

Association for Croatian Studies

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

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Presidents' Note

Dear colleagues,
The Association for Croatian Studies, an affiliate of ASEEEES, was founded in 1977 as a non-profit entity to foster research and collaboration among scholars working on Croatian topics.

The ACS held its annual meeting on Saturday, November 23, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. at the San Francisco Marriott Marquis, Floor: LB2, Nob Hill A. During our meeting, we discussed the work of the ACS during the past year, heard from participants about their respective fields of research and brain stormed about proposed panels for the 2020 ASEEEES Convention. In addition, we held elections and the current ACS Board was re-elected for another term.

Our current Annual Bulletin contains a list of relevant panels and events from the 2019 ASEEEES convention in San Francisco as well as abstracts of our members' presentations.

San Francisco in many respects is, along with New Orleans, the cradle of Croatian settlement in the United States. Scores of Croatians, especially from Dalmatia, sought their fortunes in the nearby gold fields from and after 1849. Croatian historian Ivan Čizmić has noted, however, that most made their fortunes not in mining but as restaurateurs and merchants. Čizmić counts an astonishing 110 Croatian-owned establishments in the 1850-1900 period in and around Davis Street, a short walk from the San Francisco Marriott Marquis. One of these establishments, Tadich Grill, continues to this day, the third oldest continuously operated restaurant in the United States.

One of the earliest Croatian American organizations was founded in San Francisco. Established in 1857, the Slavonic Illyric Mutual and Benevolent Society (one of many to emerge later in the Bay Area), still functions to this day as the Croatian

American Cultural Center with its own facility on Onondaga Avenue.

During our stay in San Francisco, those seeking a Croatian connection a bit further afield could visit the acclaimed Grgich Hills Estate in Napa Valley, established by vintner Mike Grgich, or the historic Roberto Adobe & Suñol House, one of the oldest and most historically significant homes in Santa Clara County, which had been purchased in 1853 by Captain Stefano Splivalo of Viganj on the Pelješac Peninsula.

We would like to remind you that the 52nd Annual ASEEEES Convention will take place in Washington Marriott Wardman Park, Washington DC, from Thursday, November 5–Sunday, November 8, 2020. The overarching convention theme is “Anxiety and Rebellion.” Call for proposals is now open and the deadline for submissions is **February 15, 2020**.

It was wonderful seeing so many of you in San Francisco and we look forward to our new meeting in Washington, DC!

With best wishes for great professional successes and personal happiness in 2020,

John Kraljic and Aida Vidan
on behalf of the ACS Board



Sanja Simper. 2018. *Židovi u Rijeci i Liburnijskoj Istri u svjetlu fašističkog antisemitizma (1938–1943)*. Zagreb: Židovska vjerska zajednica Bet Israel u Hrvatskoj. Review by John P. Kraljic.

Croatia's Jewish communities have been relatively small in comparison with the country's Christian majority, both prior to and subsequent to the Holocaust. However, what these communities lack in numbers is more than made up for by a rich and varied history. Sanja Simper's meticulous study reminds us that the variety one encounters is not limited to merely a division between the primarily Ashkenazian communities in Croatia-Slavonia and the Sephardic groups found in certain Dalmatian coastal cities.

Prior to World War I Rijeka and Opatija each had their own distinct Jewish communities. Despite a distance of only 15 kilometers between the two towns, the Jewish community in Rijeka consisted primarily of Hungarian Jews while that of Opatija was marked by an Austrian-Germanic veneer, reflecting the political divisions between Austrian-ruled Istria and Hungarian-controlled Rijeka. The aftermath of the War brought both towns and their Jewish population under Italian rule, a rule which within a handful of years after the Treaty of Versailles was transformed from a constitutional monarchy to a Fascist state.

Italy's Jewish population grew substantially following the War, as a result of the addition of towns such as Trieste, as well as Rijeka and Opatija. Indeed, the Jewish population of Rijeka and Opatija represented approximately 3% percent of all the Jews in Italy (approximately 2% of the population of Rijeka in 1938 was Jewish).

Unlike its Nazi cousin, Italian Fascism did not have ideological roots in Anti-Semitism. Nevertheless, following Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, Mussolini determined to implement Anti-Semitic legislation which, while not a carbon copy of the laws adopted by Nazi Germany, was similar based on the theory of the need to protect the "purity" of the Aryan race.

Simper's book traces in detail the introduction and implementation of that legislation in Rijeka and Opatija. Like the more well-known laws in Germany, those in Italy imposed unbearable restraints and burdens on those classified as being of the Jewish race. These included forcing children to attend segregated Jewish schools, prohibiting Jews from engaging in a long list of business and social activities and eliminating textbooks and other works written by Jewish authors.

The new laws were introduced practically without warning and, as Simper shows, with particular harshness

within the Province of Carnaro by its Prefect, Temistocle Testa (who infamously was also responsible for the 1942 massacre of the Croat population at Podhum in the hinterland of Rijeka). Simper notes certain measures which especially struck hard at the communities in Opatija and Rijeka. In particular, a law adopted by the Fascists revoked the citizenship of those Jews who had become citizens of Italy after January 1, 1919, a provision which appears as if it had been adopted to specifically target the Jews of those areas annexed by Italy after World War I (such annexation only officially occurred after January 1, 1919).

As Simper argues, Italy had initially gotten a pass from playing any part in the Holocaust. The reason for this lies in the fact that while it did intern its foreign Jewish residents prior to its 8 September 1943 capitulation, Italy did not have death camps nor did it detain those Jews who were its citizens. However, Simper's work shows that Italy was not "forced" to engage in legalized Anti-Semitism. The 1938 laws were adopted wholly on Italy's own initiative and were enforced with rigor forcing many Jews into destitution. Moreover, the revocation of citizenship caused more than half of Rijeka's Jews to leave the city, either into exile or into enforced detention elsewhere in Italy. The administrative structure which the Italian Fascists put in place following the 1938 laws caused the rump of the community which remained to become easy pickings when the Nazis rolled into Rijeka and Opatija in September 1943, leading to the destruction of Rijeka's main synagogue and the deaths of most of the Jews remaining in both towns.

A Jewish community has been reborn in Rijeka, as attested to by a recent visit by this reviewer to its former Orthodox synagogue (which miraculously escaped the Nazi onslaught). The city cemeteries in both Rijeka and Opatija contain Jewish sections with some notable examples of funerary art as well as Holocaust memorials. The community, however, is, for the most part, a new one, nurtured by a small group of enthusiasts, who emigrated to Rijeka after World War II from other parts of Croatia and the former Yugoslavia. However, they have embraced the heritage of those Jews who had built a lively and vibrant community in the city prior to the War.

Simper's work is an outstanding piece of scholarship. The book touches on other issues which one hopes that Simper or others inspired by her work will delve into, such as the story of the community during the Nazi period, of the Jewish refugees from other parts of Europe who sought shelter in or transited through Rijeka to Palestine or beyond prior to the War, and of the smaller Jewish community which existed in Sušak, the portion of Rijeka ruled by Yugoslavia during the inter-War period.

Ervin Dubrović. 2018. *Rijeka: južni pol Srednje Europe*. Rijeka: Društvo povijesničara umjetnosti Rijeke. Review by John P. Kraljic.

Rijeka and Galway, Ireland have been named the 2020 European Capitals of Culture. The designation will give Rijeka the opportunity to transform and revitalize its cultural infrastructure. A primary focus of this revitalization is centered on the grounds of the former *Rikard Benčić* factory, located across from Rijeka's central railway station.

The city's *Muzej moderne i suvremene umjetnosti* (Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art) has already moved into part of the restored premises. Other parts of the former factory are intended to be the location of the city's main public library and a children's museum as well as the *Muzej Grada Rijeka*—Museum of the City of Rijeka.

Under the many years of stewardship of its director, Ervin Dubrović, the Museum of the City of Rijeka has presented many prominent and award-winning exhibitions. Rijeka's long history has given the Museum much material with which to work. That past has been a contentious one, as the city had been for centuries on the fault lines separating the Germanic, Latin and Slavic worlds, with a 50 year Hungarian interlude thrown into the mixture. Its development as a seaport during the second half of the 19th century attracted many foreign industrialists, investors and adventurers, from England, from France, from Russia and elsewhere. This hodgepodge population was torn apart by greater forces brought on by the two World Wars and the rule of Fascism and then Communism.

The fall of Austria-Hungary led to the withdrawal from the city of many of its Austrian and Hungarian inhabitants (Janos Kadar, later ruler of Communist Hungary, was a native son, while Baron Georg Johannes Ludwig Ritter von Trapp, of future Sound of Music fame, attended the Naval Academy in Rijeka and wed a "local" girl, Agatha Whitehead, daughter of Robert – the inventor of the torpedo). The D'Annunzio episode and subsequent Italian annexation of the western part of the city caused the Croatian inhabitants to either flee to Yugoslav-ruled Sušak or to transform themselves into Italians. World War II eliminated the local Jewish community and in its aftermath those who could not bear to live in any nation other than Italy left en masse, replaced by arrivals from the surrounding towns and villages and from throughout the former Yugoslavia.

In his work as director of the Museum of the City of Rijeka, Dubrović has sought to emphasize the multi-national heritage of Rijeka, a heritage which was suppressed during Communist times in favor of emphasizing the "Yugoslav" nature of the city.

This work seeks to capture this heritage through short biographies of those who contributed to the intellectual, industrial, artistic and architectural development of the city. The list of those treated include some known as well as some little known figures—George Whitehead, but also his son, Leontine Littrow, a formerly overlooked Austrian painter, architects Ivo Kalina and Igor Emili, critic Nikola Polić, brother of the ever more famous Janko Kamov), and numerous others.

The title of Dubrović's work perhaps best explains the essence of its contents. Rijeka is indeed the southern pole of middle Europe. While situated on an arm of the Mediterranean, its ethos remains Central European and it is the southernmost of the great cities of former Austria-Hungary. Dubrović shows that as a great city Rijeka had absorbed the intellectual ferment which marked cities such as Vienna, Prague and Budapest during the pre-diluvium times preceding World War I. This rich cultural background more than justifies the honor granted Rijeka to become a European Capital of Culture. Dubrović's well-written and entertaining book will provide any reader with a guide to what makes Rijeka, at the same time, a most unique Croatian city.

Vidoje Vujić. 2018. *Život koji teče: Monografija o Dr. Viktoru Ružiću (Home oeconomicus, Homo politicus i Homo habilis)*. Rijeka: Zaklada "Dr. Viktor Ružić" and Rotary Club Rijeka. Review by John P. Kraljic.

The Ružić family played an extraordinary role in the development of Rijeka. The family patriarch, Juraj (Djuro) (1834–1922), who started as a merchant in leather goods, became one of the wealthiest men in Croatia, owning dozens of buildings in Rijeka and married into Croatian nobility (his second wife, Jelka pl. Badovinac, was daughter of a Mayor of Zagreb). His children included Viktor Ružić, who married Nada, the daughter of writer Ivana Brlić Mažuranić. Their former family villa at 5 Pećine in the Sušak area of Rijeka has been turned into a museum and it includes numerous paintings of illustrious family members, furnishings and a rich library.

