

Association for
Croatian
Studies

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

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Association for Croatian Studies



Presidents' Note

Dear colleagues and friends of Croatia,

This year the annual convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies will be held in Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile from November 9–12, 2017.

As usual, in this Bulletin we have assembled the highlights from the program dealing directly or peripherally with Croatia and its history, politics, and culture.

We are extremely happy we will be joined by several colleagues from Croatia who will be presenting on a range of panels. We cordially invite them along with our regular members and any ASEEEES participants interested in Croatia, to join us for our business meeting on **Saturday, November 11 2017, from 7:00 to 8:00pm in Great America 2**, (6th Marriott Downtown Chicago).

Please note that the conference program incorrectly lists Friday as our meeting time. After our business meeting, we will gather for dinner in *Quartino Ristorante* (626 N State St, Chicago, IL 60654) at 8:30 pm.

We hope you will join us in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Association for Croatian Studies which has, through

dedicated work of its members over the decades, engaged scholarly audiences around the world in research and a dialogue on Croatian cultural and historical heritage.

As our collaboration with the academic community in Croatia grows ever stronger, it is our hope that ACS will continue to serve as hub for exchanging ideas and initiation of new projects and publications.

Cordially,
Aida Vidan and John Kraljic
Association for Croatian Studies



Tvrтко Jakovina, Professor at the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, speaks on occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Croatia at the ACS reception in the Croatian Embassy in Washington DC, November 2016.

Member News

1st Undergraduate Symposium on the Croatian Language, Literature and Culture at the University of Waterloo

The highlight of this year's Croatian courses at the University of Waterloo was the *1st Undergraduate Symposium on the Croatian Language, Literature and Culture*, within the Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies, held March 27, 2017.

The intent and mandate of this Symposium was to provide a venue for students to showcase their research and to foster academic dialogue. The event featured nine undergraduate and two postgraduate student presenters. The cultural makeup of presenters linked the world together in one room with ancestry from around the globe, each dedicated to taking on-campus and online Croatian language courses. Topics of Croatian cultural accomplishments in literature, language, culture, history, art, entertainment, sport and regional culinary variations, were touched upon in general and in specific. After the Symposium, a reception was held and lunch provided for all.

Organized and moderated by Aleksandra Srša Benko, the Symposium opened in traditional Croatian fashion, reciting the *Te Deum*. Words of encouragement followed in the opening remarks by the Chair of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies, Dr. Grit Liebscher. Dr. Melanie Misanchuk, the University's Online Learning Consultant from the Centre for Extended Learning, touched on some difficulties in creating online language courses with

emphasis on technology and linguistic characters, i.e., alphabets and distinctive language traits. Impressed by student turnout Dr. Lisa Pokrajac, Assistant Director of Research Programs at the University of Waterloo's Institute for Nanotechnologies, expressed admiration for student involvement, effort and time invested.

According to the feedback received, the Symposium was a great success. Engaging students at the busy time in the semester, especially given that some of them took the courses a year ago, was definitely a testament to their passion for the material covered in classroom and online. This first gathering coincided with an important occasion for Croatia: the 50th anniversary of the *Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian language*, a document put forth by the Croatian intellectuals in 1967 and one which significantly contributed to independence of the Croatian language during difficult times.

The University of Waterloo has been ranked as the most innovative university for twenty six consecutive years according to the *Maclean's Magazine University Rankings*. Croatian language, literature and culture courses have been unique in their continuity for almost 30 years. This fact emphasizes the value of the Croatian linguistic heritage aspect at UW.

Aleksandra Srsa Benko, B.A., M.Sc. Ed. Visiting Lecturer of Croatian Language and Culture
Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies, University of Waterloo

A Silent Judge of Art. Friar Vinko Fulgencije Fugošić (1916 – 2003) by Gordana Gržetić, Tomislav Galović and Perica Dujmović (Krk – Dobrinj 2017.)

Vinko Fulgencije Fugošić, (Gostinjac, island of Krk, 19th July 1916 – Crikvenica, 2nd August 2003) an important Franciscan, artist and travel writer has rarely been the subject of scholarship. He himself appreciated the silence and did not get carried away by titles and achievements. Nonetheless, the man who left his mark by brush, pen or word in virtually every church and chapel on the island of Krk, as well as in many other sacred constructions throughout the Adriatic area, deserves recognition. Reticent by character, he himself evaluated only artwork, which earned him the nickname of a silent judge of art.

Friar Fugošić was known to the broader public mainly as a visual artist who excelled at portraits and landscapes, but also as an author of ideas for numerous church interiors, and travel writer. In their book Tomislav Galović and Perica Dujmović focus on his opus from the scholarly perspective while Gordana Gržetić depicts his humane side through testimonies and memories. In addition to an outline of friar Fugošić's work, this book also offers lesser known details from his childhood, youth and the milieu he grew up in, as well as the memories of the individuals with whom he was in close contact during various periods of his life.

Tomislav Galović

Stan Granic recently published three articles. The first entitled “Escaping Port Arthur’s First World War Internment Dagnet: The 1915 Reminiscences of Frank Tadej,” appeared in *Papers and Records* (vol. 44, 2016) of the Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society. Tadej’s reminiscences deal with the internment experience of Croatian immigrants in Canada during the First World War. His account reveals that the internment story in Canada was not only about the imprisonment and forced labor of Croatian and other un-naturalized civilians who were designated enemy aliens. Many Croatian immigrants like Tadej chose to evade internment by illegally crossing the southern border into then neutral United States. There they settled, established new lives, raised families, and became contributing members of American society.

The second article entitled “Ilija Zečević – dobri duh hrvatske zajednice u Kanadi” appeared in *Hrvatski iseljenički zbornik 2017*. It is dedicated to Rev. Serafin Ilija Zečević, OFM (1911–1972), a professor of philosophy and theology who immigrated to Canada from Rome in 1947. He conducted missionary visits to Croatian immigrant communities in Montréal, Québec and the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He was born in the village of Gornji Zovik, Brčko, Bosnia-Herzegovina and joined the Franciscan Province of the Holy Cross (*Bosna Argentina*) before being ordained in 1936. He completed a PhD in Philosophy in 1944 and a STD (Doctorate of Sacred Theology) in 1947 at the Pontifical University of St. Anthony (The Antonianum), and specialized

in the philosophy of the Slovene Franc Veber (1890–1975) and the Medieval thinker John Duns Scotus. In Canada Zečević first joined the Franciscan Province of St. Joseph in Québec and taught at Maison Franciscaine de Theologie in Montréal.

