

**ASSOCIATION
FOR CROATIAN
STUDIES**

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

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Bulletin

Association for Croatian Studies

President's Note

Dear ACS members and friends,

This year's annual ASEEEES convention will be held from November 20–23, 2014 at the Marriott Rivercenter, 101 Bowie Street, San Antonio, Texas. The principal theme of the convention is "25 Years after the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings" and we hope that a wealth of panels and roundtables, including many presentations of Croatian topics, will encourage you to join us there.

ACS's business meeting will take place on Friday, November 21, at 6:30 p.m. in Hospitality Suite 1 at the Marriott Rivercenter. We trust that many of you will participate in the meeting or send your votes and

comments/ideas via email as this is our election year and we are seeking ways to include a greater number of members in various functions, but also to recruit more scholars with an interest in Croatian topics. Our business dinner will follow immediately after the meeting and we plan to convene at Paesanos Restaurant (111 W. Crockett Street, San Antonio, tel. 210-227-2782; <http://paesanos.com/>)

I would like to remind all members that our electronic mail list <acs-list@lists.fas.harvard.edu>

serves not only for distribution of relevant news, but also as a discussion forum. Since it is not simple for the entire membership to meet at one geographic location, I encourage everyone to use this medium for sharing ideas about our academic mission, for dissemination of information that may be of interest to other members, and for networking and fostering a general sense of community. In particular, the listserv can be a great vehicle for organizing panels for ASEEEES as well as other

conferences.

I am also appealing to those of you who are skilled and have a modest amount of time to help maintain our web-page (or know someone who may be willing to do it for a small fee), to get in touch with the Board. For several years now we have benefited from the generous support of Zagreb School of Economics and Management and our colleague Dina Vasić for our web needs. We have had a great collaboration, but it would be only fair to share this obligation with other members as well.

We have ahead of us another great opportunity to share our scholarship and professional experiences, and this could also be a good occasion to connect with the local diaspora. In case any of you have contacts in the San Antonio area, please alert them to the Croatian events at the convention.

I look forward to seeing many of you in San Antonio.

With best wishes,

Aida Vidan



Looking at the “Other”: Two Recent Works Examining How Foreigners View Croatia

By John P. Kraljic

Vesna Drapac, *Constructing Yugoslavia: A Transnational History*. London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.

Nino Raspudić, *Jadranski polu(orijentalizam): Prikazi Hrvata u Talijanskoj književnosti* (Adriatic (Semi) Orientalism: Images of Croats in Italian Literature). Zagreb: Naklada Jurčić, 2010.

The wars in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the early 1990s brought frustration to many Croatian intellectuals and professionals living in the English-speaking world. A plethora of journalists and academics suddenly appeared in the media speaking authoritatively about the history and background to the conflict. In fact, many of these “experts” had had very little interaction with the former Yugoslavia and quite a few of them had no fluency in the local languages. The result was that an often distorted portrayal of Yugoslavia, and especially, of Croatia, became a staple in the media which, in turn, greatly influenced the policies and decisions taken by politicians (Robert Kaplan’s *Balkan Ghosts* is a prime example).

These two excellent works place these portrayals in a historical context and show that, in many cases, negative or stereotypical views of Croats and Croatia date back centuries.

Nino Raspudić’s work looks at the issue from two perspectives. First, he builds a theoretical construct based on the works of Edward Said (*Orientalism* and *Culture and Imperialism*) as well as the works of Maria Todorova (*Imagining the Balkans*) and Larry Wolff (*Venice and the Slavs*). Said and his disciples have argued that Westerners have often displayed cultural biases in writing on Asia and Africa, painting Westerners as civilized and industrious while describing those in the non-Western world as uncivilized and indolent, sometimes “grateful” for the civilizing influences of the West (the concept of the “white man’s burden” comes to mind), while at other times as barbaric

rebels who needed to be “taught a lesson.” They were the “Other.” Raspudić writes that Croatia and its wider neighborhood have not been subject to orientalism as described in Said’s work but to a semi-orientalism which he discusses in greater detail in his work.

Secondly, using these works and theories, Raspudić examines Italian writings concerning Croatia and the Eastern Adriatic. He makes an initial telling observation – Croats have been much more prolific in writing about Italy than the other way around (a characteristic of orientalism).

As far back as Dante, the term “Croatia” implied an exotic land. During the 17th century, Venetian writers first gave the area any serious thought, discussing the Uskoks who were invariably characterized as pirates (just like the Neretvans). The primary initial source of Italian, and, to some extent, English-speaking, perceptions of Croatia is Fortis’ *Voyage to Dalmatia* from the late 18th century when the Morlachs made their appearance – a “people” who to some extent paralleled the innocent natives of the South Pacific, then in vogue in Western Europe, i.e., simpletons with no history of their own.

Raspudić’s work advances through the centuries, reviewing, among others, Curzio Malaparte’s notorious work *Kaputt* where Malaparte’s fictional account of his meeting with Pavelić has been transformed into a historical fact. Raspudić further delves into the views of Tomaseo, who despite having been born in Šibenik, really had no intimate knowledge of the history or customs of his native land other than what he had digested from correspondence with some locals and from the available works, which reinforced his own stereotypical perceptions. Raspudić also examines the works of, among others, Goldoni, Gozzi, Slataper, Bettiza, Tomizza and Rumiza.



The picture painted by Raspudić's analysis is that much (though, he remarks, not all) Italian writings about Croatia are influenced by semi-orientalism. Croats are portrayed alternatively as loyal soldiers of the Venetian Republic and Austrian stooges, a people without a history who would be completely uncivilized had it not been for the influences of Rome and Venice. A barbaric people in contrast to the "good" Italians.

The latter view has become especially prevalent in recent years when writings have widely praised the role of the Italian Army in Second-World-War Croatia as the "saviors" of local Serbs and Jews against the evil Croats.

Later transformed into Partisans, the Croats (along with the Slovenes) became even more evil as a result of the "ethnic cleansing" of Italians from Istria. The role of the Italian Army in war crimes in Slovenia and Croatia has thus been conveniently ignored, something helped by the fact that, as Raspudić points out, over 300 accused Italian war criminals were never brought to justice for the crimes they were alleged to have committed in Yugoslavia.