Viktor Ružić (1893–1976), an attorney, served as, among other things, the Ban of the Savska Banovina, a creation of the Royal Yugoslav dictatorship, and as Minister of Justice for a period of time in the Cvetković government. The fall of Royal Yugoslavia brought his villa and other properties in Sušak under Italian control, which marked the beginning of Ružić's Calvary. He was forced into internal exile by Italian authorities. After his return to Sušak, Ružić assisted in refugee assistance with a committee which had been attached to the local government established under the oversight of the Germans.

Yugoslav Communist authorities used this as their excuse to bring charges against him, and he was convicted at a show trial held in the local *Jadran* Theatre after the War. Ružić was able to keep his villa, but all of his other properties (as well as those held by his siblings) were confiscated (these properties, consisting of beautifully constructed palaces, urban villas and apartment buildings, for the most part tragically remain in a dilapidated state following decades of mismanagement by government authorities).

This book contains a collection of articles and other materials concerning Ružić. The article by Željko Bartulović presents an excellent short sketch of Ružić's political work. Ervin Dubrović describes Ružić's reports which made their way to the Royal Yugoslav Government in exile in London. Irvin Lukežić analyzes a number of interesting letters between Juraj Ružić and Croatian politician Šime Mazzura. Mirjana Gulić and Zvonko Lovrek discuss some of the archival materials concerning Ružić's time as Ban. The late Petar Strčić and Maja Polić look into Ružić's relationship with Ante Mandić. Other articles discuss Ružić's work as a Rotarian. Of special interest is the book's inclusion of Ružić's autobiography, a transcript of his questioning by OZNA (the then acronym of the Yugoslav secret police) following his arrest after the War, and the numerous decisions made by various courts following the War as Ružić attempted to clear his name (in this, he received final redemption, posthumously, by a court decision in 1995).

As the various authors in this monograph admit, more research needs to be undertaken on Ružić's life and work. Ružić represented one of a handful of Croat intellectuals who remained Yugoslavist in orientation, both in their private and public lives. It is not clear what motivated Ružić to stay wedded to such ideas given their obvious failure. In any event, this work is especially welcome given the items included on the post-War legal proceedings against him. They show that his show trial was a farce brought to bring legal justification to the actions taken by Communist authorities.

Esther Gitman. 2019. *Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights*. Zagreb: Kršćanska sadašnjost. Review by Marijan Gubic.

Many scholars contend that contemporary history is impossible, but in some ways the only genuine history is that which is written by an individual who experiences it, shapes it and has the wit, wisdom and genius to write it. If good contemporary history is to be written, it is said that you must be a Thucydides—and it is a million-to-one longshot that most historians are not. While Thucydides failed as a general in his military campaigns and succeeded in writing the definitive history of a regional war, Timothy Garton Ash could be said to have written the *history of the present* while he experiences it without shaping it. Ash's *History of the Present* (1999) is an insightful regional history though with profound implications for Europe more generally and Croatia specifically.



Esther Gitman in *Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights* captures two historical experiences—the story of Stepinac and the story of Esther's survival as a result of courageous interventions by Stepinac during the horrors of the second world war. Gitman's experience and interpretation of contemporary history is more than the narrative of two individuals; it is the story of the classical struggle between the forces of truth and falsehood, of good and evil, of freedom and oppression in Europe and the world. Where Thucydides and Ash are histories of a regional war or the appendage of Asia respectively, Gitman is a history of the most important ideas in history: fundamental individual and shared freedoms, basic human rights and freedom of conscience.

Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac possessed the poise, charm and humility that conquers the world. He has been described by members of the American Congress as a staunch defender of his Roman Catholic faith, the freedom and independence of the people of Croatia, and a champion of the universal values of human rights and freedom of conscience. Congress also unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution in early 1949 that highlighted the persecution of Stepinac and Hungarian József Cardinal Mindszenty, the primate of Hungary, for political and religious beliefs in violation of the Charter of the United Nations. The concurrent resolution sent a powerful message to the world that the world's first superpower was not going to tolerate the persecution of religious leaders and called on the newly founded United Nations to take action. As a result, the case of Stepinac became a factor in the calculus of world politics.

Specifically, concurrent resolution 9 of 27 January 1949 stipulated that the treatment of Stepinac and Mindszenty: (a) constitute persecution on account of political and religious beliefs, (b) violate the declaration in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, namely: “to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men..., and (c) violate the third purpose stated in article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, namely: “To achieve international cooperation...in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.”

It is further the sense of the Congress that the issues raised by such violations should be submitted by the United States to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. *Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights* is Esther Gitman’s second book on Croatia and the courageous struggle of Stepinac. This book was published in Croatia in a joint venture between *Kršćanske sadašnjosti* and *Hrvatskog katoličkog sveučilišta* in 2019 in an effort to present to the world the story of Stepinac and his tortured ordeal.

Esther Gitman’s book examines the role of Stepinac in promoting freedom of conscience and human rights for all, and seeks to clarify many of the controversies associated with the smear campaign against Stepinac and Croatia. It is, no matter how difficult and challenging, both possible and necessary to dispel the mythologies and demonologies in which Stepinac and Croatia have been enveloped. As a critical author, Gitman achieves what she set out to do: to hollow out the mythologies that smear and insert an objective line of thinking and historical analysis. That Stepinac played a role in her and her mothers’ survival only heightens the compelling nature of her research and account of Stepinac.

Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights is divided into seven chapters as a collection of previously published essays with an introduction and closing remarks. The themes discussed by Gitman are clearly evident in the chapter titles: The Importance of Archbishop Stepinac and his Work for the Understanding of Contemporary Europe; Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac of Zagreb: on Trial by Tito’s Communists, Historians and the Current Serbian Regime; Stepinac, Confronts Antisemitism and Totalitarianism 1941–1945; Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac of Zagreb, and the Rescue of Jews, 1941–1945; Rescue of Jews by the Catholic Church and by Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac; A Question of Judgment: Archbishop of Zagreb Alojzi-

je Stepinac and the Jews; Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, 1941–1945 Under the Lens of Historians and Diplomats.

The failure of royalist, fascist and communist dictatorships in Europe is recorded in the silence of the world map—the epoch of European royalist, fascist and communist dictatorships have disappeared and they only produced a surge of courageous individuals who stood up for freedom of religion, human rights and tolerance. They also failed to suppress the emergence of independent and democratic countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Croatia’s recent experience, however, was overshadowed by the aggression from land, sea and air by the red-star of the world’s last ultra-conservative communist military juggernaut and the nefarious black flags with emblems of the skull and cross bones that mushroomed throughout Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the early 1990s as the countries voted for democracy, freedom and independence.

The ill feeling between Tito and Stepinac stems from the failure of one to convince the other. Before Tito made the political decision to prosecute Stepinac for “treason” and “treachery,” he made several gestures of conciliation, including offers of loosening ties with the Vatican and the freedom to leave Yugoslavia for permanent exile. Stepinac rejected every offer to undermine his integrity and the integrity of his faith.

The story of Stepinac’s trial is only partially told by Gitman, perhaps for lack of space or access to primary literature. Although Gitman refers to Jakov Blazevic, the former head of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and erstwhile prosecutor in the trial of Stepinac, and his book *Mač a ne mir: Za pravnu sigurnost građana* (*The Sword, and not peace: for the legal security of citizens*), published in 1980 at Zagreb, there is no reference to the interview that he gave to the Croatian student magazine *Polet* (1985). In this interview, which hit the Yugoslav political scene like a thunderbolt from the heavens, Blazevic reveals that the trial was “forced upon” the new communist regime, and had Stepinac displayed “greater flexibility,” the trial would never have taken place. Blazevic states also that Stepinac should have acceded to Tito’s wishes for a separation of the Croatian church from Rome and the Vatican. Viktor Meier noted that the statement amounted to an admission of the fact that the trial was improperly conducted and that it now seemed that Tito had raised demands with Stepinac which the latter could not in good conscience meet. According to Meier, Blazevic’s revelations meant that Stepinac was officially being declared an innocent man (vide “*Blazevic ‘revelations’ make Yugoslav leaders look foolish*,” by Victor Meier: *Frankfurter Allgemeine*: 8 March 1985). Tito, rather than Blazevic, was the puppet master in the charade. If any one doubts the fact that Tito tried to make a

deal with Stepinac before his indictment, arrest and trial, reference to official Yugoslav government statements reveal that Tito “endeavoured earnestly and patiently to reach a modus vivendi making possible a settlement of the Stepinac case,” (vide *The case of Archbishop Stepinac* [Foreword by Sava N. Kosanovic, Ambassador of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia]: Information Office: Embassy of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia: Washington; 1947, p. 8). Note that the title referred to Stepinac in an uncannily respectful manner and avoided any negative aspersions as if to indicate that not even the government of Yugoslavia believed in the charges of collaboration and war crimes. As in the indictment, the bulk of the accusations against Stepinac refer to publications or events outside of Stepinac’s jurisdiction or areas of control, and as a result give a counter-factual narrative of Stepinac and eliding over his relentless efforts to protect the innocent. Gitman could also have enhanced her argument about the trail by referring to the exceptional research by Sabrina Ramet published before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, which in many ways anticipated the central role of Stepinac in the Croatian movement towards independence at the end of the cold war and the collapse of communism in Europe.

Another source that Gitman may have used to enhance her portrait of Stepinac is the world media. The world media took an active and lively interest in Stepinac that essentially turned him into a household name round the world. Randolph Churchill said: “Archbishop Stepinac, Catholic leader of Croatia, is a courageous and saintly figure.” In this article Churchill covers the political nature of the bogus charges (“*Europe: Trumped-up charges against Archbishop Stepinac*,” *The Irish Times*: 11 October 1946).

Life magazine reported that Tito frees “a defiant archbishop,” “unmoved by a conditional pardon, Stepinac and Vatican demand full religious freedom in Yugoslavia.” (Vide “*Tito frees a defiant Stepinac*,” *Life*: 17 December 1951.) Life noted that in his “outspokenness” Stepinac “seemed to resemble Croatia’s revered saint, Jerome, who was forced from Rome in the Fourth Century because his sharp tongue offended his enemies. The archbishop left prison unbroken in either body or spirit. Politically and spiritually he rejected release as meaningless. ‘I did not ask to be released because I do not feel guilty,’ he said. When the government called him a ‘former archbishop’ he retorted, ‘I am a legitimate archbishop. No government can deprive me of my rank.’”