In 1957 he joined the Franciscan friary in Regina, Saskatchewan and taught and served as a librarian at the Regina Cleri Seminary. In 1966 he participated in the second international Scotistic Congress held in Oxford and Edinburgh. He contributed to various Croatian diaspora newspapers, periodicals and journals, and also served as Vice-President (1971) and member of the Committee of Control (1972) of the New York-based Croatian Academy of America. His missionary visits to a dispersed Croatian immigrant flock helped lay the foundations for the later establishment of Croatian parishes in Montréal, the Alberta cities of Calgary and Edmonton, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The third article, “Prinosi Johna Felix Clisse očuvanju moliškohrvatskoga jezika,” also in *Hrvatski iseljenički zbornik 2017*., is an expanded Croatian version of a piece that appeared in the fall 2016 (no. 63) issue of the Bulletin of the Association for Croatian Studies.

Association for Croatian Studies 2016 Gathering featured in Sušačka Revija Article

Sušačka revija is a popular journal which appears three times a year in Rijeka and bills itself as a publication covering “cultural and social events”

in the Croatian Littoral, the Kvarner Islands and the Gorski kotar. Its articles cover a mixture of scholarly and non-scholarly topics and its publication is one of the more prominent of activities undertaken by the Klub Sušačana, a not-for-profit organization established in 1992 which had as one of its primary goals the continued preservation of the identity of Sušak, the eastern portion of the present day city of Rijeka, which had been its own city prior to World War I and during the interwar period.

Dr. Vjekoslava Jurdana, a professor of the University of Juraj Dobrila in Pula, had been one of the participants at the 2016 ASEEEES conference in Washington, D.C. where she presented a well-received paper on Croatian poet Drago Gervais. Dr. Jurdana has published an extensive description of her trip to the United States for the conference, including a discussion of the ACS event at the Croatian Embassy, in a recent issue of *Sušačka revija* (“S Gervaisom od Washingtona preko Pariza do Sydneya,” *Sušačka revija*, vol. 97/98, 2017). The article includes photos from the ACS event. A small portion of the article can be accessed on-line at <http://www.klub-susacana.hr/revija/clanak.asp?Num=97-98&C=5>.

John P. Kraljic

“Between History and Hysteria - Transgressions in the Novel *Danuncijada* by Viktor Car Emin,” Summary of Presentation by Vjekoslava Jurdana at the ASEES, Chicago, 2017.
by Vjekoslava Jurdana

Viktor Car Emin (1870 - 1963) had been one of the most prominent of Croatian writers from the Liburnian Coast, the area on the shores of the Kvarner abutting Mount Učka centered in Opatija. Emin had been politically active in the Croatian national movement in Istria prior to World War I and he, like other Croats from Istria, had been personally affected by the subsequent Italian annexation of the area. Emin’s literary work reflects his political engagement and struggle.

During World War II he wrote his novel about D’Annunzio’s occupation of Rijeka, *Danuncijada*, *Romansirana kronisterija riječke tragikomedije 1919–1921*. It is considered to be one of the best novels in Croatian literature because of its postmodern par excellence style.

While Emin’s works are generally characterized by the use of the “black and white” technique in presenting characters (common in modernism), e.g., the Croats are positive – “white,” and the invaders are negative – “black,” he did not do so in the *Danuncijada*.

As this presentation argues, Emin had been completely amazed by the complexity of D’Annunzio’s personality. In his work, Emin chose to address D’Annunzio’s hysteria (also in the title of the novel—*kronisterija*, meaning “the chronology of hysteria” a play on the blended word “chrono-history,” one of many plays on words found in the novel as well as in the novel’s title) by presenting the city of Rijeka itself as a

character, in this case as a woman (while D’Annunzio is often portrayed as the character Ariel).

By anthropomorphizing Rijeka, Emin seeks to uncover the internal, plunging below the surface of visible historical events and bringing to light the background to events, in this case, hysteria.

Emin’s condemnation of D’Annunzio is an extraordinarily deep, complex, precise and meticulous literary-artistic display of (Rijeka’s) historical hysteria which completely resonates with the subtitle’s term – *chronohysteria*. This fact does not in any way lessen either the historical “accuracy” or, even less so, the literary-artistic value of the novel. Indeed, Emin anticipates postmodernist literature, through his reflective view of history in which his testimony shows the relativity and complexity of historical truth.



Volume 49 of the Journal of Croatian Studies is Issued
by John P. Kraljic

The Croatian Academy of America is pleased to announce the publication of Volume 49 of the Journal of Croatian Studies. Volume 49 of the Journal was edited by Vinko Grubišić and Vladimir Bubrin who have served as Guest Editors of the Journal since 2010.

The volume contains original scholarly articles on a variety of topics related to Croatian studies. Vinko Brešić provides a historical overview of periodicals which have appeared both in Croatia and among the Croatian diaspora since the 17th century. Ante Čuvalo writes about the important role played by the *Hrvatski književni list* (Croatian Literary Gazette) in the late 1960s. Goran Buturac’s “Croatia’s Path in the Recession” examines the economic impact of the 2008 Great Recession. Klara Volarić compares federalist proposals made by Frano Supilo and Stjepan Radić prior to World War I. Andrijana Koš-Lajtman analyzes the novels of Jasna Horvat, while Ivan Bošković reviews the impact of Orjuna ideology in Croatian literature. Mario Grčević and Vinko Grubišić wrote a joint article reviewing the importance of the recognition of Croatian as the twenty-fourth language of the European Union.

In keeping with the Journal’s tradition of publishing original source material, Vinko Grubišić and Vladimir Bubrin included two documents which relate to the struggle for the recognition of Croatian as a language by the Library of Congress: a paper presented by George Jerkovich at

the 18th Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in 1986 concerning the Library's use of "Serbo-Croatian," and a letter from 1985 to the Library's Chief of the Cataloging Division written by Luka Budak and co-signed by other lecturers from the School of Modern Languages, Slavonic Studies at Macquarie University in Australia.

The latest issue of the *Journal* also includes book reviews of a variety of works. The reviews were authored by Damir Benko, Vladimir Bubrin, Vinko Grubišić, Mirela Holy, John Kraljic and Iva Kurelac.

The Croatian Academy of America was established in 1953 with the purpose to, among other things, educate the public concerning Croatian literature, culture and history. Since 1960, the Academy has published the *Journal of Croatian Studies* as the primary means of fulfilling its goals.

The *Journal* is distributed to all members of the Academy and may also be purchased by non-members. Information concerning membership and how one may acquire the *Journal* can be obtained by contacting the Croatian Academy of America at P.O. Box 1767, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10163-1767 or by email at cainfo@croatianacademy.org.

Back issues of the *Journal* as well as individual articles can also be purchased online via the Philosophy Documentation Center at <https://www.pdcnet.org/jcroatstud>.

Quentin Guerlain, *Nom de Guerre: Ivan – American Intelligence Officer in the Spanish Civil War – A Novel*, Novato, CA: Quentin Guerlain Publishing, 2017.

by John P. Kraljic

More than seventy years since its outbreak, the Spanish Civil War continues to raise passionate debate among scholars and others, not only in Spain, but in North America and most European countries. Three years of war led to hundreds of thousands of deaths, and the intervention by Nazi and Italian Fascist forces in support of Franco. While the Western democracies imposed an embargo on both sides to the conflict, the Spanish Republic received the support of thousands of volunteers, many Communists, who fought in the International Brigades (IB).

