



Bulletin

ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES

No 32 — January 1999

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MEMBERSHIP DUES

The number to the right of your name on the address label indicates the year when you last paid your membership dues.

- If you haven't paid, please do so as soon as possible.
- If you are not a member of the ACS, join our group of professionals who are either of Croatian background or American scholars who are doing research in the field of Croatian Studies. You do not have to be in Slavic studies to be our member! All you need is an interest in Croatia and the Croatians.
- Both current members and other interested persons are asked to use the membership form on the back of the Bulletin and mail it in with your membership dues. Your cooperation is needed to keep our mailing list up-to-date.
- If you would like to support ACS activities, especially in helping scholars from Croatia to participate in the annual AAASS conventions, your financial donations will be greatly appreciated. Keep in mind that the ACS is a non-profit educational association; dues and donations are tax-deductible.

Ante Čuvalo

AAASS 31ST NATIONAL CONVENTION ADAM'S MARK HOTEL ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI NOVEMBER 18-21, 1999

HOTEL INFORMATION

The Adam's Mark Hotel is located in downtown St. Louis, across from the Arch, at Fourth and Chestnut Streets. This will be the site of the 31st National Convention of the AAASS. You are urged to book your rooms early. To make a reservation, you may phone (800) 444-2326, or the hotel's direct line (314) 241-7400, extension 2060 or fax your reservation to (314) 241-6618. You must indicate you are with Slavic Studies to receive the discounted room rate of \$108 per night single or double.

The Adam's Mark Hotel is in downtown, conveniently located near shops and restaurants. The airport is about 20 minutes away, and taxis to and from the airport cost around \$25

one way. The hotel also runs an airport shuttle which costs about \$15 round trip. Book your room early!

SYMPOSIUM ON CROATIAN DIASPORA

The Association for Croatian Studies symposium "Croatian Diaspora in the U.S.A. on the eve of the Third Millennium," that was originally scheduled for October 3, 1998 and postponed because of the Pope's visit to Croatia on that day, will be held at Saint Xavier University in Chicago on April 17, 1999. The symposium was moved from Cleveland, where it was going to take place originally, to Chicago because Dr. Joseph Bombelles, who was going to coordinate the event, will be teaching in Croatia during the spring months.

Saint Xavier, Chicago's first college and one of the first institutions of higher learning in Illinois, was founded by the Sisters of Mercy and chartered in 1847. The university is ranked as one of the best schools in America. It has over four thousand students and offers 35 undergraduate and 27 graduate degree programs.



S. Sipos(Croatia) and E. Elias-Bursac (U.S.A.)

SAINT XAVIER UNIVERSITY



Two of Saint Xavier's departments, the Department of History and Political Science and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, showed much interest in the subject of the ACS symposium and were kind enough to become sponsors of this scholarly event. We are grateful to Saint Xavier University and to the sponsoring departments for their kind help and trust.

Basic Information Concerning the Symposium:

Date: April 17, 1999

Time: 8:30 A. M. - evening

Place: **St. Xavier University**, 3700 West 103rd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60655 *Telephone 773-298-3000 * Website: www.sxu.edu. * Building "Andrew Conference Center" (see the campus map)

Registration

A ten dollar fee for those who are not participating in the program. No charge for students. It would be very helpful if those of you who are coming from outside the metropolitan Chicago let us know in advance that you are coming. On-site registration will start at 8:00 A. M. You are urged to pre-register.

Travel Directions

If you are coming via air, use Chicago Midway Airport. St. Xavier University is close to the airport. If you are driving and are using I-294 (Tri-State Tollway) exit either at the 95th Street (coming from the north) or Cicero (coming from the south). Please see the map in the "Bulletin."

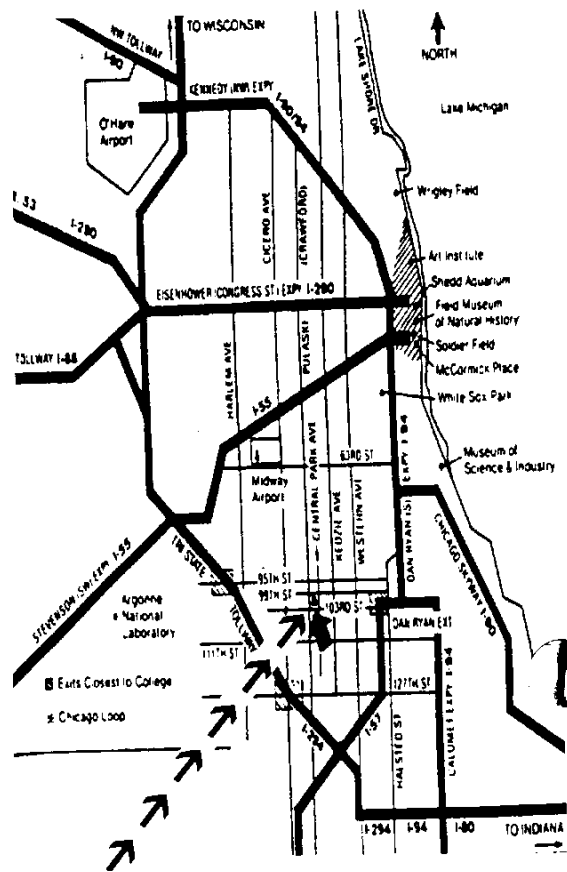
Hotels

There are two conveniently located hotels that you might use: Hilton Oak Lawn (Cicero and 94th St.) Tel. (708) 425-7800. Holiday Inn (4140 W. 95th) Tel. (708) 425-7900.

Other

All ACS members who might be interested in presenting a paper at the symposium, please let us know immediately. The symposium program and other details will be announced in the near future.

If you have any further questions regarding the symposium, please contact the ACS secretary, Dr. Ante Čuvalo Tel/Fax (708) 895-5531; e-mail: cuv@chicagonet.net.

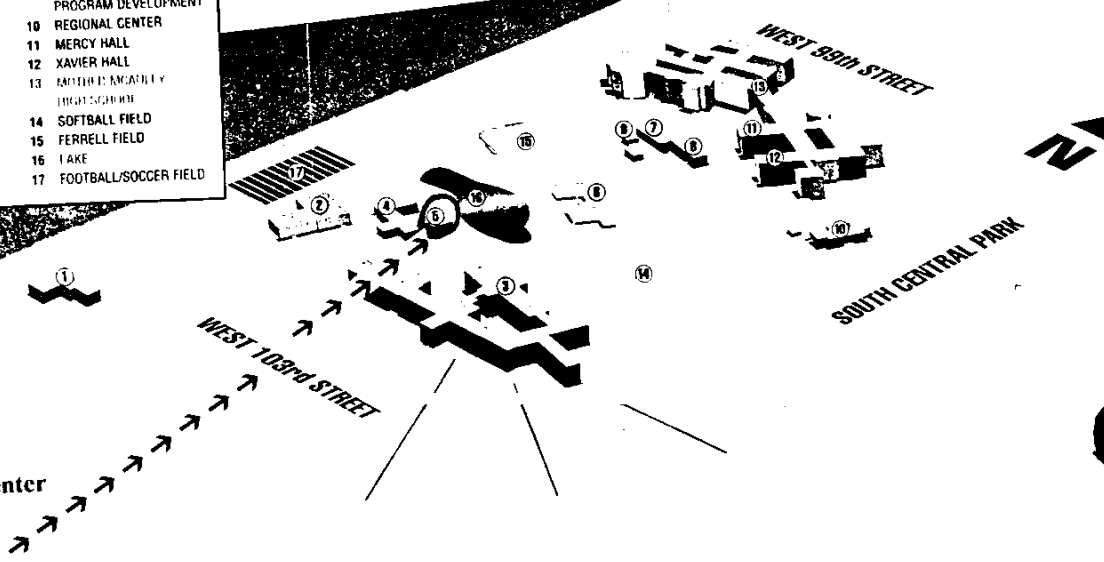


Saint Xavier University

LEGEND - CAMPUS BUILDINGS	
1	GRAHAM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
2	REGIONAL CENTER
3	MAIN BUILDING (See detail below)
4	PACIFIC HALL
5	ANDREW CENTER
7	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
8	RADIO/TV STUDIOS
9	CENTER FOR OFF-CAMPUS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
10	REGIONAL CENTER
11	MERCY HALL
12	XAVIER HALL
13	MARSHALL KENNEDY LIBRARY
14	SOFTBALL FIELD
15	FERRELL FIELD
16	LAKE
17	FOOTBALL/SOCCER FIELD

Campus Map

No. 5-Andrew Center
ACS Symposium



ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES
ANNOUNCES ITS FIRST
SYMPOSIUM
ON
"CROATIAN DIASPORA
IN THE U.S.A. ON THE EVE OF
THE THIRD MILLENNIUM"

Saint Xavier University - Chicago, Illinois

April 17, 1999

The first ACS symposium, "Croatian Diaspora in the U.S.A. on the Eve of the Third Millennium," will focus on three main areas: The role of Croatian diaspora during the war of liberation, the present situation among the Croats in America, and the new horizons.

