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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 affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS).

Officers: Dr. Ante Čuvalo – President
 Dr. Jasna Meyer - Vice-President
 Ivan Runac- Secretary
 Dr. Aida Vidan – Treasurer

The ACS Bulletin is published twice a year. Contact person: Ante Čuvalo; 19121 Wildwood Ave.; Lansing, IL 60438 Tel.708-895-5531; cuvalo@gmail.com or Ivan Runac, P.O. Box 300297, Chicago, IL 60630; ivan.runac@gmail.com

CONVENTION

November 15 - 18, 2007 in New Orleans

The 39th National Convention of the AAASS will be held at the New Orleans Marriott located at 555 Canal Street in New Orleans, Louisiana, from Thursday, November 15, 2007 through Sunday, November 18, 2007.



Hotel Information: The New Orleans Marriott is sold out. There is a large Sheraton Hotel across from the New Orleans Marriott on Canal Street. You must make your reservations on your own.
Convention Registration: Pre-registration for the New Orleans convention has closed. All those who have not pre-registered will need to register on site. Fees for on site registration are: AAASS members – \$120.00; non-members - \$170.00; student members - \$30.00; non-member students \$40.00.

For more information concerning the Convention you may access the AAASS website at: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/convention.html>

ACS ANNUAL MEETING

The ACS annual meeting will take place on Friday, November 16, 2007, starting at 4:15 P.M. Please come to the room La Galerie 3. There will be a session “Present and Future Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina” in that room from 2:00 – 4:00 P.M. Shortly after the session, we will hold our meeting in the same room. ACS members, friends, and anyone interested in Croatian studies are invited to the meeting.

CROATIAN DINNER

The traditional “Croatian Dinner” will take place at a famous Croatian restaurant in New Orleans on Saturday, November 17, starting at 7:30 P.M. - Drago's Seafood Restaurant, Hilton New Orleans –Riverside Lobby; 2 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70140; Phone: 504-584-3911; Email: info@dragosrestaurant.com; <http://www.dragosrestaurant.com/>



The restaurant is at a walking distance from the Convention hotel. We urge you to patronize the restaurant during the few days that you will be in the city. As they advertise, it is: Croatian style, New Orleans flavor, and we may add, reasonable prices.

Please, contact Ante Čuvalo by November 10, 2007, if you are coming to the “Croatian Dinner.” We will have a semi-private room for the evening that can accommodate about 25 people. Let me know on time if you are joining us for dinner. It will be a wonderful evening!

PANELS

The following panels are sponsored by ACS members, or ACS members are participating in them, and/or deal with themes that might be of interest to the Croatians attending the Convention.

Thursday, November 15th

Session 1: 1:30 – 3:30 P.M.

The Ottoman Menace in Post-Habsburg Historiography - *Balcony M*

Chair: Maria Todorova, U of Illinois; *Papers:* Maureen Healy, Oregon State U - "The Ottoman Menace: Austria"; Paul A. Hanenbrink, Rutgers - "The Ottoman Menace: Hungary"; Patrick H. Patterson, UC San Diego - "The Ottoman Menace: The Former Yugoslav Lands."

From Countryman to Citizen: The Roots of Slovene Regionalism - *Mardi Gras Ballroom A*

Chair: Sabrina Petra Ramet (ACS Member)

Session 2: 3:45 – 5:45 P.M.

From Insurgency to Dictatorship: The Croatian Radical Right after World War One - *Mardi Gras Ballroom H*

Chair: Mark Cornwall, U of Southampton (UK); *Papers:* John Paul Newman, U of Southampton (UK); "Lawyers and Soldiers": Former k.u.k. Officers and the Croatian Party of Right 1918-1929"; Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, NCEEER "The Ustashe are Marching on Madrid: The Croatian Right Wing and the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939"; Rory Yeomans, U College London (UK); "Our Beautiful Homeland: Ideology, Nationalism, and Mass Culture in the NDH"; *Disc.:* Mario Jareb, Croatian Institute of History (Zagreb)

Session 3: 6:00 – 8:00 P.M.

Between Traditionalism and Cosmopolitanism: Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Sarajevo, Zagreb - (*Roundtable*) - *La Galerie 4*

Chair: Pamela Lynn Ballinger, Bowdoin College; *Part.:* Emily Greble Balic, Stanford U; Gordana Crnkovic, U of Washington; Tomislav Z. Longinovic, U of Wisconsin, Madison; Aida Vidan, Harvard U.

Friday, November 16th

Session 4: 8:00 – 10:00 A.M.

Scholarship and U.S. Intelligence Estimates on Yugoslavia, 1948-1990 - (*Roundtable*) - *La Galerie 6*
Part.: Steven L. Burg, Brandeis U; David B. Kanin, CIA; Martin Sletzing, Woodrow Wilson Intl Ctr for Scholars; Susan L. Woodward, Graduate Center, CUNY.

Session 6: 2:00 – 4:00 P.M.

Present and Future Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina - *La Galerie 3*

Chair: Edward J. Damich, Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims; *Papers:* Tomislav Kuzmanovic, Hinshaw & Culbertson, LLP, "Functional Dysfunction: The Need for Constitutional Reform in Bosnia-Herzegovina"; Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative to the UN from Bosnia & Herzegovina, "November 1 to November 22, the Regression of a Constitutional Civil Society"; Meghan Stewart, Public International Law & Policy Group, "Bosnian Constitutional Reform Negotiations and EU Integration"; *Disc.:* John Peter Kraljic, Garfunkel, Wild & Travis, PC.

Serb and Slovene Yugoslavism in 1918 - *La Galerie 4*
Discussant: Elinor Murray Despalatovic

Friday at 4:15 - ACS Annual Meeting at *La Galerie 3*, in the same room where panel on BiH will take place.

Friday at 7:30 P.M.
Sabrina Ramet - Book Reading – *Bonaparte Suite*

Saturday, November 17th

Session 7: 8:00 – 10:00 A.M.

