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**New Orleans Convention
 November 15-18, 2007**

The AAASS National Conventions are very large gatherings. They bring experts from a variety of fields of study and from all over this country, the continent, and the world. In spite of the fact that the conventions are large, they are compartmentalized according to disciplines, regions of interest, gender and ethnic studies, and various other categories, so participants do not feel overwhelmed by the size of the gathering. True, catching an elevator ride between sessions is a challenge!



M. Lolić, J. Kraljić, T. Kuzmanović, I. Šoljan, S. Štetić, A. Čuvalo, A. Vidan, M. Allen, V. Nazor, M. Jarob

ASSOCIATION FOR CROATIAN STUDIES

The ACS is a professional organization dedicated to the advancement of scholarly studies related to Croatia and the Croats. The ACS was founded in 1977 and it is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS).

Officers: Ante Čuvalo—President
 Jasna Meyer—Vice-President
 Ivan Runac—Secretary
 Aida Vidan—Treasurer
 Bulletin Editor: Nancy Crenshaw

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES

The AAASS represents scholarship in the field of Russian, Central Eurasian, Central and East European studies. The association has twenty-eight affiliates that are concerned with particular topics, areas, or peoples within the field. The AAASS publishes the quarterly journal *Slavic Review*.
<http://www.aaass.org>

Judging from the number and quality of sessions, well over 1,000 participants, book exhibits and other activities, we can say that the New Orleans convention was a success, especially when one considers what the city went through just a couple of years earlier and that some doubted if New Orleans was even ready for such an event. But the city has recovered surprisingly well, at least its core.

The Association for Croatian Studies (ACS), that is, its members, was an active participant in the convention, as it has been in all AAASS national conventions in the last 30 years. A number of interesting panels were organized by ACS members or they participated in panels that touched upon Croatian issues. Our panels were well-attended and the participants did a great job. Thanks to all for your dedication and effort, especially to those who came from Europe. Summaries of some of our panels and/or presentations are published in this issue of the Bulletin.

There is, however, one presentation we should unfortunately mention. Namely, that of Rory Yeomans' from University College, London. Briefly, he promotes the notion that Croats are obsessed by the cult of death and parallels them with Al-Qaeda; that they welcomed King Aleksandar's dictatorship; that Yugoslavism was a noble idea, and that it is a shame the country fell apart, and similar nonsense. Obviously, this young man is obsessed by his hatred of Croats and his "scholarship" is full of bigotry.

Annual Meeting

The ACS annual meeting took place on Friday, November 16, immediately after the panel on the constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There were

close to 20 people at the meeting. The president, Ante Čuvalo, and treasurer, Aida Vidan, gave their annual reports, both of which were well-received.

The association is fulfilling its mission as an affiliate of the AAASS. There is a spirit of confidence and cooperation among the members. The treasury is stable, thanks to those who have paid their annual dues and to the generosity of a few donors. The bi-annual election for ACS officers will take place in November 2008, during the 40th national convention in Philadelphia.

The main part of the meeting was devoted to the discussion and sharing of ideas concerning panels for the next convention. Panel proposals for the Philadelphia convention had to be submitted by mid-January and, as far as we know, a number of submissions dealing with Croatia and the Croatians have been sent to the convention program committee. We do hope that all or most of them will be accepted. The results will be known in the near future.

Croatian Dinner

The traditional "Croatian Dinner" was an exceptional event this year. It took place on November 17 at the famous Drago's Seafood Restaurant, a splendid restaurant with "Croatian



style and New Orleans flavor." This is the second and new Drago's Restaurant, located in the Hilton New Orleans. Twenty-five ACS members and friends joined this wonderful event at which, along with exceptional food and excellent wines, they could renew friendships, meet new people, discuss their work in progress, or simply celebrate life and its blessings.

It was an honor to meet, or for some to see again, Drago and Klara Cvitanović, the founders and owners

of the restaurant. They made a special trip to be with us that evening. We thank them for their hospitality. One is pleasantly surprised, even amazed, at how many people in the city know about the Cvitanović family, and how esteemed the family is in the community for their exceptional generosity, especially during the Katrina hurricane, when they fed tens of thousands of hungry people without asking anything in return. We are proud of them! When you are in New Orleans, don't miss Drago's!

<http://www.dragosrestaurant.com/>

Next Convention

The next, that is the 40th National Convention of the AAASS, will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott in Philadelphia, from Thursday, November 20 through Sunday, November 23, 2008. Room rates are \$160.00 and graduate students \$99.00 per night. Make your reservations on time. Philadelphia Marriott, 1201 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; 1-215-625-2900; 1-800-320-5744.

New Editor of the ACS Bulletin

I am delighted to announce that a new member of the ACS, Nancy Crenshaw, readily and graciously accepted my suggestion to be the editor of the Bulletin. She is a freelance writer and editor. Our bi-annual publication is in good hands. In preparation for this issue, I helped by asking all of you to submit news and other information about your work, and by writing reports, news, and announcements, while Nancy edited the submitted material and she has put this issue of the Bulletin together. She does not know any of you personally, so please welcome Nancy and from now on e-mail her all contributions to the Bulletin. Nancy's home address is: 931 Huebinger Dr., Glenwood Springs, CO 81601; racrenshaw@comcast.net. Nancy, welcome to the ACS and a big thanks for your help! — Ante

PRESENTATIONS AND PANELS AT THE NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION

Panel Summary: "Light Musical Theater in the Southern Slavic Lands of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860-1918"

The panel "Light Musical Theater in the Southern Slavic Lands of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860-1918" took place on Saturday afternoon, November 17. The three papers moved from a general overview of popular musical theater in the Southern Slavic Habsburg lands to a regional case study and finally to the work of an individual creator with South Slavic connections. Prof. Dr. Stanislav Tuksar (Academy of Music, University of Zagreb) began



the session with "Between Centers and Peripheries: An Overview of Light Musical Theater in the Slavic South of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860-1918." Tuksar discussed popular musical theater genres in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina (Serbia), and Croatian provinces, showing the various musical theatrical influences—both foreign and domestic—in each of these areas. He argued that this repertory was for the most part not directly used as artistic propaganda for musical nationalisms but rather was conceived as entertainment for the emerging lower middle class. Dr. Vjera Katalinić (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts) followed with her paper "Light Musical Theater in Slavonia," in which she detailed the change from aristocratic patronage for musical theater, including that of the

Prandau and Pejačević families, to the public and town initiatives that took place in Osijek. Katalinić also described the linguistic shift that took place as musical performances in German and sometimes Hungarian gave way to ones in Croatian. **Dr. William A. Everett** (University of Missouri-Kansas City) presented the third paper on the session, "From Split to Vienna: The Legacy of Franz von Suppé." Although Suppé was born in Split and raised in Zadar, he was not Croatian, but rather from an Austrian family of Belgian descent. Suppé is best remembered as one of the earliest creators of Viennese operettas. Everett discussed Suppé's opera *Des Matrosen Heimkehr* (Of the Sailor's Homecoming, 1885), which is set on the island of Hvar and includes allusions to several Dalmatian musical idioms in the score. **Dr. Sarah A. Kent** (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point) was the discussant and emphasized the commonalities regarding the notions of "light" and "popular" in the three papers.

William A. Everett

Stanislav Tuksar, Music Academy, University of Zagreb, Croatia,
"Between Centres and Peripheries: An Overview of Light Musical Theater in the Slavic South of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1860-1918."
 Summary—Conclusions

1) Contemporary light music theatre gained ground in the Slovenian and Croatian parts of the southern territories of the Habsburg Empire during the period 1860-1918. For Vojvodina this is only partially true, and Bosnia and Herzegovina did not fit into this new cultural pattern. The relative level of emergence depended upon the quality and duration of the previous theatrical *opera buffa/opéra comique/Singspiel* tradition, which socially, psychologically and culturally enabled or prevented its presence in a more modern form.

2) Croatian and Slovenian cultural circles staged both international and national light music theatre works, while the circle in Vojvodina produced only national

ones (both Serbian and probably Hungarian).

3) Light music theatre was for the most part not directly used in artistic propaganda for the cause of the South-Slavic musical nationalisms. It served mainly as entertainment for the emerging lower middle class, thus fulfilling many more social than ideological aims, the latter ones being supplied by opera, choir and solo song repertoires for all social strata except peasants.

4) All forms of light music theatre produced by local South Slavic composers, from international operetta to local variants of "pieces with singing," in most cases used stories based on regional or national social or historical topics, and included songs based on folk tunes, thus indirectly serving the national cause.