Perhaps the most remarkable omission that suggests the need for further research on the character and grace of Stepinac is revealed in the interview with Stepinac by C. L. Sulzberger for the *New York Times*. Sulzberger received a Pulitzer Prize citation for the interview, which

was published in the *New York Times* of 13 November 1950 under the rubric “Stepinatz in Cell Interview Says His Fate Is Up to Pope: Archbishop Asserts He Is ‘Indifferent’ to Tito’s Hint of Release.” Anyone interested in Stepinac must start with this interview as well as Sulzberger’s memoirs *A Long Row of Candles: Memoirs and Diaries 1934–1954* (1969), which contains a detailed account of how the journalist managed to persuade Tito to grant the interview and in many ways negotiate on behalf of Tito for the release of Stepinac. Sulzberger put another Croatian figure on the world map. It is commonly known that Winston Churchill, in his famous Fulton, Missouri speech on 5 March 1946, gave the world the new image of himself in his lament over the coming of the cold war. After this speech, the world came to know the iron curtain. Churchill said: “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent.” In contrast, Dr. Vladimir Matchek in an interview with C. L. Sulzberger published in the *New York Times* of 23 July 1945 stated:

I see things this way: Tito’s Government is trying to introduce a complete Communist dictatorship. One thing is certain—it is just contrary to democracy. The Croatian Peasant Party is being considered as Enemy No. 1 in Croatia. I probably would have been arrested by the Partisans had I not left in a hurry. During the four years while I was interned in Croatia by the Germans I saw how the Partisans were lowering an iron curtain over Yugoslavia so that nobody could know what went on behind it. The defiance of Stepinac helped the world know what was going on behind this iron curtain.

I would be amiss if I did not comment on a disturbing Croatian trait. There remains a pervasive belief amongst Croatians at all levels of society and profession that the hidden hand of history will reveal the truth, justice will prevail, and that universal harmony will in the end be realized. After retiring as a professional Croatian diplomat, I took another glance at the public diplomacy effort of the country that is still in the formative process of its international relations and rebranding itself and its history. At a diplomatic reception in Zagreb with foreign ambassadors recently, I quizzed some of them if they had read Tadjman’s *Horrors of War* or Gitman’s first book on Croatia during the second world war. The responses were no surprise; they admitted that they heard something about them but had not read them. Not even the Israeli ambassador to Croatia, which suggests that the space in which professional diplomats are working even in Croatia is being guided and shaped by other sources. Every serious country, like a major corporation, requires a “board package” of critical and pertinent information essential to know and

operate within the designated domain. No ambassador in Croatia can afford not to know the background to Stepinac. It would not be too much to expect that for every new ambassador accredited to the country, that one of the sterling academic institutions provides an introduction to Croatia at the highest level on issues that related to Croatia's brand. The world-wide Croatian diaspora too can play a role by sharing Gitman's book with the diplomatic corps in their country (embassy and consulates) as well as members of parliament and pre-eminent thought leaders. Gitman's two books should be high on the agenda of anyone in Croatia wishing to the world to possess a better understanding of Croatia, in particular the courageous and stalwart efforts of Stepinac to save countless lives, including Esther Gitman and her mother along with 5,000 other Jews from Croatia.

Gitman presents readily the fruit of much research, with wide historical knowledge and personal experiences behind it. Gitman's critical assessment of how Stepinac was unfairly depicted and persecuted in academic and other circles is likely to be a standard work on the question of historical justice for many years to come. The enduring value of the book does not lie merely in its historical facts or revelations, so much as in the picture the author gives us of Stepinac by relating to us her family's experience and the experience of Stepinac. A third book is certainly expected, one that taps into the diplomatic and state archives to expose the role of Stepinac in defending fundamental freedoms, human rights and freedom of religion globally.

This is Gitman's second book on Croatia. The first *When Courage Prevailed. The Rescue and Survival of Jews in the Independent State of Croatia 1941–1945* (St. Paul, MN: Paragon House, 2011) has also been translated in Croatian.

Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights was published in English in 2019 jointly by Kršćanska sadašnjost and Hrvatsko katoličko sveučilište.

Copies of *Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights* may be ordered online directly from the publisher at the following link: <http://www.ks.hr/alozjije-stepinac--pillar-of-human-rights>. It is also available on Amazon.

Alojzije Stepinac: Pillar of Human Rights, by Dr. Esther Gitman was presented to the public at the Catholic University of Croatia in Zagreb on 13 February 2019.

Tomislav Galović, ed. 2018. *Libellus Policorion – Rogovski kartular*. Svezak I. Kodikološki opis, paleografska analiza, faksimil. Zadar: Državni arhiv u Zadru, pp. 204 (Summary edited and translated by John P. Kraljic: *The Libellus Policorion – Rogovian Cartulary, Volume I. Codicological Description, Paleographic Analysis, Facsimile*).

Croatia's Latin-language manuscript heritage from the period of the Middle Ages plays an especially important role in its national history and is a first-rate source for historiographic analysis, not only from the political and ecclesiastical perspectives but also from the view point of social, economic and cultural history. The handful of facts extracted from the manuscripts within certain cartularies—such as the codicological works of the *destinarius*—play a unique role. Indeed, the history of the European West in the Middle Ages is in large part based on facts recorded in and/or preserved in cartularies.



The Croatian State Archives in Zadar hold, under call number HR-DAZD-337, an extremely valuable archival collection which carries the title *Benediktinski samostan Sv. Kuzme i Damjana na Pašmanu* [*The Benedictine Monastery of Sts. Cosmo and Damian on Pašman*]. The collection had been previously entitled *Spisi samostana Sv. Kuzme i Damjana* [*The Writings of Monastery of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*]. This book presents a facsimile of the *Libellus Policorion* cartulary from that collection together with a codicological description and paleographic analysis. A separate supplement contains the listing and digitized copy of the late-14th-century parchment (nos. 2-135) from the same collection as comparative material that facilitates our understanding of the origins of the cartulary itself as well as of the history of this important Benedictine monastery or abbey. The editor is Dr. Tomislav Galović, assistant professor with the Department of History at Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb, whose doctoral thesis, completed in 2010 under the mentorship of Dr. Mirjana Matijević Sokol, focuses on the *Libellus Policorion*—Rogovian Cartulary (*Libellus Policorion—Rogovski kartular*). *The Libellus Policorion—Rogovian Cartulary* has been within the ambit of researchers from the very beginnings of Croatian historiography in the 17th century through today. *The Libellus Policorion* is the cartulary of the monastery of St. John the Evangelist (*Sv. Ivan the Evangelist*) in Biograd (the city was destroyed in 1125) and its *de facto*, as well as its legal heir, Sts. Cosmo and Damian (*Sv. Kuzma*

i Damjan) on Mount Čokovac near Tkon on Pašman Island which flourished from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The original title of the cartulary was the *Libellus Policorion*, which historians rechristened as the *Rogovian Cartulary* (*Rogovski kartular*), referring to the monastery's lands at Rogovo in the hinterland of Biograd (deeded to the Benedictines by a Croatian King in the 11th century). The titles thus connect the two historical periods of this Benedictine community whose cradle was initially on the mainland (in the city of Biograd), and which had later been moved to the island (on Mount Čokovac near Tkon on Pašman).

The royal Benedictine monastery, established in 1060 by Croatian King Peter Krešimir IV (1058–1074), is the only existing male monastic order in Croatia which can proudly point to its early medieval status as a royal monastery (*monasterium regale*). The archival works which had originated and been preserved in it are especially important for an understanding of Croatia's early medieval as well as early modern period.

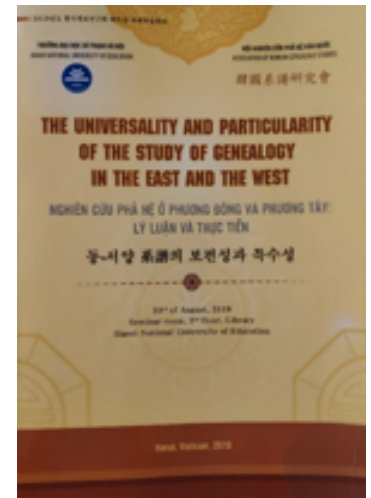
The monastery's cartulary *Libellus Policorion* contains copies of the documents as well as lists of the monastery's property holdings in the general area of Biograd as well as on Pašman Island in the period between 1060 and 1369. The cartulary mainly contains materials related to St. John the Evangelist (*Sv. Ivan Evanđelist*) in Biograd, and thereafter those related to Sts. Cosmo and Damian (*Sv. Kuzma i Damjan*) on Pašman, with a total of 138 documents and entries, of which 133 date from the 11th to the 14th centuries. This book is the first of three proposed volumes which will be issued under the common title *Libellus Policorion—Rogovski kartular* (*Libellus Policorion—Rogovian Cartulary*). Other research questions will be left for subsequent volumes. The second volume will publish the cartulary with an edited Latin text using modern rules related to the publication of historical sources, a Croatian translation, and general historical commentary. A manuscript-historical analysis, the most difficult part from a research perspective, will be the subject of the third volume which will also discuss the surroundings concerning the drafting of this cartulary with the ultimate goal of having a better and more accurate appreciation of the facts found in the *Libellus Policorion—Rogovian Cartulary*. The ultimate goal is also to situate its importance in the context of other cartularies from the Croatian medieval period.

Tomislav Galović (University of Zagreb):
“Genealogy in Croatia / Genealogy as an Auxiliary Science of History in Croatian Historiography,”
a lecture held at the International Genealogical Conference in Hanoi (Association of Korean Genealogical Studies and Hanoi National University of Education), Vietnam,
August 23, 2019.

Auxiliary sciences of history (palaeography, diplomatics, chronology, egdotics, sigillography, heraldry, genealogy) have a long and rich tradition within Croatian historiography. They were taught (palaeography, diplomatics) as a separate course at the Royal Academy of Sciences in Zagreb in the eighteenth century, and Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski proposed the establishment of a Chair for Diplomats, Heraldry, and Sigillography at the Faculty of Law in Zagreb in the mid-nineteenth century.

This, however, was never realized. The development of genealogy in Croatia in 19th century was limited by the paucity of scholars, as well as to a lack of institutionalized framework both at the University in Zagreb and the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb. The development of the Auxiliary Sciences of History is inextricably connected to the transformation of the Royal/State Archives into a modern

archive in 1848. A quarter century later, in 1875, attempts were made at connecting the Archives with the university study of history with emphasis on the development of auxiliary sciences of history have, by employing an individual who would work in the Archives and taught corresponding courses at the University, a system modelled on the universities of Graz, Vienna and Prague. However, this was not realized, although a partial collaboration between the two institutions did happen, to their mutual benefit, through the person of Tadija Smičiklas who, at the time, was working on his capital project *Codex diplomaticus Regni Croatiae, Dalmatiae et Slavoniae*. Another important scholar who worked in these two disciplines was Milan Šufflay. In 1908, he was appointed as the first professor and head of the Seminar—now referred to as the Chair—of the Auxiliary Sciences of History (and of Methodology of History) in the Department of History of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb. The Faculty of Philosophy of the



University of Zagreb (later: the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences) has a long and fruitful tradition of auxiliary sciences of history dating back to founding of the modern university and continues to this day. Even though the Department of Auxiliary Sciences of History was formally established in 1908, subjects from this group had been taught at the Department of History even earlier. Josip Matasović, Ph. D. (1892–1962) is one of the teachers, professors, and scholars who contributed to the development of auxiliary sciences of history in Croatia. Matasović, who also served as the director of the State Archives (today's Croatian State Archives) in Zagreb, taught auxiliary sciences of history as an associate professor starting with the spring semester of the 1945/1946 academic year. He added other auxiliary historical disciplines to his course, including metrology, archival science, sigillography/sphragistics, heraldry, genealogy and historical geography. He taught methodology with the basics of historiography / introduction to history, and founded a library for the seminar on the auxiliary sciences of history. His activities as a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy have left their mark on almost a decade and a half of auxiliary sciences of history in Croatia, for the most part through his students. This paper offers a chronological survey of the scholars involved and an assessment of their research, pointing to those who researched genealogy in Croatian historiography both as professionals and as amateurs in Croatia, in the respective scholarly fields.