The Croatian diaspora has played a significant role in the historic changes that took place in Croatia since 1990. The aggression, war of liberation, and most of all the independence of Croatia and also of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the Croats are one of the constitutive peoples, has not only changed the fortunes of the Croatian people in the homeland but also brought significant changes among the Croats around the world.

There are numerous issues to be analyzed in order to assess the work of the Croatian diaspora in the last few years and the present situation among the Croats in this country. Some of these issues are:

- What was the contribution of the Croatian diaspora in the struggle for independence and how do we measure that contribution?
- How does the newly won Croatian independence and its politics affect the Croats in diaspora?
- The dilemma of "To return or not to return" and difficulties faced by those who are returning to Croatia.
- The role of Croatia's political and cultural life, and news media in diaspora?
- How did the Croatian independence influence the intra-relations among the Croats in diaspora?
- How does the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which Croats are only one of the three peoples, affect the views of the Croats in diaspora, especially those originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina?

A serious look should be taken concerning the life and work of the Croatian diaspora in the United States in order to gain at least a vague idea of what we can expect in the near and distant future. Besides the above listed questions, therefore, we may ask:

- Is there a "vital and working" Croatian community in the United States?
- How much cooperation and coordination is there among the Croats in the U.S.?
- Is a better organizational structure among the Croats in the U.S. necessary and/or possible?
- Do we really have common goals and what are they?
- How do our activities measure up to our present and future needs, and what are those needs?
- What is the real situation in our organizations, parishes, unions, clubs, schools, media, folk groups, among the aged, the youth, etc? What do the facts and numbers indicate?
- How fast do the Croats really "melt"?
- Are there any long-range plans for preserving the Croatian community in the U.S.A.? Is such a planning possible?

In order to examine these and similar questions and to assess the facts, the Association for Croatian Studies, at its meeting on November 21, 1997 held in Seattle, Washington has decided to organize its first independent symposium dealing with the above mentioned and similar issues in order to initiate a scholarly research and a constructive dialogue among all interested in the life of the Croats in this country.

This will be a non-political gathering designed essentially for representatives of various organizations, academic specialists, and members of the ACS. It is not designed to be a mass meeting, but it will be open to the public. It will be held in a university setting to assure a cool and dispassionate discussion of problems and ideas.

The Executive Committee of the ACS invites, therefore, all our members and all interested scholars to be active participants at this symposium. Share with us your ideas, prepare a presentation, come to this important gathering. We also ask all Croatian organizations in this country not only to wish us well but to extend us your cooperation, prepare a short and objective report on the activities of your organization since 1990. Present a short and objective assessment of the present situation in your organization; point out major problems that we are faced with and share with us your constructive ideas for resolving them.

Members of the ACS and all Croatian organizations and individuals that are interested in taking part in the symposium are asked to contact either

Dr. Joseph Bombelles
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or

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e-mail: cuv@chicagonet.net

CROATIAN PARTICIPATION AT THE
30TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES
(AAASS) HELD AT BOCA RATON,
FLORIDA - SEPTEMBER 24-27, 1998

IN THE SQUALLS OF HURRICANE "GEORGES"

The AAASS 30th National Convention will be best remembered for Hurricane "Georges"! Although Boca Raton was on the periphery of the storm, "Georges" did provide many of us at least a taste of hurricane winds and downpours. But because of the storm many people were not able to come to the Convention. Both nearby airports, Ft. Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, were closed from Thursday (Sept. 24) evening till Saturday (Sept. 26) morning. Although we are told that over one thousand people did come to the Convention, a number of panels were canceled because the presenters were not there. In some cases two similar panels were joined together. As can be concluded, the panels were not well attended in general, especially the panels that were expected to draw large audiences. Large halls with a couple hundred chairs and only a few people in attendance had a ghostly effect.

General comments one could hear from those that did attend were that the Convention should not have been scheduled in Florida during the hurricane season and, although the Boca Raton Resort and Club is a beautiful place, it is not convenient for AAASS conventions.

CANCELED PANELS

Two Croatian panels were canceled. One was entitled: "Music and Drama in Croatia From the Middle Ages to the National Revival," and the other: "Croatian Expressionism." The last one will be reorganized for the 1999 Convention.

ACS ANNUAL MEETING

The 21st annual meeting of the Association for Croatian Studies was held at the Boca Raton Resort on Friday (Sept. 25) at 3:45 P.M. Dr. Joseph Bombelles, the President of the ACS, opened the meeting and greeted those present, especially our guests from Croatia. Dr. Ante Čuvalo, the secretary, reported on the ACS "Bulletin", new members, correspondence, and planned activities. The treasurer, Dr. Ellen Elias-Bursać, reported that at the time there were \$3,932.96 in the ACS checking account. However, the expenses for the September 1998 "Bulletin" and the Boca Raton meeting had to be paid from that amount. After a discussion, it was agreed that at the 1999 AAASS convention, the ACS panel should be on the theme of World War II Victims in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ACS Elections Postponed

Because there were only a few regular ACS members at the meeting, it was agreed by those present to postpone the elections of the new Executive Committee for the meeting at the 1999

AAASS convention in St. Louis. However, if the members at large wish to hold the 1998 elections, we can conduct them by mail. So please let us know as soon as possible. Thus, if there is "vox populi," we will have the elections right away.

CROATIAN DINNER

On Friday (Sept. 25) evening, the ACS members and guests gathered for a "Croatian Dinner" at "La Finestra," a restaurant near the Boca Raton Resort. This already customary event is an enjoyable occasion to renew old friendships and make new ones. We even had a pleasant surprise: two young Croatians were serving at our table.

PANELS AND LECTURES DEALING WITH CROATIANS SUMMARIES

Regionalism in Croatia

Chair - Joseph T. Bombelles; lecturers - Dubravka Jurčina Alibegović and Juraj Padjen; discussant - Ante Čuvalo.

Dubravka Jurčina Alibegović - "Economic Aspects of Regionalism in Croatia"

Regionalism is a highly topical issue all over the World and represents a new approach in which regions of a country are recognized as subjects and an optimum entity of the societal organization. At the same time, regions have a natural need for globalization with regions within the same state and regions from other countries. A regional development policy is implemented in many countries today. It is sometimes an explicit, and sometimes an implicit policy, but the crucial question is, whether the decisions on the regional development policy are based on

economic, political or some other grounds.

The study of regionalism, regional policy and the regional finances of any country cannot be understood without taking into consideration what the regions actually represent and what is the role of regional authorities within the national system of government.

There are several reasons for Croatia's regionalism and its administrative divisions. First, geography itself has divided Croatia into three very different regions: the continental, the mountainous, and the coastal. Second, through regionalization by functional principle Croatia is divided in four macro-regions and several smaller ones. Third, through regionalization by administrative principle Croatia is divided in twenty-one counties. Fourth, fiscal decentralization - refers to the amount of fiscal autonomy and responsibility given to sub-national levels of government.

Although Croatia is not a federal state, the Constitution of Croatia provides for three types of governments: national, county, and city/municipal governments. The 20 counties, which were created in 1993, serve as mid-level governments. Zagreb operates as both a city and a county, making a total of 21 counties. The counties cover the entire geographic space of Croatia and some historical basis exists for the counties. There are 422 cities and municipalities. They were developed because



A. Čuvalo, J. Bombelles, D. Jurčina-Alibegović & J. Padjen

of the perception that wide differences in taste and service delivery needs exist across Croatia.

