

The Bulletin OF

No. 17

Cleveland, Ohio - December 1987

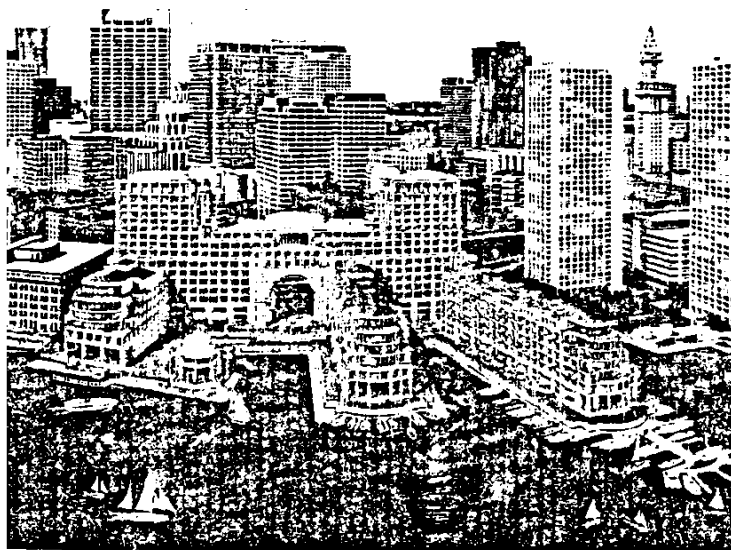
ISSN 0893-7923
THE ASSOCIATION FOR
CROATIAN
STUDIES, INC.



The Association for Croatian Studies (ACS) was founded in October 1977 in Washington, D. C. It became affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in October 1978 in Columbus, Ohio.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES AT THE SLAVIC CONVENTION IN BOSTON, MASS.

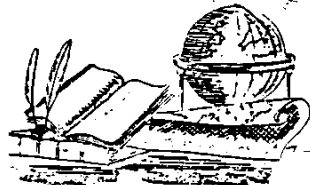
November 5-8, 1987



The Boston harbor

See report about the 19th National Convention of the AAASS on the next pages!





THE NINETEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES

Popularly known as the "Slavic Convention" the 19th Annual National Convention of the AAASS gathered in Boston's Park Plaza Hotel from November 5 (Thursday) to 8 (Sunday), 1987. Because of Boston's location a huge crowd of scholars and students in East European, Russian, Soviet and related areas attended this most important meeting of Slavists and other experts. While the final statistics are still not available, some 1500 people crowded dozens of panel sessions, roundtables, special meetings, various events and a colorful and large book exhibit. The convention was hosted by the New England Slavic Association. The huge and beautiful hotel is located in downtown of the historic and attractive city. Some six hundred rooms housed convention guests while many stayed in other hotels and places.

One of the eighteen affiliated AAASS societies is the Association for Croatian Studies (ACS) which is now ten years old and has participated in all AAASS annual conventions since 1978. The ACS has over a hundred and forty members on this and several other continents. Over twenty members and a dozen friends (altogether over thirty Croatians) attended the convention from Thursday until Sunday. Two guest lecturers were from Croatia; one came from Bristol, England - and a visitor flew in all the way from Sydney, Australia.

The first panel of the ACS was held Friday, 1:15-3:15 at the Constitution Room. It was entitled "The Republic of Poljica and Its Statute." Its chairman was Ante Kadić (Indiana U.). The first speaker was Edo Pivčević (U. of Bristol) who spoke about "Historical Background of the Poljica Statute." This was followed by Ante Kadic's "The Poljica Statute and the Utopia of Thomas More." Zvonimir Jun-ković (U. of Nice, France) was unable to come to deliver his paper "The Čakavian Elements in Poljica Statute." Since there was no dis-cussant enough time was spent on questions and comments by the people in the audience.

The same evening, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. some thirty people gathered for the traditional "Croatian Supper" in St. James Room. At the end of the dinner three guests addressed briefly the assembled members and friends: Profs. Dalibor Brozovic of the University of Zadar and Luka Budak of the Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia, Dr. Branko Pešelj (Georgetown U.) related briefly his impressions about his recent visit in the homeland.

Following the supper the ACS held its annual Business Meeting at which important matters were discussed, reports about the past and present activities were heard, and a new Executive Committee was elected.

"Roger J. Boscovich: on the Occasion of the 200th Anniversary of His Death" was the theme of the second ACS panel. It took place on Saturday, November 7, 11:15-1:15 in Franklin Room. It was presided by Joseph T. Bombelles (John Carroll U.). Ivan Supek's paper dealt with "The Place of Boscovich among Croatian Humanists and His Anticipation of Modern Atomistics." Prof. Supek was not present because of ill health but his paper's copies were distributed by Prof. Joseph Condic. Then Ante Kadic discussed "Literary and Spiritual Profile of Boškovic." Anthony M. Mlikotin (U. of Southern California) read his paper "R. Boscovich's Theoria philosophiae naturalis and the Rise of Modern Philosophy." At the end Ivo Slaus (Rudjer Boškovic Institute, Zagreb, Croatia and currently at the U. of California, Los Angeles) spoke on "Scientific Achievements of Rudjer Boškovic." The discussant of this session was George J. Prpic (John Carroll U.)

Rasio Dunatov chaired the last ACS session about the "Croatian Literary Language Before the 19th Century." Held in Emerson Room during the very last time slot: Sunday, 11:15-1:15 it was still well attended. Prof. Dunatov (U. of Illinois, Urbana) planned this as "roundtable" but in reality it was a panel meeting. After introductory remarks by Ivo Banac (Yale U.) Olga Nedeljkovic (U. of Illinois, Chicago) delivered an excellent lecture on independent historical development of the Croatian literary language from the



Glagolitic phase to the nineteenth century. Dalibor Brozović (Zadar U.) spoke in Croatian about various factors that make Croatian a separate language. He was the main lecturer of the panel. Vinko Grubišić (CSAC) addressed several other issues concerning the identity of the literary Croatian.

While Nedeljković's lecture was outstanding, all other lectures in all three panels were also on high academic level. In very vivid words Prof. Ivo Šlaus explained to the audience very convincingly Boscovich's complex ideas. Boscovich's impact on the rise of modern philosophy was very successfully discussed by Prof. Mlikotin while Prof. Kadić gave a very impressive portrait of Boscovich as writer and spiritual man. Supek describes him as a true Croatian humanist, a great scientist, and a man who always wanted to help his people and his suffering homeland.

Since Boscovich had Benjamin Franklin among his friends and hailed the American independence in 1776, it was appropriate to pay him tribute on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his death. This tribute had a symbolic meaning: it was done in the city where the seeds of American Revolution were sown and in the same year when the Americans observe the Bicentennial of their Constitution.

