Gaudeanus

Bulletin



Spring / Summer 1991

Volume 1, Number

ALMAE MATRIS CROATICAE ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES

CANADA – U.S.



GAUDEAMUS

THE NEWSLETTER FOR GRADUATES AND FRIENDS
OF THE CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES

Volume 1, Number 3

Spring / Summer 1991

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We reserve the right to abridge the letters and articles that are unduly long and repetitive in content, as well as to edit for clarity. We regret that submissions will not be returned.

Please advise us of a change in address on the form entitled JOIN NOW on the back of this newsletter.

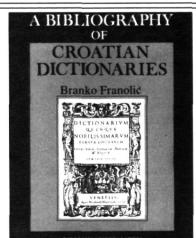
EDITORIAL

PERSPECTIVE

Welcome to the third edition of Gaudeamus, the Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni (AMCA), newsletter. Between the changes in our association, many constants remain providing a sense of continuity with the past and a positive attitude about the future.

Our venture with its new look has broadened to encompass the whole North American continent and will form a bridge with students and graduates of all Croatian universities, in the U.S. as well as in Canada. The ultimate aim is to become a united organization spanning the continents rather than consisting of dispersed, individual chapters. We are acutely aware that there is still a very long way to go. But there is a new air of hopefulness about our prospects and a willingness to admit past mistakes, which augurs well for the future. We also hope to participate in affiliated institutional affairs and form a liason with international academic organizations, in order to strengthen our University's academic profile.

Croatian trained professionals have played their part in many professions in Canada and the U.S. Numerous graduates of Zagreb University came to this continent and made their careers here. Within the pages of this issue, you will find the profiles of some eminent 20th century Croatian scientists who have succeeded here and abroad. It is always a joy to acknowledge talented individuals.



AVAILABLE - A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CROATIAN DICTIONARIES BY PROFESSOR

Branko Franolic presently visiting Professor at York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Call 416-650-5082

Fee: \$ 15.00



The bulletin addresses itself to political developments and views in Croatia, during this era of the struggle for democracy.

Our contributing editors from other AMCA chapters provided articles to cover topics from their own academic communities.

I would like to invite people to contribute to the section entitled Letters to the editor, which reflects the views and concerns of our alumni on current events.

The University itself is neither complacent nor inward looking, but open to criticism and democratic views. Alack of democratic tradition explains why the path to democracy is proving so bumpy for our country. The re-unification of graduates and other people with our university will bring our country together. Our perspective must be wide-ranging in the interests of the University. The University will continue to prosper long after individual members and governments are gone.

Gaudeamus is now introducing the section, Recomended Readings. There are virtually no publications where our people can find information about books dealing with our cultural history, visual arts, scientific endeavours, ethnographical facts and finally a listing of fiction works.

Owing to current concerns, future issues of Gaudeamus will include a new section entitled Zagreb Digest, highlighting events and comments from Zagreb University and other Croatian universities. If the newsletter is to succeed as a bridge between the AMCA chapters and its community, it must be open to two way traffic.

Rina Slezic Editor in chief

CROATIA IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

The Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni, Toronto chapter, has agreed to forward the plea for help, received from the several chancellors of the universities of Croatia namely: Professor M. Sunjic, University of Zagreb, Professor A. Solc, the University of Osijek, Professor E. Kuljanic, University of Rijeka, and Professor J. Lovric, University of Split, to the heads of all Canadian universities as well as to all of the Mem-

mousel in the history of our nation.

bers of the Federal Parliament of Canada

and to all important consu-

lates in Toronto

and embassies in Ottawa, to defend freedom, democracy and prosperity in Europe by

defending Croatia. Just about ten days after the mailings took place, we received the first positive response to our action. We expect many more to come. It is encouraging to know that our people in Croatia are not left alone in their efforts to protect the freedom and democracy of their country. We sincerely hope that, because of such support from the free world, Croatia will be able to grow and prosper as a fully fledged member of the world's community of free nations.

The following declaration and appeal for solidarity was addressed to our academic colleagues and friends and the entire world community.

LETTER OF APPEAL FROM CHANCELLORS:

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The foundation of the existence and rights. Since these fundamental values are now threatened, we, the chancellors of the foundation of the existence and rights. Since these fundamental values are now threatened. The foundation of the existence and the work of universities rests upon physical and spiritual freedom, democracy, of all four points. Since these fundamental values are now threatened, we, the following points: tolerance, and respect for human rights, Since these bublic's attention, both in Croatia and abroad, to the following points tolerance, and respect for human rights, since these bublic's attention, both in Croatia and abroad, to the following points attention, both in Croatia and abroad, to the following points. tolerance, and respect for human rights. Since these fundamental values are now threatened, we, the chancellors of all four tolerance, and respect for human rights. Since these fundamental values are now threatened, we, the chancellors of all four others are now threatened, we, the chancellors of all four threatened, we threatened threaten universities of Croatia feel it is our duty to direct the public's attention, both in Croatia and abroad, to the following points:

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The organized terror, killing the elderly, women and children, being committed by armed groups of Serbian as well as other citizens, including the elderly. • The organized terror, killing, injury and abuse of innocent people, predominantly Croatians in their Croatian home as well as other citizens, including the elderly, women and children, being committed by armed groups of Serbian.

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Under normal circumstances, organizations such as ours do not involve themselves in political activities since their goals are more of an academic and social nature. However we, Canadians of Croatian origin and former students of Croatian universities feel that it is our duty to inform the Canadian Government, the Canadian public and our Canadian colleagues that the circumstances in Croatia are forcing us to take every possible action in order to defend the freedom and democracy which the Croatians have finally gained after suffering for 45 years under communist dictatorship.