While approximately 1,600 volunteers came from Yugoslavia, approximately half of these volunteers had previously immigrated abroad, including close to 200 who came from the United States and Canada, a majority of them Croats, an ethnic group which formed a significant proportion of the members of the Communist Parties in the US and Canada.

John Gerlach had been one of the more prominent of these volunteers. Born Ivan Rujević in 1915 in Vurota near Sisak, Gerlach arrived in the US in 1927 where he joined his mother and his step-father, Anton Gerlach. An ethnic German from Croatia, Anton served as an official in a number of Communist-dominated organizations, including serving as the Secretary of the Croatian Section of the fraternal International Worker's Order. John joined the Party in 1936 and went on to study at the Communist University of the National Minorities of the

West in Moscow (commonly known by its Russian initials as the KUN-MZ), the alma mater of many future leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY).

John was one of the early American volunteers, arriving in Spain on February 10, 1937, after having been recruited by the Montenegrin Mirko Marković. As the latter supported Stalin and spent years on Goli otok, his prominent role in the Yugoslav Communist movement had been effectively wiped out by official histories of the CPY and of the Yugoslav volunteers in Spain. Marković had been sent to the US from Moscow to reorganize the Yugoslav members of the American Party. His importance was such that he became commander of the short-lived Washington Battalion, the second American battalion formed within the IB.

John became an officer of the IB's military intelligence unit working with, among others, Vladimir Čopić, commander of the XVth International Brigade. John stayed in Spain for most of the War and later returned to the United States. He died in California in 2008, certainly one of the last Croatian-American, if not Yugoslav, IB volunteer.

This historical novel written by John's son, Quentin Guerlain, focuses on John's time in Spain and incorporates as characters such persons as Marković, Čopić and Ernest Hemmingway as well as other prominent American volunteers (e.g., Robert Merriman, Alvah Bessie and Milton Wolf).

Quentin Guerlain, *Nom de Guerre: Ivan – American Intelligence Officer in the Spanish Civil War* (cont.)

Guerlain's book also mentions other Croatian American volunteers, including the little-known Ivan "Small" Smolčić (who served as Ivan's driver in Spain) and Steve Nelson (1903–1993) (born Stjepan Mesaroš in Subocka, Croatia) who served as commissar for the Lincoln Battalion in Spain, where he became one of the most popular officers among the American volunteers (he later served for many years as the National Commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and was the main protagonist in a U.S. Supreme Court case which overturned related to his membership in the Party (which he left in 1957).

While a fictionalized account of his father's time in Spain, Guerlain's work will no doubt prove of some use to historians as well. As he notes in his postscript to the work, Guerlain relied on, among other things, archival materials, published memoirs, historical works and, most importantly, his extensive discussions with his father in crafting his novel. Guerlain is to be commended for these efforts in bringing this story to the wider public.

Ivo Goldstein & Slavko Goldstein, *The Holocaust in Croatia, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press* (in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum) (translated by Sonia Wild Bičanić and Nikolina Jovanović), 2016.

by John P. Kraljic

This thorough and well-researched work is a translation of the authors' *Holokaust u Zagrebu* (Zagreb: Novi Liber, 2001). Despite the English-language title, the book primarily focuses on the Jewish Community in Zagreb, and consequently the fate of Jews elsewhere in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) and other areas of the present Republic of Croatia not within the borders of the NDH (e.g., large part of Dalmatia, Istria, Rijeka, Zadar, etc.) is treated peripherally. Nevertheless, as the authors' note, Zagreb's Jewish Community had been by far the most important of the Jewish communities in Croatia.

The authors divide the work into four broad periods which form the timeline leading to the annihilation of the Jews of Zagreb and the rest of Croatia. First, the Pre-War period examines the varied activities of the Jewish Community in Zagreb and the beginnings of the rise of Anti-Semitism. The second part, entitled "Excommunication," details the initial persecutions instituted by the Ustashe regime in spring and early summer 1941 (e.g., implementation of laws based on those found in Nazi Germany, loss of property and livelihood, humiliation). Part three looks at the period during the summer and autumn of 1941 when Jews were herded into concentration camps. Part four, entitled "Annihilation," covers the final stage of the elimination of the Jews during 1942 and 1943. Two additional parts of the work discuss strategies employed by Jews to survive (e.g.,

conversion, joining the Partisans) and a post-script covers the immediate post-War period and a number of specific topics which have been the subject of writings of many different authors (e.g., Jews in the NDH state administration, the case of Franjo Tudjman, numbers killed). The authors' overriding theme in this work is that the Ustashe authorities embarked on the implementation the Final Solution in the NDH without any protest. They take issue with the writings of some former NDH officials (e.g., Eugen Dido Kvaternik) who have sought to downplay the extent of the culpability of the Ustashe for these crimes. On this point, the evidence presented by the authors is compelling.

Of interest is the authors' treatment of Archbishop Stepinac. The authors recognize that Stepinac was "a brave man" (citing to a prior work by Ivo Goldstein) and acknowledge that Stepinac played an especially active role in 1943 in trying to save Zagreb's remaining Jews. But, they posit that Stepinac's work would have been more effective had he been more forceful earlier in the life of the NDH when most of Zagreb's Jews were still alive.

The slight drawback of this work is the lack of maps, making it difficult for those not familiar with Zagreb to place various streets and locations of the city mentioned throughout the book. However, that shortcoming is more than offset by the well-written text and the meticulousness and breadth of the research.

Miljenko Aničić, ed. *The Neglected War Crime: Proceedings – International Study Day: Twenty Years (1995-2015) From the Final Expulsion of Croats, Bosniaks and Others From the Territory of Republika Srpska, Banja Luka, 13 November 2015, Banja Luka: Diocese of Banja Luka – European Academy, 2017.*

by John P. Kraljic

As stated in the title of this work, the expulsion of most Croats from the territory of Republika Srpska (RS) remains a crime which has garnered scant attention from the Western media and officials. This book, and the conference papers on which it is based, attempts to fill that lacuna.

Taken as a whole, the twenty-two papers included in this work (among others, the excellent “Everyday Urban Life During the 1992-1995 War in Bosnia – the Case of Banja Luka,” by Armina Galijaš, Simun Penava’s “Ethnic Cleansing of Croats and Bosniaks in the Banja Luka Area 1992-1996 – Chronology, Methods and Stages,” as well a contribution by the now Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković (“Views of the European Union Toward the Further of Bosnia and Herzegovina”) reiterate that the expulsion and crimes committed against Croats, Bosniaks and other non-Serbs in the Banja Luka and Posavina regions during the early years of the War had been systematically carried out by government officials, some of whom (e.g., in Prijedor) took power through coups against lawfully elected municipal authorities.