5) Except for the Croat Ivan Zajc and the Dalmatia-born Franz von Suppé of Belgian origins, owing to the fact that they were personally active in Vienna, no other light music theatre composer from the South Slavic regions succeeded in any of the major centres of the Habsburg Empire. There is no specific reason for this phenomenon within the genre itself: the same happened with all other musical forms and genres – opera, orchestral and chamber music, vocal and solo instrumental music. The great centres (Vienna, Budapest, Prague) emanated and dictated styles and fashions and no reciprocal process occurred. However, looking at the micro-plan of the South-Slavic regions themselves, a nucleus of interchangeability existed: theatrical troops gave sporadic guest performances in regional centres (for example, those from Novi Sad in Zagreb, those from Zagreb in Ljubljana, etc.), but linguistic reasons and, later, rival politics limited these plans.

Panel Summary: "Between Traditionalism and Cosmopolitanism: Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Sarajevo, Zagreb"
 The roundtable "Between Traditionalism and Cosmopolitanism: Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Sarajevo,

Zagreb" explored southeastern Europe as a crossroads of different influences—cultural, religious, political, literary, economic, and linguistic. The discussion focused on the ways in which this area has been able to preserve its own traditions over the centuries, while at the same time absorbing in a cosmopolitan manner elements from both neighboring and distant societies. The chair, **Pamela Baling** (Bowdoin College), opened the roundtable with her comments on the multicultural area of Trieste, while the first participant, Tomislav Longinović (University of Wisconsin-Madison) focused in his presentation on the influx of the Chinese population in Belgrade and the ways its presence is becoming visible in this city. **Aida Vidan** (Harvard University) spoke about politics and theater in 15th century Dubrovnik with an emphasis on Marin Držić whose 500th birth anniversary we celebrate this year. **Emily Balić** (Stanford University) spoke about the role Muratbegović's theater played in the 1941 occupied Sarajevo and the criticism it received as both too oriental and too progressive, while the last participant, **Gordana Crnković** (University of Washington—Seattle), investigated Zagreb as one of the centers of the avant-garde in the early part of the 20th century, commented on its socialist period, and contrasted these earlier periods with the current situation. The roundtable generated a lively discussion which involved most members of the audience.

Ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey: "A Progressive Regression, the Case of BiH's Constitution"

The "Dayton Constitution" for Bosnia and Herzegovina has become regressive rather than progressive in



its effect on the development of the country as well as the state's capacity to harmonize legal and institutional framework for integration into the

Euro-Atlantic family. The Dayton Accords did help deliver peace. However, the Dayton Accords also suffer from the lack of legitimacy. The process itself that led Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 1992-95, to Dayton was largely a progressive regression.

The peace brought about in part by the Dayton Accords cannot be challenged. Neither can the sovereignty or territorial integrity of BiH, which was founded in 1992 and before. It is the regressive provisions of the Accords that keep BiH at risk from external and internal challenges to democratic and open society and inefficiencies. To move forward, it is necessary to examine the methodology that brought BiH and its citizens to the current crossroads:

1) While BiH does have an extended history of a multicultural society, it does not have a lengthy past embedded in democracy and the rule of law. The lack of legitimacy of other "Communist/Soviet" era constitutions also affected all the states of the former Yugoslavia and their legal/institutional infrastructure.

2) The Dayton/Paris Accords reinforced the regressive old methodologies rather than placing BiH and its people on a fresh progressive track.

3) Maybe it was a choice between lesser evils in 1995, but why cling to the regressive now? The Dayton Constitution was mostly a product of concessions made to neighboring state(s), particularly Belgrade's strongman Slobodan Milošević. These concessions were more at the expense of a functional, democratic and pluralistic BiH rather than compromises between ethnic groups.

4) The U.S. and European representatives who led the talks in Dayton made regressive concessions, including the betrayals of Srebrenica and Zepa as well as shared pluralistic and democratic values for expediency to gain the blessing of the most powerful, but those mostly responsible for ethnic cleansing/genocide.

5) The Dayton Accords, therefore, become understood as an

effort at legitimizing and institutionalizing genocide rather than a progressive effort.

6) Those who cite the Dayton Accords as a constant foundation are either those promoting the regressive tide in BiH or those who have linked personal and political legacies with the process.

7) The selective and inadequate implementation of the Accords' most progressive provisions, from refugee return to an open and reintegrated society, only further exposes the fundamental failures of this process. Similarly, BiH's current constitutional framework has left one ethnic group feeling marginalized and encouraged appeals to ethnic chauvinism, or the lowest common denominator.

As then Foreign Minister and participant, I've withdrawn my signature to the Dayton Accords. The next generation of leaders representing BiH's Bosniaks, Serbs, Croats and others working toward a progressive future must be set free from the indulgences of the past to genocide and hegemony and failures to uphold constitutional principles consistent with Euro-Atlantic integration as well as BiH's multiethnic tradition.

Tomislav Kuzmanović: "Dayton: A Blueprint to End the War, Not a Blueprint for a Viable Modern Multi-Ethnic European State"

Tomislav Kuzmanović argues that the Dayton Constitution needs substantial revision or even elimination. It has created so many competing powers that an efficient, centralized government in Bosnia-Herzegovina is virtually impossible. If the country is to remain whole, the ethnically based entities need to be dissolved and the individual citizen needs to have a vested interest in the political future of the country. The mind-set must change from war-time thinking to that of nation-building. As the minority group in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he states that the Croats are in the best position to design constitutional models that guarantee full and equal rights for all. If there are no substantial changes to the Dayton era constitution, Bosnia risks becoming a

permanently divided protectorate of the international community.

Vjeran Pavlaković

A young scholar and an ACS member, Dr. Vjeran Pavlaković has had several presentations at the end of 2007.



"Flirting with Fascism: World War Two Commemorations in Croatia Since 1990" (October 24, 2007, University of Arizona) The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia's violent disintegration in the early 1990s awakened the ghosts of World War Two, sparking a debate which continues to influence politics and the societies of the Yugoslav successor states. The legacy, collective memory, and reinterpretation of the World War Two past had a significant impact on the conflict that engulfed Croatia from 1991 to 1995, particularly in regards to Serb-Croat relations. This presentation examines how the divided memory of World War Two in Croatia is perpetuated during annual commemorations (and counter-commemorations) of both the antifascist and fascist past, including the use of controversial political symbols, ideological constructions of public space, role in contemporary politics, and consequences for post-war reconciliation.

"Unwanted Justice: Public Attitudes Towards War Crimes Tribunals in Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia" (November 5, 2007, Sweet Briar College)

In addition to the goals of achieving justice for the victims of horrible war crimes and seeking to deter future instances of ethnic cleansing, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) aspired to foster reconciliation in the region devastated by the conflict of the 1990s. However, increasingly the people of the Yugoslav successor states, even in those countries which initially supported the creation of the

tribunal, have become disillusioned with the ICTY's work. The tribunal's lack of credibility seriously threatens to undermine the work it has achieved so far. Many indicted war criminals remain heroes among the local populations, and issues of conflicting historical narratives, EU expansion policies, and great power continue to affect the work of the ICTY beyond the judicial sphere. This presentation shows the political ramifications of the ICTY in Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia, and explains some reasons why it is perceived so negatively in the region. Furthermore, this provides an insight into the current political situation in the former Yugoslavia, and the difficulties these societies have in coming to terms with the recent past.

“Eye of the Storm: The ICTY, Commemorations, and Contested Histories of Croatia's Homeland War” (November 14, 2007, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)

State rituals and war commemorations serve not only to remember the past, but to construct a historical narrative that serves contemporary political purposes. Twelve years after Operation Storm (*Oluja*), the annual holiday observance of that defining battle in Croatia's Homeland War (1991-1995) highlights the sharp divisions and contested narratives of recent history. Even as the wounds of the 1990s continue to heal, and political and economic cooperation increases in the region, contrasting Croatian and Serbian perceptions (and commemorations) of Operation Storm and the Homeland War more broadly threaten the postwar reconciliation. This presentation examines how the political rituals associated with the Homeland War serve to define recent Croatian history, while simultaneously being challenged by versions written in Belgrade, and, arguably, at The Hague through indictments of Croatian generals.

