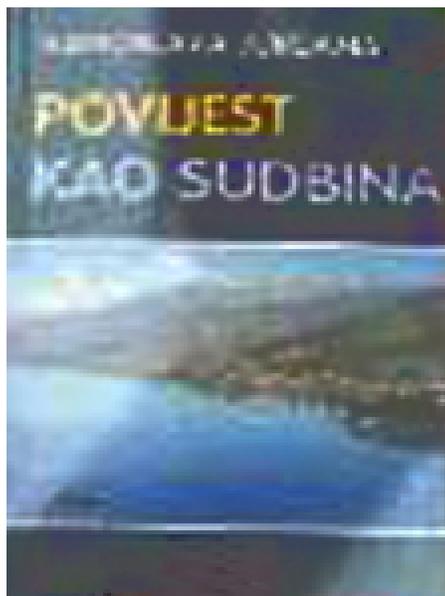
Jurdana examines his poetry from a number of angles, primarily noting Gervais' place as a writer in exile and discussing the similarities between his work and other Central European authors such as Czesław Miłosz, himself a later exile from Communist Poland. Gervais' poetry focused on his remembrances of his childhood Istrian home and region, which Jurdana argues led his lyrical work to be infused with a sense of melancholy and nostalgia (traits which may have been the cause of or exacerbated his own apparent depression and alcoholism).

In addition to poetry, Gervais put his literary and artistic talents to work in a number of novellas as well as, after he moved to Rijeka, theatrical productions. Among the latter, probably the most significant is his work *Karolina Riječka*. The play is based on the historical/mythical story of Karolina Belinić, wife of a local merchant, who allegedly undertook a perilous task to save Rijeka from bombardment by an English naval squadron in 1813. Gervais' work, which was written and produced in Marxist Yugoslavia, portrayed Belinić as having perhaps used her sexual favors to save the city, which was subsequently used in hypocritical manner against her by members of her class. (*cont.*)

DRAGO GERVAIS – A CHAKAVIAN BARD (cont.)

As Jurdana describes in her book, Gervais' placement of a woman as a key figure in this historical drama was certainly groundbreaking. While she notes that the play had been received with acclaim in places such as Belgrade, in Rijeka itself it came under scathing criticism from local critics, primarily Vatroslav Slavko Cihlar (who had been Gervais' predecessor), his spleen focused on Gervais' portrayal of Belinić. The production was subsequently pulled from the stage as a result.

This short review cannot do justice to Jurdana's thorough analysis of Gervais' works, where she relies on various psychological and sociological theories in analyzing his opus. One can certainly say, however, that her work has done much to assure that Gervais' writings retain their importance among the other masters of literary production from the Liburnian Coast which spreads below Učka.



A VIEW OF ISTRIA AT THE DAWN OF THE MODERN AGE by John P. Kraljic

Elvis Orbanić, ed., Iganzio Gaetano de Buset – Visita Spirituale del 1788 in Istria – Ignazije Kajetan Buzetski – Duhovna vizitacija iz 1788. godine u Istri, Vatican City: Associazione Arhivistica Ecclesiastica, 2016 [vol. 13 of Quaderni di "Arhiva Ecclesiae"].

Elvis Orbanić, the Director of the State Archives in Pazin, the editor of this work, has the distinction of being the first non-Italian to have this volume included in the above-referenced Quaderni series. The book presents in its original Italian, and translated Croatian, the 1788 report of a visitation of Ignazije Kajetan Buzetski, the then provost (prepositus) of Pazin and the spiritual vicar of the Diocese of Pićan "and of the Austrian portion of the former Diocese of Poreč."

The rather confusing array of titles held by Buzetski reflects the political and social complexity of Istria in the late 18th century. In his extensive introduction, Orbanić points out that ecclesiastical divisions in Istria did not follow those of the political borders between Habsburg and Venetian territories. This led to some rather odd incongruities, with the Diocese of Pula, headquartered in the lands of St. Mark, extending along the whole eastern Istrian coast to include historically Habsburg lands stretching from Brseč near Plomin to Rijeka, while the mostly Venetian Diocese of Poreč encompassed the town of Pazin, which had been held by the Habsburgs since 1374. In the center of the

Peninsula stood the ancient Bishopric of Pićan, a Diocese whose unique characteristics among those in Croatia include that it was not based in a city but in a predominately rural area.

Orbanić's discussion notes that Buzetski's visitation to the parishes of the Pićan Bishopric took place within the context of Church and other reforms promulgated by Joseph II. Among other things, Joseph passed edicts which prohibited the promulgation of decrees from Bishops seated outside of Austrian lands (such as Poreč and Pula) and, shortly after the completion of Buzetski's visitation, forced the Papacy to dissolve the Diocese of Pićan as Joseph sought to consolidate ecclesiastical jurisdiction along more "enlightened" lines.

Orbanić points out that the text of the visitation points to the numerous effects of Joseph's other decrees on the daily lives of parishioners and the clergy. Among other things which Buzetski examined was whether the parish priests followed a decree from 1774 which required them to paste over a portion of their breviaries which quoted Pope Gregory VII's dictum that the Papacy had right to remove monarchs; Buzetski report shows that this decree was scrupulously observed in the breviaries he examined. Other items of interest include confirmation that local parishes followed other decrees of the Emperor. One whose effects can still be seen in visits to Croatian towns and villages today was

the banning of further burials in parish church yards, forcing local communities to build new cemeteries outside of populated areas. Parishes were also required to commence keeping records of baptisms, confirmations, marriages and deaths and to keep books of account.

The report further reflects the Emperor's efforts to abolish superstitions, such as forbidding the ringing of church bells to ward off lightning strikes (this was the age shortly after the invention of lightning rods) and the banning of the observance of local fast and days of rest which had not been recognized by the Church (apparently these had initially been undertaken as a communal pledge during times of crises, such as a plague).

Buzetski's report also notes some other quirks of the Church in Istria, noting in certain parishes the existence of books in *šćaveta* (old Church Slavonic). The report shows that other than the local priest, few of the leading parishioners were literate (indicated in the report by crosses in place of signatures) – which leads one to ask whether another of the rules proclaimed by the authorities, requiring the posting of church fees in the sacristy, had any practical effect.

As can be seen from the above, Orbanic's publication of this report provides the modern reader with valuable insights into a rural area which, despite not being located on any obvious transportation routes of note, could not hold back the sea changes unfolding in Europe on the eve of the French Revolution.

ST. PAUL - SHIPWRECKED ON MLJET?

by John P. Kraljic

Zlatko Pavetić, ed., *The Journey of Paul the Apostle to Rome Led Over the Croatian Island of Mljet – Melita – Proceedings of the Academic Conference Held on the Island Mljet (Melita) 15 October 2011*, Zagreb: Udruga apostola Pavla – mljetskog brodomca, 2015.

