



Issue No. 42, Spring 2004

TORONTO CONVENTION

35th National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS)

The 35th National Convention of the AAASS took place at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in downtown Toronto, Canada, November 20-23, 2003. It was one more successful convention for the AAASS and for the Association for Croatian Studies, an affiliate of the AAASS. Over 400 panels and roundtables were held during the four-day gathering. The AAASS Convention participation and attendance has been growing in the last few years. Scholars from around the world come to this impressive gathering of professionals who are teaching and/or researching in various Slavic area studies.

Panels dealing with Croatian themes were well represented and attended. Our panels covered diverse subjects and the presenters came from various institutions and countries, representing different generations, views, and ideas.

Our sincere thanks to all panel organizers and participants, especially those who came from Europe for this occasion. Your efforts and sacrifices are certainly appreciated. You are the ones who make the AAASS Conventions a success.

The summaries of some presentations and panels dealing with Croatian issues can be found in this issue of the Bulletin. We are thankful to all who have sent us their contributions. The ACS members that could not attend the Convention will get at least a glimpse of what happened.

A group of ACS members and friends at the ACS meeting: Seated L-R: B. Bijelic, D. Vuletic, B. Fuerst-Bjelis, V. Grubisic, J. Nekic; Standing: W. Secen, E. Damich, S. Tuksar, M. Razsa, V. Pavlakovic, Z. Gredel-Manuele

ACS ANNUAL MEETING

AND OFFICER ELECTIONS

The ACS annual meeting was held on Friday (November 21). President, Ante Cuvalo, gave a positive report on the life and work of the organization. The ACS is fulfilling its mission as it was envisioned by its founders 26 years ago. Because ACS Treasurer, Ellen Elias-Bursac, arrived to Toronto after the meeting, Ante also gave a summary of the financial situation in the

organization. The publication of the Bulletin and helping our scholars from Europe to participate at the AAASS Convention are the two areas where most of ACS resources are spent. The treasury is sound at the present time and Ellen is doing a wonderful job as Treasurer. However, we are expecting a number of scholars from Croatia to be present at the 2004 Convention in Boston and, therefore, any financial help from ACS members and friends will be appreciated. The ACS membership dues have been \$30.00 and \$15.00 for retirees and students for many years. The dues will stay the same but we do encourage you to be generous so that we may give at least partial help to those who are coming from overseas to present papers at the AAASS Conventions.

The meeting discussion was mostly about organizing panels for the next Convention. Also, a familiar theme of improving the ACS cooperation with scholarly institutions in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina was revisited. It seems that there is more interest in such cooperation on this side of the Atlantic than on the other, but we will continue to make efforts to engage scholars from Croatia and B&H in our panels and activities.

D. Vuletic, M. Razsa, A. Bastnes & K. Vesterdal

At the end of the meeting, the elections of ACS officers took place. **Ante Cuvalo, President; Jasna Meyer, Vice President, and Ellen Elias Bursac, Treasurer were re-elected to serve for the next two years.** A young man from Chicago, **Ivan Runac**, who recently received his MA in history from Central European University in Budapest, was elected as the **new Secretary**. Ivan is also a new member of the Association. Please read a note about him in this issue of the Bulletin (New Members).

We were glad to see several guests at the annual meeting. Among them were **Stanislav Tuksar** and **Borna Fuerst-Bjelis** (both from Zagreb), **Maple Razsa** (Harvard U), **Dean Vuletic** (Ph. D. student, Columbia U), **Biljana Bijelic** (Ph. D. student, U of Toronto), **Jere Nekic** (Toronto), **Walter Secen** (Niagara Falls). We are thankful for their interest in our activities and we look forward to their cooperating with the Association. Prof. Tuksar and his circle of music scholars from the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts - Department for the History of Croatian Music have been the most constant collaborators with the ACS in the last several years. Their work and participation at the AAASS Conventions, in cooperation with William Everett, ACS member and musicologist from U of Missouri, KC, is exceptional. Prof. Borna Fuerst-Bjelis has already become a link between the ACS and the Croatian Geographic Society and the Department of Geography at the U of Zagreb. It was especially wonderful to see a few young scholars at the meeting (Maple, Biljana and Dean). Biljana and Dean have already become a member and we invite all other scholars, especially young ones, to join the ACS. It was good to see a number of ACS members at the meeting, especially **Zdenka Gredel Manuel**, who came to the Convention only for half a day in order to be at the meeting and to see her ACS friends.

CROATIAN DINNER

The traditional "Croatian Dinner" was a major delight for ACS members and their friends who attended the Toronto Convention. The Dinner was held at "Croatia Restaurant" in Mississauga.

The place is cozy, serves excellent food, and it provides good service. It was a bit crowded at the time but the personnel did make us feel at home.

We were honored by the presence of several well-known local personalities: **Mario Livaja**, General Consul, and **Refik Sabanovic**, Advisor, from the Consulate General of the Republic of Croatia in Mississauga; Hon. **Janko Peric**, MP in Canadian Parliament in Ottawa; **Anton Kikas** and **John Zdunic**, **Vlado Bubrin**, R. Sabanovic & M. Livaja, J. Zdunic & A. Kikas, B. Fuerst-Bjelis, Z. & A. Bacic, M. & K. Henning, K. & W. Secen, and E. Damich, J. Peric, A. Cuvalo, S. P. Ramet & E. Elias-Bursac, V. Bubrin, I. Soljan & V. Grubisic, **Zvonko and Ana Bacic**, **Vinko Grubisic**, **Stipe and Anita Kovacevic** with their little girl, **Luisa**. Those of us who came from outside Ontario included: **Sabrina P. Ramet**, **Anette Bastnes**, and **Knut Vesterdal** from Norway, **Borna Fuerst-Bjelis** from Croatia, **Konrad Clewing** from Germany, **Cathie Carmichael** from England, **Ivo Soljan** from Grand Haven, MI, **Dean Vuletic** from New York (originally from Australia), **Ellen Elias Bursac** and **Maple Razsa** from Cambridge, MA, **Reneo Lukic** and **Jean-Francois Morel** from Québec, **Chief Judge Edward J. Damich** from Washington, D.C. and his relatives **Walter Secen** and his wife **Katherine** from Niagara Falls, their daughter, **Kathleen Henning** and her husband, **Mark Henning** from Mississauga, and **Ante Cuvalo** from Chicago.

This was a time to get away from the crowded hotel and a good occasion to sit down with old and new friends to enjoy a good Croatian style meal, and at the same time to discuss panels for the next Convention.

Thanks to all who helped to organize the dinner, especially Dr. Bubrin and Dr. Grubisic for helping with the transportation. Also, thanks to all who joined us for the evening!

Anita Kovacevic with her girl Luisa

S. L. & A. Kovacevic

BOOK EXHIBIT

R. Matanic at the Book Exhibit Hall

Book exhibits are a regular feature of the AAASS Conventions. There were over 100 exhibitors during the Toronto Convention. One of them was Mr. Radovan Matanic, who is a vendor of books printed in Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, & Albania.

Radovan Matanic

74 Kimbourne Avenue

Toronto, ON M4J 4J4

Canada

Phone: 4164066953

Fax: 4164066953

matanic@canada.com

AAASS 36th

NATIONAL CONVENTION

The next (36th) National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) will be in Boston, Massachusetts, December 4-7, 2004.

The ACS members have submitted several panel proposals for the Convention. We hope that all of them will be accepted.

The 2005 Convention will take place in Salt Lake City, November 3-6.

PRESENTATION SUMMARIES

We bring here several summaries of papers presented at the AAASS 35th National Convention in Toronto, November 20-23, 2003. We are grateful to the scholars for making an effort and submitting the summaries.

STEPHEN SCHWARTZ

“Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq, and the Disasters of Humanitarian Imperialism” was presented by Stephen Schwartz, an author and freelance journalist. The paper was included in a panel on “The Role of International Institutions and The Foreign Bureaucratic Elite in Bosnia-Herzegovina,” moderated by Ante Cuvalo.

Mr. Schwartz’s paper concentrated on the incapacity of “the international community” to provide B-H, almost 10 years after the introduction of the Dayton Accords, with a stable, functioning government of its own. He further suggested that the experience of B-H offers significant lessons regarding the future of U.S.-occupied Iraq.