The Croatian Schools of America, Canada and Australia under the directorship of Rev. Ljubo Krasić organized again a very good and attractive exhibit of Croatian books. It was viewed and visited by hundreds of people many of whom either ordered or purchased a number of books, most of them printed in Croatia.

The AAASS with headquarters at Stanford University, numbering now some four thousand members - and the largest organization of this kind in the world - should be credited for another very successful Slavic Convention. Since 1960, under its initiative, the Slavic Studies have come a long way. As a part of them the Croatian Studies are making a continual progress. This was proven amply by the success of their representation in Boston.





Professor Ivan Supek in his lecture "The Place of Bošković among Croatian Humanists and His Anticipation of Modern Atomistics" stated also the following:

In the 15th century the Croatian humanists were not only engaged in promoting science and art, but also inciting resistance to the Turkish invasion of the Hungarian-Croatian kingdom. When Pope Paul II condemned ultra-quist Bohemia as heretical, and then induced Mathias Corvinus to attack the Czechs, the Primate of the Kingdom, Ivan Vitez, together with the poet Janus Pannonius and the Bishop of Modruš, Nikola Kotoranin, started a rebellion against the Pope and the King /Math. Corvinus/. They pleaded for religious toleration and European unity. Although their attempt to create a league of states from the Baltic to the Adriatic failed, their ideas concerning tolerance and European unity were preserved and fostered by later Croatian humanists, particularly by Markantun de Dominis and Rudjer Bošković. These men believed that the prosperity and peace of mankind depends essentially on the development of science and art.

Croats are not a large nation, but they have given the world a great number of humanists. Three of them in particular, J. Pannonius, Marcus Antonius de Dominis and Pater R. J. Bošković, retain their relevance even today. De Dominis advocated and fostered the principle of tolerance in a belligerent Europe. His great book, De Republica Ecclesiastica, could be a strong inspiration for the new ecumenical spirit in the Church today. Bošković anticipated the notion of force increasing to infinity, hence, anticipating the power of nuclear energy. J. Pannonius left us many beautiful elegies, but also the foreboding that our own works could lead to total disaster. Our present world could search for deliverance from its perils in the same way these three humanists searched for it - by tolerance, compassion, reason, and beauty.





Like Dr. Supek of Zagreb, one of the best interpreters of Croatian Humanism and of Bošković, other authors of the papers at the Boscovich panel gave valuable observations. We have therefore decided that we should publish in 1988 all papers dealing with Boscovich, the Republic of Poljica and the Croatian language. It is very likely that the Journal of Croatian Studies will print these papers by mid-1988. The Journal is an annual publication of the Croatian Academy of America. Its editors are Mr. Karlo Mirth and Dr. Jerome Jareb who is also Academy's President.

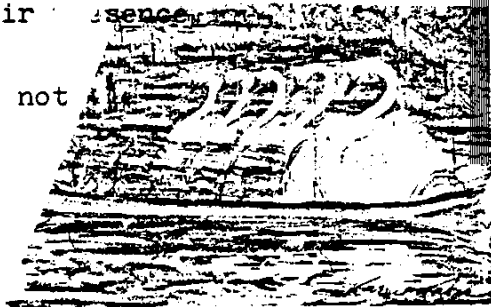
The editorial job will be undertaken by Prof. Ante Kadić with the help of other ACS members.

We always wanted to publish the proceedings of our panels at the AAASS conventions and were urged to do so by many people. We are fortunate and glad that the CAA will help us in publishing this year's papers.

By publishing our papers we will make them accessible to a wider audience and preserve them for the posterity. It will enhance our goals: the dissemination of objective truth about Croatia and the Croatians.

We would like also to add a few comments on our experience at the National Convention of the AAASS and our attendance. The crowds were large. The large hotel seemed to be too small for such a large gathering of the people. The elevators were overcrowded; and on top of everything two of them broke down and remained unusable till the end of the convention. As for our supper or dinner, we were expecting at the most twenty people. Instead 31 attended the traditional "Croatian Supper." The waiters panicked and were barely able to serve those above 20; they had to improvise with food which had to be brought from the ground floor to the fourth floor where we had our meal. Somehow the whole affair turned out alright. We are grateful to our members and friends who honored us with their presence.

We missed quite a few friends who did not come to the convention. Among them were:





professors: George C. Jerković, Jure Krišto, Bogdan Radica, Theodore Ivanuš, and George Šutića.

We were pleased to welcome as a new member and participant Prof. Luka Budak of Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. He acquainted us with the Slavonic Studies Department where he teaches the Croatian language and literature. He distributed an impressive booklet of 24 pp. about Slavonic Studies at Macquarie University. Presently it is offering six Slavic languages: Croatian, Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian. They don't have any problems as we do in this country with separating the Croatian from Serbian.

Among our pleasant experiences in Boston are also meetings with professors Dalibor Brozović and Edo Pivčević. Dr. Brozović left for a series of lectures in Canada after attending our convention. While Slovenian and Serbian visitors from SFRY openly congregated with their compatriots from America and Canada, Dr. Brozović was more withdrawn and cautious, but friendly in publicly meeting his fellow Croatians. Professor Edo Pivčević of the University of Bristol charmed us with his personality, friendliness and scholarship. A philosopher, writer, publisher, a tireless researcher who speaks a fluent "British English" he impressed us much with his poetical and humble personality and with his deep interest in problems of present-day Croatia and Croatians. He published for years a periodical BC Review which was of very high quality. Beside several of his books he published also Ivan Supek's Krivovjernik na ljevici in 1981 (228 pp.)

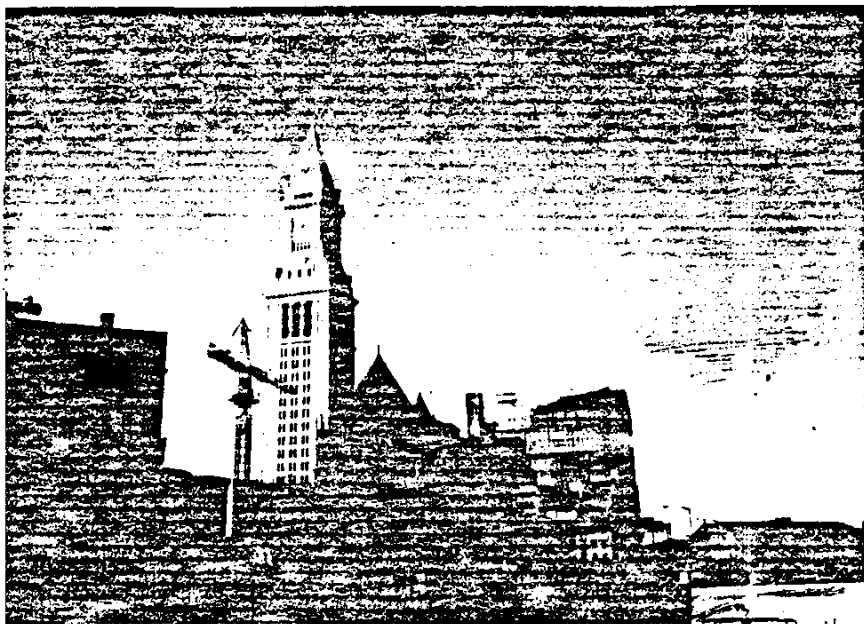
We were delighted to meet after several years with Prof. Elinor M. Despalatović (our former Vice-President) with her husband prof. Marijan. They were recently on an extensive visit in the old country.