Besides the national government, both levels of sub-national government have a degree of autonomy in fiscal matters - they have their own revenues, including taxes. In addition, they receive grants from the central government and have a share in some of the taxes.

There are several economic indicators that measure and compare regions: size of a particular county, population density and structure with regard to age, education and labor force, structure of the employed per activity, level of production and income, structure of consumption, structure of the local budget, and the level of the county's own resources to finance public needs and development.

In respect to economic indicators there are differences among regions in Croatia. Besides the fact that there are many small regions (21 counties) in Croatia, the truth is that the fields of activity of regions are different, but predominant sources of regional finance are common revenues, mostly from income tax. Financial transfers from the national government to the poor regions succeed in achieving equalization which is institutionalized.

The economic development is not equally distributed across the regions in Croatia. There are also some big differences among regions because the decisions on regionalism and the regional development policy are based on economic and political grounds. The areas in which there are some government interventions in Croatia refer to various kinds of regional fiscal exemptions and incentives connected with the areas of special state interest for the Republic of Croatia. The purpose is to stimulate a more even regional development of the Croatian state and to encourage the development of the areas that used to be neglected in the recent and more distant past. There are personal and general incentives for the development of these regions.

Today in Croatia, under the influence of a positive experience of the regional development of the developed countries of Western Europe, an understanding has slowly grown for the need to redefine the approach towards regionalism and regional development. This approach relies on the strengthening of the local factors of development, local resources and local development initiatives, as well as on the encouragement of a more homogenous and successful cooperation and interaction at the state, regional and local level. This ought to be the basis on which the new mutual relations between the local community, region and the national state would be developed.

To perform this goal, the fiscal system ought to respect the regional components of development as much as possible, as well as the natural and comparative advantages of individual regions. Such a fiscal system ought to reflect an optimum fiscal structure, so that the financing of public consumption is just and satisfies the conditions of allocative efficiency.

Finally, expenditure decisions taken at a sub-national level will, in most cases, be more efficient than decisions taken by the national government. It is time to hand the process of setting up the issues of fiscal decentralization to local and regional authorities. The process of decentralization implies the process of devolving authority and functions from the national government to autonomous and democratically elected units of sub-national government. This process can be illustrated by the EU's promotion of the principle of subsidiarity - assigning appropriate responsibility to appropriate levels of government. Decision-making should be moved to the lowest point at which it can be effectively implemented.

Raj Padjen - "The Special Position of Istria"

Although it is difficult to talk about a specific quality of some

region, because every region is specific in its own way, Istria is nevertheless, one of the most specific regions in Croatia, both because of its position and its historical development, and because of its natural, cultural and other particularities. The most important specific qualities of Istria are: it is a peninsula; it is located at bordering and peripheral region of the Croatian state and of the Croatian ethnic space; it has specific relief, it lived under unfavorable historical conditions for a long time; and it has unpropitious transport orientation.

It is, consequently, the question of a region which is geographically clearly defined and constitutes a special and, at the same time, very diverse whole. A question arises, to what extent and how such position of Istria and conditions in which it has lived for centuries have influenced its regional individuality and many unfavorable occurrences that have taken place in it.

In order to acquire a general insight into the problem, it will suffice to mention the process of deprivation of national identity and the unfavorable social and political position of Istrian Croats during the Venetian, Habsburg, and Italian fascist rule and the emigration of a large number of the Istrian population after World War I and II. In addition, it is important to point out the 1991 census, which was characterized by a significant number of ethnically uncommitted population, as well as the recent intensive emphasis of regional identity.

It is also significant that from the time when the political links connecting Istria with its mother country were broken, the Istrian Croats, although having always been the majority of the population of the peninsula, remained in an unequal political and social position. Istria thus became divided in two main clearly distinct groups. On one side, there were the Italians and the Germans who, thanks to the tradition and early acquired power and support from a more developed, influential and politically powerful environment, were a much stronger social force. On the other, there were more numerous and territorially more compact but socially much weaker Croats and Slovenes, with no firm support from their co-nationalists. The social conditions in Istria were such that Croatsians, if they wanted to become citizens and succeed in trade and craft, administration, jobs or professions, had to adjust to Italian cities. It meant that they were forced to learn and to speak Italian, acquire new habits and customs, accept a different culture, and eventually lose their national feeling.

For the contemporary European events an awareness of the regional identity and the regional individuality is a normal process, but for the events in Istria, it has two additional characteristics: first, the Istrian regionalism is an expression of a series of unfavorable consequences of its difficult past; second, the Istrian regionalism in some circles has acquired the characteristics of open autonomism and separatism.

Consequently, Istria is characterized by many particularities resulting from the life in this north Adriatic region, but they are not of such nature and force to endanger the ties between Istria and the Croatian national and state territory. This, however, does not eliminate the need for Istria, just like for any other Croatian region, to develop its own political, economic and cultural identity and thus contribute to the strengthening of the overall national awareness and state integrity.

Ante Čuvalo - Comments

Both, Croatia's geography and history have enhanced the centripetal tendencies of her regions. However, it was foreign imperialism more than geography that facilitated the growth of regional identities at the expense of the national unity. Today, Croatia finds itself in a precarious situation. On one hand, there is the attraction and need to join European supra-national



Milica Mihaljević (Croatia)

institutions and become a part of the global community, and, on the other, as newly independent country it has to be concerned about bringing her various parts together in order to function as a nation.

There are, however, more fundamental issues than Croatia itself that should be discussed in order to understand the dynamics of today's

regionalism and globalism. Suffice to mention only a few questions.

What is the role and the fate of the nation-state at the present juncture in history? What is the role of the nation-state in the lives of the people on the regional level, on one hand, and on the international and global level on the other? Is the nation-state too distant to be in touch with an individual, a group, or a region, and, at the same time, too small to manage international (most of all economic) affairs in today's world?

What is the meaning and significance of a national culture in relationship to the local/regional culture(s)? At the same time, what is the significance of the national culture in the global ("macdonalized") popular culture that the young around the world are in love with?

Who has the ultimate responsibility, the regional leaders or the national government, to provide for security, economic well-being, a social safety net, or to provide protection from organized crime, to combat illegal drugs, illegal immigration, money laundering, etc?

Are we reaching the point when supra-national institutions, like the European Union, will replace nation-states and regional power holders will find better allies in, for example, professional bureaucrats in Brussels, then in the ministries of their national governments? It seems that this is a popular tendency in Europe today. But the idea of a European Union has grown in the shadow of the Cold War and under the umbrella of NATO military security. What if a major security, economic, and social crises arise, or down the road the regions themselves come into conflict for one reason or another? Can the supra-national bureaucrats manage such crises?

Today, after the war of independence, Croats are faced with a question how to combine the two seemingly opposing processes: retain and strengthen the newly achieved nationhood and at the same time give enough "space" for regional developments. The challenge is to find a common ground that would serve the interest of each region and the nation as a whole. The Croatian Sabor, as the oldest and most respected national institution, should be at the forefront of this effort. The Sabor should be the very center of the equilibrium between the national and regional interests.

We do hope that the leadership of the country will find it possible to strengthen democratic processes, enter transnational institutions and global community, and, at the same time, build national unity through promoting regional development while safeguarding national interests at the same time.

How To Say "WWW" in Slavic

Mirjana Nelson Dedačić chaired this panel and one of the presenters was Milica Mihaljević. Here is a summary of her paper entitled "Croatian Computer Terminology: How to Write a Dictionary."

