

SALT LAKE CITY CONVENTION

37th National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS)

The 37th National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies will take place November 3-6, 2005, at the Grand America Hotel at 555 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

Though the Grand America Hotel is sold out, there are still rooms available at the Little America Hotel just across the street at 500 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. For reservations at the Little America, call 800-453-9450. For a discounted rate of \$135 per night, mention that you are with the AAASS. There are limited discounted rooms at the Little America Hotel. So please make your reservations as early as possible.

On site registration fees: AAASS members \$110, non-members \$120, student members \$30, student non-members \$35. These fees reflect the additional \$25 charge and \$5 charge for students who have not pre-registered. For additional information concerning the convention please visit the AAASS website: www.aaass.org.



ANNUAL "CROATIAN DINNER"

The annual "Croatian Dinner" will be held at Primo Restaurant on Saturday November 5th at 7:00 pm. The restaurant is located at 2350 East Fort Union Blvd. For those looking to share a cab to the restaurant, please meet at the main lobby of the Grand America Hotel at 6:30 pm. If you plan to join us at the restaurant, please contact Ivan Runac by email at irunac@umich.edu or by phone at 734-239-3135.

ACS ANNUAL MEETING

Due to the relatively small number of ACS members attending this year's convention, the annual ACS meeting will not take place. Furthermore, the officer elections have been postponed until next year's convention in Washington D.C.

IN THIS ISSUE

2005 AAASS Convention	1
Annual ACS Dinner and Meeting ..	1
Convention Panels	2
Members	4
Cinema Croatia	5
Book Review	6
Recent Publications	7
Recent Conference	11
Membership and Dues	12

Association for Croatian Studies

The ACS is a professional organization dedicated to the advancement of scholarly studies related to Croatia and the Croats. The ACS was founded in 1977 and it is an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS)

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

The Association represents scholarship in the field of Russian, Central Eurasian, Central and East European studies. The Association has twenty-eight special interest affiliates that are concerned with particular topics, areas, or peoples within the field. The AAASS publishes the quarterly journal *Slavic Review*.

2005 Convention Panels:

ACS members have either sponsored the following panels or are participating in them, or the panels cover topics that relate to Croatia and/or Bosnia-Herzegovina

Session 2, Thursday, 4:15 - 6:15 pm

2-26 **Transacting Transition: Practices of International Assistance in the Former Yugoslavia – Arizona (LA)**

Chair: Chip Gagnon, Ithaca College

Papers: Keith S. Brown, Brown U

“Energy for Democracy? Pragmatism, Principle and Conditionality in Aid against Milosevic”

Andrew Christian Gilbert, U of Chicago

“The Threat of Concrete Cases: Transparency and International Authority in Bosnia-Herzegovina”

Erica Haskell, Brown U

“Hybrid Aid: International Support for the Cultural Sector in Bosnia-Herzegovina”

Disc.: Janine R. Wedel, George Mason U

Hakan Yavuz, U of Utah

Session 4, Friday, 10:15 - 12:15 pm

4-15 **Western Balkans into Southeastern Europe: Last Chances for the Last Transition – Roundtable – Milano (GA)**

Chair: Martin Sletzinger, Woodrow Wilson Inter. Center

Part.: Elez Biberaj, Voice of America

Keith S. Brown, Brown U

Francine Friedman, Ball State U

John R. Lampe, U of Maryland

Session 5, Friday, 2:15 - 4:15 pm

5-02 **Light Musical Theater in the Southern Slavic Lands of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860–1918 – Audubon (GA)**

Chair: Rita Arlene Krueger, Temple U

Papers: William A. Everett, U of Missouri, Kansas City

“From Split to Vienna: The Legacy of Franz von Suppe (1819–1895)”

Vjera Katalinic, HAZU

“Light Musical Theater in Slavonia”

Stanislav Tuksar, U of Zagreb, Academy of Music

“Between Centers and Peripheries: An Overview of Light Musical Theater in the Slavic South of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860–1918”

Disc.: Harry White, University College Dublin (Ireland)

Session 7, Saturday, 8:00 - 10:00 am

7-13 **Croatia: Democratic Consolidation and EU Accession – Grenoble (GA)**

Chair: Paula M. Pickering, College of William and Mary

Papers: Mark Allan Baskin, Manhattanville College

“Values and Popular Support for the EU in Croatia”

Goran Cular, U of Zagreb

“Croatian Presidential Elections 2005: Elite Convergence and the Support for EU”

Ivan Grdesic, U of Zagreb

“Croatia’s Local Democracy: Elections, Participation and Governance”

Disc.: Ronald Haly Linden, U of Pittsburgh

7-24 **The Politics of Access: Patronage, Power, and Identity in the Habsburg Empire – Versailles (GA)**

Chair: Charles Jelavich, Indiana U

Papers: Sarah Anne Kent, U of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

“Schools Teachers and Political Patronage in Late Nineteenth-Century Croatia”

Rita Arlene Krueger, Temple U

“Reassessing Women’s ‘Place’: Family Networks in Court and Country under the Habsburgs”

Michael Yonan, St Louis U

“Art, Patronage, and Politics in the Court Culture of Empress Maria Theresa”

Disc.: Hugh LeCaine Agnew, George Washington U

Session 8, Saturday, 10:15 - 12:15 pm

8-02 **Dislocation and Classification: War and Refugees in Austria-Hungary, 1915–1918 – Audubon (GA)**

Chair: Claire Elaine Nolte, Manhattan College

Papers: Rebekah Klein-Pejsova, Columbia U

“‘They have completely inundated the country side’: Galician Jewish Refugees in the Kingdom of Hungary during the First World War”