> We would like to thank the following individuals, who have taken the time and effort to show us their concern, support and sympathy: from

> > Mr. Robert S. Pritchard, University of Toronto, Mr. Keneth L. Ozmon, Saint Mary's University. Halifax,

Mr. Harry W. Arthurs, York University, North York, Mr. Jake Epp, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr. Jean Corbeil, Minister of Transport, Mr. Bill McKnight, Minister of Agriculture, Members of the Parliament: Mr. Sergio Marchi, Mr. Lee Clark, Jean Mark Robitaille, Mr. Jim Hawkes, Mr. Tom Siddon,

Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni Association Toronto Chapter

ASSOCIATION JOURNAL - AT THE CHAPTERS

TORONTO CHAPTER PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

Our association is now well into its second year of existence. During the past 15 months the Board of Directors (if not the whole membership) was very active. Monthly meetings of the board produced elaborate programmes for each of the committees.

Gaudeamus has seen the light of day. Several social and cultural activities were organized, contacts were established with the other chapters of alumni in North America and in Europe. Relations with the administration of the University of Zagreb, although very cordial, lacked efficiency, and caused some reassessment of our goals and attitudes. The emphasis of our activities has slowly shifted to domestic issues.

Good relations between the University of Toronto and the University of Zagreb could not be extended to students and scholars because of lack of money. So far we have one of the University of Zagreb postgraduate student ,studying at the University of Toronto computer science department (profes-

sor Vranesic) of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering. Funds are provided by the U of T and our honorary member, Mr. I. Zdunic. We also have an exchange of two students of the University of Waterloo with students of the University of Zagreb, organized by Professor Grubisic.

In February we organized an important first meeting of the AMCA chapters of North America and Switzerland in Toronto. A continental coordinating committee has been formed, Gaudeamus has become a shared bulletin for all North American chapters. Our relations with the University of Zagreb and plans for further activities have been discussed. The Croatian cultural circlewill be a mechanism for bringing over prominent Croatian artists, scientists, politicians, for book and art exhibitions for the benefit of all our members and for the Croatian public at large.

It was also concluded that AMCA chapters should attract and organize all Croatian intelligentsia in the diaspora, including those born and educated in Canada and the U.S.

Our first annual meeting of members held in April, 1991, was well attended. A majority of the members of the board were newly elected and eager to continue the good work of outgoing members.

In May, 1991, I paid a short visit to Croatia. There, I met with the Minister for Education and Science Prof. V. Pavletic, the newly elected Rector Prof. M. Sunjic, Prorector Prof. H. Babic, and the past Rector Prof. Z. Separovic. Among other matters, we discussed the upcoming reorganization of the

University of Zagreb. A symposium on that theme will be held at Yale University, New Haven, on the 5th and 6th of July this year.

They were also very concerned with the situation in Croatia, where totalitarian forces organized by the last communist stronghold in Yugoslavia have for some time waged war against the democratic system of Croatia with waves of terrorism, threats of army takeover, and other "scenarios". The role of our association in this precarious situation is to inform Canadian and American authorities, and the public at large about the true situation in Croatia, and to fight misconceptions, misinformation, and ignorance about Croatia, its people, customs, and culture. A bad image for Croatia degrades all of us. We, the board of directors and several enthusiastic members, have recently undertaken several actions to improve understanding of the situation in Croatia by American and Canadian politicians, and by the public at large.

Your Board of Directors can only do so much. We need our members' involvement, response to our actions, and also their initiatives and ideas of ways to proceed in order to make this association meaningful and fruitful for every one of its members, and for our kin left behind in the old and beautiful country called Croatia.

Dr. hvo Hrvoic President

OUR FIRST ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Yes, we are one year old now! And what an exciting year it was. We started literally out of nowhere. But, we knew there had to be several hundred of us, around the area of Southern Ontario, Canada. And we knew there is a great deal of willpower, interest, concern and love for our old Alma Mater back in Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, etc., back in Croatia. There was a need to organize, establish, and prove that we are a constructive force and that can be beneficial to both of the countries to where we belong.

AMA started by word of mouth, collecting addresses and names. Did we ever succeed! The organizers of last year's assembly managed to gather over 400 people in the Erindale College auditorium. Then the Almae Matris Alumni Croaticae Toronto branch was born. Now, on the 28th of April 1991 we had our first regular, annual assembly. Our first anniversary! About 80 members, (one third of the paid-up members) showed up for this event. Compared to records of annual meeting attendances at other Croatian Societies including the North American AMA societies, our was a greater success. We are justly proud of our members and their interest in advancing the cause of the AMA.

Let's be frank. All annual meetings are more or less the same, and we haven't been too original either. This year's meeting took place in a hotel, the Toronto Skyline-Triumph to be more specific, a place well known for many Croatian functions. Luckily, we had no noisy background from adjacent rooms (as happened to some other groups), instead, we were allowed to generate our own noise. A rare opportunity and luck, a few of our members enjoyed to the full extent.

Well, this is how it went: we played and sang anthems, we listened to annual reports of our officials, Mr. Hrvoic, our President, Mr. Sturman, our treasurer, Ms. Slezic, our paper's editor, Mr. Grubisic, Ms. Zeskoski, and Mr. Kikas, chairpersons of our various committees. These reports were discussed, analyzed, criticized, blamed, condemned, and finally accepted without any change. What was missing in the submitted reports is published in this issue of our beloved "Gaudeamus"

We expected a lot of complaints (which is quite normal considering it's our first year) and we got them. But what surprised us was the number of kind words, words of encouragement and support. Words of hope. And we shall not betray these brave members.