English computer terminology strongly influenced Croatian computer language in more ways than one, ranging from direct borrowing to loan translations. This can be seen if we analyze the most common ways of formation of Croatian computer terms. For example:

1. Borrowing from English — hardware/hardver; software/softver
2. Loan translation — mouse/miš; password/lozinka; paste/zalijepi
3. Croatian term formation — interpreter/prevodnik; interface/sučelje; decoder/raznačnik; switch/preklopnik; router/usmjerivač; adapter/prilagodnik; identifier/označivač; transducer/pretvornik; converter/pretvarač
4. Multi-word terms — baza podataka/data base; računalna podrška/software; upravljački program/driver; prenijeti na računalo/download; home page/uvodna stranica
5. Abbreviations — EOP= električna obrada podataka/electronic data processing; CAD=računalno podržano projektiranje/computer aided design; CAM=računalno podržana proizvodnja/computer aided manufacturing

In Croatian computer terminology, there are many synonymous terms which correspond to a single English term. For example, printer=štampač, štampalo, ispisivač, pisač, pisalo, pisaljka, tiskač, tiskalo, tiskaljka. It is obvious that synonyms are not good for a terminological system. But some of the above cases of synonymy have been more or less resolved in the last few years.

Here are some Croatian terms that have been accepted and have entered general everyday language: računalo/computer; pisač/printer; miš/mouse; izbornik/menu; tipkovnica/keyboard; računalni/adjective of računalo. Terms that still have some terminological problems are like: računalstvo and računarstvo. Terms that are always spelled as in English and usually used in italics, for example, are: shareware, freeware

The introduction of Internet, as well as the introduction of some other new terms, has caused the entrance of a new range of terms that still appear in their original English form (shareware, plug in, site, surf). Some of them already have a rich Croatian word formation, e.g.: surfer, surferica, surfati, odsurfati, etc., and some have Croatian equivalents, e.g. net/mreža (an example of metaphorization); explorer/pretražnik; server/poslužitelj; (web) page/web stranica

If we compare Internet terminology with older Croatian computer terminology we can conclude that English terms occur very often and are almost always spelled as in the original, e.g. as in English: shareware, freeware, web, site... (usually in italics). Croatization of spelling of these terms almost never occurs. For some of these, Croatian terms are formed most often by the



Mirjana Dedačić - Nelson (U.S.A.)

process of suffixation: server/poslužitelj or opslužitelj; browser/preglednik; explorer/pretražnik; router/usmjerivač; modem/pretvornik. The answer to the question How to say WWW in Croatian is: We use WWW and sometimes we

use Croatian translations as globalna mreža or svjetska mreža over GM or SM. We can see in Croatian computer terminology, on the one hand, a constant effort to find Croatian terms which can replace English terms, but, on the other, there are still those who strongly oppose the introduction of some native terms.

In the process of standardization of Croatian computer terminology dictionaries have an important role. There are still no dictionaries, as far as I know, that deal with Croatian Internet terminology. However, there are many dictionaries of Croatian computer terminology.

NEW MEMBERS

Juraj Padjan

Dr. Juraj Padjan received his Doctoral degree in economics at the University of Zagreb. As a visiting scholar of the Postgraduate Research Program he spent the academic year 1970-1971 at the Regional Science Department, University of Pennsylvania, USA. He also finished a three months course on project appraisal at the Project Planning Center for Developing Countries, University of Bradford, Great Britain, and as OECD scholar he spent several months of professional improvement in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands.

As a member of the Department of Spatial Economics in the Institute of Economics, Zagreb he has mostly been concerned with the problem of regional development, transport economics, and their mutual relationships. He has been extensively involved in many research projects and in teaching on the transport economics. He is the author of five books in Croatian on regional development and transport planning, and co-author of other six books in the same field. His latest book, *Transport Policy*, was published in 1996. He has published also over 120 articles, primarily in the field of regional development and transport economics. Together with Peter Nijkamp, the Netherlands, and Veli Himanen, Finland, he has published in the last several years a number of articles in the American Journal *Transportation Research*, and in the books *Europe on the Move* and *Transport in a Unified Europe*.

Dr. Padjan is a member of the European Regional Science Association, a member of the Croatian Section of the same Association and a member of the European Science organization NECTAR, sponsored by the European Science Foundation, Strasbourg.

Milica Mihaljević

Dr. Milica Mihaljević is a graduate from the University of Zagreb with a degree in English language and literature, General linguistics and Phonetics. She has a Master's degree in English and a Ph.D. in Croatian. She works as a researcher in the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics in Zagreb. Her areas of specialization include terminology (specially computer terminology), lexicography (she is one of the authors of the *Croatian Language Adviser* - to be published soon, and of the *Dictionary of the Croatian Language*). She is the executive editor of the journal *Rasprave Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje* and the author of two books, *Croatian Computer Terminology* and *Terminology Manual*, as well as a number of papers on various aspects of the Croatian language. She also works as a part-time translator and language editor for the Croatian Standardization Institute. She is married to a specialist in Old Church Slavonic and generative grammar, Milan Mihaljević, and they have three children.

Dubravka Jurlina-Alibegović

Dubravka Jurlina Alibegović is a graduate of the Faculty of Economics, University of Zagreb, where she received her M. Sc. in economics. She has been working at the Institute of Economics in Zagreb since 1987 and, presently, she is the Head of the Department of Public Finance and Financial System. Her scholarly interests are in intergovernmental fiscal relations and local public finances, fiscal policy, urban and regional development, and pension system reforms. She has done many research projects and her numerous published works, among others, include:

"Financial aspects of management of the city of Zagreb and some cities in Europe: Comparative analysis." In: *Komunalni sistem kao osnovica i okvir razvoja grada Zagreba*, Zagreb: Ekonomski institut, Zagreb, 1991. "Land as natural resource in valuation of regional potentials." In: *Regionalizam u političko-gospodarskom ustrojstvu Hrvatske*. Zagreb: Ekonomski institut, Zagreb, 1991. *Socio-economic situation and development of the regions in the neighboring countries of the Community in Central and Eastern Europe. Final Report to the European Commission*. Ed. by J. Bachtler, European Policies Research Center, University of Strathclyde, Brussels and Luxembourg, 1992. *Economic valorization of urban space and urban rent*. Master thesis, Zagreb: Faculty of Economics, Zagreb, 1992. *The role of private sector in infrastructure financing*, In: *Javne investicije i izgradnja ekonomske infrastrukture: Primjer autoceste Karlovac-Rijeka*. Zagreb: Ekonomski institut, Zagreb, 1993. She is married and has one child.

Sándor Sipos

Dr. Sándor Sipos is the Head of the Croatia Resident Mission of the World Bank in Zagreb since January 1998. He is an Economist who holds a doctorate from the University of Economics in Budapest, Hungary. He joined the World Bank in 1992 and worked in Washington between 1992-1998. He has covered transition, public finance and social protection issues in Central and Southern Europe. He led World Bank teams preparing projects and assisting governments in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary and Romania. He was the Leader of the Croatia Social Expenditure and Social Sector Review in 1993-1994 and the Croatia Public Sector Adjustment Loan team between 1995-97. He has published widely on economic and social policies during the transition. Prior to joining the World Bank, he worked with UNICEF as an Advisor on transition problems between 1990-1992. In this capacity, he published books and articles and consulted governments and NGOs in Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Russia and the Ukraine. In 1988-89 he was a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Sussex in England. He has been a Fellow of the Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest since 1981.

Nicole Lindstrom

Nicole Lindstrom is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Science at Syracuse University. She is writing her dissertation on Balkan regionalism, European integration, and the contemporary Croatian national identity. She carried out her field research last year in Zagreb. While there, she wrote several articles for the magazine *Arkzin*. She lives in Brooklyn, New York.

Dolly Bandula

Dolly Bandula teaches psychology at the University of Pittsburgh.

Marilyn Wright

Marilyn Wright is a very successful business woman in the Chicago area

Sam (Duško) Condic

Is a retired teacher of English and a Croatian-English translator living in Chicago.

ACS MEMBERS

NORMAN CIGAR

Dr. Norman Cigar attended the Forum Bosnia international conference in November 1998 in Sarajevo, where he presented a paper "Paradigms and Their Impact on US Policy Toward Bosnia."

In October 1998, he attended a conference in Budapest sponsored by the Bosnian Institute and the Central European University on the wars in the former Yugoslavia, where he presented a paper on "The Serb War Effort and War Termination."

ČUVALO'S BOOK RECOGNIZED

Ante Čuvalo's book, *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Lanham, Md. & London: The Scarecrow Press, 1997, was selected by CHOICE magazine as an Outstanding Academic Book(OAB) of 1998.