Importantly, Raspudić hints that Croats have also been guilty of orientalism toward their own neighbors. Describing Croatia as being a Balkan state has become an insult – hence its displacement by the more generic "Southeastern Europe" (though, this had not always been the case – the Slovenian-Croatian *Narodni dom* or National Home in pre-First-World-War Trieste included the *Balkan café* in its premises). Jokes concerning Mujo and Haso are commonplace in Croatia, published in widely distributed popular magazines. Describing Serbia as "Byzantine" with pejorative overtones is not unheard of. Raspudić does not touch on these issues in any detail as it is beyond the scope of his study but his view that every nation has its own "orientalist" viewpoints bears repeating. Drapac's book focuses primarily on works which appeared in Great Britain beginning in the mid-19th century, continuing through Tito's death. Drapac argues that in reviewing

these writings one must situate the history of Yugoslavia within a transnational context. Both the formation of the "First" and "Second" Yugoslavias had not been simply manifestations of the desires of the local population but had been in large measure based on the perceptions built by "experts" who generally had a tenuous connection with the region.

Drapac says that much of the initial knowledge about the region in Great Britain was based on a number of women travelers who passed through the area in the 19th century. To some extent, their perceptions may even have been colored by Fortis's work which had been translated into English and appeared in London in 1778. In any event, their writings formed a key to a viewpoint which did not differentiate the various peoples of what became Yugoslavia other than by their religion. Orthodoxy, perhaps colored by an underlying British dislike of Catholicism, became seen as the "true" expression of religiosity in the region. British antipathy toward the native Muslims as well as Catholics grew perceptibly in the writings of observers of the area as British foreign policy took on a more anti-Ottoman and anti-Austrian hue.

Drapac devotes a large part of her study to the negative influence of Robert W. Seton-Watson who became the recognized academic expert on the South Slavs prior to World War I. Seton-Watson became a strong supporter of Yugoslav unity during World War I and continued to favor unification of the state through the initial years of its existence. The role of Seton-Watson is one that merits further debate. Prior to World War I he had written probably one of the first comprehensive works on Croatia (*Absolutism in Croatia*, 1912). Moreover, one needs to ask to what extent his conclusions about the South Slavs had been influenced by the persons he had had contact with, such as Josip Smolaka, a pro-Yugoslavist Croat from Dalmatia. While Drapac does not discuss this question, she rightly argues that Seton-Watson not only ignored—but was openly dismissive of—views contrary to his own.

Looking at the “Other”: Two Recent Works Examining How Foreigners View Croatia

By John P. Kraljic (continued)

In Seton-Watson’s eyes, Stjepan Radić was unrealistic and his followers had a “carping and negative” attitude toward the state. Moreover, he was openly dismissive of scholars such as anthropologist Edith Durham who was, in the end, much more perceptive about what ailed the Yugoslav state.

Drapac notes that inter-War perceptions of Yugoslavia were significantly influenced by the World War I alliance between Britain, France and Serbia. These included the presence of British volunteer nurses with the Serbian Army during the War and commemoration ceremonies of French soldiers who died while the Allied armies moved into Serbia at the end of the War.

Drapac’s work goes on to tackle World War II in Yugoslavia, arguing that rather than considering it from an insular perspective, one ought to view the events on a transnational plane in order to see that they did not take place in isolation from events elsewhere in Europe and the world. With respect to the postwar period, Drapac notes the double standards that many English-speaking observers employed in discussing Yugoslavia who either ignored or downplayed the lack of democratic freedoms, in many instances implying that forceful measures were necessary to assure the survival of the state.

The collapse of Yugoslavia, says Drapac, had a transnational background – with the fall of Communism, the premise for the continued existence of Yugoslavia likewise disappeared. However, policy makers continued to be hampered by views that had been expressed by “experts” in the past. It took quite sometime for the well-entrenched views concerning South Slav “unity”, as Drapac shows, to be displaced.

Both these studies show, however, that the work on dispelling the myths about Croatia will continue to be hampered by past writings which have often been deemed “seminal” works in the field (Raspuđić, it must be noted, remarks that he did not write his work to dispel such myths but to emphasize the influence of semi-orientalism on certain Italian authors). In the opinion of this reviewer, this remains a long range strategic task of Croatia and its scholars to pursue such work with seriousness and intensity.

Ante Čuvalo and Andjelka Kulaš, *Fra Mladen Čuvalo – Život i djelo: Izbor iz zbirke dokumenata*, Ljubuški – New York, 2011.

This privately published compilation concerns Fra Mladen Čuvalo (1939-1991), who served, among other capacities, as the head of the Croatian-language parish of Sts. Cyril and Methodius and St. Raphael in New York during the mid and late 1970s when the Croatian-American community in the City went through an exceedingly difficult period. This work includes an introduction by Dr. Ante Čuvalo, former long-time President of ACS, who is Fra Mladen’s brother. The work for the most part reproduces numerous photographs and documents concerning Fra Mladen’s activities on behalf of Croatia in the United States and Canada. Of special interest are reproductions of some materials from Yugoslav government officials concerning Fra Mladen. The story of the Croatian American community during the 1970s and 1980s remains an area yet to be explored in depth by scholars. This work will certainly be a necessary source to those who decide to venture into this fascinating story of Diaspora history. The text of the book can be downloaded at Dr. Čuvalo’s web page, <http://www.cuvalo.net/?cat=17>.

John P. Kraljic



Željko Drinjak, *Otok Krk i Domovinski rat: Neispričana povijest* (The Island of Krk and the Homeland War: An Untold History), Krk-Rijeka: Naklada Kvarner and Povijesna udruga otoka Krka, 2014.

The history of the 1991-95 Homeland War in Croatia has only recently become the focus of scholarly study (historians Nikica Barić and Davor Marjan are among those who have addressed the topic). One senses, however, that Croatia to some extent became engulfed in its own “Vietnam Syndrome.” Like the United States after its withdrawal from Vietnam, many in Croatia seemed to want to forget their immediate past and move on with rebuilding their lives after the Homeland War. Perhaps this has been due to Hague trials as a result of which many in the West have questioned the narrative of the Homeland War. Perhaps it has simply been due to war fatigue, the need for a society to focus on other pressing matters.

With the 25th anniversary of the first democratic election in Croatian history and the 20th anniversary of Operation Storm (*Oluja*) to be marked in 2015, perhaps the time has come to bring the story of Croatia’s recent past into greater focus.

This monograph written by a veteran of the Homeland War focuses on Krk Island. No fighting took place on Krk during the War but, as Drinjak says, 11 men from the Island were killed in combat and many more were wounded. Krk moreover had strategic importance as the site of both Rijeka’s airport and petrochemical and oil transshipping facilities, both located along the northern perimeter of the Island where it is connected to the mainland via the Krk Bridge. And the War, as Drinjak writes, was not so very far away: Serbian forces stood perilously close to taking the Vratnik Pass above Senj from which long distance batteries could easily have hit the Island.