The Acts of the Apostles in the New Testament contains a dramatic description of St. Paul's journey to Rome. Of interest to those who seek an apostolic connection with the territory of present day Croatia are two intriguing verses in the Acts, the first describing how the ship on which St. Paul had been sailing had been swept away in a storm which, "[o]n the fourteenth night" was "still being driven across the Adriatic Sea, when about midnight the sailors sensed they were approaching land." Acts, 27:27. The ship subsequently broke up as it attempted to beach itself on the shore, but the passengers and crew successfully reached an island which "we found out . . . was called Malta." Acts, 28:1. The placing of Malta anywhere near the Adriatic must cause confusion to all but the geographically ignorant. A look at the Latin Vulgate, however, refers to the island as Melita (*Melita insula vocatur*). Melita had been the Latin name not only for Malta, but also for the Croatian island of Mljet. The Catholic Church and many scholars have long assumed that the Melita referred to in the Acts is Malta. But could they be in error?

There is indeed a tradition dating back at least 1,100 years that Mljet had been the true site of the shipwreck of St. Paul. In his *De Administrando Imperio*, Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus (905 – 959) mentions that the island of Mljet is the same as that referred to in the Acts. Centuries later, the Abbot of the then Benedictine Monastery of St. Mary's on Mljet, Dubrovnik native Ignjat Đurđević, published in 1730 in Venice a defense of Mljet's claim to be the site of St. Paul's landfall, arguing, among other things, that the Knights of St. John engaged in a systematic campaign to "abscond" the rights to be the site of St. Paul's shipwreck only after they had been given control of Malta in 1530 after having lost their stronghold on Rhodes.

This work contains twelve papers which seek to shed further light on the claims of Mljet (it should be noted that a prior collection of articles on the topic appeared in 2009, to which this reviewer unfortunately did not have access). The works are presented in their Croatian originals and English translations (though unfortunately the latter are choppy and require editing).

A number of the papers discuss the meteorological and hydrological evidence whose authors argue show clear proof that the ship carrying St. Paul could only have been blown by a storm into the Adriatic rather than west toward Malta at the time of year that the voyage took place (*cont.*)

ST. PAUL - SHIPWRECKED ON MLJET? (continued)

Other papers review some archeological finds in the area, including the monumental Roman remains at the village of Polača (the name derives from the word for palace) as well as two early Christian basilicas and various Roman shipwrecks found off the island.

Without question, the arguments raised in these contributions deserve further study (though certain of the papers sometimes verge into hyperbole such as one claiming that the extensive use of the name Paul and its derivatives in Croatia has some connection with the topic). But this work openly recognizes the uphill struggle faced by those favoring a Mljet landing for St. Paul, given that Mljet's claim had been discounted over a century ago by the father of Croatian archeology, Don Frane Bulić, and that modern Croatian Bible translations accept Malta as being the island referred to in the Acts. Unfortunately, it is likely that our only source on this issue will remain the text of the Acts. Modern Biblical scholars know that the various texts of the Bible went through many permutations before a final version became accepted into the canon of the Church. Moreover, studies have shown that the manual transcription of the books of the Bible over the centuries led to numerous errors being made in scrolls and parchments throughout Europe. It seems that a thorough study of medieval manuscripts on the relevant verses in the Acts is required to provide further elucidation on this issue.

The Pope, the King, the Enemies: Memoirs of Nikola Moscatello by John P. Kraljic

Fabijan Veraja, ed., *Nikola Moscatello, savjetnik Jugoslavenskog poslanstva pri Svetoj Stolici, "Uspomene" u svjetlu dokumenata: Doprinos povijest katolicizma u Jugoslaviji (1922-1946)* (with notes added to the *Uspomena* by Stipe Kljaić), Rome: Papinski Hrvatski zavod Svetog Jeronima, 2014.

Nikola Moscatello (1885–1961) had been born at Dol on Hvar Island and completed his theological studies in Zadar before being ordained a priest in 1907. After having taught at the seminary in Zadar, he became the Church Advisor to the Legation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on the last day of 1921, holding the position into 1946 when the new Communist authorities of Yugoslavia dismissed him.

Moscatello determined to remain in Rome where he ultimately died. Prior to his death, he put his memoirs and papers into the custody of Fabijan Veraja (1923-2014). Moscatello had completed his memoirs in 1959, entitling them, "An Enemy of the Pope for the King, an Enemy of the King for the Pope: A Contribution to the History of Catholicism in Yugoslavia (1921-1946)."

This book contains the text of Moscatello's memoirs along with over 180 pages of documents. Both the memoirs and the documents are complemented by the overviews of Veranja (whose last official position with the Vatican has been as the Subsecretary of

the Congregation of the Causes of Saints) and the extensive footnotes provided by Stipe Kljaić.

As Moscatello implies in the title of his memoirs, he had a difficult position being a priest-diplomat. On the one hand, he represented a state dominated by a Serbian Orthodox elite (only Josip Smodlaka, a Dalmatian not friendly to the Catholic Church, had been the only non-Orthodox to hold the position of Minister during Moscatello's tenure) while dealing with the Holy See to which his spiritual interests were subordinated.

The memoirs are divided into four subparts which deal with what he saw as the major issues which arose during his time at the Legation: the disposition of the Institute of St. Jerome, the question of the Concordat with the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the World War II years and his short post-War tenure in the Legation.

The Institute, or College, traced its origins to the 15th century. By the early 20th century, it had become a place for study for Catholic priests from "Illyrian" lands. The fall of Austria-Hungary and Italy's occupation and annexation of Istria and other Slovene and Croat territories led to a dispute over the Institute's fate. Moscatello discusses how Italy initially took over the Institute claiming that its own nationals (from Istria, among other places) had a right to use its facilities.

The dispute had been made more difficult given that the Lateran Treaty had yet to be signed. He goes into much detail about the matter, among other things criticizing a number of Croatian bishops (as well as the Seniorat, the name given to the leadership of the Croatian Catholic Movement and later of the Croatian Populist Party) in connection with the matter.

With respect to the Concordat, he notes the difficulties which the negotiation of the document entailed. While Serbia and Montenegro had had their own Concordats with the Holy See, inter-War Yugoslavia represented a completely different situation as the Yugoslav state contained a large Catholic population in contrast with the two prior Balkan states.

The Concordat ultimately failed to be ratified by Yugoslavia primarily as a result of opposition from the leadership of the Serbian Orthodox Church but also, as Moscatello notes, as a result of tepid support from the Croatian Peasant Party (this book does not contain any documents related to the Concordat, as Veranja notes that same was in the process of being used for another scholarly work in the midst of preparation).

During World War II, Moscatello ran the affairs of the Legation. He remained scrupulous in his duties, refusing to meet with emissaries of the Pavelić government (Moscatello broadly criticizes the Croatian Catholic clergy for its support of the Independent

State of Croatia). Moscatello used funds he obtained from the government-in-exile to provide financial support to refugees, escapees from Italian camps and Yugoslav Jews, as he discusses and as is set forth in the accompanying documentation.

The highlight of his short tenure in the Legation following the War was his meeting with Tito in Belgrade, a meeting he undertook with much trepidation, fearing that he had been called to the capital as a ruse to have him imprisoned. Moscatello could clearly see that his nominal superior, Foreign Minister Ivan Šubašić, had little influence to speak of.