January 1999 Vol. 36, No. 5

CHOICE - Current Review for Academic Libraries, a monthly published by the Association of College and Research Libraries, is the leading book review periodical used by academic librarians and the

scholarly community at large. The first OAB list selected by CHOICE was published in 1965.

The 1998 Outstanding Academic Books list was published in the January 1999 issue of CHOICE (Vol. 36, No.5). Its editorial, among others, states:

"The 1998 list of Outstanding Academic Books follows in the same honorable tradition. The 623 titles on the list were carefully selected by the CHOICE editorial staff as among the most outstanding of the 6,500-plus new titles (excluding Web resources) reviewed during the previous year. Representing roughly 9 percent of the titles reviewed by CHOICE in 1998, and less than 3 percent of the titles submitted for review, this year's OAB finalists are truly the 'best of the best.' CHOICE salutes the authors and publishers of these outstanding works and congratulates them on their achievement."

We are happy to report that Čuvalo's *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina* was selected to the CHOICE's prestigious 1998 OAB list. The book can be ordered from the author. Tel/Fax (708) 895-5531; e-mail: cuv@chicagonet.net. Price \$45.00.

BRANIMIR ANZULOVIĆ

Dr. Branimir Anzulović has published a new book:

Heavenly Serbia: From Myth to Genocide
New York: New York University Press, 1999.

ISBN 0814706711

\$24.95 Cloth

Congratulations to Dr. Anzulović and we recommend to the ACS members and friends to buy the book!

The following text is from the book's cover:

In the 1990s Serbs brought death and destruction to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo, and international

condemnation, economic ruin, and a surge of lawlessness to themselves. Heavenly Serbia searches for the causes behind their brutal and futile drives for a Greater Serbia. How did the Serbs rationalize, and rally support for, their genocidal activity?

Heavenly Serbia traces Serbia's expansionist impulse to Serbian national mythology. The dominant myth--that of "Heavenly Serbia"--appeared soon after the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. It attributed the Serbs' defeat by the Turks and the loss of the medieval Serbian state to the Serbs' preference for moral salvation over military victory. By emphasizing their commitment to the heavenly kingdom and promising an eventual restoration of the Serbian empire, this myth helped the Serbs to bear their centuries-long domination by a foreign power. Though they ultimately shed the Turkish yoke and regained statehood in the nineteenth century, the Serbs, according to Anzulović, retained this central myth in the form of feelings of superiority to their neighbors, and a sense of destiny ordaining them to become the dominant power in the Balkans. The myth has been perpetuated by political and religious leaders, historians, novelists, and artists, and has found acceptance abroad as well. Heavenly Serbia shows how the pre-Christian Slavic pagan religion, the identification of church, state, and nation, Ottoman rule and the long interruption of statehood, the Romanticist glorification of the nation-state, and a wide range of Serbian religious, mythical, and literary representations resulted in an aggressive nationalist ideology which has triumphed in the late twentieth century and marginalized those Serbs who strive for the establishment of a civil society.

The book contains:

Introduction

1 Heavenly Serbia

The Birth of the Myth
Unheavenly Heroes
The Byzantine Heritage
Saint-Savaism: Radical Nationalization of a Church

2 The Encounter with the Turks

Ottoman Religious Tolerance
The Short-Lived Serbian Empire
Resistance and Collaboration

3 Dinaric Highlanders and Their Songs

The Violent Balkan Highlands
The Prince-Bishop's "Song of Horror"
The Chorus

4 The Dilemmas of Modern Serbian National Identity

The Legacy of the Enlightenment and Romanticism
Language and Territory
The Resurrection and International Recognition of a Pagan War God
The Bloody Rebirth of the Serbian State
The High Cost of Imperial Ambitions

5 A Vicious Circle of Lies and Fears

Fictional Data and Real Hatreds
The Fear of Vanishing
The Academy Memorandum
The Church Identifies the Devils
Fear Transformed into a Spider: Poisonous Bestsellers
The Highlanders as Scapegoats

6 The Outsiders' Myth-Calculations

The Acceptance of Heavenly Serbia
Balkanization or Scandinavianization
The Imaginary Bulwark
Indifference Makes a Difference
Fig-Leaf Myths

Conclusion

Selected Bibliography

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SUMMER SCHOOL

OF CROATIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB - CROATIA

Date: July 3-30, 1999.

Place: University of Zagreb

Program: Five 45-minute morning classes every day from Monday to Friday. One to two 45-minute afternoon selective classes/ either language or culture.

The program is offered at three levels: beginning, intermediary, and advanced, but if there are 60 or more students, language instructions will be offered at up to nine levels of instruction.

At the end of the program, all students must take final exams and the students who took the courses in Croatian culture must take the finals in that subject too. The students who do pass the examinations receive a University of Zagreb diploma certifying their academic achievements. All students who attend the school will receive a Certificate of Attendance if they wish.

In addition to the academic program, the students will be offered guided tours of national museums and art galleries. They will also have opportunities to attend theater performances, operas, ballets, concerts, and the traditional International folklore festival in Zagreb.

The students will visit various cultural and educational institutions, as well as leading Croatian artists. On Saturdays and Sundays, students will take sightseeing trips in and around the city of Zagreb or other parts of Croatia.

The following excursions are planned:

One day trip to Hrvatsko Zagorje; one day to Lake Plitvice, and a 2 day trip to Istria (if at least 20 students join this trip).

Tuition: US\$ 720.00.
Registration and all other activities (except the trip to Istria): US \$250.00

Students' Dorms -Room with two beds and three meals a day: US\$ 16.00 per person. Room with two beds, breakfast, and one more meal: US\$ 12.00 per person.

Private homes: Room with one bed and breakfast (July 7-30): US\$ 360.00. Students staying in private homes may buy lunch and dinner at the Students Dorms cafeteria.

For further information, please contact:

Hrvatska matica iseljenika
Language section coordinator

Trg Stjepana Radića 3

10000 Zagreb

Tel. (385) 1 61 15 116

Fax. (385) 1 61 11 522 e-mail: skolstvo@matis.hr

or

University of Zagreb

University School of the Croatian Language and Culture

Dr. Zrinka Jelaska-Director

Trg maršala Tita 14

HR-10 000 Zagreb

Tel. (385) 1 456-4251

Fax. (385) 1 420-388

OLDEST KNOWN CROATIAN HYMNAL FOUND

A hymnal called *Pisni* (Songs), dating back to 1635, was found by Miho Demović in the library of the Franciscan monastery on the island of Krapanj, near Šibenik. The author of the hymnal is a Jesuit priest, Anastazije Jurjević. The hymnal, consisting of twelve hymns for one singer and the organ, is a book of extreme importance in the study of Croatian Baroque music and poetry.

CONGRATULATIONS

Dr. Gordana Crnković, Slavic Department, University of Washington, has received a 5 months IREX research award. Her project is entitled: "Contemporary Literature in Croatia: 1990 to Present." Congratulations from ACS!

CROATIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY "NAPREDAK" (PROGRESS)

M. Tita 56
Sarajevo, Bosnia and
Herzegovina
Tel. 387-71-668-548
Fax 387-71-447-223 &
441-921

NAPREDAK is the oldest existing Croatian cultural and benevolent society in Bosnia and

Herzegovina. It evolved out of two organizations with similar goals, both established in 1902, one in Mostar and the other in Sarajevo. The two groups merged in 1907 into a single vibrant and dedicated association that has had a major impact on the Croatian cultural presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main mission of NAPREDAK has been to help needy young Croats to finish vocational, intermediate, and university studies, and to foster higher spiritual and cultural life among the Croats, especially the young.

Past Achievements

The following facts witness to numerous and diverse

SOMEONE YOU SHOULD KNOW DR. MAUREEN L. CONDIC

Dr. Maureen L. Condic recently received an individual investigator award from the National Institute of Health (NIH), in the amount of \$800,000. Grants from the NIH are given on a competitive basis, and to those having the highest scientific merit. Dr. Condic's research is focused on improving regeneration in the adult brain following injury. Dr. Condic also received the "Basil O'Connor Starter Research Award" from the March of Dimes. This prestigious award is given to as few as one hundred researchers. Dr. Condic will study how migration of a specialized population of embryonic cells, known as neural crest, contribute to the generation of birth defects.