Mrs. Nasja Bošković Meyer, our member came from St. Louis, Mo. together with her husband Dr. Arthur Meyer. He attended his convention (Communications) while she attended ours. Together they were present at our dinner. Mrs. Meyer, a native of Split, will organize a panel for the next AAASS convention in Honolulu.



Dr. Anny Newman (Croatian-born), Associate Professor of Slavic Linguistics, U. of Massachusetts, joined our ACS, attended the dinner and the panels and was a gracious host to two of our participants.

Thus while we missed some old friends - who didn't come - we met several new ones. I counted at least 32 Croatians who attended the convention. All Slavic (and non-Slavic) nationality groups were represented; the most spoken language among the participants was Russian, a result of the influx of immigrants from the Soviet Union who made their way into Slavic and related studies.



View of Boston through the window of my hotel room on the 14th floor. My former student Mr. Paul Ostrowski drove me around, showed me the historical sites, and took me to his home in New Hampshire where he teaches at Portsmouth High School. We are grateful for this. The charming, historic city on the sea is now undergoing a great boon, but its streets are always clogged with traffic...

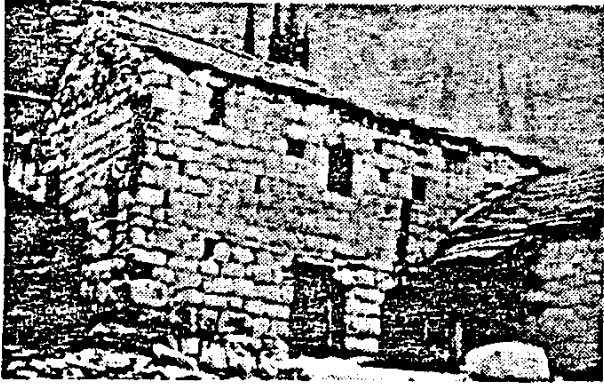
On the right:

A motif in Poljica

We held a panel on the Republic of Poljica in Boston.

We received this illustration from Prof. Clement S. Mihanovich of St. Louis who was born in this country, but his ancestors came from Poljica.





ROGER J. BOSCOVICH, S.J.

1787 - 1987

The house of Roger's grandfather which still stands in Orahov Do; Nikola, father of Roger was born here. (Courtesy: Glas Koncila, Feb. 1987.



Our member Antun Nizeteo sent us the illustration on the right before we had our panel on Boscovich in Boston. We thank him for this! By our five papers prepared for the panel and by our remarks on Boscovich in the last and in this issue of the Bulletin we expressed our tribute to this great Croatian-born scientist.

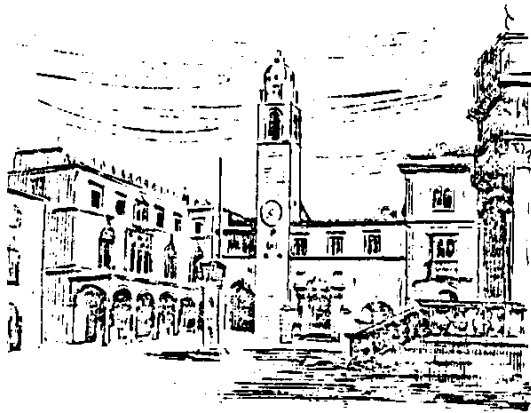
Ruder Josip Bošković

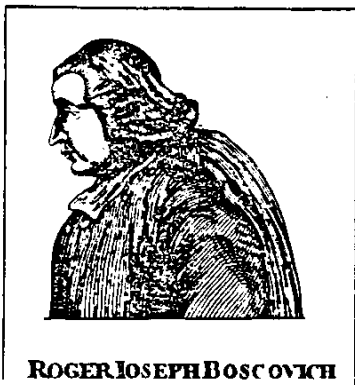
Dubrovnik 18. V. 1711. — 13. II. 1787. Milano
Hrvatski svećenik-isusovac, znanstvenik i filozof
Croatian jesuit priest, scientist and philosopher

Portret (ugljen) uz 200. obljetnicu Boškovićeve smrti
(1787.-1987.) izradio akademski kipar
O. Marijan Gajšak, Df.

Charcoal portrait of R.J. Bošković commemorating the
200th anniversary of his death (1787-1987)
by Fr. Marijan Gajšak, S.J.

Izdane: Filozofsko-teološki institut Družbe Isusove, Zagreb
Published by: Philosophical & Theological Institute S.J., Zagreb





ROGER JOSEPH BOSCOVICH

SYMPOSIUM ON BOSCOVICH IN PARIS

Just after returning from Boston we received from Dr. Henrik Heger, Université de Paris-Sorbonne, the program and information on a symposium honoring Boscovich in Paris. It was to be held on December 4 and 5, 1987 at Palais du Luxembourg, and at Sorbonne. (See for more on the next page!) Prof. Heger is the President of "Foundation Universitaire Fran Krsto Frankopan" for the Advancement of Research on Croatian Culture. It is at the U. of Paris-Sorbonne. This is already the fifth symposium dealing with the history of Croatian culture and it is sponsored by Sorbonne and several high university institutions. Beside Prof. Heger the organizers are Pierre Brunel and Mirko D. Grmek.

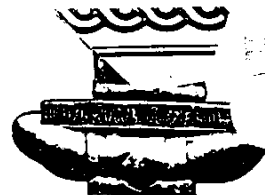
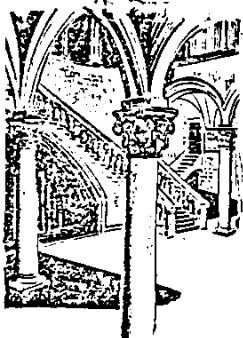
The symposium is divided into three major topics: I. "The Life of Bošković and His Connections with Croatia"; II. "R. J. Bošković, the Writer, Philosopher and Citizen of Europe"; III. "R. J. Bošković - the Scientist". Announced as participants are: Jacques Bompaire, the President of the U. of Paris-Sorbonne; Mirko Dražen Grmek, member of the council and former President of the International Academy of Historical Sciences; Pierre Christian Tattinger, Vice-President of the Sénat; Josip Lučić of Zagreb; Nella Arambašin of Paris. The latter three to read papers. On the first day a concert was to be held at St. Elizabeth Church at 9:00 p.m.