Two important parts of this annual assembly went smoothly: minor amendments to our Charter, and the elections for the vacant positions on the Board of Directors.

The amendments accepted at this meeting are as follows: The establishment of the position of Chairperson in charge of membership affairs (this was somehow omitted in the past Charter), more liberal access to our Society for our friends. The wording now grants admission to any person(s) who will contribute to the welfare of the Society, as opposed to the previous wording, which did require contributions before becoming an associate member. Next, the position of the editor was elevated to a full Board member, elected at regular, annual meetings. And last, but not least, the elective procedures for two vice-presidents were modified in such a way as to elect them directly, no longer as runners-up to the position of the president.



The results of elections for vacant positions are as follows:

President: Dr. Ivan Hrvoic Vice-President: Mr. Davor Grunwald Treasurer: Mr. Edvin Strgacic Chairperson for membership: Mr. Vladimir Petranovic Chairperson for public relations: Mrs. Mary Sopta Chairperson for liaison with UoZ: Dr. Mladen Vranic Chairperson for funds and scholarships: Mr. Neven Canic Chairperson for social activities: Mrs. Ana Arhanic

Board Members:

This annual assembly made an important monetary decision: our annual membership fee was levied at \$ 50.00, with the option for students, unemployed, and retired members to pay less.

Mr. Anto Perisa (one year term) Mr. Josip Vujcic (two year term)

An interesting proposition for improving our communications was heard from the floor. By now this idea is a reality: a telephone number for our members. Just dial Toronto number 763-8505, and you will hear about planned activities, socials, coming events, and of course you can leave messages and ask questions. We hope that by using a computerized voice mail system our communication with members at large can be greatly improved. This service could be beneficial to the whole Croatian community: there is so much brainpower and expertise behind this single number that everyone can profit. So, why not use it?

Finally, we decided to send greetings to the newly elected President of the University of Zagreb, Professor Marijan Sunjic, and to the Minister of Education back in Croatia, Mr. Vlatko Pavletic. These have been acknowledged and answered.

Alumni\ae and friends concluded a successful meeting singing "Gaudeamus Igitur", and rejoiced at being again "juvenes dum sumus" most of us in our hearts, only.

Kresimir Ganza Secretary



MEETING OF AMA CROATICAE CHAPTERS

On Feb. 10, 1991, a meeting of AMA Croaticae chapters was held at the Four Seasons Hotel in Toronto. Delegations from the American, Canadian and Swiss AMA chapters were present: Professor I. Banac, New England chapter; Professor Z. Dolinar, AMA, Switzerland; Dr.S. Sesnic, Mr. S. Kerekovic, P. Eng., Professor T. Saracevic, Mr. I. Kristic, Mr. N. Bach-Bachich, Mid-Atlantic chapter; Mr. V. Franetovic, P. Eng., Ms. S. Franetovic, Mid-West chapter; Dr. A. Padjen, Montreal chapter; Dr. I. Hrvoic, Mr. V. Benkovic, Ms. S. Bogovic-Zeskovski, Mr. I. Vujcic, P. Eng., Mr. D. Sturman, Ms. R. Slezic, Professor B. Franolic, Toronto chapter; Mr. V. Petranovic, P. Eng., Croatian Academy of Amerika; Mr. T. Petric, Croatian News Agency;

The following resolutions were made:

- To form a co-ordinating committee for North America to correlate the work of all the chapters. Similar committees will probably be formed in Europe and Australia. The coordinating committees will consist of three members from each chapter, a president and a chairperson for special activities. AMA Mundus (outside of Croatia) is independent but will work closely with AMA Domus (in Croatia) and the University of Zagreb.
- To establish an electronic network between the chapters. BITNET has been chosen as a principal network. The Institute of Ruder Boskovic in Zagreb and the University Computer Center (SRCE) are on BITNET. Network will communicate via Fax.
- 3. To publish a complete and thorough membership list. The members who don't want to communicate with others, will have only their name, profession and maybe their graduation date listed but no address or telephone number. The membership list will be issued once a year. Professor Saracevic will make up a standard form for all chapters.
- 4. To make Gaudeamus the newsletter for all of North America, as of the next issue. It will be published four times a year. One editor from each chapter will join the Toronto editorial staff. Mrs. R. Slezic remains the editor-in-chief.

All the chapters will jointly share the publishing costs, — according to the number of their members (projected cost is \$ 1.00 - \$ 1.50 per copy.)

The Gaudeamus logo will indicate that the newsletter represents all the North American chapters.

Individual chapters may continue to publish local news in local newsletters.