A. Cuvalo, S. Schwartz & V. Pavlekovic

In a paper that ranged far and wide, with many details and formulations, the author began by pointing out that “a large-scale departure of foreigners [from B-H] would leave a political void.” Mr. Schwartz went on to ask, “Has ‘nation-building’ therefore succeeded or failed in Bosnia-Herzegovina? Clintonian ‘nation-building,’ based on ‘politically-correct’ ideological assumptions, has left Bosnia-Herzegovina poor and disadvantaged. Now, when ‘nation-building’ and the fostering of democracy in the Muslim and Arab countries are treated with equal disdain

by forces opposed to the Bush administration, it is unsurprising to find that Bosnians themselves are blamed for the failure of reconstruction there.”

Citing Western media coverage promoting mixed marriage and condemning religious-based education, he further noted that, “as pointed out in a recent article in the *Journal of Democracy*... Bosnia ‘is the world leader in the number of internationally administered elections held. No country has seen more.’ Yet nobody who knows Bosnia-Herzegovina would claim that these exercises have produced an effective local government. Bosnian political authority remains divided between omnipotent international officials and local representatives whose role is, finally, purely consultative.”

According to Mr. Schwartz, “This is not ‘nation-building.’ Nations cannot be built by imposing a false unity where none exists. Rather, this is humanitarian imperialism. By which I do not mean transnational military or political intervention to secure humanitarian goals. Rather, I mean an experiment in colonial governance by humanitarian functionaries. For most of the employees of the system, ‘resume-building’ would be a more accurate descriptive term.”

He continued, “Billions of dollars have been expended in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The country has seen neither the dismantling of the partition line imposed by Serbian aggression, nor the complete punishment of Yugoslav Army and other war criminals, both of which would be markers of real progress. Nor, as noted above, has the country embraced the ‘politically-correct’ fantasies that prescribe mixed marriages, secular schooling, and related forms of a mythified modernity as solutions to Bosnian problems.

He summarized the situation in B-H by stating, “the post-Dayton international administration has failed in numerous other ways. The economy remains prostrate, except in the Croatian areas, where entrepreneurship is generally rewarded by international disapproval and accusations of gangsterism. The country lacks a system of accountancy, stable banking, labor reform, pensions, and other essentials of contemporary economic activity. Notwithstanding vast expenditures in the realm of ‘media development,’ Bosnian journalism remains, with a few notable exceptions, mired in the abusive habits of the Communist era. Indeed, Bosnian media today is far inferior to its status before 1992, primarily because immense budgets have been wasted by U.S.-funded agencies, backing irresponsible tabloids and playing around with ‘public television’ schemes.

“None of the three constituent peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina has seen its lot effectively improved by the international community. To the extent the Croats have achieved some economic success, their good fortune is due to their defiance of international meddling. There is simply no other way to put it.”

At the conclusion of his paper Mr. Schwartz sketched out a scenario in which Iraq might be expected to follow the same pattern as B-H. In this context, the Iraqi Kurds would play a similar role as the Croats — having succeeded in adopting modern institutions and an entrepreneurial economy, they would nonetheless be subject to discrimination because of their troublesome nationalism. The Iraqi Shias would be treated more or less as the Bosnian Muslims have been dealt with — as an incomprehensible element with an unknown and suspect political culture. And the Iraqi Sunnis would end up in the same position as the Bosnian Serbs during the war in

B-H — beneficiaries of state policy under the dictatorship, they would be the object of special concessions by the foreign authorities, similar to the path followed by UNPROFOR. The result would be more terrorism, not less, in Iraq just as the outcome in B-H saw more atrocities, not fewer atrocities, by the Serbs.

The essential points of Mr. Schwartz's presentation were reprised in shorter form in the article "Beware Iraqoslavia," published on the website [techcentralstation.com](http://www.techcentralstation.com), on February 2, 2004, and accessible at <http://www.techcentralstation.com/020204C.html>. Mr. Schwartz's bleak assessment of the international record in B-H provoked a lively discussion based on questions from the audience.

BORNA FUERST-BJELIS

University of Zagreb

"The New Eighteenth-Century Venetian Border in Croatia and Its Spatial and Demographic Implications."

After the peace treaties of Sremski Karlovci (1699) and Pozarevac (1718) Venice extended and consolidated its possessions in Dalmatia more than ever, along the highest mountain ridges of the Velebit and the Dinara in the interior. That was the occasion for a new policy of land repartition, which was regulated by new agrarian laws and followed by cadastral surveys.

The territory under Venetian rule in Dalmatia prior to the extension, and marked by "Linea Nani," was called "Aquisto Vecchio", which referred to the narrow coastal zone and islands. "Aquisto Nuovo" and "Nuovissimo," newly gained after the peace treaties of Sremski Karlovci and Pozarevac, and marked by "Linea Grimani" and "Linea Mocenigo," referred to the territory in the hinterland: in the Dalmatian Zagora and Boka Kotorska area.

"Linea Grimani" started from Medvidja glavica (Bear's peak) at the Triple border (Triplex Confinium) towards Knin, Vrlika, Sinj, Zadvarje, Vrgorac and Citluk, encircling also the areas of Herceg Novi and Risan in Boka Kotorska. The border alternated between a straight-line and semicircular line of 1 hour walking distance (5 km), surrounding important towns and places.

After the Pozarevac peace treaty the demarcation line moved further into the hinterland towards Imotski and Metkovic, including the whole Boka Kotorska with Zupa and Pastrovici southwards. Although Venice lost Low Herzegovina, won in the interwar period, and two corridors, Klek-Neum and Sutorina, which divided it from the Republic of Dubrovnik, the whole of continental Dalmatia was in the possession of the Venetian Republic.

The period of Ottoman occupation in the Dalmatian interior interrupted the continuity of landownership, and changed the agrarian relations as well. One of the basic differences between the old and new Venetian acquisitions was the matter of land property. In the legal system of the old acquisition the land was private, while the new land belonged to the State. "Linea Nani", formerly political boundary, remained the boundary of two legal systems.

The main implications of the new border establishment in Dalmatia are related to the repopulating and colonization of the area, migrations, forced settlement of the population, and the intensification of agriculture, which had a significant environmental impact as well.

According to the agrarian legal system, the Investitures regulated questions of property and disposition on the territory of the New Acquisition. As the Ottoman retreat in Dalmatia left the land deserted and uncultivated, Grimani's agrarian policy particularly emphasized the growth of tree-crops (notably olive trees), vineyards, as well as keeping paths and water in a good state. This was implemented as the obligation of the Investitures in order to make the "Dalmatian frontier" more stable, productive, and safe.

The land was given to the people who already lived on the territory, as well to the Morlacchi immigrants from the Dinaric hinterland. The quantity of land was strictly regulated by the Grimani's law in a way that every "investiti" received 2 Campi Padovani (1) of land per capita (that is 2 CP for the head of the family and for every member of the family). Cadastral survey data, following two major territorial extensions in the Dalmatian interior, reveal that central Dalmatian villages were generally very well inhabited during the 18th century, and they even show rather huge villages with several hundreds of inhabitants. The average family size of 9 members shows that the 18th century Zagora family was very large. The data is the same at the beginning of the 18th century, immediately after the Sremski Karlovci peace treaty, as well as in the middle of the century. Village names and family names from the cadastre point out the direction of the migration. There are several examples of this process of migration, which was directly caused by the circumstances on the "Dalmatian frontier". Family names that appear in the cadastral documents frequently indicate the direction of the population movements, SE-NW.

The highly populated villages in the Dalmatian interior, with a very high average family size resulting from the new acquisitions, indicate that the main implications of the new circumstances on the new border were the spontaneous or planned repopulating and colonization of the area, forced settlement of the population, and the intensification of agriculture.

The predominant characteristics of the Mediterranean karst, such as soil permeability, summer droughts and pastoralism, as the most convenient and most adaptable form of subsistence, easily lead to vegetation degradation. Our previous investigations showed that the main phase of the manipulation of the environment began in the 17th - 18th century, as a consequence of the increased numbers in population and cattle. The environmental impact resulted in intense deforestation.

An analysis of the border description in the Grimani cadastre points out that all of the area, apart from the arable land, was a pasture with some rocky karst, without any wooded areas. Degraded forest coverage and deforestation as the general environmental feature of the 18th century Dalmatia is very well documented in other sources: (Fortis, A.: *Viaggio in Dalmazia*, 1774.; "horrible rocky desert", "scattered bushes, no trees", "rocky mountains" etc.)