The Donauschwaben: Yugoslavia's Vanished Germans between Kaiser and Commissar - *Preservation Hall Studio 1*

Chair: Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, NCEEER; *Papers:* Philip Wilson Lyon, U of Maryland, "Creating and

Contesting German Identity in Yugoslavia, 1918-1941"; Mario Jareb, Croatian Institute of History (Zagreb), "The German Ethnic Group in the Independent State of Croatia [Deutsche Volksgruppe in Kroatien] from 1941 to 1945"; Zoran Dragutin Janjetovic, Institute for More Recent History of Serbia, "The Disappearance of the German Minority from Yugoslavia"; *Disc.:* Michael Campbell, Independent Scholar.

Mixed Relations: Case Studies in Croatian Foreign Policy - *Suite 2*
Chair: Ivan Ante Runac, U of Michigan, Ann Arbor; *Papers:* Reneo Lukic, Laval U (Canada), "Croatia's Foreign Policy towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Union of Serbia and Montenegro and Serbia"; Jean-Francois Morel, Dept of National Defence (Canada), "Relations between Canada and Croatia"; Dean Vuletic, Columbia U, "Wastelands of Diplomatic Reality: Relations between Croatia and Israel."

Session 8: 10:15 A.M. – 12:15 P.M.

Perceptions of the Yugoslav Economic Space in the Historical Prospective - *Balcony J*
Chair: Peter Vodopivec, Instit. of Modern History; *Papers:* Dragana Gnjatovic, U of Belgrade (Yugoslavia), "Common Investment Policy in Yugoslavia after WWII"; Ivan Bicanic, U of Zagreb (Croatia), "20th-Century Croatian Perspective of the Yugoslav Economic Space"; Zarko Lazarevic, Instit. for Contemporary History (Slovenia), "Perceptions of Yugoslav Economic Space in Slovenia"; *Disc.:* Catherine Albrecht, U of Baltimore, John R. Lampe, U of Maryland.

Identity and Politics in the Former Yugoslavia - *Suit 1*
Discussant: ACS member Leigh A. Clemons

Session 9: 2:00 – 4:00 P.M.

Miroslav Krleža: *On the Edge of Epochs - Balcony N*
Chair: Andrew Baruch Wachtel, Northwestern U; *Papers:* Gordana Crnkovic, U of Washington, "Rationalities and Communities in 'On the Edge of Reason'"; Marijan Despalatovic, Connecticut College, "Tobolsk at Gvozd 23: The Third Way"; Margaret Hiebert Beissinger, Princeton U, "Mothers, Mistresses, and the Quest for Meaning: A Gendered Reading of 'The Return of Philip Latinovicz'"; *Disc.:* Aida Vidan, Harvard U.

Light Musical Theater in the Southern Slavic Lands of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860-1918 - Preservation Hall Studio 7
Chair: Dean Vuletic, Columbia U; *Papers:* Stanislav Tuksar, U of Zagreb, Academy of Music (Croatia), "Between Centers and Peripheries: An Overview of Light Musical Theater in the Slavic South of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860-1918"; Vjera Katalinic, Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences "Light Musical Theater in Slavonia"; William A. Everett, U of Missouri-Kansas City, "From Split to Vienna: The Legacy of Franz von Suppe"; *Disc.:* Sarah Anne Kent, U of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.

Session 10: 4:15 – 6:15 P.M.
 Local Politics and Social Change in the Late Ottoman Balkans - *Iberville Suite*
Chair: Michael C. Hickey, Bloomsburg U; *Papers:* Mehmet Safa Saracoglu, Bloomsburg U, "Aspects and Technologies of Ottoman Governmentality at the Local Level: The Vidin County in the 1860s and 70s"; Peter Carl Mentzel, Utah State U, "Railroads, Politics, and Society in the Ottoman Balkans"; Edin Hajdarpasic, U of Michigan, "Justice, or the Care of the Ruler for his Subjects': Moral Economy in Late Ottoman Bosnia"; *Disc.:* Christine Philliou, Columbia U.

The Ottoman Empire and Its Legacy in East-Central Europe and the Balkans - *Preservation Hall Studio 1*

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

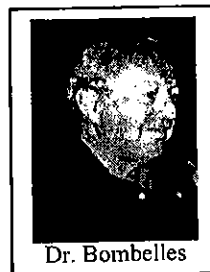
Croatian Latinists: Three Cross-Cultural Exchanges - Suite 1
Chair: Ante Cuvalo, Joliet Junior College; *Papers:* Vinko Grubisic, U of Waterloo (Canada), "Croatian Latinists in English Language Publications"; Marta Mestrovic Deyrup, Seton Hall U, "Croatian Latinists and Italian University Culture"; *Disc.:* Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State.

Sunday, November 18th
Session 11; 8:00 – 10:00 A.M.
Slavoj Žižek in Slavic Studies - Balcony L
Discussant: Marijan Despalatovic, Connecticut College

AAASS 2008 CONVENTION
 The 40th National Convention of the AAASS will be held at the **Philadelphia Marriott** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Thursday, November 20, 2008 through Sunday, November 23, 2008. Michael Hickey of Bloomsburg University will chair the Program Committee. For further information visit AAASS website: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/convention/cfp.html>

ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES (ACS) 30th ANNIVERSARY

Founding
 On October 15, 1977, a small number of Croatian scholars in America, gathered at the Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) at Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington D.C., and laid the foundation to the Association for



Dr. Bombelles

Croatian Studies. The idea for such organization was circulated among Croatian scholars participating at the AAASS Convention in Atlanta a year earlier, but someone had to take the initiative and do the work.

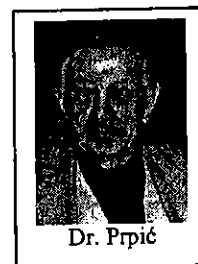
For those who are not familiar with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, suffice to say that the AAASS was established in 1948 and it is a leading private organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Russia, Central Eurasia, and East and Central Europe. It publishes the quarterly *Slavic Review*, the leading journal in Slavic studies.