Those looking to this work to find information about the controversies surrounding the Institute during the immediate post-War years (then headed by Juraj Magjerec, with whom Moscatello had poor relations), Krunoslav Draganović or the trial of Cardinal Stepinac will be disappointed as Moscatello does not discuss these items. However, the work does enlighten the reader about the tensions within the Croatian Catholic Church during the inter-War years as well of the topics discussed above.

Nada Klaić and hard historical questions by John P. Kraljic

Tomislav Galović and Damir Agičić, *Nada Klaić i njezin znanstveni i nastavni doprinos razvoju historiografije: Zbornik radova sa znanstvenog skupa s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem održanog u Zagrebu 29-30 studenog 2013 godine*, Zagreb: Hrvatski nacionalni odbor za povijesne znanosti, Društvo za hrvatsku povijesnicu & Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, 2014.

Nada Klaić (1920-1988) ranks as one of the most controversial Croatian historians. She had been the granddaughter of a doyen of 19th century Croatian historiography, Vjekoslav Klaić, and had studied at the University of Zagreb under the mentorship of Jaroslav Šidak. This tome of over 600 pages containing over two dozen articles derived from papers presented at a symposium concerning her life and work, attests to the range of her scholarship and her continued influence on Croatian historiography almost thirty years after her death. Among other things, she tackled questions concerning the origin and settlement of Croats in present-day Croatia, the use of Slavonic in the early Croatian Church, the establishment of the Archdiocese of Split as well as issues related to the history of Zagreb, Bosnia and the 1573 Peasant Revolt.

Klaić certainly had qualities which deserve admiration. She competed in what had been a male dominated profession, being a trail blazer for women in Croatian historiography. Further, her critical analyses of original source material from (*cont.*)

Nada Klaić and hard historical questions

by John P. Kraljic (continued)

...medieval Croatian history raised questions concerning the authenticity of numerous documents, opened new avenues of research and forced scholars to undertake fundamental revisions of what had been accepted canons of Croatian history. Perhaps the pinnacle of her work is represented in two volumes where she synthesized many of her conclusions, her *Povijest Hrvata u ranom srednjem vijeku* (1971) and *Povijest Hrvata u razvijenom srednjem vijeku* (1976), which became standard texts and appeared in multiple editions.

However, Klaić was seen as being hypercritical in her examination of source material (this is recognized in one of the few English language works which touches on medieval Croatian history in some detail, John V. A. Fine's *The Early Medieval Balkans*, Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1991, p. 272, where he describes Klaić as "one of the most critical historians of medieval Croatian history" who had "done a marvelous job in showing how weak many of our sources are."). This did not endear her to many non-historians who remained wedded to a romanticized view of the Croatian kingdom (and who perhaps may have exhibited special misogynistic venom toward Klaić).

Her writings went beyond merely agitating members of the general public. Especially in her later years, she seemed to take special delight in questioning the intelligence and integrity of many of her colleagues, taking an adversarial tone which

perhaps would have been expected in a court room but certainly not within the pages of staid academic journals.

Many of the papers in this work go into detail in discussing these polemics, with practically none of them defending the methods she used in constructing her attacks (one of the last polemical exchanges she engaged in is discussed in this reviewer's "The Early History of Vinodol and the Lords of Krk: Recent Works of Nada Klaić and Lujo Margetić," *Journal of Croatian Studies*, vol. 30, 1989, pp. 153-65).

Perhaps what is more important in these papers to those interested in medieval Croatian history is the progress which has been made in its study since the passing of Nada Klaić. A number of the contributors note that one of Klaić's weaknesses had been her surprising parochialism. They argue that she failed to follow on-going trends in European historiography and to keep abreast of new works appearing in other countries. They go on to discuss the revisions which many historians have made over the years to a number of theses which had been sacrosanct to Klaić, proving that no historian, no matter how well regarded, can claim to have the final say on any issue.

The contributions in this work are generally all excellent, bringing the reader up to date on many controversies which have bedeviled Croatian historiography since the



19th century. The book also contains a number of illustrations and a bibliography of over 70 pages listing the works published by Nada Klaić (starting in 1944) as well as works written about her and her publications. The extent, breadth and scope of her writings, as shown by the scholarly contributions in this volume, prove that her works will continue to remain vital to any serious study of Croatian history whatever one may think of her or her theories.

John Felix Clissa (1949–2014) and the Preservation of Molise Croatian by Stan Granic

John Felix Clissa, a tireless researcher, writer and community activist who dedicated the last twenty years of his life to preserving the endangered Molise Croatian language passed away on 5 April 2014. Clissa drew his roots from San Felice del Molise (Filič in the Molise Croatian idiom), Molise region, Italy. This was one of three towns located between the Trigno and Biferno river valleys and approximately 27 miles (45 km) west of the Italian port city of Termoli. It is home to the descendants of refugees who were uprooted from Croatia's coastal region during the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century.

In San Felice del Molise and the two other towns – Acquaviva Collecroce (Kruč-Živa Voda) and Montemitro (Mundimitar) – the descendants of these refugees who fled before the advancing Ottoman Turks were able to preserve their unique idiom up until the present day. The basis of the language of one of Italy's smallest linguistic minorities was a Croatian dialect spoken in the Middle Dalmatian region. However, due to the isolation of the three villages and their



The town of San Felice del Molise (Filič), Molise, Italy

separation from Croatia proper, their idiom evolved significantly through infusions of the regional dialects of Molise and Abruzzo, as well as through influences from standard Italian.

The isolation of the three rural-based villages and the deeply rooted oral traditions of its people helped them to preserve their spoken language for subsequent generations. However, over the last hundred years the Molise region has faced economic challenges that have resulted in an outward migration to other economically more developed regions of Italy, Europe, South and North America, and Australia. This immigration history of Molise is the thread that tied the personal life story of John Felix Clissa and his inspired efforts to preserve the mother tongue and ethnocultural history of his ancestors for future generations.

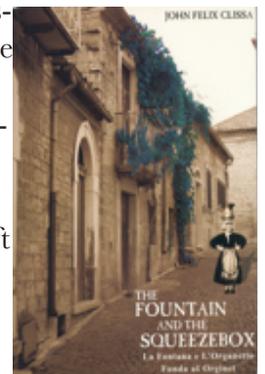
Clissa's family immigrated to Belgium already during his childhood. It was in Belgium that Clissa learned the French language. However, while growing up in Belgium he also spent brief intervals in Molise. He had the opportunity to grow up in a multilingual home that exposed him to and enabled him to naturally acquire the Molise Croatian idiom, as well as the Molisan Italian dialect. These were his two mother tongues before his family immigrated to Western Australia. The Clissa family settled in Australia in 1961 when John was eleven, thereby allowing him to acquire English, his fourth language.

Given his exposure to several languages already at a young age, it is not surprising that Clissa went on to study Italian, French and English Literature and Applied Linguistics at the University of Western Australia where he graduated in 1975. After graduating he taught English and Italian language and literature at high schools and tertiary institutions in Australia.

