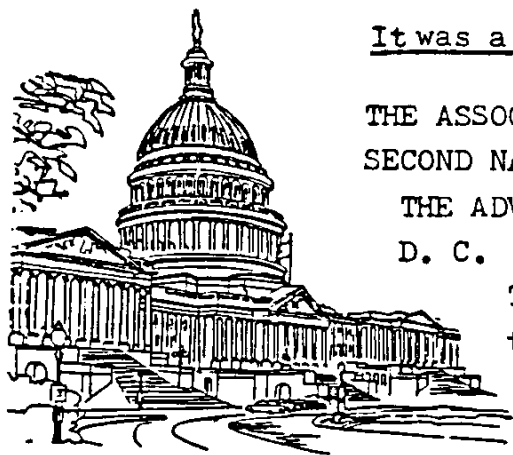


# Bulletin OF THE



No. 21 - Cleveland, Ohio - September 1991

The Association for Croatian Studies, Inc., (ACS) was founded in Oct., 1977 in Washington, D.C. and became affiliated with the Am. Assn. for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Columbus, OH in Oct. 1978,



It was a great success...

THE ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES AT THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The time: October (Th.) 18 - 21 (Sun.), 1990;  
the place: Washington Hilton Hotel, Connecticut Ave. at Columbia Rd., NW, Washington, D. C. 20009.

The largest gathering of experts, students and teachers in Slavic, East European and related studies took place in the city which always attracts a great number of convention participants, the nation's capital. Several AAASS National Conventions met in Washington during the past twenty years. Among those in attendance are numerous employees of various Government departments and agencies.

Last time we met here was in the Fall of 1985 together with the III World Congress of Slavists. At the time the Yugo-authorities prohibited the participation of some twenty scholars who had already arrived from SFRY. In spite of this our ACS had two scholars from Croatia on the program: Vladimir Stanković and Ivan Supek.

At 1990 Convention over thirty members of the ACS and an equal number of friends attended our sessions and other activities. Some guests came from Europe and Canada. The ACS invited Vinko Nikolić and his wife Štefica to be present for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the publication of Hrvatska

# ACS

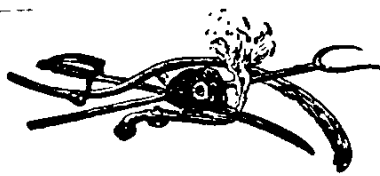
Revija (The Croatian Review) that prof. Nikolic' edited and published first in Argentina and then in Spain.

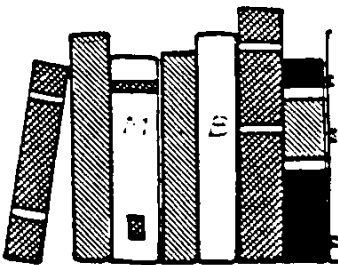
The Convention's Session 2, 4:15-6:15 had listed at Bancroft Room the annual business meeting of the Assn. for Croatian Studies. Instead of this we held a panel meeting dealing with "Pluralism in Croatian Politics" organized by Dr. Ante Čuvalo of the Ohio State U. It was chaired by Michael Vezilich, U. of Pittsburgh. Nicholas I. Novosel of the Department of the Army discussed some past phenomena in modern Croatian history. Tomislav Sunić of Juniata College talked on the meaning of political pluralism that is emerging especially in present time all over East Europe and notably in Croatia. Vinko Grubišić of the U. of Waterloo spoke about the manifestations of Croatian pluralism in literature. He touched on "Socialist Realism", Miroslav Krleža and writers like Franičević and Šegedin as well as motifs for emigration. Discussant for this session - visited by some thirty people - was Ante Čuvalo. He elaborated on dualism of the past and pluralism in the present time. A good discussion with questions and answers followed.

This first meeting was held on the first day of the convention Thursday, October 18, 1990. Like all other sessions it was under impact of the events in Croatia where a democratic movement with first free elctions in fifty years removed the Communist regime. Only a couple of days earlier the Jelačić monument was re-dedicated and unveiled at the Jelačić Square (formerly "Republic's Square") in the capital of all Croatians - Zagreb.

Friday, October 19:

The Session 5 of the AAASS Convention - time slot: 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m. included another ACS-sponsored panel meeting (organized by George J. Prpic'). The title was "Revolutionary France and the Western Balkans: 1790s-1815" in the Farragut Room. The Chair was Helen Sanko of John Carroll U. The first panelist Leo J. Daugherty, Ohio Dominican College delivered a paper on the "French Military Organization of the Illyrian Provinces."



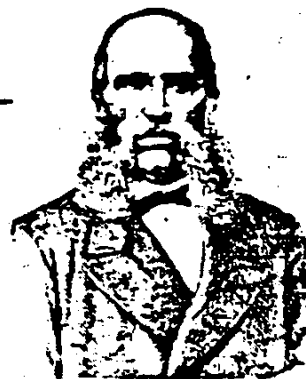


James O'Donnell, U. of Colorado read his paper on "Napoleon, Montenegro and Albania." Both lectures by these young scholars (both are Ph. D. candidates) were well done and very interesting. George J. Prpic, John Carroll U. spoke about "Revolutionary France and the South Slavs." Discussant was Jerome Jareb, St. Francis College. This meeting was meant to be a part of the bicentennial commemoration of the French Revolution that through presence of Napoleon's troops in Croatian lands left a lasting imprint on Croatian people.

(It is interesting to note that the civil war in present Croatia is raging in many parts of the land occupied by the French; this is now Serb-proclaimed "Krajina". A part of the Croatian Vojnička Krajina (Military Frontier) was called by the French la Croatie Militaire. The Orthodox people in these parts were not called Serbs by the French but only Croats. See the classic work on the subject: P. Boppe, La Croatie Militaire, Paris: 1900 and 1989!)

There followed a lively debate on the French period in the Croatian history, the value of their reforms, the importance of the Illyrian Provinces, Marshal Marmont, and the Croatian military losses in Napoleonic wars. Dr. Sanko, who was born in France, gave some very interesting final remarks of the meeting about her experience in that land. She was born of Ukrainian parents and is married to a Croatian. Some thirty-five people attended this very interesting session.

On the same day, Friday, October 19 scheduled at 2:00 p.m. at Kolorama Room was a panel dealing with "Ivan Mažuranić: A Croatian Poet and Politician (1814-1890) on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his death. We had problems with this session because the organizer and one of the speakers was unable to come; the chairman and two other speakers likewise did not come. The shortened session had as speakers profs. Ivo Banac (Yale U.), Anthony M. Mlikotin (U. of S. California), and Jerome Jareb of St. Francis College.





Prof. Mlikotin who is quite an expert on Slavic and comparative literatures, and one of the first Croatian scholars (along with Ante Kadić) who lectured at the AAASS conventions, gave some very valuable observations on Mažuranić's classic work, the epic "Smrt Smail Age Čengića." The ensuing debate also mentioned Njegoš and his "Gorski Vijenac." Mažuranić's epic is dealing with the death of the Moslem Smail Aga Čengić from Herzegovina, who was a good lord to his Christian serfs, and was killed in ambush by Njegoš' fighters. Mažuranić's epic was published in 1845. Both Ivo Banac and Jerome Jareb stressed the fact that Mažuranić as Ban (Viceroy) of Croatia was the first modern Croatian statesman in the 19th century. He introduced significant liberal reforms and brought about numerous changes in the political and cultural life of Croatia. During the debate Anthony Nizeteo observed from the audience that Mažuranić was definitely the greatest Croatian poet of the 19th century and he (Nizeteo) denounced Vladika Njegoš for his anti-Moslem policies. Forty people were present.