The provisional name of the new Croatian scholarly organization was "Society for Croatian Studies." Its first officers were: Dr. Joseph T. Bombelles, President; Dr. George J. Prpić, Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Ante Kadić and Dr. Francis H. Eterović, Vice Presidents. Drs. Bombelles and Prpić were entrusted to affiliate the Society with the AAASS and to register the organization in the State of Ohio as a scholarly not-for-profit society.

On November 27, 1977, during the Twelfth Annual Seminar of the American Croatian Academic Society at Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland, the name of the newly formed "Society for Croatian Studies" was changed to "Association for Croatian Studies" (ACS).

At the beginning of 1978, a proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the ACS were submitted to the membership for approval and a request was sent, with the necessary documentation, to the AAASS for acceptance as an affiliate scholarly society. At the same time, Dr. Prpić issued the first ACS official bulletin, called the "Announcement."

The affiliation process was not so easy as one might assume. Actually, the AAASS officials at the time implemented delaying tactics, in order to dampen the desires of Croatian



Dr. Prpić

scholars to affiliate their organization with the AAASS. We can probably guess what might have been the reasons for not welcoming the ACS to this large association of Slavic scholars, but we have to move on, just as the ACS officers at the time did. They persisted, and the Association was officially affiliated with the AAASS in October of 1978, and the ACS was allotted an official panel session for that year's National Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

The ACS' first panel was entitled "Croatia and the Croatians in the 1970s". The participants were: Dr. Joseph Bombelles, Chair; Prof. Mirko Vidović (France), Dr. Ante Kadic, Dr. George J. Prpic, Presenters, and Dr. Thomas F. Magner was a discussant. Dr. Prpić later reported: "The meeting was attended by more than sixty people of whom about a dozen were American Croatians." A day later (October 13), the Provisional Executive Committee of the ACS was elected to serve a year term and the Constitution and By-Laws were unanimously accepted, under the condition that they may be revised, if necessary, in order to make them acceptable to the AAASS and the State of Ohio.

The Association was incorporated in the State of Ohio on June 8, 1983, and on November 14, 1984, the ACS became "exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 9c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code." In December of the same year the name of the ACS' official publication was changed from Announcement to the Bulletin of the ACS.

Purpose and Activities

The main purpose of the Association for Croatian Studies, as defined in its Constitution, is "to foster closer communication among scholars interested in Croatian Studies" and to "promote the dissemination of scholarly information on Croatia and Croatians through the organization of meetings, conferences, and panels at

conventions devoted to Slavic and East European Studies." Its particular and most important mission, however, is to organize scholarly panels at the AAASS National Conventions dealing with Croatian issues. Furthermore, the ACS encourages its members to organize and/or participate in scholarly panels that foster comparative studies with other affiliates of the AAASS and scholars from other countries and backgrounds. It also promotes scholarly activities and cooperation among its members, especially the younger scholars. Moreover, the Association often



serves as a resource hub where various scholars and institution turn for assistance and information dealing with Croatian subjects and issues.



The ACS Bulletin, besides informing the members of AAASS convention activities, brings news about the association and its members, and it often publishes relevant articles and/or book reviews. It frequently includes selective bibliography of new titles and Ph dissertations dealing with Croatia and the Croatians. For this reason, a number of academic libraries receive the Bulletin, and it has been included in some bibliographies as a resource publication.

The ACS founders have established a wonderful tradition, according to which during every AAASS convention ACS members, their friends, and individuals from the local Croatian community, get together for

a "Croatian Dinner." We all look forward to this annual event in order to meet new scholars and friends, and to renew old friendships and acquaintances. It is in such gatherings that quite often new ideas for work and cooperation are born. We are pleased to announce, that this year's "Croatian Dinner" will be at the famous Drago's Seafood Restaurant, in the Hilton Hotel, New Orleans. It will be Croatian style and hospitality with New Orleans flavor! In 1986, the ACS enjoyed its "Croatian Dinner" at Drago's restaurant, but at that time it was at the original location in the city's suburbia. This year, it will be at the downtown Hilton hotel.

Panels

Since its inception, the ACS and its members have organized numerous panels dealing with a wide range of topics. Just to mention a few: Renaissance in Croatia, Marko

Marulić, Faust Vrančić, Ivan Gundulić, Bartol Kašić, Rudjer Bošković, Juraj Križanić, Illyrian Movement, Kačić Miošić, Ivan Mažuranić, Krleža, Budak, Ujević, Film, History of Music, Theater, Croatian Dissent in the 1960s and 1970s, History of Dubrovnik, Croatian Language, Economic issues, Croatians in America, Croatian History, Vojna Krajina, Radić Brothers and HSS, Croatian Nationalism, Jews in Croatia, Religion, US Foreign Policy and Croatia, Croatians in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Independence and War of Liberation, Regionalism in Croatia, International War Crimes Tribunal, Dayton Accords, BiH Constitution, Geography, Politics, Ideologies, Croatia and European Integration, and many other topics. The list of participants at ACS panels is very long. It includes almost all Croatian scholars in the West, and also many non-Croatians who study Croatia or the region. Many of such scholars are also members of the ACS, and some of them have served or are serving as officers of the association.

Looking back at the three decades of ACS activities, one might divide the life and work of the association into three main periods. First, from its beginnings to 1989. This was the era of the Cold war. The AAASS was seen by the East as an instrument of Western interests and, as they would put it, scholarly propaganda. The ACS was seen in a similar, but worse



light not only by the Yugoslav regime but also by Yugoslav sympathizers among American scholars. Furthermore, it was not permissible for scholars from Croatia to participate on ACS panels or Croatian scholarly institutions to be in touch with the Association. For example, the late Ivan Supek came to the 1987 Convention to participate on a panel about Ruger Bosković, but he was told by the regime's officials he better stay away. He was actually in the convention hotel while his paper was read by an American Croatian colleague. This might sound bizarre today, but it happened not so long ago!