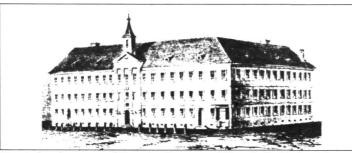
- 5. To establish the Croatian Cultural Circle which will be coordinated by chairpeople for social activities within the coordinating committee. Lectures, exhibitions and theatre performances will be organized for the members and other immigrants, in co-operation with other North American Croatian societies.
- To perpetuate the main function of AMA Mundus, which is to bring together the Croatian intelligentsia in the world as well as to protect the new "young" democracy in Croatia.
- 7. To have Dr. Franetovic write the declaration for the "All Croatian Coalition" (includes all Croatian and American governments to protect democracies in certain Yugoslavian Republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia). It will especially ask for protection from the intervention of the Yugoslav National Army, which is expected to act upon decisions made by Communist-ruled Serbia and Montenegro, in order to restore communism.
- 8. To reorganize and modernize the University of Zagreb, a suggestion made by Prof. Banac and T. Saracevic. A meeting of the co-ordinating committee has been set for June 30, 1991 at the University of Yale, and will be organized by the New England Chapter. Professors Banac and Saracevic will submit a paper to the Zagreb press explaining their ideas concerning the reorganization.
- 9. To initiate the organization of an international conference regarding the reorganization of the Universities of Eastern Europe, involving the expertise of professionals from Croatia, Eastern Europe and some western countries. A book of reports and papers will be published after the conference
- 10.To put to rest the majority of projects initiated by AMA Mundus, due to poor response from the University of Zagreb. It was suggested we wait until the situation at the University of Zagreb improves. It was also suggested that the University of Zagreb form the AMA Domus chapter which would work with us for the benefit of the University of Zagreb.
- Il. To have the co-ordinating committee contact all the Deans of the Faculties at the University of Zagreb regarding future co-operation.

Spomenka Paric

Gaudeamus

is looking for Issue Sponsors. We are looking for a patron or patrons who would be willing to support the cost of our next issue. For details please contact editor-in-chief RINA SLEZIC at (416) 278-3002





Hospital at the corner of Harmica Square and Ilica, built 1796-1804

FIRST PROFESSIONAL BRANCH

In January 1991, at the Albany Club in Toronto, a dozen members of the AMA association, Toronto chapter, mostly physicians, congregated to explore the possibilities of forming a branch to serve their common interests.

Dr. M. Mihic, host and initiator of the meeting explained the purpose: the forming of a special branch of the association which would encompass the members who have been students of the Medical faculty and Dentistry of the University of Zagreb. Mr. V. Benkovic, Vice-President of AMA, Toronto chapter, took the chair and explained the articles of the Association's by-laws referring to the organization of the special branches.

After a short discussion and having established that the criteria from the Association's by-laws 9.01 have been met, all members voted to form the branch.

Dr. A Duic was unanimously elected President. Subsequently, he has discussed the specific goals of the newly formed branch and requested all members to present their ideas which would then be reviewed at following meetings. Rightfully, Dr. A. Bilic was then elected to the function of the Secretary of the branch.

Various ways of helping our university in Zagreb were discussed. The most notable one was to send computer equipment obtained by Mr. A. Kikas and lab equipment from Dr. Mihic. This was planned for the near future.

It was noted that there were a few doctors who had not joined this professional branch and it was suggested that something had to be done to interest them in the activities of AMA.

The forming of the first professional branch in AMA, Toronto chapter, is indeed a significant step in widening the scope of our organization. We are all looking forward to see what wonderful surprises our medicos have up their sleeves and our best wishes and support will be with them at all times.

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER NEW ENGLAND ANNUAL MEETING

The New England Association of friends and Alumni of Zagreb University held its annual meeting on March 23,1991 in New Haven, Connecticut.

The living room of the Master's House of Yale's Pierson College was packed as old and new members braved a heavy downpour to attend this important event. Ivo Banac presided over the meeting and its lively discussion which went on for several hours.

The members of the outgoing governing body were thanked for their efforts during the past year. Mirjan Damaska was re-elected President for another term. Marija Banac, Pasko Rakic, and Ljerka Debush were elected Vice-Presidents, while Vesna Juresko-Herman became the Secretary and Tatjana Lorkovic, Treasurer.

Ljerka Debusb

TEACHERS OF CROATIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE CONSIDER JOINING AMA

In January 1991, a meeting was held in the hall of the Croatian parish of The Holy Trinity in Oakville.

The purpose of the meeting was to establish contact with teachers working in the Toronto region, to improve and standardize teaching methods in local Croatian schools and to establish links with the Croatian Ministry for Education and Culture in Zagreb.

The meeting was attended by more than 80 participants. Our Association was invited to take part in the proceedings because one of the items on the agenda was the formation of an organization which would coordinate the activities of teachers group and many felt that joining our existing organization as a branch would best serve the purpose.

Dr. M. Cuncic, one of the organizers of the meeting and also an AMCA member, explained the advantages of joining our Association and I did my best in the time allotted to reinforce her arguments.

After the opening remarks the meeting split up into eight working groups which discussed different topics such as: teaching Croatian language, history, geography, summer schools, books, etc. I attended the group discussing the best way to organize our teachers. This was another good opportunity to explain how our organization works, what our goals are and to point out the advantages which both AMCA and the teachers could enjoy, if they decided to join. Most of those present were in favour of joining our organization



A follow-up meeting of the same group was held in early March,1991, in Mississauga, but unfortunately, a final decision about the form of the organization the teachers will have, could not be reached. The main reason was that most of the participants were not yet able to get approval from their schools.

We at AMCA look forward to a positive decision from this group of educators and hope to have them as our members soon. Their enthusiasm, experience and dedication will surely bring new initiatives and programmes in which most of us would gladly participate. We hope that we will be able to greet our new members in the very near future.

V. Benkovic First Vice-president

AD FOR ADS

To initiate collaboration with Croatian-Canadian businessmen and develop stratagies such as marketing, management and financing and to implement new ideas/projects, we invite professionals to share their business expertise.

Any professional business group or organization interested in placing an add in the bulletin, please call at **278-3002**

CROATIAN WORLD NEWS

If you wish to be well informed on events and political news in Croatia just call 1-900-234-4462 and

information will be forwarded in Croatian.