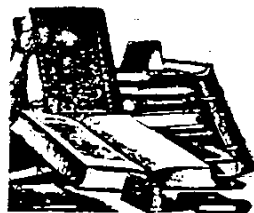
Listed for the second day are: Léon Jozeau-Marigné; Branimir Glavičić of Zadar; François Russo of Paris; Branko Franolić of London; Henrik Heger of Paris; André Lichnerowicz, André Tulier, both of Paris; John Pappas of New York; René Taton of Paris; Ernest Stipančić of Belgrade; Žarko Dadić of Zagreb; Pierre Costabel of Paris;

Ivan Supek of Zagreb; and Mirko Dražen Grmek of Paris.

The papers discuss all aspects of Boscovich's life and work. As evident from the program, a very impressive assembly of scholars and French dignitaries is giving here a tremendous tribute to the man whose destiny was closely connected also with France.

(Written: Dec. 3, 1987)





UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS-SORBONNE (PARIS IV)
CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN LITTÉRATURE COMPARÉE
ÉQUIPE DE RECHERCHE SUR LA CULTURE CROATE
ET LES ÉCHANGES INTELLECTUELS INTERNATIONAUX

**LA RENCONTRE DES CULTURES
ET DES DOMAINES DU SAVOIR
CHEZ
RUDJER JOSIP BOSKOVIĆ
(1711 - 1787)**

Ve Symposium international
d'études sur l'aire culturelle croate

LE VENDREDI 4 ET LE SAMEDI 5 DÉCEMBRE 1987

AU SÉNAT

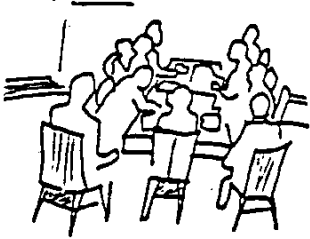
Salle Clémenceau
Salle René Coty
/Palais du Luxembourg, 15, rue de Vaugirard, Paris VIe/

ET

EN SORBONNE

Amphithéâtre Guizot
/Entrée par la cour d'honneur, 17, rue de la Sorbonne, Paris Ve/

PROGRAMME



M I N U T E S of the Tenth Annual Business
Meeting of the Association for Croatian Studies

Place: St. James Room, Boston Park Plaza Hotel

Date: Friday, November 6, 1987

Time: 9:00-10:50 p. m.

Following the "Croatian Supper" (at which 31 people were present) President Joseph T. Bombelles calls the meeting to order.

21 members attend while 31 are represented by Proxies. This is the largest number of Proxies we have ever had.

Secretary-Treasurer reads the Minutes of our last meeting held on November 21, 1986 in New Orleans. Ljubo Krasić adds to the Minutes his explanation why his planned panel fell through. The Minutes are then accepted.

Joseph Condic is then elected as the Presiding Officer. He conducts the meeting in proper manner.

Ante Kadić remarks: "The ACS functions well... we don't need a new Executive Committee." However, President Bombelles replies in his annual report and address that "new people should take over the ACS." He mentions two differing and opposite concepts regarding the nature of the ACS. Our "Philosophy" contains four points including our adherence to free research and freedom of written expression. Our presentations have been on high academic level. As our Rules and By-laws point out: we are a non-political organization. Then he enumerates the four basic points of criticism regarding our activities. In this connection the President speaks about the resignation of Ivo Banac from the membership of the ACS. This results in some discussion by present members. Regarding the matter of "political subjects" some express the view that almost all historical subjects are of political nature. Joseph Condic points out that we need more members of non-Croatian origin. Joseph Bombelles expresses his firm decision that he doesn't want to be re-elected as President any more.

Secretary-Treasurer George J. Prpić then gave his report

past year's activities and the financial status of the ACS. Our organization is now ten years old; we have been busy during all these years. We are bringing to our 1987 panels three speakers from Europe. In spite of high expenses for our participation at this AAASS National Convention the state of the treasury is quite satisfactory. For this we thank to generous contributors among our members and friends including the Croatian Academy of America.

The reports by the President and Secretary-Treasurer are unanimously accepted. Joseph Condic expresses his and members' gratitude to the resigning President who had led the ACS since 1978, when we became an affiliate of the AAASS.

Then follows the election of the new Executive Committee. Anthony Čuvalo nominates for the new President Prof. Joseph Condic; this is seconded and accepted by all members. Prof. Condic accepts his election as President. As Vice-Presidents are elected: profs. Jakov Bačić, Vinko Grubišić, and Joseph T. Bombelles (provided that our Rules permit three vice-presidents.) George J. Prpić remains Secretary-Treasurer.

Joseph Božičević suggests that for practical reasons our organization should be called Croatian Studies Association. We are going to investigate this possibility.

Under "New Business" the present discuss topics of panels for the next AAASS National Convention in Honolulu, November 1988. It is decided that the panel on brothers Radić and the Croatian Peasant movement should be reserved for the Convention in Chicago in 1989. More people will attend than in Hawaii. Luka Budak (from Sydney, Australia) suggests that something on Croatian identity among the immigrants should be discussed. After suggestions by Nasja Bošković-Meyer and Michael Vezilich, it is agreed that Mrs. Meyer will organize a panel "Croatian Immigrants Re-discover Their Identity." Ante Kadić will organize a panel discussing "Croatian Connections with Hawaii." Some papers for this panel have already been secured. The deadline for submitting topics for panels with the Program Committee of the AAASS is January 1, 1988.



There are also proposals that our proceedings, containing many valuable papers be published in the future. Everything will be undertaken to realize this goal. It depends of course on the generosity of future donors. Publishing is expensive. For instance: we spent over \$600 for printing and mailing two issues of our Bulletin this year.

Rev. Ljubo Krasić, Director of the CSAC (Norval, Ontario) informs us that his organization (supported by federal government in Ottawa) just published Vinko Grubišić's Bibliography on the Croatian Language. Large size (8,5x11) it has some 180 pages and it is a valuable reference book for proving the separate identity of the Croatian literary language. Our Vice-President V. Grubišić should be congratulated for this enormous undertaking.

Our new President thanks for the confidence expressed by all who elected him and promises to lead the ACS into another successful period.

There being no further business the meeting adjourns at 10:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:
George J. Prpić
Secretary-Treasurer
ACS



Our member Charles D. Šporer

was very pleased to read our appeal to the members of the ACS to call him or to write to him. This was printed in our last Bulletin on p. 15. Some people called him and some sent him written messages. Many of his American friends were impressed with the copy of the message and the staff of the Hillside Manor was also duly impressed. Unfortunately, Drago's health is not improving and he is in bed all the time. We wish him Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in spite of all odds!