Still, the main role played by Krk was involved, like all other Croatian territories that lay behind the front lines, in furnishing logistical and other support to the forces stationed along the

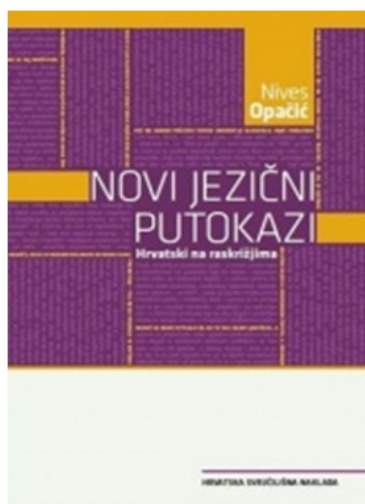
dividing line. Drinjak describes the main forces from the Island which, for the most part, were stationed in and around Otočac during the war. He also gives a description of the role played by various religious and social organizations (such as Caritas and the Red Cross) in sending packages to the men at the front and providing refugee and displaced-person assistance (some of the hotels on the Island provided accommodation for these persons). Importantly, Drinjak includes an extensive discussion on the assistance provided by the many emigrants from Krk during and immediately after the war.

Drinjak does not present a sugar-coated version of events during the Homeland War. Not all people were convinced that the men from the Island should be sent to Lika; many openly questioned and protested such orders. Drinjak also notes that there certainly was intelligence-gathering of some type going on as Serb forces often knew in advance which units were being deployed by the Croatian Army.

Drinjak’s book relies heavily on the recollections of participants in the war. This is welcome and certainly necessary for future researchers especially where documentation concerning events during the war may be scant at best. One hopes that similar monographs concerning the role of other parts of Croatia during the Homeland War are soon to follow.

John P. Kraljic

Nives Opačić, **Novi jezični putokazi: hrvatski na raskrižjima (New Linguistic Signposts: Croatian at the Crossroads)**, Zagreb: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada, 2014. 198 pp. In Croatian.



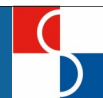
Opačić's **New Linguistic Signposts: Croatian at the Crossroads** consists of twenty-three studies which follow the social and linguistic developments from the establishment of the Republic of Croatia until now. The author underscores the influence of the media on the Croatian standard language, the emergence of "new speech," as well as the phenomenon of the merging of foreign roots with Croatian suffixes, which she labels the "pidginization" of Croatian. She characterizes this period as a turbulent linguistic era since the numerous and rapid lexical changes sometimes undermined even the communicative aspect in the public domain of the language. More often than not, the changes had political connotations, bringing with them a fear of the mother tongue, which, she claims, is an occurrence rarely if ever found elsewhere. Trying to trace down this fear of the standard register of the mother tongue, the author also probes the question of the fear of foreign linguistic influx and influence.

Dubravka Ugrešić, **Europa u sepiji (Europe in Sepia)**, Zagreb: Profil, 2014. 288 pp. In Croatian.

Dubravka Ugrešić's new book is not simple to define it terms of the genre it belongs to -- it's a collection of autobiographical and diary entries since in most texts the author's starting point is a specific event: she discusses what the narrator experienced in New York, Hong Kong, Bali, Amsterdam, Zagreb... She overhears what people talk about in cafés, at literary conventions, she describes her encounters – many of them sad, but some also funny. In fact, mostly funnily sad. We need a foreigner to realize how dark this world is and Dubravka Ugrešić is that foreigner. Her writing is gracious and passionate, with humor that makes it particularly captivating. Her expression is sagacious, with a feeling for absurd and fragmentation. (...) It appears that Ugrešić's essays follow her path of thought which on its journeys rushes at a hyperkinetic speed. Her scalpel cuts in too deeply to leave us only with laughter. As is the case with most interesting writers, she is endowed with great intelligence, but little power in the traditional sense of the word. Her observations are thus colored with the "suspicious joy of a failed suicide," and this type of comical despair is found with Dostoevsky's heroes who feel their pain too sharply and whose hope is both unjustified and unswerving."



Velimir Visković (transl. A. Vidan)



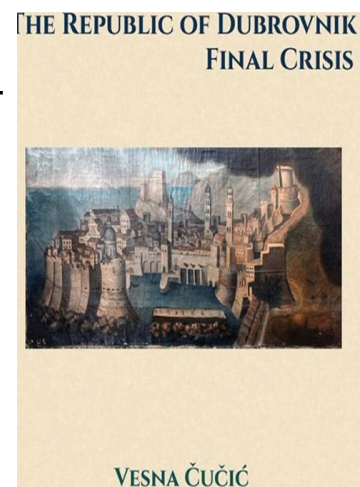
Ante Čuvalo, ACS's former President, has published the following in recent months:

Od Bleiburga do Ljubuškog – Svjedočenja preživjelih/From Bleiburg to Ljubuški - Testimonies of those who Survived. Chicago – Ljubuški: CroLibertas Publishers, 2014; 640 pages. The first part of the book contains accounts of those who, at the end of the Second World War, survived terrible mistreatment and executions at the hands of Tito's soldiers on the way from the town of Bleiburg in Austria or Dravograd in Slovenia (via various horrific camps and routes that led even to the borders of Greece and Albania) to their native villages in the municipality of Ljubuški in Herzegovina. The second part brings tables organized according to the settlements in the municipality containing the names and other useful information about those (1,249) who perished during that terrible journey; those who survived (923 out of which 17 died soon after coming home), as well as the names of those who lost their lives during and after the Second World War (1,202). A total of 2,469 people in the Ljubuški municipality lost their lives during and immediately after the war. The municipality, at the time, had a population of 24,661, which means that 10 per cent of the total population perished; more than half of them after the war.

St. Jerome Croatian Catholic Parish in Chicago: Church Records As a Source of Ethnic History. Chicago: CroLibertas, 2013, 293 pages. The first part (34 pages) of the book, after an introduction about the history of the parish, contains an analysis of the church records (1912-2002) of St. Jerome Croatian Catholic parish in Chicago. The second part lists the names of all those who were baptized at the parish and the names of their godparents; the names of all those married at St. Jerome's, and also the names of all those whose funerals were held at this church with the names of the cemeteries, from the year of the founding of the church in 1912 to its centennial celebration in 2012. The book is a significant contribution to the history of the parish itself, to the Croatian community in Chicago, and to the study of ethnic history in the USA in general.

In 2013, Ante and Ivana Čuvalo, together with their daughter Andjelka Kulaš founded **CroLibertas Publishers** (<http://www.crolibertaspublishers.com/>) in Chicago, and besides the two above mentioned books, CroLibertas so far has published the following three books:

Vesna Čučić, ***The Republic of Dubrovnik – Final Crisis.*** Chicago: CroLibertas 2014, 271 pages. The book deals with the fall of the Republic of Dubrovnik in 1806.



Ivana Čuvalo, ***Nuestra Señora de Luján/Our Lady of Luján.*** Chicago: CroLibertas, 2014. In Spanish, 104 pages. The book is a history of the main Marian shrine in Argentina.