The news correspondent and editor, Mr. Vjekoslav Krsnik, is a very prominent and well known commentator in Zagreb, Croatia.

Unfortunately, the above listed phone number is available in the United States only at the present time. Hopefully it will

become available in Canada in the near future.

FIRST RECIPIENT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME IN TORONTO

The idea of a Scholarship programme has been introduced by the AMA association, Toronto chapter. The programme would allow young Croatian professionals to gain valuable contacts as well as an international experience. In general, this Scholarship programme has two aims:

- To acquaint young Croatian professionals with new methods, equipment and techniques.
- To establish useful contacts among Croatian scientists, artists, technologists and other professionals, and their colleagues throughout the world.

The proposal was handed to the Rector of the University of Zagreb, Professor Separovic, on July 2, 1990. The response to our association was received in January, 1991 and a single scholarship candidate was selected. The proposed candidate is eminently qualified (a full professor at the University of Zagreb and previously at the Military Academy), but was not a young professional in need of international experience. Eventu-

ally, we tried to adopt the scheme we had tried so hard to avoid. Two candidates were proposed by the Dean of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering.

On April 1, 1991 Mr. Zeljko Zilic, the selected candidate, came to work together with Prof. Vranesic at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering at the University of Toronto. At times Prof. Vranesic expressed his satisfaction with the progress and work of Mr. Z. Zilic, who is presently working independently on a separate project.

Unfortunately our fund raising efforts failed to secure the needed finances and Mr. Zilic's visit was shortened to 9 months.

Finally, we wish to thank Mr. Zdunic for the donation of \$3,000 which, together with a \$6,000 grant awarded to Prof. Vranesic, made this programme possible. Our organization paid part of the travel expenses for Mr. Zilic from \$1,000 collected as donations. Prof. Vranesic and Mr. Zdunic were nominated and were unanimously approved as the honorary members of the AMCA by the Board.

Darko Sturman

TREASURER'S REPORT

The financial results for the first year are summarized below. The enclosed balance sheet, shows income and expenses of the AMA association, Toronto chapter, from April 7,1990 to April 26,1991.

Looking at the balance sheet, there are a couple of items that require an explanation. We received \$2,332.77 from the Organizing Committee. These funds were donated by the members of the committee to cover the expenses for the preparation of the First Meeting of the association.

We cannot give figures showing donations, initiation or membership fees because the cheques that we received, did not have specific information. The total of all these funds is given in the balance sheet. In general, income received in the form of donations or ticket sales at lectures, meetings and other social events, covered expenses for these events.

The AMCA party at Port Credit Yacht Club was a very successful event and \$800.00 was raised by the pursuance of the art auction.

The sum of \$ 1,000.00 was used for the costs of travel expenses to the recipient of the scholarship programme.

Accounts payable include the expenses related to the AMA branches meeting and the guest lecture.

Darko Sturman

AMA ASSOCIATION TORONTO CHAPTER BALANCE SHEET

as at April 26, 1991

ASSETS	
Cash (balance, April 7, 1990)	\$ 2,332.77
Membership fees, initiation fees, donations	6,912.20
Interest	32.15
Lectures, parties and other social activities	4,695.00
	\$13,972.12
LIABILITIES	-,-
Lectures, meetings and other social activities	2,842.35
Scholarship and donations to other organizations	1,100.00
Gaudeamus (production)	3,599.00
Office expenses and mail	3,721.94
and the second s	11,263.29
FUND BALANCE	2,708.83

ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN BRANCH

The existence of AMCA depends on its members' stimulation to work together towards a common goal.

As branches continue to form - the number of joining members increase.

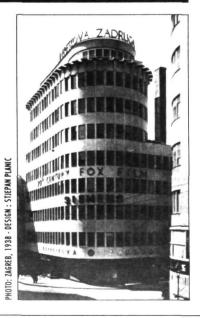
With this in mind, D. Grunwald, Second Vice-President of the Toronto AMCA, initiated the founding of an Architecture and Design branch.

On June 12, 1991, the Faculty of Architecture meeting was held, and ten AMCA members elected Mr. Zarko Modunic, as the President.

All procedures were carried out according to the by-law.

It was agreed to send a letter to the Faculty of Architecture and Design, in Zagreb, to inform them of the event. The programme of the branch will be established at the next meeting.

Well done and good luck!



AMCA Quebec, Canada

Accounts payable
AVAILABLE FUNDS

Dr. Anta Padjan
Dept. of Pharmacology and Therapeutics
McGill University - McIntyre Building
3655 Drummond Street, Montreal
P.Q. H3G 1Y6
Tel. (514) 398-3603, fax (514) 398-6690

AMCA CHAPTERS

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AMCA New England

Dr. Ivo Banac
Pierson College, Yale University
P.O. Box 2106A, Yale station
New Haven, CT 06520
Tel. (203) 432-1000, fax (203) 432-1078

AMCA, Midwest, U.S.A.

Dr. V. Franetovic P.O. Box 242, Royal Oak, Michigan 48068-0242 Tel. (313) 549-7075, fax (313) 354-0393

2,260.06

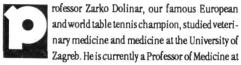
448.77

AMCA, Mid- Atlantic, U.S.A.