It would be nice if our members would send him Christmas cards.

This is his address:

Hillside Manor
182-15 Hillside Avenue
Jamaica, N. Y. 11452

Phone: (718) 526-0280



Activities of our members

SPEECH GIVEN AT THE OPENING OF THE CROATIAN
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES OF CALGARY
ON JULY 4, 1987

by

Dr. Vladimir Markotic'

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends of the Croatian-Canadian Cultural Centre, members of other ethnic groups, and visitors from such exotic places as Los Angeles, California.

I would also like to greet the former Mayor of Calgary, Ross Alger, Dr. Alex Kindy, member of the Canadian Parliament, Gordon Shrake, member of the Alberta Legislature, Mr. Harbhajan of the library of the Sikh community, and Mr. Mikula Woron of the Ukrainian St. Vladimir Library and Archives.

We have gathered here today to celebrate the opening of the Croatian Library and of the Central Croatian Archives of Calgary, both of which are incorporated in the Province of Alberta.

The Croatian Library of Calgary and the Central Croatian Archives were initiated by myself, Dr. Vladimir Markotic, but my efforts would have been futile without the help, assistance and support of many Canadians, American people of Croatian ancestry, and many other people of diverse geographical and ethnic origins.

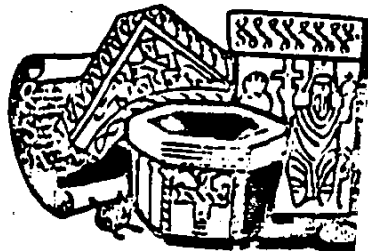
The Croatian Library of Calgary is designed to serve the needs of the Croatian members of this Centre as well as those of the Croatian people of Calgary and Southern Alberta. This library consists of books written in and about Croatia, in the Croatian and other languages. The collection includes books on Anthropology, Archeology, History, Politics, Fiction, Culture and Art, and also contains encyclopedias on many subjects. Of particular value and interest is the Croatian Maritime encyclopedia, which few nations in the world have emulated.

In addition to books in the Croatian language, we have many volumes for our younger members and others who enjoy reading in English. This section includes works of Mystery, Romance and other fiction as well as books on Sociology, Travel and Entertainment. Also present are some scholarly works on a variety of subjects.

The Library has approximately 1000 books, of which approximately half are in the Croatian language. Some of the donors which have given works to the Library are:

Mr. Jure Zoran Budrović
Mrs. Barbara Kos
Mrs. Krunoslav Kostric'
Dr. Vladimir Markotic'





Mr. Toni Petrunić
 Mr. and Mrs. Janko Šoštar
 and Mr. Panas Radmanić

We would also like to thank the Government of Alberta for a grant that we have received to help in the purchase of books.

The books were catalogued by a professional librarian according to the Dewey Library system. The books are catalogued by author, title and subject. We plan, as soon as it is financially possible, to buy a computer which will make all information concerning library holdings more readily available to the readers. The library books are contained in the upper part of this beautiful oak bookcase, which was made by Vlado Petrus and Joža Šoštar.

I dedicate this Library to the memory of Petar Stanković. Petar Stankovic was born in Brinje, in Lika, Croatia in 1896, and died in 1975 at the age of eighty. In 1924 he came to the United States of America, but returned three years later to Croatia. In 1927 he came to Canada where he was, it seems, sent by Stefan Radić, the leader of Croatia at that time. In 1929 he founded *Hrvatski Glas* (Croatian Voice) in Winnipeg. He was the editor of the newspaper for forty-four years. He was married and had two children who survived him. His brother Steve is with us in this room today.

We also have the Central Croatian Archives which were also initiated by myself, and again, all would have been difficult without the assistance of many generous donors. The purpose of the Archives is to collect all available data concerning Croatian people living outside of Croatia. This material includes newspapers published in many countries in the Croatian language, books, art objects, and other cultural memorabilia such as photographs, diaries and personal artifacts. This material is kept in the lower half of the library bookcase.

The newspapers and other periodicals are arranged in alphabetical order next to the windows in this room. Also in this section are samples of books published in diaspora. These books may be seen displayed on the raised shelf at the back of the table. Most of the material donated to the archives was given by, in alphabetical order:

Jure (George) Zoran Budrović, from Calgary
 Mike Gabrić, from Los Angeles
 Dr. Vladimir Markotić, from Calgary
 Drago Mustapić, also from Calgary
 and Dr. Mladen Zorkin from Nanaimo, B.C.

Next to the office door is our filing cabinet with some one hundred files on many personalities and events from the past.



Documents from the Croatian Centre are also preserved in it.

We did not have space enough to exhibit all of the material from the Archives, but we have taken a significant part of Mr. Gabrić's collection and placed it in the right-hand corner of the window display. Mr. Gabrić is ninety-one years old, and is a very remarkable, self-educated man. All his life he has collected items related to the Croatian Peasant Party, and in addition, has kept a diary and compiled albums of photographs. Each photograph is dated and every person depicted is identified by name. Thus, his work is of great historical interest and value to Croatian people and others who are interested in Croatian culture. We welcome you to inspect and to appreciate these books and artifacts that reflect our culture and heritage.

In addition to the Archive display, as a result of a suggestion and effort of Luka Nikšić, a small exhibition of art objects and handworks of the Croatians in Calgary is presented in the room adjoining the Library.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Fenn, Marijan Trnski, Bob Hromadiuk, and Lucy Kranjčević for all the help which made the display of books, periodicals and other cultural items so successful.

I now officially declare the Library and Archives open.



Grubišić, Vinko. Bibliography on the Croatian Language (Manuals for the study of the Croatian language and culture outside Croatia. Preface in English, French, German and Croatian.) Sudbury, Ontario: Croatian Schools of America-Australia-Canada-Europe, 1987; 181 pp.; Price: U.S.\$35.00; ISBN 0-919817-14-9.

During our sojourn in Boston at the Slavic Convention the author gave us a copy of his newly published book. At the time only a few copies came out of presses. We thank Dr. Grubišić - our member and our Vice-President - for the book and the nice dedication which we will cherish.



The new book was shown at the exhibit of the Croatian books at the book exhibit hall at Park Plaza Hotel along with many other good books dealing with the language, literature, culture and history of Croatia.

Publishing Grubišić's book was an enormous enterprise on the part of the author as well as the organization headed by Rev. Ljubo Krasić. A tremendous amount of work and - funds was invested in this - one could say - pioneering work. Following seven pages of Abbreviations are Bibliographic Sources (seven pages). They are followed by General Studies (six pages), "On the Name of the Croatian Language" divided into several periods. These comprise some forty pages.