Ivana Čuvalo, ***El conventillo de la paloma/The Tenement of the Dove.*** Chicago: CroLibertas, 2014. In Spanish, 86 pages. The book is a literary work based on the author's early years of life in the tenement house where Croatian refugees lived for over two decades in the neighborhood of Flores in Buenos Aires.

Several other books from different authors and English versions of books dealing with important Croatian topics will be published in the very near future.

Elsie Ivancich Dunin, Professor Emerita (Dance Ethnology), UCLA; External Dance Research Associate, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb, Croatia; and Publication Editor for ICTM (International Council for Traditional Music) Study Group on Music and Dance in South-eastern Europe, and ICTM Study Group on Ethnochoreology, reports on the following activities and publications:

Chair of the organizing committee for the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, academic host of 28th symposium ICTM Study Group on Ethnochoreology. This was an international ten-day meeting organized in Korčula, Croatia, July 7-17, 2014. See program website: <www.korcula-2014-ictm.info>. There were 90 presentations from 26 countries with excursions to observe sword dances *in situ* on both Korčula and Lastovo islands.

A post-symposium excursion was organized into the "upper villages" of Dubrovnik's Primorje to observe a reconstructed traditional wedding. See <http://novakbukvic.wordpress.com/2014/07/17/the-dubrovnik-primorje-wedding-association-presents-wedding-customs-to-participants-of-the-28th-ictm-symposium/>

2014. "From Croatia to the Americas and Australia: Korčula's sword dances in diaspora." *Dance, place, festival: 27th symposium of the International Council for Traditional Music (ICTM) Study Group on Ethnochoreology 2012*:30-38. Limerick, Ireland: Irish World Academy of Music and Dance, University of Limerick; ICTM Study Group on Ethnochoreology.

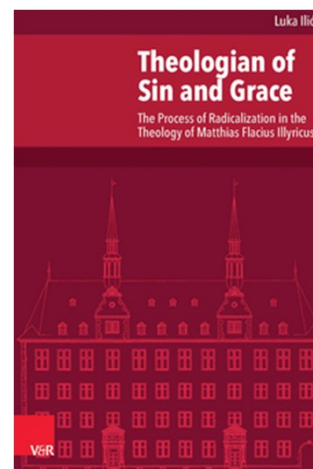
2014. "The Moreška dance/drama on the island of Korčula (Croatia): a Turkish connection?" Arzu Öztürkmen, Evelyn Birge Vitz (co-editors), *Medieval and early modern performance in the eastern Mediterranean*: 503–514. Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols Publishers NV.

Gordana P. Crnković spoke about contemporary Croatian film and the book *In Contrast*:

Croatian Film Today, which she co-edited with Aida Vidan, with an additional focus on Vinko Brešan and his latest film *Priest's Children*, at the Croatia Fest in Seattle on October 5, 2014.

Luka Ilic announces publication of his book **Theologian of Sin and Grace. The Process of Radicalization in the Theology of Matthias Flacius Illyricus.**

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2014. 304 pp. ISBN 978-3-525-10117-9

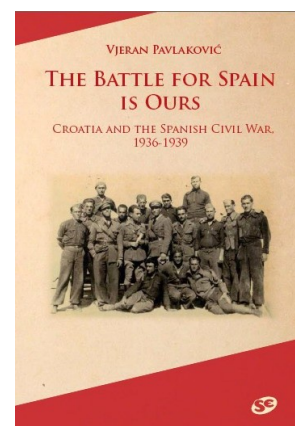


The Croatian-born Matthias Flacius Illyricus (1520–1575) was a Lutheran theologian and reformer who spent most of his adult life in the German-speaking territories of the Holy Roman Empire, playing an important role within the Evangelical churches and in the confessionalization of his day. Luka Ilic establishes that Flacius' theology became increasingly radicalized with time and examines aspects of this process by following two parallel tracks. One trajectory focuses on the development of Flacius' theological thought, while the other one discusses the pivotal influences and major turning points in his life, such as being exiled from different cities. Although Flacius did enjoy some measure of success and even attracted a considerable number of followers for shorter periods of time, his radicalized theology ultimately led to his public downfall and marred his legacy. Flacius' relationships with the most important Wittenberg figures, Luther and Melancthon, are also explored, along with the vast personal and professional networks Flacius built up in imperial cities, all of which shaped his theological development. One of the dominant claims is that Flacius' understanding of original sin and of grace were the lynchpin for much of his opus. At the same time, the findings demonstrate that Flacius was a multifaceted individual with interests and expertise in a number of different academic fields.

Vjeran Pavlaković, Head of the Department of Cultural Studies at the University of Rijeka, announces his new book *The Battle for Spain Is Ours: Croatia and the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939*, available through www.srednja-europa.hr:

More than just a bloody internal conflict, the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) was an international struggle between the proponents of democracy, fascism, and communism on the eve of the Second World War. It polarized European societies, inspired volunteers from over fifty countries to flock to the battlefields, stirred the passions of the most famous artists and writers of the time, and created potent symbols still used by new generations of political activists. This book explores how Croatian society, engrossed in its own struggle for political and national rights, drew lessons from the Spanish Civil War in a European atmosphere of instability characterized by the growth of radical politics. Drawing upon unpublished archival documents, interviews, memoirs, and a wealth of contemporary newspapers, *The Battle for Spain Is Ours* provides an in-depth look at how the various political and social actors in Croatia reacted to the growing crisis over the war in Spain. Appealing to scholars of Spanish, Yugoslav, as well as general European history, this is the first full-length study in English that describes the role of Yugoslav volunteers in the International Brigades and challenges the romanticized communist-era historiography. Controversies such as Tito's alleged missions in Spain, ongoing memory debates about the Spanish Civil War in the former Yugoslavia, and reflections on the parallels between the International Brigade volunteers and foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq make this a relevant and accessible analysis of an important but unjustly neglected episode of the 20th century. In addition, he informs us of a very interesting website of the Department of Cultural Studies at the University of Rijeka, which may be of interest to all members because of its focus on numerous relevant themes pertaining to Croatia: <http://www.ffri.hr/cultstud/>

He also reports that for the third time the program entitled **Summer School on Transitional Justice and the Politics of Memory** will be convening on the island of Cres from June 22 through July 2, 2015.



Work on Fra Dominik Mandić

A symposium was held in October 2013 in Mostar and Široki Brijeg concerning the life and work of Fra Dominik Mandić (1889 – 1973). Mandić was one of the preeminent Franciscans from Herzegovina. His historical studies in early Croatian history are widely known. Also of importance was Mandić's political work both in Yugoslav circles and later among Croatian emigrants, first in Rome and then in Chicago.