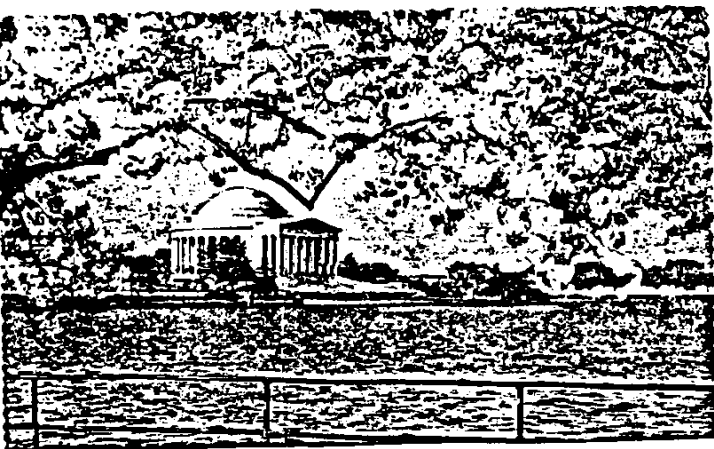


The TRADITIONAL "CROATIAN SUPPER" (Hrvatska večera)

was held on the same day, Friday evening after 6:30. The place: Cafe Rondo at 1900 Q Street, N. W. This is a fine restaurant owned by Mr. Willy (Vlaho) Kmetovich, a native of Dubrovnik. Since his premises were too small for the large crowd of over seventy guests Vlaho served the excellent supper across the street in a large

room of Dupont Plaza

Hotel. This was in fact a banquet in honor of Vinko and Štefica Nikolić and a celebration of the 40th anniversary of their excellent Croatian Review, an internationally known quarterly of literary, cultural and political significance for the Croatians abroad and in homeland.





on the left:

Vinko and Štefica Nikolić  
among friends at the ban-  
quet in their honor:

Photo: G. J. Prpić

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Prof. Joseph Čondić, the  
President of the ACS wel-  
comed and greeted Vinko and  
Štefica. He paid tribute  
to them in the name of all  
present and the members of

the ACS for their proud achievement - the publishing of the Croatian Review  
and many books.

Fr. Ilija Živković, the pastor of the Croatian Mission on Monroe  
St., in Washington, D. C. opened the supper with a prayer.

Later on Prof. Jerome Jareb, the main representative of the C. R.  
for America, greeted the guests from Spain, praised their successful  
work and advised Nikolić to think twice before returning to the home-  
land with the Review. Prof. George Šutija also paid tribute to them and  
expressed the gratitude of all Croatians in diaspora for their enormous  
contribution to the Croatian culture at the time when free Croatian  
literature was suppressed in the old country.

Vinko Nikolić replied in a meaningful speech thanking for  
honors and tributes by all present. He stressed that C. R. was always  
an independent publication open to all Croatian writers. He mentioned  
that it was a wise step when he moved his review from Argentina to  
Spain back in 1965. "I have no more time to wait. I will return to  
Croatia" said Nikolić. Hrvatska Revija will be published in Zagreb  
by Matica Hrvatska, the oldest Croatian cultural and publishing organ-  
ization, under Nikolić's editorship. Thus after forty years of exist-  
ence in exile the C. R. will have a secured future under the sponsor-  
ship of the same organization that had published the original Hrv.  
Revija before 1945.

On the whole this gathering - with excellent food and drinks -  
and with all meaningful speeches was a memorable event and a well

deserved tribute to the Nikolić couple for their forty years of hard work, dedication and sacrifices keeping alive the C. R.

(I wrote a more detailed description of this event and the fortieth anniversary of the C. R. in articles published in the last issue of the C. R. printed in Spain in December 1990, and in the Zajedničar several months ago.)

Following the banquet the ACS held its annual Business Meeting. The Minutes of it are printed separately in this Bulletin.



Saturday, October 20 during 10:45 a. m. - 12:45 p. m. there was a roundtable meeting at Kalorama Rm. which was attended by some forty-five people.

The topic of discussion was "Some Aspects of Croatian Publishing in Diaspora." This meeting was organized by George J. Prpić with the intention to discuss in such a scholarly setting the importance of the Croatian Review whose editor and publisher was Vinko Nikolić, otherwise well known as a distinguished Croatian poet and writer.

This meeting was chaired by G. J. Prpić who in the beginning gave some comments on the power of the printed word and the importance of Croatian publishing during the past one hundred years. He introduced V. Nikolić who read in Croatian his very good paper about the beginnings of the Croatian post-World War II publishing activities in Argentina to which he emigrated from Italy. (There is a very good English translation of this paper done by our member Šime Letina.)

Nikolić described the background of the origins of C. R. in Argentina, its transfer to Europe, its existence and along with it the publication of sixty-five books by "Knjižnica Hrvatske Revije." A proud achievement indeed!



Prof. Vinko Nikolić

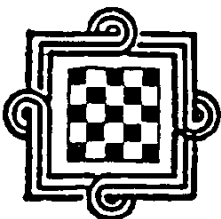




photo: G. J. Prpic'

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Nikolić explained the main philosophy, ideas and the orientation of the Review. It always advocated the idea of freedom and independence for Croatia. In more than twenty thousand printed pages it contains writings by many Croatian authors in exile and some from the homeland.

Jerome Jareb, Vinko Nikolić, George J. Prpić, Karlo Mirth, and Anthony M. Mlikotin during the session on Croatian publishing in diaspora.

"As a free, independent, non-partisan and above-partisan, national, statehood-prom-

oting, and democratic organ, the Croatian Review was intended for all the Croatians, regardless of their creed and ideology, party or any other affiliation", said Nikolić.

Under extremely difficult circumstances the C. R. preserved and cultivated the Croatian mother tongue among the emigrants on several continents.

Moreover, the speaker said:

The Croatian Review has exerted a tremendous influence on the Croatian diaspora, which is very proud of it because no other emigré community has such a magazine. The Review has also exerted a decisive influence on the literary and scientific production in the diaspora.

The Review has also been during all these years a chronicle of events in the diaspora and in Croatia; it has recorded the death of many prominent individuals. As such it will remain forever a rich primary source for future historians.

The Večernji list in Zagreb in its issue of December 31, 1990 in an interview with Dr. Jareb also printed a photo of of our panel and commented on the Slavic Convention, This is the first time that a newspaper in Croatia did something like this....





Slavistička konvencija u Washingtonu, 18-21. listopada 1990. Hrvatski predavači govore o hrvatskoj publicistici u transporeti. Prvi s lijeva je dr. Jere Jareb, a na desnoj: Vinko Nikolić, Jure Prpić, Karlo Mirth i Antun Mlikotin

Večernji list 31. XII. 1990. 1. i 2. I. 1991. 14



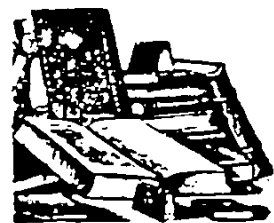
Karlo Mirth of New York City then spoke about Croatia Press and the Journal of Croatian Studies. He was the editor and publisher of C. P., a news-service and review, whose first issue appeared in Rome on June 9, 1947. After ten issues the C. P. moved to Spain. In June 1952 Mirth published C. P.'s first issue in America. Since 1971 it was printed only in English. The last issue was Vol. 33, No. 3-4 in 1980. Mirth's publication informed the foreign readers about the events in Croatia and Yugoslavia and also featured many writings by Croatian and American authors. It was a valuable reference in many libraries and institutions. The whole enterprise was more or less at the expense of Karlo Mirth, who worked in this country for many years as a professional librarian.

He is still the co-editor of the Journal of Croatian Studies together with Jerome Jareb. The Journal is published annually by the Croatian Academy of America. Its first issue came out in 1960; its Vol. XXX appeared in October 1990. In more than 4,000 printed pages about eighty authors contributed articles, studies, literary pieces, translations, book reviews, etc. Forty-nine Croatian poets were represented.

Jerome Jareb (St. Francis College) was the next speaker; he talked about "The Impact of Croatian Publishing in North America."



during the Past Fifty Years." Even though this is a very broad subject Dr. Jareb did a very good job tracing the history of many Croatian newspapers, periodicals and magazines. He also included various bulletins that were started after the last war. Many newspapers were organs of the parties in diaspora.