Jared Manasek, Columbia U

“Refugees and Rebels: Austro-Hungarian Aid

Policy and the Bosnian Uprising of 1875–1878”
Marius Turda, Oxford Brookes U (UK)

“The Biology of War: Eugenics in Hungary
during the First World War”

Disc.: Paul Hanebrink, Rutgers U

**8-07 True Believers: Yugoslav Intellectuals in the
1950s – Fontainebleau (GA)**

Chair: Sarah Anne Kent, U of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

Papers: Marijan Despalatovic, Connecticut College

“Miroslav Krleža in the 1950s”

Nicholas John Miller, Boise State U

“Dobrica Cosic in the 1950s”

Mateja Rezek, Institute for Contemporary History,
Ljubljana

“Milovan Djilas – The First Defeat of Party
‘Liberalism’”

Disc.: Joze Pirjevec, U of Padua

**8-30 Noteworthy Collectors: Some Founders of Slavic
Collections in American Libraries – Grand
Ballroom A (LA)**

Chair: Nicholas Thorner, Library of Congress

Papers: Tatjana Bujas Lorkovic, Yale U

“Joel Sumner Smith and the Founding of the
Yale Slavic Collection”

Leonora Soroka, Stanford U, Hoover Institution

“Frank Golder: Building the Hoover Slavic
Collection”

Nadia Zilper, UNC, Chapel Hill

“Andre Savine: A Collector of Russian Émigré
Material”

Disc.: Edward Kasinec, NY Public Library

Session 9, Saturday, 2:00 - 4:00 pm

**9-17 Vlatko Macek in Croatian History – Provence
(GA)**

Chair: Ante Cuvalo, Joliet Junior College

Papers: Mark Biondich, Department of Justice (Canada)

“Vladko Macek and the Political Right in
Croatia, 1928–1941”

Tvrtko Jakovina, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

TBA

Sabrina Petra Ramet, Norwegian U of Science &
Technology (Norway)

“Vladko Macek and the Croatian Peasant
Defense”

Disc.: Matjaz Klemencic, U of Maribor (Slovenia)

Ludwig Steindorff, U of Kiel (Germany)

**9-40 Josip Broz Tito. A Reassessment in the Light of
Landmark Anniversaries 1945–1956–1995–
2005/06 – (Roundtable) – Wyoming (LA)**

Chair: Vjekoslav Perica

Part.: Nebojsa Bjelakovic, Department of National
Defense(Canada)

Emil Kerenji, U of Michigan

Damjana Mraovic, U of Tennessee

Djemal Sokolovic, U Bergen (Norway)

Session 11, Sunday, 10:15 - 12:15 pm

11-17 War as Textual Practice – Provence (GA)

Chair: Ivan Ante Runac, U of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Papers: Alexander Mihailovic, Hofstra U

“In the Heat of the Boiler Room: The Subculture
of the Russian Navy in the Work of the St.
Petersburg Mit’ki”

Marija Dalbello, Rutgers U

“Baroque Empire and Futurist Warfare: A Dis
course of War-to-Come as Vehicle for Popular
Political Debate, 1900–1918”

Carrie Levesque, UNC, Greensboro

“The Sexual/Textual Politics of War: Women
and War Discourse”

Disc.: Elena V. Baraban, U of Manitoba (Canada)

**11-19 Sources for Studying Sarajevo: The
Consequences of War for Historical Inquiry –
(Roundtable) – Savoy (GA)**

Chair: Francine Friedman, Ball State U

Part.: Andrew Roy Corin, International Criminal

Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Robert J. Donia, U of Michigan

Edin Hajdarpasic, U of Michigan

Emil Kerenji, U of Michigan

**11-29 Southeastern European Romantic Literature –
Tuscany (GA)**

Chair: James D. West, U of Washington

Papers: Matthew C. Curtis, Indiana U

“Small Nations, Tall Tales: Three Balkan Epics
and National Identity in Slovenia, Serbia, and
Albania”

John Kolsti, U of Texas, Austin

“From Krajina to Krašina: The European Bor
derland in Albanian Epic Tradition”

Kristin Vitalich, UCLA

“Gundulić’s ‘Osman’ and the Croatian
(Lexicographical) Revival”

Disc.: Michael Biggins, U of Washington

MEMBERS

Mirjana N. Dedaić

This year Mirjana N. Dedaić started teaching at Fairfield University in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Her article "Ironic denial: *tobože* in Croatian political discourse" was published in the prestigious *Journal of Pragmatics* (Volume 37, Issue 5, May 2005, Pages 667-683).

This study examines syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of the Croatian parenthetical focus discourse marker *tobože* ('pretendedly, allegedly, supposedly') and the relevance of its use in political discourse. This echoic particle expresses an ironic denial of another's opinion or belief. Although *tobože* displays only procedural properties, it reinforces its illocutionary force by conveying folk-etymological meaning. Thus, it is suggested that this discourse marker is both culturally and conceptually specific. Finally, this study argues that the host discourse of *tobože* is motivated pragmatically and thus is predictable.

Elsie Ivancich Dunin

Elsie Ivancich Dunin, Professor Emerita (Dance Ethnology) at UCLA and honorary Dance Research Advisor at the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore in Zagreb, Croatia, presented to the Mediterranean Studies Association, May 25-28, 2005, in Messina, Sicily, "A Jesuit priest from Sicily and his probable early-17th century "European" influence on the Yaqui Indians of Northwestern Mexico."