The second period began in 1989. For the first time scholars from Croatia began to participate at the ACS activities and panels. The guests from Croatia at the Chicago convention of that year were: Ivan Supek, Franjo Tuđman, Dalibor Brozović, Ivo Smoljan, and Vladimir Konščak. The Iron Curtain was cracking and the dawn of freedom was on the rise. However, the early 1990s brought not only freedom but, unfortunately, also war to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the war years, the ACS and its members in their panels and presentations made an effort to clarify the causes and issues dealing with the wars of aggression, that most often, intentionally or not, were portrayed even in scholarly circles and by "experts" in a twisted light.

During the post-1995 era, scholarly activities of the ACS and its members

have been oriented toward a variety of subjects and scholarly interests. In the last few years there is an increase of interest in Croatian studies among young scholars who are not of Croatian ethnic background. The ACS encourages such scholars to join the association, as well as those of Croatian heritage, so that in cooperation with each other we may contribute to the understanding of the Croatian past and present.

Although there are no more political, ideological or other barriers that might prevent cooperation of the ACS with cultural and scholarly institutions in Croatia, the bridges between the ACS and the homeland are not as strong as they could and should be. It seems to us that the homeland institutions, and (too) many scholars, don't realize the importance of participating in scholarly activities on this side of the ocean. There has been an improvement, but both sides must cooperate in order to advance knowledge and understanding of our Croatian heritage and culture.

Anniversary

Thirty years have passed, and, one might say, passed too fast. But a lot has been accomplished, thanks to the ACS founders and members, living and those who have passed away. At the present, the ACS is healthy, doing well, and it is fulfilling its mission as defined by its Constitution. A good indicator that it "promotes and



disseminates scholarly information on Croatia and Croatians," are a number of panels and lectures that are on the program of this year's AAASS National Convention in New Orleans. As long as there is Croatia and the Croatians there will be an interest and need to study the country and the people. The ACS' mission, therefore, continues. We hope and believe that the younger scholars of Croatian and non-Croatian heritage will have interest, will, and stamina to carry on and build on the foundations that were

laid thirty years ago, and keep the ACS young forever.

Ante Čuvalo

Executive officers

The following have served as executive officers of the ACS:
Presidents: Joseph T. Bombelles, Joseph Condić; Ivo Banac; Ante Čuvalo.

Secretaries: George J. Prpić, Elinor M. Despalatović, Paula Lytle, Ante Čuvalo, Ivan Runac.

Treasurers: George Prpić, Tia Paušić, Sarah Kent, Ellen Elias Bursać, Aida Vidan.

NEW MEMBERS

Mladen J. Lolić

Mr. Lolić was born and raised on the island of Krk, Croatia. He has received a Master's degree in Computer science in the U. S. A. and worked for several large US corporations (GE, IBM, etc.). He is the Executive Secretary of the Croatian Academy of America and Circulation Manager of its publication the *Journal of Croatian Studies*. He is married and lives in the New York City area.

ACS MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

Ludwig Steindorff

A second (in details revised) edition of Prof. Steindorff's "History of Croatia" appeared in April 2007. Presently, he is teaching a course of eight lessons "History of Croatia" in English at the University of Petrozavodsk on the lake Onega in Northern Russia.

Ivančica (Vancha) Schrunk

Vancha and her sister Vlasta Begović have published *The Brioni Islands. Past, Architecture and Cultural Heritage*. See *New Books* in this issue.

Sabrina P. Ramet

Sabrina has authored/edited (among other things) the following books this year:

The Liberal Project and the Transformation of Democracy: The Case of East Central Europe.

The Independent State of Croatia 1941-45.

Sabrina and Davorka Matić.
*Democratic Transition in Croatia:
Value Transformation, Education &
Media.* See New Books in this issue

Mirjana Morosini

Mirjana Morosini was awarded in 2006 a year-long American Council of Learned Societies fellowship. She is currently in the final stages of writing her dissertation at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

In August 2007 she took a position with the School of International Service at American University, Washington D.C., where she teaches classes in International Peace and Conflict Resolution and directs the International Peace and Conflict Resolution Program at the Washington Semester.

The Washington Semester brings together students (juniors and seniors) from nearly 200 American and international colleges and universities to learn about practical politics and policy in the nation's capital and overseas sites. The International Peace and Conflict Resolution program is a blending of a traditional academic environment and experiential learning, where class lectures are complemented by weekly guest speakers, an internship, and a three-week-long field trip to a conflict or post-conflict area. The class is traveling in October to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and in the spring to Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey.

This year's itinerary includes visits to: Zagreb, Banja Luka, Vukovar, Osijek, Belgrade, Novi Pazar, Srebrenica, Sarajevo, Mostar, Split, and Plitvice. The students will be meeting with a number of politicians, human rights activists, journalists, community and religious leaders, academics, university students, refugees and returnees, the U.S. ambassadors in each respective country, and representatives of various international bodies

Dragica Rajčić

A well-known and awards-winning Croatian-Swiss writer, Dragica Rajčić, is staying this year in the United States as a Max Kade Writer-in-

Residence at the University of Kentucky. While in this country, she is also visiting several other institutions that specialize in German studies. Her presence helps them to explore the works of a contemporary writer in the German language who is not a native speaker of that language.

She writes poetry and short prose, many of which deal with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina during the recent wars.

Dragica was born in Kaštele, near Split, Croatia (1959). In 1978, she emigrated to Switzerland. Ten years later, she returned to Croatia where she worked as a journalist. In 1991, she returned to Switzerland where she now lives and works as a professional writer. Her play *A Bit of Cleanliness* has been performed in Germany and Switzerland; her literary awards include the Chamisso Scholarship and the Meran Poetry Prize.

During the recent Conference of the German Studies Association, Prof. Laurel Cohen-Pfister presented a paper analyzing Dragica's works, and she is preparing a book on the same subject.

We wish Dragica a pleasant and successful stay in this country!



ZAGREB SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT (ZSEM)



We are pleased to present The Zagreb School of Economics and Management (ZSEM), providing an excellent opportunity for you, your children, friends or family members to go to college and study in Zagreb, Croatia.

ZSEM prides itself as being the best institution in Croatia to offer first-rate education in economics and management. We have many students of Croatian origin from foreign countries all over the world attending our modern and renowned program.