Dr. Condic is the daughter of ACS' past president, Dr. Joseph M. Condic, and Dolores (Tadda) Condic. Her paternal grandparents emigrated to America from the Dalmatian region of Croatia (Imotski county and Omis county). Her mother is of Polish descent, thus completing her full Slavic profile.

Graduated from the University of Chicago (highest honors), Dr. Condic received a full financial scholarship from the National Science Foundation, to pursue her doctoral degree at the University of California, Berkeley, in Neurobiology, in 1982. Dr. Condic has published numerous articles, and has received a variety of grants and fellowships. She has taught at the University of Minnesota, University of California, Berkeley, and most recently at the University of Utah.

Dr. Condic is married to Dr. Joseph Yost, a fellow researcher in neurobiology, specializing in genetics. They have three children.

Congratulations to Dr. Condic on her successes!



Napredak's Main Building in Sarajevo

school students; placed and supported 509 young people in various vocational schools. Furthermore, it provided room and board for another 241 students in its own boarding house in Sarajevo. Total expenditure for the support of students from 1907 to 1914 was over 215,000 Austrian crowns.

From 1902 to 1928, NAPREDAK made it possible for 6,300 students to finish their secondary or university education.

Some of its popular publications were: *Croatian People's Almanac* (1907-1947); an annual publication of *Christmas and Easter Stories*; and a monthly journal. Its most important scholarly publication was a *History of Bosnia and Herzegovina* (1942).

In 1928, NAPREDAK opened its own library in Sarajevo with 35,000 volumes and established forty more smaller libraries throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina between the two World Wars.

NAPREDAK through its many chapters organized numerous choirs, brass bands, and amateur theaters.

In the late Twenties, NAPREDAK established its own bank and an insurance company by which its various benevolent, educational, and cultural activities were supported.

In 1935, NAPREDAK had 151 chapters and 44 committees with a total of over twenty thousand members.

The association was able to erect beautiful buildings in Sarajevo (Napretkova palača/1912; Djački dom *King Tomislav*/1920; Napretkov dom Novo Sarajevo/1923; Palača Napretkove zadruge/1923), Mostar (Djački dom *Kralj Petar Svačić*/1921), Zagreb (Napretkov neboder), and many other multi-purpose centers (Tuzla, Zenica, Bugojno, Travnik, Vitez, Široki Brijeg, Brčko) that served as vibrant oases of Croatian cultural life.

A Tragic Interruption

After the Second World War, the communist regime, in its zeal to mold a "socialist man" and a "new society," banned NAPREDAK (1949) and confiscated its property. Many of its members were persecuted, spent long years in jail, and even lost their lives. But NAPREDAK ideals survived.

The New Beginning

In 1990, after the collapse of Marxist regimes in Eastern Europe, NAPREDAK was revived. Unfortunately a new and cataclysmic peril appeared on the horizon for the people in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The war of Serbian expansionism brought death and destruction of cultural achievements. Thus, while renewing its own existence, NAPREDAK focused on providing humanitarian help and give hope to the people caught up in the tragic war.

other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, NAPREDAK became a voice for peace and a light that shined in the wilderness of destruction and hate. By means of the written word, humanitarian aid, support of students, and its cultural activities, NAPREDAK once again stepped to the forefront of Croatian cultural life in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Between 1907 and 1914, NAPREDAK granted scholarships to 165 university students; provided tuition for 325 high school pupils; gave financial help to 308 other needy high

school students; placed and supported 509 young people in various vocational schools. Furthermore, it provided room and board for another 241 students in its own boarding house in Sarajevo. Total expenditure for the support of students from 1907 to 1914 was over 215,000 Austrian crowns.

Present situation

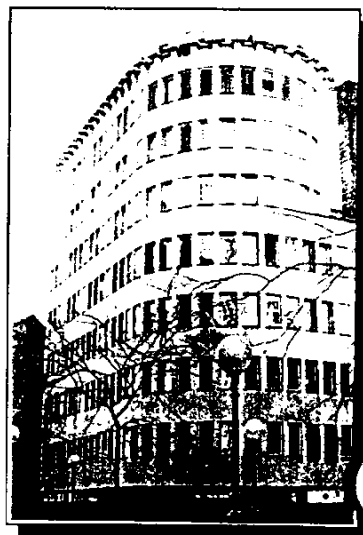
Today, NAPREDAK has over 20,000 members organized in fifty-three chapters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and other countries. Although it is a Croatian society, it welcomes all who accept its constitution, regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion or political orientation.

Providing financial aid to needy students is one of NAPREDAK's most important activities. At the end of 1993, when the war was still raging and Sarajevo was still under the siege, Napredak's Scholarship Fund was established. But only during the 1995/96 school year it became possible to start implement this worthy program. During that academic year, Napredak helped 24 high school, 53 university, and two graduate students. During the 1996/97 academic year, the Fund was able to provide help for 43 high school and 113 university students, and gave 2,400 DM to graduate students. During the 1997/98 school year the central scholarship Fund helped 37 high school and 113 university students, and local chapters helped over 100 students to continue their education. During this (1998/99) school year the central Fund is giving financial aid to 29 high school and 100 university students. At the end of November 1998, Napredak's central scholarship fund awarded scholarships to nearly 200 students for the next academic year.

NAPREDAK has a long and noble tradition in helping talented and needy students to achieve their life-ambitions through education. It is proud to point out that two Nobel prize winners, IVO ANDRIĆ and VLADIMIR PRELOG were once its scholarship recipients. Today's Napredak scholarship fund is named after Mr. Prelog.

Anyone interested to learn more about the "Vladimir Prelog" Fund, please contact the Napredak headquarters in Sarajevo or the editor of the "Bulletin." Your financial support will be greatly appreciated by Napredak and most of all by the needy students.

The following organizations and clubs are members of NAPREDAK's family: Croatian Association for Science and Art, Association of Artists and Builders, Society of Lawyers, Musicians' Society, Education



Napredak's Building in Zagreb

Association, Medical Association, Sport Clubs (Soccer, Chess, Judo), Auto Club, and Amateur Radio Club. *Gospodarska banka*, *Napredak osiguranje*, companies *Napex*, *Imperial*, and *Hrvatska gospodarska zbornica* are also important members of the NAPREDAK family.

Since the end of 1993, Napredak broadcasts a radio program, *Vrhbosna*. Among the Napredak music groups are *Trebević*, *Pro musica*, and *VIS-Crobos* in Sarajevo, choirs in Tuzla, Zenica, Busovača, and folklore groups in Novi Travnik, Kreševo, Rodoč, and Split. The following are Napredak's publications: *Stećak* - a monthly published in Sarajevo which has received (1995) two international prizes for journalism (Pierre Chevallier and Paolo E. Borsellino), *Hrvatski glas* (Tuzla), *Ognjište* (Zenica), *Novi* (Novi Travnik), *Bobovac* (Vareš), and *Bedem* (Kreševo).

The following list, that you might find useful, includes some of the books that were either published or co-published by Napredak since 1991:

Agalinović, Katja

Smijsmo se široko. Split: Napredak, 1998 (poetry, 55 p.)

Alaupović, Vladimir

Šest stoljeća Alaupovića.

Kiseljak: Napredak, 1997 (94 p.)

Ančić, Mladen

Napredak (jučer, danas i sutra)

Sarajevo: Napredak, 1993 (130 p.)

Arapović, Borislav

Kamenopis. Mostar: Napredak, 1993 (poetry, 72 p.)

Babić, Marko

Owen-Stoltenbergovo i međunarodno-diplomatsko legaliziranje srpske okupacije u Posavini (Witness accounts)

Babić Dulvat, Sanja

Oko Rta dobre nade. Vitez: Napredak, 1998 (poetry, 63 p.)

Bašić, Ivan

Ispiranje zlata. Split: Napredak, 1995 (100 p.)

Blažanović, Stjepan

Hrvatski rječnik. (najučestalijih 7.500 razlikovnih riječi h/s jezika) Zagreb: Napredak, 1995 (260 p.)