A comparative analysis of the 18th century cadastral map and the 20th century topographical map enables the recognition of the main process of environmental change, i.e. the abandoning of land to the natural succession and reforestation in the course of two centuries. This is a direct

indication of environmental change due to the change in the subsistence economy and particularly to the process of depopulation and the abandoning of the land.

This research is based mainly on the original cadastral documents of the time, as well as authentic Venetian maps of the area that documented the new circumstances on the 18th century Venetian frontier.

(1) The most common measure in the greater part of Dalmatia, presumably taken from Italy. One Campo Padovano is equivalent to 0,36 ha or 3 655 m².

GERARD TOAL

Virginia Tech

In his paper “The Insecurity of Displacement and the Security of Separation: The Returns Process in Bosnia_Herzegovina” Dr. Toal argues that the international community in post_Dayton Bosnia faced a choice between two different conceptions of security and insecurity, that promoted by those who say security was built through ethnic cleansing and separation, and those who sought to return home to end the insecurity of displacement. Initially the international community chose to maintain a negative military peace by accepting the first conception of security. Spontaneous returns by those wishing to end their displacement, therefore, caused unwelcome problems for IFOR. As the negative military peace became institutionalized, the civilian implementation of Dayton became possible and moves to create a more positive peace built upon returns developed. As international agencies built up their capacity to condition governance in Bosnia, they choose to end the insecurity of displacement and challenge the security of separation held by ethnonationalist forces. This tussle between two conceptions of in/security continues to this day in Bosnia.

VJERAN PAVLAKOVIC

University of Washington

Vjeran Pavlekovic spoke about Croatia's relations with The Hague, especially in regards to Croatia's domestic and foreign policies as well as the media's role in reporting on war crimes. He noted how the issue of Croatian cooperation with the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was manipulated by the opposition to Racan's coalition, and that the cases of Mirko Norac, Janko Bobetko, and Ante Gotovina led to three political crises for the post-Tudjman government. The media often sensationalized the issue of war crimes rather than providing an open forum to discuss the various positions on the topic, and that television

had failed in providing balanced accounts of those indicted by the Tribunal. Finally there was some discussion of Carla Del Ponte herself, who has taken on the Gotovina case as a kind of personal mission, resulting in her negative image in Croatia and a negative image of the ICTY as well.

MAPLE RAZSA

Harvard University

Maple Razsa discussed Croatian anarchists and how they represented a non-nationalist alternative to anti-globalization movements within the Croatian environment. He explained how activists used graffiti and the organization of peaceful protests to raise the consciousness of Croatia's citizens towards issues which they consider negative. While admitting that this movement remains small and marginal, it nonetheless reflects the society they are operating within.

T. Bujas-Lorkovic

TATJANA BUJAS LORKOVIC

Yale University

Tatjana participated in a roundtable "Library Exchanges in the New Millennium." Her contribution focused on exchanges between libraries in Central and East Europe and Yale University.

K. Clewing, R. Lukic & J.-F. Morel

RENÉO LUKIC

Laval University - Quebec City

"Civil-Military Relations in Croatia, from 1991 to the Present."

In contrast to most of the Eastern and Central European countries that underwent their post-communist transition peacefully, Croatia had to undergo its transition during wartime. The outbreak of the Serbo-Croatian war in Spring 1991 forced Croatia to rapidly build an army to protect its territory. However, at this time, Croatia was an emerging democracy and after the European Community recognized its independence on January 15, 1992, the parliamentary institutions were unable to exert their authority over the Croatian army (Hrvatska vojska, HV). The Croatian President, Franjo Tudjman, and the political party he presided, the HDZ, dominated the HV by way of political penetration. Tudjman, who led Croatia to independence, benefitted from a triple legitimacy (political, constitutional and charismatic) that allowed him to exert his power over the HV, much the same as the legitimacy Josip Broz-Tito enjoyed over the Yugoslav National Army in Communist Yugoslavia. The result was that the civil-military regime in Croatia after 1990 suffered from a democratic deficit. After the death of President Franjo Tudjman in December 1999 and the change of majority in the January-February 2000 elections, the new Croatian leadership, particularly President Stjepan Mesic, tried to establish democratic control over the armed forces. By trying to join some international organizations (NATO), or by being compelled to cooperate with others (International Criminal Tribunal for the former

Yugoslavia, ICTY), Croatia is now in the process of interiorizing the norms of civilian and democratic control of the armed forces upon which these organizations are based.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS MOREL

Laval University - Quebec City

“American-Croatian relations, 1991-1995”

R. Lukic, J.-F. Morel & E. Damich

Much has been written in recent years about the efforts of the international community to bring the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina to an end. A majority of specialists now acknowledge that the United States, after years of procrastination, played an essential role in ending the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1995. The diplomatic shuttle undertaken by Richard Holbrooke was crucial in forcing the Bosnian Serbs and Milosevic's Serbia to accept a peace settlement, as were the NATO bombardments that began in late August 1995. But another factor also played in favor of the American strategy: the Croatian Army (Hrvatska Vojska, HV), after leading Operations “Flash” in May and “Storm” in August 1995, entered Bosnia and, in cooperation with the Bosnian Army (Armija Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, ARBiH), inflicted important defeats on the Army of the Serbian Republic (Vojska Republike Srpske, VRS), the armed forces of the Bosnian Serbs. The collaboration between the HV and the ARBiH changed the balance of military power on the ground. The Army of the Serbian Republic proved incapable of stopping the advance of the Bosnian and Croatian armed forces, which even threatened to take Banja Luka, the largest city of Republika srpska. The success of the joint Croat-Bosniak offensive forced the Serbs to accept a peace settlement, which was negotiated at Dayton, Ohio in November 1995. Given this context, the role played by Croatia during the war in Bosnia deserves more attention than it has so far received. The problem of American-Croatian relations, in particular, has not been dealt with extensively. Many questions remain to be answered concerning the relations between the two countries. What was the American attitude toward Croatian independence? What relations developed between the two countries after Croatia's independence? What were the events that led to the Washington agreement of

March 1994? How important was the Washington agreement for a complete peace settlement in Bosnia? What was the role of the Clinton administration in the rebuilding of the HV and the ARBiH? How important was the role of MPRI, a private military consultation firm, in the upgrading of the latter armed forces? In examining American-Croatian relations from the break-up of Yugoslavia to the end of the Bosnian war, this paper provides answers to these questions.

VJEKOSLAV PERICA

“Liberals versus conservatives. A decade of tensions in Croatian national Catholicism, 1993_2003.”

The paper focuses on the activity of a number of Croatian Catholic clerics and laymen/women that have been outspoken public critics of the Tudjman regime and Catholic Church leaders in

Croatia. This “liberal opposition” rose in response to Tudjman’s policy toward Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Croat-Muslim War, 1993-1994, and continued to publicly criticize HDZ nationalists and Church conservatives after 1995. It extended its criticism also to the Racan left-center government (2000-2003). The return of the HDZ to power in November 2003 largely silenced the rebellious Croatian Catholic liberals.

PANEL & ROUNDTABLE SUMMARIES

WAYLES BROWNE

Cornell University

Wayles Browne chaired a session at the Toronto AAASS National Convention called “**E-learning objects for SLOTRs**”. Danko [ipka (Arizona State U./Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland) came up with both the idea for the session and the new word SLOTR (= Slavic Language Other Than Russian). Truly, in North America the dominance of Russian teaching in university Slavic departments is so strong that all those who teach other languages must form defensive coalitions. Prof. [ipka's presentation showed how he organizes web-based materials usable by students wishing to master Croatian exclusively, or master Bosnian (or Bosniac, as he spells it), or master Serbian, or __for future language professionals__ study the entire group and elucidate the differences among them. Prof. Oscar Swan (University of Pittsburgh) presented materials for his course "Web-Based First-Year Polish". Discussants, after some revisions to the program, were David Stermole (Society for Slovene Studies) and George Fowler (Indiana University/Slavica Publishers).