Dr. S. Sesnic Plasma Physics Laboratory Princeton University P.O.Box 451 Princeton, NJ 08543 Tel. (609) 243-3284, fax (609) 243-2418

interview

conducted and translated by Snjezana Franetovic (Midwest chapter)



the University of Basel, Switzerland, and the visiting professor in Japan as well as South America. He is the President and founder of the first AMA association in the world, centered in Zurich. On a recent visit to AMAC-Midwest in Detroit he gave this interview to *Gaudeamus*.

Q: We heard that a couple of years ago you had the idea of beginning a strong association of emigrated graduates of Croatian origin. What can you tell us about it?

A: Unfortunately, we have to admit the truth. We left our homeland for various reasons, economic or political (or simply some of us were expelled, as in my case). Fortunately we gathered enough strength and started founding many associations of academics; clubs, organizations, unions, such as Matica Hrvatska, Hrvatska zaklada protiv raka u domovini, HASK - Croatian academic sport club and cultural sport association HSS, "Hitrec-Puncec" in honor of our most meritorious sportsmen, or with a larger membership Hrvatska kulturna zajednica (HKZ). For many years I was proposing the co-operation of rectors, deans, and high officials without any success, until finally in September 1989, on the 70th anniversary of the Faculty of Agriculture, I publicly set forth my intention and decision to form a strong public association of all graduates from Croatian Universities who are presently spread around the world.

I even brought up the sad numbers of about 49,000 students and graduates - a shameful and sad "army" of emigre professionals and intellectuals. I submitted my proposal in writing several times to our rector and some other prominent persons. Unfortunately, I never received a response, but later, in October 1989, on the 320th anniversary of the University of Zagreb, at a very well organized *Dies Academicus*, the Rector announced the foundation of the association of former students and friends of the Zagreb University.

Several days later our Initiative Board organized a formal meeting at the Savoy Hotel in Zurich to which we invited our dear, Nobel Prize-winner, Prof. Dr. V. Prelog, a former student of Zagreb University and a member of HASK. Our homeland delegation was represented by the Rector, Prof. Dr. Separovic, Prorector Prof. Dr. V. Skaric, and our donor A. Kikas from Toronto.

Prof. Prelog received a plaque of the city of Zagreb from Prof. Separovic (already given to Dr. Seifert by Mayor Dr. M. Mikic) as well as a plaque of the University of Zagreb as a recognition for being an initiator and organizer of the first AMA association. Needless to say, the Yugoslav authorities were not delighted with the organization of that most powerful, material

WITH PROFESSOR ZARKO DOLINAR



and cultural "army". These historical facts of the AMA organization have never been published or mentioned by any officials. It is a pity that we don't know "Viribus unitis".

Q: What are your ideas on the organization of AMA?

A: We had in mind that this association should be an ideal organization of "brains", colleges, friends, patriots, and people of good will, where every one can become a member without fear and contribute in many ways. Permanent fear and uneasiness experienced in all totalitarian systems and many differences in our historical background such as social and political attitudes and material and spiritual standards, would no longer exist. I am not in favor of ranking and presidential, often dangerous ways of organization. I have dreamt for a long time of an "Open Door" policy toward everybody, without membership dues, but with generous contributions from sponsors, patrons, and donators.

AMA should be a united organization spanning the continents, in no way consisting only of dispersed, individual chapters. We are nobody's chapter since nothing exists in our homeland. It is logical and without any doubt that the idea and the organization of AMA was not born in our homeland, and certainly could not have happened there. However, somebody has to organize AMA DOMUS and nominate the most competent university experts from all fields.

Q: What should be the main goals of AMA? How should it affect its mother country and Croatian emigrants?

A: Briefly, to get together, to get to know each other, to remember, to give advice to each other, and often to make this to relieve frustrations, to step the need to prove ourselves, and to replant our acquired culture of democracy and humanism with our identity card of the Croatian University veterans, soldiers of the Alumni army - to thank those good teachers, institutions, and colleges that gave us the basic knowledge. Let's remember our successors, students, colleagues, and coming generations. Let's write something in our testament, let's not throw books away or waste time.

I have stated very openly at all meetings and jubilees, that we, foreign, former students and workers, expelled, dismissed, degraded, without adequate jobs, "sour", furious, abandoned and frustrated, have a completely different point of view on the situation of our University and its present colleagues. Once upon a time Zagreb was (for instance, in Banovina Hrvatska, as its highest peak of Croatian history, territory, freedom, etc.) a respected and well known university but through the decades it has sunk lower than ever. Fewer and fewer students attend lectures and many do not even know their professors, and exams (formerly very strict and limited to three attempts) are usually set at a low standard, without any witnesses at the orals. Even worse, exams can be endlessly repeated. All this is the degradation and destruction of a cultural, professional, moral, social and ethical- deontological level of our university.

We would like to return our University to its former solid basis of elitism, good brains, and bigb professional standards for students and graduates alike.

If we had not been so dispersed from the beginning of the AMA idea, years ago, and if today we had had a strong intercontinental AMA, we could have really functioned professionally and competently. We would act as true patriots, that is, by diagnosing what is bad, and giving therapy to make it better, and co-operating in our ministry departments and institutions. Why wouldn't our total experience acquired by working successfully in West be respected? Why wouldn't some of our commissions, for instance, take part in proposing, new names for the streets and squares of Croatian cities? Personally, I have been trying for years to push for the naming of streets after the Croatian writer Ksaver Sandor Djalski, or our great cultural worker, theatrical star and composer of our "Evergreens" Djuro Prejac.

Q: What activities are you attempting through AMA?