Next in the book are "Synchronic Studies - From World War I to the Present Time." They amount to fifteen pages. Seventeen pages of sources deal with "Dialects and dialectology. "Croatian Outside Croatia" has five pages of sources while "Lexicalia and Grammaticalia" twenty-five pages. In the rest of the book, each covered

with several pages of sources in various languages are the following subjects: "Purism & Croatian in Contact with Other Languages;" "Orthographic & Orthoepic and Three Croatian Alphabets: Glagolitic, Cyrillic, Latin"; "Teaching Croatian"; "Onomastics." These are followed by an extensive Index of Authors. This is an excellent reference book that should enter all better libraries in the United States and Canada. We congratulate the author on his new book and wish him success with its distribution. You may order it from: CSAC, 50 Alder St. N, Sudbury, Ont., P3C 4J8 - Canada.

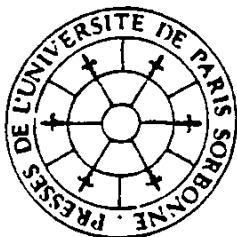
VINKO GRUBIŠIĆ

Bibliography
on the
Croatian Language



CROATICA PARISIENSIA

Collection interdisciplinaire
dirigée par Henrik HEGER



Comité de publication

Marc GJIDARA (Université de droit, d'économie et de sciences sociales de Paris), Mirko Dražen GRMEK (Ecole des hautes études, IV^e section — Sorbonne), Henrik HEGER (Université de Paris-Sorbonne), Janine MATILLON (Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales, Paris).

Domaine d'étude

Recherches relevant des principales disciplines universitaires et se rapportant à l'aire culturelle croate considérée dans sa spécificité, dans la diversité de ses composantes et dans ses rapports avec d'autres régions, une place de choix étant réservée à l'analyse des relations historiques et intellectuelles franco-croates.

Programme

Editions et traductions de textes — croates, latins et autres — provenant de l'ensemble culturel précité ou s'y rapportant. Monographies. Recueils de travaux regroupés par thèmes (notamment les actes des Symposiums internationaux d'études sur l'aire culturelle croate tenus annuellement, depuis 1983, dans le cadre du Centre de recherche en littérature comparée de l'Université de Paris-Sorbonne). Répertoires bibliographiques et autres instruments de documentation.

Premiers volumes de la collection

1. *Les Croates et la civilisation du livre*. Actes du symposium tenu en Sorbonne le 3 décembre 1983, publiés par Henrik HEGER et Janine MATILLON (paru début décembre 1986) /v. notice détaillée à la page suivante/.
2. *Un écrivain croate à la croisée des cultures: Paris et l'Europe dans l'œuvre d'Antun Gustav Matoš (1873-1914)*. Actes du symposium tenu en Sorbonne le 1^{er} décembre 1984, publiés par Vera SIMONIN (à paraître en 1987).
3. *La culture croate au Moyen Age - racines et ramifications*. Actes du symposium tenu en Sorbonne les 6-7 décembre 1985, publiés par Henrik HEGER (en préparation).
4. *Les Croates et la Renaissance en Europe*. Actes du symposium tenu en Sorbonne et au Sénat les 4, 5 et 6 décembre 1986, publiés par Tomislav RAJIĆ (en préparation)

LES CROATES
ET
LA CIVILISATION DU LIVRE

Actes du 1^{er} Symposium international
d'études sur l'aire culturelle croate

tenu à l'occasion du 500^e anniversaire
de la parution du premier livre croate
imprimé en caractères glagolitiques

(Paris, 3 décembre 1983)

publiés par

Henrik HEGER et Janine MATILLON

A l'occasion du 500^e anniversaire de la parution du premier livre croate imprimé en caractères glagolitiques (1483-1983), une assemblée internationale de chercheurs représentant plusieurs grandes disciplines universitaires s'est réunie en Sorbonne, sur les lieux mêmes où avait été installé, en 1470, le premier atelier typographique français. Cette rencontre commémorative est à l'origine du présent ouvrage. Les études inédites qu'il rassemble, élaborées dans une perspective comparatiste résolument européenne, reconstituent scrupuleusement les débuts brillants et toute la période ancienne de la civilisation du livre chez les Croates. Ce recueil représente en même temps une contribution précieuse aux recherches, encore trop peu développées, sur la place de l'aire culturelle croate dans les relations intellectuelles internationales. Les auteurs ont examiné avec une égale attention la production livresque relevant des lettres et des arts et celle ayant trait à la médecine et aux sciences. Leur intérêt s'est porté tant sur les textes appartenant à la latinité régionale croate que sur les écrits en langues vernaculaires.

SOMMAIRE:

Préface/Pierre BRUNEL. Allocution d'ouverture/Henrik HEGER, Propos introductifs: Pour une approche interdisciplinaire de l'aire culturelle croate/Josip BRATULIĆ. Circonstances historiques et culturelles de la parution du premier livre croate imprimé en caractères glagolitiques/Aleksandar STIPČEVIĆ. Aspects de la production du livre croate au XV^e siècle/Franjo ŠANJEK. La circulation du livre européen en Croatie aux XV^e et XVI^e siècles/Franjo ZENKO. La tradition philosophique et l'apparition du livre imprimé chez les Croates/Leo KOŠUTA. Fortune et infortunes d'un livre de Marko Marulić: le *De institutione bene vivendi per exempla sanctorum* (Venise, 1507)/Stanislav TUKSAR. Imprimés musicaux européens anciens et rares dans les archives croates/Mirko TOMASOVIĆ. Aspects de la réception croate de Molière au XVIII^e siècle/Mirko Dražen GRMEK. Les débuts du livre scientifique en langue croate/Aleksandar STIPČEVIĆ. L'histoire du livre croate (période ancienne): Bibliographie sélective/Index.

Format: 16 x 24

120 pp. — décembre 1986

Prix: 100 FF.

Port: 10 F.

ISSN: 0298-7732 — ISBN: 2-904315-32-2



NOVEMBER 15, 1987

NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN ZAGREB

A quarter of a century has passed since the first proposals for erecting a new building to house the National and University Library in Zagreb. In 1987, construction will finally begin, and completion is planned for 1991. The bulk of the funds will come from contributions made by the working people of Croatia. Individual donations are also pouring in, artists have been contributing their works of art, musicians have held concerts, sportsmen have held sports events, and the income from all these events has gone towards funding the new building. Other campaigns for support are underway. And all this means that the new building for the National and University Library will be built on schedule.

The National and University Library, serving as a memory for the Croatian people, is a lasting testimony to their cultural identity and historical continuity, but the integrity of a people's national culture does not reside in the homeland alone; it is wherever its people are.