W. Everett & S. Tuksar

WILLIAM EVERETT

University of Missouri - KC

The session "**Music and Ethnicity in Nineteenth-Century Croatian and Czech Lands**" took place on Thursday afternoon, November 20. Robin Elliott (University of Toronto) was the chair. William Everett (University of Missouri—Kansas City) presented the first paper, "Opera and National Identity in Nineteenth-Century Croatian and Czech Lands." Prof. Everett drew comparisons between concepts of national opera in the work of Bedrich Smetana in Prague and Ivan Zajc in Zagreb and how both composers integrated notions of national history, folklore, contemporary politics, and vernacular language in their operas. Harry White (University College, Dublin) gave the second paper, "Art Music and the Question of Ethnicity: The Slavic Dimension of Music from an Irish Perspective." In his paper, Prof. White discussed many aspects of musical nationalism, including 1) the colonial-national model; 2) the relevance of nationhood to musical discourse; and 3) ethnicity. The issues Prof. White raised in the work of Czech composer Antonin Dvorak and Irish composer Charles Villiers Stanford have ramifications in the studies of any sort of national musical traditions. Prof. Dr. Stanislav Tuksar (Academy of Music, University of Zagreb) provided commentary on the papers, discussing their relation to broader European aesthetic musical thought in the late nineteenth century.

VINKO GRUBISIC

University of Waterloo

Roundtable entitled "**Writing out of Power from the States of the Former Yugoslavia**" was very well introduced by Ralph B. Bogert who pointed out some interesting literary trends in Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina during the last ten years. Vinko Grubisic described the actual literary situation in Croatia. He stressed the fact that all important non-completed literary undertakings from before 1990's were continued but that in Croatia some new publishers were established. The Serbian stage director Aleksandar Lukac, actually teaching at York University in Toronto, spoke about theatre life in Belgrade with special emphasis on the plays of Biljana Srbljanovic. Another Serbian scholar Aleksandar Milinkovic summed up recent Serbian literary activities. Mirna Solic spoke about literary dissents from Bosnia, focusing especially on the prose works of Alexandar Henon. Both Mr. Milinkovic and Miss Solic are from the University of Toronto.

* * *

The panel "Teaching Croatian Abroad and School Manuals Following the Post-Communist Era"

was scheduled for Sunday morning at 8 and interestingly enough, it was a well attended panel. Ivo Soljan from Grand Valley University chaired this panel where the following three scholars lectured: Ana Bacic, "Publishing Activities and Language School Manuals Abroad," Anita Mikulic-Kovacevic, "School Manuals in the Recent Ten Years," and Kathy Smidt, "Croatian Online/Distance Education". The discussant for this panel was Vinko Grubisic. All three panelists spoke about recent publications or teaching manuals, and the most recent methods in teaching language, literature, or history.

S. Ramet & Z. Gredel Manuele

DONATIONS

Everett, William \$20.00

Foster Ropeta, JoAnn \$10.00

Maslac, Rev. Paul \$20.00

Skertic, Steve \$70.00

Strmski, Vlado \$20.00

Thanks much!

NEW MEMBERS

BILJANA BIJELIC

Biljana Bijelic, a PhD student in the University of Toronto's Department of History, is interested in the collective memory of World War II traumas in Croatia. Her interests also include identity politics in the Balkans, especially as related to gender issues.

RENEO LUKIC

Reneo Lukic is a Professor in the Département d'histoire, Université Laval, Sainte-Foy, (Qc) Canada and a Senior fellow at the Institut Québécois des Hautes Études Internationales. Prof. Lukic received his B. A. in Economics from the University of Zagreb, a Certificat d'Études Supérieures ès Sciences Politiques from the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, and Ph.D. in History and Political Science, with a specialization in International Relations, from the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

His research interests include: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Balkans, European International Organizations, European Diplomatic History, Balkans in the 20th Century, Soviet/East European Relations in the 20th Century, Comparative Communist Systems, Soviet Foreign Policy, and Russian Foreign Policy. Prof. Lukic has published several books and numerous articles.

Lukic's latest book is *L'agonie yougoslave, 1986-2003. Les États-Unis et l'Europe face aux guerres balkaniques/ Yugoslav Agony, 1986-2003. Europe and United States in Front of the Balkans Wars/*. Les Presses de l'Université Laval, Québec, Canada, 2003, 613p. The book examines how Yugoslavia disintegrated and why it took four years for the United States and Europe to intervene and finally to stop the wars of Yugoslav succession.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS MOREL

Jean-François Morel was born in Drummondville, Quebec, Canada. He completed a master degree in 2000 at Laval University (Quebec City, Canada) analyzing press coverage in the United States of the first years of Nazi power in Germany (1933-1935). While finishing his master degree in 1999, Jean-François Morel started working on a research project about the war in Kosovo with Professor Reneo Lukic. In 2000, he started his PhD at Laval University, his main research interest being American foreign policy in the Balkans during the 1990s. In 2002, he published with Professor Reneo Lukic an article on Civil-Military Relations in Croatia between 1990 and 2001. At this moment, he is finishing an article on NATO enlargement and transformations after 9/11. He has presented the results of his research at various academic conferences.

DJURO NJAVRO

Djuro Njavro received his Ph. D. in economics from the University of Zagreb in 1988. He also studied in USA and England. He was active in Croatian politics. He served in the Croatian Sabor from 1995 to 2001 and was an advisor on economic policies to the late President Tudjman from 1993-1995. Njavro also served as the head of the Economic Institute in Zagreb. He is the founder, lecturer, and Dean of the newly established Zagreb School of Economics and Management (ZSEM) and author of several works on economics.

IVAN A. RUNAC

Ivan, who is a native of Chicago, completed in June 2000 his undergraduate education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison with a B.A. in History and English. In June 2003 he received his M.A. from Central European University-Budapest, where he studied, amongst other subjects, social and economic change in the Habsburg Empire during the long 19th century. His work culminated in a master's thesis, *"Enlightening the People": The Croatian Literary Society of St. Jerome, 1869-1900*, which features a Catholic literary society whose aim was to print literature that would improve the "spiritual and material" welfare of the peasants and urban poor. Ivan plans on continuing this fall his postgraduate education in the field of Archival Management and Historical Editing.

DEAN VULETIC

Dean Vuletic was born in Perth, Australia. In 1999 he completed his BA in European Studies at the Australian National University. There he received First Class Honours and the University Medal for his thesis on diplomatic relations between Croatia and Israel, which he researched in 1999 while at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. In 2000 he was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to pursue an MA in Russian and East European Studies at Yale University. His masters thesis was on the history of sexual minorities in Croatia, and parts of it have been published in the journal *Gordogan* and presented at academic conferences. He is currently pursuing a PhD in East Central European history at Columbia University, and his main research interests lie in the cultural, political and social history of Croatia.

ACS MEMBERS & FRIENDS

KARLO MIRTH

Honorary President for Life of the Croatian Academy of America and Managing Editor of the *Journal of Croatian Studies*.

Karlo Mirth's book, *Zivot u emigraciji*, was published last year by Matica hrvatska in Zagreb. The book has 434 pages. Hard cover. Price 450 kn.

Mirth's book is not only a portrait of his life, but a vivid history of Croatian emigration from World War II to the recent past, when Croatia and the Croatians entered a new phase in history. This book reflects the life and wide range of activities of an energetic man, tirelessly promoting the Croatian name, culture, and the cause of freedom. At the same time, the book is a history of Croatia in exile; from life in the refugee camps in Italy to Spain, Latin America and USA. The

book documents Mirth's work, relationship, and correspondence with a number of leading Croats in exile: Ivan Mestrovic, Archbishop Ivan Saric, Vladimir Macek, Stjepan Horvat, Bogdan Radica and others. The book also depicts the relationship, or lack of it, between Croats in Croatia and those outside the homeland. By telling his story, Karlo Mirth has presented to new generations and researchers a story of the Croats in exile during a period of history that most of us, like the author, are glad is over.

ELLEN ELIAS-BURSAC

Harvard University

Ellen's book *Rijeci, sikhule iz timine - Augustin Ujevic i knjizevno prevodjenje*, Biblioteka Manualia Universitatis, VI, was published in Zagreb at the end of 2003 by Erasmus & Društvo hrvatskih knjizevnih prevodilaca, 2003; 280 pages; ISBN 953-6132-60-5; price 140 kn. It can be ordered directly from the publisher: Erasmus Naklada, De`manova 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

Ellen Elias-Bursac set herself a challenging task: to examine the many-faceted relations between Ujevic and translation; on the basis of an exhaustive analysis she wrote a monographic study such as doesn't exist in the Croatian language for any other writer-translator; indeed, such studies are seldom found even in the larger world of Europe. What makes this study unique is its breadth and the complexity of the relations she studies.