In Europe, he worked as a freelance interpreter and translator while teaching English as a foreign language in the Italian cities of Ravenna, Forli and Florence, and was a course co-ordinator at a Summer School for Foreigners in Cambridge, England. On his return to Australia, he worked in the field of Adult Literacy and English as a Second Language. He also went on to obtain a Master of Arts at the University of Western Australia, completing the dissertation "Language Shift and Diglossia among the Italo-Croatian Migrants from Molise to Western Australia" in 1996. (*cont.*)



John Felix Clissa (1949–2014)



The cover of Clissa's 2001 book *The Fountain and the Squeezebox* / Funda aš orginet

John Felix Clissa (1949–2014) and the Preservation of Molise Croatian by Stan Granic (continued)

From the mid-1990s to his early death in 2014, Clissa dedicated his time and passion to raising awareness among members of the Croato-Molise immigrant community in Australia about the need to preserve their linguistic and cultural heritage. Part of what motivated Clissa was the fact that UNESCO identified Molise Croatian as one of the world's "severely endangered" languages. He was among those enthusiasts who established *Naše tri grad* – The Molisan Croatian Cultural Association of Western Australia in 1998 and served as its president. This organization was dedicated to encouraging the preservation and further study and research into the cultural and historical heritage of transplanted members of the Croato-Molise community in Australia, as well as the development of ties between the three towns with its immigrant community members in Western Australia. To this end, the organization launched its newsletter *Dove bane svit* the following year in an effort to keep members of its society informed and connected. A total of five issues of *Dove bane svit* appeared from 1999 to 2001.

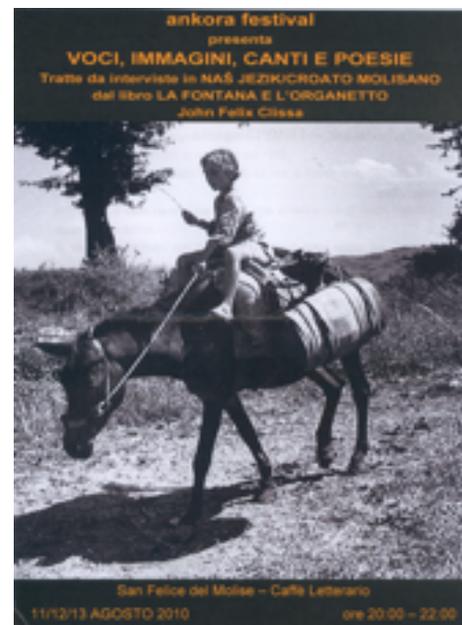
Due to his research into the language and ethnoculture of the community, Clissa was invited to present papers at various conferences. In 1999 he presented a paper entitled "Language, Identity and Culture" at the 1999 *Molisani nel Mondo* conference in Campobasso, Italy. He followed this up with a paper in September 2000 on the cultural and linguistic heritage

of the Croato-Italians of Molise delivered at the annual conference of The Australian Anthropological Society held in Perth, Western Australia.

In 2001 Clissa published his book *The Fountain and the Squeezebox / Funda aš orginet* in West Perth, Australia. This work was written in English and Molise Croatian. The introduction of the book is written in English and provides an overview of the Molise community's immigration to Australia, particularly the push and pull factors of immigration from this region during the 1950s. The second part of the book is dedicated to providing a snap shot or time capsule of the Molise Croatian idiom as it was spoken by twenty-nine women members of this community whom Clissa interviewed in 1998. Of the twenty-nine women interviewed, ten lived in Italy and nineteen lived in Western Australia.

Clissa himself viewed the book as a sociolinguistic journey into the life and times of the old and new world as described in Molise Croatian by women of the community. He presented the language and idiolects (individual speaking styles) of the women through samples of their speech. These were free-flowing narratives of the memories of family and various cultural practices that occurred before the immigrants departed their native region for Australia. Clissa viewed the samples of speech that he chose for the book as providing a collective biographical profile of a broad

cross-section of Molise Croatian women.



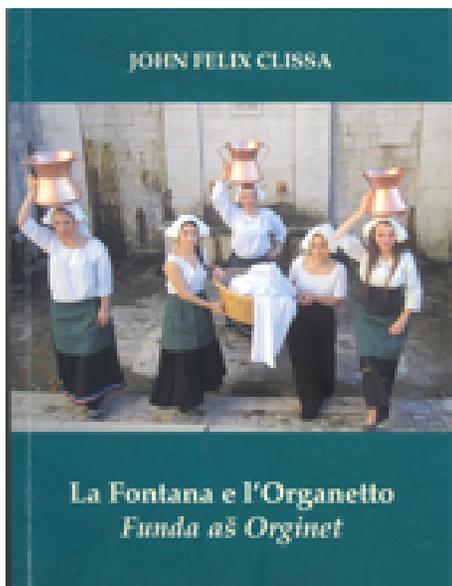
Poster announcing the presentation of the speech of three Molise Croatian women recorded by Clissa and played during the 2013 Ankor Festival in Filič (San Felice del Molise)

As Clissa himself stated, the book represented a "living dictionary" of the language and cultural practices of this linguistic community. The book also included a 30-page Molisan Croatian–English vocabulary compiled from various works and supplemented with a list taken from the interviews Clissa conducted. In 2014 Clissa published the Italian edition of his book under the title *La Fontana e l'Organetto / Funda aš orginet*, thus making it available to Italian speakers as well. As a result, both these books serve as important sources of information for those engaged in studying this speech community and its ethnoculture.

The title that Clissa chose for the book relates to the traditional

courting rituals that are vividly described in chapter six. The town fountain was one of the spots where young men and women would meet. It was also common for the young men to serenade their chosen sweethearts to the accompaniment of the accordion (squeezebob).

However, these young men also risked being drenched with a hand-basin of dirty household water by disapproving fathers. Following the book's publication, Clissa explained in a 2001 interview to Perth's *The Sunday Times* that he



Cover of the 2014 Italian edition of Clissa's book entitled *La Fontana e l'Organetto / Fundă aș Orginet*

wanted 'to pass the language on, at least the memory of it, to successive generations.'

By conducting his interviews of the women from the community in their Molise Croatian idiom, Clissa's informants felt unencumbered and were free to express themselves. This certainly comes out in the narratives and songs of three Molise Croatian women that Clissa

recorded and which were presented during the 2013 Ankor Festival in San Felice del Molise. A CD recording of the speech and songs of the three women represent only a small portion of the recordings that Clissa collected for *The Fountain and the Squeezebob*. The themes covered by the three women included background on their families, hardships caused by war, various cultural practices and events, courtship customs, and love songs.

Clissa also wrote about the history of the community and the immigration experience of its members who settled in Australia in other publications. His essay "Migration History of the Italo-Croatians of Molise to Western Australia" appeared in the 2003 issue of the New York-based *Journal of Croatian Studies*. This piece included an overview of the history of the Molise community and of the early immigration of members of this community to Western Australia.

Through his research and publications, as well as his involvement with The Molisan Croatian Cultural Association of Western Australia, Clissa was able to re-engage and provide helpful information to many descendants of the Molise community who have immigrated abroad.

His research, publications, travel and knowledge of several languages opened many doors leading to friendships and contacts with scholars and researchers, including those from the Molise, Italian and Croatian immigrant communities, as well as within the Molise community in Italy itself.