Dr. Ante Čuvalo, former ACS President, has advised us that that a massive tome has published the papers from the symposium: *Dr. fra Dominik Mandić (1889. – 1973.). Zbornik radova sa znanstvenog simpozija održanog u prigodi 40. obljetnice njegove smrti (Mostar – Široki Brijeg, 24. i 25. listopada 2103.)*, Mostar – Zagreb, 2014.

Participants in the symposium whose papers appear in the work include, among others, Dr. Čuvalo ("Fra Dominik Mandić – Prve godine u Americi"), Ivo Banac ("Meštović i Mandić – prispodoba o umiranju Jugoslavenstva") and Jure Krišto ("Fra Dominik Mandić i hrvatske izbjeglice").

John P. Kraljic

Anita Peti-Stantic has let us know that her book **Language Planning and National Identity in Croatia**, which she co-wrote with Keith Langston, has been published by Palgrave Macmillan: <http://www.palgrave.com/page/detail/language-planning-and-national-identity-in-croatia-keith-langston/?k=9781137390592&loc=uk>

Following the collapse of the former Yugoslavia, Croatian was declared officially to be a separate language, distinct from Serbian, and linguistic issues became highly politicized. This book examines the changing status and norms of the Croatian language and its relationship to Croatian national identity. It focuses on the period following the creation of an independent Croatian state in 1991, but encompasses broader historical developments to provide a context for understanding the contemporary linguistic situation. The complex history of language standardization in the Yugoslav lands and the emphasis on language planning in Croatia make this an especially interesting case study that offers insight into wider debates about linguistic identity, language policy, and language planning issues in general.

PART I: THE CROATIAN LANGUAGE QUESTION IN CONTEXT

1. The Croatian Language Question and Croatian Identity

2. Language and Identity: Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

3. Language, Dialect, or Variant? The Status of Croatian and its Place in the South Slavic Dialect Continuum

4. The History of Croatian and Serbian Standardization

PART II: CROATIAN LANGUAGE POLICY AND PLANNING IN THE 1990s AND BEYOND

5. Language Rights and the Treatment of Croatian on the International Level

6. Croatian Language Policy at the National Level and the Regulation of Public Language

7. Institutions of Language Planning

8. Language Purism, Handbooks, and Differential Dictionaries

9. Models of Linguistic Perfection: The Role of the Educational System in Croatian Language Planning
10. The Media and the Message: The Promotion and Implementation of Language Planning in Print, Broadcasts, and on the Internet
11. The Croatian Language Question Today on the Boundary of Identity and Ideology

Judith, DVD by Ensemble **Dialogos** and **Katarina Livljanić**
A Biblical Story from Renaissance Croatia
Based on *Juditha* by Marko Marulić (Venice, 1521)

(DVD + making of + CD soundtrack + booklet)

Subtitles: French, Croatian, English, German

Coproduction: Croatian National Television, Ensemble Dialogos, Alpha Productions, 2013
Concept, text adaptation and musical creation: Katarina Livljanić
Text libretto based on *Juditha* by Marko Marulić (Venice, 1521) & Medieval Croatian Agonies, Vartal, Zagreb, Archive HAZU, ms. IV a 31, 16th c. Ms. R. 3375, National & University Library, Zagreb

From Dialogos' website:

Since its founding in 1997, Dialogos, the vocal ensemble directed and created by Katarina Livljanić, has emerged as one of the most outstanding and original medieval music ensembles of the new generation. The ensemble's projects link new musicological research with an innovative approach to medieval music performance, a theatrical dimension, and an expressive musicality. Dialogos is composed of women's or men's vocal ensembles, depending on each specific project. Complex and full of metamorphoses, Katarina Livljanić's interpretation of [Judith], rooted in the Dalmatian Renaissance, transforms a Biblical narration into a theatrical experience, woven around characters who have emerged from the text to become profoundly human and alive for us today.





Symposium on the First World War in Omišalj, Krk, Croatia, June 28, 2014

A symposium organized by the Historical Society of the Island of Krk (*Povijesno društvo otoka Krka*) and the Commune of Omišalj was held on the 100th anniversary of the assassination in Sarajevo. The symposium deserves mention as the range of the papers presented went well beyond the impact of World War I on the Island. Father Anton Božanić (the Cardinal's brother who served as the Croatian language priest at Most Precious Blood Parish in Astoria, New York) presented a general paper on changes which occurred on the Island during World War I. Other papers include Ana Kirinčić's brief on schools on the Istrian Province in the period prior to the war, Andrea Roknić Bežanić on the city of Sušak during the war, Maja Polić on social and cultural life in Rijeka and its surroundings in 1914 as reflected in the pages of Frano Supilo's *Riečki novi list*, Budislav Vukas on the Italian occupation of Istria and the Kvarner Islands after the war, Darko and Vedran Dukovski's presentations on the city of Pula during the war, and Marko Medved's on the Holy See and the First World War.

A possible critique of the symposium is that it failed to include any papers on the role of Croatian emigrants during the war, a rather glaring omission given the fact that one of the most vocal supporters of the Yugoslav Committee in North America was Don Niko Gršković, a native of Vrbnik on Krk Island. One of the most prominent Croats in the United States, Gršković had been editor of the Croatian Fraternal Union's *Zajedničar* and the New York-based newspaper *Svijet*. Despite this oversight, the breadth of the papers presented reflects an area of Croatian history which has often been ignored. As Dr. John Paul Newman previously noted during some of his presentations at the ASEES, World War I became almost a forgotten war in Croatia after Yugoslavia's founding given that the Croats had for the most part fought for the losing side. Symposia such as this one have given us an opportunity to re-examine the war and its impact on Croatia.

John Kraljic

Hrvatski Iseljenički Kongres – Croatian Emigrant Congress, June 23-26, 2014

The Croatian Emigrant Congress was held in Zagreb from June 23 to 26, 2014, under the sponsorship of the Croatian Studies program at the University of Zagreb, Hrvatska matica iseljenika and the Office of the Croatian Bishops' Conference and the Bishops' Conference of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Foreign Pastoral Care. The program included the presentation of papers by a wide range of academics concerning Croatian emigration. The papers presented are too numerous to list here, but the following gives an idea of the range of topics covered by the participants: Vesna Drapac, "Croatian Identity Formation in South Australia 1945-1995: A Model for the Future?"; Helena Burić, "Women in the Diaspora"; and Maja Grošinić, "Croatian Communities, Organizations or Institutions of Emigrant Croats: a Comparison Between Austria and Australia." The Congress brought together a wide array of intellectuals and scholars who have studied Croatian emigration including, among others, Ivan Čizmić.