These expulsions were often carried out under thinly-veiled legal authority, such as requiring those who had been persecuted to sign certificates “acknowledging” the “voluntarily” abandonment of their homes and property.

While these facts are well known, less well-known is that a final mass

expulsion of approximately 30,000 Croats took place in August 1995 in the wake of the successful *Oluja* operations of the Croatian Army. Some of the papers contained in this book note that this final expulsion has generally been ignored by the international community (and even by Croatian government officials).

The current state of Croats in the RS over 20 years after Dayton remains incredibly depressing. Despite the international guarantees provided by the Dayton accords, the return of Croats has been pitiful; Croats in the RS number less than 9% of their pre-War population. Return is made difficult not only as a result of economic difficulties but also due to the often overlooked “culturalicide” which has taken place in the region. One paper, for example, notes the lack of any street names in Banja Luka which reflect the presence of any Croats or non-Serbs in the city (though one street is named after the infamous Chetnik ideologue Stevan Moljević).

In terms of potential solutions, one of the papers in this book by Frano Piplović (“The Process of Rapid Eradication of Domicile, Autochthonous Croatian Population from the Area of the Serb Republic”) notes that the Constitution of the RS provides (as a result of a 2000 ruling by the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina) for the guaranteed representation of Croats in certain governmental bodies, including the RS National Assembly.

Unfortunately, as a result of electoral manipulation, most of those who have been elected as “Croat representatives” are nominees of the dominant Serb party led by Milorad Dodik, the SNSD.

A downside to this work is the need for further English-language editing and formatting of some of the papers. Nevertheless, it represents an important contribution to an understanding of the continued struggle for civil rights by Croats in the RS.

Mirjana Matijević Sokol (with the assistance of Tomislav Galović), ed., *Splitski evanđeljar – Evanđeljarum Spalatense, Split: Književni krug Split & Nadbiskupija Splitsko-Makarska, 2016.*

by John P. Kraljic

The Split Evangeliary is the oldest book extant in Croatia. Containing the four Gospels, the work stands as an example of the early ties that existed between Croatia and Western Europe. The inclusion within its text of various medieval texts made by local scribes over the course of several centuries makes its historical importance even more evident. It has been rightly called a Croatian version of the Irish *Book of Kells*.

The bulk of this work contains a transcription of the text of the Evangeliary which the editors have compared, in their extensive footnotes, with the text of the *Vulgate*. Dr. Matijević Sokol in her

Mirjana Matijević Sokol (cont.)

broad introduction to the text (written both Croatian and English), uses these comparisons and other tools to derive a number of interesting conclusions regarding the origin and use of the Evangeliary.

Dr. Matijević Sokol concurs with the results of most other scholars who have examined the text concerning the dating of the work to somewhere between the 8th and early 9th centuries and further argues that the text is based on the Vulgate rather than older *Itala* or *Vetus Latina* translations of the New Testament. In her analysis of the colloquialisms used in the text, she believes it more than likely that the work had been compiled by a number of scribes in either Rome or perhaps some other town in the Po Valley region (among the interesting factors taken into account by her is the inclusion in the text of a number of provisions in Greek, written in Latin script, an indication of its possible origins in Rome, which housed a sizable Greek-speaking clerical community in the early Middle Ages). She discounts the arguments of a handful of scholars who place the location of the scriptorium in Split, noting that, in addition to the language analysis, Split simply did not have the social and economic structures at the time to be able to undertake such a project.

Dr. Matijević Sokol goes on to discuss how the Evangeliary came to Split. She concludes that the text more than likely accompanied John of Ravenna, the first Archbishop of Split, whose arrival in the city she dates to the late 8th century. Certainly, one could posit this to be the case as one can easily imagine a prel-

ate establishing a new archdiocese bringing along with him the tools, including an Evangeliary, necessary for the performance of his duties. Dr. Matijević Sokol relies on a number of later insertions in the text (including one mentioning St. Domnius (Sv. Dujе) to buttress her claims. However, her hypothesis unfortunately is one that cannot be proven with certainty based on available information.

We can be sure, though, that the Evangeliary had been in Split by the second half of the 11th century, during the last decades of the independent Croatian kingdom. The text contains a number of insertions made during the tenure of Lawrence as Archbishop of Split (1059/60 – 1099/1100). The insertions consist of oaths of fealty made by suffragan bishops of a number of Croatian dioceses to the Archdiocese of Split. The text contains similar oaths made during the 12th and 13th centuries. These insertions provide in many cases the only documentary evidence of the names of bishops of certain sees in Croatia during this three hundred year period.

Dr. Matijević Sokol and Dr. Galović are to be commended for their efforts, which spanned many years, in bringing the public this extraordinary monument of Croatian cultural and religious history in a beautifully formatted and printed work. Dr. Matijević Sokol's wish that her efforts will lead to further study of this text and perhaps more conclusive results concerning its origins will no doubt come to fruition.

Krčki zbornik / Krk Almanac (vol. 74/2016) of the Historical Society of the Island of Krk by Tomislav Galović

The 74th volume of *Krčki zbornik / Krk Almanac* published by the Historical Society of the Island of Krk features numerous important studies and contributions divided in several chapters. The "Studies and Articles" section contains five original research papers. The first article entitled "First News on the Franciscans in the Town of Krk," a part of a bigger work, draws on the hand-written estate of friar Petar Runje, MA (1938-2014).

The next contribution is "The Frangipani Chapel of Krk Cathedral," previously published in Italian in the periodical *Hortus atrium medievalium*, written by Prof. Dr. Marijan Bradanović and Ivan Braut. Prof. Ivan Kovačić offers insights into "Activities of the Representatives of the Catholic Church in Saving Captives of the Kapor Camp on the Island of Rab in the Years 1942 – 1943."

This paper was written on occasion of the 50th anniversary of death of the bishop of Krk Dr. Josip Srebrnić (Solkan near Nova Gorica, Slovenia, 2nd February 1876 – Krk, 21st June 1966). Legal discipline is well-represented in this issue with a contribution by Dr. Branko Smerdel, tenured professor and chair of the Constitutional Law at University of Zagreb's Faculty of Law, who writes on the "Tasks of Jurisprudence and Legal Profession on the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the 'Christmas Constitution'," stressing the constitutional choice as well as the processes of implementation of the highest constitutional values

and strategic goals of the Republic of Croatia. In addition, Dr. Duška Šarin, research associate and judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia (2008–2016), focuses on “Significance and Circumstances of the Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia,” our most important act of constituting a modern state and society.