The speaker enumerated quite a few better known publications in exile, notably: Danica, Hrvatski Glas, Hrvatska, Nova Hrvatska, and many others. Most of them ceased their publication. Nova Hrvatska moved to Zagreb and did not reappear again! One of the best present newspapers is the weekly Hrvatski Vjesnik published in Australia. Hrv. Revija also moved to Zagreb and has not been continued yet.... Since 1945 the Croatians have published over a hundred newspapers (many of them weeklies), bulletins, newsletters, magazines, reviews, and almanacs. This has been free press, the voice of hundreds of thousands of Croatian emigrants at the time when written expression in Croatia was prohibited by Broz and his Bolshevik collaborators.

While Jareb discussed mostly the press in Croatian language Prof. Anthony M. Mliċotin (U. of Southern California) presented in a concise paper "Croatian Publishing in English." In his view this is an important part of the Croatian literature abroad. Many Croatian writers have published in English during the past forty-odd years. And there have been many publications of various types, forms and orientation in English language which is today the most popular international means of communication. Thus English replaced the former international and diplomatic languages: Latin and French. Not until recently, when freedom swept over Croatia, were Croatian writers in foreign lands recognized, discussed and praised by homeland authorities and organizations; the latter includes for instance Društvo Hrvatskih KnjiŹevnika (The Society of Croatian Writers). It now has a special section dealing with the Croatian writers in diaspora who also comprise those writing in English.

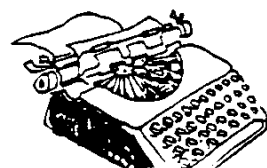




Photo: G. J. Prpic

Dr. Ivan Lukač of Cincinnati G. J. Prpic, Vinko Nikolić, Karlo Mirth, Vatro Murvar, and Ivan Džeba, the owner of the Croatian Book enterprise (a book and souvenir store) on St. Clair Avenue in Cleveland. His beautiful exhibit of books in two booths at the Convention was praised as one of the best of all book exhibits at that AAASS convention. We give him credit for this and many past such contributions to our participations at "Slavic Conventions." Such an undertaking involves a lot of work and expenses. Ivan Miletic, our member and a librarian in

Cleveland helped Ivan Džeba in these worthy endeavors. Hvala Vam obojici!

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Joseph Božičević organized and chaired the panel "Agrarian Movements of Central Europe: Past and Present" in Map Room, Friday, October 19 during 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m. One of the speakers was our member Vatro Murvar, U. of Wisconsin, Brookfield. He spoke about Croatia.

On Sat. October 20, from 2:00 to 4:00 the Society for Slovene Studies under chairmanship of Rudolph M. Susel, of Cleveland, held a meeting (at Hamilton Rm.) dealing with the South Slavs in Cleveland. Speaking about Croatians was our long time friend Ivan Čizmić from the Center for Croatian Migrations in Zagreb.

The traditional banquet of the AAASS was held on Sat., 20th Oct. at the hotel from 7:30 to 11:00 p.m. The main speaker was Jack F. Matlock, U.S. Ambassador in the Soviet Union. Quite a few of us were present including: Vinko and Štefica Nikolić, Jerome and Olga Jareb, Matthew Meštrović, Vatro Murvar, Mrs. Nasja Bošković Meyer (of St. Louis, Drs. Ivan and Iva Lukač, Mr. and Mrs. Tvrtko Šešelj (Canada), and others. It was a very nice affair.

On the last day of this memorable convention from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. Prof. Charles Jelavich presided over a very important



roundtable on the subject "Political Developments in Yugoslavia: 1989-1990." Ivo Banac discussed the Croatian aspect of the problem. He was very critical of the (Great-Serbian politics in FRY. A huge crowd in the Military Rm. attended this probably the largest meeting of the entire convention. Christopher Cviid' of London did not come. Dennison Rusinov, U. of Pittsburgh spoke in favor of "any kind of Yugoslavia." (Twenty years ago in one of his statements he declared Croatians a paranoid people!...) Banac of Yale U. successfully defended the Croatian position.

At the same time there was a session discussing "Revolutionary Changes in Yugoslavia: 1941-1948" (Caucus Rm.) chaired by Susan Woodward, Brookings Institution. Discussant at it was our member Tomislav Sunic', Juniata College, Pa.

The ACS through several of its dedicated members and with the generous support of several others - and some who are our friends - was able to make our presence at the big Slavic scholarly gathering quite visible, successful and enjoyable to many Croatians who did attend it. It was good to meet some old friends (some of whom we didn't see for many years), get together with those that we meet once a year, and make some new friends. We also said "Zbogom i dovidjenja" to Vinko and Štefica Nikolić and wished them luck in the future. We are glad we celebrated together their important anniversary. We were happy to see again the beautiful city of Washington where we lived between 1956 and 1959. We also appreciate the gracious and friendly treatment by the AAASS convention staff, especially Sandy Costa, the Convention-Coordinator. Thanks to all our members and friends who came (including Dr. and Mrs. Bruno Kolega) and made our meetings successful and more memorable. And it was a special pleasure to see after more than 45 years our old friend from Zagreb, the poet Ante Nizeteo, who now lives in Maryland.

All of us together spread objective information on Croatia and the Croatians at a historic time when the real truth is needed.



G. J. P.



MINUTES of the Business Meeting  
of the Association for Croatian Studies  
in Washington, D. C. During the 22nd AAASS  
National Convention.

Time: 9:30-11:30 p. m. - following the banquet  
in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Croatian

Review and Vinko and Štefica Nikolić. - Date: Fri., Oct. 20, 1990.

Place: Dupont Plaza Hotel.

Twenty-nine people were present; we also had eighteen proxies. Following President Condić's opening and greeting, he and the Secretary-Treasurer gave reports on the activities since November 1989 and our Chicago meeting. They were accepted.

There were various matters on the agenda at our D. C. meeting. It was proposed that dues for regular members be increased from 15 to \$20; for students and retired people from \$6 to \$10. This was accepted.

Ante Čuvalo suggested that we should have a screening committee before admitting new members.

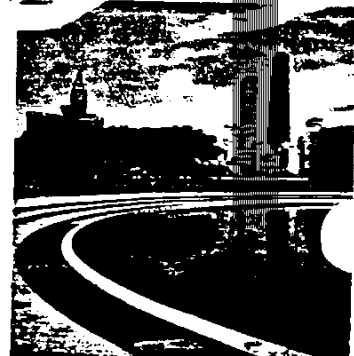
As always at such assemblies a great deal of time was spent on discussing future panels. By the AAASS stipulation each affiliate member organization may sponsor two meetings at the annual convention.

Vinko Grubišić repeats his suggestion of the past year: namely that we sponsor a panel discussing Croatian film at the next convention. Let us also show a film. This proposal finds good reception among the present. Matthew Z. Markotić will also participate in the panel.

Mike Vezilich suggests the subject "Croatian Contribution to Latin America." This also would suit the the Miami location...

Markotić also proposed the topic of Croatian music for a panel. Ms. Hunter would help.

(We are sorry to report that Carolyn O. Hunter passed away March 13, 1991 in Silver Springs, Md. She translated Croatian poetry for the Journal of



Croatian Studies. She worked for the Copyright Office, Library of Congress. A remarkable person, a good friend of the Croatians she was only 46 years of age.)

Ante Čuvalo had already before this meeting written a letter to many of us suggesting that our Association send a written official demand to Zagreb regarding the change of name of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences to the Croatian A. A. S. All the assembled voted in favor of this proposal. (A few months later the Academy in Zagreb changed its name to the Croatian A. A. S.)

There were other suggestions and proposals regarding our future topics.

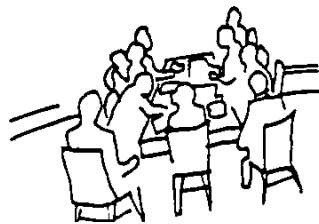
We also discussed our past, present and future activities. We need new members especially the younger generation. Several activists from the Croatian Democracy Project, all of them young people, attended our banquet and the annual business meeting. Some of them later joined our association. Their office is in Washington.

