

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, now in its 44th year of functioning, will host several panels dedicated to Croatian literature, culture, history and politics at the 53rd ASEEEES Annual Convention in New Orleans. Unlike last year's convention which coincidentally dealt with the topic "Anxiety and Rebellion" and due to the pandemic circumstances had to be moved entirely online, this year's ASEEEES will be taking place from November 18-21, 2021 in New Orleans, LA, Hilton New Orleans Riverside and as the Virtual Convention from December 1-3, 2021. The theme of 2021 convention is "Diversity, Intersectionality, Interdisciplinarity" and we believe that it is well reflected in the broad spectrum of papers pertaining to Croatia to be presented by our colleagues. The abstracts are included in this issue as is the schedule of both in-person and online events. Given that this is a double issue for 2020/21 we also include abstracts of several papers from last November. Finally, as always we hope that you will find our selection of reviews and publication announcements of interest.

In terms of ACS' activities in New Orleans, there are **three events** in which we invite you to participate and which **all take place on Friday, November 19.**

1) **A tour of St. Louis Cemetery No. 3** located at 3421 Esplanade Ave, New Orleans, LA 70119 at 3:15—4:30 p.m. The Cemetery houses many graves of prominent Croatians who have lived in New Orleans as well as the mausoleum of the Croatian Benevolent Society, established in 1874.

2) **The Association for Croatians Studies will hold its annual meeting at 6:15 p.m.** at the Hilton New Orleans Riverside, Floor: 1st Floor, Grand Salon D. For those of you who would like to join the session via Zoom, a link will be sent through ACS's list-serve.

3) **We will hold our dinner** at Crescent City Steaks, located at 1001 N Broad Street, New Orleans, LA 70119, at 7:45 p.m.

For those of you attending the convention in New Orleans we wish you a safe and productive stay, and we look forward to seeing many of you also in virtual spaces the first week of December,

Aida Vidan and John Kraljic

Ivo Goldstein, Hrvatska 1990-2020: Godine velikih nada i gorkih razočaranja, Zagreb: Profil, 2021. Review by John P. Kraljic.

The subtitle of Dr. Goldstein's work, "years of great hopes and bitter disappointments," certainly summarizes in just a few words what many observers of Croatia's political, economic and social scene have noted for some time. The elation engendered in the early 1990s by the collapse of communism, the birth of the democratic Republic of Croatia and the successes achieved in its military defeat of Serbian forces gave way to years of economic stagnation and political divisiveness. This highly readable, yet detailed, work provides an excellent survey of the initial thirty years of the Republic of Croatia.

The book begins with the period prior to the 1990 victory of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), discussing the events which led to the unravelling of the Yugoslav federation. The author places the primary blame for the subsequent war on Slobodan Milošević, detailing the ethnic cleansing engaged in by his allies and the various operations which ultimately led to the end of the Srpska Krajina. But, while the government of Franjo Tuđman secured Croatia's independence, the author criticizes it for its failure to prevent the commission of war crimes by Croatian forces and for its policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Moreover, Dr. Goldstein details the privatization efforts undertaken in the 1990s which led to the "tycoonization" of the Croatian economy, causing the closure of numerous leading business entities (e.g., Jugolinija), massive under- and unemployment and growing economic inequality.

Dr. Goldstein sees such corruption, which has continued in Croatia with varying degrees of intensity ever since, coupled with the growing influence of radical rightist views (as embodied in entertainers such as Thompson) as two brakes which have retarded the country's ability to reach Western European living and social standards. While Croatia, together with Slovenia, had the highest standard of living among Communist states in 1990, Croatia has fallen relatively behind most Eastern European states which have joined the European Union, with the exception of Bulgaria and, to some extent, Romania. Croatia's initial economic collapse in the 1990s was rightfully attributed to the Homeland War and its immediate aftermath but such an explanation for its continued relative economic retardation holds little water more than 25 years after the end of the War.

He lays much of the blame at the door of the HDZ, not just the HDZ of the Tuđman era, but those of his successors as well. In his view, the current HDZ government of Andrej Plenković, while having made some headline

efforts at fighting corruption, has in essence formed what he calls a "party state" where support for the HDZ has become a sine qua non for one to advance economically.

There is nevertheless cause for optimism in Croatia's future. It has not succumbed to the populist anti-democraticism found in neighboring Hungary. While extremism is always of concern, it is nowhere near a problem in Croatia as it is in Serbia (the extreme left has more or less disappeared as a political force in Croatia). Indeed, its political system has been relatively stable and the great majority of the populace appears to have coalesced around a centrist political viewpoint (as reflected in the current leadership of the HDZ). The potential for growth is evident in such sectors as the growing local IT industry in Zagreb and the development of such companies as Rimac. Tourism continues to march forward, despite the setbacks suffered during 2020 on account of the Covid-19 pandemic. Croatia's entry into NATO has provided the country with a security blanket while its membership in the European Union may provide the basis for Croatia to achieve results similar to those of Ireland. One will need to see if these shoots of optimism will lead the author to revise the subtitle of his excellent book when it is hopefully updated some years hence.

Stefan Gužvica, Before Tito: The Communist Party of Yugoslavia During the Great Purge (1936-1940), Tallinn: TLU Press, 2020. Review by John P. Kraljic.

How Tito survived the Soviet purges and came to become the leader of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) has bedeviled historians and writers for decades. Did Tito denounce his predecessor as General Secretary of the CPY, Milan Gorkić, to the NKVD? Did Tito go to Spain to kill Politburo member Balgoje Parović? Was Tito influenced by Croatian nationalism or was he a Yugoslav?

Questions such as these have been raised in numerous texts over the years. That such questions, based on what can be described as "conspiracy theories," even existed were an outgrowth of the personality cult surrounding Tito during his reign and the inability of historians to access relevant sources for decades. While archives in the former Soviet Union have now been opened for quite some time, they had remained underutilized by historians of Croatia and Yugoslavia. Perhaps this reflected the relative "unpopularity" of the study of the CPY since the early 1990s as scholars turned their attention to other topics which had either been ignored or willfully misinterpreted during the Communist era. This has been unfortunate as scholarship on the Communist movement in Yugoslavia has remained in many areas in a state of stasis.

However, this oversight has finally begun to change as seen by this work. Gužvica makes extensive use of the available Communist International (Comintern) archives in detailing the crucial four year period preceding the official election of Josip Broz Tito as General Secretary of the CPY in 1940.

Gužvica opens with a summary of the factional struggles within the CPY during the 1919 to 1936 period, by which point Gorkić was at the height of his power. Gužvica notes that the initial challenge to Gorkić's authority came in 1936 from Vladmir Čopić, leader of the leftist faction in the Party, supported by, among others, Stjepan Cvijić. While the Čopić group at first apparently obtained control over the Politburo, Gorkić retained the support of the Comintern and, as a result, was able to reassert his control. Nevertheless, Gužvica argues that Gorkić's insistence on supporting the United Opposition (led by Vladko Maček) against the regime in Yugoslavia ultimately brought him into conflict with Comintern officials as well as Tito, who saw the CPY's support of such political alliances as veering toward the sin of "liquidationism" (meaning the fear that the Party would disappear within an alliance of bourgeois parties).

In addition to this, Gužvica points to two additional factors which ultimately led to Gorkić's fall from power and his execution: (i) the general increase in repression within the Comintern, and (ii) his connections with other previously arrested Party members.

The disappearance of Gorkić led to a power vacuum in the CPY where various pro- and anti- Gorkić and left, center and right factions competed with one another. As Gužvica notes, there was no basis to believe in the inevitability that Tito would ultimately be coronated as Party leader. He had arrayed against him such Party stalwarts as the then-jailed Petko Miletić, who had been viewed with almost saintly-like reverence by CPY members for his supposed bravery in the face of police beatings and torture, Ivo Marić and Labud Kusovac, who controlled the important CPY offices in Paris, and Kamilo Horvatin, who was based in Moscow.

However, as Gužvica argues, Tito ultimately won out by having adopted a policy consistent with that of the Comintern. He notes that it was indeed the Comintern, and not Party delegates, who put Tito in charge of the Party, concluding that Tito had taken on the role of General Secretary in August 1937 (which he admits is consistent with the claims of official CPY historiography) and became de facto leader following a January 5, 1939 meeting of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. He writes that Tito's election at the Party's 1940

Fifth Land Conference in Zagreb was a mere formality.

Gužvica finds no evidence which would support claims that Gorkić's execution resulted from any denunciation by Tito nor any that would back up some of the other outlandish claims made about Tito's activities during the pre-War period. As the author concludes, however, further information about this most important time in the CPY's history will need to await, among other things, the opening of relevant NKVD archives.

Gužvica must be commended not only for his reliance on primary source material but also for the recognition that an analysis of the people and policies of the CPY must include the employment of the Leninist and Stalinist concepts to understand the factional disputes within the CPY and its policies. Such analyses have often been sorely lacking in many histories of the CPY and biographies of Party leaders, including Tito.

Dominique Kirchner Reill, *The Fiume Crisis: Life in the Wake of the Habsburg Empire*, Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 2020. Review by John P. Kraljic.

The political and diplomatic rows over the fate of the Eastern Adriatic following World War I have been well documented and written about over the course of the past century. The controversy centered on the question of the disposition of Rijeka (Fiume) which had a unique position in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The current western portion of the city, Kantrida, was then part of the Austrian half of the Empire, while the current eastern portion, Sušak, was under the authority of the Croatian-Slavonian Banal government in Zagreb. The city proper was in turn connected to the Kingdom of Hungary as a corpus separatum. Budapest poured money and resources into "Hungary's only outlet to the sea," developing the city to compete with the Austrian Trieste. Rijeka became one of the leading ports of the Mediterranean and a major industrial center. Its population was heavily Croatian, Slovenian and Italian with mixtures of Hungarians, Germans and Jews, and a sprinkling of English and other foreigners. With 60,000 people, its population was about equivalent at the time to that of Zagreb.

Dr. Kirchner Reill takes a different, and welcomed approach to the Rijeka Crises, focusing on everyday life in the city during the turbulent period after the Great War. The history she describes is one below the well-known political surface. Among other things, Dr. Kirchner Reill discusses in detail the convoluted issues surrounding citizenship. Both in Rijeka as well as in most of the Austro-Hungari-

an Empire (with the exception of Bosnia-Herzegovina) a distinction was made between one's residency and one's domicile, which Dr. Kirchner Reill calls pertinency, or, in Croatian, *zavičajnost*. One's *zavičajnost* determined various welfare, voting and other rights to which a person and his or her family would be entitled to (in some ways similar to the current Chinese legal practice requiring urban residents to hold a *hukou*). One example provided by the author involved Giorgio Bayer, originally from Ziebice, who had lived in Rijeka for three decades and whose wife and children were all born in the city. Nevertheless, the entire family was deemed to be pertinent to Ziebice (this legal concept continued in Croatian through at least the end of the Second World War as this reviewer was able to subsequently attest from archival sources). Dr. Kirchner Reill further discusses the complexity of currency conversions after the War, with bills of various sovereignties circulating in Rijeka and the appearance of a flood of counterfeit currency. There are many other insights on everyday life in Rijeka during this period in this book, unfortunately too numerous to explore further in this review, but which any reader will find to be eye-opening and enjoyable.

But this book has a larger purpose than reviewing the quotidian lives of Fiumani during the period. Dr. Kirchner Reill uses these vignettes of daily life to show that the elites in Rijeka maintained their imperial mindset. Prior to World War I, they had persistently refused to become subject to the rule of Banal Croatia-Slavonia, seeking instead to be an autonomous city under the direct protection of Budapest. As metropolitan Hungary was substantially more wealthy than Croatia-Slavonia, it had the means to provide funding for Rijeka's development. The new Kingdom of Serbs, Slovenes and Croats was seen as but a continuation of backward Croatia-Slavonia while Italy stood in place of Hungary. Unfortunately, the leadership of Rijeka, most of whom wanted to continue to enjoy the autonomy the city enjoyed prior to the War, ignored the fact that Italy was not the relatively decentralized state that Austria-Hungary had been. This failure resulted in the relative stagnation of the city during the next twenty years. One hopes that a work such as this one will appear in the near future to discuss how Italian rule and Fascism transformed the lives of the city's inhabitants during the following two decades.