“The Ustashe are Marching on Madrid: The Croatian Right Wing and the Spanish Civil War,

1936-1939” (November 15, 2007, AAASS annual conference)

Both the right-wing and communist press in Croatia closely followed the events of the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930s. While the leading Croatian political force, the Croatian Peasant Party, took a passive stance on the conflict in distant Spain, radical pro-fascist and pro-communist movements in Croatia sought to draw lessons from the increasingly internationalized civil war, which seemed to offer a "model" for resolving the so-called Croatian question in Yugoslavia. Many Croatian nationalists and members of the Croatian Catholic Church, including individuals and organizations which would later support the Ustasha regime, hoped for a victory by General Franco's Nationalists, who were openly backed by Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. This presentation looks at how one battle, the siege of the Alcazar fortress, was presented in the Croatian press, and how parallels were made with episodes from Croatia's history to generate support for the Nationalist cause.

“Miroslav Krleža: On the Edge of Epochs”

The panel entitled “Miroslav Krleža: On the Edge of Epochs,” explored the role of this Croatian writer as a non-conformist both in his literary works and political engagement. As **Marijan Despalatović** (Connecticut College) put it: Regarded by Croats as pro-Serbian, by Serbs as a fervent Croat, by nationalists as a Marxist, and by the Communists as a suspicious intellectual who never joined or supported the Partisan cause, Krleža was accused by the clergy of being an atheist and by the bourgeoisie as someone who was to be blamed for everything. The purpose of this panel was to show these clashes through an investigation of selected works by him, a goal which was successfully obtained through the presentations of Marijan Despalatović whose paper

entitled “Tobolsk at Gvozd 23: The Third Way” provided an outline of Krleža's nonconformist political and literary views in various parts of his career; **Margaret Beissinger** (Princeton University) who investigated one of Krleža's principal novels as a wonder tale grotesquely turned upside down in her paper “Mothers, Mistresses, and the Quest for Meaning: A Gendered Reading of *The Return of Philip Latinovicz*,” and **Gordana Crnković** (University of Washington, Seattle) who spoke on



“Rationalities and Communities in *On the Edge of Reason*,” and the question of truthfulness and logic in this novel. The chair of this panel was **Andrew Wachtel** (Northwestern University), while the discussant was **Aida Vidan** (Harvard University).

Panel “Croatian Latinists, Cross-Cultural Exchanges”

The Association for Croatian Studies sponsored a well-attended panel on Saturday, November 17th, “Croatian Latinists, Cross-Cultural Exchanges,” at the Annual Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Chaired by **Ante Čuvalo** (Joliet Junior College), the panel included papers by **Ivo Šoljan** (Grand Valley State University), “Croatian Latinists in the European Latinist Mainstream (Motives, Themes, Images) – A Semiotic Survey” and **Marta Mestrovic Deyrup** (Seton Hall University) “Croatian Latinists and Italian University Culture.” Note: Dr. Fred Booth (Chair, Classics Department, Seton Hall University) is preparing an annotated, English-Latin reader of Croatian humanist writers



for Classics and Slavic Studies students at U.S. universities. For more information about the book contact either Mestrovic Deyrup (deyrupma@shu.edu) or Booth (boothfre@shu.edu).

Ivo Šoljan - "Croatian Latinists in the European Latinist Mainstream (Motives, Themes, Images) - A Semiotic Survey"

Ivo's paper stressed an amazing presence of Croatian Latinists on the general European Latinist "stage" in the course of the three great Latinist centuries (15th to 17th centuries), amazing especially in view of the dire political situation in the Croatian lands of that period. The paper enumerates and shortly analyzes some of the most prominent names who were very actively present in the political, ecclesiastical, and cultural life of the European West of the time, some of them in Italy and even on the Croatian Adriatic coast, barely surviving the huge Ottoman onslaught, some at the Hungarian court, some in the Northern Protestant centers, and some of them even as far as England. The paper identifies and discusses some of the most prominent motives, themes, and images that clearly place the works of these Croatian Latinists in the larger context of the general European Latinism.

NEW MEMBERS

Ivo Šoljan

Dr. Ivo Soljan, born in 1947 in Split, Croatia, Professor of English at Grand Valley State University since 1991, taught English Literature, primarily Renaissance Studies and Shakespeare at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo from 1972 to

1991. With his degrees (B.A.—Sarajevo, M. Phil.—Nottingham, England, and Ph.D.—Belgrade, former Yugoslavia), he has also frequently researched, presented, and published in the field of Croatian Literature, particularly poetry. A member of AAASS, the Croatian Academy in America and, of recently, ACS, Soljan has participated in numerous Slavic conferences and symposia. He participated in the Dayton Accords of 1995, as a US State Department contractor. His special interest is translating Croatian poetry into English. Married, with two children, Lada, 33 of Den Haag, Netherlands, and Tonko, 27, of New York, he lives, with his wife Vinka, in Grand Haven, Michigan.

Michael Eoghan Allen

Michael is a student in the Anthropology Department at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. He plans to pursue a Ph.D. in anthropology with a dissertation that will focus on the environmental and cultural consequences of landmines and humanitarian demining in Croatia and Western BiH. He comes from a military background. Among other duties, he served as a Russian, Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian, and Bulgarian translator and interpreter in the U.S. Military from 1986-2006. He also served (2000-2006) as a staff research analyst and field investigator for the Joint U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission on POWs and MIAs. He has conducted extensive archival research and field investigations throughout Russia, Ukraine, Slovenia, Germany, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hungary, as well as the United States.

He is a member of the AAASS, ACS, American Anthropological Association, Anthropology and Environment Section, Society for the Anthropology of Religion, Society for the Anthropology of Consciousness, American Academy of Religion, SOYUZ, and the Association for Jewish Studies.

In April of this year, Michael will present a paper ("America's Unquiet

Ghosts: POW/MIA Accounting and National Ideology") at the annual meeting of the Society for the Anthropology of North America.

Tomislav Kuzmanović

Tomislav is a partner in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin office of the law firm Hinshaw & Culbertson LLP. He concentrates his practice on various civil litigation, including commercial, construction and international law.



He obtained his BA (1985) and JD (1988) from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, majoring as an undergraduate in Journalism and Political Science. He was senior managing editor of the Wisconsin International Law Journal, which published his article: "The Artuković Case: Do the Means Justify the End?" in 1988. He has tried cases before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Tomislav is a frequent writer and speaker on topics related to international law, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. He is admitted to practice law in Wisconsin, in federal courts throughout the country and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Nancy Crenshaw

Nancy has worked for four years as a free-lance editor and part time writer. She lives with her husband and two dogs in the mountains of Colorado.

ACS MEMBERS NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

Romana Capek-Habekovic and Sandra Palaich

Romana Capek-Habekovic and Sandra Palaich, professors of Italian Language at the University of Michigan, have published a textbook of Italian language and culture for third-year university-level students.

Parola a te! Boston: Cengage, 2009. 400 pages. Congratulations to the

authors! Sandra is a member of the ACS.

Sally Kent

Sally has published a book chapter, "State Ritual and Ritual Parody; Croatian Student Protest and the Limits of Loyalty at the End of the Nineteenth Century," in Daniel L.



Unowsky and Laurence Cole, eds., *The Limits of Loyalty: Imperial Symbolism, Popular Allegiances, and State Patriotism in the Late Habsburg Monarchy*, New York: Berghahn, 2007.

Michael E. Allen

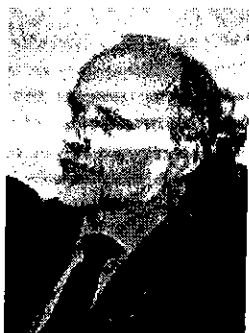


Michael is entering a Ph.D. program in anthropology this year. His planned dissertation topic is the environmental and cultural consequences of land mines and humanitarian demining in Croatia

and western BiH. Meanwhile, he will present a paper at the annual meeting of the Society for the Anthropology of North America this April. The title of his paper is "America's Unquiet Ghosts: POW/MIA Accounting and National Ideology."

Ludwig Steindorff

Ludwig Steindorff from Kiel University in Germany led a group of almost thirty students to Istria in May 2007. The one week excursion was prepared during a course about the theme "Kiel and Pula—Two Naval Ports."



The beginning of these cities was very different: Pula disposes of roots in antiquity; Kiel,

now the capital of the German land Schleswig-Holstein, is a comparatively young city which was founded only about 1235. But both

cities have in common that they suddenly rose in the decades before World War I as a main naval port of their empires. The group was well accommodated in a hostel in Puntizela near Pula. The week comprised a one-day conference with teachers and students from Pula University, much sightseeing within Pula, including visits to the famous military cemetery and some fortifications from the Austro-Hungarian period, and excursions to Rovinj and Poreč, to Pazin und Motovun, and to Brijuni. All students enjoyed the marvelous monuments and the landscape and appreciated the friendliness of the people.