The analysis begins with Ujevic's theoretical views on translation as he himself formulated them on a number of occasions. The next logical analytical step is seeing how present (or not) these views are in Tin's actual work as a translator. Particularly important is the analytical comparison of Tin's theoretical ideas and his practical activities as a translator within the context of, Croatian and European, ideas and activities.

For her understanding of Ujevic as a translator the author did not rely on theoretical and practical aspects alone, on a linguistic-textual analysis, but instead situates everything in a historical, biographical, social, political and aesthetic framework, thereby conveying a rich picture, the dynamism of real life, with a convincing sweep. She shows that practical and theoretical work on translation is a part of life, it cannot remain closed unto itself, but rather is necessarily rooted in many other aspects of life. The author deserves credit for her successful answer to the challenge she posed herself and the reader's gratitude for bringing Tin Ujevic to life as a translator.

From the preface by Vladimir Ivir

MICHAEL VEZILICH

Defense Language Institute,

Monterey, CA.

In mid-November 2003, ACS member Michael L. Vezilich was appointed Dean for the School of Distance Learning in the Directorate of Continuing Education at the Defense Language

Institute in Monterey California. His current duties are to oversee two departments. The first is the Video Tele-Training (VTT) and Mobile Training Team (MTT) Department which encompasses eight language teams, 22 faculty, including Croatian, and three VTT studio technicians. This department conducts satellite and internet language training to over 30 military and other government agency sites in the US and abroad around the clock. The MTT component of the Department travels to over 50 sites in the US and abroad to conduct immersion language training with soldiers, sailors, airmen, the Marines, and law enforcement officers. Croatian language training continues to be one of the highest priorities at the Defense Language Institute and in the Directorate for Continuing Education.

The second department under the supervision of Dean Vezilich was created as a result of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Over 25 Iraqi and Arabic language specialists have been assembled in this Iraqi Freedom Task Force to coordinate and deliver Iraqi language, culture, and area studies training to Marine and Army personnel prepared to be deployed to the Middle East.

Despite the current emphasis on Arabic and Iraqi, there remains an on-going need for Croatian language teachers both in the resident basic level program and in the variety of Croatian courses offered through Continuing Education. Please contact **Dean Michael Vezilich (831-242-5566)** at the Defense Language Institute for further information on employment opportunities.

IVANCICA DVORZAK SCHRUNK

University of St. Thomas, St. Paul

Ivancica Dvorzak Schrunk, ACS member, and her sister Dr. Vlasta Begovic from Zagreb, Croatia, presented papers at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, held in San Francisco, January 2_5, 2004. The main points of Ivancica's paper, entitled "Archaeology, Conservation and Tourism in Croatia," are the following:

Croatia is promoted in world tourism as a small country for a great holiday. The primary tourist destinations, mostly in the Adriatic region, are also sites of archaeological significance. Several of them are archaeological World Heritage Sites: Porec, Sibenik, Trogir, Split, Dubrovnik.

During the last decade Croatia went through a war, political and economic transition, and the rebuilding of the tourist industry. The war was destructive both for tourism and the country's cultural heritage. The process of transition has weakened the state, the only sponsor of archaeological work and the preservation of sites. Privatization has stimulated development, which in turn endangers archaeological sites. Croatia's new role as a nation state has created a need to produce visions and establish directions in tourism. One of the goals of the tourist industry and policy makers is the promotion of national patrimony. Now the government, industry, and archaeologists are devising strategies for an integrated approach to the conservation, management and promotion of archaeological heritage.

JOSEPH BOMBELLES

During the last several years, Joseph Bombelles, Professor Emeritus of Economics at John Carroll University and former President of the ACS, has been traveling to and staying in Croatia for extended periods of time. He and his friends and collaborators have established Zagreb School of Economics and Management (ZSEM) that has recently opened its doors. Dr. Bombelles is the President of the School Board. Please read more about the school in this issue of the Bulletin.

SABRINA P. RAMET

On 12 June 2003, **Sabrina P. Ramet and Christine M. Hassenstab** were officially married under Norwegian law, in the presence of friends, in Trondheim Norway. Although they have considered themselves a married couple since the end of 1990, it was not until their move to Norway in the autumn of 2001 that the option of a state marriage was opened to them. Sabrina, born in London England, is a professor of political science at the Norwegian University of Science & Technology in Trondheim and the author of "Balkan Babel: The Disintegration of Yugoslavia from the Death of Tito to the Fall of Milosevic" (4th ed., 2002). Chris, born in St. Paul Minnesota, is a doctoral fellow in sociology at the same university and is working on the history of the eugenics movement in Norway and the United States since 1920. Sabrina is ACS member.

ZDENKA GREDEL MANUELE

Zdenka Gredel Manuel, Professor of history at Niagara University and a member of the ACS, has been elected chair of her department.

SARAH KENT

University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Sarah Kent, a specialist in modern Croatian history and an ACS member, has been named chair of the Department of History at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in August 2003. She has been teaching at UWSP since 1987.

SYMPOSIUM IN OSLO

On January 9, 2003, the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) hosted a book symposium on **Sabrina Ramet's** "The Three Yugoslavias." **Ola Listhaug** of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and leader of the CSCW's working group on values and violence, welcomed the participants. Sabrina Ramet then introduced her project. Comments on the project and discussions of the former Yugoslavia followed. **Marko Hoare** of the University of Cambridge began the discussion. He was followed by **Matjas Klemencic** (University of Maribor), **James Sadkovich** (Texas A&M Press), **Tom Emmert** (Gustavus Adolphus College), and **Greg Reichberg** (PRIO). A number of other scholars also attended the symposium, including Scott Gates, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Civil War.

The CSCW is a long-term multi disciplinary initiative that seeks to understand why civil wars occur, how they are sustained, and how they may be ended. By bringing together leading scholars on the former Yugoslavia, it provided a useful forum for the discussion of Professor Ramet's project and stimulated wide-ranging discussion of the problems which contributed to Yugoslavia's dissolution. Those interested in more information on the CSCW can find its web site at or write the Centre for the Study of Civil War, Fuglehauggt, 11, NO-0260 Oslo, Norway.

MARIO JAREB

Croatian Institute of History - Zagreb

Mario Jareb, who has been part of ACS and AAASS activities in the last few years; received his Ph. D. in history from the University of Zagreb in May 2003. The title of his dissertation is *Razvoj i djelovanje Ustakog pokreta od nastanka do travnja 1941. godine/The Development and Activities of the Ustasha Movement from its beginnings to April of 1941*. Its publication is expected in the near future. Here is a summary of Jareb's dissertation

The author is dealing with the history of the Ustasha Movement before 1941. Emergence of that movement is closely related to tragic events in Croatia in 1928, and particularly to the introduction of King Alexander's royal dictatorship in January 1929. The Yugoslav regime had extensively used violence and even terrorist methods to suppress and annihilate all political opponents. This is why many Croats at that time were deeply convinced that only armed struggle against the regime would be the appropriate way to get back Croatian national rights and to gain a free Croatian state.

Dr. Ante Pavelic, a prominent politician of the Croatian Party of Rights, was one among those who advocated armed struggle and the destruction of the Yugoslav state. Soon after he had left the country; in January 1929 he started to work on the foundation of an organization that would fight the Yugoslav royal dictatorial regime. Pavelic's ultimate goal was to destroy the Yugoslav state and to establish an independent Croatian state. The center of his activities after mid-1929 became Italy. In the spring of 1930 there already existed the "Ustasha" - Croatian Revolutionary Organization (UCRO). The new organization was a paramilitary one, established in Italy as a military unit that lived under strict military rules in its own Ustasha military camps.

In 1931 and 1932 the Ustasha organization intensified its activities in order to destabilize the Yugoslav regime and to prepare ground for a large-scale uprising in Croatia. The Ustashes used terrorist methods, such as the bombings and assassinations of Yugoslav political representatives. At the same time, the regime continued to use violence and terrorist methods against all political opponents in Croatia. Therefore, it is possible to say that both sides used violence and terror to gain their political goals.