NEW MUSEUMS IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA **By John P. Kraljic.**

Rijeka had the misfortune of being named one of the two Capitals of European Culture (the other being Galloway in Ireland) for the fateful Covid year of 2020. While the pandemic and lockdowns limited the cultural offerings that the city had been preparing, nevertheless work progressed in completing the transfor-

mation of the former Rikard Benčić factory compound into a new museum and cultural space for the city.

The main building of the former industrial complex, located on one of Rijeka's main streets directly across from its main railway station, is the so-called Sugar Palace (*Palača šećera*). Built in the second half of the 18th century, the Palace had been the main building of an extensive manufacturing area covering much of what is now the western portion of the core of the city. Indeed, the Palace, which now houses the Museum of the City of Rijeka, forms only a small portion of the former sugar factory. One of the exhibits in the Museum features the story of that factory, established as part of an Austrian state monopoly. The factory marked one of the key factors leading to the rise of Rijeka as a commercial and manufacturing center. The Palace housed, among other things, administrative offices which were decorated by various frescoes. That, together with the monumental effect given by its central staircase and its historical value, called for the restoration of the building and the refashioning of it into a museum.

The Museum of the City of Rijeka, which had previously been housed in the modernistic building of the former Museum of the National Liberation War located next to the Governor's Palace, takes up the bulk of the Palace. With respect to the history of Rijeka, the Museum's exhibits are generally presented in chronological order. The exhibits are all impressive but probably what most strikes the visitor are those which reflect the history of the city's industrial past, such as, among other things, medals won by the former paper factory, portraits of various titans of industry and industrial and consumer goods. The Museum also houses an extensive collection of musical recordings (which one can listen to). At the time this author toured the Museum, a temporary exhibition related to the local works of Austrian painter Gustav Klimt was featured (Klimt and his companions had painted a number of panels found in Rijeka's National Theatre).

The Museum will no doubt expand its footprint in the City further as it has been tasked with custody of the controversial former yacht of Josip Broz Tito, the *Galeb*, which is currently in the process of being restored, as well as a possible future museum of the industrial and technical heritage in Rijeka which will, among other things, detail the history of the torpedo which had first been developed in the city.

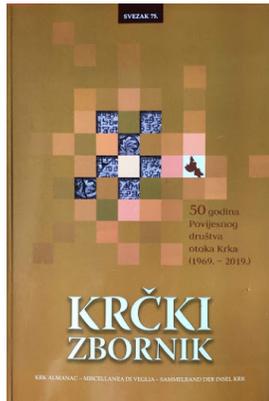
Next door to the Museum of the City of Rijeka is the so-called H Building of the Benčić complex which since 2017 houses the Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art. The Museum had been last located in relatively cramped quarters above the University Library. In the

space behind the main street where the two Museums are located is a children's museum known as the Children's House, placed in a large 19th century building. Further to the back, currently undergoing reconstruction, is a fourth building which will house the long-awaited new headquarters of Rijeka's excellent municipal library system. Within a short walking distance, one finds the Art Kino which presents various film programs.

This new "arts quarter" of the City does not replace the "old arts quarter" surrounding the impressive Governor's Mansion. The Mansion continues to be the home of the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral, while next to it the old quarters of the Museum of the City of Rijeka will continue to be used by it to showcase temporary exhibits. Nearby one can also find the local Natural History Museum, the State Archives and University Library as well as the acclaimed Peek & Poke Museum which houses computer related artifacts from the more recent past. One hopes this cultural renaissance will continue with Rijeka making innovative use of its buildings from its industrial age in this post-industrial world.

Krčki zbornik – Krk Almanac – Miscellanea di Veglia – Sammelband der Insel Krk, vol. 75 (2019). Edited by Tomislav Galović.

Volume 75 of Krčki zbornik (Krk Almanac), published by the Krk Historical Society, is dedicated to this organization's 50th anniversary (1969–2019). It contains a series of engaging essays and is divided into several units. Studies and papers include four articles papers (Natalia Beg, The Dokulo family of Rab: on their heraldic symbol, their connection to the island of Krk and the restoration of the chapel next to Rab's cathedral; Anton Bozanić, A century of administration on an island: the island's seat Krk, castles/municipalities, the cadastral survey and municipal boundaries; Juraj Lokmer, John Mason Neale: Glagolitic, Glagolitic liturgy and the island of Krk in a travelogue from 1861; Anton Bozanić, The term Boduli – origin, meaning and appropriate contemporary use).



Sources for the History of the Island of Krk, offer two papers on the Charter of the Confraternity of St. Mary on the Hill from 1425 (Dalibor Salopek & Darko Žubrinić; Sanja Zubčić) and "Notes on three Ostrogovićs" by Daina Glavočić. The Thematic

Section is devoted to the anniversary: 50 years of the Krk Historical Society (1969–2019). To mark the occasion, it contains texts on the Society which are furnished with select photographs (Milan Radić, Foreword concerning the 50th anniversary of the Island of Krk Historical Society; Tomislav Galović, The Island of Krk Historical Society in the context of Croatian historiography; Franjo Velčić, Mihovil Bolonić and Ivan Žic-Rokov among founders of the Krk Historical Society; Anton Bozanić, Spiritual, religious and ecclesiastical themes and content in the pages of Krčki zbornik (Krk Almanac); Perica Dujmović, Societatis facies symbolica: a few words about the history of the emblem of the Krk Historical Society in the context of contemporary thought on visual identity; Gordana Gržetić, A Half-Century of the Krk Historical Society: Neither Time Nor Social Changes Disrupted the Continuity of this Guardian of Krk's Historical Heritage). Anniversaries recall the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Fr. Anton Juranić (1719–1799), and the one-hundredth anniversary of the births of Branko Fučić (1920–1999) and Radmila Matejčić (1920–1990), while Ana Kirinčić dedicated a text to the twenty-first anniversary of the work of the Dr. Antun Mahnić Minor Old Slavonic Academy and the twentieth anniversary of the death of Academician Branko Fučić. Criticism and Reviews, References and Notes include reports on two scholarly gatherings and a book review ("The Abbey of St. Mary on the Island's Head": Five and a half Centuries of Spirituality, History, Culture and Art on Krk; Scholarly/professional seminar on "The Kvarner Islands in the Homeland War"; Tomislav Galović, Concerning Dubašnica and Its People. Contributions to the History of the Dubašnica Area on Krk Island, Book II.).

In this volume there are, unfortunately, seven obituaries in the *In memoriam* pages: Fr. Bonaventura Duda, PhD (1924-2017); Academician Petar Strčić (1936-2019); Prof. Mirjana Strčić, PhD (1937-2018); Ana Kirinčić (1945-2019); Ivan Pavačić Jecalićev (1936-2019); Prof. Josip Kirinčić, PhD (1924-2019); Cvetko (Svetko) Ušalj (1937-2019).

As usual, the back pages of Krčki zbornik contain the report on the work of the Krk Historical Society in 2017, 2018 and 2019, compiled by Milan Radić, the Society's president, and the Guidelines for Contributors.

Here we would like to express our gratitude to all local governments on the island of Krk, but especially to the Malinska-Dubašnica Municipality and the Town of Krk, for their support with regular annual publication of Krčki zbornik.

The Editorial Board of Krčki zbornik calls on all potential contributors to send their papers for the next volume of the journal to the e-mail of the Krk Historical Society: povijesno.drustvo.otoka.krka@gmail.com or krcki.zbornik@gmail.com

Galović, Tomislav. 2019. O Dubašnici i njezinim ljudima. Prinosi za povijest dubašljanskoga kraja na otoku Krku, knjiga II., Rijeka: Povijesno društvo otoka Krka (Krčki zbornik, sv. 73., Posebno izdanje Povijesnog društva otoka Krka, sv. 64), Općina Malinska-Dubašnica, Naklada Kvarner, pp. 656 (Summary edited and translated by John P. Kraljic: Concerning Dubašnica and Its People. Contributions to the History of the Dubašnica Area on Krk Island /Book II./)

The northwestern portion of Krk Island, bounded on its coastal side by two points (Pelova and Čuf), and on its internal side by the areas of Omišalj, Dobrinj and Poljica as well the territory of the city of Krk, had already been known in historical sources from the 15th century as Dubašnica (Dubačnica, Dubasni-za). Its name has its roots in the word dub or oak, as the tree was known in Old Slavonic, as that species of tree, specifically known as dubac – predominates in this region. In the past Dubašnica had consisted of twenty large and small villages. As a result, inner or historical Dubašnica consists solely of the Gorinja sela (Upper Villages) (Kremenići, Žgombići, Sv. Ivan, Sv. Anton, Strilčići, Sabljčići), Dolinja sela (Lower Villages) (Porat, Vantačići, Turčići, Zidarići, Milčetići, Bogovići, Radići, Malinska) and Poganka (Milovčići, Hržići, Oštrobradići, Barušići, Ljutići).

While its oldest traces are noted in ancient times, writings concerning this area date only from the 12th century, while continuous sources date from the mid-15th century when the area was called Dubašnica. Between 1451 and 1463, the Lord of Krk Ivan VII. Frankapan settled trustworthy Croat and Vlah families from the mainland, particularly from the area of Bužane which had once been counted among his southernmost possessions. Thus, Dubašnica had been established in the 15th century by the Croatian Lords of Krk, known as the Frankapans. This area became a refuge for those people fleeing from the Turkish threat. As a new komun (commune) (kaštel or castle), the area was sliced off of the commune

of Omišalj which had possessed it. It became a kaštel headed by a Vice-Lord (podknez). It included certain areas which later developed into separate settlements.

Sacral buildings are especially prominent among the monuments of medieval architecture in the area, especially the chapel next to which the Benedictines had built their monastery and the church (initially a chapel) of St. Appolinarus, as well as the church of St. Martin. That monastery and its churches formed during the 15th century the foundation of Dubašnica's parish church of St. Appolinarus in Dubašnica (now known as Dubašljansko polje) which the new arrivals had restored and expanded. At the end of the 15th and commencement of the 16th centuries in the village of Porat (a former Venetian port used for the export of wood), next to the pre-existing church of St. Mary Magdalene, the Glagolitic Franciscan tertiaries built a monastery.

Early modern Dubašnica was formed, from an administrative perspective, into a kaštel, having, for instance, a Croatian Glagolitic notary service. Dubašnica had a rural or village chapter for its Glagolitic priests, while its secular inhabitants, who were primarily involved in agriculture and husbandry, belonged to numerous fraternities (brašćine). It also boasted of private Glagolitic schools, of which the most well-known had been that of the priest Ivan Kraljić Skutlić, and later of the priest Pavel Milovčić Jurović. Due to malaria, life in Dubašnica began to decline from the late 18th through the mid-19th centuries. Most of the surviving population moved to nearby healthier areas and settlements. Today Dubašnica is a historical and territorial concept which encompasses twenty villages and hamlets under the Parish of St. Appolinarus (a bishop and martyr) and the commune (općina) of Malinska-Dubašnica.