Prof. Dunin also presented at the 38th World Conference of the International Council for Traditional Music, August 3-10, 2005, in Sheffield, England, "Ethnochoreology in Dias-

pora, a reflection of research and its influence on a community" as part of plenary panel entitled *Ethnomusicology and Ethnochoreology at Home: War, Revitalization, Applied Work*. The panel was organized by the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research in Zagreb, Croatia.

Prof. Dunin was invited to participate on the program committee for a co-sponsored conference: CCDR (Cross-Cultural Dance Resources and CORD (Congress on Research in Dance) to be held at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona, November 1-5, 2006.

Her research is continuing on sword dances of Korcula island.

Vjeran Pavlaković

In June 2005 Vjeran Pavlaković received his PhD from the University of Washington. He completed his dissertation, "Our Spaniards: Croatian Communists, Fascists, and the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939."

Although nearly all political activity in Croatia in the 1930s revolved around the "national question," the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) captured the attention of Croats and exerted an influence on political parties across the spectrum. This dissertation closely examines how each political group in Croatia reacted to the Spanish Civil War, and how they each sought to exploit the war for their own political agendas. Particular attention is paid to the discourse in the press, and how the Spanish Civil War and the various actors in the conflict were portrayed for the Croatian audience. Police reports, memoirs, Comintern documents, and other archival material has been used to shed light on the ideological and political divisions within Croatia during the five crucial years be-

fore World War Two, when countries across Europe were polarized by the Spanish Civil War and its aftermath.

Right wing Croatian nationalists benefited the most from the Spanish Civil War in the short run, since the victory of General Francisco Franco, seemed to herald the dawning of a new, fascist Europe. Even though the Ustaše did not get any direct experience in Spain, press coverage and propaganda related to the war generated sympathy for the kind of regime that was installed by Axis forces in Croatia during World War Two, and served to unify the disparate groups on the Croatian right. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, while suffering an initial setback with the loss of the Spanish Republic and Popular Front movement, gained considerable experience in the Spanish Civil War, both in terms of military skills and in mobilizing antifascist groups in Croatia and across Yugoslavia, especially by emphasizing the similarities of the Croat and Spanish national questions. Meanwhile, the Croatian Peasant Party's policy of ignoring the conflict in Spain and efforts to stay neutral on the issues dividing interwar Europe left it unprepared to survive during the difficult wartime conditions after 1941, as Croats turned to increasingly radical political options to resolve the national question.

Vjeran will be at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars this fall on a postdoctoral research fellowship.

Marko Puljić

In May of 2005 Marko graduated from Webster University with a Master of Arts in Media Communi-

cations. His thesis, entitled "Media Messages in the War in Bosnia," focused on messages regarding the war that were published in the New York Times. In June Marko and his wife Theresa were blessed with the arrival of their daughter, Matia Janja. She is the couple's first child.

Marija and Ivan Tuškan

In December of 2004 Dr. Marija and Dr. Ivan Tuškan donated their spectacular personal collection of artwork and handcrafts to Zagreb's Museum of Arts and Crafts. The donation consists of 591 works of art and 87 scholarly titles for the Museum's library.

A large portion of the donation contains paintings and sculptures from Croatian artists: notably two sculptures and a drawing by Ivan Meštrović, as well as works from Zdravko Dučemiović, Pero Marun, Biserka Marčeta Gregorić, Vlado Miroslavljević, Josip Restek, Tomislav Krizman, Branko Šenoa, Joza Kljaković, Ivan Večenaj, Ivan Lacković Croata, and many others.

In addition to paintings, drawings, and sculptures, the Tuškans also donated 236 precious metal works and ornaments, including a collection of American silver, unique in the whole of southeastern Europe, that dates from the second half of the 19th century.

The donation also includes textiles of all varieties: clothing from the early 20th century, lacework, antique fans, decorative handbags and handkerchiefs, delicately embroidered cloths, and even some valuable oriental rugs. The donation also includes a selection of neo-classical ceramics of a European provenance. The donation was exhibited at the Museum of

Arts and Crafts from December 14th to January 30th, 2005.

CINEMA CROATIA: Eastern Europe's New Star

Chicago's premier art house, the Gene Siskel Film Center, and the Consulate General of the Republic of Croatia, Chicago, in cooperation with the American Cinematheque and the Croatian Art, Media & Entertainment Organization (CAMEO), presented the series *Cinema Croatia: Eastern Europe's New Star* from September 3rd through September 26th. Six recent feature films, including two U.S. premieres, highlight the exciting growth of a new Eastern European cinema with a distinct national character in the small Republic of Croatia.

The Horseman (Konjanik): 2003, *Branko Ivanda, Croatia, with Nikša Kušelj, Borko Perić*

An epic story of star-crossed love set in 1747, when Croatia was ruled by the powerful Venetian Republic and neighboring Bosnia was an outpost of the Ottoman Empire, makes for a rousing adventure studded with rich historical detail. At the violent intersection of three cultures, two brothers fall on opposing sides of the religious and political divide. Quiet Ivan becomes an Orthodox priest, while hell-raising Petar is conscripted into the militia and converts to Islam. Petar's forbidden attraction to the alluring veiled daughter of the Bey of Bosnia foreshadows tragedy of Shakespearean proportions.

The Long Dark Night (Duga mračna noć): 2004, *Antun Vrdoljak, Croatia, with Goran Višnjić, Goran Navojec*

Charismatic Goran Višnjić produces and stars in this sweeping ZHIVAGO-like tale that takes his hero Iva, a rural college student, from the tumultuous days of the rise of Nazism to the Machiavellian intrigues and disillusionment of the Tito era. Iva's fun-loving childhood friend Mata joins the fascist Ustaše to become his nemesis, while Iva fights WWII on the side of the Communist partisans to face love, loss, and searing conflicts of conscience. History goes down easy in this sumptuously photographed 2004 Oscar submission.