While our financial situation was good on the eve of this convention - it is mentioned - it may be different after we depart from here. Through generous support of the Croatian Academy of America, the Croatian Foundation and several friends we are able to cover all expenses for our European guests. All the contributions are put to good use. Somebody suggested at this meeting that we may seek financial support from Zagreb. (This was too optimistic.)

It is possible that in the future we may hold conferences in the Croatian capital; this was seriously suggested from Zagreb. Until this happens we shall try to bring some people from there as our guest-lecturers. Great political changes in the homeland affect all of us as it was also manifested at our meeting.

As proven by our celebration of the C. R.'s 40th anniversary we continue to support Croatian cultural efforts in the diaspora and commemorate important events and people.

After long discussions and debates there was no further business and . President Čondić called the meeting closed at 11:35 p.m.



THE ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES

AT THE NEXT - TWENTY-THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES IN MIAMI



This largest gathering of scholars and students in Slavic and East European studies will meet in Miami, Florida from Nov. 22 (Friday) to the 25th (Monday).

Because of an unusually large number of sessions the convention will be held at two hotels. Following is information from the May issue of the AAASS Newsletter:

The official carrier for the 23rd National Convention, AMERICAN AIRLINES, has guaranteed AAASS convention-goers a 45 percent discount (35% for Canada) on any of its unrestricted full fares for round-trip travel to Miami between November 13 and December 3, 1991, with 7-day advance purchase. Discount is 40% with 3-day advance purchase. Discounted unrestricted fare tickets are fully refundable. American Airlines is also offering a discount of 5% on any of its published applicable airfares, but tickets will carry the restrictions normally applying to such fares and may be non- or only partially refundable. When purchasing tickets be sure to inquire about possible restrictions, since agents normally quote the lowest available fare.

To reserve, call the American Airlines toll-free convention number:

**1-800-433-1790**

and give the AAASS "STAR" account number:

**SO5N1U8**

(Travel agents may also use these numbers.)

This year's convention will utilize two of Miami's finest hotels:

**INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL & HYATT REGENCY MIAMI**

Convention rates for single or double occupancy at the Inter-Continental are \$82 a night plus tax; at the Hyatt Regency \$78. NOTE: *These rates are guaranteed only for reservations received by the hotel by October 21.* Early reservations are advised. Full refund will be made for cancellations received by 4:00 pm (Hyatt) or 6:00 pm (Inter-Continental) on date of scheduled arrival.

To make reservations, call:

**1-800-327-3005 (Inter-Continental)**

**1-800-233-1234 (Hyatt Regency Miami)**

(Be sure to specify "AAASS Convention" to get special rates above.)

**\*\*Convention rates will extend from  
November 17 - December 1, 1991  
depending on space availability at the  
time of reservation.\*\***



As always, hotel reservations should be made ASAP to guarantee a room in one of the two Convention hotels. Both are excellent facilities and meetings will be held in both. Registration and exhibits will be at the Inter-Continental. The hotels will provide convention participants with referrals for babysitting services. For information, call the Assistant Manager at your hotel.

Hotel Inter-Continental is located at 100 Chopin Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33131. We recommend that our members reserve rooms in this hotel because it will hold the Convention's headquarters with the registration and the book exhibits.

Hyatt Regency hotel is nearby. Unfortunately some of our panels will be in one and some in the other hotel. This is the first time in the history of the AAASS conventions that one will be held in two hotels!

Again we insert here some information from the AAASS News-letter:

The 23rd National Convention of the AAASS will be hosted in Miami, FL, November 22-25, 1991, by the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies. The Program Committee consists of: Chair: William Luers (Metropolitan Museum of Art), Joachim Baer (U. of North Carolina, Greensboro), Cole Blasier (Library of Congress), Ralph Clem (Florida International U.), David Griffiths (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Milan Hauner (Georgetown U.), Eusebio Mujal-Leon (Georgetown U.), Vladimir Trembl (Duke U.), Jiri Valenta (U. of Miami), Elizabeth Valkenier (Columbia U.), and Josephine Woll (Howard U.). The Local Arrangements Committee consists of: Chair: Ralph Clem, Peter Craumer (Florida International U.), Vendulka Kubalkova (U of Miami), Janet Martin (U. of Miami), Jiri Valenta, and Vladimir Zborilek (U. of Miami).

The Program listings provided here are preliminary and subject to revision. The final program will be distributed at the convention. Participation in the program is limited to current members of the AAASS, with the exception of foreign scholars and invited panelists not in the Soviet/East European field. All participants must register for the convention; admission to panels will be open to registrants only.

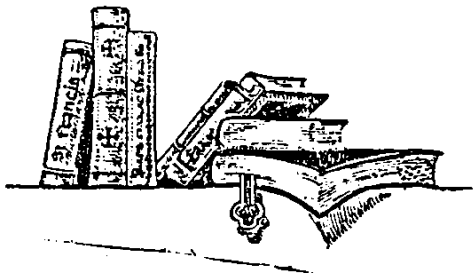
The conference pre-registration form, along with hotel and airline information, is included in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Pre-registration ends **October 15, 1991**, and refunds cannot be made after that date. Corrections or program changes should be sent in as soon as possible and must arrive at the national office of the AAASS, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford U., Stanford, CA 94305-6029, no later than **August 1, 1991**. Conflicts in schedule should be reported immediately.

Requests for audio-visual equipment (normally limited to projectors and screens) must be sent in writing and arrive at the national office by **September 1, 1991**. Requests received after that date cannot be honored.

The Newsletter of May listed sessions, meetings, panels, roundtables, etc. as PRELIMINARY PROGRAM.

The ACS is sponsoring three sessions; our members organized several additional meetings. I think that we have reasons to be satisfied with the number of our panels and roundtables to be held at the convention.

We wish to stress that the program listed below is subject to changes especially due to present events in Croatia and Yugoslavia. As of now we still don't know the details of changes in our program but we will have ready leaflets with the necessary information about the changes at the convention.



The following are excerpts from the AASS Newsletter regarding our sessions (with my remarks).

Friday, Nov. 22 during Session I of the Convention at 1:30-3:30 p.m. the ACS annual Business Meeting is supposed to take place.

It is possible that - as we did in the past - we may hold a panel instead. In this case we shall have the business meeting (as we did in past years) during our "Croatian Supper." They were big success in Chicago and Washington.

We are planning to have this supper Friday evening. Its organizer will be our member from the Miami area Prof. Jure Šutića,

The place and exact time will be announced by November 22.

Friday, Nov. 22 during the time slot: 3:30-5:50 two of our ACS-sponsored meetings are scheduled at the same time and, as I was told by the co-ordinator of the Convention, Ms. Sandra Costa, at two different hotels. For exact locations of the meetings look up the final Program that you will get at the Registration of the AAASS in Inter-Continental Hotel.

These two sessions are:

THE CROATIAN PRESENCE IN LATIN AMERICA: HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS (Roundtable)

Chairman: Michael L. Vezilich, U. of Pittsburgh

Panelists: Elsie I. Dunin, U. of California, Los Angeles

Ante Čuvalo, Joliet College

Vinko Grubišić, U. of Waterloo (Canada)

Mateo Martinich-Beros, U. of Chile (Chile)

Ivan Čizmić, Center for Migration Studies, Zagreb  
(Croatia)

This session is subject to possible change.

Because of wartime in Croatia we don't know at this time how many of all our guests from Zagreb will be able to come.





The other ACS-sponsored session on Friday during 3:30-5:50 p.m.