Elsie Ivancich Dunin

Elsie Ivancich Dunin, Professor Emerita (Dance Ethnology), UCLA. Dance Research Advisor (honorary role), Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb, Croatia, has been very active, as always.



Elsie presented the following papers: "The Moreska Dance/drama on the Island of Korcula (Croatia)" at the conference on Performance and Performers in the Eastern Mediterranean: 11th-18th Centuries, held at Bogizici University, Istanbul, June 7-9, 2007. "Cocek in Macedonia, 1967-2007, a Forty-year Overview" at the conference on the Balkan Peninsula as a Musical Crossroads, sponsored by SOKOM (Composers' Association of Macedonia), held in Struga, Macedonia, September 20-23, 2007. "Feminine Perspectives and Challenges in Research of Male-dominated Sword Dances and Ritual Contexts." at conference Suoni Donne Culture: Giornate di Studio per Elsa Guggino, held in Palermo, Sicily, Italy, October 25-27, 2007.

She participated on the panel "La Petite Tonkinoise: A Widespread Music and Dance Virus," organized and chaired by Tvrtko Zebec of the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, held at the ICTM's

(International Council for Traditional Music) World Conference, held in Vienna, July 4-11, 2007. She also gave a class lecture, "Khelipe-oro and Cocek: Continuities and Changes of Romani Dance in Macedonia," held in Department of World Arts and Cultures, UCLA, November 14, 2007.

Together with Adrienne L. Kaeppler, Elsie edited a major resource book for dance, entitled *Dance Structures: Perspectives on the Analysis of Human Movement*, Gábor Barna (series editor), Studies in Ethnology 3. Budapest, Académia Kiadó; Hungarian National Cultural Fund; Institute for Musicology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Szeged. Sixteen authors from thirteen countries are presented in the book.

Sabrina P. Ramet

Sabrina has edited a book entitled *The Independent State of Croatia, 1941-45*. London: Routledge, 2007. 113 pages. The book is a reprint of a special issue (December 2006) of the



journal *Totalitarian Movements and Political Religions*. In addition to Sabrina's introduction, the book also includes chapters by Stanley G. Payne, Ivo Goldstein, Mark Biondich, Mario Jareb, and Nada Kisić-Kolanović, as well as a set of short biographies of personalities connected with Croatia during the war years and also a bibliography with readings in Croatian, English, German, and Italian. The book is scheduled to appear in an expanded edition, in Croatian translation, later this year.

Wayles Browne, Cornell University

A luxuriantly illustrated new book, A. Durman, ed. *Stotinu hrvatskih arheoloških nalazišta* (Leksikografski zavod, Zagreb 2006) has now appeared in English translation by Theresa Alt and ACS member Wayles Browne as *One Hundred Croatian Archeological Sites* (also published by the Leksikografski zavod, Zagreb



2007). The same team translated the introductory material by Tonko Maroević; for a monograph on the late Hvar/Zagreb

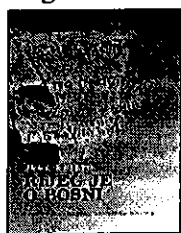
artist Jakov Bratanić; (Naklada Zadro, Zagreb 2005). Another translation of theirs, Milan Šufflay's *The Serbs and the Albanians: Their Symbiosis in the Middle Ages*, is still waiting to be published. Browne also revised the chapter "Serbo-Croat: Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Serbian" for the new edition of B. Comrie, ed., *The World's Major Languages* (Routledge, to appear 2008).

Džafer Kulenović

Džafer has become the Chief Credit Officer/SVP at Delaware Place Bank in downtown Chicago. Naturally, if you have any needs in the banking area, let him know!

Jure Krišto

A new book, *Riječ je o Bosni*: Zagreb: Golden Marketing, 2008.



In anticipation of the 100th anniversary of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the editor of the series "Studia

Croatica" at Golden Marketing Publishing House urged Jure Krišto, a member of the ACS, to collect his writings on different aspects of the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The book consists of articles that have already been published in various books and journals or presented at

scholarly conferences, as well as parts that appear for the first time.

The author's interest spans from the second half of the nineteenth century to contemporary history, with a focus on the role of the Catholic Church in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The book examines the role and significance of the first Archbishop of Sarajevo, Josip Stadler, as well as that of the Archbishop Ivan Šarić, who left the country at the end of World War II. The author takes a closer look at some other important people of Bosnian history, such as Ivo Pilar and Petar Rogulja, or at those who have paid considerable attention to that land, such as Josip Frank, Frano Supilo, Ivo Lendić, and others. The author explores the vicissitudes of Bosnian history during the first half of the twentieth century through the fate of the Croat cultural society "Napredak" in a small Bosnia town, Duvno/Tomislavgrad. An article about the role of the priest association "Dobri pastir" is also in the book. This article at the time of its first publication elicited reactions from some of the Franciscan fathers in Bosnia and author's responses, which are also presented in the book. Finally, a critical review of Ivan Lovrenović's book about the Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina is reprinted in the book. At the end of the book the author presents several documents, mostly unknown, a selected bibliography, and an index of personal names.

Dean Vuletić

After having conducted his research in several European archives, including



ones in Croatia, Dean Vuletić is currently working on his dissertation at Columbia University. It is titled "The Poser of Nonalignment:

Popular Music and the Cultural Cold War in Yugoslavia, 1945-1961." His chapter "The Socialist Star: Yugoslavia, Cold War Politics and the Eurovision Song Contest" was

recently published in the volume "A Song for Europe: Popular Music and Politics in the Eurovision Song Contest," edited by Ivan Raykoff and Robert Deam Tobin. Aldershot, Hampshire, and Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2007.

Tatjana Lorković

Tatjana Lorkovic became a proud grandmother for the third time.



Marko Lorkovic was born to her son Ivan and his wife Clare Kimblin on August 3, 2007. They

live in Santa Barbara, California. The two other grandchildren are Adrian and Emma Burke, children of her daughter Maja Lorkovic and David Burke, who live in New York. By the way, did you know that her son Radoslav is a well-known musician? Google his name! Congratulations and best wishes from the ACS members to Tatjana and her family.

Furthermore, Tatjana had a lecture in Toronto on February 15, 2008 titled "Slavic collections in the USA: History, development and current state of the arts."

This very successful event was organized and sponsored by the Toronto chapter of AMAC, which is a very active cultural organization in that part of Canada.

Jim Sadkovich and Maria Spirova

On February 2, 2008, a beautiful baby girl, Lara Frieda Rossitsa, was born to Maria Spirova and Jim Sadkovich. Congratulation to the happy parents! At the present time, they live in Leiden, Netherlands.

Web Users and Enthusiasts

In case you didn't know, Mime Čuvalo has developed a highly acclaimed extension for Firefox. His program FireFTP has been translated into numerous languages and is used



by millions of people. Extension users, if you haven't done so, try it out here: <http://fireftp.mozdev.org/>. You can also check out his other project, an online music database called The Rock Hard Times, <http://www.trht.net/>. Mime works for YouTube/Google in San Francisco.

Correction

In Bulletin #47/48, page 12, in the section "In Memoriam," it reads: General William Patton; it should read: General George S. Patton.

THANK YOU!

We are thankful to all the members who have paid their dues and also to all who have donated even small



amounts to the ACS treasury. We are especially thankful to Louise and Steve Bubalo, pictured above, a well-known Croatian business family from Los Angeles, for their generosity. Their recent donation will keep our treasury safe and sound for now.

German Society of Croatian Studies

In 2007, the German Society of Croatian Studies was founded in Berlin, Germany.

This organization is chaired by Professor Dr. Elisabeth von Erdmann (Chair of Slavonic Literatures/University of Bamberg, pictured far right). The first general meeting will take place in May 2008. A website is currently under construction: www.kroatistik.de. All persons interested in Croatian Studies are welcome to address their questions

to: elisabeth.von-erdmann@uni-bamberg.de.

The Society of Croatian Studies primarily aims at fostering communication between those in Germany who have a professional interest in topical issues as well as in academic research related to Croatia, at maintaining contacts with foreign countries, and at providing information on current developments in the area of Croatian Studies and on their leading exponents. The Society therefore wishes to distinguish itself as a platform for both individuals and institutions professionally involved in Croatian Studies. Apart from that, it generally works towards providing support and a site of discussion for those institutions wishing to present Croatian topics.