Queen of the Night (Kraljica noći): 2001, *Branko Schmidt, Croatia, with Luka Dragić, Barbara Vicković*

Lust makes the world go 'round in a bittersweet comedy set in a backwater Croatian town in the summer of 1968. Rowing champion Tomo is supposed to keep his mind on the business of leading his team to victory while the rest of the town is giddy with the anticipation of Tito's announced visit. Annette Funicello-like Jasna is hot for some romantic action, but bespectacled Tomo harbors steamier fantasies of the town's statuesque hooker. Adding to the pressure, there's a worrisome pain between his legs, where the equipment seems to be malfunctioning.

Sorry for Kung Fu (Oprosti za kung fu): 2005, *Ognjen Svilčić, with Daria Lorenci, Filip Rados*

After waiting out the war in Germany, Mirjana returns unmarried and pregnant to her war-torn village. Plans by her shocked parents to marry her off hurriedly are derailed when the birth brings an even more unwelcome surprise -- a bundle of joy with Asian features. Mirjana's not talking, but everyone else is, in this satire on xenophobia with obvious parallels in troubles that, direc-

tor Sviličić dryly notes, are rooted in “far smaller ethnic differences.” A critically acclaimed selection of the Berlin, Vancouver, and Warsaw international film festivals.

What Iva Recorded (Što je Iva snimila): 2004, Tomislav Radić, Croatia, with Anja Šovagović-Despot, Ivo Gregurević

A fifteenth birthday party gets off to a rocky start when birthday-girl Iva bonds with her surprise gift -- a video camera. Soon she's shooting everything in sight, including her mother's bouts with the bottle, a major family row, and the professional “escort” who shows up as her uncle Darko's date. The party's long-awaited special guest, a German businessman, whom Iva's dad hopes to hit up for money, turns the tables on his hosts as this cinematic drama skids into caustic comedy on a raft of mishaps.

A Wonderful Night in Split (Ta divna splitska noć): 2004, Arsen-Anton Ostojić, Croatia, with Mladen Vulić, Nives Ivanković

Three stories unfolding simultaneously on the ancient streets of the Adriatic port intersect in the two hours before midnight on New Year's Eve. Alternately harsh and dreamy, gothic and hallucinatory, the film does justice to its mood-drenched setting in episodes that reel from suspense to mind-bending fantasy, while a stand-up comic conducts a raucous countdown in the public square. A drug-runner hits a snag running out on an affair; a frightened teenaged junkie resolves to earn her fix in an encounter with a black sailor; and two lovers in search of a bed find high-flying danger on an LSD trip.

www.artic.edu/webspaces/siskelfilmcenter/2005/september/croatia.html

BOOK REVIEW

Odjeci skupštinskog pokreta u Hrvatskoj 1903. među hrvatskim iseljenicima.

[The 1903 Rally in Croatia and Its Resonance among Croatian Emigrants].

By Ljubomir Antić, Ivan Čizmić and Branko Hanž. Zagreb: Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica, 2003.

111 pp. Catalogue, Reproductions, Photographs. ISBN 953-500-010-1.

Since 1989 the National and University Library in Zagreb has organized several exhibits introducing the achievements of Croatian emigrants and their descendants. These exhibits have successfully presented the depth and diversity of publishing endeavors of Croats who emigrated to other countries and continents. In 2001, the exhibit was dedicated to books published abroad, while the 2002 exhibit dealt with diaspora periodicals, bulletins, almanacs, and yearbooks. The Croatian Fraternal Union (est. 1894) has featured prominently in many of the exhibits organized thus far and in the case of this sixth exhibit, “The 1903 Rally in Croatia and Its Resonance among Croatian Emigrants,” held from 13 November to 8 December 2003, the historical role and prominent position of the Croatian Fraternal Union (CFU) was once again reaffirmed.

In the words of the catalogue's editor, Branko Hanž, the exhibit dealt with “the dramatic events in Croatia which shook the country, and which also reverberated deeply and broadly among emigrant Croats” (p. 7). In 1903, opposition to Hungarian hegemony in Croatia manifested itself with Croats demanding financial independence from Hungary, broadening of the right to vote, and other democratic reforms. This led to a rally in Zagreb, in March 1903, with some fifty more

such rallies planned in other cities and towns. Ban Károly Khuen Héderváry (1849-1918) responded by banning all rallies, triggering demonstrations throughout Civil Croatia (Banska Hrvatska). Events escalated further when army soldiers shot at several peasants who attempted to remove the Hungarian flag from the railway station in Zaprešić, near Zagreb. Martial law was imposed and many Croats were arrested. Nevertheless, the movement succeeded in spreading to all social strata and was supported in other Croatian regions. News of the events quickly reached Croatian ethnocultural communities abroad and led to what historian Ivan Čizmić described as the “first direct and broad involvement of American Croats in providing relief and support to their people in the old country” (p. 12). One of the organizations spearheading these efforts was the Narodna hrvatska zajednica, today's CFU.

The first part of the catalogue covers the exhibit of books and press sources that critically analyzed the importance of the events of 1903 and placed them in historical context. The second part of the exhibit featured sources reflecting the Croatian diaspora's reaction to the events of 1903. This second part drew heavily from the body of correspondence that was sent by prominent diaspora leaders and opinion makers. The diaspora's collective and individual reactions show that emigrants were deeply shaken by what was transpiring back home. These emigrants proceeded to give moral and political support to the movement, sending formal appeals to Austro-Hungarian Emperor Francis Joseph I, Russian Czar Nicholas II, and the U.S. State Department. In addition, the diaspora in general, and the CFU in particular, quickly mobilized to provide significant financial assistance to persecuted individuals and their families. For his-

torical sources, the organizers of the exhibit relied primarily on correspondence in this section due to the unavailability of diaspora press sources from that era. The final part of the exhibit shows how the press in Croatia covered the reaction of the diaspora to developments.