The section entitled “Materials for the history of the island of Krk” releases notes and memories of Ivan Šabalja (Guštin) on occasion of the “Folk Singers of Dubašnica 2014/2015,” while the chapter “Materials for the history of the Croatian War of Independence / Homeland War/ (1991-1995)” presents a witness account “From the Reminder of the Events of the Years 1990 – 1991” by Mladen Juranić from Punat, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Community of Krk and president of the Crisis Headquarters of the Community of Krk.

The “Featured topic” is dedicated to a roundtable held in Malinska (island of Krk) on 27th August 2015 on occasion of the 25th anniversary of the first Croatian Constitution originally drafted in August 1990 in the very same location and thus known as the “Krk Constitution.” The introduction was written by Dr. Tomislav Galović, assistant professor at the University of Zagreb’s Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, while Dr. Branko Smerdel, tenured professor at the University of Zagreb’s Faculty of Law provided the foreword “For a return to the ideals of the Krk Draft of the ‘Christmas Constitution’.”

The welcoming address was co-authored by Darijo Vasilić, mayor of the Town of Krk, Robert Anton Kraljić, head of the Municipality of Malinska-Dubašnica and Dr. Milan Radić, president of the Historical Society of the Island of Krk. The contributions based on the roundtable presentations include Marina Valković’s “The Establishment of Political Parties on Krk 1989/1990 (The beginnings of the multi-party system with special regard to Vrbnik),” Anton Katunar’s “Memories of a MP of the year 1990,” Dr. Anton Bozanić’s “The State of Church on the Island of Krk at the Time of the Creation of the Draft of the Croatian Constitution,” Dr. Duška Šarin’s “The Significance of the Adoption of the Croatian Constitution,” and Dr. Vladimir Šeks’ “The Christmas Constitution.” Included is also a brief discussion by Dragutin Žic, Mladen Juranić and the academician Petar Strčić.

The appendix contains photographs from a private album of Josip Šamanić (from Sv. Vid-Miholjice), a facsimile of “The Krk Constitution” (manuscript of Vladimir Šeks, August 1990), and a facsimile of “A report on the course and results of the local elections for the members of the Assembly of the Community of Krk, Krk 11th May 1990.”

Dr. Vjekoslava Jurdana, professor at the Faculty of Pedagogical and Educational Sciences of the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, contributed with her award-winning poems entitled “The Bodul credo” which we highly recommend. The “Reviews, announcements, replies, and notes” section features the following books: Petar Runje’s *Fra Šimun Klimantović u svom vremenu (Friar Šimun Klimantović and his time)*; Ivan Botica, Vinko

Kovačić, Kristijan Kuhar’s *Knjige posinovljenja, novicijata i zavjetovanja franjevac trećoredaca glagoljaša otoka Krka (1717. – 1914.) (The books of adoption, novitiate and vows of the Glagolitic Tertiaries of the island of Krk (1717 – 1914)); Klub Otok Krk – 25th Anniversary (1991–2016); Hrvatskoglagoljski notarijat otoka Krka. Notari Dubašnice, sv. 1. Treći notarski rotocol Jura Sormilića (1726. – 1734.) / Croatian Glagolitic Notary Service of Krk. Notaries of Dubašnica, vol. 1. Third Notarial Protocol of Jure Sormilić (1726–1734).* Ivan Kirinčić reflected on the opus of Prof. Vladimir Bobinac (Zagreb, 23rd July 1923 – Krk, 4th May 2014) in the *In memoriam* dedicated to him.

Courtesy of Prof. Dr. Damir Agičić and Dr. Branimir Janković, the Portal of Croatian Historiography – Historiografija.hr (www.historiografija.hr) offers an interview with Dr. Tomislav Galović, assistant professor, member of the Historical Society of the Island of Krk, and editor-in-chief of *Krčki zbornik / Krk Almanac*, on the occasion of the 5th Conference of the Croatian Historians in Zadar (2016).

The concluding part of *Krčki zbornik / Krk Almanac* is traditionally reserved for a report on the activities of the Historical Society of the Island of Krk for 2015 and 2016, and was written by Dr. Milan Radić, president of the Society. The Board of Editors of *Krčki zbornik / Krk Almanac* invites all potential contributors to submit their papers for the next volume of *Krčki zbornik / Krk Almanac* to the Society’s e-mail address: povijesno.drustvo.otoka.krka@gmail.com or krcki.zbornik@gmail.com.

Publications of Interest

Vjeran Pavlaković and Goran Korov, eds. *Strategije simbolične izgradnje nacije u državama Jugoistočne Europe (Strategies of Symbolic Nation-Building in Southeastern Europe)*.

Zagreb: Srednja Europa, 2017. ISBN 9789537963552; pp. 258.

This long-awaited anthology with contributions from domestic and foreign researchers stems from the project *Strategies of Symbolic Nation-Building in Southeastern Europe*.

The authors offer an analysis of nation-building strategies in seven countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia), based on surveying 10,500 subjects on topics such as symbols, historical controversy, geography, ethnic identity and the role of religion in politics. The disintegration of the former Yugoslavia has created a need for new myths and national narratives, and this book provides an overview of not only the political strategies, but also public reactions in the entire region.

Ranko Matasović et alt.: *Etimološki rječnik hrvatskoga jezika, Vol 1.: A-Nj*. (Croatian Etymological Dictionary). Zagreb: Institut za hrvatski jezik I jezikoslovlje, 2016. ISBN: 978-953-7967-51-2; pp. 764. The Department of onomastics and etymology of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics continues its endeavors on publication of a series of etymological dictionaries of the Croatian language. This publication is based on the project “Onomastic and etymological research of the Croatian

language” (Head Ph. D., Dunja Brozović; the processing of dictionaries in the database since January 2010 includes the following collaborators: Dr. Sc. Dubravka Ivšić, Dr. Ranko Matasović, Dr. Dunja Brozović Rončević and Dr. Tijmen Pronk).



Mario Jareb: *Mediji i promidžba u Nezavisnoj Državi Hrvatskoj*. (Media and advertising in the Independent State of Croatia). Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest; 2016. ISBN: 978-953-7840-56-3; pp. 978. In this volume the author explores the media and the promotion of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), the structures and modes of its media-advertising system, and the function of the State Reporting and Propaganda Office of the Prime Ministry NDH, as the main sources of state propaganda.

Jurica Pavičić: *Klasici hrvatskog filma jugoslavenskog razdoblja*. (Croatian Film Classics of the Yugoslav Period). Zagreb: Hrvatski filmski savez 03/2017. ISBN 9789537033545; 303 pp. Focusing on feature films between 1945-1990, typically referred to as the “Yugoslav period,” and without an intention to provide an anthological volume, Pavičić selects ten important directors to outline a history of the Croatian film through an incisive analysis and definition of a range of poetics – from the postwar socialism, over the classical narrative style, early modernist developments, the Prague school, to the postmodernist film of the 1980s – as exemplified by the twelve titles which the author places in their social and ideological context. The discussed filmmakers include Babaja, Bauer, Berković, Bulajić, Golik, Grlić, Mimica, Papić, Tadić and Tanhofer.