We hope that improved communication, presentation and information will stimulate and coordinate

- discussion of Croatian issues in Germany,
- an awareness for this field of research and its appeal,
- interest among students,
- activities in the area of translation,
- the organization of conferences and events with an academic or cultural profile,
- the establishment of contacts,
- research and publications in the field of the Croatian culture, literature, and language.

Above all we wish to establish a forum where achievements in Croatian Studies in Germany can be presented and discussed. Our intention is to enable those involved in the study of Croatia to demonstrate their activities and their contacts with partners both in Germany and abroad in a coordinated, informative and attractive manner.

We are hoping that this will bring into focus the role that Croatia can play in southeastern Europe and in Europe and thereby enhance the

prestige of this country. The choice of Croatia as theme country for this year's Leipzig Book Fair and the accompanying promotion of Croatian literature and culture in German translation

could provide the basis for an enhanced interest in this culture.

Within a network of experts in Croatian Studies, projects of some members such as conference proceedings and textbooks published on the internet, a recently issued German-Croatian dictionary (*Njemačko-hrvatski univerzalni rječnik*, ed. by Renate Hansen-Kokoruš, Josip Matešić and others), etc. can enhance their public profile and their effect on readers.

The website of the Society aims at establishing and strengthening this network of information and communication about topics, issues and activities currently relevant in the field of Croatian Studies. It also wishes to provide a platform for those interested in contacting experts working in this area.



Zagreb School of Economics and Management (ZSEM)

ZSEM is a private higher education institution established in 1995. At present, it has over 1,000 undergraduate students and the school has opened an MBA program as well. Dr. Joseph Bombelles, the ACS' former president and professor emeritus from John Carroll University was one of its founders. ZSEM is a partner with John Carroll University's School of Business. For more information see <http://www.zsem.hr/>

The following article appeared in *Crain's Cleveland Business* on January 25, 2008. "John Carroll

Partners with Zagreb School in Croatia" by Shannon Mortland

John Carroll University's Boler School of Business has signed a deal to partner with the Zagreb School of Economics and Management in Croatia to expand international education initiatives. Under the



deal, the two schools also will exchange economic and social research. "The deal solidifies an informal partnership between John Carroll and Zagreb that has existed for at least five years," said David LaGuardia, John Carroll's academic vice president.

"Zagreb was launched by Joseph Bombelles, who is a retired economics professor from John Carroll and who now serves as the chairman of Zagreb's board of trustees," Dr. LaGuardia said. "Before Zagreb opened in 1995, many Croatian colleges were still modeled after the communist education system, but Dr. Bombelles wanted to open a school that mirrored John Carroll's Boler school. Zagreb has sent students and professors to John Carroll during the summer to take classes and learn more about the school, a practice that will continue," said LaGuardia. Most likely, John Carroll will also send professors to Zagreb.

Congratulations to Dr. Bombelles and other founders of ZSEM on their successes.

IN MEMORIAM

Radovan Matanić

Radovan Matanić died suddenly and peacefully at his home in Toronto on Friday, February 8, 2008 with his loving wife Barbara at his side.

Radovan was a retired chemical engineer. He graduated from the University of Zagreb in 1963 where he obtained a degree in Engineering. In 1972 he received a Masters in Chemical Engineering at the

University of Toronto. After retiring from his engineering career, he started to supply universities and public libraries in both Canada and the U.S. with books printed in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Albania. He became a member of ACS in 2004.

Radovan enjoyed his membership in the ACS and his participation in supplying literature and materials on behalf of Croatia. He was active in doing so in his business for 10 years. He started as a vendor but expanded his activity to include consulting. He loved his work and his clients. Because of his honesty as a businessman, his intelligence, his creativity, and exemplary human values, he was able to build relationships within the community which enabled him to distribute the best of Croatian culture. This activity gave him tremendous gratification and actually made him a happy man.

The testimonies from his clients attest to this: "I appreciated all the efforts that Radovan made for our library over the years. We frequently talked on the phone about new offers and publications, and it was always a great pleasure to talk with him. He had wonderful energy and spirit, and his calls would enliven the day. Radovan will be greatly missed among his colleagues in Illinois and around the world. We will never forget his kindness, his hard work, and his sense of humor."—Head of Slavic and East European Library

And from another: "Radovan had made a personal connection with me as a vendor and as a senior advisor on Croatian materials. I owe him a lot. His smiling face, serious business ethics and sincerity to help will be missed by me and others like me in



the Slavic field."

"We should all be grateful to Radovan for distributing Croatian books in Canada and the U.S., thus spreading information on Croatian culture and history," writes Dr. Banko Franulić.

Our condolences to Barbara and the Matanić family.

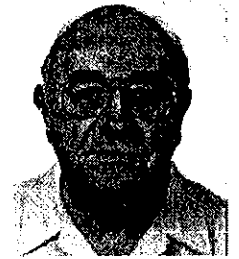
Theodore Božidar Ivanuš (1916-2007)

Professor Emeritus of the University of Notre Dame, a member of the ACS, and well-known Croatian American, Theodore B. Ivanuš, died on December 18, 2007 in South Bend, Indiana.

Theodore was born on March 15, 1916 in Velika Gorica, near Zagreb, into a well-known Croatian family. In 1934, he graduated from the First Classical Gymnasium in Zagreb. In 1941, he earned a doctorate in Law and also in Political Science. He was one of the leading student activists at the end of the 1930s and the President of the Students' Club of the School of Law. Theodore also earned an M.A. degree at the State Academy of Music in Zagreb and was an accomplished piano player.

During and after World War II, Theodore lived in Austria and Germany. He came to the United States in 1952 and along with a number of other Croatian post-war immigrants, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. While working in various factories as a physical worker, he enrolled at Case Western University in Cleveland and in 1956 he earned an M.A. in Political Science and, in 1963, an M.L.S. in Library Science. At the same time, he was an active member in the local Croatian community. He took an active part in establishing the Croatian Academic Club, the Croatian radio program, and other cultural endeavors.

In 1963, Theodore joined the Department of Government and International Studies at the University of Notre Dame. He was also an active



member of the Institute for International Studies and the Memorial Library. He taught courses on Government and Politics of East Central Europe, the former Soviet Union and International Communism. Theodore was instrumental in developing the International Resources Center and contributed greatly to the growth of International Studies at the University of Notre Dame. Here he was also involved in the local Croatian community and, among other activities, Theodore was the director and conductor of the Croatian Glee Club "Preradović" in Gary, Indiana.

Before his death, Theodore donated his rich library and archives to the Institute of Croatian History in Zagreb, to the Memorial Library of the University of Notre Dame, and to the Croatian Ethnic Institute in Chicago.

Dr. Ivanuš married in 1970. His wife Anne, an American-Croatian, preceded him in death. He was a member of the Croatian Academy of America, the Croatian American Association, AAASS, and other cultural and professional clubs. We thank Theodore for being a good friend and active member of the ACS.

JOURNALS

Relations

A Croatian Literary Journal in English

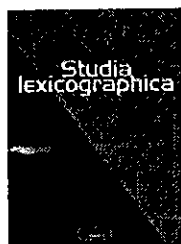
The newly published issue of the journal *Relations* (1-2/2007) is dedicated to Croatian poetry. The collection is entitled "The Comfort of Chaos: Anthology of Contemporary Croatian Poetry." It includes an English translation of selected poetry published in Croatia between 1995 and 2005. Miroslav Mićanović, a writer and literary critique, selected works from 33 contemporary authors. The selection includes Croatian classics like Slamnig, Petrak, Dragojević, Rogić Nehajev; already well-established poets such as Čegec, Valent, Šodan, Glamuzina; as well as the younger and just emerging generation of writers like Gromača, Prtenjača, Bodrožić. This issue gives an excellent assortment and survey of the literary life in Croatia during those, in many ways, stimulating and challenging ten years. *Relations* is an exceptional publication that presents Croatian contemporary poetry, prepared by

outstanding translators, to the English speaking world.

The next issue of the journal (it will be out toward the end of 2008) will be dedicated to one of the best Croatian writers, Vladan Desnica, along with a selection of contemporary Croatian literature.

Studia lexicographica

At the end of 2007, the first issue (284 pages) of a new scientific journal, *Studia lexicographica*, appeared in Zagreb. It is in the Croatian language. It is published by the "Miroslav Krleža" Lexicographic Institute. Its aim is to explore new



concepts and trends, as well as to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of lexicographic and encyclopedic writing and publishing. Our best wishes to the editors, contributors,

and publisher in this worthy endeavor.

The first issue contains the following:

I. Prologue - Foreword; Vlaho Bogišić: "Contribution to the Understanding of Lexicography and Encyclopaedia in Contemporary Croatian Culture."