The exhibit reveals a number of important developments in the role played by the Croatian ethnocultural community in the United States. Despite Héderváry's attempt at media censorship, international opinion and interest in developments in Croatia continued to be shaped by both outside sources and the lobbying efforts and media activities of the diaspora. The developments of 1903 also brought home to American Croats the need to form a national umbrella organization capable of bringing together the various Croatian benevolent societies, associations, and newspapers to speak with one voice. Attempts were made to form a national alliance (Hrvatski narodni savez). Ultimately, however, these attempts at establishing a national umbrella association did not succeed. The Croatian diaspora in the United States had to wait until September 1912, which saw the establishment of the Croatian Alliance (Hrvatski savez) at the 11th convention of the CFU (Narodna hrvatska zajednica) in Kansas City.

This elegant catalogue of the exhibit contains an introduction by Branko Hanž, a summary of findings about the diaspora by Ivan Čizmić, and many photographic reproductions. These reproductions include: key diaspora leaders, prominent Croatian Americans and CFU leaders, photographs of key diaspora institutions such as the CFU building at the beginning of the 20th century, as well as facsimile reproductions of correspondence, mastheads of newspapers, appeals, and donors' lists.

Organizers of the diaspora exhibits at the National and University Library of Zagreb, and the accompanying catalogues that they have issued, continue to tantalize readers with new information and insight into the richness and diversity of the Croatian diaspora. It is hoped that these exhibits will continue to shed new light on the diaspora, stimulate new research directions, and raise a better awareness both in Croatia and abroad of the achievements of the Croatian diaspora.

Stan Granić
Ottawa

RECENT PUBLICATIONS



New Issue of the *Journal of Croatian Studies*

The Croatian Academy of America published volume 43 of the *Journal of Croatian Studies*, an annual interdisciplinary periodical dedicated to Croatian studies.

This exceptional volume includes contributions on recent Bosnian history; towering cultural figures such as Ivo Andrić, Tin Ujević, Ruđer Bošković, and Josip Juraj Strossmayer; the Croatian Renaissance; and Istrian history at the close of World War II when the Allies established a military government in Pula.

Former Bosnian Ambassador to the EU and NATO, Miles Vitomir Raguž, opens the volume with an examination of Croatia's decisive role in saving Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1995 through Operation Storm. Coming less than a month after the Srebrenica massacre and an immi-

nent attack on the UN safe haven of Bihać, it completely altered the balance of power in the region and brought about the conditions for peace. Details the diplomatic meetings between Croatia and the United States, as far back as 1993, which led to the strategy of using Croatian forces as a substitute for military power that no Western country was willing to apply on the ground.

While Raguž shows how peace came about in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Marko Babić, an associate of the Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, details the catastrophic results of the Dayton Peace Accords for the Croatian population of the Bosnian Posavina region. Compares the ethnic structure of pre- and post-Dayton Bosnian Posavian revealing that before Serb forces launched their assault, Croats constituted the largest ethnic group in the region with a population of 136,266. Five years after the Dayton Peace Accords had given the Posavina to the Serb entity ("Bosanska Srpska"), only 10,881 Croats remained. Reveals that out of a pre-war Croatian population of 760,852, almost fifty percent have been ethnically cleansed from Bosnia-Herzegovina, while only 1,090 have been allowed to return to their homes in "Bosanska Srpska" as of June 2000.

University of Toronto Professor Ralph Bogert reveals the changes in reception of the writer Ivo Andrić (1892-1975), the only South Slavic recipient of the Nobel prize for literature. Discusses efforts to claim, disclaim, and reclaim Andrić for Croatian culture and literature, and concludes that Andrić will eventually be treated like other writers whose works have crossed national boundaries.

Harvard University's Ellen Elias-Bursać explores Tin Ujević's (1891-

1955) trajectory from student of philosophy and literature, through disaster of neglect, to poetry, focusing on his 1926 collection of poems entitled *Koljana*. Shows the significance of the collection for an understanding of the Ujević's development.

The third contribution dealing with literature is University of Waterloo Professor Vinko Grubišić's regional survey of the Latin and Italian influences on Croatian Renaissance writers who belonged to the intellectual universality of humanist Europe. Grubišić also reviews the book *Marko Marulić Marul* (Zagreb, 1999), an up-to-date account of the life and works of the Croatian Renaissance writer and "father of Croatian literature," Marko Marulić (1450-1524) by Mirko Tomasović, a leading Marulićian scholar and editor of *Colloquia Maruliana*.

Two giant figures in Croatian history, scientist Ruđer Bošković (1711-1787) and Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer (1815-1905), are also featured in the volume. Well known Croatian linguist from Britain, Branko Franolić, explores the motives for Bošković's traveling to Isaac Newton's native land. Regarded as the first to have a scientific vision of the Unified Field Theory ("Theory of Everything"), Bošković's theory of natural philosophy had a deep impact on leading British scientists and philosophers.

Ljerka Dulibić of Zagreb explores Strossmayer's role in politics, religion and culture in Croatia during the latter half of the 19th century. Focuses on his involvement with the establishment of the University of Zagreb and the Academy of Sciences and Arts, the construction of the cathedral in Đakovo and the Academy Palace, the collecting of art work, the founding of art history studies, and his donation to and assistance in es-

tablishing what became known as the Strossmayer Gallery of Old Masters.