International Genealogical Conference in Hanoi, Hanoi National University of Education, Vietnam, 2019.

Tomislav Galović. "Hrvatskoglagoljička epigrafija / Croatian Glagolitic Epigraphy." In *Hrvatska glagoljica / Croatian Glagolitic Script*. 2018. Ed. Dobrila Zvonarek. Exhibition curator: Sandi Antonac. Zagreb: Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu / National and University Library in Zagreb, pp. 20-24.

Inscriptions are extremely important for research into history, art history and related fields, thus they are rightly referred to as "archives in stone." In terms of their creation and purpose, inscriptions are related to the object on which they are found, such as those referring to a particular way of construction or tombstones. Graffiti was later engraved on an object and reflects the everyday life of individuals or communities. Each epigraphy, depending on the language and the script in which the records were made, enters the domain of philological and linguistic research. Croatian Glagolitic inscriptions and graffiti are unique and crucial historical sources, dating back to the middle and early modern age, from the 11th to the 19th century (the oldest Glagolitic inscriptions—graffiti date back to the 10th and 11th century, and were located in Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia etc.).

Most of Croatian Glagolitic epigraphic monuments were preserved in Istria and Kvarner, followed by the Zadar area, and elsewhere where the Slavic liturgy was present. While Croatian Glagolitic inscriptions were engraved in stone



or painted in colour, chalk or charcoal on church frescos and elsewhere, the graffiti was mostly paired with a stone or another hard surface such as wall plaster and are the result of the work of individuals who wanted to leave a certain written record behind them, demonstrate the acquired writing skills, or mock someone or something, etc. They were recorded and preserved in Istria and on the Kvarner Islands, testifying to the special Glagolitic culture of that area. These records are a reflection of the literacy but also the scholarship of individuals who acquired their education in the rural circle of Glagolitic priests ("popovi") and monks (Benedictines, Franciscans, and Paulines), therefore they present a specificum in the written cultural heritage of Western European territories. The earliest Glagolitic epigraphic monuments found in Croatian lands are the result of the so-called northern Glagolitic path: the Plomin Inscription, the Valun Tablet and the Krk Inscription. The southern Glagolitic path on the other hand includes: the

Konavle Inscription and the Župa Dubrovačka Inscription. Chronologically they are followed by: the Baška Tablet and Jurandvor Fragments, the Senj Tablet, the Grdse-lo Fragment, the Hum Graffito, the biliterate Cyrillic and Glagolitic Supetar Fragment and the Roč Glagolitic Abecedarium, as well as the Plastovo Fragment and the Knin Fragment (with Glagolitic and Cyrillic interference). The following centuries saw almost a thousand new Croatian Glagolitic inscriptions and graffiti. In the 19th and 20th century a number of researchers dealt with Glagolitic inscriptions, among which we will mention the following: Mijat Sabljarić (1790–1865), Jakov Volčić (1815–1888), Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski (1816–1889), Vjekoslav Spinčić (1848–1933), Ivan Milčetić (1853–1921), Luka Jelić (1864–1922), Vjekoslav Štefanić (1900–1975) and Branko Fučić (1920–1999), who was the most important researcher of Glagolitic epigraphy. His work provides the basis for the study of Croatian Glagolitic epigraphy (*Glagoljska epigrafika: kulturno-historijski vidovi*, 1982; *Glagoljski natpisi*, 1982; *Bašćanska ploča I*, 1988; *Croatian Glagolitic Epigraphy*, 1999; *Iz istarske spomeničke baštine I*, 2006).

Elsie Ivancich Dunin, Professor Emerita (Dance Ethnology), University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) researched and authored with Sani Sardelić, curator in the Korčula City Museum, exhibits of six *Kumpanija* groups on the island of Korčula from 2014 to 2019. *Kumpanija* or *Kumpanija* is the name for a male military unit performing with 17th century replica swords in the oldest communities of the island: Pupnat, Čara, Žrnovo, Smokvica, Blato, and since the mid-19th century in Vela Luka (this year's project). The *Kumpanija* groups are protected as intangible cultural heritage by the Republic of Croatia.

Kumpanija is in contrast to the more touristically known *Moreška* that is performed only in the fortified town of Korčula. *Moreška* is a dramatic mock battle sword dance with dialog, accompanied by an orchestra, that plays for two kings and their armies, who battle for a lovely female; each soldier fights with a short sword held in each hand. The *Kumpanija* is not a dramatic piece, meant to be performed for an audience, but is executed on local saint's days by a military unit headed by a *kapitan* and *alfir* (flag bearer) and each soldier holds a single long sword while performing to the repetitive accompaniment of a bagpiper and drummer. The *Kumpanija* military dance emphasizes uniformity between the men while holding each other's swords in a chain formation, and when in pairs, they show prowess in their training of a sword clashing technique.

The six-year research shows that five of Korčula's *kumpanija* have passed on their generational knowledge of the move-

ments through their body memories not influenced by outside sources of the communities, while this year's research reveals that Vela Luka's *kumpanija* was rechoreographed after a 75-year pause. The oldest written record of a *kumpanija* group on the island dates to the early 17th century, and the style of the *kumpanija*'s *schiacona* swords also date to the late 16th to 17th century. No other island or place in Croatia has a centuries long continuity of co-existing sword dance traditions.



Nasja Bošković Meyer announces the 20th Anniversary of the revised, enhanced, and new edition of the Croatian Language and Culture Books that have been sold in 47 states in the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South America, and Croatia. More than a thousand copies of the first edition of the books have been sold. The book, entitled “Croatia: The Country and the Language” / “Hrvatska: Zemlja i Jezik” by Nasja Bošković Meyer and Jasna Meyer McCarthy, Ph.D., comes in two volumes (available in soft and hard covers) and is published by ACM Publishing. Each volume includes an extensive English-Croatian Dictionary and a Croatian-English Dictionary, and an audio component--CD, that helps with pronunciation and reinforces progress in learning. The books are a dynamic new way to learn about the country and language of Croatia.



Volume I serves as an introduction to the language and its structure and includes pronunciation, basic grammar, gender of nouns, the present tense, and declension of nouns. The key sections are divided as follows: Intro to the Language, Greetings, Familiar Scenes in Zagreb, Poems and Proverbs, Everyday Expressions, Brief History of Croatia,

Exercises in Speaking and Writing Croatian, Jokes and Short Conversations, Practical Suggestions for Visitors and Tourists to Croatia, English-Croatian and Croatian-English Dictionaries, 299 pp.



Volume II continues with more advanced grammar topics including the past tense, the future tense, the imperative form and the conditional. The chapters include a section with poems, proverbs, songs and recipes as well as entries such as Visits to Karlovac, Plitvice Lakes, Split, Trogir, Šibenik, Zadar, Dalmatian Islands, Dubrovnik, Međugorje, the Game of “Alka” in Sinj, Everyday Expressions, Exercises in Speaking and Writing Croatian, Recipes for Holiday Baking, Jokes and Short Conversations, English-Croatian and Croatian-English Dictionaries, 321 pp.

Nasja Bošković Meyer holds a B.A. in Foreign Languages and is a native of Split, Croatia. She has taught Croatian language and culture for over 35 years at colleges throughout St. Louis. She is the author of two books of poetry in Croatian and is a regular contributor to *Žajedničar*, a publication of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America (CFU). Her daughter and co-author Jasna Meyer McCarthy, Ph.D., is American born, but educated in Croatia, as well as in the U.S. Her Ph.D. is in Intercultural Communication and her doctoral work focused on linguistic comparisons of Croatian and Euro-American speakers. Currently she is a professor at Fontbonne University in St. Louis.

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The Sixth Congress of Croatian Historians

Rijeka, September 30–October 3, 2020

Dear colleagues,

The Croatian National Committee for Historical Sciences is organizing the 6th congress of Croatian Historians to be held in Rijeka from September 30 through October 3, 2020. The theme of the congress is Culture—as a direct incentive and contribution to the understanding of both this concept and the city of Rijeka which in 2020 will be the proud European capital of culture.

The congress will present results of various aspects of historical research and is co-sponsored by the Association for Croatian Historical Research (Zagreb), The Institute for Historical and Social Sciences Of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Rijeka, Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral in Rijeka, The State Archive in Rijeka, The Historical Society of the Island of Krk and the host The History Department of the School for Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Rijeka.

All interested to participate should apply directly to the Organizing Committee who will make selection and organize panels. Pre-organized sections or panels can also be submitted to the committee. Please send your proposal (up to 400 words) to Dr. Tomislav Galović, secretary of HNOPZ-a and president of the Organizing Committee of the 6th Congress of Croatian Historians, by January 1, 2020 to 6.kongres.hnopz@gmail.com

The application can also be submitted through the HNOPZ Portal: <https://sites.google.com/site/hrvatskinacionalniodbor/>

ABSTRACTS: 2019 ASEEEES CONVENTION

“Dubravka Ugrešić (and Others) in the Unequal Exchange,” Ellen Elias-Bursać, independent scholar

I spoke at the roundtable on *Literary Translation and Global Conflict*, which was part of the larger translation-focused thread at this year's ASEEEES, about two theoretical models I have been using, with which to describe aspects of the way literary translations circulate. First Pascale Casanova's notion of 'unequal exchange.' She describes translation as a “specific form of the relationship of domination in the international literary field,” and one of the “principle means of consecration of authors and texts,” in her article: “Consecration and Accumulation of Literary Capital: Translation as Unequal Exchange.” [Tr. Siobhan Brownlie, In: Ed. Mona Baker. *Critical Readings in Translation Studies*. 2010. London: Routledge. 287–303]. This set of ideas, and those of patronage and its role in the publishing of literary translations as examined by André Lefevere [in: *Translation, Rewriting, and the Manipulation of Literary Fame*. 1992. London: Routledge], form the underpinnings of a new project I have begun work on, looking at both cold-war publishing of translations in the United States, specifically English translations of the work of Miroslav Krleža and Milovan Djilas, and the impact that literary translation has had on the reception and shaping of the literatures of ex-Yugoslavia in the 1980s and of Croatia and Serbia since the war, with particular attention to the impact of translations of Dubravka Ugrešić's writing on the Croatian literary scene.