This work, published by the Historical Society of the Island of Krk (Povijesno društvo otoka Krka) as well as the Commune of Malinska-Dubašnica and the publisher Naklada Kvarner from Novi Vinodolski – is the second one written by Tomislav Galović appearing under the title Concerning Dubašnica and its People. Contributions to the History of the Dubašnica Area on Krk Island (O Dubašnici i njezinim ljudima. Prinosi za povijest dubašljanskoga kraja na otoku Krku) which appears as part of the Krčki zbornik series and as a Special Publication of the Historical Society of the Island of Krk. Its contents continue those included in the prior book of the same title which appeared in 2004. This second volume contains new conclusions made by the author based on new research conducted by him concerning the history of Dubašnica from its beginnings to the present day. A



portion of the text had been previously published in Krčki zbornik, Naši zvoni, Krčki val, various collections and elsewhere, while other parts had been specifically written for this work. Following its introduction (titled “Micro-history and Local and/or Regional History”), the book is divided into two parts. The first part discusses the Area (Prostor), while the second discusses People (Ljudi). In describing the area of Dubašnica, the author includes “A Glimpse into the Past of Dubašnice” (Pogled u prošlost Dubašnice) and thereafter writes about the heraldic representations and the background to the origins of the Coat of Arms and Flags of Dubašnica (Grb i zastava Dubašnice). He briefly reviews the remaining archival materials from the Commune of Dubašnica which are held in the State Archives of Rijeka as well as in other archives. This is followed by the chapters “Dubašnica’s Porat – From its Initial Beginnings to Contemporary Times” (Dubašljanski Porat – od prvih svjedočanstava života do suvremenih dana), “The Inventory of the Monastery of St. Mary Magdalene in Porat (1734-1878) as a Source for Economic History and of Everyday Life on Krk Island” (Inventar samostana sv. Marije Magdalene u Portu (1734. – 1878.) kao izvor za ekonomsku povijest i svakidašnjicu otoka Krka), and “Something New on the Foundations of Something Old: the Elementary School in Bogovići and a Historical Sketch of the Beginnings and Development of Schooling in the Area of Dubašnica” (Nova na temeljima stare: osnovna škola u Bogovićima i povijesna skica začetka i razvoja školstva na području Dubašnice) which discusses the Benedictines and Franciscans, the priests Ivan Kraljić Skutlić and Pavao Milovčić Jurović and their schools, and the establishment of the primary school, today’s new school. In the chapter “Contributions to the History of the Parish Church of St. Appolinarius” (Prilozi za povijesti plovanske crkve svetoga Apolinara), the author especially turns his attention to the Old Church Slavonic/Old Croatian liturgy used in Dubašnica, cadastral sources, and the historical sources of the organs in the parish church, as well as cemeteries, the visit of Krk Bishop Antun Mahnić, the memorial poem concerning the parish church from 1937, the Eucharistic Congress in Malinska, and on Bishop Josip Srebrnić and the post-World War II administration of the sacrament of confirmation in Dubašnica. A portion of the text focuses on the chapels of Dubašnica viewing them as monuments of architecture and culture and as witnesses to faith and spirituality. The chapter also contains facts concerning the birth, marriage and death registries and the chronicle of the Parish of Dubašnica as well as the published portions of the personal diary of the priest Mihovil Mužinić Mužina from 1876 to 1933. The description of hunting and fishing in the area of Dubašnica was written based on

facts provided to the author by hunters and fishermen from the area. Dubašnica had been included in the film “Krk: The Largest and Most Populated Island of the Adriatic Sea” (Krk, najveći i najnapučeniji otok Jadranskog mora, 1938). In a shorter text, the author describes the bulletin of the Commune of Malinska-Dubašnica, Naši zvoni (Our Bells), as a chronicle of the areas of Dubašnica and the villages of Miholjice. Reviews of two works are included: Dr. Milan Radić’s, Voljenoj vali. Razvoj turizma u Malinskoj (2009) (Loved Bay. The Development of Tourism in Malinska), which appeared in honor of the 100th anniversary of the start of professional tourism in Malinska (1909-2009), and of the sketch of the history and present-day status of Dubašnica of Dr. Anton Bozanić in his “Dubašnica – Historical Changes, an Ancient Parish and Emigrants in New York” (Dubašnica – povijesne mijene, drevna župa i iseljenici u New Yorku) (2014). This portion of the book ends with a summary and review of an academic round table organized in connection with the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the first Croatian Constitution, whose draft had been crafted in Malinska in August 1990 as a result of which it has been called “the Krk Constitution.”

The second half of the book contains subchapters concerning the people of Dubašnica, opening with the text, “Concerning St. Appolinarius during the feast of Appolinarius” – the Earliest Man of Dubašnica (O sv. Apolinaru povodom blagdana sv. Apolinara). This is followed by a summary of the Franciscans found in the Book of Adoptions, Novitiates and Consecrations of the Glagolitic Tertiary Franciscans of Krk Island (1717-1914) (Knjige posinovljenja, novicijata i zavjetovanja franjevac trećoredaca glagoljaša otoka Krka, 1717 – 1914). In the text “From the Spiritual Life of the Area of Dubašnica” (Iz duhovnog života dubašljanskog kraja) the author writes about the fraternities in the area. A separate section is dedicated to Dubašnica’s folk singers and yuletide song (Dubašljanska kolejani), viewing it through the history, culture and traditions of this area. The book continues with biographical facts concerning Anton Bogović (1820 – 1887) and Pavao Bogović-Šimov (1826 – 1903), a polemic between the priest Mužina Mužinić and Professor Milčetić, then writes about Josip Antun Kraljić (1877 – 1948), Kazimir Ostrogović (1907 – 1965) and Malinska. A section is devoted to the Dubašnica Social Club of America Inc., which is based in New York. A bio-bibliography of Professor Milan Radić (1907 – 1995) is included, as is the death sentence imposed on Friar Augustin Šabalja (†1945), and the life journey of the Croatian musicologist Professor Nedjeljko Karabaić (1924 – 1958). The author also writes about Dubašnica’s parish priest Mihovil Predivoj (1988 – 1993). The last three texts concern biographies of Vinko Barbiš (1924 – 1999), padre Benko – Friar Benko (Pavao) Dujmović (1927 – 2012) and,

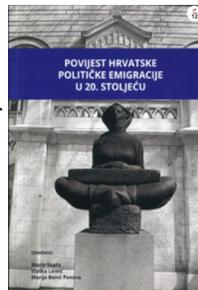
of course, Branko Fučić (1920 – 1999). The concluding text discusses the guardians of Dubašnica’s heritage, using the Bogović and Petršorić families as exemplars. The book contains footnotes, sources, and summaries in German, Italian and English, a listing of illustrations and indices of personal and geographic names.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

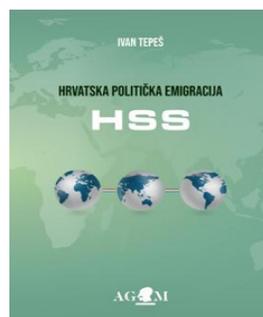
Šakić, Vlado and Ljiljana Dobrovšak, eds. 2020. *Leksikon hrvatskoga iseljenništva i manjina* [Lexicon of Croatian emigrants and minorities]. Zagreb: Institut društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar, Matica iseljenika Hrvatske. 1092 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789537964191. The lexicon of Croatian emigrants and minorities presents more than 3,500 bibliographic items including biographies many significant individuals who worked in the diaspora.



Sopta, Marin, ed. 2020. *Povijest hrvatske političke emigracije u 20. stoljeću: zbornik radova s međunarodne konferencije*, Zagreb, 21. i 22. veljače 2019. [History of Croatian political emigration in the 20th century: proceedings of an international conference, Zagreb, 21 and 22 February 2019] Zagreb, Centar za istraživanje hrvatskog iseljenništva. 334 pp; Croatian; ISBN 9789535912729. This collection presents 29 essays on the history of Croatian emigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. The history of Croatian emigration is the most unexplored part of modern Croatian history and the goal of the conference was to gather scientists and experts to research and publish papers on Croatian political emigration. Croatian political emigration, through political parties, movements and prominent individuals in emigration, played an important role in socio-political events and changes that took place in Croatia in the twentieth century.



Tepeš, Ivan. 2021. *Hrvatska politička emigracija – HSS* [Croatian political emigration – HSS]. Zagreb, A. G. M. 464 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789531745284. This book analyzes the poorly researched area of political activity of the Croatian Peasant Party in the Diaspora from the end of World War II in 1945 to the resump-



tion of the HSS in 1989. in Croatia in 1990. In addition, it seeks to understand overall Croatian political emigration in the period from 1945 to 1990.

Tolić Dubravka Oraić. Ed. 2021. *Hrvatsko proljeće u sjećanjima suvremenika: Memoarski zapisi u povodu 50. obljetnice Hrvatskoga proljeća (1971–2021)* [Croatian Spring in the Memories of Contemporaries: Memoirs on the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Croatian Spring (1971–2021)]. Zagreb, Matica hrvatska. 238 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789533412047. The book includes personal testimonies by the Matica members and associates as an important contribution to the memory of national culture. On the one hand, the memoirs show the systematic nature of the state terror that was carried out against the Croatian people in Tito’s Yugoslavia after 1971 (searches, prisons, stalking, confiscation of passports, dismissals), and on the other its geographic scale (from Ilok to Korčula, from Nova Gradiska to Vienna and Canada).



Marijan, Davor and Nikica Barić. 2020. *Raspad Jugoslavije i stvaranje hrvatske države* [The disintegration of Yugoslavia and the creation of the Croatian state] Zagreb, AGM. 254 pp. Croatian; ISBN 9789531745222. This volume relies on the authors’ previous monographs, *Serbian Rebellion in Croatia 1990-1995*. (2005), *Homeland War* (2016) and *Croatia 1989-1992: Birth of the State* (2017) with an aim to provide the reader with updated research and new insights on the establishment of the Croatian state.



Roksandić, Drago, ed. 2021. *Trojedna Kraljevina Dalmacija, Hrvatska i Slavonija u Habsburškoj Monarhiji 1848./1849.: od ustavnih sloboda Ferdinanda I. do proglašenja Oktroiranog ustava Franje Josipa I. u Kraljevinama Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji* [The Triune Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia in the Habsburg Monarchy in 1848/1849: from the constitutional freedoms of Ferdinand I to the proclamation of the Oktroiran Constitution of Francis Joseph I in the Kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia]. Zagreb: Hrvatski



državni arhiv. 324 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789537659752. In both its scholarly and visual presentation as well as in the wealth of archival information it presents this volume brings outstanding research by a team of experts and is based on a 2019 exhibit held in Zagreb.

Agičić, Damir. *Srednjoeuropske teme* [Central European themes]. Zagreb, Srednja Europa, 2020.; 224 pp., Croatian; ISBN 9789538281280. The author focuses on various aspects of relations between Croats and peoples of Central Europe, primarily Poles, Czechs and Hungarians. Several chapters are dedicated to neo-Slavism and Croatian journalism at the turn of the 20th century, as well as to eminent individuals who worked on Croatian-Polish and Croatian-Czech cultural cooperation or political relations.



Andrić, Tonija. 2020. *Povijest Splita u srednjem vijeku* [History of Split in the Middle Ages] Zagreb: Leykam international; Split: Odsjek za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta. 167 pages; Croatian; ISBN 9789533401089 (Leykam international), 9789533520605 (Odsjek za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu). This book examines the medieval past of Split from the founding of the city to the end of the 16th century. As the history of this city cannot be limited to a few centuries of the Middle Ages, the author introduces the reader to the main topic with reflections on Diocletian's Palace and the way it grew into a city. Parallely with these urban changes the author devotes attention to the development of medieval Split society, the coexistence of the Romanesque core and Slavic newcomers, and the establishment or renewal of church in the city. Much attention is devoted also to investigation of communal autonomy explaining the notion of the commune in the territorial sense and describing the expansion of city growth. Similarly, the development of the institutions of the communal government in Split are analyzed as well along with the political history of Split in the early and developed Middle Ages. Several chapters discuss the incorporation of Split into the Venetian Republic. In particular, we observe the administrative and social changes brought by the Venetian government, the novelties in the urban image of the city and the Venetian economic policy in Dalmatia. One chapter is devoted to the 16th century threat of Turkish conquest and the consequences of the war. The book ends with an overview of the cultural and artistic heritage of Split in the late Middle and Early Modern Ages.



Botica, Ivan, Tomislav Galović and Senti Kero. 2021. *Libar od intrade, prošnje, magazina i fiti mostira sv. Frančiska prid Rabom (1753. – 1820.)*, Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu – FFpress & Provincija franjevac trećoredaca glagoljaša (Monumenta glagolitica Tertii ordinis regularis sancti Francisci in Croatia, vol. III / Glagoljski spomenici Trećega samostanskog reda sv. Franje u Hrvatskoj, vol. 3), pp. 366.



The book *Libar od intrade, prošnje, magazina i fiti mostira sv. Frančiska prid Rabom (1753. – 1820.)* [The Book of Yields, Alms, Storehouse and Leases of the Monastery of St. Francis near Rab (1753-1820)] is the result of curation and publication of archival materials held in the Archives of the Zadar Archdiocese (Collection of Glagolitic Codices of the Zadar Archdiocese, HR-AZDN-88). It is the third book of historical sources being published in the series *Monumenta glagolitica Tertii ordinis regularis sancti Francisci in Croatia / Glagoljski spomenici Trećega franjevačkog reda u Hrvatskoj* [Glagolitic Monuments of the Third Order Franciscans in Croatia].