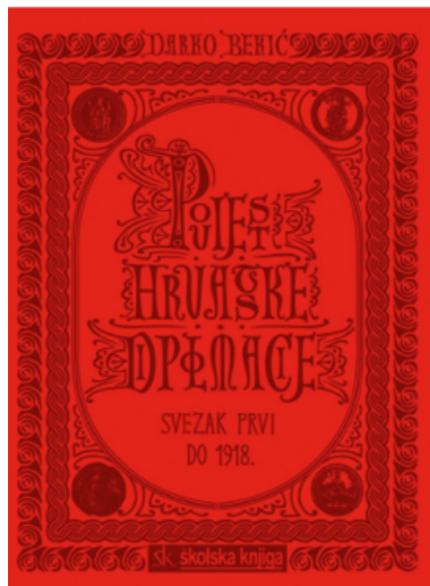
Krešimir Nemeč: *Gospodar priče – znanstvena monografija o djelu Ive Andrića*. (The Master of the Story: A Monograph on Ivo Andrić). Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2016. ISBN 978-953-0-60977-8; pp. 376. In this most systematic study undertaken in Croatia on the Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić, Krešimir Nemeč proves himself as a competent and inventive researcher who elegantly combines his knowledge of literary history with the latest theoretical insights, among others, ideological criticism and psychoanalysis.



The study encompasses all relevant aspects of Andrić's works, provides insight into scholarly literature about him, and outlines possible directions for further research. Andrić's opus is discussed chronologically and by genre, from early lyrical writings, through short stories, novels, and essays. Each of those genres is contextualized, with important observations on their reception at the time when they were published as well as on their meaning from contemporary perspective.

Darko Bekić: *Povijest hrvatske diplomacije (do 1918.). Vol. 1.* (A History of the Croatian Diplomacy (until 1918). Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2016. ISBN 978-953-0-61998-2; pp. 729. The first part of the two volume edition by Dr. Darko Bekić, a longtime Croatian diplomat, is a

work which analyzes the relevant topics from the area of Croatian diplomacy with a great deal of subtlety. This book shifts focus from the political and social history to the history of diplomacy and in this respect is a unique contribution.



Ljiljana Jojić, ed. in chief. *Veliki rječnik standardnoga hrvatskog jezika.* (Comprehensive Dictionary of the Standard Croatian Language). Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2015. ISBN 9789530400405; pp. 1814. This most comprehensive dictionary of Croatian is a highlight of the lexicographical production and result of a long-term engagement of the editorial staff as well as numerous authors and collaborators. It is intended for the widest range of users and includes a large grammar section along with lexicological, normative and terminological data. One of the attractive features is the inclusion of examples of word use in a sentence along with detailed information on the meaning of each word. The dictionary contains over 120,000 entries and subentries in three columns and includes over 4 million words. With this publication the Croatian lexicography stands alongside similar dictionaries of major European languages.

Panels on Croatia and Croatia-related topics at ASEES 2017

Session 1 – Thursday

1:00-2:45 pm

1-15 Transgressions of the Status Quo in the Western Balkans: The Declaration of Corfu (1917) and the Treaty of Paris (1947) - Dupage, 3rd

Chair: Ellen Elias-Bursac, Independent Scholar

Papers: Nebojša Randelovic, U of Niš (Serbia), “Transgressive Legal Aspects of the Corfu Declaration of 1917,” Željko Bartulovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia), “Legal Aspects of Changes to the Western Boundary of Yugoslavia and Croatia, 1917 to 1947: The May Declaration, Rijeka, and Istria,” Tomislav Galovic, U of Zagreb (Croatia), “Glagolitic Script as a Transgressive Tool: Branko Fučić, the Croatian Identity of Istria, and the Paris Peace Conference, 1947”

Disc.: John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America

1-37 Alternative Transgressions: Negotiating Yugoslav and East German Socialism in Arts and Culture - Northwestern, 6th Chair: Bojana Videkanic, U of Waterloo (Canada)

Papers: April Eisman, Iowa State U “Challenging the State Artist–Dissident Divide in East German Art” Jasmina Tumbas, U of Buffalo “The Erotics of Art and Dictatorship in the Revolutionary Yugoslav State”

Katja Praznik, SUNY, Buffalo “Artist Workers: Yugoslav State, Cultural Policy, and Transgression” Disc.: Ivana Bago, Duke U

1-43 Revisiting the Wartime Archive: New Perspectives on WWII in Yugoslavia - River North, 2nd

Chair: Mila Dragojevic, Sewanee: The U of the South

Papers: Max Bergholz, Concordia U (Canada), “What Actually Happened? Notes on the Limits of Researching Mass Violence [Evidence from Croatia, 1941],” Filip Erdeljic, New York U “Neither Collaboration nor Resistance: Serb Peasants between the Dinaric Chetniks and Tito’s Partisans, 1941-1945”

James MacEwan Robertson, Woodbury U, “Communion and Revolution: The Vision of ‘Partizanstvo’ in the War Writings of Edvard Kocbek”

Disc.: Emily Greble, Vanderbilt U

Session 2 – Thursday

3:00-4:45 pm

2-15 Beyond Cold War Diplomacy: Shaping of Propaganda, Cultural Ties and Ideological Ruptures - Dupage, 3rd

Chair: Nela Erdeljic, Karlovac U (Croatia)

Papers: Nela Erdeljic, Karlovac U (Croatia) “Art as an Instrument of Diplomacy in United States-Yugoslav Foreign Relations,” Zvonimir Stopic, Capital Norman U (China), “On Revolutionaries and Revisionists: Chinese Perspectives of Yugoslavia and Ideological Pressure during the 1950s and 1960s,” Christina Elizabeth Gusella, Mississippi State U, “American Defectors: William Martin, Bernon Mitchell, and the Ideological Seduction of the Cold War”

Disc.: Tvrtko Jakovina, U of

Zagreb (Croatia) Robert Edward Niebuhr, Arizona State U

2-49 Beer, Language, and Psychiatry: Discourses of Nation and Class in the Late and Post-Habsburg Lands - Streeterville, 2nd Chair: Frank Henschel, U of Bremen (Germany)

Papers: Vanni D’Alessio, U of Rijeka (Croatia) Heike Karge, U of Regensburg (Germany)

“Psychopathy and Psychiatric Language in Southern and Southeastern Post-Habsburg Territories in the First Half of the 20th Century”

Jeremy Lin, New York U, “Language Proves More Than The Chronicles’: Constructing Comparative Linguistics as National Endeavor in Nineteenth-Century Hungary,” Alison Orton, U of Illinois at Chicago, “Might Taste Prevail Over Ideology?: Beer Boycotts, Class Tensions, and Imperial Insecurities in Bohemia and Moravia, 1890-1911”

Disc.: Frank Henschel, U of Bremen (Germany)