It seems only fitting that we conclude here by quoting from the closing paragraph that Clissa wrote in his essay on the migration history of the Molise community in the *Journal of Croatian Studies*. These lines reflect the deep pride that Clissa felt about the fact that despite the greatest of odds, descendants of the Croato-Italians of Molise who immigrated to Australia have been able to preserve their spoken language.

"This linguistic minority has been traditionally bilingual for over five hundred years. If one considers their knowledge of the surrounding Italian dialects and the language of their host country as a result of migration, we have a trilingual, cum multilingual, migrant community whose national, social, cultural, ethnic, and linguistic identity is constantly being redefined. What is never in doubt though, is their loyalty and national pride in their native and adopted country. Italy-Australia for the first generation; Australia-Italy for the second generation. As for ethnic identity, of course, the fact that they have maintained the use of a sixteenth century diaspora dialect of Croatian right up to the turn of the twenty-first century and which the UNESCO Red Book on Endangered Languages now classifies as severely endangered, speaks for itself."

Some Publications of Interest

Peter Frankopan, *The Silk Roads: A New History of the World*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2016. Dr. Frankopan teaches history at the University of Oxford. This international bestseller has been widely praised (the review of *The Economist* notes that Dr. Frankopan “writes with clarity and memorable detail”). Dr. Frankopan finds space in this global history to mention in a few places the home of his ancestors, noting that Venice developed links in the 11th century with towns on the Dalmatian coast to trade in slaves and other goods. He goes on to note Dubrovnik’s increase wealth in the 14th and 15th centuries allowed it to abolish slavery (“in times of such plenty, it seemed wrong to hold fellow humans in bondage and not to pay them for their work” (p. 190)).

Ivo Goldstein & Slavko Goldstein, *The Holocaust in Croatia*, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2016 (published in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum). An adaptation and translation of the authors’ original *Holokaust u Zagrebu*, Zagreb: Židovska općina Zagreb & Novi Liber, 2001.

Vjeran Pavlaković, *Yugoslav Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War*, Research Paper Series of Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Southeast Europe No.4, Belgrade: Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, Belgrade, 2016 (available on line at http://www.rosalux.rs/sites/default/files/publications/spain_online.pdf).

Dubravka Ugresić, “Europa in

Sepia,” translated into German by Mirjana and Klaus Wittmann in *Akzente* 3/2016, pp. 102-14.

Mark Whelan, “Pasquale de Sorigo and the Second Battle of Kosovo: A Translation,” in *Slavonic and East European Review*, vol. 94, 1, 2016, pp. 126-45. Contains an English translation of a report of a Pasquale de Sorigo of Dubrovnik who was in service of Serbian Despot Đurađ Branković, “who was an eyewitness to the March of the Christian force into Serbia” led by John Hunyadi.

Rory Yeomans, “Dream Spaces of the Surveillance State: New Europe and Cinematic Autarchy in Fascist Croatia,” in *Slavonic and East European Review*, vol. 94, 2, 2016, pp. 259-94.

James Pettifer and Tom Buchanan, eds. *War In The Balkans. Conflict and Diplomacy before World War I*.

The history of the Balkans incorporates all the major historical themes of the 20th Century – the rise of nationalism, communism and fascism, state-sponsored genocide and urban warfare. Focusing on the centuries opening decades, War in the Balkans seeks to shed new light on the Balkan Wars through approaching each regional and ethnic conflict as a separate actor, before placing them in a wider context. Although top-down ‘Great Powers’ historiography is often used to describe the beginnings of the World War I, not enough attention has been paid to the events in the region in the years preceding the

Archduke Ferdinand’s assassination. The Balkan Wars saw the defeat of the Ottoman Empire, the end of the Bulgarian Kingdom (then one of the most powerful military countries in the region), an unprecedented hardening of Serbian nationalism, the swallowing up of Slovenes, Croats and Slovaks in a larger Balkan entity, and thus set in place the pattern of border realignments which would become familiar for much of the twentieth century. I. B. Tauris; Sew edition, 2015.

Krešimir Bagić. Uvod u suvremenu hrvatsku književnost: 1970-2010. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2016. (241 pp.) In thus



survey of Croatian literature from 1971-2010 Krešimir Bagić, relying on a contextual approach, discusses the principal historical and political events as well as cultural and poetic intersections of each decade which influenced the literary developments.

Tomislav Šakić. *Modernizam u hrvatskom igranom filmu*. Zagreb: Disput, 2016. (323 pp.)

Šakić's *Modernism in Croatian feature film* approaches this period in Croatian film industry by posing a series of questions: what constitutes modernism in film? Is not film as a product of the twentieth century modern by nature? How should one interpret film modernism within general history of modern art? Does film history keep redefining itself on is it possible to establish the existence of two basic types of narra-

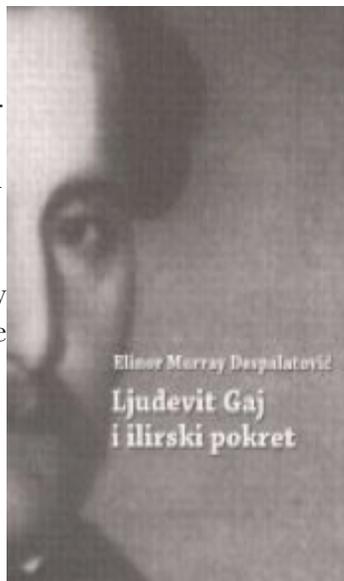
tive film—classical and modern? Was Croatian film ever modern? When was it modern



and in which ways? Through nuanced analysis of numerous Croatian features over the period of two and a half decades (1950-1975) and relying on a remarkable range of theoretical and historical scholarly writings by both foreign and domestic authors, Šakić makes a major contribution to understanding of the Croatian film.

Elinor Murray Despalatović. *Ljudevit Gaj i ilirski pokret*. Translated from English by Nada Kralj Šercar. Zagreb: Srednja Europa, 2016. (235 pp.)

This study, originally published in English in 1975 and now available in Croatian, is major contribution on the Croatian revival movement and Croatian history of the early nineteenth century. The author, a long-time member of the Association for Croatian studies, discusses the life and work of Ljudevit Gaj and the Illyrian movement while also analyzing the awakening of the Croatian national idea in the context of the socio-political circumstances.



Tomislav Premerl. *Hrvatska moderna arhitektura između dva rata*. EPH Media, 2015. (304 pp.)

All encompassing survey of modern architecture between WWI and WWII with a focus on Croatian architecture in European context. Fourteen richly illustrated chapters.

Alojz Jembrih and Ivana Jukić, eds. *Pavao Ritter Vitezović i njegovo doba : (1652–1713): zbornik radova s 3. međunarodne kroatološke konferencije, Zagreb, 26–28. rujna 2013. godine*. Hrvatski studiji Sveučilišta, 2016. (437 pp.)

Proceedings from the conference “Pavao Ritter Vitezović and his time

(1652-1713)”, held in Zagreb in September 2013, which focused on one of the most interesting individuals in

Croatian history. Vitezović made an impact in the area of literature, history, geography, printing, publishing, heraldry, and lexicography. The volume comprises four segments: Vitezović’s biography, Vitezović’s contributions to history, Vitezović’s symbols, space and time, and Vitezović’s poetic and linguistic contributions. It also includes an extensive bibliography.