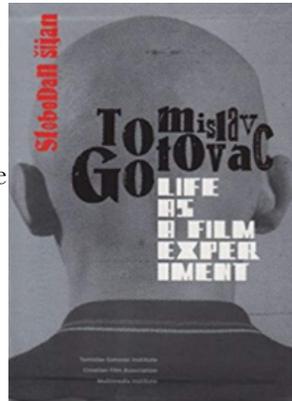
Zrnić, Valentina Gulin. 2019. *Grad kao susret: etnografije zagrebačkih trgova* [The city as an encounter: ethnographies of Zagreb squares]. Zagreb: Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku: Hrvatsko etnološko društvo. 420 pages; Croatian; ISBN: 9789538089534 (Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku); 9789538232008 (Hrvatsko etnološko društvo). The authors of the book bring pictorial descriptions and detailed analyses of a handful of encounters: themselves with the Zagreb squares, with their interlocutors who walked the squares, with numerous archival, media, professional, literary, promotional and other sources and documents as well as with scholarly literature. In this dense web, we learn about broader political, economic and social forces, urban trends, urban visions and strategies. We read about benches and monuments in the squares, children's games, various events and about the sounds, smells and props that fill the space of the squares. The authors talk not only about the adopted ways of using squares and about creating new relationships in space, but also about (dis) agreeing on what the squares, and the broader city should be.



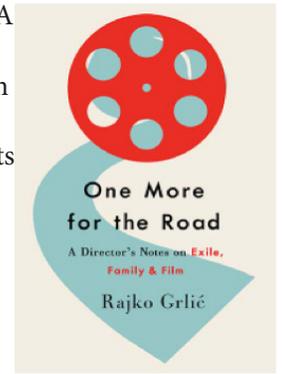
Zima, Dubravka. 2019. *Praksa svijeta: biografija Ivane Brlić-Mažuranić* [The Practice of the World: A Biography of Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić] Zagreb: Naklada Ljevak. 416pp, Croatian, ISBN 9789533553368. Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić is undoubtedly, as emphasized in the introduction to the book, the most important author of Croatian children's literature. Her works are referenced in domestic and international reviews, included in schools curricula for decades, and available in numerous editions. Despite this remarkable reception, an assessment of her poetic, political and intimate figure arrives only now with this volume.



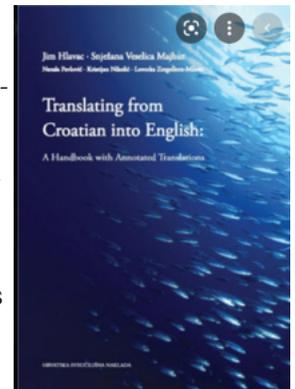
Šijan, Slobodan. 2021. *Tomislav Gotovac - Life as a film experiment*. Zagreb, Multimedijalni institut, 2021.; 381 pages; soft cover; English; ISBN 9789535998709. Gotovac (1937-2010) was one of the most important Croatian and Yugoslav artists of the second half of the twentieth century, who was involved in film, art and performance practice, and left an indelible mark on generations of artists. In the last fifteen years, his works have become more and more present on the international art scene at numerous important exhibitions and in relevant museums, and there is a growing interest in researching his pioneering work. One of his closest friends, the famous film director and author Slobodan Šijan, paid tribute to Gotovac with this monograph (the original was published in 2012 as *Kino Tom - Antonio G. Lauer or Tomislav Gotovac* between Zagreb and Belgrade, Museum of Contemporary Art Belgrade & Croatian Film Association). On almost 400 pages, 48 chapters function as 48 'frames' of analyses, quotations, sketches and comments, but also as an attempt to understand some of the processes that influenced the creation of Gotovac's films and the formation of his artistic procedures. The abundance of visual material, as well as the exceptional graphic design, liken this book to film. Such an approach is a reconstruction of Gotovac's interaction with reality, film and art, so apart from being a monograph on the author, it also functions as a personal contextualization of a turbulent artistic period, and as a unique cultural and sociological study of the former Yugoslavia from the 1960s onwards.



Grlić, Rajko. *One More for the Road. A Director's Notes on Exile, Family, and Film*. New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books. 346 pp., ISBN 978-1-80073-241-4. *One More for the Road* recounts the life and career of Croatian filmmaker Rajko Grlić in the form of a lexicon of film terms, tying cinematic terms to anecdotes spanning Grlić's life, from his post-Nazi-era childhood in Yugoslavia to his college years during the 1968 invasion of Prague, the Yugoslav dissolution wars, and his subsequent exile in the United States. With a scholarly introduction by Aida Vidan, these personal stories combine to provide insight into the socialist film industries, contextualizing south Slavic film while also highlighting its contacts with Western filmmakers and the film industry.



Hlavac, Jim et al. 2019. *Translating from Croatian into English: a handbook with annotated translations*. Zagreb: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada. 243 pages; Croatian; ISBN 9789531693981. The manual covers fourteen chapters by various experts in the field of translation from English and to English. The first provides a theoretical overview, while the second describes how the principles can be used in translation practice including texts as diverse as newspaper, administrative, legal, finance, medical, humanities, historical, ethnographic, and tourist texts. Each chapter provides stylistic and linguistic elements and annotations.



Češi, Marijana and Đurđica Ivančić. 2019. *Izazovi i umijeća učenja i poučavanja: hrvatski jezik i inkluzivni pristup* [Challenges and skills of learning and teaching: Croatian language and inclusive approach]. Zagreb, Naklada Ljevak. 348 pages; Croatian; ISBN-139789533553320. This volume provides a comprehensive overview of theoretical knowledge pertaining to croaticistics and glotodidactics. In addition in includes research from the area of



applied linguistics. It is intended for anyone who teaches Croatian, but also other languages.

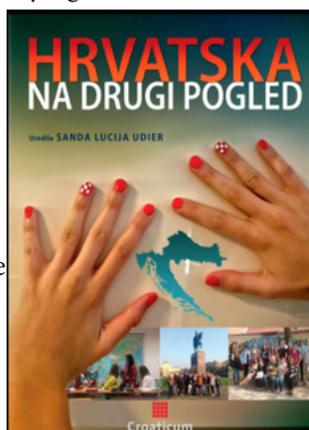
Udier, Sanda Lucija et al.. 2019. Hrvatska na drugi pogled: udžbenik hrvatske kulture i društva.

[Croatia at a second glance: a textbook of Croatian culture and society]

Zagreb: Croaticum - Centar za hrvatski kao drugi i strani jezik, Srednja Europa, Filozofski fakultet; 387 pages ISBN 9789531758161 (Filozofski fakultet) 9789538281020 (Srednja Europa)

The textbook of Croatian culture and society is intended for foreign students of Croatian as well as Croatian emigrants learning Croatian language and studying Croatian culture.

It is designed as a continuation of the textbook "Croatia at a glance," which covered the basic topics such as geography of Croatia, Croatian history, language, literature, political system, film, everyday life, ethnological and artistic heritage. The present volume consists of nine texts focusing on modernization, economy, migrations, religion, education, visual arts, architecture and urbanism, cultural institutions, media and sports. The topics were selected as crucial for understanding the current Croatian social circumstances.



ASEEES 2020 PANEL SUMMARIES

Under the symbolic title, "**Across Barriers to the Stars: Disillusionment and Aspirations in Modern Croatian Literature,**" suggested by Dr. Vladimir Bubrin, this "Per aspera ad astra" ("Through thorns to the stars") panel, of the 52nd ASEEES Virtual Convention, presented three very interesting papers.

Dr. Gordana Crnković offered a fascinating and untypical take on the opus of the celebrated Croatian poet, Tin Ujević. To the manifold anxieties, ignorance, and evils of the human world, the work of Tin Ujević (1891-1955) opposes the world of nature and especially trees as the world that models the way of being from which humans themselves can learn how to be different and be better. In his sensibility for nature and specifically trees, Tin's opus echoes in harmony with the ancient Indian thought and, in particular, with Buddhism. Crnković's paper first talks about this relation between

Tin's thinking and the Indian thought, and then discusses a few of Tin's poems, poems in prose, and essays dedicated to the trees. It is a contention of this paper that Tin's "avant-garde of the Anthropocene," as the paper calls it, can and should be better recognized and appreciated now, in our time, than it could have been in the poet's own era.

Dr. Vladimir Bubrin presented the new Croatian novel, *Farrell*, by Ivan Aralica, (Zagreb, Školska knjiga, 2016), in which anxiety and rebellion are twin companions. Aiming to expose the folly of communism and the hypocrisy of communists, the author uses as background the "fever" that prevailed during the 1920s and 1930s among Croats to emigrate to America in search for a better life. Farrell, a growing steel mill town in north-west Pennsylvania is the novel's setting, along with the hardships encountered by the newcomers in a strange, often hostile and physically poisonous environment. As the group begins to jell, a great number of young men (90% of Croatian emigrants at that time were either single men or men unaccompanied by their wives and families) are lured to join labor unions and persuaded by fellow-Croats to become members of the Communist Party USA, creating turmoil in the community and tension with the city authorities. According to Aralica, at its peak, the small Croatian Farrell community had as many as 300 communists, representing one seventh of CPUSA's membership. While Farrell is primarily and overtly an anti-communist disquisition, it is a rare example of Croatian fiction that draws from the history of Croatian emigration and Croatian emigrants. More unconventional than controversial, Aralica's work vacillates between satire and would-be history, driven by deliberating or "telling" more than conventional plot- and character-building. Its subject invites comparisons with notable literary prototypes, such as Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906), Thomas Bell's *Out of This Furnace* (1941), and to some degree also John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939). In the end, one can say that while Aralica's Farrell may not be the quintessential Croatian emigrant novel, it points to a wealth of material that awaits to be explored not only by historians and anthropologists, but also by fiction writers in Croatia and beyond.

Dr. Ivo Šoljan's explored and presented a selective survey of Croatian poetry, dealing with anxiety, fear,

and rebellions of different kinds. In his literary-theoretical introduction, Šoljan writes about the psychological and generally existential mechanisms inspiring such literature and poetry, in particular. The author distinguishes between anxiety, as an emotion caused by the uncertain and frightful future, but largely suppressed and “controlled,” by the person on the receiving end, and fear, as something overwhelming, uncontrollable, and visibly urgent. He also establishes anxiety, fear, and rebellion as the universal human experiences and places them in the individual and collective contexts, the very first of them being the moment of birth, which seems to combine all three of them simultaneously, with terrified and rebellious crying. In order to present the historical development of the Croatian poetry, in this particular genre, the author starts with some of the earliest examples, in the vernacular, such as Marko Marulić, only to skip over to centuries and bring the audience to some prominent examples from the late 19th century (S. S. Kranjčević) and throughout the 20th century.

Elvis Orbanić, “The Glagolitic Region of Istria and Peasants’ Rebellions”

From the 15th to the 18th century the County of Pazin was the scene of several significant rebellions. The peasantry making up the vast majority of the population raised not only their voices but also their hands due to their difficult economic and social position, increase in natural, monetary and labor tributes, restriction of local self-government, misconduct of the feudal lords in collecting taxes and seeking additional work obligations in cultivating land or maintenance of forts. The first significant rebellion of peasants in the Pazin area occurred in 1409. The reason was an increase in cash tributes and pressure. A widespread peasant revolt occurred in Pazin in 1571 due to the non-objective administration of the County and the peasants’ fear of the increase of taxes. This led to a peasant protest and insurrection which was extinguished by force. Nevertheless, it affected future social circumstances.

Rebellions continued later in the area of the Lupoglav estate, the Kastav estate and the Pićan diocese in the 17th and the 18th century. What distinguishes the 1653 riot from the mentioned series of rebellions is the profanation of the cathedral, the devastation of the bishop’s court with the destruction of the archives, and

the murder of two key persons in the administration of the County, an incident that history never repeated either before or after that event. The leaders of the rebellion were severely punished after its suppression. By the number of participants, it is probably the largest peasant uprising in the Istrian Peninsula in the Austrian-Venetian period until the end of the 18th century.

Of the arrested peasants, only Mate Bolko is mentioned by name in the preserved archival documents regarding this rebellion. He was one of the leaders in that riot, who not only encouraged the population to attack the town of Pićan, but also took part in breaking into the town and church gates, pulling the tax collector Annibale Bottoni and his secretary Daniel Gonan out of the church where they hid. Bolko managed to escape from the prison in Lupoglav in early May of 1656, but Austrian spies soon found out that he was hiding in the Venetian part of Istria. Imperial investigators immediately sent a request for his arrest and extradition to the commission. However, there is no more information about the fate of the fugitive Bolko or about the completion of the investigation. Maybe Bolko can be seen as Istrian Matija Gubec. The part of Istria which was characterized by the fiercest peasant struggles was also incidentally distinguished by its strong Glagolitic tradition.