Blažanović, Stjepan

90 godina HKD "Napredak". B. Šamac 1991-1995

Zagreb-Domaljevac: Napredak, 1995 (40 p.)

Bosnić, Josip

Napuštena zemlja. Split-Solin: Napredak co-publisher, 1996 (poetry 80 p.)

Buljan, fra Stjepan

Povijesne crtice Kreševa i franjevačkog samostana 1897-1997

Kiseljak: Napredak, 1997 (150 p.)

Čičić, A.

Fra Grga Martić. Kreševo: Napredak, 1995

Čurak, Ivo

Cvijetanje neba. Vitez: Napredak, 1998 (poezija, 112 p.)

Čurak, Ivo

Pomiri pa vladaj. N. Travnik: Napredak, 1998 (370 p.)

Despot, Pavo

Čovik i more. Zadar: Napredak, 1997 (poetry)

Filipović, Finka

Rasute blizine. Travnik: Napredak, 1998 (poetry, 76 p.)

Nović, Zoran

Sezona pakla (Anno Domini 1993). Zagreb: Napredak co-

publisher, 1994 (150 p.)

Grahovac, Željko

Duhom i sluhom kroz hrvatsku poeziju XX st. N. Travnik: Napredak, 1996 (296 p.)

Grubišić, Ivan

I daljina i blizina što me s tobom veže. Mostar: Napredak, 1998 (poetry, 78 p.)

Grubišić, Vinko

Druženje s tijelom. Mostar: Napredak, 1995 (poetry, 70 p.)

Jakobović, Zlatko

Ploča u glavi UNPROFOR. Orašje-Zagreb: Napredak, 1997 (comedies, 90 p.)

Jakovljević, Marcela

Ostani šapat. Mostar: Napredak, 1995 (poetry)

Jelić, Jakša

U susret sudbini. Split: Napredak, 1995 (304 p.)

Jurić, Jakov

Kroz oluju vremena. Mostar: Napredak, 1995

Kobaš, Pavo

Vidovice (srpski zločin 1992). (Witness accounts)

Kocaj, Željko

Neke godine. Vitez: Napredak, 1995

Kocaj, Željko

Ranjeni labud. Vitez: Napredak, 1997 (123 p.)

Kordić, Lucijan

Pod arkadama neba. (1955 reprint). Mostar: Napredak, 1993 (poetry, 62 p.)

Kordić, Lucijan

Fragmenti jednog života. Chicago-Mostar: Napredak co-publisher, 1995 (156 p.)

Kordić, Zdravko

Vrtovi otajstva. Sarajevo: Napredak, 1992 (poetry, 80 p.)

Kordić, Zdravko

Miris olavne kiše. Mostar: Napredak (poetry, 90 p.)

Koroman, Veselko

Hrvatska proza u BiH - od Matije Divkovića do danas

Mostar-Split: Napredak co-publisher, 1995 (620 p.)

Koroman, Veselko

Hrvatsko pjesništvo - od Lovre

Šitovića do danas

Split-Mostar-Medugorje: Napredak co-publisher, 1996 (334 p.)

Kreševljak, Valentin

Sarajevski ratni dani. Livno: Napredak co-publisher, 1994 (324 p.)

Kukić, Slavo

Sociologija. Mostar: Napredak, 1995 (textbook, 354 p.)

Ladin, Ilija

Muzama se ispričavam. Sarajevo: Napredak, 1995 (poetry, 100 p.)

Lončar, Jerko Umberto

Tišine i nemiri. Split: Napredak, 1992 (poetry, 120 p.)

Lončar, Vlado

Žedna zemlja. Split: Napredak, 1995 (poetry, 120 p.)

Lovrić, Fabijan

I ja imam svoju cijenu. Tuzla: Napredak, 1993 (poetry for children, 48 p.)

Lukač, Mara

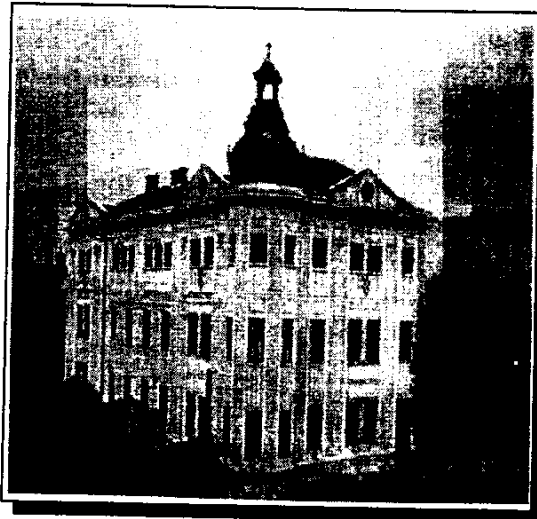
Skriveno lice. Split: Napredak co-publisher, 1993 (91 p.)

Lukač, Mara

Drugi ja. Split: Napredak co-publisher, 1995 (90 p.)

Magdić, Josip

Ratne kajde/The Notes of the War. Sarajevo: Napredak, 1993 (80 p.)



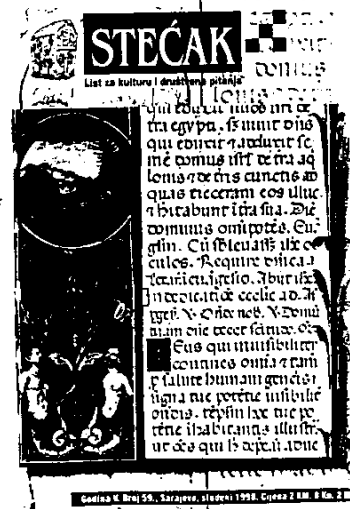
Napredak's Building in Mostar



Marić, Zvonko
Na ognjištu. Split: Napredak, 1995 (94 p.)
Martinović, Marko
Zvona i tišine. Vitez: Napredak, 1997 (poetry, 73 p.)
Martinović, Marko
Propitivanje post scriptum. Vitez: Napredak, 1998 (114 p.)
Mikić, Ljerka
Molitva. Orašje: Napredak, 1998 (poetry)
Mikić, Stjepan
U krvi i plamenu (Bosanske Posavine)
Miloš, Stojan
Od Bučića do Beča (monografija o biskupu M. Šunjiću). Sarajevo: Napredak, 1995 (70 p.)

Milošević, Zdravko
Slavuj povrh Trebevića. Sarajevo: Napredak, 1995 (226 p.)
Musa, Šimun
Franjo Miličević i Hrvatski narodni preporod u Hercegovini
Mostar: Napredak, 1992 (130 p.)
Musa, Šimun
Sunce je otputovalo iz moje sobe (riječju i slikom djece u ratu)
Mostar: Napredak, 1994 (poetry, 66 p.)
Musa, Šimun & Gojko Sušac
Nisam mrtav, samo sam zemlju zagrlio (antologija hrvatskog pjesništva od 1990. do 1995. u BiH). Mostar: Napredak, 1995 (poetry, 110 p.)
Nedić, Mate
Bijeg. Orašje: Napredak, 1997 (112 p.)
Nikić, fra Andrija
Kalvarija Slanoga (4. X. 1991-20. V. 1992). Mostar-Slano: Napredak co-publisher, 1992
Nikić, fra Andrija
Treći egzodus stanovništva iz Hercegovine u Zaoštroški kraj (povijest egzodusa) -Knjiga I. Mostar: Napredak co-publisher, 1993 (306 p.)
Nikić, fra Andrija
Treći egzodus (Knjiga II). Mostar: Napredak co-publisher, 1993 (384 p.)
Nikić, fra Andrija
Treći egzodus (Knjiga III). Mostar: Napredak, 1993 (432 p.)
Nikić, fra Andrija
Hercegovački franjevački mučenici (1524-1945). Mostar, 1992 (280 p.)
Nikić, fra Andrija
Dnevnik makarskog biskupa Blaškovića iz 1735. godine
Mostar, 1994
Nikić, fra Andrija & Stjepan Skoko
Mučenje katolika
Nikić, fra Andrija
Blago franjevačkih samostana Hercegovačke franjevačke provincije. Mostar: 1993 (250 p.)
Nikić, Zdravko
Strah i glad. Split-Mostar: Napredak, 1996
Nikić, Zdravko
Hrvatska golgota. Mostar-Split: Napredak, 1998 (poetry)
Nuić, Iva
Dite na kamenu. Mostar: Napredak, 1996 (poetry)
Oršolić, Marko
On
Oršolić-Makarić, Tunja
Posavino roda mog, nek' te čuva dragi Bog. Zagreb: Napredak, 1995 (poetry, 165 p.)
Ostojić, Zdravko
Prijava kiša. Mostar: 1996 (poetry)