For detail information about the Zagreb School of Economics and Management, please visit our website www.zsem.hr and our special link www.zsem.hr/dijaspora where you will find two Word documents (one in English and one in Croatian) that contain detail information about our program. Also there is a PDF format file with the latest issue of ZSEM's publication "ZSEM danas".

ZSEM Jordanovac 110, HR-10000 Zagreb; (01) 235 - 4184; (01) 235 - 4155; Nikola Mete, Career Center Assistant, nmetes@zsem.hr

SCHOOL OF CROATIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

The University School of Croatian Language and Culture is offered to persons of Croatian background, as well as to any students who want to learn (more) about the Croatian language and culture.



The academic program comprises of 110 hours. This includes 95 hours of obligatory classes and 15 hours of facultative classes (each session lasts 45 min.). Language classes include grammar lessons and language exercises, i.e. The Croatian course is offered at three levels (beginner, intermediate and advanced).

All academic lectures and study visits on Croatian culture & history make a part of the program organized by the Croatian Heritage Foundation.

Academic lectures: Croatian Culture & History in the European & Global Context

Guided study visits to museums, art galleries, cultural institutions, concerts, theatre & theatre performances and meetings with outstanding Croatian artists

Study trips to Croatian Hinterland and Plitvice Lakes

Students who pass the exam receive a diploma from the University of Zagreb. They also receive a grade report based on achievement.

For further information, please contact:

HRVATSKA MATICA ISSELJENIKA
Dept. of Education, Science and Sport
Trg S. Radića 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
tel: 385 1 61 15 116, fax: 385 1 61 11 522
e-mail: lada@matis.hr

IN MEMORIAM
JOSIP TURKALJ (1924-2007)



On July 3, 2007, a renowned Croatian American artist, Josip Turkalj, died at his home in

Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Besides being an exceptional husband and father to six sons, he was a brilliant sculptor, educator, wonderful man, and a friend to many of us.

Turkalj was born on August 10, 1924 in Rakovica, Croatia. Already in his childhood he showed an interest in sculpturing, and being the son of a carpenter gave him the opportunity to carve wooden figures in an early age.

Thus, as a 12-year old he helped repair an old wooden statue of an angel, that was damaged by fire in a local church, by carving its new wings.



Turkalj received his higher education at the Fine Arts Academy in Zagreb. Soon after graduation (1952), he left the country in pursuit of freedom and came

to Italy. In Rome, he studied at the Academia delle Belle Arti and Scuola Del Medaglio, and received his Masters degree in 1954. The same year, he won first prize for sculpture at the National Student's Exhibition in Milan, Italy.

His talents and works were noticed by the late Ivan Mestrovic, and he offered the young Josip a position as his assistant at the University of Notre Dame. Turkalj worked with Mestrovic from 1957 until the old Master's death in 1962, and then he continued to teach at the university for three more years. Josip was very close to Mestrovic and he used to share with us interesting stories from the Master's life in the final years. He, then, accepted a teaching position at Gilmour Academy and moved to Cleveland in 1965. There he laid the foundation to its art department and led it successfully for decades to come.

During his teaching tenure, he sculptured numerous works that are found throughout America in private collections and public places. Suffice to mention a

few: an eighteen-foot bronze Moses on the campus of Notre Dame, two marble statues of Mary (Our Lady of Peace and Our Lady of Bistrica) at the National Shrine in Washington, D.C., a bronze statue of George Washington in the city of Buffalo, also the statues of St. Paul (Croatian church in Cleveland), Cardinal Stepinac (Croatian Home, East Lake, Ohio), St. Francis' Stigmata (Windsor, Ontario), Immigrant Mother (Toronto, Buenos Aires, Zagreb), etc. His works are also found in: Worthington and Duluth, Minnesota; Gary, Indiana; Dubuque, Iowa; Rochester, New York; Villa Maria,



Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; St. Thomas, Ontario, and many other public places.

After he retired (1989), Turkalj worked diligently in his studio in the old Croatian neighborhood of the city of Cleveland, where friends and visitors were welcomed to see him at work and to engage with him in delightful conversation about art, the symbolism of his new works, history, and culture. He worked almost to the last day of his life, always full of inspiration and love for creating. During this phase of his life, he produced a large number of smaller and modern sculptures full of harmony, meaning, and splendor.



Turkalj has won a number of prestigious awards, including the above mentioned first prize for sculpture at the National Student's Exhibition in Milan, Italy (1954), the award for best garden sculpture at a joint exhibition of the National Arts Club and The National Sculpture Society (1961), and John Gregory award (1965), an award based on an artist's entire body of work. He was a member, and then a Fellow, of the National Sculpture Society.

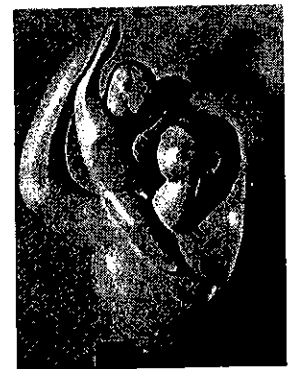
Josip Turkalj was a well-known name among the Croatians in America, not only as an artist but as an active member of the Croatian American community and he belonged to several Croatian

organizations, including the Association of Croatian Studies. Because of his generosity and involvement among his native people, he received (1999) from the Croatian government the Presidential Award for the Advancement of Croatian Culture.

Those of us who were fortunate to know Joso Turkalj a little closer can attest that besides his professional successes he was a wonderful human being. He was cordial, candid, soft-spoken, and above everything a humble man. His art reflects the deeply cherished values that were imbedded in him from his childhood: love of life, its beauty, and its Creator, love of family, love of his native land, Croatia, and of humanity at large. Each of his sculptures is a reflection of his beautiful soul. Through his works he expressed the most profound human values, and connected himself to the ultimate and eternal Source of love and life.