Tomislav Galović, University of Zagreb, “Croatian Glagolitic and Old Church Slavonic in the Middle Ages: From Rebellion to Acceptance”

This paper focuses on examples of rebellion and acceptance in Croatian Glagolitic Culture in the Middle Ages, beginning with the first half of the 10th century. The use of Croatian Glagolitic and Old Church Slavonic raised the specter of rebellion in early medieval Croatia, as was seen during two historic synods held in Spilt in 925 and 928 as well as in letters of Pope John X addressed to Croatian King Tomislav and Mihael, the Duke of Hum, in which the use of Slavic liturgy was condemned as heretical. Several sources point to the continued tension between the use of Latin versus the vernacular and between the reformist and anti-reformist movements in Croatia during the 10th and 11th centuries, including on the Island of Krk. This resulted in discontent which Archdeacon Thomas of Split (1200/1201–1268) picturesquely describes in his

Matthew Worsnick, Vanderbilt U, “Material Remains: Reappropriating Fascist Italian Objects, Networks, and Perceptions in Postwar Yugoslav Border Regions, 1945-1954”

In the aftermath of World War II, socialist Yugoslavia acquired contested border territories along the Adriatic coast that had previously been held by Italy. As the new government forged a new society and a new history, architects, planners, and artists drew upon, reappropriated, and subverted the Italian legacy in these territories in sophisticated and conscientious ways. Rather than simply erasing remnants of Fascism or of Italy, this paper reveals how the Yugoslav socialist regime, as well as local, independent actors, drew upon and re-narrativized local material culture in order to reframe it as inherently socialist and Slavic. For example, they turned a Fascist New Town, directly overseen by Mussolini, into a socialist miners' town; they renovated a Fascist skyscraper hovering over the former border into a propaganda image of socialist power; they turned an Italian-run POW camp into an anti-Italian cemetery and museum, and they learned from the mistakes of Fascist-era Italian cartographers, eking out new ways to claim the territory in the collective imagination.

Ivo Goldstein, U of Zagreb (Croatia) “Croatia in 1941: Between the Ustasha and the Partisans”

The establishment and policies of the Independent State of Croatia presented the ethnic Croats of the State with three divergent, mutually exclusive political options: the pro-Axis Ustasha, the passive but anti-Ustasha Croatian Peasant Party and the pro-Communist Partisans. Divisions about the political future also appeared among the Serbs within the State. This paper argues that sudden appearance and continuous growth of political and armed resistance to the Ustasha regime and foreign occupation are the most convincing indicators of the political disposition of the Croatian and non-Croatian population in the NDH.

work *Historia Salonitana* through a narrative about Vulfo (Wolf) and Cedula. The status of Old Slavic liturgy was positively resolved only in the 13th century by two important decisions – the papal approval of glagolitism to the Senj bishop Philippus in 1248 and Krk bishop Fructuosus in 1252 for Benedictines in Omišalj (on the island of Krk) which definitely marks a new period in the life of the church, but also the written culture among Croats. This paper examines these controversies, concluding with the ultimate acceptance of Church Slavonic and Glagolitic by the 13th century and the increased use of Glagolitic in later centuries.

Ivana Čagalj, Independent scholar, “Unity and Rebellion in the Literary and Political Works of Five Priests/Intellectuals from the Imotski-Herzegovina Border Area”

The paper analyzes the cultural, literary and political activities of Don Ivo Prodan, Fra Josip Vergilij Perić, Fra Rajmund Rudež, Don Ilija Ujević and Fra Klement Bušić. With regards to their origin and service the five priests/intellectuals are related to the regions of Imotska Krajina and the neighboring Herzegovina. An analysis of the selected political and literary texts written in the last two decades of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century shows how the priests' discourse followed the ideas of the developing Croatian intelligentsia balancing between the two alternatives: Croatian separatism and South Slav cooperation. A close reading of their texts points to the predominant topics such as unity and protection of Croatian rights, shown also through their use of vernacular and the Glagolitic script. While in their political works the priests showed stronger rebellion, their literary works present a continuation of pastoral activities. Their poems, epistles, epics, novellas, and hagiographic texts mostly lack greater artistic value but express a clear didactic message about the need for cooperation, religious tolerance, and spiritual solidarity. The five authors share the idea of Croatian unity and unification of all Croatian lands as well as the appeal to parishioners for fidelity to God and the homeland. On the other hand, due to their different political affinities, positions, and work duties, they differ in the approaches to resolving the Croatian political issues, as well as in the degree of rebellion shown against Croatia's internal and external enemies.

John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America “Istria, Rijeka and the Croatian Littoral in 1941: Nazism, Fascism, Anti-Fascism and the West”

Prior to and during World War II, the northeast Adriatic became a fulcrum of diverse armies, nationalisms and ideologies, from far right to far left, from Italian to Yugoslav to Croatian nationalism to local autonomism. These divergent viewpoints became particularly acute in Istria, Rijeka and the Croatian Littoral where the prewar boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia had been located. This paper examines the political, cultural and economic policies advocated by these ideologies and nationalisms to this geographic area immediately following the collapse of Yugoslavia and immediately prior to the end of World War II.

Tomislav Galović, U of Zagreb (Croatia) “Interdisciplinarity in the Research of Croatian Glagolitic Culture in the Middle Ages: The Example of Beram in Istria (Croatia)”

Croatian Glagolitic is a religious, cultural and political phenomenon whose influence extended from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the 20th century. This timespan requires that its study be undertaken from an interdisciplinary point of view. This paper focuses on the Glagolitic center of Beram in Istria as an example of the application of an interdisciplinary approach, arguing that its importance to Glagoliticism would be impossible to understand without examination of its history, art works, philology, linguistics, and archeology, which reveal the complexity and richness and of the medieval Croatian world.

Elvis Orbančić, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Croatia) “Glagolitic and Latin Culture in the Diocese of Pićan: Diversity in Unity”

The Pićan Diocese was the only diocese in Istria located in the interior of that Peninsula. While its bishops were mostly of Central European (Germanic) and Italian origin, its populace was predominately Croat, and the local clergy belonged to both Latin and Glagolitic culture: they wrote in Latin and Glagolitic and worshiped based on Glagolitic and Latin liturgical books. This paper discusses the ultimately failed efforts of post-Tridentine Reform bishops to suppress the use of

the Glagolitic alphabet, allowing the cultural diversity of the area to continue into the 20th century.

Željko Bartulović, U of Rijeka (Croatia) “Medieval Legal Texts in the Kvarner: Diversity and Co-existence”

The Kvarner region of northwestern Croatia developed an extensive array of legal texts during the Middle Ages, written in Croatian Glagolitic as well as in German, Italian and Latin. This paper examines certain of these texts, such as the Glagolitic Vinodol Law, the Latin Statutes of Senj and Krk and the German, Italian and Croatian language laws of the towns of Kastav and Mošćenice, noting the diverse legal influences found in such texts (e.g., Byzantine, Venetian, Germanic, etc.) and the sense of unity among them in their application of legal norms to everyday medieval life.

Andrea Feldman, U of Zagreb (Croatia) “A Story of a Suitcase: Research as a Life-Writing in WWII Croatia and Beyond”

This paper draws on the experience of Vera Erlich and her work as anthropologist and a progressive Jewish intellectual caught up in the challenging circumstances of wartime Croatia.

The story of her anthropological research, that was started in the 1930s during the period of changing patriarchal mores in Yugoslavia, continued to become her life-long research on the changes in the family structure in the South Slavic village. The paper reveals the art of survival of a Jewish intellectual woman under the fascist dictatorship, and later an exile in Italy and the US.

Marijana Kardum, Catholic U of Croatia (Croatia) “Silenced Voices of War in Women’s Life-Writing of WWII Croatia”

This paper sets out the tendencies in negotiating diverse experiences of war exemplified by women’s life-narratives written during World War Two in Croatia, then Yugoslavia. These recently discovered documents unravel the modes of articulating war imagery by women of different ethnic, professional and religious backgrounds. In conjunction with the tensions and anxieties around a changing role of women in war, this paper centers on the entangled nature of textual production of identities not only those of the diarists themselves, but also of other “voices” preserved in their life-writings.

Vanni D'Alessio, U of Naples (Italy)"Ethnic Surfing and Minority Identification: Choosing Italian Schooling in Socialist Yugoslavia"

This paper aims to present and discuss the problems of ethnic and national identification in Socialist Yugoslavia from the perspective, experience and question of the Italian minority in Istria and Fiume/Rijeka. The problem of the national identification of Ethnic Italians, an autochthonous and formerly dominant speaking component of the multiethnic northern Adriatic, is presented analyzing schooling as a societal element in a socialist multinational state. The focus of the paper is the relationship between ethnic and national belonging and minority identification in an area and period characterized by state transition and strong demographic changes. I enter the debate over ethnic and national identifications, indifference and political mobilization, and discuss the cultural and political mechanisms of linguistic and national identification in a mixed area, and in particular the odds, risks and benefits of opting, refusing or retaining to enlist to the minority group, association and specifically schools in the local minority language. The paper deals with the cultural peculiarities of the Northern Adriatic in a period of political and social transition to Yugoslav socialism, characterized by a massive outflow and inflow of people, migrating to Italy and arriving from other areas of Yugoslavia. It also questions the role of the schools as a cultural and societal space of constant confrontation and as a measurement of the degree, level and type of ethnic and national integration.

Sanja Puljar D'Alessio, U of Rijeka (Croatia); Boris Ruzic, U of Rijeka (Croatia) "The Balkan Route: Locals' and Migrants' Perception of the 'Migrant Image' in Croatian Gorski Kotar"

Although migrations in Europe are nothing new, the arrival of almost two million people from Syria, Libya, Iraq, Turkey and Afghanistan in 2015 gained renewed attention. It commenced the "narrative of a European refugee crisis" (Rodríguez 2018). We are considering this "crisis" as molded by extensive historical and contemporary political, economic, and legal contexts. We focus on the question of local understanding of the threat migrants supposedly present even in a country like Croatia that serves almost exclusively as a transit country (as a part of the so-called Balkan Corridor, supervised by the involved EU member states). Our

analysis encompasses those whose travels and border crossings were after 2015 illegalized by the EU member states, and are not monitored, but carried out in secret through forest paths towards the West. At the same time, our aim is to consider the idea, perception, or the "image of the migrant" in the locals' point of view. The latter is the other focal point of this investigation towards the processes that help its construction. By presenting those two divergent but complementary perspectives that inform the construction of the image of the other, our presentation uses ethnography in Gorski Kotar and visual analysis of migrants' Facebook online activity to propose that the discourse of migrations today can be understood only by relational analysis of both migrants' and locals' practices and discourses.

Goran Lazicic, U of Graz (Austria)"East of Hatamah: Diversity and Intersectionality in Kristian Novak's Novel 'A Gipsy, but the Handsomest'"

This paper approaches the topics of diversity and intersectionality focusing on literary representations of a provincial milieu in the post-socialist Croatia, which crosses the local unprivileged economic conditions, and conservative, racist and patriarchal social values with the context of the virtual global community. This constellation is completed with the emergence of migrant crisis of 2015, with the waves of migrants from Asia and Africa crossing the Balkans on their way to Western Europe. The plot of Kristian Novak's novel *A Gipsy, but the Handsomest* (orig. *Ciganin, ali najljepši*, 2016), is situated in the northernmost Croatian province of Međimurje, in a village once connected to the mine, which had been forcibly closed since the 1960s; the former mining settlement has since been inhabited by Roma population. The narrative consists of four narrative voices, three of which are attributed to minority social groups: a local middle-aged woman, a Roma man and a Kurdish migrant. Novak's novel employs a basic structure of crime fiction and provides an in-depth analysis of contemporary post-Yugoslav society, discursive practices, everyday ideology, systemic exclusion and deprivation of minority communities and identities, placing it in the global social and political framework.