In discussions with participants, many were clearly pleased with the fact that the forum is a milestone in bringing together scholars with varied interests in the Diaspora from throughout the world. The organization of the presentation of papers suffered, however, from scheduling too many speakers over too short a time period. Clearly, the Congress should have been organized into smaller groups so as to allow speakers additional time to complete their presentations and, importantly, to allow for questions and discussions.

Congress organizers have, however, pledged to publish the papers presented. Of further welcome news was the proposal to hold a second Congress in two years' time.

John Kraljic

A Visit to *Società di studi Fiumani* in Rome and its Archive and Museum

The *Società di studi Fiumani* (Society for the Study of Fiume/Rijeka) is located near the EUR section of Rome. It was an area where many of the ethnic Italian *optanti* or *esuli* who left Istria, Rijeka and Zadar after World War II settled (as attested to by, among other things, a monument to the *caduti* or soldiers of those areas who died in World War I and other wars).

Located at Via Antonio Cippio 10 in Rome, the Society had been established in 1960 and runs, among other things, an Archive and a Museum. The Museum occupies two stories and contains many photographs and other memorabilia of Italian Rijeka. It also discusses the emigration of ethnic Italians from Croatia and Slovenia after World War II as well as the rather cold welcome these refugees were given in “metropolitan” Italy after the War. Dr. Marino Micich, the director of the Museum, who speaks Croatian, notes that the Museum has in recent years drawn children on organized school trips.

The Archive contains over 80,000 documents including papers of, among others, Riccardo Zanella, Antonio Grossich, Riccardo Gigante, Gabriele D’Annunzio, Icilio Bacci, Andrea Ossoinack, Maria Vitali, Giovanni Giurati, Oscar Sinigaglia, Armando Odenigo, and Michele Maylender. The affiliated library contains complete sets of various Italian-language newspapers published in Rijeka.

The Society publishes the journal *Fiume*. The journal initially appeared in Italian Rijeka from 1923 to 1940 and was resurrected by the exile community in Rome in 1952. In recent years it has expanded its role beyond Rijeka and now styles itself as *Rivista di studi adriatici*.

The Society has also published numerous scholarly books concerning the history of Rijeka in Italian.

Since 1990, the Society has established ties with Rijeka and has engaged in a number of programs with some of the cultural institutions in the city.

Further information about the Society, its activities, and publications can be found on its web page: <http://www.fiume-rijeka.it/>.

John P. Kraljic

The International Scholarly Conference **The Doors of Andrija Buvina in Split Cathedral: 1214–2014** was held from September 23–24, 2014, in Split. The conference gathered some of the most prominent art historians from Croatia and abroad including Joško Belamarić, Guido Tigler, Igor Fisković, Gaetano Curzi, and others. One of the organizers, Joško Belamarić, has kindly permitted that we republish his and Guido Tigler’s Prologue for the conference:

On St George’s Day, 1214, at one of the most important moments in its history, when Split was developing into a powerhouse at the crossroads of the Adriatic, the Cathedral of St. Domnius acquired gilt walnut doors 5.30 m high and 3.60 m wide, carved and painted by Andrija Buvina pictor de Spaleto, as he is called in a document. Each of the two leaves contains seven pairs of Gospel Scenes inset within square panels with scenes from the Life and Passion of Christ, from the Annunciation to the Ascension. The models that Buvina used are clearly not uniform, and there is good reason to refer to Buvina as a conservative using Byzantine iconography and also the contemporary Western models that he might have adopted through the agency of Archbishop Bernardo from Perugia, who had brought to Split many



precious manuscripts (Thomas the Archdeacon says: *Habuit libros plurimos bonos et pretiosos*). His figures – as art historical criticism has concluded – do not speak with individual gestures, are stylized and stiff, of awkward proportions, and modeled summarily and linearly. Nevertheless Max Dvořák's statement is worth repeating that Buvina's doors are one of a kind in European Romanesque art, and one of the most important documents of the history of medieval three-dimensional art.

A comprehensive monograph of Buvina's doors by Ljubo Karaman along with a study of the Cathedral's wooden backrests was written long ago, in 1942; subsequently, there are only a few smaller essays dedicated to the Doors. There are, therefore, quite a few problems of their style and content still left to be solved, as well as questions raised by the cultural and historical context within which they were created.

For all these reasons, on the 8th centenary of their ceremonial installation in the richly carved portal of the former mausoleum of Diocletian, now the medieval cathedral, Književni krug (Literary Circle) and the Institute of Art History organized an international symposium at which Buvina's work was discussed in the wider framework of the early 13th century, the golden age of art on the Croatian coast.

Joško Belamarić and Guido Tigler

UPCOMING EVENTS

Panels and roundtables of interest at ASEES conference, San Antonio, November 20 - 23, 2014

Session I – Thursday – 1:00-2:45 pm
I-08 Conditionality and Conditions: Requirements and Realities in the EU-Balkan Relations

(Roundtable) - Conference Room 8

David B. Kanin, Johns Hopkins U

Stefano Bianchini, U of Bologna (Italy)

Julie Mostov, Drexel U

Sara Barbieri, Europe and the Balkans International Network (Italy)

I-11 What do Minorities Speak Today? The Fate of Slavic Minority Languages in the Yugoslav

Successor States - *Conference Room 11*

Chair: Andriy Danylenko, Pace U

Papers: Wayles Browne, Cornell U

"The Rusin Language in Croatia"

Bojan Belic, U of Washington

"The Bunyev Language?"

Motoki Nomachi, Hokkaido U (Japan)

"The Language and Identity of Goranian People"

Disc.: Ronelle Alexander, UC Berkeley

I-20 The Wall is Down, Long Live the Wall: Divided Cities after the Break-up of Yugoslavia
Conference Suite 514

Chair: Vladislav Beronja, U of Michigan

Papers: Tanja Petrovic, Scientific Research Ctr of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences & Arts (Slovenia)

"Jagodina – Divided Modernities: Citizenship, Agency and Urban Spaces in a Central Serbian Town"

Miranda Jakiša, Humboldt U (Germany)

"Divided City Mostar: Revised Urban Contract and the Intersection of Time and Space"

Tomislav Zoran Longinovic, U of Wisconsin-Madison

"Crumbling Yugoslavia: Walls, Streets, Stories"

Disc.: Fedja Buric, Bellarmine U

UPCOMING EVENTS

Panels and roundtables of interest at ASEEES conference, San Antonio,

Session 2 – Thursday – 3:00-4:45 pm **2-08 Pop Culture and Place - Conference** *Room 8*

Chair: Olga Mikhailovna Mesropova, Iowa State U, *Papers:* Anastasia G Kostetskaya, U of Hawai'i at Manoa, Stalingrad Re-imagined as a Virtual Mythical Space: Fedor Bondarchuk's 'Stalingrad' in IMAX 3D" Anton A Fedyashin, American U, "Through a Wall Darkly: Berlin in Espionage Fiction" Marija Grujic, Institute of Literature and Art (Serbia), "The Fall of Berlin Wall in Popular Music and Films in Former Yugoslavia"