“The Historiography of the Church in Istria in the Early Modern Age (16th to 18th Centuries): Published Works and Archival Sources”

Elvis Orbančić, Research Associate, Institute for Historical and Social Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Rijeka, Regional Unit in Pula

Historiographic monographs about the Catholic Church in Istria are rare. There are few on specific themes, such as the history of the presence of a religious order (Franciscans, Augustinians, Paulines), history of the parish churches, various illustrious members (Mattia Flacio, George Dobrila), Church activities in the 20th century (the fascist period and the communist period). Only one monograph (published in 2014) provides an encompassing history of the Church in Istria, while an overview of the Church's history for the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries in Istria does not yet exist. The early modern period in this largest Adriatic peninsula is best explored from the point of view of social history; however, the themes related to the Church are poorly researched. The first published monograph dealing with the history of the Church of this era is that of Mario Pavat from 1960. It focuses on the question of the renewal of the clergy during the 16th and 17th centuries on the territory of two former Istrian dioceses. Only in the new millennium have there been several important studies that deal with some of the themes of church life

in early modern times. Archival materials are preserved for that period in various specialized institutes, some of which are fundamental: the Diocesan Archives in Poreč, the Diocesan Archives of Trieste and the Vatican Secret Archives. In the parish archives most of the parish registers are preserved, starting with the end of the XVI century. This paper discusses questions of historiography and seeks to guide scholars to this rich vein of sources as a basis for future research.

“Intra-Yugoslav Albanian Labour Migration and the Limits of Inclusive Socialist Modernity.”

Rory Archer, University of Konstanz, University of Graz

Drawing on archival sources and oral history research of Albanian migration from the Yugoslav southeast (Kosovo, Macedonia) to the northwest (Croatia, Slovenia) in the 1970s and 1980s, this paper explores contradictions between inclusive Yugoslav discourses of brotherhood and unity (and support for anti-colonial movements abroad) and the difficulties of including ethnic Albanian citizens of Yugoslavia in the project of socialist modernity on equal terms. Moving away from Serbian-Albanian historical enmity and mutually exclusive historical claims (frequent tropes in the historiography) an intersectional focus on Albanian labor migration in cities like Rijeka, Pula, Labin and Koper in late socialism demonstrates that racialized representations and claims of cultural distance were palpable.

“Safeguarding the Past, Securing the Future: Tourism, National Identity, and the Protection of Historical Monuments on Yugoslavia's Adriatic Coast, 1950s-1991.” Josef M. Djordjevski, University of California, San Diego

Yugoslavia, as a socialist country, promised its citizens a brighter, modern future through rapid development. One of the most fundamental ways in which the Yugoslav leadership attempted to secure such a future on the hitherto underdeveloped Adriatic coastline was through the introduction of mass tourism. Leaders and businesses alike realized by the 1950s that the coast had a unique and particular draw for foreign and domestic tourists in its many, relatively well-preserved cultural and historical monuments. But how could a socialist country promising modernity also present itself as a safe-guarder of the past? In protecting historical monuments of the ancient, early modern, and modern periods, stakeholders in the development of tourism and the protection of monuments sometimes collaborated, sometimes conflicted, and in the process created a sense of coastal identity that sought to define not only the local cultures on the coast, but also Yugoslavia as a whole. Travel brochures, guidebooks, state-level spatial plans, and expert publications reveal the often contradictory interplay between exploiting the region's history to draw tourists, and protecting it for its cultural value—a conflict which also helps explain how some of Yugoslavia's successor states were able to re-define themselves in the nation-building process after the collapse of the Federation (1991).

“Aspects of Belief in Medieval Glagolitic Culture in Istria and the Kvarner,” Tomislav Galović,
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and
Social Sciences, Department of History and
Institute of Croatian History

In this paper the primary focus is on several examples of “belief” in the Medieval Croatian Glagolitic culture in Istria and the Kvarner. First and foremost, the Plomin Inscription or, perhaps better stated, graffiti, is one of the oldest epigraphic monuments and also the oldest Croatian Glagolitic inscription in general, from the 11th century. It is kept in the Church of St. George the Elder in Plomin (Istria). This is a stone record (se e pisъlъ s /.../, i.e., written/drawn or carved/ by s...) secondarily carved onto a Late Antique slab featuring a relief image of the Illyrian-Roman god Silvanus or, less likely, some private individual, but then later interpreted as St. George (‘George the Green’). During recent archaeological excavations in Hungary, in the village of Zalavár (Cro. Blatnograd), south-west of Lake Balaton, a potsherd was found on which there is a (so-called ‘runic’) symbol identical to the one on the Plomin Inscription, and possibly two more triangular Glagolitic letters (slovo and azъ) or some manner of symbol (a cross). The second example is from Beram in Istria, from the Church of St. Mary on the Stones (‘na Skrilinah’), in which a fresco contains a depiction of “the fool” (insipiens) or the image of the mythical Sporyš, who oversees the fertility of the harvest as a component of pagan symbolism. The third example of specific belief in the Glagolitic culture can be shown in a case of folk superstition recorded in the Glagolitic parishes on the island of Krk in the 16th and 17th centuries. Namely, after the Council of Trent, data on heretics, non-believers, the excommunicated, and also witches, soothsayers, werewolves, etc. are contained in the records of the canonical visitations by bishops. It was the Church’s intent to combat such phenomena among the populace. All of these examples demonstrate marginal forms of belief which were partially inherited from the pre-Christian times, and partially appeared owing to the influence of individuals in search of healing through ‘folk medicine’ or originated in imagination of the populace itself.

“Local communities and Yugoslav self-management: Everyday practices in Croatia in the 1980s”
Igor Duda, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

By the 1980s, the local communities, as the lowest level of governing within a municipality, were already a well-established concept in socialist Yugoslavia. The legislative framework enabled citizens to participate in social self-management and in the decision making process. Examples from the 1980s Croatia, noted in the archival documents and the press, show how citizens reacted to local issues and initiatives, what was the level of their interest and participation, and how they negotiated with higher authorities.

“From the Balkan Conferences to the Balkan Institute: Yugoslav Contributions to Pan-Balkanism in Interwar Southeast Europe.” Suzana Vuljević,
Columbia University

In 1929, the International Peace Bureau organized the 27th Universal Peace Congress in Athens, where it was decided that delegations from all of the Balkan states—Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia—including Turkey, would gather together in a series of annual conferences to explore the possibility of forming a union. As this pan-Balkan movement came under way, a burgeoning discourse around a “Balkan spirit” emerged, which followed closely on the notion that Europe had undergone a crisis of the spirit or mind (“l’esprit”) in the aftermath of the Great War. Journalist and cultural diplomat Bogdan Radica distinguished himself as a promoter of active engagement with neighboring cultures and literatures; in short, he urged cultural purveyors and literary elites to work towards fostering a synthetic Balkan culture. This paper will examine Yugoslavia’s particular role in the Balkan conferences (1930, Athens; 1931, Istanbul; 1932, Bucharest; and 1933, Thessaloniki) and the broader effort to unite the Balkans with attention to the geopolitical landscape. Members of the Yugoslav delegation included Čed Đurđević, a physician and professor at the University of Belgrade, Živko Topalović, a socialist politician and leading figure of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia, which had been founded in 1921, and Milena Atanacković, head of the Department for the Protection of Mothers and Children at the Ministry of Social Politics and Public Health, and Yugoslavia’s representative to the Little Entente of Women (1923–1930). Yugoslavia’s support for the project stemmed largely from an economic interest, as the country stood to gain new trade partners and other incentives from a Balkan union. The paper seeks to go beyond discrete national categories in order to shed light on the transnational networks of diplomacy, and especially those figures who sought to lay the groundwork for long-lasting peace and security in the region.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Samardžija, Marko. 2019. *Kroatistički portreti i za(o)kreti*. [Croatist portraits and turns.] Zagreb: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada. 216 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789531694063. Marko Samardžija provides an insight into the work and lives of eighteen linguists spanning two hundred years whose contributions influenced formation of the Croatian standard language. In addition, the book is a great resource casting light on interconnections between linguistic and political events. Through a collection of texts it opens a perspective on a diversity of views that emerged in the process of standardization as well as on the solutions regarding specific areas such as spelling.



Peti-Stantić, Anita. 2019. *Čitanjem do (spo) razumijevanja: Od čitalačke pismenosti do čitateljske sposobnosti*. [Reading to comprehension: From reading literacy to reading ability.] Zagreb: Naklada Ljevak. 318 pp, Croatian; ISBN 9789533552750. Anita Peti-Stantić's book combines neuro-linguistic and psycholinguistic perspectives to underpin the discipline of reading while also aligning this approach with the principal tenets of glotodidactics. The author perceives reading as a complex activity that requires automation and chaining of processes in the brain of each individual, and emphasizes importance of structuring an intellectual vocabulary with young people.



Brešić, Vinko. 2019. *Hrvatska književnost 19. stoljeća*. [Croatian Literature of the 19th Century.] Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet. 390 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789531758246. Relying on historiographical approach, the book perceives literature as a structured institution, linking it to the idea of nation. The volume provides an English summary along with an index of terms and names and several tables. Although intended primarily for students of Croatian literature, it will serve well to anyone interested in the beginnings of modern Croatian culture.



Senker, Boris. 2019. *S obiju strana rampe: ogledi o hrvatskoj drami i kazalištu*. [From Both Sides of the Ramp: Essays on Croatian drama and theater.] Zagreb: Leykam international. 359 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789533400730. Senker's book contains 18 texts presented at conferences in Zagreb, Osijek, Split, Hvar, Paris and Graz and focusing on Croatian drama, theater and teatrology.



Čavić, Aldo. 2019. *Slike renesansnoga Hvara: predodžba identiteta hvarske komune u književnosti XVI. stoljeća*. [Images of the Renaissance Hvar: Concept of identity of the Hvar commune in the 16th century literature.] Zagreb: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada. 276 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789531693974. On the basis of historical materials and literary sources, Aldo Čavić makes an effort to construct an image of identity of the Hvar commune during the sixteenth century, especially after the coup of 1510-14. While the testimonies of the Venetian officials and foreign pilgrims supply a mix of data and "exoticism," native accounts are similarly limited. Relying on poetry and letters (especially epistles) the volume offers invaluable cultural insights, especially with regards to the contributions of the Renaissance Hvar literary circle. This study leads us to a more complex view of Hvar as a place of cultural gravity, but also of polarization. Lucić and Hektorović appear as counterparts whose work resonates well beyond their local community, situating Hvar as the locus of a vivid exchange of humanistic ideas.