2-52 Re-Imagining East Central European Cities in Cold War Borders - Wrigleyville, 2nd Chair: Julia Carolin Mannherz, U of Oxford (UK)

Papers: Marta Kalabinski, Yale U “Unruly Gdansk: Breakdown of Control of Space in the Postwar Period “

Brigitte Le Normand, U of British Columbia Okanagan (Canada) “Rijeka’s Journey from Periphery to Center, 1945-1960”

Andrew Thomas Demshuk, American U

“Urban Planning ‘Miracles’ in

Frankfurt/Main, Leipzig, and Wrocław, 1949-1956”
Disc.: Jan Musekamp, European U Viadrina (Germany)

Session 3 – Thursday – 5:00-6:45 pm

3-49 Exile Politics and Empire in 19th-20th Century South-Eastern Europe - Streeterville, 2nd
Chair: Björn Hansen, Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies (Germany)
Papers: Ferenc Laczó, Maastricht U (Netherlands)
“Exiled in the Heart of a Lost Empire: Political Emigres after World War I and their Perspectives on the Habsburg and Soviet Empires”
Ana-Teodora Kurkina, Ludwig Maximilian U Munich (Germany)/ U of Regensburg (Germany)
“Anti-Imperial Biographies?: Emigration and Biographical Narratives of the Bulgarian Public Actors in the Middle of the 19th Century”
Srđan Mladen Jovanovic, Lund U (Sweden)
“From Communism to Authoritarianism 2.0: Brain Drain in the Western Balkans”
Disc.: Arpad von Klimó, Catholic U of America

Session 5 – Friday – 10:00-11:45 am

5-15 The Many Faces of Yugoslav Internationalism: Regional Environmental Development, Global Economic Order, and Revolutionary Solidarity - Dupage, 3rd
Chair: Jessica Greenberg, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Papers: Josef Djordjević, UC San Diego

“Between Exploitation and Protection: The Development of Tourism on the Yugoslav Adriatic, 1965-1995”

Jure Ramsak, Science and Research Centre, Koper (Slovenia)
“From Belgrade 1961 to Belgrade 1989: Yugoslav Transgression of and Backtracking into Global Economy”
Milorad Lazic, George Washington U, “‘We Consider Your Struggle as It’s Our Own’: Yugoslav Aid to Liberation Movements and Revolutionary Regimes, 1958-1980”
Disc.: Patrick H. Patterson, UC San Diego

5-52 Left Histories, Left Readings: Revolutionary Shock/Waves #1: the October Revolution in South Eastern Europe - Wrigleyville, 2nd
Chair: Jana Tsoneva, Central European U (Hungary)
Papers: Marco Gabbas, Central European U (Hungary)
“Let’s Do Like in Russia!’ The Consequences of the Russian Revolution on Italian Labour: The Experience of the Consigli di Fabbrica”
Iva Glisic, U of Western Australia (Australia)
“Yugoslav Avant-Garde and the October Revolution, 1921-1926”
Raia V. Apostolova, Central European U (Hungary)
“The Bulgarian Communes of the 1920s and the September Uprising”
Disc.: Jana Tsoneva, Central European U (Hungary)

Session 6 – Friday 1:45-3:30 pm

6-13 Memory and Identity in Central and Southeastern Europe - Cook, 3rd
Chair: Azra Hromadžić, Syracuse U
Papers: Aleksandar Mijatović, U of Rijeka (Croatia)
“1789–1917–1989: Transgression, Composition, and the Revolutionary Calendar of Central and Southeast Europe”
Constantin Parvulescu, U of Navarra (Spain), “Anti-Communist Europe in the Romanian Film of the Early 1990s”
Dana Dolghin, U of Amsterdam (Netherlands)
“Shifting Political Genealogies: Mobilizing Memory and Entangled Histories of the 1990 Romanian University Square Protests”
Disc.: Emilia Alexandrova Zankina, American U in Bulgaria (Bulgaria)
6-15 Book Discussion: “Splendour, Misery, and Possibilities: An X-Ray of Socialist Yugoslavia” by Darko Suvin - (Roundtable) - Dupage, 3rd
Chair: Valentina Luketa, Indiana U Bloomington
Part.: Marina Antic, Indiana U Bloomington
Johanna K. Bockman, George Mason U
Tanja Petrović, Slovenian Academy of Sciences & Arts (Slovenia)
Djordje Popović, U of Minnesota
Friday Evening Meetings: Please note that the Business meeting for the Association for Croatian Studies has been rescheduled for Saturday 7-8 p.m. in Great America 2, 6th

Panels of interest at ASEES conference *(continued)*

Session 8 – Saturday 8:00-9:45 am

8-13 Modern Ideas in the Slavic Balkans: Transgression of Meanings - Cook, 3rd

Chair: Damian Kubik, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)

Papers: Ewelina Drzewiecka, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)

“The Idea of Secularization in the Modern Bulgarian Culture”

Anna Boguska, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland), “Croatian Struggles with Freedom, Liberalism (vs. Nationalism): Transgressions of Idea(s) at the Turn of the Centuries,” Ewa Wróblewska-Trochimiuk, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland), “From Social Movement to Ethnic Cleansing: The Idea of Revolution in Croatia, XX c.”

Disc.: Agata Jawoszek, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland) Bogdan Zawadewicz, Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Germany)

8-23 The Aesthetics of Ruins, Rubble, and Massive Construction Efforts in Yugoslav and Polish Film in the Postwar Era - Indiana, 6th
Chair: Alice Osborne Lovejoy, U of Minnesota

Papers: Veronica E. Aplenc, U of Pennsylvania, “Architectural Ruin(s) in Socialist Modernity: 19th Buildings, New Single-Family Homes, and Political Self-Expressions in the 1977 Film ‘To so gadi’”

Joshua Malitsky, Indiana U Bloomington, “Chronotopic Logics and Nonfiction Film Ideologies: Yugoslav Newsreels and Documentaries, 1945-1950”

Ewa Wampuszyc, UNC at Chapel Hill, “Where has all the rubble gone?: (De-)Aestheticizing Warsaw’s Rubble in Postwar Non-Fiction Film (1945-1956)”

Disc.: Alice Osborne Lovejoy, U of Minnesota

Session 9 – Saturday 10:00-11:45 am

9-15 Dispatches from the Adriatic: History, Politics, and Cultural Memory - Dupage, 3rd

Chair: Vanni D’Alessio, U of Rijeka (Croatia)

Papers: Suzana Vuljevic, Columbia U, “The View from the Adriatic: Resuscitating Regionalism in the Era of Nation-States, 1930-1935” Florian Bieber, Karl-Franzens-U Graz (Austria), “Yugoslav State-Building in the Egyptian Desert: El Shatt,” Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia), “Politics of Memory of World War Two and the Homeland War in Rijeka”