A: I proposed to rename the Zagreb University as our ancestors wished, the Croatian University, and that the Yugoslav Academy is open to all the South Slavs and others as an everlasting document to our ancestors wish for unification. This proposal has not even been mentioned in the minutes, but since we don't need either applause, or position, we only remain as observers of the massive push of the new Croats and Catholics who only a year ago couldn't even be seen with a microscope. Thanks to my enormous luck and to my solid genetic, healthy, constitution, I have succeeded in organizing, establishing and awakening more than 25 associations and clubs. But AMA is the highest accomplishment of openness, professionalism, and quality. Besides the already mentioned general activities in helping our homeland university, I have been working on a serious criticism and analysis of the poor state of lectures, exams, instruments, scientific research, "cheap" distribution of automatic titles and diplomas to a large number of professors and others in Zagreb in order to return our University to its formerly respected status. Who is responsible for all those unnecessary colleges and new universities, for the thousands of doctors without jobs, and other professionals who are willing to work as volunteers and who sell themselves for nothing in the West?

There are enough of these negative facts for full reports. Because we are aware of this sad truth, we feel uncomfortable when we hear of the invasion of our professionals, titles and diplomas that are not achieved by studying, as well as the small number of research papers offering something new. In the meantime, our leaders boast of underutilized new institutions, programmes, grandiose announcements, expensive conventions, and wasted money. I often wonder if Switzerland, as rich as it is, could handle such bad habits.

Q: Do you wish to return to the re-born Croatia?

A: No. Although hundreds of thousands of people know me there, and although I would live an easier life, the world and "Fernweh" is more attractive to me than "Heimweh", that is

"Fernweh" is more attractive to me than "Heimweh", that is nostalgia and the split, undemocratic and intolerable environment back home. It would be more difficult to help my homeland from visiting Croatia than from outside.

I have an enormous, maybe the biggest, collection of autographs in the world (more than 70,000), a large painting

collection, (at least 400), books, stamps, and so forth. I have experienced that old saying "Nemo propheta in patria". My service and help to my country are bigger from abroad, because our workers and academicians keep emigrating and there is still a lack of medication, literature, and hundreds of other things in our country. We have to help our democratic Croatian government and by means of AMA defend FREEDOM and inform the highest world organizations about the truth. I think that we are not only more useful to our homeland that way, but also to our migrant workers, most of whom probably stay abroad.

Q: How have you managed to stay so vital and young?

A: I believe in one scientific discipline and truth and that is genetics and it's still not proven laws of probability. This genetic programme gives me a lot of happiness, health, some inherited talent, and an interest in everything.

Q: You have travelled around the world as a well known professional and sportsman many times. Which are your most precious experiences and insights in your everlasting search for truth?

A: Miles sum Christi - is my basic rule and sign post.

a) Only one man lives in this world; homo sapiens, and by no means can we divide him in races and colours, but in the honest and the dishonest, the old and the young, the fat and the skinny.

b) Evil is more aggressive than good. An evil and bad man, a bandit or dictator, can keep millions in evil and determine the fate of many countries.

c) The basin of human ignorance is enormous. At least 95 % of the people who make decisions in this world don't have specific education for the jobs and positions they fill.

d) I have studied about hundreds of idols - farmous men - that is, their aphorisms, moral teaching, and rules, and they led me on in ignorance.

"Alteri oportet vivere - si vis tibi vivere" (If you want to live for yourself, live for others), by wise Seneca, and "Sipaj posvud cvijece kuda god se kreces, jer istom stazom nikad vratiti se neces", (Throw flowers on your path wherever you go, for you will never return the same way), by my neighbor from Podravina, Pero Preradovic, the greatest Croatian poet, have enlightened my various paths and unpredictable ways.

Thank you for helping to build and grow AMA.



Letters to the Editor...

Dear Rina,

I am looking at the first issue of *Gaudeamus*, the quarterly newsletter of the Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni, Toronto chapter (Canada). It is a handsome, 12 page publication, professionally printed and nicely illustrated.

It is a very fine publication, I would say, packed with interest.

We are definitely looking forward to seeing the next issue.

Dr. Vladimir P. Goss, Editor, Pittsburgh

Dear Editor,

I was a student of the University of Zagreb. I would like to express interest in reading the future issues of *Gaudeamus*. I am looking forward to receive them.

Ruza Bajurin, San Francisco, California

Dear Editor,

The article published in *Zajednicar*, the Croatian Fraternal Union of America (HBZ) newspaper, Pittsburgh, revealed the introduction of Gaudeamus. Upon reading it, I would like to request subsequent issues. Thank you.

Ante Gojceta, New York, USA

Dear Editor,

After receiving a publication of *Gaudeamus*, I was impressed with its content. This bulletin shows extreme potential and I would like to subscribe to further issues.

Binki Spahi, Mercer Island, Washington.

To the editor,

Ali bas sam citao u Gaudeamus, Zimi 1990, na stranici 7 o Boskovicu.

Mozda ce vas interesirati, da i mi Sloveneci dobro poznajemo Boskovica in njegov rad i ja sam prije nekoliko godina pisao o njom o priliki dvestogodisnjice njegove smrti v slovenackim novinama 'Ameriska Domovina', koja se izdaje v Clevelandu. Naravski nista komplicirano jer to su novine.

Sigurno vam je poznat Simpozij, koji se odrzavao u Zagrebu godine 1986, knjiga sama izasla godine 1987. Svi referati so na angleskom jeziku, vsega ima 250 stranica. Knjiga se zove:

The Philosophy of Science of Ruder Boskovic. Proceedings of the Symposium.