Duda, Igor, ed. 2019. *Komunisti i komunističke partije: politike, akcije, debate. Zbornik odabranih radova s Trećeg međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa Socijalizam na klupi, Pula, 28-30. rujna 2017*. [Communists and Communist Parties: Politics, Actions, Debates. Proceedings from the Third International Scientific Conference Socialism on the Bench, Pula, 28-30. September 2017.] Zagreb: Srednja Europa; Pula: Sveučilište Jurja Dobrile. 250 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789537963972 (Srednja Europa); 9789538278105 (Sveučilište Jurja Dobrile). The Third International Convention Socialism on the Bench was held at the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula and this proceedings volume includes nine presentations on internal and foreign policy, cultural history, media history, and archival science. Authors from several countries bring the results their research in archives, newspapers, and other historical sources. They addressed various aspects of the KPJ / SKJ's activities from the illegal interwar years through the reform efforts associated with the 1958 program to the conflicts of the late 1980s and the dissolution of the party. The focus on Yugoslavia is complemented by comparisons with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea and Algeria.



Ugrešić, Dubravka. 2019. *Doba kože*. [Age of skin.] Zagreb: Fraktura. 256 pp., hardcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789533581415. Literature, politics, the culture of everyday life and personal memories and experiences

come together in a unique mix in Dubravka Ugrešić's essays. Can skin serve as a work of art, what happens to settlers and immigrants in the West, what is the role of art and literature are only some of the important questions she probes in this volume. In her new sixteen essays Ugrešić points to a myriad of faces of the most dangerous animal in the world—the man—with a combination of irony, dark humor and an inexhaustible list of cultural references.



Milinović, Dino. 2019. *Marulov san*. [Marul's dream.] Zagreb: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada. 312 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789531694179. "Marul's Dream" is a historical crime story, but above all a homage to the humanistic culture of Renaissance Split and the "father of Croatian literature" on the eve of the half-millennium anniversary of the first issue of "Judita." It takes us to Split at the turn of the 15th to the 16th century when the Venetian Republic has an iron grip of the city and the Ottomans are besieging Klis in the hinterland, one of the last strongholds of the Croatian-Hungarian kingdom in Dalmatia. Despite the unfavorable political situation, constant incursions, looting and conflicts, Split has a vibrant atmosphere filled with the ideals of the humanistic period. Gathered in the company of the Guardians of Memory, Marulić and a group of Split nobles discuss the past, classical literature and art, and how to save ancient monuments. Their daily routine is interrupted by the sudden discovery of a large sarcophagus in the basement of the southwestern tower of the Imperial Palace and a series of other events that put Marulić's faith to the test.



Ivanjek, Željko and Nenad Polimac. 2018. *Branko Belan: zaboravljeni klasik*. [Branko Belan: A Forgotten Classic.] Zagreb: Profil knjiga. 184 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789533136592. Branko Belan (1912-1986) was a film director, writer, publicist, professor at the Zagreb Academy of Dramatic Arts, where he founded his editing studio. Director of Concert, Belan was a cult figure of young film criticism in the 1970s and 1980s, but also the author of a rich literary opus. Despite his important contribution to Croatian culture, his work had not been valorized or even documented prior to publication of this book which paints a picture of both his literary and film talent. Even a shabby print of his film Under Suspicion is sufficient to judge that Belan was the most modern and provocative director of then-Yugoslav cinema, concludes Nenad Polimac.



Gavran, Miro. 2019. *Priče o samoći*. [Stories on loneliness.] Zagreb: Mozaik knjiga. 168 pp, Croatian; ISBN 9789531425124. In his stories on loneliness, a dominant of contemporary times, Gavran depicts the heroes whose sorrows, disappointments and joys prompt the reader to reflect on their own experiences.



Mattioni, Vladimir. 2018. *Adriatic*. Zagreb, UPI-2M plus. 245 pp., English; ISBN 9789537703554. Croatia stands true to its marketing slogan, "the Mediterranean as it once was", with tiled-roof villages dotting the unspoiled coastline – but for how long? Since it declared independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, Croatia has been on the rise attracting tourists to its Adriatic coastline and over 1000 islands, reaching its prewar tourism numbers when it led the market as the top destination for European vacationers. Investors, speculators and developers have all followed suit, attempting to take advantage of the beautiful coastline and growing market. However, developers have had minimal success navigating through the overly restrictive planning and bureaucracy. Meanwhile, two to four story apartment hotels have sprung up like wild fire (legally and illegally) and are dominating the coastal accommodations and threatening the natural landscape.



Rajković Iveta, Marijeta, Petra Kelemen and Drago Župarić-Iljić, eds. 2018. *Contemporary migration trends and flows on the territory of Southeast Europe*. Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet. 252 pp., English; ISBN 9789531756525. These conference proceedings aim to analyze recent population movement trends on the territory of Southeast Europe. The key topics are transit and immigration in a broader European and global context in the last twenty years – as manifested prior to accession to the EU, during accession to the EU and after accession to the EU, as well as in the light of the current refugee crisis. Both the conference and the proceedings bring into focus causes of migrations in political, economic and legislative macro context, but also look into destination patterns, social networks, typologies (i.e. economic, family, permanent, legal, irregular, voluntary, compelled and forced, virtual and return migration, brain drain, transmigrants, expatriates...) with regards to specific frameworks of individual countries. Migration processes are examined from the viewpoint of the migrants themselves and the families that stay behind, the impact of these processes on the source area, transit area and destination, as well as their influence on the population that remained.



Previšić, Martin. 2019. *Povijest Golog otoka*. [A history of Goli otok.] Zagreb: Fraktura. 640 pp., hardcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789532669886.

This volume constitutes the first comprehensive study of the Goli Island camp based on numerous documents from UDBA's archives as well as a series of testimonies of the former prisoners. Analyzing the complex system of internment camps, Previšić successfully combines precision of a historian with individual accounts.



Prelog, Petar. 2018. *Hrvatska moderna umjetnost i nacionalni identitet*. [Croatian modern art and national identity.] Zagreb: Institut za povijest umjetnosti. 331 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789537875497.

Prelog's monograph focuses on Croatian art production from the end of the 19th century until the Second World War. One of the primary goals was to situate the works within the frameworks of national identity and to discuss art as a direct product of social and cultural development, as well as political turmoils. As such, the position of Croatia within the multinational state communities such as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the inter-Yugoslavian state-owned community poses particular challenges. This situation is reflected in the preoccupation of Croatian modern art with national features as a reaction to its own marginalization which defined as a recipient and not an independent creator of fundamental artistic features and orientations.



Pavičić, Jurica. 2018. *Knjiga o jugu*. [A Book on the South.] Zagreb: Profil. 296 pp., softcover, Croatian; ISBN 9789533136660.

Pavičić, an unsurpassed chronicler of the Croatian South, depicts it not as a mythical land of eternal summer but rather as a space of unfinished modernization and accelerated gentrification, as post-apocalyptic deserted swaths of industrialized complexes whose failed repurposing witnesses circular paths of local politics and history. Condemned to constant beginnings, these spaces remain testimonies to human greed, short-sightedness, and inability to embrace local values and culture of living. In a series of brilliant essays Pavičić removes the stereotypical tourist images from the narratives and focuses on the Adriatic anthropology and cultural history.



Panels at 2019 ASEEEES Convention

Session 1 – Saturday – 12:00–1:45 pm

1–31 Memorialization, Historical Narratives, and Nation Building in Central and Eastern Europe—Salon 3, LB2. Chair: David A. Messenger, U of South Alabama. Papers: Tiffany A. Wilson, U of Illinois at Chicago “Harcerstwo Heros: Scouting and the Defense of Katowice, Poland in September 1939.” Hope M. Harrison, George Washington U. “German Memorialization and Memory Politics related to the Berlin Wall, 1989–2019.” Kiun Hwang, U of Pittsburgh. “(Un)making Monuments and Place of Memory.” Josef Djordjevski, UC San Diego “Safeguarding the Past, Securing the Future: Tourism, National Identity, and the Protection of Historical Monuments on Yugoslavia's Adriatic Coast, 1950s–1991” Disc.: Susan C. Pearce, East Carolina U

Session 2 – Saturday – 2:00–3:45 pm

2–01 Book Discussion “Amoral Communities: Collective Crimes in Time of War” Mila Dragojevic – (Roundtable) – Foothill A, 2. Chair: Pellumb Kelmendi, Auburn. U. Part.: Dominique Arel, U of Ottawa (Canada). Mila Dragojevic, Sewanee: The U of the South Chip Gagnon, Ithaca College. Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia)

2–06 Maximizing Effectiveness, Appeal and Outreach for Teaching Smaller and Not So Small Slavic Languages: BCMS, Czech, Polish, Slovene and Ukrainian – (Roundtable) – Foothill G1, 2. Sponsored by: Society for Slovene Studies. Chair: Timothy Pogacar, Bowling Green State U. Part.: Ljiljana Duraskovic, U of Pittsburgh. Svitlana Rogovky, U of Michigan, Mojca. Nidorfer Šiškovič, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia), Izolda Wolski–Moskoff, Ohio State U Luka Zibelnik, Cleveland State U

2–41 In Cans We (T)Rust: Towards a Socio-Cultural History of Fish Processing in the Adriatic – Salon 14, LB2. Chair: Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U. Papers: Tanja Petrovic, Scientific Research Centre SAZU (Slovenia). “Fabrika as an Agent of Social Life: Fish–Canning Industry and the Labor History of the Yugoslav Adriatic,” Ulf Brunnbauer, Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Germany) “Building an Empire of Sardines: ‘Mirna’ in Rovinj (Istria) and Its Business Strategies” Iva Kosmos, Scientific Research Centre SAZU (Slovenia) “‘There is Nothing to Talk About with Those Women!’ Fish Cannery as a Place of Inclusion and Exclusion.” Disc.: Caitlin E. Murdock, California State U, Long Beach

Session 3 – Saturday – 4:00–5:45 pm

3–41 Migrants and Refugees to, from, and in the Balkans: Belief, Identity, Alterity, and Culture – (Roundtable) – Salon 14, LB2 Chair: Sunnie Trine'e Rucker–Chang, U of Cincinnati, Part.: Yana Hashamova, Ohio State U Ioana Luca, National Taiwan Normal U (Taiwan), Oana Popescu–Sandu, U of Southern Indiana Randall Rowe, Ohio State U

Saturday Evening Events and Meetings – 6:00 – 7:30 pm

Association for Croatian Studies – (Meeting) Nob Hill A, LB2

Session 4 – Sunday – 8:00–9:45 am

4–12 Geographies of Power in Interwar Yugoslavia – Golden Gate C3, B2 Chair: Jovana Babovic, SUNY Geneseo Papers: Emil Kerenji, US Holocaust Memorial Museum. “Balkan Geopolitics and Yugoslavia as Territory, 1908–1945,” Suzana Vuljevic, Columbia U. “From the Balkan Conferences to the Balkan Institute: Yugoslav Contributions to Pan–Balkanism in Interwar Southeast Europe” James MacEwan Robertson, UC Irvine. “From Groundless Community to Fragile Borders: Territoriality in Miloš Crnjanski's Nationalist Modernism” Disc.: Jovana Babovic, SUNY Geneseo