In the final contribution, John Peter Kraljic examines the power struggle over Istria between the Allies, who established an Allied Military Government (AMG) in Pula in order to secure its lines of communication to Trieste, and Tito's Yugoslavia at the close of World War II and during the emerging Cold War. Discusses the roles played by the Italian, Croat and Slovene populations in Istria during this period, and the eventual inclusion of AMG-controlled territories in Yugoslavia.

A review of French intellectual Alain Finkielkraut's collection of interviews, commentaries and essays critiquing Western policy toward Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1991-1996, and of a catalogue showcasing Croatian books published in emigration from 1900-2000 complete the book review section of this 200-page issue of the *Journal of Croatian Studies*.

The Croatian Academy of America was established in 1953 and has published the *Journal of Croatian Studies* since 1960. Managing editors of the *Journal* are Karlo Mirth and Jerome Jareb.

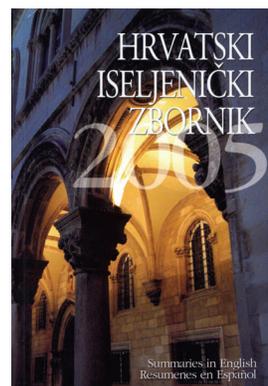
Single issues of the *Journal* may be ordered at a price of US \$25 for individuals and US \$40 for institutions. Due to delays, volume 43 (2002) was published in 2005.

To order a copy of the *Journal* contact: The Croatian Academy of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1767, Grand Central Station New York, NY 10163-1767, U.S.A.

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website: www.croatianacademy.org

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From the Croatian Heritage Foundation



Hrvatski iseljenički zbornik 2005.

Edited by: Vesna Kukavica. Zagreb: Hrvatska matica iseljenika, 2005.

The 38th Tamburitza Festival of the Junior Cultural Federation from the Croatian Fraternal Union of the USA and Canada, where many young American Croats participated successfully, took place in Zagreb, as well as the Tenth Week of Croatian Minorities, organized by the Croatian Heritage Foundation. The First Congress of Croatian Scientists from the Homeland and Abroad (Zagreb-Vukovar, 15-19 November, 2004), organized by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, stimulated special themes as well. The Almanac of the Croatian Heritage Foundation 2005 contains 8 thematic units comprising 32 contributions from independent authors, along with summaries in English and Spanish. The almanac is published electronically.

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Themes covered in this issue: Signs of the Times, Croatian Heritage, The Diaspora, Bridges, Horizons of Croatian Studies, Spirituality, Science, and New Books. Follow the connections between the Diaspora and the homeland in the process of cultural integration.

With the expansion of the European Union to countries in Central Europe with considerable Croatian minorities, the question of their status within a unified Europe arises. The future and status of Croatian minorities in unified Europe can, for the moment, be seen most clearly not only from the General Convention of the European Council on the Protection of National Minorities, but also from the European Charter on regional and minority languages. Excellence in maintaining cultural identity sets apart the Croatian minority in Hungary, despite their territorial dispersion and centuries-long separation from the old country. They are excellently organized, so that, beside schools, radio and television programs, and the national theatre, they have their own publishing house, *Croatica*, which published over 70 books in only five years.

On the other side of the Ocean (Canada, the USA, Argentina, Chile, and Australia), the Croatian emigration, both individuals and our associations, has initiated some amazing cultural projects. The interest of the young people of Croatian origin all over the world in the country of their ancestors is amazing and truly encouraging.

ALMANAC CONTENTS:

Predgovor:

Znaci vremena:

- Željko Tanjić, "Kulturna korijeni europskih integracija"
- Željko Holjevac, "Perspektive gradišćanski Hrvata u Europskoj

Uniji"

- Marina Perić, "Status Hrvata u Sloveniji"
- Sanja Vulić, "Nakladništvo Hrvata u Mađarskoj"

Baština:

- Marijan Piskulić, "Američka mladost i tradicijska kultura stare domovine"
- Jagoda Martinčević, "Svijet i glazbe"
- Lilijana Domić, "Hrvatska Renesansa"
- Boško Skoko, "Športski veleposlanici"

Dijaspora:

- Cristian Šprljan, "Život u Córdoba"
- Rebeka Mesarić Žabačić, "Hrvati u Norveškoj i Švedskoj"
- Željka Lašić, "Australaska priča"
- Nasja Bošković Meyer, "Neodvojivi dio ljudskog iskustva"
- Maria D. Žic, "Poštivanje raznovrsnosti New Yorka"
- Anastazija Romić, "Lirski horizonti Amerike"
- Ivan Čimić, "Hrvatsko narodno vijeće"
- Branko Hranž, "Vrhunski bibliografski iskaz"
- Nataša Bašić, "Prvorazredna dokumentarna vrijednost"

Mostovi:

- Ante Čuvalo, "Poruka Kongresu Znanstvenika"
- Ivana Ujević, "Hrvatski jezik u iseljeništvu"
- Dubravka Barač, "Gorjupove hrvatsko-kanadske književne veze"
- Davor Šalat, "Promocija hrvatske književnosti"

Kroatistički obzori:

- Željka Lovrenčić, "Vrhunski latinoamerički književnik"

- Branka Kalogjera, "Sanjar iz New Yorka"

- Sanja Vulić, "Književna produkcija Hrvata u Bačkoj i Srijemu"

- Kristina Bedić, "Pjev planinske vile iz Novog Zelenda"

Duhovnost:

- Tomislav Žigmanov, "Duhovni i kulturni identitet vojvođanskih Hrvata"

Znanost:

- Janko Herak, "Sjećanje na prugovečkog u godini Einsteina"
- Tanja Rudež, "Mladi hrvatski biolozi u lovu na Nobelovu Nagradu"
- Vesna Kukavica, "Luka Milas osvojio vrhunac radioterapijske onkologije"

Nove knjige:

- Ljubomir Antić, "Urugvaj, Peru i Čile"
- Suzana Maršić, "Život u emigraciji Karla Mirtha"
- Jasna Ivančić, "Leksikon podunavskih Hrvata"

First Issue of the *Review of Croatian History*

Edited by Jure Krišto. Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2005.