Panels of interest at ASEES conference, Washington DC, Nov. 17-20, 2016.

Session 1 – Thursday – 1:00-2:45 pm

1-10 Left Histories, Left Readings: Approaching Institutions from Below in (late) Socialism - Madison B
Chair: Marina Antic, Indiana U
Bloomington
Papers: Goran Music, Karl-Franzens-U Graz (Austria)
“LCY’s Central Committee 13th Session: Echoes on the Shop Floor”
Rory Archer, Karl-Franzens-U of Graz (Austria)
“Gendered and Classed Attitudes Towards the Institutions of Self-Management in Late Yugoslav Socialism”
Ognjen Kojanic, U of Pittsburgh
“Railway Workers’ Memories of Geographical and Social Mobility in Socialist Yugoslavia”
Disc.: Chiara Bonfiglioli, U of Pula (Croatia)

Session 3 – Thursday – 5:00-6:45 pm

3-42 The Pain of Gender: Masculinity, Feminism and the Body in East European and Russian Art, 19th century-present - Tyler
Chair: Amy Bryzgel, U of Aberdeen (UK)
Papers: Allison Leigh, The Cooper Union
“The Invisible Wound: Russian Men and the Pain of Modernity, 1848-1881”
Corina Lucia Apostol, Rutgers, The State U of New Jersey
“Feminism(s) in Romania before and after 1989: Education, Emancipation and Economic Justice”
Bojana Videkanic, U of Waterloo (Canada)
“Post-Identity, Neuro-Capitalism, and Radical Political Critique in the Work of Tanja Ostojic and Tomislav Gotovac”
Disc.: Beth C. Holmgren, Duke U

3-51 Institution-Building & Democracy: Croatia’s 25 Years of Transition - Washington Room 6 -- Sponsored by: Association for Croatian Studies
Chair: Ellen Elias-Bursac, Independent Scholar
Papers: Dijana Maria Plestina, Independent Scholar
“Let the Institutions Do their Work: Political Elites & Decision Making in a (Relatively) New Democracy”
Sandra Svaljek, The Institute of Economics
“Croatia’s 25 Years of Economic Transition: Still Searching for the Right Economic Model”
Tvrtko Jakovina, U of Zagreb (Croatia)
“The Old and the New Elites in Croatia. Socialist and National(istic) Cadres 1980-2000”
Disc.: John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America

Session 4 – Friday – 8:00-9:45 am

4-09 Hearts and Minds: Reactions to the Vietnam War in Socialist Romania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia - Madison A
Chair: Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U
Papers: Filip Erdeljac, New York U
“Eastern European Journalists and the Vietnam War”
Madigan Fichter, Holy Family U
“Good Morning Bucharest: Balkan Students and the War in Vietnam”
Jill Marie Massino, UNC at Charlotte
“To fight for their rights, against U.S. aggression’: Romania and the War in Vietnam”
Disc.: Robert Edward Niebuhr, Arizona State U
4-50 Faith Communities Fostering Civil Society in Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia - Washington Room 6
Chair: Antje Postema, U of Chicago
Papers: Slavica Jakelic, Valparaiso U

“Collectivist Catholicisms and Civil Society in Bosnia and Croatia”
Zilka Spahic Siljak, Stanford U
“Believers and Spiritual Capital for Peace: Bridging the Secular-Religious Divide in BiH”
Cynthia F. Simmons, Boston College
“Franciscans Building Civil Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia: One Step Forward; One Step Back”
Disc.: Laura Olson Osterman, U of Colorado at Boulder
4-52 Exploring Structural Changes in Heritage Languages of Ethnic Minorities and of Immigrant Communities - Wilson B
Chair: Björn Hansen, U of Regensburg (Germany)
Papers: Ivana Petrovic, U of Split (Croatia)
“Minority Language Shaped by Majority Language: The Case of Croatian and English in Canada”
Ildikó Vanco, Constantine the Philosopher U in Nitra (Slovakia)
“Some Contact Induced Features of Hungarian Language in Slovakia”
Dóra Vuk, U of Regensburg (Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies)
“The Agreement System in the Croatian Heritage Language in Hungary”
Disc.: Björn Hansen, U of Regensburg (Germany) Anna Fenyvesi, U of Szeged (Hungary)

Session 5 – Friday – 10:00-11:45 am

5-51 Beyond Mosque, Church, and State: Alternative Narratives of the Nation in the Balkans - (Roundtable) - Washington Room 6
Chair: Justin Allen Wilmes, East Carolina U
Part.: Yana Hashamova, Ohio State U
Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U
Irina Gigova, College of Charleston
Paula M. Pickering, College of William & Mary
Nikolay Antov, U of Arkansas

Session 7 – Friday – 3:45-5:30 pm

7-16 Charting Post-1989 Realities - Maryland B

Chair: Justyna Anna Beinek, Sewanee: The U of the South

Papers: Elene Medzmariashvili, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State U

“Impact of International Cooperation on History teaching in Georgia”

Rosalind Judith Marsh, U of Bath (UK)

“Prize-winning Russian Women Prose Writers of the 21st Century”

Danica Anderson, Kolo:Women’s Cross Cultural Collaboration

“The Cultural Lens of Genomics: South Slavic Women Balkan War Crimes & War Survivors”

Disc.: Justyna Anna Beinek, Sewanee: The U of the South

Association for Croatian Studies – Meeting at 4:30 - Park Tower Room 8205

Session 8 – Saturday – 8:00-9:45 am

8-26 Croatian Istria: Medieval Glagolism & Modern Chakavianism as Dialogue – a Historical and Literary Perspective - Park Tower Room 8217

Chair: John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America

Papers: Tomislav Galović, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

“Beram (Istria) in the Middle Ages and Croatian Glagolism: A Historiographical Perspective”

Elvis Orbanic, Pazin State Archive (Croatia)

“Beram’s Church and Society in the Early Modern Age”

Vjekoslava Jurdana, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)

“Exile, Nostalgia, Melancholia (on the example of Chakavian poetry of Drago Gervais)”

Disc.: Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State U

8-36 Transnational Dialogs and the Trauma of Globalization in Post-Yugoslav Film, Performance, and Literature - Taylor

Sponsored by: Southeast European

Studies Association

Chair: Dilyana P. Ivanova, American Research Center in Sofia (Bulgaria)

Papers: Sunnie Trine’e Rucker-Chang, U of Cincinnati

“Yugoslav Filmic Imaginings in a Post-Yugoslav Context”

Tatjana Rosic Ilic, Singidunum U (Serbia)

“Contemporary Art and the Culture of Fear in the Post-Yugoslav Context”

Vessela S. Warner, U of Alabama at Birmingham

“Globalizing the Local: Performed Identities in Variations of Voidan Cernodrinki’s Macedonian Blood Wedding”

Disc.: Sanja Lacan, UCLA

8-42 Touring Around and Outside the Bloc in Late Socialism - Tyler

Chair: Rachel L. Rothstein, The Weber School

Papers: Johanna Leigh Mellis, U of Florida

“Athletes as Socialist Consumers Par Excellence”