4–51 Nationalism and the Growth of the Public Sphere in Habsburg Central Europe– Sierra I, 5. Chair: Maureen Healy, Lewis and Clark College Papers: Karel Sima, Charles U (Czech Republic). “Czech Public Festivals on the Road to High Modernity,” Daša Ličen, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. “Multiple Nationalism of Habsburg Trieste's ‘Slavic Society’ (1848–1858).” Robert Parnica, Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at CEU (Hungary). “Philanthropy as Belief and Social Practice in Late 19th Century Urban Croatia.” Marco Jaimes, U of Illinois at Urbana–

Champaign. “Our Emperor is a Thief” Lèse–majesté in the Habsburg Bohemian Crownlands” Disc.: Maureen Healy, Lewis and Clark College

Session 5 – Sunday – 10:00–11:45 am

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5–25 Sino–East European Relations during the Cold War and the Non-Alignment Movement – Pacific G, 4 Chair: Victoria Oana Lupascu, Pennsylvania State U Papers: Darwin H Tsen, Carthage College. “The Bureaucrat Class: Mao, Tito, Ceausescu, and Theories of Power in Actually Existed Socialisms” Eralda L. Lameborshi, Stephen F. Austin State U “Micro Spaces of the Cold War: Small Nation Autonomy and the Politics of Non-Alignment” Lorenzo M. Capisani, Catholic U of the Sacred Heart (Italy). “The Eastern Europe Gates to China: Understanding the East in Italy during the Cold War” Disc.: Shuang Shen, Pennsylvania State U

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5–53 Belief in the Glagolitic Cultural Milieu – The Kvarner and Istria in Medieval and Early Modern Times – Sierra K, 5. Chair: John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America, Papers: Tomislav Galovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia). “Aspects of Belief in Medieval Glagolitic Culture in Istria and the Kvarner.” Željko Bartulovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia) “Regulations Based on Faith – the Status of the Church and Clergy in Medieval Statutes of the Kvarner,” Elvis Orbanic, Pazin State Archive (Croatia). “The Historiography of the Church in Istria in the Early Modern Age (16th–8th centuries): Published Works and Archival Sources” Disc.: Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State U

Session 6 – Sunday – 12:30–2:15 pm

6–12 Yugoslav Self-Management in a Municipality: Political, Economic and Social Insights – Golden Gate C3, B2. Chair: Robin Elizabeth Smith, Leiden U (Netherlands). Papers: Ana Kladnik, Dresden U of Technology (Germany). “Local Self-Governance in (Post-) Socialist Slovenia.” Igor Duda, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula

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6–51 Administration Practices between Persistence and Change: Towards a Transitory and Entangled Perspective on the History of Habsburg Administration and Its Legacy – Sierra I, 5. Chair: Rok Stergar, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia). Papers: Therese Garstenauer, U of Vienna (Austria). “The Dismemberment of the Habsburg Monarchy and its Effects on Government Employees” Michael Portmann, Austrian Academy of Sciences (Austria). “The Habsburg Occupation Regime in Bosnia and Her-

zegovina (1878–1908): An Ottoman Perspective” Iva Lucic, Stockholm U (Sweden). “Administering Forests: State-led Management and Administration of Forest Use in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Inter-Imperial Transition from Ottoman to Austrian–Hungarian Rule (1878–1918).” Disc.: Jana Osterkamp, Collegium Carolinum (Germany) Cristina Florea, SUNY Albany

6–53 Medicating Society: Public Health, Medicine, and the State in the Russian Empire, Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia – Sierra K, 5 Chair: Alison K. Smith, U of Toronto (Canada). Papers: Mat Savelli, McMaster U (Canada). “Self–Management within Self–Management: Psychoactivity in Tito’s Yugoslavia” Natalya Aleksandrovna Mitsyuk, RAS (Russia). “Right for Abortion and Contraception: Women’s Movement for the Reproductive Rights in Russia (19th–20th Centuries).” Ala Creciun, U of Maryland, College Park “Print Workers’ Mutual Aid Societies: Pension, Healthcare, Loans in Late Imperial Russia.” Pavel Vasilyev, Van Leer Jerusalem Institute (Israel). “Urine for the New Soviet Man: Revisiting the Miracle Drug Gravidan.” Disc.: Alison K. Smith, U of Toronto (Canada)

Session 7 – Sunday – 2:30–4:15 pm

7–22 YU–phoria: How Literature Believes in Yugoslavia – Pacific D, 4. Chair: Kaitlyn Tucker Sorenson, U of Chicago. Papers: Antje Postema, UC Berkeley. “Grounded Attachments: Re–Inhabiting Yugoslav Spaces in Post–Yugoslav Fiction and Film” Cristina Beretta, U of Klagenfurt (Austria). “Post–Yugoslav War Literature and the Paradox of Division in the Name of Unity” Miranda Jakisa, U of Vienna (Austria). “YU–forija in South Slavic Literature.” Disc.: Vladislav Beronja, U of Texas at Austin

7–24 (Re)thinking the Labor History in Central and East Europe since 1945 – Pacific F, 4 Chair: Jakub Slouf, Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes (Czech Republic) Papers: Jakub Slouf, Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes (Czech Republic). “The Culture of Protest of Industrial Proletariat in Czechoslovakia, 1945–1969” Ondrej Vojtechovsky, Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes (Czech Republic).

“Czechoslovakia Is Starting to Be for Us the Country of Labour Emigration”: The Yugoslav Workers in the Socialist Czechoslovakia in the 1970s and 1980s” Brian LaPierre, U of Southern Mississippi. “‘He Went for a Volga, but Returned with Olga’: Bulgarian Guest Workers in the USSR, 1968–1991.” Natalja Smiecinaska, UC Davis Department of Sociology. “Workers’ Will Lost: The Legitimization of the Free Market as the Only Avenue to Democratic Transition in Poland.” Disc.: Rory Archer, U of Konstanz (Germany)

Session 8 – Sunday – 4:30–6:15 pm

8–40 Mediating Desire and Memory in Postsocialist Central and Eastern Europe – Salon 13, LB2 Chair: Vincent Morrison Bollinger, Rhode Island College Papers: Vitaly Kazakov, U of Manchester (UK). “Russian Sports Media Events and Memory Ecology: From ‘Electronic Monuments’ to ‘Shape-shifting Digital Memory Colossi.’” Saara Maria Ratilainen, U of Helsinki (Finland). “Post–Legacy Television in Russia.” Natalija Mazeikiene, Vytautas Magnus U (Lithuania). “Constructing Post–Nuclear and Post–Industrial Identities in the Nuclear Tourism: Getting Insights from the Post–Apocalyptic Imagery

of Chernobyl.” Matthias Meindl, U of Zurich (Switzerland). “The Representation and the Performing of the Sexual Revolution in Post–Yugoslav film. 1960s to Present.” Disc.: Mikolaj Banaszkiwicz, Jagiellonian U (Poland)

Session 9 – Monday – 8:00–9:45 am

9–08 External Actors and Contemporary Balkan Tensions: A Framework for New/Old Conflicts? Roundtable) – Foothill H, 2. Chair: Francine Friedman, Ball State U Part.: Stefano Bianchini, U of Bologna (Italy). David B. Kanin, Johns Hopkins U Julie Mostov, New York U Robert Craig Nation, Dickinson College

9–12 Credo: The Promise and Problems of Conducting Oral History Across the Former Yugoslav Borders – Golden Gate C3, B2. Chair: Victor Peskin, Arizona State U. Papers: Keith S. Brown, Arizona State U. “Cracks in the Sealing: How Two Women Broke Open the Partisan Myth in Macedonia” Marta Verginella, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia). Urska Strle, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia). “Divided Memories: Public Use of Oral History in Slovenia after 1991” Anna Di Lellio, The New School. “Historical Dialogue in Post–Conflict Kosovo: Oral History and Graphic illustration as Memory and Context.” Joanie Andruss, Appalachian State U. “Foxfire in Montenegro: Oral history as Legacy and Pedagogy” Disc.: Pamela Lynn Ballinger, U of Michigan

9–46 Belief in One Nation, One Language – Sierra D, 5. Chair: Aleksandra Djuric Milovanovic, Institute for Balkan Studies, SASA (Serbia). Papers: Wayles Browne, Cornell U. “Belief in Nationhood is Not a Necessary Condition for the Standardization of Languages.” Marija Mandic, Institute for Balkan Studies, SASA (Serbia). “Minority Language Ideology in Habsburg Lands: The Case of Serbian Ethno-confessional Schools.” Krisztina Rác, U of Oslo (Norway) “Teaching the Language, Learning the Nation: State Language Acquisition in Late Socialist Yugoslavia.” Disc.: Tomasz S. Wicherkiwicz, Adam Mickiewicz U (Poland)

Session 10 – Monday – 10:00–11:45 am

10–08 Beyond the Iron Curtain: Continued Belief in Communist Principles/Traditions. – Foothill H, 2. Chair: Karen Henderson, Comenius U, Bratislava (Slovakia). Papers: Allyson Sinead Edwards, Swansea U Eurasian, East and Central European Studies Women Academics Forum (UK). “Reconstructing Russia’s Militarised Past through the Mythologization of the Great Patriotic War in the Post–Soviet era.” Ivana Polic, UC San Diego. “‘Democratizing’ the Education: Changes in Elementary School Education in Independent Croatia.” Anna Glew, U of Manchester (UK) “Commemorative Activity of Ordinary People in Post–Soviet Central Ukraine after the Euromaidan.” Disc.: Karen Henderson, Comenius U, Bratislava. (Slovakia) Jasmin Dall’Agnola, Oxford Brookes U (UK)/ Eurasian, East and Central European Studies Women Academics Forum (UK)

10–12 Documentary Politics: Working through Archives in 20th Century Central and Eastern Europe – Golden Gate C3, B2. Chair: Stefano Bottoni, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary). Papers: Sara Silverstein, U of Connecticut. “The Internationalism of National Minorities in Interwar

Europe.” Emanuela Grama, Carnegie Mellon U.
 “Class, Property, and Political Belonging among
 Romania’s Ethnic Germans during the Cold War”
 Brigitte Le Normand, U of British Columbia
 Okanagan (Canada). “Seeing Labor Migration:
 What Yugoslav Archives Tell Us about Migrant
 Workers (and What They Don’t).” Narcis Tulbure,
 Bucharest U of Economic Studies (Romania)
 “Contested Numbers as Political Facts: Socialist
 Statistics in Romania and Across the Iron Curtain”
 Disc.: Gregor Thum, U of Pittsburgh