Ustasha activities had reached a peak in October 1934 when king Alexander was assassinated in Marseille at the beginning of his state visit to France. Although the assassin was a member of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO), it was obvious that the assassination was organized by the Ustasha organization. The reactions of the French, Yugoslav, as well as other European governments forced Ustashes to cease their activities all over Europe. Such a

reaction even forced the Italian authorities to put open Ustasha activities to an end. Therefore, the entire Ustasha group in Italy had been transferred to the distant Lipari islands and confined there by the spring of 1937. Ante Pavelić was imprisoned in Turin from late 1934 to the spring of 1936. In the spring 1937 the Ustashes were removed from the Lipari. Still, they were not allowed to renew their previous military and political activities. Some were allowed to return to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and the others had been split into smaller groups and confined to different parts of Italy. It is possible to say that from the fall of 1934 to April 1941 the Ustashes in Italy could not develop and perform any substantial activity. Ante Pavelić himself had been released from an Italian prison in the spring of 1936, but soon after the Italian authorities confined him to the town of Siena. Still, he was allowed to develop a very limited political activity. His political activities during that period had reached the peak when he met the Italian foreign minister and Mussolini's adherent count Galeazzo Ciano. In spite of that, Ustasha activities in Italy, and in other European countries, were very limited and suppressed. That is why some Ustasha authors during WWII referred to the period from 1937 to 1941 as the period of "The Great Ustasha Silence."

From the fall of 1934 to April 1941 Ustasha activities in Croatia, the United States, and Argentina were far more interesting and important. Ustasha activities in the US and Argentina were organized within the organizational frames of the Croatian Home Defenders (Hrvatski Domobran). The first Home Defender organization emerged in Argentina already in the spring 1931. Home Defenders in the US had started to organize in mid-1933, and as late as the fall of 1934 they became strong and numerous organization. Organizations in Argentina and in the US continued to work after the assassination in Marseille without any interruption. Argentinean Home Defenders had even managed to survive WWII. Unlike them, the US Home Defenders ceased with their activities in May 1941. When in December 1941 the US had entered WWII, former Home Defenders and their previous activities became suspicious to the US authorities. Therefore, in February 1942, FBI and other institutions had started to investigate these activities, but did not find anything suspicious and hostile.

The Marseille assassination brought the open royal dictatorship to an end. The new regime of Prince Paul, as well as the government of Milan Stojadinović, had to ease political restrictions. They were also forced to allow numerous Croatian public, cultural and political associations to renew their activities. Public and legal Ustasha activities were still not possible, but some of Pavelić's followers began their pro-Ustasha activities within the framework of other Croatian associations. Through the course of time Ustasha elements had prevailed in some of them and transformed them into predominantly Ustasha associations.

During the period from 1935 to 1941 pro-Ustasha elements were very active at the University of Zagreb. It is possible to say that from 1935 to 1937 the core of the Ustasha Movement in Croatia was located at the University. After numerous Ustasha émigrés had returned from Italy in the period from 1937 to 1938, Ustasha activities intensified in general and were not limited primarily to the University. At that time Mile Budak, Croatian novelist and politician, returned to Croatia from exile in Italy as well. Soon thereafter he became a leader of pro-Ustasha elements in Croatia. In the spring of 1939, he started to publish a weekly paper *Hrvatski narod/Croatian people*, which soon became a leading pro-Ustasha paper in Croatia.

Ustasha elements in Croatia intensified their activities especially after the leading Croatian party - the Croatian Peasant Party (CPP), had concluded an agreement with the Yugoslav regime of Prince Paul in August of 1939. Ustashes were dissatisfied with the agreement (they treated it as a treason of Croatian national interests), and the CPP leaders became the main targets of their attacks. On the other hand some Ustasha elements had successfully infiltrated the authorities of the newly formed autonomous Banate of Croatia, which came into existence after the agreement of August 1939.

The CPP and the new Croatian authorities could not tolerate Ustasha attempts to jeopardize the new Banate and the CPP's newly acquired position. Therefore, they started a wide and decisive campaign that resulted in the numerous imprisonments of Ustasha elements, as well as in the ban of *Hrvatski narod* in the spring of 1940.

All of that had weakened the Ustashes in Croatia, but many of them remained free and continued with their activities. Finally, they participated in the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia in April 1941.

ROBIN HARRIS LECTURE

Robin Harris, a well-known British journalist and historian presented a lecture "Pearl of the Adriatic" at the Imperial College London on February 26, 2004.

Robin Harris studied at Oxford University, where he won the Gibbs Prize and was awarded a Ph. D. in modern history. He went on to work in various political and governmental capacities in the 1970s and 1980s. Now a journalist, he focuses mainly on foreign affairs and politics, writing extensively on the Balkans and in particular Croatia and Bosnia. His publications include *Valois Guyenne: A Study of Politics, Government and Society in Late Medieval France* (1994) and "Diplomacy and Power in the Great Age of Dubrovnik" in *Diplomacy of the Republic of Dubrovnik* (1997) and *Dubrovnik: A History*. London : Saqi, 2003; 503 pages. He was one of Margaret Thatcher's closest policy advisers, including her friendly policies toward Croatia.

CHARLES R. SHRADER LECTURE IN CHICAGO

Dr. Charles R. Shrader

On Saturday, January 10, 2004, Dr. Charles R. Shrader, US Army Lieutenant Colonel and historian, presented a lecture on the Croat-Muslim conflict in Central Bosnia 1992-1994, based on his recently published book, *The Muslim-Croat Civil War in Central Bosnia: A Military History, 1992-1994*, College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2003. (For a review of the book see the last issue of the ACS Bulletin.)

Dr. Shrader, relying extensively on UNPROFOR and ECMM reports and testimonies in the Hague, argues that the entire case against Croats from Central Bosnia in the Hague was based on a false premise. The lecture was sponsored by the Croatian Cultural Society "Napredak" and it was held at St. Jerome Croatian Church Hall on Princeton Avenue.

UP-COMING EVENTS

RENAISSANCE SOCIETY

OF AMERICA

ANNUAL MEETING

The RSA will be holding its fiftieth annual meeting April 1-3, 2004, in New York City. Among the various panels at the meeting there will be a panel on education and schooling in Croatia during the Renaissance." Anita Mikulic-Kovacevic, the panel's organizer, will present her paper entitled "The Educational Role of Confraternities in Croatia." Vinko Grubisic, "Croatian Lexicography before 1600," and Ivo Soljan, "Major Croatian Renaissance Writers and Their Formal Education" will also present papers. Lee Piepho will chair the panel.

DUNDO MAROJE/UNCLE MAROJE ON THE STAGE IN WASHINGTON, DC

One of the major events in 2003/2004 Hartke Theatre Season at the Drama Department, Catholic University of America, will be the production of Uncle Maroje by one of the most distinguished Croatian playwrights, or as the Hartke Season program states "the Croatian Shakespeare," Marin Drzic. This production of Uncle Maroje is based on the new English translation and adaptation made specifically for this occasion by Dr. Roland Reed and Dr. Naum Panovski. This will be the first production of a play by Marin Drzic in the USA. The production will be directed by Naum Panovski and a team of internationally distinguished theatre artists such as Mr. Marin Gozze, a well known set designer from Croatia, and Ms. Smaranda Branescu, distinguished costume designer from Romania, with world renowned directors such as Liviu Cullei, Lucian Pintillei, Bob Wilson, and Libby Appel.

The production of Uncle Maroje will open on April 21, 2004 at 7:30 p.m. and will run to April 25 on the main stage in our Hartke Theatre in Washington, D.C. On April 24, there will be a one-day conference, titled, "Marin Drzic, Dubrovnik, and the Renaissance," with the participation of leading scholars on that field from both the USA and Croatia.

Mr. Ivica Kuncevic, the Artistic Director of the Dubrovnik Festival, has invited the Washington production of Uncle Maroje for this summer's 55th Anniversary Dubrovnik Festival.

This project will stimulate broad interest in Croatia and its rich culture and it will contribute to the mutual interest and understanding between the American and Croatian people.