Disc.: Vanni D’Alessio, U of Rijeka (Croatia)

Session 10 – Saturday 1:45-3:30 pm

10-15 Politics and Society in the Balkans: from Internal Modernization to Great Power Intervention - Dupage, 3rd

Chair: Alexander Markovic, U of Illinois-Chicago

Papers: Artan Hoxha, U of Pittsburgh, “Transgressing Modernization: the Taming of Nature and Rural Responses in the Albanian Countryside during the Interwar Era”

Julian A Brooks, Douglas College (Canada), “The ‘British Track’ and Ethnic Cleansing in the Balkans”

Alena N Eskridge-Kosmach, Francis Marion U “Yugoslavia and US Foreign Policy in the 1960-1970s of the 20th Century”

Disc.: Jelena Batinic, Stanford U

Session 11 – Saturday 3:45-5:30 pm

11-15 (Post)-Yugoslav Disciplinary Transgressions - Dupage, 3rd

Chair: Miranda Jakisa, Humboldt U (Germany)

Papers: Antje Postema, U of Chicago, “In Search of a Format: Daša Drndić’s Documentary Experimentation and (Post)-Yugoslav Literary History,” Vladislav Beronja, U of Texas at Austin “Postsocialism and Critical Essay: The Case of Boris Buden” Kaitlyn Tucker, U of Chicago “Polyphonic Problems: On the Diverse Philosophical History of the Journal ‘Problemi””

Disc.: Marina Antic, Indiana U Bloomington

11-28 The Poetic Practices of Post-Socialist Solidarity and Breakdown - Lincolnshire I, 6th

Chair: Vjeran Ivan Pavlakovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia)

Papers: Alexander Markovic, U of Illinois-Chicago, “Affect Disordered: Romani Musical Labor, Social Intimacy, and Post-socialist Crisis in Vranje, Serbia”

Dragana Cvetanovic, U of Helsinki (Finland), “Yugospotting through Rhyme-Droppin’: Rapping New Common Identities in Post-Yugoslav Spaces,” Owen Kohl, U of

Chicago, "Solidarity Poetics: Hip Hop Historiography and the Stakes of Storytelling"
 Disc.: Donna A. Buchanan, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign Richard Mills, U of East Anglia (UK)

11-41 Transgressions in the Literary and Cultural Tradition of Medieval and Early Modern Istria and the Croatian Littoral - Printers Row, 2nd
 Chair: John Peter Kraljic, Croatian Academy of America
 Papers: Mateo Zagar, U of Zagreb (Croatia), "Glagolitic vs. Latin Writing in Istria in the Middle Ages: Transgression and Regression," Sanja Zubcic, U of Rijeka (Croatia) Silvana Vranic, U of Rijeka (Croatia), "Norm in the Language of Istrian Glagolitic Breviaries," Elvis Orbanic, Pazin State Archive (Croatia), "Beram's Church and Society in the 18th Century"
 Disc.: Željko Bartulovic, U of Rijeka (Croatia)

Sat Nov 11 2017, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
 Memoriam Reception for Predrag Matvejevic - (Reception) - Chicago Ballroom A, 5th

Sat Nov 11 2017, 7:00 to 8:00 pm
 Association for Croatian Studies Business Meeting
 Place: Marriott Downtown Chicago, 6th - Great America 2

Session 13 – Sunday **10:00-11:45 am**

13-23 Co/producing Dialogue: Film, Society, Transgressions in South Eastern Europe - (Roundtable) - Indiana, 6th

Chair: Nikica Gilic, U of Zagreb (Croatia)
 Part.: Dijana Jelaca, Fordham U; Pavle Levi, Stanford U; Sanjin Pejkovic, Linnaeus U (Sweden); Aida Vidan (Harvard U)

Session 14 – Sunday **12:00-1:45 pm**

14-15 Intervention, Identity, and State Consolidation in the Yugoslav Successor States (1990-2005) - Dupage, 3rd
 Chair: Dragana Cvetanovic, U of Helsinki (Finland)
 Papers: Chris Jones, U of East Anglia (UK), "France and the Fall of Srebrenica," Elliot Short, U of East Anglia (UK), "The Orao Affair: The Key to Unifying the Armies of Post-Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina," Ivana Polic, UC San Diego "The Making of Young Patriots: Children's Magazines in Post-Yugoslav Croatia (1991-1999)"
 Disc.: David Pettigrew, Southern Connecticut State U

14-20 From RuNet with <3: State Politics and Sexual Publics on the Post-Socialist Internet - Houston, 5th
 Chair: Alexandra Novitskaya, Stony Brook U
 Papers: Anastasia Ioanna Kayiatos, Macalester College, "Are you there, Elton? It's me, Putin': Or, the Digital Politics of Sexual Identity and New (Media) Cults of Personality," Katja Kahlina, U of Helsinki (Finland), "In the Name of the Family and Democracy: Anti-LGBT Organising, Digital Media, and Transgression of Democracy in Croatia" Zosha Winegar-Schultz, U of Minnesota,

"Selfie Stickin' it to the Man: Creating the Self(ie) in Post-Soviet Russia"
 Disc.: Alexandra Novitskaya, Stony Brook U

14-23 Emir Kusturica: Cinema of Transgression - Indiana, 6th
 Chair: Vladislav Beronja, U of Texas at Austin
 Papers: Miranda Jakisa, Humboldt U (Germany), "Andricgrad: Precarious Transgressions with Filmic Devices," Nikica Gilic, U of Zagreb (Croatia), "Transgressions of Early Kusturica: A Director in Yugoslav and European Context," Aida Vidan, Harvard U, "Mythology and Ethics in Kusturica's Time of the Gypsies and On the Milky Road"
 Disc.: Dijana Jelaca, Fordham U Sanjin Pejkovic, Linnaeus U (Sweden)

14-28 Transgressions in Croatian History, Politics, and Culture (Literature) - Lincolnshire I, 6th
 Sponsored by: Association for Croatian Studies
 Chair: Nicholas Ivan Novosel, US Department of the Army
 Papers: Nives Rumenjak, Webster U Leiden (Netherlands) / U of Pittsburgh, "Politics of Memory and Autobiography as an Act of Transgression in Late 19th Century Croatia," Vjekoslava Jurdana, Juraj Dobrila U of Pula (Croatia)
 "Between History and Hysteria: Transgressions in the Novel 'Danuncijada' by Viktor Car Emin" Ivo Soljan, Grand Valley State U
 "Transgression, Punishment, Forgiveness, and Redemption in Croatian Poetry (16th-21st Century)"
 Disc.: Ellen Elias-Bursac, Independent Scholar



The Association for Croatian Studies, the Croatian Academy of America, Association of Croatian American Professionals and the National Federation of Croatian Americans Cultural Foundation held a reception at the Croatian Embassy, Washington DC, November 2016

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All ACS members are asked to keep their addresses updated.

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