Title: ROOTS OF MODERN CROATIAN NATIONALISM - AN ASSESSMENT

Chairman: Edward S. Yambrusic, Library of Congress

Panelists: Joseph Božičević, Mary Washington College, Va.  
"Eugen Kvaternik's Connection: Italy-France-Russia"

Juraj Padjen, Economic Institute, U. of Zagreb (Croatia)  
"Eugen Kvaternik's Slavism: Hopes and Disillusionments"

George J. Prpić, John Carroll U.  
"Jelačić-Starčević-Kvaternik and Their Present Impact"

Discussants: Jerome Jareb, St. Francis College, Pa.  
Anthony M. Mikotin, U. of S. California

On Saturday, Nov. 23 during 10:50 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

we have on the program two sessions. We could not change this scheduling!

The first deals with:

#### CROATIAN FILM IN THE EIGHTIES

Chairman: Ljubo Krasić, Croatian Schools (Canada)

Panelists: Ivo Škrabalo, U. of Zagreb (Croatia)  
"Main Trends in Croatian Cinema: 1980-1990"

Vinko Grubišić, U. of Waterloo (Canada)  
"Languages in Contact in Croatian Films Dealing with  
the Emigration Problems"

Tomislav Sunić, Juniata College, Pa.  
"Political Situations as Reflected in Kristo Papić's  
Film 'My Uncle's Patrimony'"

Discussants: Matthew Z. Markotić, Playa del Rey, Calif.  
Mirjana Dedać, U. of Zagreb (Croatia)

The above subject was suggested already a few years ago at our annual business meetings. However, the whole panel may be changed to a different direction.

Our second meeting at the same time discusses:

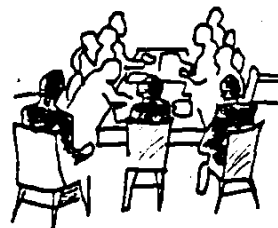
#### ECHOES OF NEW STRATEGIES IN POST-"GLASNOST" YUGOSLAVIA

Chair: Tia Paušić, Harvard U.

Panelists: Savka Dabčević Kučar, U. of Zagreb (Croatia)  
"Financial Accountability of the Federative  
Republics in Yugoslavia, 1948-1968"

Ivo Šlaus, Georgetown U. and R. Bošković Institute  
(Croatia)

"The Future Development of Croatia in View of the



("Echoes" cont.)

## Global Problematic"

Milan Vego, US Department of Defense  
 "Role of the Yugoslav People's Army in Society Since  
 1980"

Discussants: Joseph T. Bombelles, John Carroll U.  
 Barry Brkić, Voice of America

As evident from the above listings, there are five time slots for our various meetings.

Very busy in organizing these meetings were our members: Josip Božičević, Matthew Z. Markotić, and Michael Vezilich.

Last year in Washington - one month earlier than the Miami convention - we had many members and friends attending our sessions. Over 70 people attended our supper. How many will be at our meetings in Miami remains to be seen. We are looking forward to see as many of you as possible. In view of the present events in our homeland, getting together in Miami will have a special meaning.

We recommend to all who wish to attend: make your hotel and flight reservations right away (if you didn't make them already); pre-register with the AAASS and come to sunny Florida for a few days!

There will be additional panels and roundtables discussing Croatian and related topics. Some are sponsored by the AAASS affiliates like the Society for Slovene Studies, or by individuals. For information look up the May issue of the AAASS Newsletter and at the convention the final printed Program.

Unfortunately the Croatian Book Exhibit will not be held this year as I was informed by Mr. Ivan Džeba, the owner of the "Croatian Book" store, in Cleveland. Last year in Washington, in 1989 in Chicago, and over the years at various conventions Mr. Džeba had very successful exhibits of books from Croatia and about Croatia.

Please keep in mind: Saturday, November 23 from 7:00 to 11:00 p.m. "Moon over Miami dinner cruise"! Ticket at \$26.00 per person may be purchased from the AAASS. See the Pre-registration form.

The traditional banquet will be held Sunday evening starting at 7:30 p.m. Ticket: \$28.00 per person available at the AAASS with the Pre-registration or at hotel.

Registration fee (if ordered before October 15) \$40.00 for AAASS members and for non-members \$50.00. (\$10.00 higher at the convention.)

We are looking forward to see you in Miami.  
 Do vidjenja!



## UMISTO BILIGA MAKU

Ase leži Dizdar Mak  
na zemlji svojoj na plemenitoj!  
I, da zna svak:  
Tu je ponikao, cvitao i svio  
ko vidovopoljski mak ...

Bio je juče to što ste vi danas —  
pun žića, pun nade bodre!  
Bit ćete sutra gdi je on danas —  
priko rike modre!

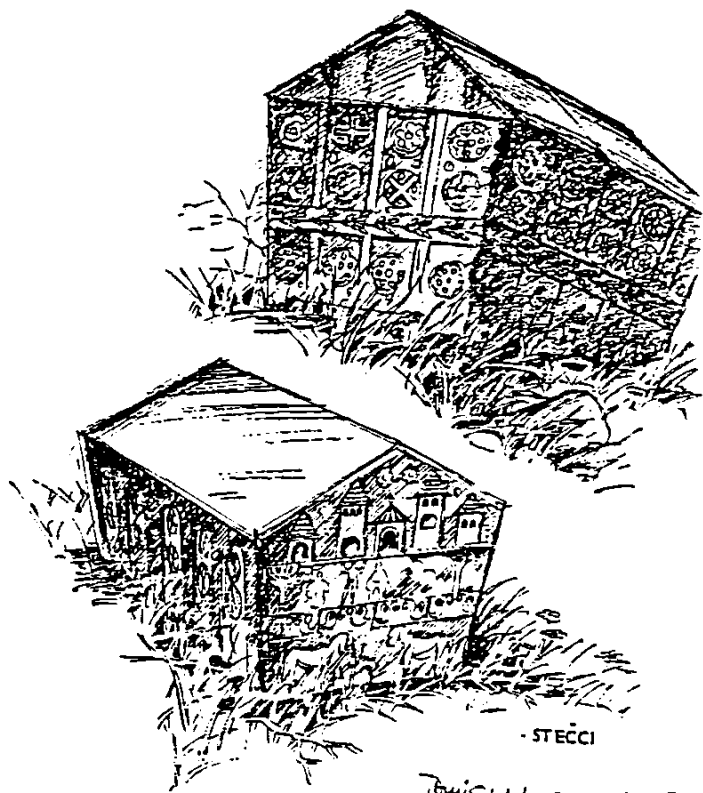
Molju, vas, bratjo, ne rušite mir!  
— Bez biliga i stele, ta skromna raka,  
bez usika kovača Vida,  
skriva kosti Dizdara Maka —  
zadnjeg bogumilskog dida.

Nek mu je zemlja laka!

*Mustafa H. Grabčanović*

MAK DIZDAR, 17. 10. 1917.  
14. 7. 1971.

DVADESET-GODIŠNJICA SMRTI



- STEĆCI

TOMISLAV SABDIĆ 74

SMRT

Zemlja je smrtnim sjemenom posijana  
Ali smrt nije kraj Jer smrti zapravo i nema  
I nema kraja Smrću je samo obasjana  
Staza uspona od gnijezda do zvijezda.

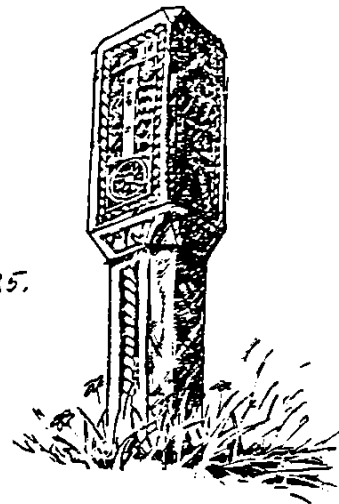
DEATH

Earth is planted with mortal seed  
But death isn't the end For death really is not  
And the end is not Death only brightens the path  
On one's climb from the nest to the stars.

Author: Mak Dizdar, in Kameni Spavač, Mostar 1973; 85.