Because the project will be very costly, the Drama Department at CUA will be very grateful if you could support it with your generous tax deductible donations. Make your checks payable to The Catholic University of America and send them to: Uncle Maroje Project

Hartke Theatre, Department of Drama

CUA, Washington, DC 20064

For further questions or help contact:

Dr. Naum Panovski;

panovskn@cua.edu

202-319-5362

CROATIAN LANGUAGE & CULTURE

SUMMER SCHOOL

The University of Zagreb & Croatian Heritage Foundation

June 26 - July 23, 2004

The University School of Croatian Language and Culture offers an academic program of 110 hours. Classes are scheduled Mondays to Fridays, five hours per day, each session 45 minutes. Language classes include grammar lessons and language exercises. Additional classes (1_2 hours) may be organized in the afternoon. The classes are adjusted to the needs and interests of the participants who choose them according to their teachers' suggestions. Courses are offered at three levels (beginner, intermediate and advanced) and classes are held in small groups (maximum of 12 students per group). Application deadline is June 1, 2004. For further information contact: Croatian Heritage Foundation, Trg S. Radica 3, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia; 385-1-611-1522; lada@matis.hr

HELP CROATIAN STUDENTS

ver since its founding in 1902, the **Croatian Cultural Society "Napredak"** has been helping needy students to receive an education. Two Nobel prize winners, Ivo Andric and Vladimir Prelog, were among "Napredak" scholarship recipients.

After World War II, the society was banned and its property was confiscated, but its spirit was not broken. "Napredak" was revived in 1990 and since then it has been at the forefront of cultural activities among the Croatians, especially among the Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Helping needy students is its priority. **The Chicago branch of "Napredak" is asking ACS members and friends to make donations to this worthy cause.** Your donations will help some young people reach their dreams. For further information contact Ante Cuvalo, cuv@netzero.com

FOR THE RECORD

Association for Croatian Studies

19121 Wildwood Avenue

Lansing, Illinois 60438

Tel/Fax: (708) 895-5531

e-mail: cuv@netzero.com

Diane P. Koenker- Editor

Slavic Review

8 Story Street

Cambridge, MA 02138

December 28, 2003

Dear Editor,

In categorizing Doctoral Dissertations, 2002 (SR Winter 2003) "Yugoslavia and New Yugoslav States" is unwisely used as an Eastern European subclassification. Interestingly, "Republic of Macedonia" is listed separately.

I recommend that such categorization is not used in the future, for the following reasons: There is no more Yugoslavia in any shape and form. Furthermore, what is really the true meaning of "Yugoslav" in the expression "New Yugoslav States"? And, most importantly, each nation has its proper name, and all of us prefer to be called by our real names instead of being lumped under some anachronistic label.

How about "Former Yugoslavia" for the 1919-1991 period; after that, under the names of the countries as they are today?

Sincerely,

Ante Cuvalo, Ph. D.

President

ZAGREB SCHOOL

OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

he Zagreb School of Economics and Management (ZSEM), (www.zsem.hr) is a private accredited higher education school. The School was established in April 2002 pursuant to the Law of Higher Education, with a goal of offering the highest standards of education, comparable to those of the best schools all over the world. The aim of the School is to enrich its students with the knowledge and skills required for success in the highly competitive and globalized business market of the future. ZSEM is the first Croatian educational institution that became a member of

Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business and this is the first step toward international degree.

The Dean of the school is **Dr. Djuro Njavro**, who works closely with the School's two Assistant Deans. The President of the School Board is **Prof. Josip Bombelles**, Ph.D., of John Carroll University, Cleveland, USA.

The School is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Zagreb at the address: Jordanovac 110, in the building of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Society of Jesus. The School's Curriculum Committee, members of which are renowned Croatian and international scholars, entrepreneurs and managers, contributes to the continual growth of the School and the introduction and usage of the modern technologies and methods of instruction at ZSEM. The professors, instructors and teaching assistants at ZSEM have been recruited from the best and most respected scientists, educators, and professionals in Croatia and abroad. ZSEM is open to hiring qualified instructors and experts to ensure that its students always receive the best quality of education possible.

The Zagreb School of Economics and Management organizes a four-year undergraduate program of Economics and Management with majors in: Accounting and Finance, Management, and Entrepreneurship. With the help of a large number of electives, students choose to concentrate on one of the offered majors. At the end of the four-year program successful students are awarded a Bachelor's degree in Economics.

In the first two years of the program, 260 students have enrolled so far. With enrolling up to 160 students each academic year, the School will have around 600 students in its undergraduate program. Even now we have students from all parts of Croatia, but also from Bosnia and Herzegovina and from Croatian families which live in European countries and the USA.

At the moment, the faculty for these first two years numbers 65; with hiring of new faculty members, there will be more than 100 professors, assistant professors, and associates working at ZSEM in the near future. The School is also preparing a development of graduate programs, namely of an MBA program. The study of foreign languages is highly encouraged at ZSEM. The School curriculum includes, in addition to English, several European languages, as well as Japanese and Chinese. A number of centers are functioning at the School, whose main activities include the development of education and scientific research. We would especially like to stress the existence of the Center for Business Ethics and the Center for Intellectual Ownership Law.

With a fee of 3100 EUR ZSEM is very good choice for education for students outside of Croatia. The school is also helping students outside of Zagreb to find accommodation.

ZSEM

Jordanovac 110

Zagreb, Croatia,

tel. 385 1 235 4242

fax. 385 1 235 42 43

e-mail.: info@zsem.hr

www.zsem.hr

ARCHEOLOGY

Birmingham Archaeologists Strike Gold With Major Bronze Age Discovery in Croatia

The Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity.

http://www.arch_ant.bham.ac.uk/newscroatia.htm

Archaeologists at the University of Birmingham, supported by the British and Slovene Academies, have discovered what may be one of the most important archaeological sites of the last 50 years, in a riverbed in Croatia.

The site at the Valley of the River Cetina, which is geographically and strategically placed at a major European crossroads, holds the key to unlocking over 8,000 years of Balkan history.

Dr Vincent Gaffney, Director of the University's Institute for Archaeology and Antiquity and Cetina Project Leader says, "The Cetina Valley is certainly the most remarkable site that I have, and will ever, have the privilege of being involved in – a once in a lifetime discovery for any archaeologist. As the majority of the Cetina Valley site is waterlogged, the level of preservation is quite exceptional. I believe this to be one of the most important archaeological wetlands in Europe."

An initial survey of the site has uncovered remarkable finds spanning a period of history from 6,000 BC onwards. Timbers 3 meters in length are clearly visible through the clear water from the riverbank, showing evidence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age wooden settlements that are comparable to the Swiss lake settlements. A large number of metal and stone objects have also been retrieved which appear to have been thrown into the river deliberately, possibly as offerings to river gods. Items include over 90 swords, a Roman legionary dagger complete with sheath, over 30 Greco-Illyrian helmets, plus numerous items of jewelry, axes and spearheads.

Another extraordinary element of the project is the potential for environmental archaeology, which will bring history to life. Dr David Smith, Environmental Archaeologist from the University of Birmingham explains, "The valley sediments provide an environmental record covering around 10,000 years and hold the key to our understanding of the environment of Dalmatia and much of the Central Balkans. Through examination of pollen cores and peat samples from within the basin we can gain a real insight into the everyday life of the people; the food they ate, the crops and animals they kept, and the crafts/activities they pursued."

Dr Vincent Gaffney adds, "The site was obviously of major importance both strategically and geographically. The gorge with its mountains provided a natural barrier, but we also know that it was a border between the Venetian and Turkish empires, and between the Roman empire and the Slavic kingdoms. Also, as many parts of Croatia have little water, effectively a limestone desert in some areas, this rich, green valley would also have been important as a major water source, which may explain the great evidence of ritual activity in the area.

"It is quite unique to have a virgin site with this level of preservation offering environmental, metalwork, stone and timber artefacts all on one site. This is a tremendously exciting project and it is intended that the team from the University of Birmingham will return to the site in May this year to carry out an extensive survey of the site."

NEW DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Croatia

Ashbrook, John Edward. "**Economic Regionalism in the Mirror of Croatian Nationalism: The Case of Istria, 1990-1996.**" Florida, 2002.

Blacic, Dijana. "**Sociodemographic Correlates of Assimilation in Croatian Immigrants: Emotional, Economic, and Educational Factors.**" Hofstra, 2002.

Hatzadony, John George. "**Intelligence-State Relations in Democratization: The Croatian Intelligence Community, 1989-1999.**" Case Western Reserve, 2002.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ford, Curtis Brendon, Jr. "**The (Re-) Birth of Bosnian: Comparative Perspectives on Language Planning in Bosnia-Herzegovina.**" North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2001.

Herrmann-De Luca, Kristine Ann. "**Beyond Elections: Lessons in Democratization Assistance from Post-War Bosnia and Herzegovina.**" American, 2002.