Not too many people are aware that Turkalj was much interested in studying Croatian medieval ornamental art, its symbolism, and even the question of the origins of the glagolitic script. I recall the times when I would visit him in his studio at the Gilmour Academy after school hours, and we would spend hours talking about such themes. He had a thick folder of pictures and drawings, texts from journals and books dealing with earliest Croatian art history. However, he never found time to publish his findings and conclusions.

Joseph Turkalj, or to many just Joso, had a very successful and fruitful life. He and his wife Julia raised a wonderful family, his beautiful works of art are found throughout this country and many other places, he was a well respected man in his community and among his professional colleagues. He has done God's work, done it well, and the Creator has called him home. He will be missed by his wife and his six sons, three daughters in law, his four grandchildren, his brother in Croatia, and his many friends. He has left us, but his love, his gentleness, and his art will always bear witness to his greatness as an artist and human being.

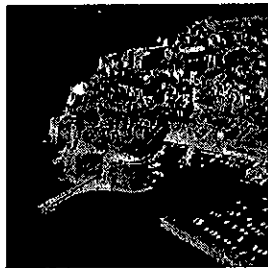


Ante Čuvalo

IN MEMORIAM
MAREN MIKHAILOVICH
FREIDENBERG (1924-2007)

On 27 September 2007, Maren Mikhailovich Freidenberg died in Tel Aviv. He was certainly the best modern Russian specialist in medieval Croatian history. He taught at Tver University. His most popular book is *Dubrovnik i Osmanska imperija*, 1984 and 2nd edition 1989, in fact a well documented history of the city. After his emigration to Israel in 1990, he turned to the topic Jews in the Balkans. His book *Jewish Life in the Balkans: 15th to 17th Centuries*. Tel Aviv: M. Freidenberg, 1999 (*Židovi na Balkanu na isteku srednjeg vijeka*, translated from Russian Mihaela Vekarić. Zagreb: Dora Kurupićeva, 2000) concentrates on the role of the Jews in the late medieval and early modern towns of Croatia.

During the wars in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he published numerous articles in the Russian press in Israel against simplifying explanations for the war and against the demonization of Croatia and the Croatian people. In 2004, he was awarded a decoration by the President of Poland because of his merits as a member of the Russian society "Memorial" from 1988 until his emigration when he helped to investigate the mass killings of Polish officers by the NKVD in 1939/40 in the region of Tver and to find traces of the mass graves. (Thanks to Ludwig Steindorff for sharing the above information about the late Mr. Freidenberg.)



THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE
DECISION AND ITS
EFFECTS*
Ante Čuvalo

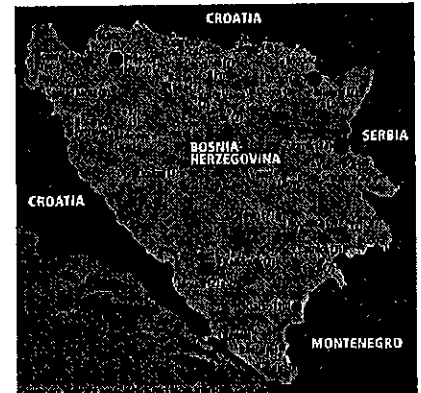
The February 26, 2007 decision of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro reminds me of the (in)famous 1995 criminal trial in California in which all evidence clearly pointed that the accused was the one who committed the horrific murders, but the jury decided that the "glove did not fit," and he was acquitted. There are, however, two important differences between the two cases. The Hague judgment was not passed by a jury mesmerized by the theatrics of defense lawyers, but by a group of world-renowned judges. And, the Court did not dismiss the charges entirely, it dropped a crumb from the table of justice to the victims and declaring that Serbia was guilty of sins of omission.

Unfortunately, the decision of the court to absolve Serbia from the key liability did not surprise anyone who followed the behavior of the "international community" towards Serbia and its leadership during the 1992-1995 tragic events in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), as well as in Croatia. The ICJ simply followed the already entrenched patterns of appeasement.

However, it bewilders a normally-thinking mind to observe how, on one hand, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) indicted and tried the late Slobodan Milosevic (and some of his cronies) on charges of genocide, and, on the other, the ICJ exonerated Serbia of its role in the same genocide for which its leaders were indicted. Furthermore, if we add the facts that the ICJ "refused to infer genocide from a 'consistent pattern of conduct'" and that the ICTY persecutor allowed the Serbian government to "protect" certain sensitive documents from the Court, it should not be of surprise to us that the state of Serbia was

cleared from the sins of commission.

..... The ICJ February decision has a flipside that is mostly ignored. By its action, the Court has helped to sustain the Serbian national dream of a Greater Serbia. What happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, and Slovenia as well, was not an accident or a criminal enterprise of a madman or of a few individuals. It was merely another attempt to achieve a long-lasting national goal as defined already in the 19th century. The ideology behind that objective was based on elements of religious messianism, secular social Darwinism, and an imitation of Bismarkian realpolitik. Such a volatile mixture, however, did bring to Serbia territorial rewards in all conflicts it undertook during the last century and a half, including the Serb Republic in



the latest war. Unfortunately, that ideology is alive and doing well even today, as the latest election results in Serbia have shown.

The Making or Breaking of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Those who advocate an ultimate dissolution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, usually use the case of the break-up of Yugoslavia to prove their point. But the historical processes that brought about a multinational and multiconfessional Bosnia and Herzegovina and the post-World War I unification of Yugoslavia, are entirely different in nature. Also, a dissolution of the country would not necessarily bring peace and stability to the region. It might even wet appetites for further

expansions and/or other outside dangerous influences.

Reconciliation, although painful, is necessary and possible. However, it cannot be based on the simplistic formula "let bygones be bygones," or phony assumptions that at one point or another in history Bosnia and Herzegovina was a land of harmony and bliss to which it should aspire. Most of all, reconciliation cannot be based on the Dayton foundations.