Disc.: Alexander V. Prokhorov, College of William & Mary

2-15 The Uses of Diaspora: Contested Ideas of Trans-territorial Nations in Eastern Europe – Conference Room 15

Chair: Paul A. Hanebrink, Rutgers U
Papers: Ulf Brunnbauer, Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Germany)
"Turning Emigrants into Yugoslavs: The Diaspora Politics of Interwar and Socialist Yugoslavia"

Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U
"The 'Hostile' and the 'Loyal': The Bulgarian Émigrés and the Bulgarian 'Cultural Opening' of the 1970s and 1980s"

Sophie Klara Straube, LMU Munich (Germany)
"American Polonia and Poland's Transition to Democracy: Re-negotiating the 'Transterritorial Nation' after 1989"

Disc.: Maria N. Todorova, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Session 3 – Thursday – 5:00-6:45 pm **3-38 Eastern Europe and the Effects of the Great War - Hospitality Suite 4**

Chair: Katherine R. Jolluck, Stanford U
Papers: James Walter Peterson, Valdosta State U & William J. Peterson, Pomona College

"Czech Memorials to the World War I Dead"

Nives Rumenjak, U of Pittsburgh

"On the Eve of the First World War: Golden Age of Serbs in Croatia"

Machteld Venken, U of Vienna (Austria)

"Comparing Nationalisation and Elite Training in 20th Century European Borderlands"

Disc.: Mark Von Hagen, Arizona State U

Thursday Evening Event:

ASEEES Opening Reception and Tour of the Exhibit Hall - 6:30 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Grand Ballrooms E & F

Session 4 – Friday – 8:00-9:45 am **4-24 Liberating or Laying Waste? The Red Army in Poland, Yugoslavia and Romania, 1944-1945**

Grand Ballroom Salon A

Chair: Mark Von Hagen, Arizona State U

Papers: Steven G Jug, Baylor U

"Polish Perception Problems: How Red Army Soldiers Interpreted the Transition from Liberation to Conquest"

Vojin Majstorovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

"The Red Army in Yugoslavia, 1944-1945"

Grant Thomas Harward, Texas A&M U

"Simpletons or Supermen? The Contradictory Image and Memory of Red Army Soldiers in Romania"

Disc.: Kenneth Slepian, Transylvania U



Session 5 – Friday – 10:00-11:45 am
5-33 Balkan Film: Global Challenges to Local Identities II - Grand Ballroom Salon K

Chair: Dijana Jelaca, U of Massachusetts, Amherst
Papers: Aida Vidan, Harvard U

"From the Top of the World: The Roma in Recent South Slavic Film"

Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

"The Commemoration of Judenlager Semlin on Film: Goran Paskaljevic's When Day Breaks"

Natasa Milas, Yale U

"The Soccer War: Sports and Politics in Darko Mitrevski's The Third Half"

Disc.: Gordana Crnkovic, U of Washington

5-34 Envisioning the Friendship of Peoples in Cinema and Architecture: (Inter) National Imaginaries in Yugoslavia and Kazakhstan - Grand Ballroom Salon M

Chair: Igor Tchoukarine, Macalester College

Papers: Vladimir Kulic, Florida Atlantic U

"New Belgrade, the Park of Friendship, and the Global Imaginary of Non-Alignment"

Joshua Malitsky, Indiana U

"Monthly National Film Journals in Yugoslavia, 1945-1952"

Gardner Bovington, Indiana U

"Building Identities on Friendship Street: Architecture, Urban Planning, and the 'Friendship of Peoples' in Almaty"

Disc.: Jessie Labov, Ohio State U

Session 6 – Friday – 1:45-3:30 pm
6-18 Digital Heritages: Innovations in Online Linguistic and Ethnographic Databases - (Roundtable) -

Conference Room 18

Chair: Masako Ueda Fidler, Brown U

Ronelle Alexander, UC Berkeley

Cammeron Girvin, UC Berkeley

Natalie Kononenko, U of Alberta (Canada)

Olga M. Mladenova, U of Calgary (Canada)

Lida Cope, East Carolina U

Session 7 – Friday – 3:45-5:30 pm
7-19 Balkan Film: Global Challenges to Local Identities I - Conference Room 19

Chair: Natasa Milas, Yale U

Papers: Gordana Crnkovic, U of Washington

"The Montenegrin Exception? Good Global and Bad Local in New Montenegrin Cinema"

Dijana Jelaca, U of Massachusetts, Amherst

"The Disobedient Self: Coming-of-Age Narratives in Recent post-Yugoslav Film"

Maria Hristova, Yale U

"Global Challenges to Local Villages: Images of the Countryside in Bulgarian and Macedonian Films"

Disc.: Dragana Obradovic, U of Toronto (Canada)

Friday Evening Meetings – (6:30 p.m.)
Association for Croatian Studies - (Meeting) - Hospitality Suite 1

Session 10 – Saturday – 1:30-3:15 pm
10-31 Aspects of Extremism and Nationalism in Yugoslavia - Grand Ballroom Salon J

Chair: Zarko Lazarevic, Inst of Contemporary History (Slovenia)

Papers: Takuya Momma, U of Tokyo (Japan)

"Nationalism of the Croatian Fascist Movement in 1930s"

Kenta Suzuki, Tokyo U of Foreign Languages (Japan)

"Popular Movements and Nationalism in Socialist Yugoslavia in the late 1980's: A Perspective on the Case of Serbia"

Yoshihiro Endo, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, U of Tokyo (Japan)

"The Roles of Military Organizations in the Breakup of Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia"

Disc.: Ales Gabric, Inst for Contemporary History (Slovenia)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Panels and roundtables of interest at ASEEES conference, San Antonio,
November 20 - 23, 2014

Session 11 – Saturday – 3:30-5:15 pm
11-11 In Place/Out of Place: Cosmopolitanism vs. Nationalism in the Literatures of South-east Europe - Conference Room 11

Chair: Aida Vidan, Harvard U

Papers: Ellen Elias-Bursac, Independent Scholar

"Translating Displacement: Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian Writers Abroad in English"

James MacEwan Robertson, New York U,

"Colonization through Translation: the Politics of World Literature in 1930s Yugoslavia"

Suzana Vuljevic, Columbia U "Cosmopolitanism, (Cultural) Diplomacy and Literature in the post-Ottoman Balkans"

Disc.: Marina Antic, U of Pittsburgh

11-35 Heroes and Darling Sons: Memorials and Grave Markers from the Wars of Yugoslav Succession - Hospitality Suite 1

Papers: Carol S. Lilly, U of Nebraska at Kearney

"What Did They Die For?: Grave Markers from the Wars of Yugoslav Dissolution in Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1991-1995"

Emily Gunzburger Makas, UNC at Charlotte

"Fragmentation and Dispersal of Public Memory of the Siege of Sarajevo"

Melissa Katherine Bokovoy, U of New Mexico.