II. Problems of the Croatian Scientific Terminology—Stipe Kutleš, Željko Puljić: "Croatian Scientific Terminology—Between Complete

Openness and the Standard;" Damir Boras, Bulcsú László: "Foreign Words in the Croatian Language;" Vladimir Dugački: "Dikcionar (1670) bu Habelić—

A Source of Croatian Medical Terminology;" Milica Mihaljević: "Certain Problems of Croatian Computer Terminology (From a Linguistic Point of View);" Željko Pavić: "Hermeneutic Logical Aspect of the Formation of a Concept in its Lexicographic and Encyclopaedic Significance."

III. Discussions; IV..Reviews Address: *Studia lexicographica*; Frankopanska 26; 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia

E-mail: studia_lexicographica@lzmk.hr

Dubrovnik Annals. Vol. 11

Zavod za povijesne znanosti HAZU
Lapadska obala 6, 20000 Dubrovnik
www.zavoddbk.org

Articles

Zdenka Janeković-Rbmer, "On the Influence of Byzantine Culture on Renaissance Dubrovnik and Dalmatia."
Nelia Lanza, "OBLITI PRIVATORUM PUBLICA CURATE: A Ragusan

Political Epigraph and its Historical Background."

Relja Seferović and Mara Stojan, "The Miracle of Water: Prolegomena to the Early Renaissance Aqueduct of Dubrovnik."

Patricija Veramenta-Paviša. "Golubarda Pigeon-House in Čelopeci (Dubrovnik)."

Reviews

Nella Lanza.

Il Carteggio Marcovaldi (1401-1437) nell' Archivio di Stato di Prato, ed. Paola Pinelli. [Quaderni della Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, 106]. Roma: Ministero per i beni culturali e ambientali, Dipartimento per i beni archivistici e librari, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2006.

Relja Seferović.

Robert Holjevac, *Ivan Stojković i njegovo doba (u svjetlu borbe za jedinstvo Crkve i carigradske misije) / Ivan Stojković and his age (in the light of the struggle for the union of the Churches and the Constantinople mission)*. Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2004.

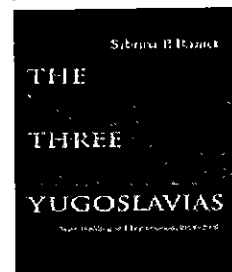
Slavica Stojan

Milovan Tatarin, *Feniks: Život i djelo Nikolice Bunića/Phoenix: Life and Work of Nikolica Bunić*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Matice hrvatske, 2004.

BOOK REVIEWS

Sabrina P. Ramet. *The Three Yugoslavias: State-Building and Legitimation, 1918-2005*.

Washington, D.C., and Bloomington: Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Indiana University Press, 2006. xxvi, 817 pages. Review by Renéo Lukic. Published in *East European Politics and Societies* 2007; 21; 726.



For the last thirty years, Sabrina Ramet has greatly contributed, through her publications, to enriching the field of East European, Balkan, and Yugoslav studies.

She is a prolific author. Ramet has authored eleven books. Some of her books, such as *Balkan Babel: The Disintegration of Yugoslavia from the Death of Tito to the Fall of Milošević* and

Nationalism and Federalism in Yugoslavia, have become references for readers and scholars interested in the history and politics of twentieth-century southeastern Europe. In her book *Nationalism and Federalism* (see chapters 1 and 2), Professor Ramet proposed a thesis that socialist Yugoslavia's stability rested on the balance of power between constituent republics and provinces. She wrote, "Yugoslavia from the devolution of the early 1960s until 1989 could be seen as a nine-actor balance-of-power system." The structural balance made up of republics, autonomous provinces, and the federal government was cemented by the charismatic leadership of J. B. Tito. Following this line of reasoning it was Serbia and its leader, Slobodan Milošević, who by the late 1980s had broken this already fragile balance of power leading to the disintegration of Yugoslavia. In her new book, *Three Yugoslavias*, Ramet introduces an alternative factor, "political legitimacy," to explain the disintegration of all three Yugoslavias. This factor, already present in her book *Balkan Babel*, has become a central explanatory reference to understanding the failure of all three Yugoslavias. Ramet argues that the absence of political legitimacy (consent of the governed) in the three Yugoslav states led to the triple disintegration. This is not a mono-causal explanation of the Yugoslav disintegrations. There are several variables such as human agency or the role of personality, economic deterioration, the international context (demise of bipolar order), and others that Ramet took into consideration in explaining the failure of the three Yugoslavias. Nevertheless, primacy in this book was given to the variable "legitimacy of the state."

The latest of Ramet's books, *Three Yugoslavias*, is her most accomplished and elaborate. It is highly readable and provides first-rate analysis of the life and death of the three Yugoslav states. To the best of my knowledge, there is no other scholar of Yugoslav or Balkan studies who has written a more sophisticated political history of the Yugoslav state in its three incarnations from 1918 to 2005. Having practised the craft of historian for twenty-five years in the same field, I cannot single out any other book that has successfully covered, in depth, so many subjects as did Ramet's book, *Three Yugoslavias*.

Ramet has written a *thematic history* of the three Yugoslavias during its (their total) seventy-five years of existence. "Thematic history," according to Ramet,

differs from a general history in the sense that whereas a general history aspires to cover everything which the author considers important in the history of a country, a thematic history covers only those developments which are important to the theme of the work. (p. 6)

The book goes beyond the thematic history of the three Yugoslavias. Ramet also provides a comparative analysis of the three political regimes, each one associated with a different type of Yugoslav state, in this chronological order: monarchy, communist dictatorship, and the authoritarian dictatorship of Milošević. Having said that, Ramet's book will, in my opinion, appeal not only to historians of area studies but also to political scientists interested in comparative politics.

Three themes are extensively developed in the book: political legitimacy, political development, and nationalism. Some foreign policy issues were also discussed in order to further clarify the three main topics. In her book, Ramet questions the legitimacy of a political entity (state). Thus, the central question of Ramet's book is, why did the Yugoslav states fail three times in 1941, 1991, and 2003?

The first Yugoslav state, the interwar kingdom, lasted from 1918 to 1941. It collapsed in 1941 after Germany and its allies attacked the kingdom in a larger war (World War II). Socialist Yugoslavia, the second Yugoslav state, lasted from 1945 to 1991. It disintegrated after the Serbian-led Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) attacked Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Finally, the third Yugoslavia lasted from 1992 to 2003. It was also called the "rump" Yugoslavia; the full name was the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), consisting of Serbia and Montenegro. It ceased to exist in 2003 in the aftermath of Milošević's fall and his transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The detailed explanation of this triple collapse is provided by the author in nineteen chapters. The book totals more than 600 pages of text plus 150 pages of footnotes. For Ramet, the Yugoslav states that existed between 1918 and 2003 were not *legitimate* in that they failed to establish the rule of law, protect individual rights, build an atmosphere of tolerance and fair play, support real equality, and guarantee the neutrality of the state in matters relating to religion, language, and national

culture. In other words, "consent of the governed" did not exist in any of the three Yugoslav states. One way to test the legitimacy of a given state among its population and to measure the extent of the "consent of the governed" would be through a democratically organized national referendum. Neither the interwar kingdom nor communist Yugoslavia ever authorized a referendum. Only the rump Yugoslavia organized a referendum, after the fall of Milošević. The results of the referendum have delegitimized the rump Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro), opening the way to its peaceful disintegration.

The constitutive features that characterized the *Rechtstaat* are tested by Ramet at the level of all three Yugoslav states (interwar kingdom, socialist Yugoslavia, and rump Yugoslavia). None of the three Yugoslav states passed the "test." Being undemocratic polities they disintegrated, in one occasion under external pressure (interwar kingdom), and twice due to internal conflicts and contradictions. Needless to say, illegitimate states are also dysfunctional, a characteristic that contributes to their disintegration.

The central thesis of the book is that "system stability," in this case the state, "depends upon system legitimacy" (p. 15). In other words, only a democratic state that is at the same time a legitimate one can last for a protracted period of time. However, the Yugoslav political elites failed in three attempts in their task of state-building to create a *legitimate* Yugoslav state. To demonstrate that the three Yugoslavias were illegitimate states, Ramet uses a wide range of primary and secondary sources. She dug up Yugoslav and American archives to back up her thesis.