Josef Djordjevski, UC San Diego

“Consuming the Coast in Yugoslavia: Tourism, Socialism, and the Adriatic Environment”

Michael Young, Indiana U Bloomington

“Poland’s Calling-Card: State-Affiliated Folklore Ensembles and the Communist Tourist Imaginary”

Disc.: Mark Keck-Szajbel, European U Viadrina (Germany)

Session 9 – Saturday – 10:00-11:45 am

9-23 Beer, Books and Banknotes: Creating National and Regional Identities in the Habsburg Lands and Successor States - Park Tower Room 8211

Chair: Rebekah Klein-Pejsova, Purdue U

Papers: Timothy Olin, Central College

“Tepid Nationalists: The Germans of the Banat of Temesvar”

Alison Orton, U of Illinois at Chicago

“More than Just Good Beer: Pilsner Beer as a Connector and a Divider of

National and International Communities, 1895-1910”

Annie Snider, Purdue U

“Creating a Yugoslav National Identity through Currency, 1918-1929” (*cont.*)

Disc.: Rebekah Klein-Pejsova, Purdue U

9-26 The Literatures of the ex-Yugoslavia in Translation - Park Tower Room 8217

Chair: Nicholas Ivan Novosel, Department of the Army

Papers: Ellen Elias-Bursac, Independent Scholar

“Harcourt Brace Jovanovich and the Cold-War Publishing of Yugoslav Novels”

Vladimir Bubrin, Croatian Academy of America

“Cold-War Publication of Literary Translations from the Croatian in Emigré Journals”

Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State U

“Translation - a Form of Global Conversation: The Case of Croatian Poetry”

Disc.: James MacEwan Robertson, Woodbury U

9-36 Local and Global Tendencies In Yugoslav And Post-Yugoslav Cinema - Documentary, Genre And Modernist Fiction - Taylor

Chair: Miranda Jakisa, Humboldt U (Germany)

Papers: Nikica Gilic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

“Localized Dystopia in Croatian and Serbian Cinema”

Herbert J. Eagle, U of Michigan

“Visual/Verbal Rhyme and Ideological Critique in Makavejev’s Early Films”

Sanjin Pejkovic, Linné U (Sweden)

“The Past is a Foreign Country: Renegotiations of “Home” in post-Yugoslav Diasporic Films”

Disc.: Tanja Petrovic, Slovenian Academy of Sciences & Arts (Slovenia)

Zdenko Mandusic, U of Chicago

Panels of interest at ASEES conference *(continued)*

Session 9 (cont.)

Disc.: Rebekah Klein-Pejsova, Purdue U

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Zdenko Mandusic, U of Chicago

Session 10 – Saturday – 1:45-3:30 pm

10-36 South Slavic Film I: Beyond the Black Wave: Nonfiction Film Institu-

tions, Cultures, and Experiments in Postwar Yugoslavia - Taylor

Chair: Sonja Simonyi, Independent Scholar

Papers: Katarina Mihailovic, Concordia U (Canada)

“Experimentalism at Dunav”

Joshua Malitsky, Indiana U Bloomington

“Nonfiction Media Archaeology: Yugoslav Postwar Nonfiction

Film and the Object of Documentary”

Pavle Levi, Stanford U

“Follow your Dot!”

Disc.: Sonja Simonyi, Independent Scholar

10-51 Yugoslavia and the International: Performing Yugoslav Socialism Abroad - Washington Room 6

Chair: Wendy Bracewell, U College London (UK)

Papers: Catherine Baker, U of Hull (UK)

“Yugoslav Popular Music and Global Histories of the Cold War”

Vladimir Kulic, Florida Atlantic U

“In Search of Self-Management: Staging Yugoslav Pavilions at International Exhibitions, 1958-1967”

Jelena Subotic, Georgia State U

““JAT - More Than Flying”: Constructing Yugoslav Identity in Air”

Disc.: Wendy Bracewell, U College London (UK)

Session 11 – Saturday – 3:45-5:30 pm

11-30 Labor, Shipbuilding and the (Inter)National Economy: Adriatic and Baltic Case Studies in Comparison - Park Tower Suite 8223

Chair: Donald Filtzer, U of East London (UK)

Papers: Philipp S Ther, U of Vienna (Austria) Piotr Filipkowski, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology (Poland)

“Neoliberal Reforms and the

“Self-transformation” at the Shipyard in Gdynia”

Sarah Graber Majchrzak, Centre for Contemporary History Potsdam

(Germany)

“The Polish Lenin Shipyard in the 1970s: How Integration into the World Economy Changed a State Socialist Production Regime”

Ulf Brunnbauer, Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Germany)

“Between States and Political Systems: Labor in the Uljanik Shipyard (Pula, Croatia)”

Disc.: Alison F. Frank, Harvard U

11-36 South Slavic Film II: Yugoslav Cinema: ideology, Autonomy and Gender - Taylor

Chair: Aida Vidan, Harvard U

Papers: Brigitte Le Normand, U of British Columbia Okanagan (Canada)

“Embattled Masculinities: Labor Migrants in Yugoslav Fictional and Documentary Film”

Marija Grujic, Institute of Literature and Art (Serbia)

“All is Fair in Love and Politics: Political Comedy and Romance in Late Socialist Yugoslav Cinema”

Nebojša Jovanović, Independent Scholar

“Gender Politics of the New Yugoslav Film”

Disc.: Tatjana Aleksic, U of Michigan

11-51 Yugoslavia: Brotherhood, Unity, and Socialist Identity - Washington Room 6

Chair: Rory Archer, U of Graz (Austria)

Papers: Nives Rumenjak, Webster U /U of Pittsburgh

“On the Brink of the ‘New World Order’ – Political Slogans of ‘Brotherhood and Unity’ in the Pre-Yugoslav Croatia”

Surya Green, Member: Dutch Association of Journalists; Society of Authors (UK)

“Political Slogans of South-East and Eastern Europe with Special Emphasis on Yugoslavia and Global Conversation”

Milorad Lazic, George Washington U
 “Raising the Socialist Youth: Socialist Identity and Youth Education and Organization in Yugoslavia, 1948-1953”
 Disc.: Rory Archer, U of Graz (Austria)

11-52 Back to the Future: Socialism in Contemporary Eastern European Culture, Politics, and Society - Wilson A
 Chair: Joanna Nizyńska, Indiana U Bloomington

Papers: Elaine Marie McClarnand MacKinnon, U of West Georgia
 “Harnessing Historical Memory: Putin and the Politics of Soviet History since 2000”

Sanja Lacan, UCLA

“Postsocialist Nostalgic: Yugoslav Pop-Culture in Contemporary Croatian Television”

Natalie Misteravich-Carroll, Indiana U Bloomington

“Parodying the Past: Socialist Icons in Contemporary Nowa Huta”

Disc.: Maria N. Todorova, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Session 12 – Sunday – 8:00-9:45 am
 12-36 South Slavic Film III: Beyond Borders: Transnational Perspectives in (Post) Yugoslav Cinema - Taylor
 Chair: Dijana Mitrovic, U of Wisconsin - Madison

Papers: Aida Vidan, Harvard U

“Dial M: Makavejev and Martinac in Regional and Global Conversations”