Translated from Croatian by Hilda Prpić

*THIS COMMEMORATION PAGE WAS PREPARED  
BY HILDA PRPIĆ*



One of many "Letters to the Editor" relating to the events in Croatia and FRY

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1991



## For Yugoslavia, Breakup Is Best Answer

To the Editor:

News reports reflecting the Bush Administration position may lead some to the conclusion that the unity of Yugoslavia needs to be preserved at all costs. Several arguments speak to the contrary.

The issue of a federal Yugoslavia versus a confederal Yugoslavia, as put forward by Serbia and Croatia, respectively, is of an academic, but not a substantive nature. Had Serbia truly abided by the federal principles, many of today's problems could have been avoided. Instead, federalism died in Yugoslavia in the early 1980's after Serbia dismantled the autonomy of Kosovo province and declared martial law against ethnic Albanians.

Nor did Serbia's actions tame further ethnic passions; rather, they exacerbated nationalist demands in other parts of Yugoslavia. A parallel could be drawn with certain Soviet republics that, threatened by federal authority, automatically increased their claims for more autonomy.

Given the already high proportion of Serbs in the diplomatic corps and the army, Serbian insistence on the preservation of federal Yugoslavia will continue to be seen as a fig leaf for Serbian supremacy. Part of the problem lies in the decades of intransigence by the Yugoslav federal leadership to accommodate the initially modest demands of Croats, Albanians and Slovenes for a more equitable ethnic representation on the federal level. It would be unwarranted to

assume that Croats or Slovenes have been bent on seceding from Yugoslavia all along.

The often-heard argument among Western observers, including State Department officials, that independent Croatia or Slovenia would have no economic basis for survival as independent states misses the essential point. Rather than wondering whether Croatia and Slovenia can survive alone, one needs to ponder whether any Yugoslavia can continue to exist as a single state.

A serious commitment on the part of all republics to restructuring Yugoslavia along confederal lines had, until recently, a chance of success. Today this option is no longer possible. Each confederation plan presupposes friendly relations among its ethnic constituents, not armed threats against one another. With all Yugoslav republics having voted Communism out of power — with the single exception of Communist Serbia — one wonders what is the point in keeping Yugoslavia together? The timely dissolution of Yugoslavia now appears the only solution to civil war.

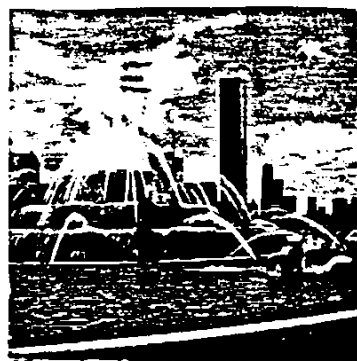
Those who placed high hopes in the Yugoslav experiment need to realize that the peaceful departure of its feuding peoples is far preferable to the violent imposition of military rule and the subjugation of one republic by another.

TOMISLAV SUNIC  
Assistant Professor, Political Science  
Juniata College  
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 10, 1991

Our member Tomislav Sunić has published in recent months many letters to the editors and articles in several American and European newspapers and periodicals.

Several members of the ACS also had such letters printed. Please send us clippings with sufficient bibliographical information!





The Chicago Tribune, July 12, 1991

## Voice of the people

# Basic freedoms at stake in Yugoslavia

LANSING—Your editorial "Can the center hold in Yugoslavia?" (June 27), while commendable for its concern for major bloodshed in the country, had several misleading points and an erroneous conclusion.

You consider the recent Slovene and Croatian exercise of self-determination as a threat to international order. But to the Croatians and Slovenes this is a fundamental principle in their quest for freedom and democracy. It is a false supposition that individual freedoms can exist without national, ethnic, or racial emancipation.

Experience has shown that Serbia never considered Croatia, Slovenia or other republics in the country as equal partners in what was supposed to be a federated state. Croatia and Slovenia practically have been Belgrade colonies.

Your conclusion that "virulent nationalism" is "the prime mover in Croatia and Slovenia" is an over-simplification. The present-day Croatian and Slovene nationalism might be disruptive to the "world order" but it is not aggressive or "virulent." It is defensive in nature and fits the mode of classical liberalism. It dreams of Europe and the world where all peoples will live in freedom, peace, mutual respect and cooperation.

On the other hand, Serbian nationalism is hegemonistic and offensive. It proposes either a centralized Yugoslavia or a Greater Serbia, both of which are unacceptable to other nations in the former Yugoslav state. Unfortunately, in the final analysis, your editorial gives support to Serbian expansionistic policy for the sake of preserving something that practically already doesn't exist.

Violence is already taking place, and it might escalate. Your editorial gives the impression that Croatian and Slovene nationalism is the real cause of this misfortune. The two ex-republics of the

Yugoslav state have been very clear in their political demands: They want a peacefully renegotiated union of sovereign states. But the use of force has been authorized by the federal government.

It is unfortunate that our State Department, recent statements of Secretary Baker and editorials like yours have given the Yugoslav military forces moral support to attack Slovenia and Croatia. The outdated and redundant statements about Yugoslav "unity and integrity" at any cost has been a green light to the centralist forces to kill innocent civilians and to crush anything that stands in their way to preserve a mistake of history, known as Yugoslavia.

It is time for our policy makers and American people to realize that there is no "Yugoslav center" any more. The Yugoslav constitution de facto does not exist. Serbia abrogated it by nullifying the autonomies of Kosovo and Vojvodina, by terrorizing Albanians in Kosovo and other minorities, by issuing almost \$2 billion worth of Yugoslav currency without knowledge of the federal government, by confiscating Croatian and Slovene properties on its territory, and finally by preventing Stipe Mesic, a Croat, to become the head of the collective presidency.

We are a country that stands for democracy and freedom, and this is the time in history when we should stand by those who are struggling to achieve those ideals for themselves and their children. The Slovene and Croatian decision to move in the direction of full independence might be an inconvenience to other countries but it is a matter of life and death for their national existence and prosperity.

Anthony Cuvalo

Anthony Cuvalo is one of the Vice-Presidents of the A&S. for Croatian Studies.

Please whenever you send me a clipping make sure to indicate also the page on which the article was printed!

## The 'Serbia Complex'

Article on the right was published in The (Cleveland) Plain Dealer, Monday, July 29, 1991

## Redrawing the Borders

## of the Yugoslav Republics

The editorial "Now Croatia?," July 11, remarks that one way out of the present Yugoslav crisis may be for Croatia to cede more land to Serbia. All of the parties involved have at one time thought that redrawing borders would be a good idea. But with the exception of the Serbian government, all have realized how intractable such an option would be. As thorny as the current situation in Croatia seems, the situation in Bosnia/Hercegovina promises to be much worse. And the problems of Macedonia would be worse still.

The present stance of Croatia and Slovenia can be seen primarily as a redefinition of the role the republics play in Yugoslavia. Even the Serbian government made clear that some such redefinition would be necessary when it abolished the semiautonomous status of two of its provinces. Why is this injustice so rarely addressed?

Redrawing borders would not address the fundamental problem of ensuring that minority rights in all the republics would

be respected, which is the only real prospect for peace. Take the case of the so-called "autonomous region of Krajina," which some Serbs have called to have ceded to Serbia. It contains only a third of Croatia's Serbs, a mere 3 to 4 percent of the population. Moreover, what of the many Croats who also live in Krajina, or outside of Croatia altogether? Are the Croats who live outside of Croatia going to be allowed the same rights to secede and merge with Croatia as Serbs are?

Clearly, the issue of where to put the republics' borders is best resolved by leaving them alone. Any other course will plunge the country directly into civil war.

*R. D. Loncarec Cambridge, Mass.*

equally grisly crimes of the Serbian Chetniks? And what about the Yugoslavian royalist government's allegations of Serbian "racial superiority," which was meant to justify further allied aid for a Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia? What about the many Croats who risked their lives to fight against the Nazis - among them, Croatia's current president?