Palameta, Miroslav
O pjesništvu Nikole Šopa. Mostar: Napredak, 1996 (340 p.)
Palameta, Mile
Usmeni narodni teatar u Hercegovini. Mostar: Napredak, 1996 (252 p.)
Pavlović, Alojz i Eduard
Pavlović u Hrvatskoj i BiH. Zadar-Rijeka: Napredak, ?
Pavlović, Maja
Margarita. Split: Napredak, 1993 (poetry, 74 p.)
Pešorda, Mile
Knjiga ljubavi i gnjeva. Zagreb: Napredak & Matica hrvatska, 1998 (poetry, 301 p.)
Planinić, Josip Jakov
Zaljubljenički jezik. Orašje: Napredak, 1997
Pranjić, Anto
I procvjetat će ruža. Zagreb: Napredak, 1996
Puljić, msgr. Vinko
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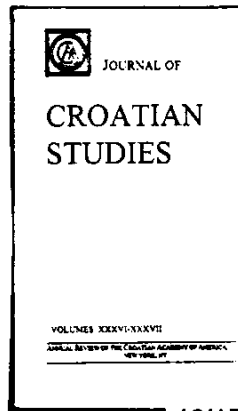
PUBLICATIONS

CROATIAN ALMANAC 1999

This year's Croatian Almanac (Vol. 56), published in Chicago by the Croatian Franciscans, is dedicated to Cardinal Aloysius Stepinac and his beatification by Pope John Paul II on October 3, 1998. This volume is entitled "Stepinac — The Man for this Time." Besides the usual almanac style useful information on Croatian parishes, institutions, and diplomatic missions in the U.S.A. and Canada, the Almanac contains about 150 pages of text on what people from various parts of the world and walks of life have said about Stepinac. The text is both in English and Croatian. This volume was edited by Fr. Ljubo Kراسić and it has 240 pages. Order from: Croatian Franciscan Publications, 4851 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, IL 60615, Tel. (773) 373-4670, Fax (773) 373-4746. Price US \$15.00.



JOURNAL OF CROATIAN STUDIES



A new issue (volumes 36-37) of the *Journal of Croatian Studies*, published by the Croatian Academy of America, has come out at the end of December 1998. The volume has 328 pages and contains a number of valuable scholarly contributions. Price of this issue is \$40.00 for individuals and \$60.00 for institutions. To order write to: The Croatian Academy of America, P.O. Box 1767, Grand Central, New York, NY 10163-1767; Fax 516-935-0019; e-mail: CROAT ACAD@aol.com

We bring here the entire table of contents of the issue.

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- Vladimir P. Goss, *Predromanička arhitektura u Hrvatskoj - Pre-Romanesque Architecture in Croatia*. (John P. Kraljić)
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Notes on the Contributors

This volume was edited by Karlo Mirth

INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL SCIENCES OF THE CROATIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS IN DUBROVNIK

A new volume (Vol. 36, 1998) of **ANALI (DUBROVNIK)** (ISSN 1330-0598) has been published. This issue (513 pages) contains the following valuable contributions:

Articles

Nella Lonza

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Fourteenth-Century Manuscript of the Statutes of Lastovo)

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Maren Frejdenberg

Prepiska slavista kao povijesni izvor (zbornik znanstvenih radova). Tver; ur. Irina G. Vorobjeva, 1995 (143 p.)

Maren Frejdenberg

Sergio Anselmi, *Storie di Adriatico*. Bologna: Il mulino, 1997 (204 p.) Idem, *Ultime storie di Adriatico*. Bologna: Il mulino, 1997 (138 p.)

Nella Lonza

Bariša Krekić, *Dubrovnik: a Mediterranean Urban Society, 1300-1600*. Variorum Collection Studies Series, CS581/. Aldershot-Brookfield: Variorum, 1997 (XVIII+360 p.)

Vesna Bače

Vladimir Stipetić, Mladen Habek i Miroslav Buzadžić, *Benedikt Kotruljević (Benedetto Cortugli) of Dubrovnik on Double-Entry Bookkeeping in the year 1458 - Before L. Pacioli*. Paris: Hrvatski računovođa, 1997 (53 p.)

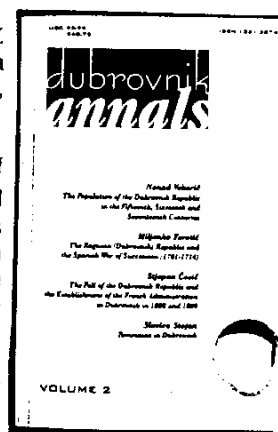
Slavica Stojan

Žarko Muljačić, *Putovanja Alberta Fortisa po Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji (1765-1791)*. Split: Književni krug, 1996 (190 p.)

Stjepan Čosić

Ivo Perić, *Dubrovačke teme XIX. stoljeća*. Zagreb: Mala Knjižnica Matice hrvatske, Novi niz: kolo V, knjiga 32, 1997 (227 p.)

The second volume of **DUBROVNIK ANNALS** (ISSN 1331-3878) has just come out. This valuable scholarly journal in the English language is published by the Institute for Historical Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Dubrovnik. This issue (Vol. 2, 1998) has 137 pages and contains the following contributions:



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Maren Frejdenberg

Benjamin Arbel, *Trading Nations: Jews and Venetians in the Early Modern Eastern Mediterranean*. Leiden-New York-Köln, 1995.

Mihaela Vekarić

Maren M. Frejdenberg, *The Jews in the Balkans*. Moskva-Jeruzalem: Textbooks of the Jewish University, 1996.

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Karl Kaser, *Familie und Verwandtschaft auf dem Balkan*. Wien-Köln-Weimar: Böhlau Verlag, 1995.

Stjepan Ćosić

Dubrovcānin Benedikt Kotruljević - Hrvatski i svjetski ekonomist XV. stoljeća (Benedict Kortuljević of Dubrovnik: Croatian and World Economist of the Fifteenth Century), ed. Vladimir Stipetić. Zagreb: HAZU and Hrvatski računovođa, 1996.

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Ivo Pereić, *Mladi Supilo* (Young Supilo). Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 1996.

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Nella Lonza, *Pod Plaštem pravde* (Criminal Justice in the Eighteenth-Century Republic of Dubrovnik). Dubrovnik: Zavod za povijesne znanosti JAZU, 1997.

We strongly recommend to those working at university libraries and to our members and friends to subscribe to the Dubrovnik Annals and other publications of the Institute for Historical Sciences. The address is: Lapadska obala 6, 20000 Dubrovnik, Croatia.

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Bosanski Šamac, 1997. (200 p.)

Locationešić, Luka

Slučaj Bosna. (Collection of articles published from 1989 to 1995). No publisher, place or date! (253 p)

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Bianchini, Stefano (U of Bologna, Italy), "Politics between History and Justice: The Croatian-Muslim War in 1993-1994," Book, 1999.

Hays, Meghan Elizabeth (U of Michigan), "Schooling Women in the Nation: Female Teachers and the Quest for Women's Education in Croatia, 1861-1914," Dissertation, 1999.

Miller, Raymond Harry (Bowdoin College), "Russia and the Habsburg Slavs: Perceptions of Language and Culture during the Slavic Renaissance, 1790-1848," Book, no EYC.

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The new issue of *American Croatian Review* (Year V, No.

3-4, 1998) has come out in December 1998.

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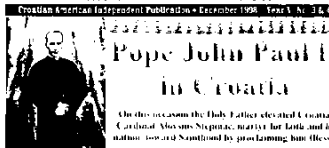
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