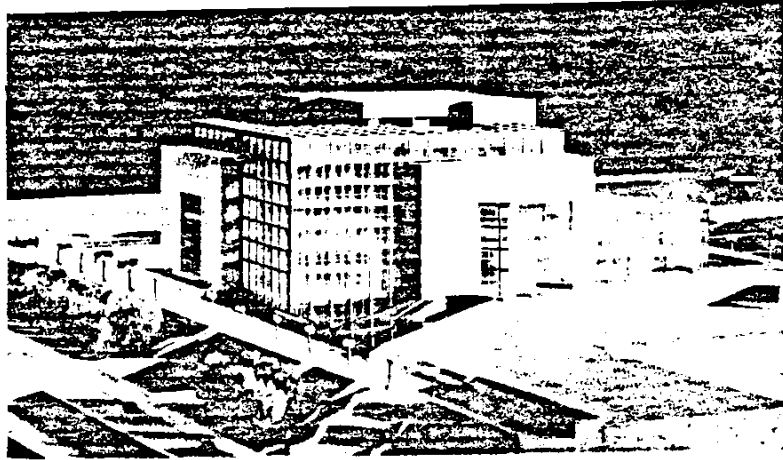
The National and University Library building is a project dear to the hearts of all Croats, at home and abroad; it is of top national importance.

The National and University Library in Zagreb is finding it harder and harder to fulfill its numerous tasks in its overcrowded building. It is impossible to gain access to most of the books and periodicals and obtain necessary information. Books are heaped on the floor, in twisting rows, dust piles high, valuable books in a constant threat of being destroyed, the treasures, collected for centuries, are disintegrating, and use of the library is reduced to a minimum. A new building is needed now more than ever.

Over five centuries have passed since the first Croatian incunabula — the 1483 *Misal* and Marulić's *Judita* from 1501, which means that Croatian literature and lexicography are over five centuries old, ranking Croatia among the most venerable European cultures.

If we were prepared to print our first book in the 15th century, only thirty years after the invention of the printing press, then we should be keeping stride with the world today as well.

Part of the Library's treasures are documents and works by our emigrants living abroad, and the National and University Library is the only place where this material is being preserved.



This historic and great undertaking - to build a new, modern and efficient university library - in the Croatian capital of Zagreb has been in making for many years. We appeal to all our ACS members and friends to send decent donations for this worthy cause. It is an investment for the future of Croatian culture and education. The Croatian diaspora should be generous this time as it was on many previous occasions. Send your contributions to:

Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka
Marulićev Trg 21
41000 Zagreb
SFRY

\$

Pictured below is the old building of the Croatian University in Zagreb. Many of us have nostalgic memories about this building and many events that took place there.



Letter: On Mideast Geography - NYT - 10/17/87 - A.14:1-3

How the Red Sea Got Its Name

To the Editor:

You are correct to reject Arab objections to the name "Persian Gulf" ("It's Really the Sumerian Gulf," editorial, Sept. 20). To support your argument I would stress that not only Strabo but numerous other writers of antiquity called that body of water after the people who were then and still are an outstanding regional power. For the same reason, the Arabs have traditionally referred to the Mediterranean as "the Roman Sea" and to the Black Sea as "the Russian Sea," to cite only two examples of seas named after peoples.

Those Arabs who would like to have a gulf named after them should urge the world to drop the name "Red Sea," which Strabo and other writers of antiquity and early Middle Ages called simply the Arabian Gulf. The Arabs "lost" their gulf for reasons too complex to go into here. Suffice it to say that specialists in ancient geographical nomenclature have known

for centuries that the original Red Sea was that body of water which the Sumerians called the Great Water.

The ancient Persians, or even perhaps the Sumerians, named it "red" and extended its "redness" across the whole of the Indian Ocean, including the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Arabian Gulf. The ancients tried to understand the reasons for the color adjective in the sea's name.

The Arabian Gulf became established as the Red Sea after the 70 learned Jews who translated the Old Testament into Greek (the Septuagint) rendered the Hebrew term "Sea of Reeds" (Exodus 14-15) as "Red Sea" (Erythra thalassa). Once the Arabian Gulf became known as the Red Sea, numerous scholars started "explaining" the reasons for the color adjective in the new name, while all the "redness" from the Persian Gulf and the rest of the Indian Ocean (the true Red Sea) vanished.

Today, even the Arabs call their an-

cient gulf by the name which originated as a mistake (our Red Sea is called by this name by all literate Arabs, although some use the term Sea of Qulzum). Traditionally the Arabs have used the term "Green Sea" to cover the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf — reason enough to let things as they are.

There is no mystery in the fact that the sea which is "red" to Greeks and Persians (and perhaps Sumerians) is seen as "green" by Arabs, for the function of these adjectives is not descriptive, as is commonly believed, but directional. In ancient Iran the south was symbolized by the red color, while the east was seen as green by Persians, Chinese and perhaps by Arabs.

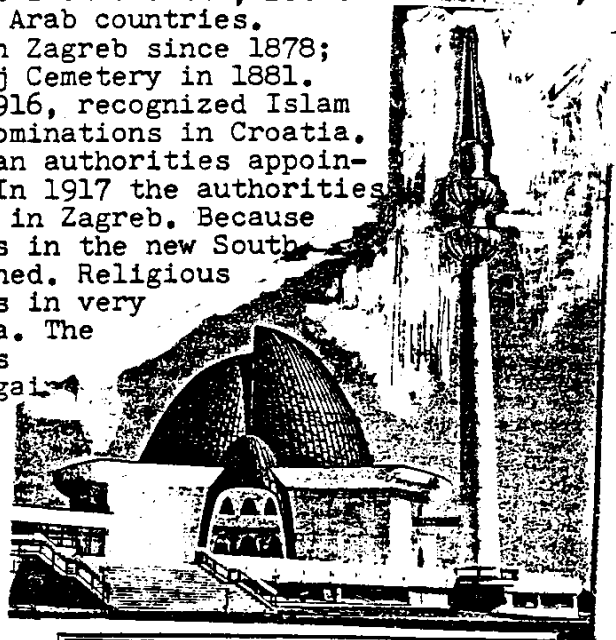
JAKOV BACIC
Astoria, Queens, Sept. 28, 1987
The writer, a teacher of Slavic languages and history, is completing a monograph on color symbolism in geographical names, "Red Sea, White Russia."



THE OPENING OF NEW MOSQUE IN ZAGREB

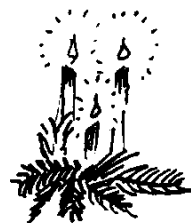
On September 6, 1987 Prof. Ferhat ef. Šeta, the President of the Muslim Chairmanship in Sarajevo and the acting Reis ul-Ulema for all Muslims in SFRY opened in historic ceremonis the new mosque (džamija) in Zagreb. Present were many Muslim religious eminent personalities from Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as representatives of several Arab countries.