Starting a new historical journal always represents a courageous step. Initiating it in Croatia and, additionally, in English and other "world" languages, may even be judged arrogant. Nonetheless, Croatian historians have felt for some time the need for the *Review of Croatian History*.

This *Review* has been conceived in the Croatian Institute of History and is the product of its younger members, but it is by no means limited to them.

CONTENTS:

Articles:

- Ante Škegro, "Two Public Inscriptions from the Greek Colony of Tanais at the Mouth of the Don River near the Sea of Azov"
- Milan Kruhek, "Die Grenzen des Königreichs Kroatien in den Internationalen Staatsverträgen von Frieden von Zsitva-Torok 1606 bis zum Frieden von Sistowa 1791"
- Jure Krišto, "Croatian Political Turmoils in the Dusk of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy"
- Zoran Grijak, "Die Politischen und Diplomatischen Umstände der Versuche zur Absetzung des Erzbischofs von Vrhbosna, Josip Stadler aus Sarajevo (1900-1913)"
- Mira Kolar, "The Activities of Vice-Roy Pavao Rauch in Croatia"
- Zlatko Matijević, "The Croatian Catholic Movement and the Creation of the Yugoslav State (1912-1918)"
- Zdravko Dizdar, "Italian Policies toward Croatians in Occupied Territories during the Second World War"
- Vladimir Geiger, "Volksdeutsche - Fatum der Kollektiven Schuld"
- Zdenko Radelić, "Opposition in Croatia 1945-1950"
- Berislav Jandrić, "The Croatian Totalitarian Communist Government's Press in the Preparation of the Staged Trial against the Archbishop of Zagreb Alojzije Stepinac (1946)"
- Katarina Spehnyak, "Josip Broz Tito's Visit to Great Britain in 1953"
- Davor Marijan, "Aggression of the Yugoslav People's Army on the Republic of Croatia 1990-1992"

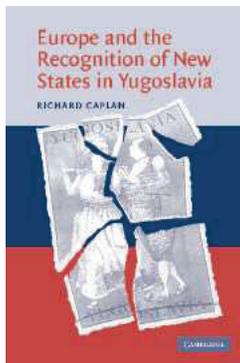
Archival Sources:

- Zoran Kantolić, "The Work of the Polling Commission in 1945 in Zagreb: "Crime Establishing Based on Cultural Collaboration with the Enemy"

Reviews

- *Časopis za suvremenu povijest* 1, 2004, The Hague Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and Historians -- The ICTY and Historians (Tomislav Anić)
- Davor Marijan, *Battle for Vukovar -- Bitka za Vukovar* (Zdenko Radelić)
- Bosiljka Janjatović, *Stjepan Radić: Persecutions, Prisons, Trials, Murder -- Stjepan Radić: progoni, zatoori, suđenja, ubojstvo 1889-1928* (Hrvoje Matković)
- Ivo Perić, *The Croatian National Parliament 1848-2000 -- Hrvatski državni sabor 1848.-2000., vol. I-III* (Franko Mirošević)
- Mirjana Gross, *Franjo Rački: Historian and Politician -- Vjek i djelovanje Franje Račkoga* (Nikša Stančić)
- Nikica Barić, *The Structure of the Home-Guard Ground Force in the Independent State of Croatia -- Ustroj kopnene vojske domobranstva Nezavisne Države Hrvatske* (Zlatko Hasanbegović)

Europe and Recognition of New States in Yugoslavia



By Richard Caplan. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

240 pp. Hardback. 228 x 152 mm. ISBN 0521821762.

Europe's recognition of new states in Yugoslavia remains one of the most controversial episodes of the collapse of Yugoslavia. Richard Caplan offers a detailed narrative of events, exploring the highly assertive role that Germany played in the episode, the reputedly catastrophic consequences of recognition (for Bosnia-Herzegovina in particular) and the radical departure from customary state practice represented by the EC's use of political criteria as the basis of recognition. The book examines the strategic logic and consequences of the EC's actions but also explores the wider implications, offering insights into European security policy at the end of the Cold War, the relationship of international law to international relations and the management of ethnic conflict. The significance of this book extends well beyond Yugoslavia as policy-makers continue to wrestle with the challenges posed by violent conflict associated with state fragmentation.

Sheds new light on a controversial historic episode. Written in clear, concise language suitable for a broad audience of specialists and generalists alike. Essential reading for anyone interested in international relations, international law, and ethnic conflict.

About the author: Richard Caplan, University Lecturer in International Relations and Fellow of Linacre College, Oxford University.

Serbia Since 1989: Politics and Society under Milošević and After

Edited by: Sabrina P. Ramet and Vjeran Pavlaković. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2005.

440 pp. Cloth. 6 x 9 in.
ISBN 0295985380.