The Dayton Accords, while stopping the bloodshed, have divided the country and imposed unjust and unacceptable constitutional arrangement that cannot serve as a foundation for stability and a lasting peace. Some visible successes in the country have been made since 1995, such as better telephone service, better roads, new buildings, and even several successful elections and military reforms, but Dayton remains a millstone around the country's neck. The straps of the Dayton straightjacket must be cut, and cut soon, if a meaningful move is to be made from the present impasse. The biggest obstacle to finding an equitable solution to fundamental issues in the country is the lack of will on the part of the domestic political leadership and the so-called international community. Unfortunately, the internal and external power holders prefer to keep the "process" going rather than to resolve Bosnia and Herzegovina's conundrum. While an "open-ended" strategy might be good for internal and international bureaucrats, it keeps the future of the country and the lives of people in perpetual uncertainty. If Bosnia and Herzegovina is to move forward, a new constitutional system must be formulated, one that would end ethnically-based divisions and, at the same time, prevent the creation of a unitary country.

The domestic political elite (mostly former socialist nomenklatura) will never come to an adequate solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Their legitimacy is questionable, they are only after their own interests through an election system where people vote for parties and not for individuals, and office

holders are responsible to their party bosses and not to the people. They have no vision and even less clear steps of how to move the country forward. For them, politics is a game of dividing spoils. They can go on forever with endless meetings and very elaborate but meaningless talks, just like in the "good old days," but these lead nowhere. Thus, a just and honest solution should be found by going around them, and people at large will appreciate it. People are sick and tired of the present uncertainty and lack of will of those in power to resolve the most fundamental issues.

Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina

While practically all Serb political, cultural, and religious forces (in RS, Serbia, and around the world), regardless of their internal differences, are united in a struggle for the preservation of RS and most of the Bosniak relevant political, religious, and cultural forces aspire to a unitary Bosnia, the Croats are more united in what they do not want than in what they do seek in Bosnia and Herzegovina. All religious and cultural institutions, and most of political forces do not support either an ethnically-based divided country nor a unitary Bosnia (that is BiH). They are not against Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent country, but for them the critical question is: what kind of Bosnia and Herzegovina? Croats are looking for a constitutional arrangement in which they as individuals and as a people will be guaranteed equality.

Croats, Catholics, and their cultural heritage have been an integral part of Bosnia and Herzegovina's history. If they would disappear today or fade away in the near future (as some expect), Bosnia and Herzegovina would not be better off, it would actually lose one of its vital components.

In the opinion of many of us who were born and raised in BiH, and who are concerned for its fate, the resolution of the "Bosnian problem" is not so complicated as it has been portrayed to be. What is needed is a straightforward and honest approach, and the will to do it. There are plenty

of honest and intelligent people in the country who are not caught up in a power struggle. For example, Bosniak and Croat diasporas have been able to agree on various fundamental issues without significant disagreements. There are such people in the country too. What is needed is a firm and steady helping hand from outside (America, EU, and others) to empower those positive forces in the country and get around the existing political self-serving establishment so that people may start building a better future for themselves and the country on firm, and stable foundations. Such a future can be built only on the principles of justice, fairness, and respect for others.

*The above text was a response to two questions asked by organizers of a conference in New York (May 2007) dealing with the ICJ decision in the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro. The questions were as follows: Based on your experience and expertise, we invite you to respond to the following question in no more than 800 words: Following the ICJ's "genocide" judgment, there were calls by some local and foreign politicians to "let bygones be bygones," asking the citizens of the region to work on reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Does this judgment provide the means for "historic reconciliation" among Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region? Or does it exacerbate tensions as it brings to question the very make up of Bosnia and Herzegovina? What might be the solution for Bosnia and Herzegovina: an application of the ethnic self-determination principle until its logical end (break-up of Bosnia and Herzegovina) or major constitutional reform that would strip away some of the current provisions for ethnic representation, entity voting, and others?

NEW BOOKS

Ante Čuvalo. *Historical*



Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2nd Edition, 504 pages.

At the end of August 2007, Scarecrow Press, a member of the Rowman &

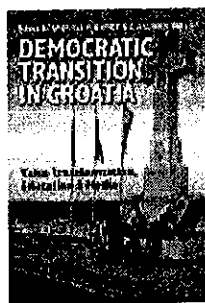
Littlefield Publishing Group, published the second and enlarged edition of *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, written by dr. Ante Čuvalo, a recognized authority on the past and present of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The publisher's announcement states the following about the book: "Diversity has always been at the heart of Bosnia and Herzegovina's character; even its dual name and physical geography display a particular heterogeneity. The medieval Bosnian state never enjoyed lasting political and ideological unity as its feudal, regional, and religious rifts pulled at the country's seams. Furthermore, because of its location and by a quirk of history, three major world religious and cultural traditions (Catholicism, Islam, and Orthodoxy) became cohabitants in this small Balkan country. Recently, the rebirth of its statehood has been exceptionally bloody and its diversity has been shaken. Even eleven years after the guns were silenced, the country is still under the "benevolent" protection of the international community, whose officials are keeping the state-building process in perpetual suspense, with no final result in sight.

The second edition of the *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina* sheds light on the uncertain situation Bosnia and Herzegovina faces, while providing essential background information. This is accomplished through a chronology, an introduction, a bibliography, and more than 300 cross-referenced dictionary entries on individual topics spanning Bosnia and Herzegovina's political, economic, religious, and social system along with short biographies on important figures."

The first edition was the CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title for 1998.

Sabrina P. Ramet and Davorka Matić, eds. *Democratic Transition in Croatia - Value Transformation, Education, and Media*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2007. 412 pages.



With the fall of communism and the breakup of Yugoslavia, the successor states have faced a historic challenge to create separate, modern democracies from the ashes of the former authoritarian state. Central to the Croatian experience has been the issue of nationalism and whether the Croatian state should be defined as a citizens' state (with members of all nationality groups treated as equal) or as a national state of the Croats (with a consequent privileging of Croatian culture and language, but also with a quota system for members of national minorities). Sabrina P. Ramet and Davorka Matić have gathered here a series of studies by important scholars to examine the development of Croatia in the aftermath of communism and the war that marred the transition.