The concept of legitimacy and the idea of legitimate government are treated in depth in the first chapter, a theoretical one, which tells the reader how to read the thematic history of *Three Yugoslavias*. This chapter was inspired by the Kantian vision of state and Immanuel Kant's theory of legitimacy. Ramet argues that whether state-building is successful is dependent upon whether its people (in the case of Yugoslavian nations and national minorities) accept its authority to govern and whether the power of political elites, at the helm of the state, is perceived as being legitimate. The book is organized in chronological order. It deals first with the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, followed by socialist Yugoslavia and then rump Yugoslavia. In chapters 2 and 3, Ramet convincingly demonstrates that the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes

(since 1929, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) was not a legitimate state because it did not, as stated earlier, succeed in establishing the rule of law. The kingdom was undermined by a proliferation of organized paramilitary militias acting outside the law (the same phenomenon reappeared during the disintegration of the socialist Yugoslavia between 1991 and 1995). Ramet deems that King Aleksandar and Nikola Pašić, as the most influential political figures, share a particular responsibility for the failure of the first Yugoslavia. The question the reader could ask is whether one can turn an illegitimate state into a legitimate one. After having read chapters 2 and 3, which list numerous political conflicts in the kingdom, it could be argued nevertheless that the *Sporazum* (agreement), signed in August 1939, could have been the first step (it normalized Serbo-Croatian relations) in turning the kingdom into a legitimate state. As Ramet writes, "[T]he *Sporazum* of 1939 had opened up some new possibilities which were never fully explored" (p. 602). Ramet believes that the *Sporazum* was a case of "too little, too late" (p. 4), and it did not enhance the political cohesion of the country, which was undermined by decades of arbitrary rule. The *Sporazum* of 1939 created resentment in Bosnia and Serbia and even divided Croats. In any event, World War II, which in Yugoslavia started in 1941, ended the Serbo-Croatian rapprochement and made *Sporazum* obsolete. Without World War II, the *Sporazum* could have eventually ushered in the process of legitimization of the kingdom. This is just a hypothesis of the reviewer. However, the proof that the *Sporazum* did not defuse the Serbo-Croatian conflict was the genocidal mass murder of Serbs in the Nazi puppet state, the Independent State of Croatia (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska, or NDH), created by Croatian fascists on April 10, 1941, on the territory of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Again, eighteen months was too short to allow the *Sporazum* to reconcile the parties in conflict. During World War II, the number of persons dying in Yugoslavia as a result of combat operations or war crimes was, according to the calculations of two demographers, Vladimir Žerjavić and Bogoljub Kočević, and quoted by Ramet, slightly over 1 million (1,027,000). Some 530,000 Serbs, 192,000 Croats, and about 103,000 Muslims died (p. 161). The rest of the victims were Jews, Slovenes, Montenegrins, and other minorities that lived in the kingdom. The claims made by the Serbian historians Vasilije Krestić,

Milan Bulajić, and Vladimir Dedier that between 700,000 and 1,000,000 Serbs died in a Croatian concentration camp, Jasenovac, are a fabrication and cannot be supported by evidence. In spite of the fact that Kočević and Žerjavić's findings are well-known in Serbia, Ramet indicates that a school textbook introduced in Serbian elementary schools at the end of the 1990s claimed that 700,000 Serbs died in the Jasenovac camp alone (p. 533).

The second socialist Yugoslavia, ruled by the communist party (*Savez Komunističke Jugoslavije*, or SKJ), lasted from 1945 until 1991. The communist takeover was practically accomplished in October 1944 after the liberation of Belgrade. The communist-led army, aided in the final days of World War II by the Red Army, won the war and quickly established a communist dictatorship. In 1945-1946, it eliminated all opposition to its rule, and this state of affairs lasted until the end of the regime. The communist regime established civil peace through fear and the police state. After the Soviet-Yugoslav conflict of 1948, Yugoslav communist leaders Tito, Edvard Kardelj, and Milovan Đilas developed self-management as the central principle of domestic policy, followed in the 1960s by non-alignment in foreign policy. These were the trappings of the so-called socialism with a human face, a variant of Yugoslav socialism that gave, as Ramet wrote, "quasi-legitimacy" to Tito's regime (p. 184). The European left and some American liberals who closed their eyes in the face of human rights violations in Tito's Yugoslavia cherished the Yugoslav experience ("the third path") as living proof of existing democratic socialism, in opposition to the Soviet model of socialism. Chapters 5 to 12 are entirely devoted to socialist Yugoslavia. In hindsight, the 1960s and the first half of the 1970s were years of relative economic prosperity, although based on uncontrolled borrowing from the West. In these two decades, Yugoslavia opened up, unlimited travel to the West was authorized for those who were able to afford it, and Western European tourists started to visit Yugoslavia en masse. These improvements, when compared to the situation in other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw pact, were real though insufficient to build a legitimate political regime. The great failures of Yugoslav communists were, as Ramet wrote, their refusal to give up their "political monopoly and allow the creation of a multi-party system (in spite of repeated proposals to that effect), [and] their refusal to allow an open and frank

discussion of the bloodletting of World War Two" (p. 603) and to address the grievances of reform-oriented communists in Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. The elimination of the reformist wing of the League of the Communists in Serbia in 1972 (Latinka Perović) and in Croatia in 1971 (Savka Dabčević-Kučar), combined with economic deterioration after 1974, was fatal to the soon-to-be-post-Tito Yugoslavia.

The third Yugoslavia (FRY), created in April 1992 from Serbia and Montenegro, was, as Ramet aptly argued, "seeking legitimacy through the achievement of an illegitimate goal—the creation of a Greater Serbia in which all Serbs would live in one state, to be realized by driving non-Serbs from lands sought by Serbia" (p. 604). Built on the ideological foundation of ethnic nationalism as well as on institutional and legal chaos, the problem with the FRY, as Ramet wrote, "lay in its nature as a criminalized oligarchy" (p. 604), set up by Milošević and its political ally, the Radical Party, led by Vojislav Sešelj. Between 1992 and October 2000, the FRY was under the undisputed rule of Slobodan Milošević, whose regime was directly involved in three wars, in Croatia, Bosnia, and Kosovo. In 2000, after having lost the elections, Milošević was forced to quit power and was replaced by the opposition, led by Vojislav Koštunica. After the fall of Milošević and his transfer to the ICTY, Serbia initiated a slow democratic transition that is still underway. The Serbian post-Milošević transition did not make a clear break with the past. Through the erection of a monument to Axis collaborator Draža Mihailović, both the Koštunica government and its foreign minister, Vuk Drašković, who sees himself as the spiritual heir of Mihailović, have sought to rehabilitate the Chetnik movement (p. 534).

Chapters 18 and 19 deal with the future of Kosovo and the successor states of the former Yugoslavia, mainly Slovenia, Macedonia, and Croatia. In the chapter on Kosovo, Ramet discusses various alternatives for this international protectorate currently run by the United Nations and the international community. Should Kosovo be independent or partitioned? Should Kosovo remain under Yugoslav sovereignty though fully autonomous, as argued by the Serbian government and its staunch ally, Russia? These are the alternatives still on the table, and the international community is still looking for viable solutions. In analyzing the Yugoslav successor state,

Ramet writes, "Slovenia has recorded the smoothest and least problematic transition toward liberal democracy and has maintained the highest level of system stability," (p. 554). Slovenia was successful because it had already started in the mid-1980s the construction of a legitimate system while simultaneously developing a liberal culture and vibrant civil society. Macedonia and Croatia were less successful in the 1990s in comparison to Slovenia. In both countries, particularly Croatia, the war had derailed democratic transition. Only in the last few years have Croatia and Macedonia consolidated their democratic achievements under the watchful eyes of NATO and the European Union.

While musing over the Yugoslav triple disintegration, the question readers can ask themselves is whether the Yugoslav case was unique in east-central Europe. The answer is no. Czechoslovakia also disintegrated twice, though without the huge internal violence that characterized the Yugoslav case. This is another debate, which I prefer to leave out of this review. In conclusion, *Three Yugoslavias* reflects excellent scholarship and deserves a broad readership.

Notes: 1. Sabrina P. Ramet, *Balkan Babel: The Disintegration of Yugoslavia from the Death of Tito to the Fall of Milošević*, 4th ed. (Boulder, Colo.: Westview, 2002). 2. Sabrina P. Ramet, *Nationalism and Federalism in Yugoslavia, 1962-1991* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992). 3. Ramet, *Nationalism and Federalism in Yugoslavia*, 19.

*Dr. Sabrina Ramet and Dr. Renéo Lukic are members of the ACS.

Ante Čuvalo. *Historical Dictionary of Bosnia and Herzegovina* (2nd ed.) Lanham, Maryland, Toronto, Plymouth, UK: The Scarecrow Press, 2007. 504 pages. Review by Nadine Cohen Baker, University of Georgia, Athens.