10–24 Central European Intellectual History
 (1981–1991) – Pacific F, 4. Chair: Victoria
 Elisabeth Harms, Herder Institute Marburg
 (Germany). Papers: Dominik Zelinsky, U of
 Edinburgh (UK). “‘We Will All Be Sound
 Conservatives’: British Intellectuals and
 Classical Conservatism in Czech Dissent.”
 Una Blagojevic, Central European U (Hungary)
 “From Praxis to Praxis (Inter)national: Humanism
 and Nationalism of the Yugoslav Intellectuals”
 Michal Przeperski, Institute of National
 Remembrance (Poland). “Inventing Free Market
 Leninism? Dilemmas of the Last Communist
 Generation in Hungary and Poland.” Aleksandra
 Konarzewska, U of Tübingen (Germany)
 “Andrzej Walicki’s Critique of ‘Solidarity’”
 Disc.: Marci Lynn Shore, Yale U Michal
 Mrugalski, Humboldt U Berlin (Germany)

10–41 The Politics, Poetics, and Ethics of Memory
 and Resistance Within a Postsocialist Global
 Condition – Salon 14, LB2. Chair: Natalia V
 Dame, U of Southern California. Papers: Sima
 Kokotovic, Concordia U (Canada). “The Sub-
 versive Festival: Postsocialist Cultural Strategy
 of Resistance.” Petar Odak, Central European U
 Hungary). “Feeling is Believing: The Affective
 Dimension of Socialist Legacies in the Context of the
 Experience Economy.” Iuliana Matasova, Taras
 Shevchenko. National U of Kyiv (Ukraine).
 “Post-Soviet Women Singer–Songwriters (1990s):
 The Decolonial Desire / Belief as ‘Woman’s Work’”
 Natalija Majsova, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia). “You
 Either Believe a Film or You Don’t: Soviet Film Clubs
 and Their Afterlives in Contemporary Russia.” Disc.:
 Kristina Pranjic, Faculty of Media (Slovenia)

Session 11 – Monday – 1:45–3:30 pm

11–12 Allies, Adversaries and in between: Religious
 Groups and Socialist Yugoslavia’s Foreign Policy.
 Golden Gate C3, B2. Chair: Jure Ramsak, Science
 and Research Centre of Koper (Slovenia). Papers:
 Aleksandra Djuric Milovanovic, Institute for Balkan
 Studies, SASA (Serbia). “Seeking for the Freedom of
 Belief: Religious Minorities as Refugees in Yugoslavia”
 Jure Ramsak, Science and Research Centre of Koper
 (Slovenia). “(Dis)belief in ‘the People of Good Will’:
 The Vatican and Yugoslavia from Paul VI to John
 Paul II.” Milorad Lazic, George Washington U
 “Between Revolution and Dogmatism: Islam as a
 Factor in Yugoslavia’s Policy of Nonalignment”
 Disc.: Sielke Beata Kelner, Graduate Institute of
 International and Development Studies (Switzerland)

11–51 Bandits, Partisans, and Peasants in East Central
 Europe 1918–1950: Principled Resistance or Anarchic
 Opportunism? – Sierra I, 5. Chair: Filip Erdeljac,
 New York U. Papers: Jakub Benes, U of Birmingham
 (UK). “The ‘Circle of Mountain Birds’ and the ‘Radić
 Republican Gendarmerie’: The Rise and Fall of

‘Green’ Banditry in Croatia–Slavonia 1918–1923”
 Danilo Sarenac, Institute of Contemporary History
 (Serbia). “Social Banditry in the Yugoslav Kingdom
 1919–1941: What Causes One to Break off from
 Society?” Mira Louise Markham, UNC at Chapel Hill
 “Partisan Politics in Eastern Moravia, 1945–1950”
 Disc.: Filip Erdeljac, New York U

Session 12 – Monday – 3:45–5:30 pm

12–14 Experimental Cultural Practices in Yugoslavia
 and after: The Praxis of Transgression (Roundtable) –
 Laurel, B2. Chair: Pavle Levi, Stanford U. Part.:
 Aleksandar Boskovic, Columbia U. Dijana Jelaca,
 Brooklyn College. Meta Mazaj, U of Pennsylvania.
 Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada). Sanjin
 Pejkoć, Linnaeus U (Sweden)

12–22 Translation and Belief Roundtable II: Literary
 Translation and Global Conflict (Roundtable) – Pacific
 D, 4. Chair: Julian W Connolly, U of Virginia. Part.:
 Ellen Elias-Bursac, Independent Scholar. Amelia
 Glaser, UC San Diego. D. Brian Kim, U of
 Pennsylvania. Yasha Klotz, CUNY. Hunter
 College. Abigail Ruth Weil, Harvard U

12–41 About the Identity of Balkan Slavs Salon 14,
 LB2. Chair: Aleksandra Twardowska, Nicolaus
 Copernicus U (Poland). Papers: Wojciech Sajkowski,
 U of Poznan (Poland). “French Image of the
 Inhabitants of the Illyrian Provinces and the
 Emergence of the South–Slavic Nationalisms”
 Jędrzej Paszkiewicz, Adam Mickiewicz U (Poland)
 “The Slavic Socio–Political Elite in Bosnia at the Turn
 of the 19th Century. The Foundations of the
 Contemporary Ethnic Divisions.” Jolanta Sujecka,
 U of Warsaw (Poland). “Nikola Vaptsarov: Between
 Bulgarian and Macedonian Identity.” Disc.:
 Katarzyna Taczynska, U of Warsaw (Poland) Ewa
 Wróblewska–Trochimiuk, Polish Academy of
 Sciences (Poland)

Session 13 – Tuesday – 8:00–9:45 am

13–08 China in the “Balkans”: Current Affairs,
 Possibilities and Challenges – Foothill H, 2
 Chair: Robert Edward Niebuhr, Arizona State U
 Papers: Ivica Bakota, Capital Normal U (China)
 “Responsible Partner or Opportunist Free–Rider:
 China’s Relations with the Countries of the
 Western Balkans in the Second Decade of the
 21st Century” Zvonimir Stopic, Capital Normal
 U (China) “Croatia within the ‘16+1’ Cooperation
 Framework and ‘Belt and Road Initiative’:
 Possibilities and Challenges” Jianjun Li, Capital
 Normal U (China). “Balkan Studies in China:
 Creating New Perspectives.” Disc.: Tvrtko Jakovina,
 U of Zagreb (Croatia) Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic,
 U of Rijeka (Croatia)

13–22 Nation and Classification: What Hides Behind
 Science and Belief – Pacific D, 4. Chair: Dragana
 Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada). Papers: Dunja
 Dusanic, U of Belgrade (Serbia). “Literary Genre
 and Volksgeist: The Role of Generic Classification
 in Yugoslav Literary Historiography.” Vladimir
 Zoric, U of Nottingham (UK). “South Slavs between
 Yugoslavia and Central Europe: The Rise of a
 Regional Antagonism” Adrijana Marcetic, U of
 Belgrade (Serbia) “Post–Yugoslav Literature(s) in
 Postnational and Transnational Context.” Disc.:
 Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

13–25 Medical Discourse in Slavic Literatures: the
 Ethics of Narrating Illness – Pacific G, 4 Chair:
 Elena Fratto, Princeton U. Papers: Giulia Dossi,
 Harvard U. “Feeling Conflicted: Grotesque
 Affectivity in Russian Psychiatric Case Studies.”
 Nina Begus, Harvard U. “Pygmalionism as a
 Diagnosis in South Slavic Literary and Cinematic
 Works.” Natalia Vygovskaia, Brown U. “The Signif-
 icance of Manassein’s Journal ‘Vrach’ (1880–1901)
 in the Development of the Russian Medical
 Discourse.” Disc.: Frances Lee Bernstein, Drew U

13–41 Challengers or Conformers? Youth Agency
 and Change in Socialist Yugoslavia – Salon 14,
 LB2. Chair: Olivia Hellewell, U of Nottingham
 (UK). Papers: Peter Q Wright, U of Illinois at
 Urbana–Champaign. “International Student
 Clubs of Friendship: Youth and Non–Aligned
 Solidarity in 1960s Yugoslavia.” Jovana Durovic, U
 of Nottingham (UK). “Rebellion in Popular Yugoslav
 Youth Films: Coming of Age as Political Disobedience.”
 Laura Todd, U of Nottingham (UK). “To Conform or
 Not to Conform: The Arrival of MTV in Yugoslavia”
 Disc.: Igor Duda, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)

Session 14 – Tuesday – 10:00–11:45 am

14–08 Managing Ethnic Relations in Romania and
 Southeastern Europe – Foothill H, 2 Chair: Stefano
 Bianchini, U of Bologna (Italy) Papers: Allen Howard
 Kassof, Project on Ethnic Relations. “American
 Intervention in Post-Communist Interethnic Conflicts:
 A Personal Account” Francine Friedman, Ball State U
 “(Mis)Managing Ethnic Tensions in Bosnia–Herz-
 govina.” Vladimir Ionas, Roundtable on Ethnic
 Relations (Romania). “Hungarian Communities in
 Romania: Between Discrimination and Positive
 Discrimination” Larry L. Watts, Academy of Sciences
 (Romania). “Beliefs, Biases & Baselines: Contrasting
 Narratives of Interethnic Reality in Romania.” Disc.:
 Stefano Bianchini, U of Bologna (Italy)

14–19 Art Workers and Art’s Working Conditions in
 the Labor Context of Socialist Yugoslavia – Pacific A,
 4. Chair: Bojana Videkanic, U of Waterloo (Canada).
 Papers: Bojana Videkanic, U of Waterloo (Canada).
 “Between the Art Studio and the Factory Floor:
 Cooperation, Production, and Creativity.” Deirdre
 Madeleine Smith, U of Texas at Austin. “‘The
 Conditions of Work Were Very Difficult...’: The
 Yugoslav Art World as a Frame for Studying Self-
 Management.” Katja Praznik, SUNY Buffalo
 “Art Workers in Yugoslavia and the Paradox of Unpaid
 Artistic Labor.” Disc.: Eliza Rose, Columbia U

14–41 Cultural (Dis)Belief in Systems: Socialism
 and Capitalism on the Battlefield – Salon 14, LB2
 Chair: Danijela Lugaric, U of Zagreb (Croatia)
 Papers: Maša Kolanovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)
 “(Dis)Belief in Banks and Credit System in
 Postsocialist Croatia.” Ana Hofman, Scientific
 Research Centre SAZU (Slovenia). “Antifascism
 and Ideological (Dis)Belief after Yugoslavia.”
 Vladislav Beronja, U of Texas at Austin. “From
 the Bogumil Heresy to Non–aligned Modernity:
 Miroslav Krleža’s Autochthonous Yugoslavism.”
 Danijela Lugaric, U of Zagreb (Croatia). “In–Between
 Illness and Success: Cultivating a Domestic Aesthetic
 in Contemporary Russian Female Prose Fiction.”
 Disc.: Dijana Jelaca, Brooklyn College Zoran
 Tihomirovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

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