Nives Rumenjak, Webster U Leiden (Netherlands) / U of Pittsburgh “Civil Disobedience in a Multicultural Empire: Political Cartoons and Freedoms in Late 19-Century Croatia”

By the mid-19th century, caricatures in Europe evolved to the powerful instruments of national resistance and, at the same time, became discriminatory vehicles for the production of ‘national enemies.’ By the end of the century, the imperial peripheries on the Balkans became the quintessential multicultural sites of Europe. In that landscape, political cartooning, with its dogmatic and ‘racialized’ images of the “Other” inevitably generated conflicts between different South Slavic groups and collectives. It is not debatable that dogmatic visualization of enemies in caricatures was a social rather than criminal instrument of national identification in the Austrian Empire since 1848. However, scholarship has given little attention to political cartooning as a viable platform for free speech and democratization among the subjected nationalities in the dualist monarchy after 1867. Through primary research of all satirical papers in Croatia-Slavonia between 1867-1903, I focus on the free speech and progressive side of political cartooning, in the first place its criticism of aggressive Magyarization and pseudo-parliamentarism, introduced by the Hungarian-Croatian Compromise in 1868. I apply the analytical model of Angelica Plum, i.e. her categorization of (auto)stereotypes and social functions of cartoons, to decode the symbolic language of the late 19-century cartoons, and to address intersectional aspects of their discrimination. My paper aims to answer the following questions: To what extent was a discriminatory cartooning a viable free speech platform for disenfranchised Croatian majority and Serbian minority in late 19-century Croatia? To what extent did the Serbian and Croatian political cartooning contribute the political democratization, civil liberties, and freedom of expression in Croatia in that period?

Marko Dumancic, Western Kentucky U “He Who Doesn’t Serve in the Military, Is Not Fit for Marriage: 1980s Yugoslav Military Service as an Expression of Late Socialist Masculinity”

Along with Tito and the Communist Party, the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) was considered to be one

of the three state pillars. Even more importantly, it was seen as the essential gateway to adulthood and authentic masculinity. By entering two years of obligatory military service when they reached the age of 19, Yugoslav citizens were expected to metamorphosize from boys to men. By celebrating this rite of passage as an essential component of both national and gender order, the universal and mythical figure of the recruit remained the embodiment of the Yugoslav national order and Yugoslav socialist masculinity.

Jana Dolecki, U of Vienna (Austria) “Women, War, and Memory: Strategies of Remembering and Narrating the War in ‘Hotel Zagorje’”

Albeit sporadically, the wars of the 1990s are still featured in contemporary theatre in Croatia as its central thematic core. Regardless of the 30 year ‘distance’ from the actual events they depict, these theatre renditions still generate an impact on the current socio-political context as they either confirm or question the dominant narratives dealing with the named conflicts. As one of the most recent examples of this approach, the production “Hotel Zagorje” which premiered in the Zagreb Gavella Theatre in 2020, offers quite an original approach to this challenging topic. More precisely, it displays new strategies of remembering and narrating the wartime reality by introducing women as its main protagonists, witnesses, as well as tellers, hence moving away from the often appointed display of women as victims. Departing from the most relevant theoretical positions dealing with the role of women in the context of war, in the proposed presentation I would discuss the abovementioned production, focusing on its conceptual novelty in approaching the topic of remembrance and narration.

Cody James Inglis, Central European U (Austria) “The Variations of Republican Political Thought in Postimperial Yugoslavia, 1918–1941”

This paper offers a comparative overview of the main lines of republican political thought in post imperial Yugoslavia, treating the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene political and linguistic contexts. While Serbian republicans developed their mode of political thought along bourgeois radical and liberal lines, with strong French radical and socialist influences, Croatian republicans rather tempered their republicanism with peasantist/

agrarian and Croatian national(ist) features. In the Slovene context, a combination of social democracy, anticlericalism, and an activist discourse focused on industrial and agrarian labor forged a unique brand of autonomist republicanism. While republicans concentrated in Ljubljana and Celje held uneasy alliances with their neighbors in the Croatian Republican Peasant Party, neither group made serious connections with their republican counterparts on the former territories of the Kingdom of Serbia. However, such variation among modes of republican political thought still demonstrated ideational similarity in their common antimonarchist stances and democratic notions of popular sovereignty. This opens up the chance for linked historical-contextual and typological analyses. In that way, I aim to present the key points of ideological and philosophical reference that structured the intellectual genealogies of republicanism in post imperial Yugoslavia with a view also to their variations in type. In addition I connect the Yugoslav republican discourses to the overarching problem and critiques of the existing Yugoslav state form, acknowledging that republican political thought offered an interesting, if far-fetched, alternative to the concrete process of constructing a Yugoslav state that was undertaken from 1917 onward.

Dora Vrkic, U of Southampton (UK) “In Pursuit of a Federation: The Foreign Office and the Constitutional Structure of Interwar Yugoslavia, 1918-1921”

The constitutional struggle between centralism and federalism was arguably the most defining feature of the socio-political landscape of the interwar Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Whereas the political apparatus in Belgrade largely favored a centralist arrangement, the leading political parties in Croatia and Slovenia pursued an autonomist or federalist platform. Though divided on some constitutional issues, on the whole, these groups generally demanded the adoption of a federal system, or at the very least, a very decentralized one which would confer a considerable degree of autonomy on Yugoslavia's various historic provinces. As one of the most intractable and salient problems that affected the stability of the country, the question of Yugoslav internal organization also featured prominently in the discussions of British officials responsible for handling the affairs of this successor state. This paper analyzes British perceptions of constitutional de-

bates in interwar Yugoslavia, focusing in particular on why the Foreign Office backed a federal solution to this crisis and the assumptions upon which this policy was built. Apart from highlighting how the changing views of Yugoslav national identity influenced and shaped the narratives on Yugoslavia's constitutional future, it also examines how British approach to the dichotomy between centralism and federalism that defined Yugoslav political order shifted and evolved during the formative years of the country's existence.

Vjeran Ivan Pavlaković, U of Rijeka (Croatia) “Bridging the River of Memory: Rijeka's Post-1945 Monumental Heritage”

The city of Rijeka/Fiume was named after the Rječina, the river that drove its economy and made it a strategic port on the northern Adriatic. For centuries the river served as a border, whether as part of the frontier of the corpus separatum that divided the city from the rest of the Habsburg Empire or as an international border in the first half of the twentieth century between the two rival kingdoms of Italy and Yugoslavia. This physical and political border separated Rijeka and neighboring Sušak, states, ideologies, national movements, and urban space. The socialist regime that incorporated Rijeka into the new Yugoslav state after 1945 sought to create a new politics of memory in the city by building a number of monuments next to or even on the river in the form of bridges, symbolizing not only the victory over fascism but the unification with Sušak. Rijeka's central memorial to the Croatian War of Independence (Domovinski rat, 1991-1995) likewise took the form of a bridge, once again emphasizing the river as a symbol of unity, rather than division. Drawing upon research conducted as part of the Rijeka in Flux project, this contribution reflects on the Rječina as both as site of memory and a vehicle for new collective remembrance since 1945.

Rory Archer, U of Graz (Austria); Mladen Zobic, Centre for Southeast European Studies (Austria) “Ice Cream Sellers and Security Dilemmas: Albanian Labour Migrants in Late-socialist Croatia and Slovenia”

This paper explores the phenomenon of Yugoslav Albanian labour migration in late-socialist Croatia and Slovenia. Local authorities fretted about an influx of Albanians in terms not dissimilar to Western European

cultural racism. Drawing from sources of the municipal League of Communists and files of the regional offices of the security services, we argue that Albanians were constructed as a morally problematic category of citizens who were overrepresented in the private sector and tended not to participate in the party-state and institutions of self-management. Furthermore, the official interpretation of the Yugoslav communists that the 1981 Albanian demonstrations in Kosovo were 'counterrevolutionary' and evidence of 'irredentism', was largely accepted and reproduced by the Croatian and Slovene regional security services and local authorities.

Chiara Bonfiglioli, U College Cork (Ireland)
“Reading State Socialist Archives Intersectionally: Women’s ‘Double Militancy’ in Varaždin”

The paper examines the activities of state socialist women’s organizations at the local level, focusing in particular on the industrial town of Varaždin, dominated by the Varteks textile mill, in the 1970s. The municipal archives of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women (KDAŽ), notably internal reports and biographical sketches, highlight the double militancy of political activists at the intersection of gender and class, as well as their commitment to improve industrial female workers’ everyday lives in fields such as healthcare and childcare. Intersectionality is used as a methodology to examine state socialist archives and to explore the complexity of women’s political and social agency at the local level.

Tina Filipović, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)
“SUBNOR on the Last Line of Defense of the Brotherhood and Unity: Local Examples of Preservation and Promotion of Interethnic Relations”

SUBNOR in Croatia had a big role in the creation and promotion of the culture of memory related to the Partisan struggle, as well as to the interethnic solidarity produced during wartime. The ideology of brotherhood and unity was put to the test during the crisis years of the 1980s, when the narrative of interethnic cooperation lost strength in the clash with growing nationalist discourses, accumulated social and economic problems, louder opposition, and changed priorities. This paper examines SUBNOR’s local strategies of preserving the most important factor of ideology and contributes to the debate about the ultimate failure of brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia.

Igor Duda, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)
“Comrades Despite Diversities: Cooperation among the Local Communities in Yugoslavia in the 1970s and 1980s”

In the administrative system of socialist Yugoslavia “local communities” constituted the level below a municipality and encompassed a city quarter or a larger village. In the mid-1970s a new initiative encouraged official twining of these units, thus enhancing the Yugoslav idea of brotherhood and unity, as well as strengthening of self-management and socialist direct democracy. The monthly paper *Mjesna zajednica* (Local Community) supported this process and reported on new twining charters, cooperation in culture and economy, gatherings and exchange. The paper’s discourse emphasized common present and future interests despite ethnic diversity and different backgrounds of local communities from various parts of Yugoslav federation.

Ivana Čagalj, Independent Scholar
“Diversity in the Croatian ‘First Moderna’ Literary Period: Literature of the Imotski-Herzegovina Border Area”

This paper analyzes the dominant themes and styles of the selected poetry and prose of the lesser-known Croatian authors, coming from the border area of Imotski and Western Herzegovina (South-Eastern Croatia and South-Western Bosnia and Herzegovina), who were writing during the so-called “First Moderna” Period, in Croatian literature. The analysis shows how much the religious and the secular literatures of that frontier region differ from the contemporary trends in the mainstream Croatian canonical literature.

Tea-Tereza Vidović Schreiber, U of Split (Croatia)
“Diversity of the Motifs and Styles in the Selected Works of the Contemporary Writers from the Vrgorac Region”

A rich variety of the motif and styles of the poetic imagery can be easily established and classified in the literary production of the authors from the Vrgorac Region (South-East Croatia). In their texts, various mythical landscapes are successfully “translated” into the

poetic and gnomic expressions, profusely enriched with lyrical reminiscences. The analysis, presented in this paper, is based on a selection of poetry written by Ivan Grljusic, Veseljko Vidovic, Mladan Vidovic, and Drago Glamuzina.

Ivana Odža, U of Split (Croatia) “Diversity as the Evidence of Continuity: Christian Elements in the Croatian Children’s War Narratives”

The paper examines the ways in which the Christian elements are presented in the contemporary Croatian children’s war narratives, as well as the present-day poetic practices regarding the continuity of the Christian attitudes and paradigms, in the Croatian children’s prose production. The Croatian Homeland Liberation War (1991-1995), as an important national patriotic topic, has had its adequate echoes in the Croatian children’s literature. In this literature, the traditional Christian themes, marginalized for a long time, were resurrected and consequently seen as highly resistant and deeply inherent in the Croatian spirit and culture.

Aida Vidan, Harvard U “Rajko Grlić: Cadences of Reality”

Rajko Grlić (b. 1947, Zagreb) was a student of the renowned Academy of Performing Arts in Prague (FAMU) along with several other important South Slavic film directors. His experiences there left an indelible imprint on his directorial style and made him recognizable for his remarkable sense of humor, meta-narrative commentaries, and an interest in the fates of ordinary people who come to stand out under the burden of social and historical circumstances. Grlić’s probing into the sphere of political was evident from early on resulting in a near-ban of his *You Love Only Once* (*Samo jednom se ljubi*, 1981) which was smuggled out of Yugoslavia to win a prestigious award at Cannes. His professional career came under attack in the 1990s when, because of his anti-war stance, he had to leave the country and start a career as a scholar-practitioner in the U.S. His subsequent films benefited from larger co-production networks (both regional and European) allowing him not to compromise his artistic vision and social engagement. This presentation maps out his transnational career, considering his principal films against a background of political turmoil.