During their thirteen years in power, Slobodan Milošević and his cohorts plunged Yugoslavia into wars of ethnic cleansing, leading to the murder of thousands of civilians. The Milošević regime also subverted the nation's culture, twisted the political mainstream into a virulent nationalist mold, sapped the economy through war and the criminalization of a free market, returned to gender relations of a bygone era, and left the state so dysfunctional that its peripheries - Kosovo, Vojvodina, and Montenegro - have been struggling to maximize their distance from Belgrade, through far-reaching autonomy or through outright independence. In this valuable collection of essays, Vjeran Pavlaković, Reneo Lukić, and Obrad Kesić examine elements of continuity and discontinuity from the Milošević era to the twenty-first century, the struggle at the center of power, and relations between Serbia and Montenegro. Contributions by Sabrina Ramet, James Gow, and Milena Michalski explore the role of Serbian wartime propaganda and the impact of the war on Serbian society. Essays by Eric Gordy, Maja Miljović, Marko Hoare, and Kari Osland look at the legacy of Serbia's recent wars-issues of guilt and responsibility, the economy, and the trial of Slobodan Milosevic in The Hague. Sabrina Ramet and Biljana Bijelić address the themes of culture and values. Frances Trix, Emil Kerenji, and Dennis Reinhartz explore the peripheries in the politics of Kosovo/a, Vojvodina, and Serbia's Roma. *Serbia Since 1989* reveals a Serbia that is still traumatized from Milošević's rule and grop-

ing toward redefining its place in the world.

About the editors: Sabrina P. Ramet is professor of political science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim; a senior associate of the Peace Research Institute, Oslo; and a research associate at the Science and Research Center of the Republic of Slovenia, Koper. She is the author of many books including *Balkan Babel* and *Social Currents in Eastern Europe*. Vjeran Pavlaković is a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Washington and former Fulbright fellow at the University of Zagreb in Croatia. He is a coauthor of *Sovereign Law vs. Sovereign Nation: The Cases of Kosovo and Montenegro*. Both Sabrina and Vjeran are members of the ACS.

RECENT CONFERENCE

**Inter-University Centre
Dubrovnik
(June 10th - 11th, 2005)**

Croatia After the War

Nearly 10 years after the Dayton Peace Accords, the time was ripe to take stock of Croatia's post-war development and, in particular, to assess the progress being made toward establishing a stable democracy with a stable economic life. What emerges from the scholarly literature is that successful democratization depends upon a number of variables, including the nature the nationalism that was fostered, the degree to which the elites are corrupt or committed to the fight against corruption, the electoral system itself, the successful separation of powers, the role played by the media, and the degree to which the rule of law is respected. In the case of Croatia, the communist legacy and the War of Yugoslav Succession (the Domovinski Rat) have

also had an enormous impact on probably all aspects of the democratic transition. When communism collapsed across Central and Eastern Europe in 1989-90, local elites embraced the challenge of guiding their systems toward some form of pluralism. Constitutional committees were appointed to study other nations' constitutions and draft new constitutional documents; foreign jurists, legislators, constitutional experts, and scholars were consulted; and local legislatures undertook the gargantuan task of completely overhauling the legal system and restructuring the government itself. Some challenges were anticipated (such as the disputes over privatization and the risk of the impoverishment of pensioners); other challenges came as a surprise to at least some of the elites in the region (such as disproportionate female impoverishment, combined with the rise of prostitution rings operating in Moldova, Macedonia, Albania, and elsewhere, and the spread of local mafias); and still other challenges were the result of choices made by local politicians themselves or other influential persons (such as high levels of corruption in most societies in the region, conflicts over the degree to which the laws of the land and offerings at school should reflect religious values and the preferences of local hierarchs, and, in the Yugoslav area, the Serbian Insurrectionary War of 1991-95). In the Yugoslav region, the aspiration to transform the system in the direction of political pluralism and free enterprise was rendered more complex by the outbreak of war in 1991. In the course of nearly a decade of fighting, private capital was diverted into the hands of local mafias and criminal gangs (a problem in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina especially), nationalism became an essential part of the edu-

cational system in Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, the media became the vehicles for a proliferation of negative ethnic stereotypes in these same republics, and interethnic tolerance frequently became a casualty of the war. If liberal democracy is to succeed in the region, the establishment of a liberal political culture is critical to the enterprise. Yet for more than 40 years, the Yugoslav communists propounded a specific set of values which, even today, have left a variety of legacies, including tendencies to look to the state to solve economic problems, to polarize along the religious divide (clerical vs. anti-clerical), and to expect the state to fund the cultural needs of ethnic minorities. The decade of war-

fare in the region (1991-now) has also made a contribution to values, above all by effecting an equation between loyalty to one's own nation and hatred of other nations. Ethnic nationalism not only is not the same as civic-mindedness; it is, in fact, corrosive of civic-mindedness. What we proposed to do was to bring together scholars from Canada, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, and the USA to review and analyze politics in Croatia since 1995. Convinced that the problematic of democratization can be best analyzed if the analytic net is cast widely, we proposed to include not only papers on domestic politics, but also papers on economic life, cultural life, society, and even foreign policy

- all of which reflect and affect Croatia's progress toward democratic life.

The conference was organized by Sabrina P. Ramet, NTNU, Trondheim; Reneo Lukić, Laval University, Quebec; Konrad Clewing, Sdost Institut, Munich.

Papers were presented by Sabrina P. Ramet, Reneo Lukić, Jean-François Morel, Konrad Clewing, Carole Hodge, Miro Kovač, Ivo Žanić, Gordana Crnković, Dean Vuletić, Boris Neusius, Renata Jambrešić, Bruno Schoenfelder, James J. Sadkovich, Vjekoslav Perica, Ankica Marinovic-Bobinac, and Dunja Melčić.

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