Croatian Muslims have lived in Zagreb since 1878; the first Muslim was buried at Mirogoj Cemetery in 1881. The Croatian Sabor (Diet) on May 3, 1916, recognized Islam as equal with all other religious denominations in Croatia. During the W. W. I the Austro-Hungarian authorities appointed the first Imam for Muslim troops. In 1917 the authorities gave permit to erect the first mosque in Zagreb. Because of war (and later unsettled conditions in the new South Slavic state) the building was postponed. Religious services were performed for many years in very limited facilities at Tomasiceva ulica. The splendid mosque dedicated in 1943, was closed in 1945. In 1966 the Muslims again started their campaign for a mosque. In the final phases many Catholics supported the project. After many delays and difficulties the splendid mosque, one of the largest and most modern in Europe was finally opened. Some forty thousand Muslims live in the Croatian capital.





MAY PEACE AND JOY BE YOURS
 THIS *Christmas* TIME
 AND THROUGHOUT
 THE NEW YEAR



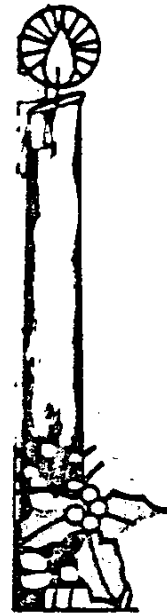
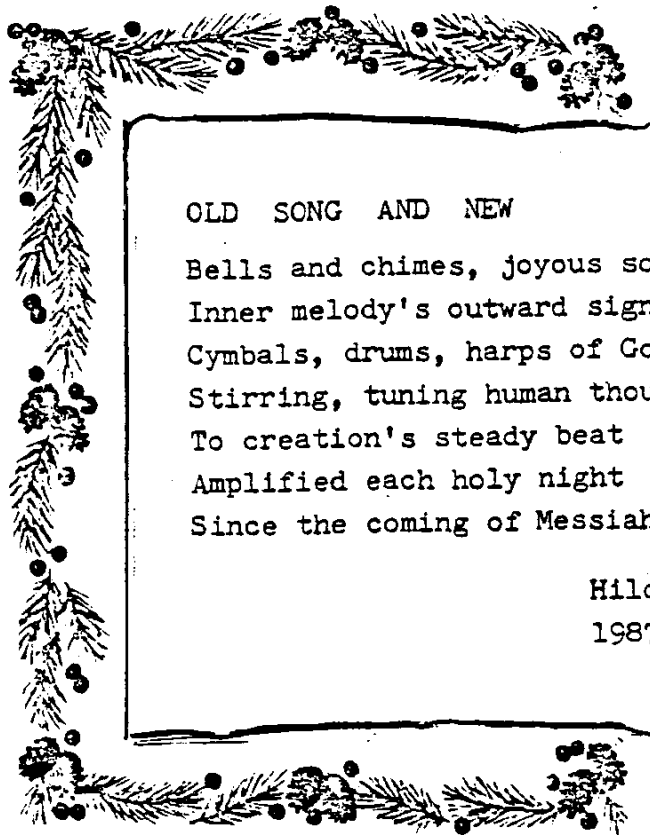
SVIM NA ZEMLJI MIR, VESELJE, *Budi polag
 Božje volje! - * To sad nebo navješćuje * I glas
 s neba potvrđuje.

Dobre volje svaka duša, * Grijeha neka već
 ne kuša, - * Nego hvali, diči Boga, * Što je posl'o
 Sinka svoga.

Sinka svoga, Boga moga, * S Ocem, Duhom
 jednakoga, - * Duhom svetim začetoga, * Od Marije
 rodenoga.

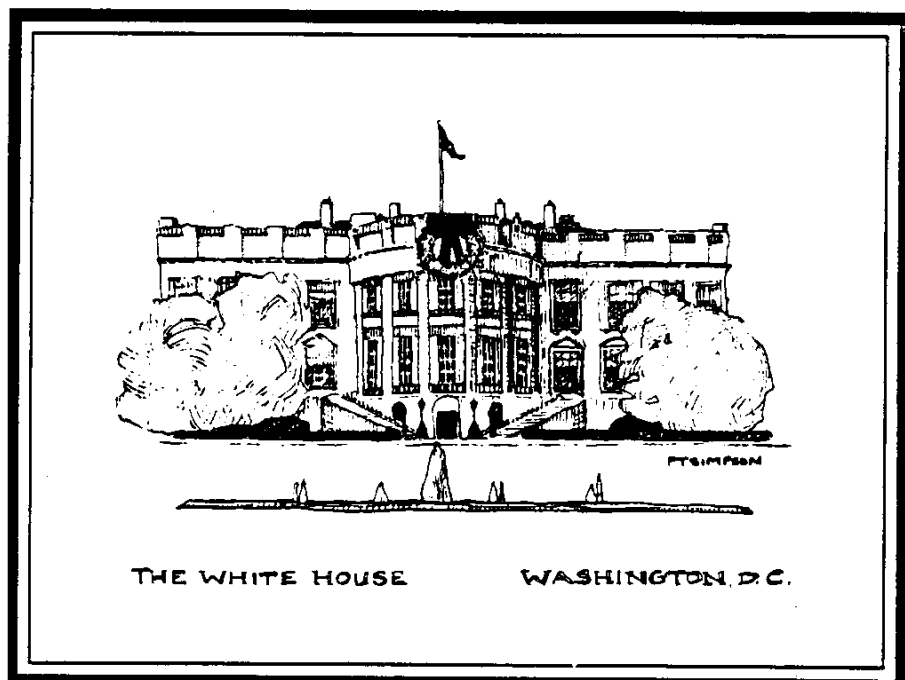
O, grješniče, to promisli, * Što učini Otac
 višnji: - * Sinak njegov, dijete mило, * Za sve nas
 se porodilo.

Vrhu kralja koj' kraljuje, * Vrh gospode go-
 spođuje, * Ubog evo u štalici, * Povit leži na
 slamici.



On the right:

The White House at 1500 Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington, D. C. was now in the headlines for several days. This is a Christmas card produced last year in the capital and sent to us by one of our members who works in a department of the U. S. Government.



The BULLETIN of the Association for Croatian Studies, Inc.

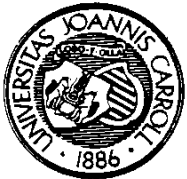
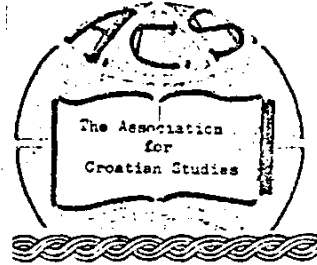
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Cleveland, Ohio 44118

phone: (new number!)
(216) 397-4758

All inquiries about the ACS or the Bulletin, all the mail and material for the ACS and this Bulletin should be sent to the above address.



BICENTENNIAL



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