Ivan Jelacic, Institute of Political History (Hungary) “‘It Would Be Dangerous to Remove That Flag From the Tower’: Political, National, and Social Conflicts on the Municipal Flag in Post-Habsburg Hungarian Fiume”

At the end of October 1918, the Italian National Council of Fiume declared this Habsburg-Hungarian city annexed to Italy. Despite not being (a territory promised to a victorious Italy) an Italian territorial victory promise, Fiume’s special semi-autonomous status in the Kingdom of Hungary and its linguistic specificity were used to argue for the city’s undisputed pro-Italian national orientation. Beyond an Italian nationalistic façade, a Habsburg legacy of local identification was not easily nor naturally transformed into Italian annexation stances. Local actors, using Fiume’s administrative specificity, influenced by city’s post-1918 uncertain and disputed international position, started to advocate for alternatives to the Italian Kingdom. A long and intricate post-imperial transition characterized by a failed free state attempt ended only in 1924, when annexation to Italy was finally achieved. By focusing on the disputed meaning and usage of the city’s flag, as well as related symbols, my aim is to show some aspects of the process of identification in late Habsburg and post-Habsburg Fiume. Drawing on sources such as police files, local newspapers, city’s archival documents, I discuss the adaptation and contention by various political, national, and social actors of the municipal flag. While discussing a visual symbol of an urban micro-case, my aim is to argue how theoretical approach for the study of nationalism can be used to analyze a specific local type of identification.

Daniel Michael Rhea, Independent Scholar “1991 Conflict in Croatia: Prelude to the Bosnia Partition Effort”

The outbreak of war between Serbia and Croatia in the summer of 1991 amidst the break-up of Yugoslavia generated efforts by the international community, particularly the European Commission (now the EU), the UN and the US to contain the conflict to Croatia and to bring a negotiated settlement that would forestall the spread of conflict to other former and current Yugoslav republics. This paper examines how the two main protagonists in the conflict, Serbian

President Slobodan Milošević and Croatian President Franjo Tuđman, in 1991 were already focused on bringing the conflict to neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to partition the republic between Belgrade and Zagreb, and how this approach was rooted in historic Serbian and Croatian regional ambitions. Tuđman and Milošević met in March 1991 at one of Tito's hunting lodges at Karadjordevu in Serbia's Vojvodina province to discuss the division of Bosnia. This was not the first time Serbia and Croatia leaders had worked together to partition Bosnia. Royal Yugoslav Prime Minister Dragiša Cvetković and Croat party leader Vlado Maček in August 1939 agreed to the "sporazum" which among other things divided Bosniak populated regions into four banovinas, two of which were controlled by Zagreb.

MEMBER UPDATES

The recent publications of **Gordana P. Crnković**, Professor of Slavic and Comparative Literature, Cinema and Media at the University of Washington, Seattle, include *Zagreb Everywhere*, a DVD from 2020, and a book of essays from 2021. *Zagreb Everywhere*, a DVD, contains an experimental video and an accompanying booklet of its texts on the city of Zagreb, Croatia. Texts and reading are by Gordana P. Crnković, video art by Victor Ingrassia, and soundscape David Hahn. The DVD was published by MiroJoy Group, Seattle 2020. Crnković's *Literature and Film from East Europe's Forgotten "Second World": Essays of Invitation* was published by Bloomsbury Academic in 2021.

Stan Granic has recently published three articles in the annual *Hrvatski iseljenički zbornik* (Zagreb) touching on themes related to Croatian ethnocultural communities in Italy, Canada and the United States. The first, "Moliški Hrvati kao inspiracija za očuvanje materinskog jezika u dijaspori" (HIZ 2020, pp. 180-196), delves into the response of the Croatian diaspora to the 1967 appearance of the periodical *Naš jezik – La nostra lingua* (Rome). This ground-breaking periodical was dedicated to the Molise Croats of Italy who managed to preserve their unique idiom for 500 years. The publishers of Croatian diaspora newspapers, periodicals and reviews of all ideological persuasions welcomed the appearance of *Naš jezik – La nostra lingua*. The enthusiastic embrace of the periodical was in part driven by the story of the survival, against all odds, of this tiny linguistic minority in Italy. This story was also used to

inspire first generation Croatian immigrant parents to strive to pass on the mother tongue to the second generation.

The second contribution, entitled "Izgradnja hrvatskih institucija vjere u Kanadi" (HIZ 2020, pp. 336-356), is dedicated to a significant example of mutual solidarity and support between Catholic and Muslim members of the Croatian ethnocultural community in Canada. In 1973 a community-wide fundraising effort was undertaken for the establishment of an Islamic centre for Croatians of the Muslim faith in Toronto. The financial, volunteer and moral support provided by Croatian Canadians and Croatian Americans of the Catholic faith towards the establishment of the Croatian Islamic Centre was crucial to its establishment. When it opened its doors in 1975, the Croatian Islamic Centre became one of the first Islamic centres in Toronto.

The third piece, "Dvije istaknute američke publikacije koje su premostile generacije: The Croatian Courier i The Croatian Times" (HIZ 2021, pp. 151-165), examines the contents and impact of these two unique publications that targeted the second generation and the general American reader. The *Croatian Courier* was launched in Detroit, Michigan in 1955 and *The Croatian Times* appeared in Omaha, Nebraska in 1977. In the face of the unstoppable forces of assimilation and the challenges of passing on the mother tongue to the American-born generation, both publications sought to provide engaging and informative pieces in English on the cultural heritage and history of the Croatian people. The two periodicals also showcased the contributions of Croatian immigrants and their descendants to America.

The Croatian Heritage Foundation's annual *Hrvatski iseljenički zbornik* is edited by Vesna Kukavica and accepts contributions on Croatian ethnocultural communities from around the world. For more information on the organization and its activities, visit: <https://matis.hr/>.

Aida Vidan wrote the introduction for Rajko Grlić's book *One More for the Road*. A director's notes on exile, family and film (New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books, 2021) and co-authored with

Jurica Pavičić the article “Croatian Film under Ideological Pressure: The State, Its Citizen, and the Faltering Future” which appeared in *Contemporary Balkan Cinema: Transnational Exchanges and Global Circuits* (ed. Ana Grgić and Lydia Papadimitriou. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2020). Her feature documentary *Owls and Others* (2020), was shown at Emerald Eco Film Festival, Croatia; Festival de Cine Verde Festival, Colombia; Green Fest Film, Serbia; and London Eco Film Festival, UK.

PANELS OF INTEREST AT 2021 ASEES CONVENTION

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

Session 6 – Friday – 1:00-2:45 pm

6-01 Navigating New Worlds: Political Amphibians in Central and South-eastern Europe in Moments of Crisis - Ascot-Newbury, 3rd fl.

Chair: Ana Fumurescu, U of Pittsburgh

Papers: Alex Tipei, U of Montréal (Canada) “French Civilization and the Development of Balkan National Identities, 1800-1850”

Catalina Hunt, Kenyon College “Fluid Identities in 19th – Century Ottoman Borderlands among the Muslims of Southeastern Europe”

Ana Fumurescu, U of Pittsburgh “Between Subjecthood and Citizenship: Turco-Tatar, German, Bulgarian, Greek, and Jewish Trans-local Education Networks in the Black Sea Region, 1878-1920”

Disc.: Chad Bryant, UNC at Chapel Hill

6-02 Anxious Places: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of Borderland Space and Forced Migration in Central and South Eastern Europe, 1938-1954 - Camp, 3rd fl

Chair: Jesse Kauffman, Eastern Michigan U

Papers: Matthew Worsnick, Vanderbilt U “Material Remains: Reappropriating Fascist

Italian Objects, Networks, and Perceptions in Postwar Yugoslav Border Regions, 1945-1954”

Leslie Waters, U of Texas at El Paso “Rival Nationalisms and Transnational Lives: The Nomadic Czechoslovak-Hungarian Border, 1938-1948”

Katharina Matro, Stone Ridge School of the Sacred Heart “Polish Land?: Turning Junkerland to Polish Farms in Western Pomerania, 1945 to 1948”

Disc.: Jesse Kauffman, Eastern Michigan U

6-08 Socialism or Barbarism III: Antifascist Art and Culture - (Roundtable) - Churchill C2, 2nd fl.

Chair: Marina Antic, Indiana U Bloomington

Part.: Julia Alekseyeva, U of Pennsylvania; Svyetlana Nedimovic, Riječ i djelo (Croatia); Djordje Popovic, UC Berkeley; Bojana Videkanic, U of Waterloo (Canada); Marla K Zubel, Western Kentucky U

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

6:15 – 8:00 pm

Association for Croatian Studies - (Meeting), Grand Salon D, 1st Floor

NOVEMBER 20, 2021

Session 8 – Saturday – 8:00-9:45 am

8-13 1941: The Diversity of Responses in Croatia to the Fall of Yugoslavia

- Grand Salon 4&7, 1st Floor

Chair: Nicholas Ivan Novosel, US Department of the Army

Papers: Ivo Goldstein, U of Zagreb (Croatia) “Croatia in 1941: Between the Ustasha and the Partisans”

John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America “Istria, Rijeka and the Croatian Littoral in 1941:

Nazism, Fascism, Anti-Fascism and the West”

Disc.: Željko Bartulovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia)

Session 9 – Saturday – 10:30 am-12:15 pm

9-14 The Diversity of Medieval Croatian Glagolitic Culture in Istria and the Kvarner - Grand Salon B, 1st fl.

Chair: Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State U

Papers: Tomislav Galovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

“Interdisciplinarity in the Research of Croatian Glagolitic Culture in the Middle Ages: The Example of Beram in Istria (Croatia)”

Elvis Orbanic, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Croatia)

“Glagolitic and Latin Culture in the Diocese of Pićan: Diversity in Unity”

Željko Bartulovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia) “Medieval Legal Texts in the Kvarner: Diversity and Co-existence”

Disc.: Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State U

NOVEMBER 21, 2021

Session 12 – Sunday – 9:00-10:45 am

12-15 Revisiting World War II Polish and Croat Women’s Life-Writings - Grand Salon 16 &19, 1st fl

Chair: Nancy M. Wingfield, Northern Illinois U

Papers: Andrea Feldman, U of Zagreb (Croatia) “A Story of a Suitcase: Research as a Life-

Writing in WWII Croatia and Beyond”

Marijana Kardum, Catholic U of Croatia (Croatia) “Silenced Voices of War in Women’s Life-

Writing of WWII Croatia”

Disc.: Marci Lynn Shore, Yale U

VIRTUAL CONVENTION

DECEMBER 1, 2021

The Enduring Question of National Identity

Wed, December 1, 10:00 to 11:45am CST (11:00am to 12:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 20

Chair: Carolina de Stefano, U of Eastern Finland (Finland)

Papers: Vanni D'Alessio, U of Naples (Italy) “Ethnic Surfing and Minority Identification: Choosing Italian Schooling in Socialist Yugoslavia”

Biljana Vujicic, U of Toronto (Canada) “Serbian and Queer in the West: Diaspora Postsocialist Studies of Nationalism & Identity Formation”

Sanja Puljar D'Alessio, U of Rijeka (Croatia); Boris Ruzic, U of Rijeka (Croatia) “The Balkan Route: Locals’ and Migrants’ Perception of the ‘Migrant Image’ in Croatian Gorski Kotar”

Larysa Bilous, U of Alberta (Canada) “Anti-Semitism in Kyiv (1914-1918): The Continuum of Violence”

Discussant: Nikolay Zakharov, Södertörn U (Sweden)

B-Sides (of) Dominant Culture: From Marginal Fictions to the Fictionalization of Margins

Wed, December 1, 10:00 to 11:45am CST (11:00am to 12:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR34

Chair: Tatjana Rosic Ilic, Singidunum U (Serbia)

Papers: Dragan Momir Djordjevic, XIII Belgrade Grammar School (Serbia) "The Rubber Soul Project (1995) and Its Lonely Road between Poetics and Ideologies"

Tatjana Rosic Ilic, Singidunum U (Serbia) "Winter Diary by Srdjan Valjarevic and Vesna Pavlovic: Mapping the Transitional Necropolitics"
Goran Lazicic, U of Graz (Austria) "East of Hatamah: Diversity and Intersectionality in Kristian Novak's Novel 'A Gipsy, but the Handsomest'"
Discussant: Tatjana Aleksic, U of Michigan

Wednesday, December 1, 12:00pm CST (Wednesday, December 1, 1:00pm EST)

Political Cartooning and the Multicultural Empire: Intersectional and Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Wed, December 1, 12:00 to 1:45pm CST (1:00 to 2:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 12

Chair: Ellen Elias-Bursac, American Literary Translators Association

Papers: Nives Rumencak, Webster U Leiden (Netherlands) / U of Pittsburgh "Civil Disobedience in a Multicultural Empire: Political Cartoons and Freedoms in Late 19-Century Croatia"

Naomi Caffee, Reed College "The Devil and the Mullah: Satirical Personae in the Pre-revolutionary Press of the South Caucasus"

Edward Portnoy, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research "Follow My Nose: Yiddish Caricature during the Late Russian Empire"

Discussant: Oleg Minin, Bard College

DECEMBER 2, 2021

Frozen in the Past: The Representation of Gender Relations and Public Reception through Media in Modern-day Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia — CANCELED!