Published in *Library Journal*, January 2008.

In this update of a 1997 edition, Čuvalo (Joliet Junior College), who is both an academic expert on the Balkans and a native of the region, treats his complex

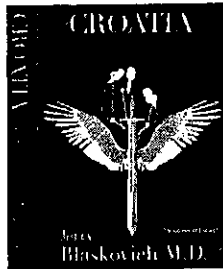
subject with breadth, depth, and clarity. While he does not neglect earlier periods, the most intensive sections of this dense volume deal with the complex sociopolitical aftermath of the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords which helped put an end to the civil war in the region. The work follows the standard format of the publisher's "Historical Dictionaries of Europe" series which includes a chronology from antiquity to the present, a detailed introduction of the geography and history of the country, an alphabetical dictionary of 300 entries, and an up-to-date bibliography so extensive that it occupies nearly a quarter of the book and has its own table of contents. Additional sections on spelling, acronyms, and abbreviations provide important support for the English-language reader. Entries for organizations are alphabetized by the English translation of their name first, while publications such as newspapers are alphabetized by the original language name first. BOTTOM LINE English-language reference works on the Balkans are few, and when it comes to Bosnia, this is pretty much it. Fortunately, the book rises to the occasion, providing information not easily available online. The only drawback is that the line-drawn maps are of poor quality; still, this is recommended for all academic libraries supporting Slavic and Balkan studies programs and public libraries where there is interest.

Jerry Blaskovich. *Croatia Uncensored. Split, Croatia: Naklada Bošković, 2007. 298*

pages. The book was published in Croatian too.

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Tank; 6220 Via Canada; Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275. \$29.00 Shipping included for United States delivery. Make checks payable to Doable Think Tank.



Croatia Uncensored is a "must-read" for anyone interested in how global politics work. The letters and Op-Ed pieces that comprise this volume detail the birth of a nation. And, more than that, they show that "a voice crying in the wilderness," especially one that is well-informed and smart, wise and vigilant,

can and does make a difference. The pages of this book are a lesson in the history of the birth of Croatia, in the relationships of international entities, and in the importance of persistence. Read this book. It is fascinating. Irene Bierman-McKinney, Chair Department of Art History University of California Los Angeles (UCLA).

All too often, the press gives a one-sided or watered down view of current events. *Croatia Uncensored* provides a serious and most necessary review of how the media and officials manipulate information. *Croatia Uncensored* transcends politics and is remarkable for its candor. Without doubt, its objectivity will rankle a broad spectrum of Croatian politicians. *Croatia Uncensored* is a splendid compliment to Blaskovich's *Anatomy of Deceit* that I was privileged to review. My statement that "it would be read even after the events of the war years in Croatia have sunk into oblivion" proved to be correct. Anthony Mlikotin, Professor Emeritus, University of Southern California (USC).

Croatia Uncensored represents a major contribution to the understanding of the Croatian, Bosnian, and Kosovo conflicts from the beginning of the aggression by Serbia/Yugoslavia in 1991 up to today. Blaskovich exposes a virtual conspiracy among leading American political figures and journalists to distort and misrepresent the true nature of the conflicts to reflect U.S. State Department policy under several administrations. Blaskovich names the players, political and journalistic, who put forth for gain, and in one U.S. Secretary of State, for personal profit. This is an excellent contribution to the historical record by the author, who not only wrote about, but served in the conflict. C. Michael McAdams, University of San Francisco (USF), retired.

Zlata Blažina Tomić. *Kacamorti i kuga. Utemeljenje i razvoj zdravstvene službe u Dubrovniku/ Cazamorti and the Plague: The Founding and Development of the Health Office in Dubrovnik. Dubrovnik; Zavod za povijesne znanosti u Dubrovniku, 2007. (295 pages)*

Summary

The role of Dubrovnik as precursor in promulgating the quarantine regulation in 1377 that ordered all infected and contacts during the plague epidemics to be isolated from the healthy subjects for a duration of 30 to 40 days is acknowledged in modern world literature. As early as 1390, after the Ragusan councils added other health regulations to the quarantine, the health office was established to ensure their application. The health officers, chosen exclusively among the aristocrats, could not decline this burdensome and dangerous duty that they had to perform for a whole year if they survived that long.

The establishment, the development and the activities of the health officers—the *cazamorti*, as they were called—makes up the core of this research based mostly on the decisions of the Ragusan councils and the critical analysis of the manuscript *Libro deli Signori Chazamorbi, Sanitas*, Series 55, Vol. I in the Dubrovnik State Archives.

It has been established that a permanent health office existed in the Dubrovnik Republic since 1390. The Dubrovnik councils and the *cazamorti*, on the basis of their observations and their experience, applied the anti-epidemic protection measures, believing firmly in the infectious nature of the plague and its direct transmission from person to person. Such a firm stand sometimes made for strained relations with the Church and especially with the medical profession which, burdened by the traditional miasmatic theories of disease, was unable to organize defensive measures against plague epidemics. Since 1530, plague receded from the Dubrovnik Republic and stopped being endemic in the region. The protection activities of the health officers must have contributed to this outcome. The cities of northern Italy lagged behind Dubrovnik in the organization of anti-epidemic measures, but by 1530 the plague started weakening there too, letting us believe that the Dubrovnik example found its followers in Italy.

Dubrovnik was definitely a historical and conceptual leader, not only in promulgating quarantine regulations starting with 1377, but also in establishing the permanent health office in 1390, 58 years before Milan, 95 years before Pavia,

96 years before Venice and 137 years before Florence.

So far the prevailing opinion was that the cities of northern Italy were the only precursors of anti-epidemic measures in the world. This interpretation needs to be modified on the basis of the analysis of the aforementioned Dubrovnik manuscripts. The original contribution of Dubrovnik, alongside with the Italian cities, in conceiving, establishing and organizing the public health measures in Europe, should be recognized. Translated from Croatian by Vesna Blažina.



Kršni zavičaj
Hercegovački informativni zbornik za vjerska idruštvena pitanja. Broj. 40, p. 270.

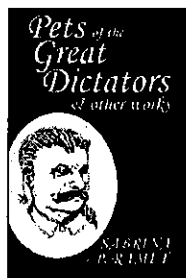
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Sabrina P. Ramet. *Pets of the Great Dictators & Other Works.* Washington, D.C.: SCARITH/ New Academia Publishing, 2006. www.newacademia.com



Dictators' pets are too often ignored—but no longer! They're all here in this hilarious collection of madcap ditties: Lenin's cat, Hitler's dog, Qaddafi's sweet-

scented camel, Mao's cockroach (he banned real pets), Stalin's spider, Ivan the Terrible and his terrible goldfish, and many more. The volume also includes philosophers' songs and a Holy Roman opera, "Turmoil in Brindisi," about a long-forgotten ecumenical council called by Pope Sixtus the Sixth, an equally forgotten pope. Written over a period of 35 years, these jottings are also a record of a lifetime of laughter.

"Sabrina Ramet's collection of ditties is side-splittingly hilarious! What

a great idea to deal with the defining concept or characteristics of world's dictators and their pets, and philosophers, in poems in a humorous way! What is even more important, Ramet with her poems touches us on a deeper level—as human beings with universal human traits." Lea Plut-Pregelj; University of Maryland.

"This is a unique publication. Sabrina Ramet has shown how humour can (and should) be used to unmask and demystify dictators and dictatorships. The philosophers' songs are also great fun, combining witty summaries of some of their major ideas with wild humour." Knut Erik Solem, Norwegian University of Science & Technology.

Karen Evenden. *A Taste of Croatia – Savoring the Food, People and Traditions of Croatia's Adriatic Coast.* Ojai, CA: New Oak Press, 2008.

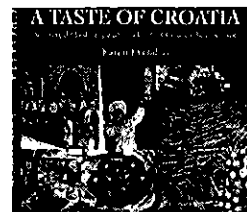
A Taste of Croatia...savoring the food, people and traditions of Croatia's

Adriatic Coast is both a user-friendly

cookbook and an intriguing travel memoir dedicated to the land that the

New York Times recently dubbed the "New Riviera." Packed with straightforward recipes, photos, food facts and anecdotes, the author has created a publication that goes beyond the bounds of what makes a great cookbook...she delivers the spirit of the culture, the country and the cuisine and then ties it all together with a collection which will make you want to run to your kitchen and start cooking.

<http://www.atasteofcroatia.com/about.htm>



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