Mosselson, Jacqueline Rachel. "**Roots and Routes: Re-Imagining the Identity Constructions of Bosnian Adolescent Female Refugees in the United States.**" Columbia, 2002.

O'Halloran, Patrick Joseph. "**The Role of Identity in Post-Conflict State-Building: The Case of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Dayton Agreement.**" York University, Canada, 2002.

Former Yugoslavia

Levi, Pavle. "**Disintegration in Frames: Film Form, National Identity, and Inter-Ethnic Relations in the (Post-) Yugoslav Cinema.**" New York, 2002.

Nielsen, Christian Axboe. "**One State, One Nation, One King: The Dictatorship of King Aleksandar and His Yugoslav Project, 1929-1935.**" Columbia, 2002.

Walker, Kathleen R "**Peace Starts with a 'P': Parents' and Children's Perceptions of Peace.**"
Kansas State, 2002.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

HRVATSKI KALENDAR

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GEOGRAPHY

Hrvatsko geografsko drustvo/Croatian Geographical Society, Zagreb.

Maruli}ev trg 19

10000 Zagreb, Croatia

011-385-1-489-5401

e-mail:hgd@zg.tel.hr

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Geografski odsjek PMF-a Sveucilista u Zagrebu. Prirodoslovno-matematicki fakultet

Maruli}ev trg 19/II

10000 Zagreb, Croatia 011-385-1-489-5400; e-mail: geografski-odsjek-pmf@zg.tel.hr

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Humac, Trg sv. Ante 1, 88320 Ljubuski, BiH. 387-39-831-300; e-mail: krsnizavicaj@tel.net.ba

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Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts - Institute for Historical Sciences in Dubrovnik.
Lapadska obala 6, 20000 Dubrovnik, Croatia. E-mail: nenad.vekaric@du.tel.hr

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The Republic of Dubrovnik experienced its last and greatest crisis in 1806. The crisis was so severe and complex that this centuries-old aristocratic Republic for the first time was unable to overcome it. The causes of the crisis were both external and internal. At the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century Europe was in a social turmoil initiated by the French Revolution and the fear of awakening the bourgeois class in its states. In the East the Ottoman Empire was weakening. The great powers, particularly Russia and Austria, were working hard to further undermine its strength from within and to make its eventual partition easier. However, the rise of Napoleon frustrated their efforts. In his military expedition toward the East, Napoleon first conquered the Italian states, including the Republic of Venice, in 1797. In his continued expedition he conquered the Eastern Adriatic Coast as well. His aggressiveness became a threat to British colonies and as a result England had approached Russia to get it on its side. In the end they succeeded.

During the European Wars at the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th century, fought mainly because of the eastern question, the Republic of Dubrovnik enriched itself with maritime trade. It was a neutral state and the ships under its flag were able to sail freely; in addition they were protected by the Sultan's firmans. This economic prosperity, however, was in discrepancy with the internal political situation of the Republic at that time. Namely, the commoners, although the main protagonists in the renewal of maritime trade, after the earthquake of 1667 did not yet participate in the Republic's government. This class was weakened by the fact that ten of their richest families were accepted into the ranks of aristocracy. On the other hand their presence in the governing class of aristocrats led to the division of the aristocrats themselves. This division was mainly based on bloodline and social status. Two groups were formed: one called "salamankezi" and the other "sorbonezi". Later, the division among aristocrats was also based on their affiliation with the Great European powers (Francophiles, Austrophiles, Russophiles). Their divisiveness and their continued determination not to share power with the commoners made them less capable to confront the complex set of problems in which their Republic found itself. An additional factor that contributed to the weakness of aristocrats was their restrictive marriage laws that resulted with an everdecreasing number of descendants.

The strength of the Republic of Dubrovnik was not in its military might but in the wealth of information it skillfully used in its diplomacy with the East and the West. It kept good relations with everybody. With those who were powerful it tried to be friendly and find the protectors among them, and with those who were weak it always tried to be polite and avoid antagonizing them. In that way the Republic was able to maintain and protect its statehood. It had especially good relations with the Ottoman Empire, Spain, Austria and the Papal State. The tribute it was paying to the Ottoman Empire was the basis of its security since the 15th century. It is this very tribute that enabled the Republic to avoid its subjugation to the Venetian Republic through the centuries.

To conduct foreign policy at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century was much more difficult than before because the European political situation changed and became quite complex. Before that period the Republic was secure in its stable system of protection. However, with the rise of Napoleon and with the continued weakening of the Ottoman Empire, its main protector for centuries, the Republic was no longer as secure. After the Treaty of Pressburg, according to which France gained the whole Eastern Coast of the Adriatic, the Republic was

formally surrounded by French possessions. However, the actual French possession of this region was delayed by the slow advancement of French troops through Dalmatia. This slow advancement, caused by a number of different factors, allowed Russia to make a preemptive strike and take the Bay of Kotor at the beginning of March 1806. This was another ominous sign for the Republic of Dubrovnik. From this moment on until the May 27th the Republic was forced to abandon its neutral foreign policy and to take sides with one of the warring parties; namely to decide whether to go with the East or with the West. It sided with the West and let the French troops pass through the City toward the Bay of Kotor with Napoleon's assurance that the Republic would retain its autonomy.

After the entrance of the French troops into the City the war started between them and Russian military and Montenegrin paramilitary forces, supported by the Vlachs - Ottoman subjects of the orthodox religion in the vicinity of the Republic. The main confrontation between the French and Russian military took place in the area of Konavle. The fiercest battle, in which French had severe losses, occurred on June 17th 1806 in the area of Brgat. After this battle the French withdrew within the City walls and stayed there surrounded until their general Molitor broke the siege on July 6th 1806. In the meantime the allied forces (Russian, Montenegrin and Vlachs forces) were involved in the wanton destruction of property and the killing of inhabitants of the Republic's occupied territory. They were shelling the City as well.

So, the Republic of Dubrovnik did not have much of a choice in 1806, when, without any significant military strength and without the support of big powers, it was impossible to remain a neutral small state any longer. The only option was to side with one of the warring parties. Any other option was an illusion. The Western option could have had a chance had the French come with more numerous troops along the whole frontier of the Republic. Yet, neither France nor any other Western power had an interest in maintaining the independence of the Republic. It was only Russia that had such an interest for a while. It believed that its interests would be better served if Napoleon was not allowed to have a hold on the whole of the Eastern Adriatic Coast. But the events on the battlefield were in favour of Napoleon. After general Molitor broke the siege of the City on July 6th the Russian and Montenegrin troops were gradually pushed out of the territory of the Republic so that at the beginning of October they were completely driven out by general Marmont. At that time the Republic was totally financially exhausted by various loans and war contributions to the French and its fall was imminent.

After general Marmont abolished the Republic of Dubrovnik on January 31, 1808 French rule formally began. Later, some aristocrats attempted to restore the Republic through a general uprising supported by England and Austria, who were keen to see the French leave the region. However, this attempt was unsuccessful, though Austria profited from it because it facilitated the expulsion of French from the territory of Dubrovnik. After the fall of Napoleon the territory of the former Republic of Dubrovnik was given to the Habsburg Monarchy at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

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“In her harrowing fiction debut, Courtney Angela Brkic puts a human face on the lost, the missing, the exiled, and the invisible. She brings to life perpetrators and victims, soldiers and civilians, diplomats and human rights workers: a man trapped in a cellar witnesses the erasure of his city__and of his identity__as it is shelled by unseen bombers; a sniper posted in a building overlooking a city street takes comfort in the arbitrary rules he creates to choose his targets; a husband and wife who have been brutalized in detention centers pick up the pieces of their marriage. The characters in *Stillness* are caught up in forces not of their own making. Rather than being uniformly powerless, however, they create choices where none should logically exist, and by doing so they defy the challenge of war. Brkic, who was a researcher and translator in Croatia, and a forensic archeologist in Bosnia_Herzegovina after the war, has written a powerful work of the imagination that somehow illuminates unimaginable events.”

Courtney Angela Brkic is currently at work on *Memory of Bones*, a nonfiction account of her family’s history and her own experiences in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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Editors:

Ante Cuvalo

19121 Wildwood Ave.

Lansing, IL 60438

Tel/Fax (708) 895-5531

e-mail: cuv@netzero.com

Ivan Runac

111 S. Baybrook Dr. #102

Palatine, IL 60067; 847-991-0285

e-mail: ivanrunac@uwalumni.com