Thu, December 2, 2:00 to 3:45pm CST (3:00 to 4:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 21

Bodies Fit for Consumption: Gender as Spectacle in Soviet and Yugoslav Postwar Era

Thu, December 2, 4:00 to 5:45pm CST (5:00 to 6:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 3

Chair: Ivan Simic, Charles U in Prague (Czech Republic)

Papers: Gender, Heroism, and the Sports Superstar in Postwar Soviet Culture: Vsevolod Bobrov's Celebrity Masculinity - Erica L. Fraser, Carleton U (Canada)

Marjorie L. Hilton, Murray State U "The Sparrow from Minsk: Soviet Gymnast Olga Korbut as International Celebrity"

Marko Dumancic, Western Kentucky U "He Who Doesn't Serve in the Military, Is Not Fit for Marriage: 1980s Yugoslav Military Service as an Expression of Late Socialist Masculinity"

Discussant: Ivan Simic, Charles U in Prague (Czech Republic)

Eastern Europe in the World: Global Influences and Interactions

Thu, December 2, 4:00 to 5:45pm CST (5:00 to 6:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 17

Chair: Andrea Orzoff, New Mexico State U

Roundtable Members: Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U; Brigitte Le Normand, Maastricht University; Elidor Mehilli, CUNY Hunter College

Socialism or Barbarism VI: Book Discussion: "Art Work: Invisible Labor and the Legacy of Yugoslav Socialism," by Katja Praznik

Thu, December 2, 8:00 to 9:45am CST (9:00 to 10:45am EST), Virtual Convention, VR32

Chair: Bojana Videkanic, U of Waterloo (Canada)

Roundtable Members: Katja Praznik, U at Buffalo; Jaka Primorac, Institute for Development and International Relations (Croatia); Nataša

Prljevic, HEKLER; Tamara Vukov, U de Montréal (Canada)

Remembering Conflict: Contemporary Representations of War on Post-Yugoslav Stages

Thu, December 2, 10:00 to 11:45am CST (11:00am to 12:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 28

Chair: Miranda Jakisa, U of Vienna (Austria)

Papers: Jana Dolecki, U of Vienna (Austria) "Women, War, and Memory: Strategies of Remembering and Narrating the War in 'Hotel Zagorje'"

Darija Davidovic, U of Vienna (Austria) "When We Can't Talk, We Sing: Staging Srebrenica Massacre in 'Srebrenica. When We the Murdered Rise'"

Miranda Jakisa, U of Vienna (Austria) "Gender and Affect Governance in Jasmila Zbanic's 'Quo vadis, Aida?'"

Discussant: Vladislav Beronja, U of Texas at Austin

State-Diaspora Relations in South-Central Europe in the Twentieth Century

Thu, December 2, 10:00 to 11:45am CST (11:00am to 12:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR31

Chair: Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U

Papers: Ethan Larson, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign "Open to the Public: The Yugoslav Diaspora and Interethnic Collaboration"
Miha Zobec, Scientific Research Centre SAZU (Slovenia) "Commemorating 'Homeland' in Emigration: Emigrants from the 'Redeemed' Prekmurje and the 'Unredeemed' Julian March and Their Attitudes towards the Kingdom of Yugoslavia"

Kristina E. Poznan, U of Maryland, College Park "From Interventionist Subvention to Impecunious Revisionism: The Hungarian State's Church and Press Subventions in the Aftermath of WWI"

Peter Q Wright, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign "Socialist Healthcare Labor in the Global South: Yugoslav Medical Professionals in Libya and Late Non-Aligned Internationalism"

Discussant: Theodora Dragostinova, Ohio State U

The Collapse of Yugoslavia: Is it Over Yet and Was it Historically Relevant?

Thu, December 2, 12:00 to 1:45pm CST (1:00 to 2:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 18

Chair: Francine Friedman, Ball State U

Roundtable Members: Stefano Bianchini, U of Bologna (Italy); David B. Kanin, Johns Hopkins U; Robert Craig Nation, Dickinson College

DECEMBER 3, 2021

Visions of Yugoslavia: Perspectives on Post-Imperial State-Building
Fri, December 3, 8:00 to 9:45am CST (9:00 to 10:45am EST), Virtual Convention, VR 15

Chair: John R. Lampe, U of Maryland, College Park

Papers: Cody James Inglis, Central European U (Austria) "The Variations of Republican Political Thought in Postimperial Yugoslavia, 1918-1941"

Emma Anne Hatto, U of Southampton (UK) "A Question of Autonomy: Dr Anton Korošec and the Slovene Opposition, 1924-25"

Dora Vrkcic, U of Southampton (UK) "In Pursuit of a Federation: The Foreign Office and the Constitutional Structure of Interwar Yugoslavia, 1918-1921"

Discussant: John R. Lampe, U of Maryland, College Park

Rivers as Contested Memoryscapes in Southeastern Europe

Fri, December 3, 8:00 to 9:45am CST (9:00 to 10:45am EST), Virtual Convention, VR34

Chair: Constantin Iordachi, Central European U (Hungary)
Papers: Stefan Dorondel, Romanian Academy (Romania); Alexandra Ion, Romanian Academy (Romania) "The Death of an Island: Danube, Memory, and Materiality of Ada Kaleh"
Frederik Lange, U of Regensburg (Germany) "Between Bridge and Border: The Drina River as a Disputed Memoryscape"
Robert Nemes, Colgate U "Budapest's Forgotten Danube: Erasures and Memories of an Urban River"
Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia) "Bridging the River of Memory: Rijeka's Post-1945 Monumental Heritage"
Discussant: Maureen Healy, Lewis & Clark College

Microhistories of Yugoslav Socialism: Ethnicity, Class, and Gender in Croatia and Slovenia in the 1970s and 1980s

Fri, December 3, 10:00 to 11:45am CST (11:00am to 12:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 8

Chair: Maša Kolanovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

Papers: Rory Archer, U of Graz (Austria); Mladen Zobec, Centre for Southeast European Studies (Austria) "Ice Cream Sellers and Security Dilemmas: Albanian Labour Migrants in Late-socialist Croatia and Slovenia"

Chiara Bonfiglioli, U College Cork (Ireland) "Reading State Socialist Archives Intersectionally: Women's 'Double Militancy' in Varaždin"

Tina Filipovic, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia) "SUBNOR on the Last Line of Defense of the Brotherhood and Unity: Local Examples of Preservation and Promotion of Interethnic Relations"

Igor Duda, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia) "Comrades Despite Diversities: Cooperation among the Local Communities in Yugoslavia in the 1970s and 1980s"

Discussant: Brigitte Le Normand, Maastricht University

Croatian Modern and Post-Modern Literature: A Rich Field of Different Approaches

Fri, December 3, 10:00 to 11:45am CST (11:00am to 12:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 14

Chair: Tomislav Galovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)

Papers: Ivana Cagalj, Independent Scholar "Diversity in the Croatian 'First Moderna' Literary Period: Literature of the Imotski-Herzegovina Border Area"

Tea-Tereza Vidovic Schreiber, U of Split (Croatia) "Diversity of the Motifs and Styles in the Selected Works of the Contemporary Writers from the Vrgorac Region"

Ivana Odza, U of Split (Croatia) "Diversity as the Evidence of Continuity: Christian Elements in the Croatian Children's War Narratives"

Discussant: John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America

Transnational Cinematic Collaborations: Konchalovsky, Mészáros, and Grlić

Fri, December 3, 12:00 to 1:45pm CST (1:00 to 2:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 2

Chair: Harlow Loomis Robinson, Northeastern U

Papers: Harlow Loomis Robinson, Northeastern U "Andrei Konchalovsky in Hollywood: On Board Runaway Train"

Catherine E. Portuges, U of Massachusetts Amherst "Márta Mészáros: Hungarian Director, International Films"

Aida Vidan, Harvard U "Rajko Grlić: Cadences of Reality"

Discussant: Joshua Malitsky, Indiana U Bloomington

Post-Habsburg Borderlands and their Institutions, 1918-1939

Fri, December 3, 12:00 to 1:45pm CST (1:00 to 2:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 8

Chair: Rok Stergar, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia)

Papers: Kathryn E. Densford, Chaminade College Preparatory School

"Between Lower Austria and Moravia: The Diaspora of the Agriculture School in Feldsberg/Valtice, 1918-1938"

Jernej Kosi, U of Ljubljana (Slovenia) "They Speak Worse Than the Common Folk': Local Teachers, State Schools, and Slovene Ethnolinguistic Nationalism in Post-imperial Prekmurje"

Christopher Wendt, European U Institute (Italy) "As It Was in the Valleys of Tyrol Since Time Immemorial': Catholic Faith and Politics in Post-Imperial Austrian North Tyrol"

Ivan Jelicic, Institute of Political History (Hungary) "It Would Be Dangerous to Remove That Flag From the Tower': Political, National, and Social Conflicts on the Municipal Flag in Post-Habsburg Hungarian Fiume"

Discussant: Dominique K Reill, U of Miami

Peace, Trust, and the Discourse of Power in the Disintegrating Yugoslavia and its Aftermath

Fri, December 3, 12:00 to 1:45pm CST (1:00 to 2:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR30

Chair: Susan Stout Baker, Independent Scholar

Papers: Zala Pavsic, Faculty of Media (Slovenia) / European U Institute (Italy) "Gender in the Discourse of War: On Friendship in the Yugoslav Conflict"

Daniel Michael Rhea, Independent Scholar "1991 Conflict in Croatia: Prelude to the Bosnia Partition Effort"

Paula M. Pickering, College of William & Mary "What Does It Take?: Understanding Trust in Civil Society Organizations in Bosnia-Herzegovina"

Discussant: Peter Q Wright, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

State, Science, and Disability: Towards a History of Disability in Russia and the Balkans in the Twentieth Century

Fri, December 3, 2:00 to 3:45pm CST (3:00 to 4:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 18

Chair: Robert Edward Niebuhr, Arizona State U

Papers: Maria Bucur, Indiana U Bloomington "When the Invalids Came Home: Disability in Romania after World War I"

Maria Galmarini-Kabala, College of William & Mary "Ambassadors of Social Progress or Obstacles to Integration?: The All-Russian Union of the Blind and its Global Engagements in the 1960s-1970s"

John Paul Newman, National U of Ireland Maynooth (Ireland) "Manufacturing Disability in 20th Century Yugoslavia"

Evguenia N. Davidova, Portland State U "Nursing Disabled Bodies in Bulgaria, 1900-1939"

Discussant: Frances Lee Bernstein, Drew U

Ethno-national Belonging as a Legal Category in the Habsburg Empire

Fri, December 3, 2:00 to 3:45pm CST (3:00 to 4:45pm EST), Virtual Convention, VR 21

Chair: Orel Beilinson, Yale U

Papers: Tamara Scheer, Pontifical Institute Santa Maria dell' Anima (Italy) "Bosnian, Ladin and Dalmatian: The Usage of Legally Unrecognized Language Categories in the Habsburg Army, 1867-1914"

Wolfgang Thomas Goederle, U of Graz (Austria) "Census, Language, and Ethnicity in Later Habsburg Central Europe: Nudging Citizens to Respond"

Börries Kuzmany, U of Vienna (Austria) "No Choice but to Vote Nationally: The Introduction of National Registers in Provincial Elections"

Discussant: Jeremy R. King, Mt Holyoke College

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