Meta Mazaj, U of Pennsylvania

“Post-Yugoslav Women Directors and Transnational Cinema: Aida Begić’s Children of Sarajevo (2012)”

Marko Dumancic, Western Kentucky U

“Coming Together?: A Comparison of Balkan and European LGBTIQ Cinemas”

Disc.: Dijana Jelaca, New York City College of Technology Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

Session 13 – Sunday – 10:00-11:45 am
 13-36 National Indifference, Indeterminacy and Ethnic Surfing in the Upper Adriatic - (Roundtable) - Taylor

Chair: Emily Greble, City College of New York

Part.: Vanni D’Alessio, U of Rijeka (Croatia) Borut Klabjan, European U Institute (Italy) / U of Primorska (Slovenia) Dominique K Reill, U of Miami Matthew Worsnick, New York U John E. Ashbrook, Sweet Briar College

13-41 Empowered and Disempowered: Medical Encounters in Post-WWII USSR and Yugoslavia - Truman

Chair: Mat Savelli, McMaster U (Canada)

Papers: Aleksandra Marta Brokman, U of East Anglia (UK)

“Healing through Words: Psychotherapy in Soviet Medical Discourse”

Ivan Simic, U College London (UK)

“The Soviet Model for Yugoslav Abortion Policies”

Mat Savelli, McMaster U

“All Power to the Psychiatrists? Practitioners and Patients in Yugoslav Mental Healthcare”

Disc.: Benjamin Zajicek, Towson U
 13-42 Nationality, Religion, and Religion in Early Twentieth Century East Europe - Tyler

Chair: Paul Brykczynski, Independent Scholar

Papers: Kornelije Kvas, U of Belgrade (Serbia)

“Andrić and History: National, Cultural and Confessional Interchanges in Bosnia (1878-1914)”

Aleksandra Kmak-Pamirska, German Historical Institute Warsaw

“Core – Periphery: a Case Study Involving Podlachia and Lower Lusatia (19th and Early 20th Century)”

Shimshon Ayzenberg, Stanford U

“The Zionist Lobby in Early Soviet Russia”

Disc.: Frank Henschel, U of Bremen (Germany)

13-45 Contemporary Formations of Gender and Female Subjectivity in South Eastern Europe - Virginia C
 Chair: Meta Mazaj, U of Pennsylvania
 Papers: Antje Postema, U of Chicago

“To Wait, To Bury, and to Die: Belvedere’s Women and the Work of Mourning in Post-Genocide Srebrenica” (cont.)

Dijana Jelaca, New York City College of Technology

“Women’s Cinema as War Cinema: Affect, Movement, Time”

Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

“Belgrade Girls: Subjectivity, Sex, and Clubbing in the 21st Century”

Disc.: Cynthia F. Simmons, Boston College

13-54 Was There Ever a Yugoslav Literature? - Wilson C

Sponsored by: North American Society for Serbian Studies

Chair: Nada Petkovic Djordjevic, U of Chicago

Papers: Dunja Dusanic, U of Belgrade (Serbia)

“One Language, One Nation, One Literature? The Debates on ‘Yugoslav’ Literature 1913-1919”

Adrijana Marcetic, U of Belgrade (Serbia)

“Yugoslav Literature(s) after the World War II”

Vladimir Zoric, U of Nottingham (UK)

“Humanism Lost and Found: Zoran Konstantinović’s Mediation between Yugoslav and Central European Canon”

Disc.: Slobodanka Millicent Vladiv-Glover, Monash U (Australia)

Session 10 (cont.)

Dijana Jelaca, New York City College of Technology

“Women’s Cinema as War Cinema: Affect, Movement, Time”

Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

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13-54 Was There Ever a Yugoslav Literature? - Wilson C

Panels of interest at ASEES conference (continued)

Sponsored by: North American Society for Serbian Studies
 Chair: Nada Petkovic Djordjevic, U of Chicago
 Papers: Dunja Dusanic, U of Belgrade (Serbia)
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 Disc.: Slobodanka Millicent Vladiv-Glover, Monash U (Australia)

Session 14 – Sunday – 12:00-1:45

pm

14-04 Musical Competitions in Eastern Europe: History, Theory, Controversy - Harding
 Chair: Karen Joan Evans-Romaine, U of Wisconsin - Madison
 Papers: Tony H Lin, Connecticut College
 “The All-Union Competitions in the 1930s: Rigged?”
 Boris Wolfson, Amherst College
 “Repertoire’s Archive: the Performative Stakes of the Tchaikovsky Competition”

tion”
 Lisa McCormick, U of Edinburgh (UK)
 “Images of Scandal: Pogorelich at the Chopin Competition”
 Disc.: Kiril Tomoff, UC Riverside
 14-18 Popular Culture and Society in Russia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia - McKinley
 Chair: Sergei Toymontsev, Florida State U
 Papers: Anastasiia Gordienko, Ohio State U
 “A Few Theoretical Approaches to the Societal Function of Underworld Songs in Russia and Ukraine”
 Breda Luthar, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
 “Jeans and Imagining the West”
 Sergei Toymontsev, Florida State U
 “Legal Nihilism and the Quest for Alternative Justice in New Russian Crime TV Shows”
 Disc.: Zbigniew Adam Wojnowski, Nazarbayev U (Kazakhstan)
 14-36 History, Memory and Space in the Italo-Yugoslav borderland - Taylor
 Chair: Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia)
 Papers: Borut Klabjan, European U Institute (Italy) / U of Primorska (Slovenia)
 “Memory Activism in Cold War Trieste/Trst” Tanja Petrovic, Scientific Research Ctr of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences & Arts (Slovenia)

“Spacing Memories of Socialist Shopping: Triestine Ponte Rosso as Memory Site” Miha Kosmač, U of Primorska (Slovenia)
 “‘Foiba di Basovizza’: the Process and Narratives of building new Italian Identity”
 Disc.: Nancy M. Wingfield, Northern Illinois U
 14-41 East European Psychiatry between East and West - Truman
 Chair: Heike Karge, U of Regensburg (Germany)
 Papers: Ruslan Mitrofanov, U of Regensburg (Germany)
 “The Institutionalization of Psychiatry in the Russian Empire: the Case of the Kazan District Hospital as a Transnational Study”
 Heike Karge, U of Regensburg (Germany) “War Neurosis in the Psychiatric File: Case studies from post-World War One Yugoslavia”
 Ana Antic, U of London, Birkbeck (UK) “Constructing the True Socialist Individual: Yugoslav Psychoanalysis and the Creation of a Self-managing Society”
 Disc.: Luminita Gatejel, U of Regensburg (Germany)
 14-51 Teaching the Yugoslav Wars, Two Decades Later - (Roundtable) - Washington Room 6
 Chair: Catherine Baker, U of Hull (UK)
 Part.: Fedja Buric, Bellarmine U
 Dragana Cvetanovic, U of Helsinki (Finland) Tomislav Zoran Longinovic, U of Wisconsin-Madison Christian Axboe Nielsen, Aarhus U (Denmark) Sunnie Trine’e Rucker-Chang, U of Cincinnati

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