And why stop at World War II? What about the unlawful imprisonments, tortures, and murders perpetrated by the Serbian royalists who governed Yugoslavia before then? There are people throughout Yugoslavia

who remember with horror the cruelty of that regime, and who are terrified to see the likes of V. Seselj of the now-reactivated Serbian Chetnik Party gaining prominence. Is it because they have been too civilized to voice their fears with guns and bombs that they are being ignored? *Martin Hrgovic Houston*



## LETTERS

majority of Serbs that was obtained primarily through Serbia's postwar elimination of the half-million ethnic Germans who were the major population. In Kosovo, which the Serbs are able to control only through lent suppression, Albanians resent more than 90% of the ulation.

By creating the civil-war situation by sending "Chetnik" terrorists into Croatia and providing protection for them through the military units it controls on the Croatian territory, Serbia camouflaged its own nationality problems and took the focus away from the bloody events in Kosovo.

Regarding the "puppet" status that this propaganda ascribes only to Croatia, the question needs to be asked why is it silent over the Serbian "puppet" state that existed throughout the war and the overwhelming accommodation it accorded the German military, which, among other things, made Serbia the least troublesome spot for Germany in all of wartime Europe. Also in connection with Jews, less than a third of Yugoslavia's Jewry resided in Croatia. Virtually all of the rest lived in Serbia. In addition, while Croatia - through church leaders, such as the late Cardinal Stepinac, and through government officials, some of whom were linked to Jews by blood or marriage - managed to save a large number of Jews, this does not seem to have occurred by Serbs in Serbia, which declared "Judenrein" within a year, a half after the establishment of its puppet regime under Milan Nedic.

In relation to the harassing events of the 1930s... these were the work of the Serbs, not the Croats, who were as much deprived of rights under the Serbian royalist dictatorship existing then as they have been under Serbian-dominated Communist Yugoslavia.

The list of such harassing, barbaric acts is almost endless, and they constituted the real cause of Yugoslavia's falling apart so easily when the Axis powers invaded. Because Serbs live in such a transparent and fragile glass house, they should refrain from throwing rocks and from shamelessly blaming others for criminal misdeeds they perpetrated and for the troubles they have brought upon themselves, and so many others, by the "Great Serbia" complex.

*JEROME A. BRENTAR  
Cleveland*

**Jerome Brentar, the President of Eur Travel Service 1 member of the ACS.**

The editorial makes mention of Croatian-Nazi collaboration during World War II. Why is this the only aspect of history that deserves mention? What about the

This stern warning to Serbia was printed even before the American Secretary of State, James Baker very severely denounced Serbia and its leadership at the Security Council of the United Nations.

A12

THE NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIALS/LETTERS WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1991

## Serbia vs. the New World Order

Aggressors must not be allowed to profit from their conquests. That's the principle President Bush soundly invoked to mobilize the world against Saddam Hussein's seizure of Kuwait. The lesson seems to have been entirely lost on Slobodan Milosevic, the Communist leader of Serbia. He's out to expand Serbian frontiers, using a mix of political intimidation and crude military force.

Mr. Milosevic's designs are now frighteningly close to realization. European governments have tried and failed to broker a negotiated peace. Washington, which has not yet addressed the harsh new reality, needs to take a stand.

The United States has long been reluctant to involve itself in Yugoslavia's internal disputes. That's understandable. But with the collapse of Communism, Yugoslavia, a 20th-century invention uniting disparate South Slavic peoples, has started violently tearing itself apart.

In Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, free elections last year ushered in non-Communist, anti-centralist governments. Serbians voted for Mr. Milosevic. He had already consolidated his position by forcibly incorporating two autonomous regions, Kosovo and Vojvodina, into the Serbian republic. With a close ally ruling Montenegro, Mr. Milosevic had assembled all the power he needed to block the federal Government from resisting his ambitions.

In June, Slovenia and Croatia formally seceded from Yugoslavia, bringing the crisis to a head. Mr. Milosevic and his allies briefly sent federal troops against Slovenia, but then turned their main fire against Croatia. There, local Serbian rebels have driven Croatian forces and villagers out of large sections of two regions, Krajina and Slavonia. Meanwhile, Milosevic allies have been at work in Bosnia-Herzegovina, hoping to create a corridor linking these regions with Serbia and Montenegro to form a Greater Serbia.

That would end the present Yugoslavia. It would also raise alarming questions about external boundaries. The peace of Europe would be doubly challenged: both by the example of successful aggression and by revision of international frontiers. Those dangers spurred the European Community to try to mediate. But Serbia and Croatia both refused

to yield authority to anyone else and the Community had no choice but to back off.

Now it is up to more powerful bodies — the United Nations — to act. And for that to happen, Washington will have to take the lead. That includes finding ways to ease Soviet fears about encouraging its own independence-minded republics. The United States may lack obvious levers but that does not diminish the urgent need to find some.

The issue in Yugoslavia is the illegitimate use of armed force for political ends. The last time that happened, the President said such aggression could not stand.



Serbia's swelling claims



## The Sacking of Croatia

Yugoslavia's civil war is claiming lives — and also the cultural birthright of Croatia. As many as 116 churches, castles and historic districts have reportedly come under mortar and air attacks by Serbian militias or units of the Yugoslav Army. A respected private group, the World Monuments Fund, says these are calculated assaults on another people's treasures. It is a credible charge that shames the Serbian cause.

Among the cultural casualties are the great dome of St. Jacob's Cathedral in Sibenik, old Baroque buildings in the former capital city of Varazdin, the castle and museum in Vukovar (see photo) and the historic center of Karlovac. On the Dalmatian coast, a magnet for tourists, recent aerial and naval skirmishes near Split airport imperiled the adjacent classical ruins of Salona, known to Croats as "our Pompeii."

Destruction on this scale has no precedent in Europe since Nazi Germany's vengeful "Baedeker" raids on English cathedral cities in 1942, and

the Allied firebombing of Dresden. Yugoslavia itself endured grievous losses in World War II, and the painstaking restoration of damaged ancient monuments has been a proud national achievement. But now, asserts Maja Razovic, an art historian in Zagreb, Yugoslavs "have transformed monuments into enemies, forgetting that palaces, museums and churches belong to all."



World Monuments Fund

To deter such vandalism, civilized nations in 1954 devised the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Yugoslavia became a signatory in 1955, which means the present attacks on monuments affront not only the world's conscience but world law. In one case, mortar shells shattered an 18th-century church in Petrinja whose

spire bore the protective flag prescribed by the Hague Convention.

The loss of life in Yugoslavia is tragic. It piles horror upon horror to engage as well in cultural extermination.



Crying for Croatia

on the left:

from The Economist  
(London), August 3, 1991.  
p. 45

The above article — even before Dubrovnik was attacked, and the photo on the left describe and depict the present tragedy in Croatia. Many pictures like this one have been printed in various newspapers of the West.



## Reservists' Desertions Force Yugoslav Army Into Retreat

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — The Yugoslav Army announced today that it was retreating from two more disputed Croatian towns after hundreds of Serbian reservists deserted and went home.

The Government press agency Tanyug said the army had decided to abandon barracks at the ports of Sibenik and Zadar on the Adriatic coast, which were under siege by Croatian forces.

It also said 600 reservists sent to the volatile republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina last week left their units on Friday and went home to Valjevo, a town about 50 miles from Belgrade.

It said the men were "dissatisfied," but did not elaborate.

Serbian news media have persistently reported desertions among reservists who were reluctant to participate in the fighting that erupted after Croatia declared independence in June.

Diplomats said their discontent was a factor in the Serbian-led army's decision to accept a cease-fire last Sunday.

Evacuations of barracks at Sinj near the coast and Vinkovci in eastern Croatia, are continuing, Tanyug said.

The withdrawals have helped reduce the intensity of hostilities, but the Croatian radio reported more fighting and casualties in eastern and central Croatia today. A European Community observer blamed the clashes on "uncontrolled people" and said the leaders were committed to the truce.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said that one of its convoys came under fire in Croatia on Friday and that it was halting operations there until it received security guarantees.