"Reimagining War Dead: 20th and 21st Century Memory Landscapes in Croatia and Serbia"

Disc.: Marie-Alice L'Heureux, U of Kansas

Saturday Evening Events:

ASEEES Awards Buffet - (by ticket only) - Grand Ballroom Salon I-5:30 p.m.

ASEEES Awards Presentation and President's Address - (Open to All) - 7:00 p.m. - Grand Ballroom Salon H—Stephen E. Hanson, The College of William and Mary, will deliver the President's Address: "East European and Eurasian Studies 25 Years after 1989: In Defense of Regional Knowledge in a Globalized World"

Session 12 – Sunday – 8:00-9:45 am
12-15 The March of Folly: The Balkans in 1989 - Conference Room 15

Chair: Dennis Deletant, Georgetown U

Papers: Marius Stan, U of Bucharest (Romania)

"The Kaleidoscopic Pattern of Evil: The Cases of Serbia and Romania"

Bogdan Cristian Iacob, Center of Advanced Studies in Sofia (Bulgaria)

"The Deadlock of Upheaval: Southeast European Cooperation and Ethnocentrism"

Constantin Iordachi, Central European U (Hungary)

"Charismatic Authority and Communist Leader Cults: Comparative Perspectives on the Balkans"

Disc.: Vladimir Tismaneanu, U of Maryland

12-18 Conceptual Art in Eastern Europe Before and After the Wall II: East-Central Europe and Yugoslavia - Conference Room 18

Chair: Michelle Maydanchik, U of Chicago

Papers: Ksenya Gurshtein, National Gallery of Art

"Think Very Big: On Shared Tropes in post-War Eastern European Art"

Amy Bryzgel, U of Aberdeen (UK)

"Role Reversal: Performance art in Yugoslavia before and after the Breakup"

Klara Kemp-Welch, Courtauld Institute of Art (UK), "When Archives Become Books... Conceptualism and Publishing in East-Central Europe – Then and Now"

Disc.: Yelena Kalinsky, Rutgers, The State U of New Jersey



12-20 Knowledge Production in the Balkan Fields - Conference Suite 514

Chair: Sladjana Lazic, Norwegian U of Science & Technology (Norway)

Papers: Dzeneta Karabegovic, U of Warwick (UK)

"'You sound so authentic!' Research Encounters with Diaspora, in Diaspora, as Diaspora"

Cynthia Lintz, Virginia Tech

"Meeting Neighbors as a Foreigner: A Methodology for Conducting Ethnographic Research along a Border in Southeast Europe"

Cengiz Haksoz, U of Pittsburgh, "'One of us [them]!': Contested While Studying Contested Identities"

Disc.: Julian A Brooks, Simon Fraser U (Canada)

12-31 East-Adriatic Ideologies and Practices of Tourism in Monarchist, Fascist, and Socialist Contexts - Grand Ballroom Salon J

Chair: Joshua Malitsky, Indiana U

Papers: Igor Tchoukarine, Macalester College
"The Sea Connects; It Does Not Divide: Tourism on the Interwar Adriatic"

Rory Yeomans, U College London (UK)

"Refreshed Workers, Conscious Citizens and Mass Leisure: 'Odmor' and Ideological Holiday Making in the Independent State of Croatia, 1941-1945"

Igor Duda, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)

"Tourists as Guardians of Socialism: Yugoslav Social Tourism across Tito's Brijuni Islands"

Disc.: Vladimir Kulic, Florida Atlantic U

Nancy M. Wingfield, Northern Illinois U

Session 13 – Sunday – 10:00-11:45 am 13-08 Architecture(s) of Seaside Resorts in Croatia during and after Yugoslavia - Conference Room 8

Chair: Rory Yeomans, U College London (UK)

Papers: Natasa Urosevic, U of Pula (Croatia)

"Architecture of Peace: Reshaping Brijuni Islands

from an Elite Tourist Resort to a Presidential Residence and National Park"

Michael Zinganel, Tracing Spaces "Third Ways of Planning and Privatization: The Transformation of Socialist Leisure Architecture at the Croatian Adriatic Coast"

Dafne Berc, Analog "Productive Coexistence between Coastal Tourism 'Modalities' Originated from Socialism in Croatia"

Disc.: Igor Duda and Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)

13-28 Transnational/Transitional Justice in Eastern Europe - Grand Ballroom Salon G

Chair: Jeffrey David Kahn, Southern Methodist U

Papers: Mat Savelli, U of Pittsburgh

"Prognosis Negative: Diagnosing the Collapse of Communist Yugoslavia"

Vincent Post, McGill U (Canada), "Post-Communist Transitional Justice and the Politicization of the Communist Past"

Benedict Edward DeDominicis, Catholic U of Korea (Korea), "The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Challenge of Balkan

National Self-Determination"

Disc.: James W. Heinzen, Rowan U

Session 14 – Sunday – 12:00-1:45 pm 14-35 Gender and Symbolism-Hospitality Suite I

Chair: Irina Reyfman, Columbia U

Papers: Leonora Flis, U of Nova Gorica (Slovenia)

"Slavenka Drakulić's Literarized Commentaries on the History of Eastern Europe and the Balkans"

Helen K. Myers, Ohio State U

"Ewa Partum – An Heiress of Symbolism in Modern Polish Art"

Joseph Allan Schlegel, U of Toronto (Canada)

"Approaches to Female Authorship in the Literary History of Russian Symbolists"

Disc.: Julia Vaingurt, U of Illinois at Chicago

Association of Croatian American Professionals

announces its establishment as an organization to foster collaboration among professionals of Croatian origin around the world, with the goal of building “a lifetime of professional connections to support the business, networking, and social activities of our members.” Its members represent all facets of the international professional community, such as scientists, doctors, engineers, attorneys, journalists, artists, business executives, accountants, etc. The Association also welcomes professionals of non-Croatian heritage who are active in the Croatian community.

Its mission is declared as follows:

- Foster knowledge-sharing and networking among Croatian–American professionals and Croatian professionals around the world for mutual success;
- Promote the advancement of Croatian–American professionals and Croatian professionals around the world;
- Encourage Croatian–American business and trade;
- Foster camaraderie amongst our members; and
- Work with other Croatian–American organizations and Croatian organizations around the world on matters of common concern.

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Contributions for the Bulletin should be sent to: avidan@fas.harvard.edu