Sixteen scholars of the region discuss the values and institutions central to Croatia's transformation from communism and toward liberal democracy. They discuss economic change, political parties, and the uses of history since 1989. To understand the patterns in Croatia, they examine how civic values have been expressed, reinforced, and sometimes challenged through religion, education, and the media. The implications of nationalism in its various manifestations are treated thematically in all the analyses.

Sabrina has authored/edited also the following books this year:

The Liberal Project and the *Transformation of Democracy: The Case of East Central Europe*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2007.

The independent state of Croatia 1941-45. London: Routledge, 2007.

Vlasta Begović and Ivančica Schrunk. *Brijuni. Prošlost, graditeljstvo, kulturna baština*. English edition: *The Brioni Islands*.

Past, Architecture and Cultural Heritage. Zagreb: Golden Marketing-Tehnička knjiga, 2007. 223 pages, 163 illustrations (photographs, plans, reconstructions, maps), extensive bibliography.

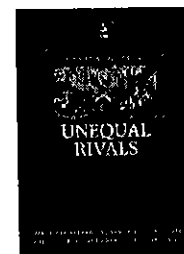
A monograph on the Brioni islands, first of the kind, deals with history, archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage from prehistory to the 20th century. The Roman period, when the islands were a senatorial, or even imperial, estate with numerous villas is treated in most detail.

Vlasta Begović is a senior research associate at the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb and a professor in the Department of Art History at the Faculty of Philosophy in Rijeka.

Ivančica Schrunk teaches ancient history and archaeology at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota and is a visiting lecturer in ancient art in the Department of Art History, University of Minnesota. For more information on the books, please contact I. Schrunk at idschrunk@stthomas.edu.

Bariša Krekić. *Unequal Rivals: Essays on Relations between Dubrovnik and Venice in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*. Zagreb and Dubrovnik:

Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts/HAZU Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik, 2007. 406 p.



Slavica Stojan. *Slast tartare: Marin Držić u svakodnevnicima renesansnog Dubrovnika*. Zagreb and Dubrovnik: Croatian Academy of Sciences and

Arts/HAZU Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik, 2007. 286 p.

Irena Benyovsky Latin and Danko Zelić. *Knjige nekretnina dubrovačke općine (13-18. St.). Libri domoru et terrenorum Communis Ragusii deliberates ad afflictum (saec. XIII-XVIII).*

Zagreb and Dubrovnik: Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts/HAZU Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik, 2007. 356 p.

Nikica Talan. *Antonia Pusich: vida e obra.* Zagreb and Dubrovnik: Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts/HAZU Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik, 2006. 278 p.



Nikica Talan. *Antonia Pusich: život i djelo.* Zagreb and Dubrovnik: Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts/

HAZU Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik, 2006. 266 p.

Anali. Svezak
Zavod za
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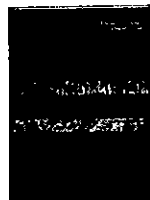


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Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts/HAZU Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik, 2007. 440 p.

Mitija Ferenc and Želimir Kužatko. *Hidden Croatian Graves in the Republic of Slovenia.* (In Croatian, Slovene, and English). Zagreb: Bleiburg Honorary Gyard; Burlingame, USA, Damir Radoš, 2007. 200 p.



Branko Hećimović. *Dragica Krog Radoš: glumica i subreta.* Zagreb: ITG, 2006. 140 p.



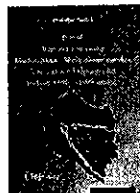
Anita Šikić and Srećko Lipovčan, eds.



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Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada; Hrvatski studiji Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, 2006. 104 p.

Slobodan Praljak. *Pomoć Republike Hrvatske Muslimansko-Bošnjačom narodu I Armiji Bosne i Hercegovina tijekom 1991.-1995. godine.* Činjenice. Zagreb: S. Praljak, 2007.



Vladimir Premec. *Tjeskoba tolerancije.* Sarajevo-Zagreb: Napredak, 2005. 170 p.



Janko Deur. *Refleksije u znatiželjnom oku.* Biograd; Adria, 2004. 104 p.



Janko Deur. *Susretnici.* Biograd: Adria, 2005. 160 p.



Janko Deur. *Iza zavjese sunca.* (poetry) Biograd: Adria, 2005. 128.

Ann Bennett Terry and Henry Maguire. *Dynamic Splendor: The Wall Mosaics in the Cathedral of Eufrasius at Porec.* University Park, Pa.: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2007. 2 vol.

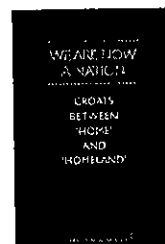


Ivo Žanč. *Flag on the Mountain: A Political Anthropology of War in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1990-1995.* London - Berkeley, Calif: Saqi & The Bosnian Institute, 2007. 566 p.



Jasna Capo. *Strangers Either Way: The Lives of Croatian Refugees in Their New Home.* New York: Berghahn Books, 2007. 216 p.

Daphne Naomi Winland. *We Are Now a Nation: Croats Between "Home" and "Homeland."* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2007.



Slaven Letica. *Let iznad kukavičjeg gnijezda.* Zagreb: Jesenski i Turk, 2007. 759 p.

Neven Budak. *Croatica: Hrvatski udio u svjetskoj baštini.* (2 v.) Zagreb: Profil, 2007. 1004 p.

Tihomir Ponos. *Na rubu revolucije: studenti '71.* Zagreb: Profil, 2007. 219 p.

Dragutin Pavličević. *Hrvati i istočno pitanje: između "ostatka ostataka" i "oživljene Hrvatske".* Zagreb: Golden marketing-Tehnička knjiga, 2007. 604 p.

Zlatko Hasanbegović. *Muslimani u Zagrebu 1878-1945: Doba utemeljenja.* Zagreb: Institut društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar; Islamska zajednica u Zagrebu, 2007. 624 p.

Ph. D. Dissertations
Annette Iskra. "Nobody wins: psychological effects of war and repatriation in Croatia." University of Chicago, Department of Psychology: Human Development, August 2007.

Richard Wallace. "The Croatian public sphere and the journalistic milieu." University of Massachusetts Amherst, 2007.

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