Simon Smits, head of a team of 200 European Community cease-fire observers, said the Defense Minister, Veljko Kadijevic, and the Croatian President, Franjo Tudjman were both committed to the truce.

But Smits said, "Uncontrolled people are the problem that neither Kadijevic nor Tudjman can account for."

It was the first of Yugoslavia's five cease-fires since July to have restored relative calm for as long as a week.

The Yugoslav President, Stipe Mesic, a Croat, says more than 1,000 people have been killed in the fighting.

## Flawed 'Balkan blame'

Your editorial "Balkan blame" (Aug. 31) contains many major flaws.

You are primarily concerned with the Serbian minority in Croatia, as if the Croatian Constitution, Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman, the European Community and the United States disregarded this important issue entirely. You gloss over the war of aggression of Serbia. Serbian terrorists and their Serbo-Communist so-called Yugoslav Army on the free and sovereign Republic of Croatia. You gloss over the destruction of its villages, towns and cities with hundreds of people killed or murdered. The issue of a very large Croatian minority in Serbia is not addressed. The same is true of the Albanian, Hungarian and other Serb-shackled minorities. You should be concerned about them, for if they follow the example of the terrorist Serbs in Croatia, the conflagration in Yugoslavia will assume much larger proportions.

The editorial said that all the participants in the conflict were to blame, although Serbia's drive for power and control over all six of Yugoslavia's republics and the two "autonomous" provinces is the only cause of the present crisis. If you looked within this framework at the federal defense minister, Veljko Kadijevic, you would not be praising him for his "voice of military reason." Let him and his Serbo-Communist Army with its communist ideology and insignia withdraw to Serbia. Then and only then may his military genius may be extolled.

As to Tudjman's recklessness and rashness, which you attributed to this Belgrade-persecuted general, excellent scholar and exemplary statesman, you are rash in your judgment, for you are ignoring the difficult life of this prudent man of peace. Thanks to his patient wisdom and undaunted courage, the European Community and the United States are condemning Serbia for its violent attempt at changing Croatia's borders and for its continued fighting on Croatia's territory. To The Plain Dealer this is senseless finger-pointing. Call that as you may, but

Tudjman is growing in stature among the world leaders. His Croatia will soon join the international community of free nations.

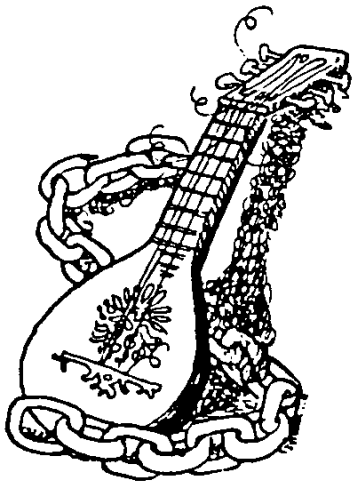
JOHN I. PRCELA  
Cleveland Heights

John I. Prcela is a member of the ACS



Reuters

Croatian forces caused the the Yugoslav Army to retreat from a number of areas after hundreds of Serbian reservists deserted and went home. A Croatian woman, who was forced to flee her village after it came under attack by Serbian guerrillas yesterday in Croatia.



## OUR BENEFACTORS

For a variety of reasons we have not so far published the names of our donors especially not during the oppressive years of Communist rule in Croatia. Some of our benefactors asked us to remain anonymous.

Listed in chronological order of receipts are the names of all donors from January 1990 till Oct. 7, 1991. Following the example of other organi-

zations we don't reveal here the amounts of contributions (for convention and publishing expenses). We are equally grateful for ALL contributions; they ranged from \$5 up to \$1000. The largest generous gift we received (several times) from a friend, who is not even our member. We have known this gentleman for some fifty-five years. To him and to all - including the Croatian Academy of America and the Croatian Foundation in America - we are forever grateful. It is possible that we shall very soon receive a substantial contribution from the Croatian American Association. Its and all other funds will be put to good use in our work of disseminating the truth about Croatia and the Croats in these historic and difficult times. Many thanks and God bless you!

Norman Cigar, Vienna, Va.

Melchior Masina, Hobart, Ind.

Vladimir Gračanin, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vlado Strmski, Cincinnati, Ohio

Croatian Catholic Union, Hobart, Ind.

Dr. Vladislav Čop, University Heights, Ohio

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John J. Skrbin, Cleveland, Ohio

Martin Hrgovčić, Houston, Texas

Milan Milković, Cleveland, Ohio


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### Note:

All those on the list with the title Dr. are medical doctors.



benefactors (cont.)



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     Luka Milas, Houston, Tx  
 Anna Zellick, Lewistown, Montana



Please forgive us if by error we left out any names!  
 To all of you and those before you and after you we express our  
 gratitude. And of course: all contributions to the ACS are tax-deduct-  
 ible!



We received the following text from our member Vlado Novak:

## 100 YEARS OF CROATIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Antun Mihanović, a native of Zagreb was born in 1796. Early in life, he joined other Croatian patriots who supported the equality of the Croatian language within the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. He was a lawyer, a judge and he served as Austrian consul in several countries.

Mihanović wrote only a few poems. The first being published in "Danica" in 1835 was "Croatian Homeland". This poem later became the Croatian Hymn under the title "Our Beautiful Homeland" ("Lijepa Naša"). Written in 1835, set to music in 1846 it became the Croatian Hymn in 1891, 56 years after

respectively 45 years to music. For a full "Our Beautiful Homeland" Hymn - on the bloody, path through which has travelled to And it will shine as exists. --- In order to monument to this and to commemorate historical milestone, are being issued,

silver, approx. in size as one silver dollar (left), and 18 Karat gold coin in size approx., as 25 ¢ coin (right). Both coins are minted with a flawless full Proof finish and with a guarantee backed-up by Sunshine Bullion Mining Company.

The price for 1 oz silver coin is only US \$ 28.- and for ½ oz. 18 Karat gold coin is \$ US 290.- Both are sold in Airtight holders. Also, beautiful luxury gift boxes with gold stamped Coat of Arms are available for US \$ 5.- For postage and insurance in USA and Canada, please add US \$ 4.-

This coin was designed by our member Vladimir Novak. It can be ordered from: HERCEG, P.O.Box 41, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 - U.S.A.

Now, when Croatia is in bitter conflict struggling for democracy, this will make an exceptionally attractive gift for Christmas, or buy one for your enjoyment of owning a piece of history. Part of the proceeds will be donated to the Croatian Humanitarian Aid Fund.



ORIGINAL SIZE  
SILVER MEDAL



ORIGINAL SIZE  
GOLD MEDAL

its composition, after it was set 100 years "Our has shone as a but celebrated the Croatian nation today's independence. long as this nation create an enduring prominent patriot, this very important two beautiful coins Solid sterling .999



If any of our members have some advertisements for their books please send copy-ready texts and we will try our best to print it in our Bulletin.





The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ACS

which was elected two years ago at our annual business meeting in Chicago:

President: Joseph Čondić

Vice-Presidents: Ante Čuvalo and Vinko Grubišić

Secretary-Treasurer: George J. Prpić

Committee for Croatian Language: Ljubo Krasić, Mike Vezilich and Vinko Grubišić

Editor of the Bulletin: G. J. Prpić

At our next business meeting on Nov. 22 (Fri.), 1991 in Miami, Fla during the 23rd AAASS National Convention a NEW Executive Committee should be chosen.

For all those that will be unable to attend this important meeting we enclose a Proxy.

Cut along the dotted line, fill it out and send as soon as possible with a year's dues (\$20 for regular members and \$10 for students and retired).

Again we are asking you to please send a contribution for expenses of the convention (several guests from Europe, etc) and for this Bulletin. All contributions (meaning also dues) to the ACS are tax-deductible.

.....

P R O X Y

date: .....

your city: .....

I (your name) .....

hereby appoint as my Proxy for the Annual Business Meeting of the ACS to be held in Miami, Florida

The name of your proxy: .....

Enclosed are my dues ..... and contribution .....

My suggestions and remarks for the meeting:



Your signature