Institute of Philosophy and Theology

Croatian Province of the Society of Jesus, Zagreb.

Referati, moze se kazati, su veoma interesantni. Svaki bi hrvatski intelektualac morao da ima ovu knjigu. I slovenacki isto! Mala napomena! Najveci hrvatski naucenjak se zove: Boskovic in ne Boskovic, kao stoji u Gaudeamus

Jos jedna! Ali morate, da stampate sve na angleskom jeziku? Pola, pola? Postovanjem

Dr. V.J. Bratina, Toronto, Ont.

Post scriptum! Dosta dobro za jednog Slovenca, koji nikada ne pise hrvatski, i govori nekako kao svi 'Kranjci'! Pa makar da je studirao na zagrebackom univerzitetu. Ed's note:

Zasada imamo tehnicke probleme sa kvacicama na s,c,z, ali se nadam da cemo Vas u buducnosti zadovoljiti. Cijenim vas hrvatsko-slovenski interes za nas list Gaudeamus i nasu organizaciju. Javite se opet! Mozda sa korisnim clankom na engleskom.

Sto se tice, Pola - Pola je isto, kao pola pije a pola sarcu daje, polovicno.

Nasa koncepcija je nesto sira. Kontakti i strucna povezanost sa evropskim i americkim institucijama, publicitet i studije nase hrvatske bastine te drustvene i kulturne aktivnosti za popularizaciju i sirenje kulture, znanosti i umjetnosti putem ovog naseg lista, vjerujem da ce doprinijeti jacanju internacionalne akademske dimenzije naseg drustva i hrvatske tradicije.

U tome je poanta. Naravno, pisana na engleskom.

Several individuals have expressed their desire to subscribe to *Gaudeamus*. Graduates and friends of the Croatian universities receive the newsletter free of charge. Others who wish to subscribe may do so: \$25.00 (Canada and USA); \$30.00 (abroad). Please make cheques payable to:

Gaudeamus

3-1750 Queensway, Suite 316 Etobicoke, Ontario CANADA M9C 5H5

events

A CHRISTMAS

PRESENTED BY DRAMA THEATRE GAVELLA, ZAGREB



Drama Theatre Gavella from Zagreb toured North America in February with the dramatic play, "Christmas Tale". It was declared the play of the year, in 1990. The performances were given in Toronto, Mississauga, Welland, New York, Vancouver, Los Angeles, and Windsor.

Story written by: MATE MATISIC

MIRO MEDJIMOREC

Directed by:
Actors:

MARIJAHELENA BULJAN

JOZOLJUBOMIR KAPOR

Jozo and Marija are the only two protagonists on stage. The story is simple. Two immigrants meet by chance in one of the large German department stores where they both work evenings. They discover their similar rustic roots, exchange memories of their feeble destinies and talk about events past and present. They are lonely people, lost in the dilemma of who they are and where they belong.

The play is a persuasive tale with national, political and economic implications. The story appears as a powerful presentation of the mocking fate of thousands, living in similar countries under similar circumstances.

The auditoriums were full of spectators. Their performance was witty and inventive, their interpretations were distinctly professional, and their success well deserved.

The drama theatre is not often a guest on this continent. It is expensive to organize and difficult to co-ordinate. It performs for a Croatian audience only, and it is therefore remarkable to see how much interest this particular theatre generates. Events were sponsored by Croatian organizations and private donations. Such events are more than welcome and should be initiated and invited as often as feasible.

Correspondent, New York

EXCLUSIVE TORONTO CONCERT

On Sunday, May 5, 1991, the Croatian community in Toronto at Silverthorne Collegiate was privileged to attend a concert of Croatian song literature - operatic, operetta, popular classics and folk songs. ESTRADA, The Association of Canadian Croatian Musicians, had the distinguished honour to sponsor one of Zagreb's major concert stars immediately after a gala 25th Anniversary celebration of her artistic contribution as a member of the Croatian National Theatre (HNK). On this occasion, Mirjana Bohanec-Vidovic performed the role of Jelena in Nikola Subic Zrinski, one of the most significant Croatian operas in the development of Croatian opera as well as of its importance to the political aspirations of Croatia in 19th Century and its relevance today.

At the Toronto concert, Mirjana Bohanec-Vidovic was greeted with sustained applause and numerous standing ovations. Her eclectic concert programme was superbly and musically accompanied by Edward Mavrinac, the well-known Canadian Croatian musician and folklorist. It was an afternoon of joy and pride.

Mirjana Bohanec-Vidovic, Zagreb-born and educated, a soloist with the HNK, a concert singer of renown, an opera diva and film star, has been a guest, not only in her homeland, but also has made guest appearances in the concert halls and opera houses of major European centers - Austria, Italy, Switzerland, USSR, CSSR and Spain. She is perhaps best-known to the general public as the star of the hit film Tho Pjeva, Zlo Ne Misli - an acclaimed comedy that portrays the bourgeois life in pre-World War II, Zagreb. She has appeared on radio and television and recorded with Jugoton. Amongst many accomplishments in a dedicated and successful career, she has also been the recipient of many prizes abroad and at home. These include Pavao Markovac, 1968 and Milka Trnina, 1981.

Some of the Croatian composers presented on the programme were A. Kabiljo, (*Jalta, Jalta*), R. Taclik (*Kaf*), V. Paljetak (*Popevke Sem Slagal*), Z. Spisic (*Suze Za Zagorske*

Brege). Special mention should be made of the significant composers, Ivan Zajc, Jakov Gotovac and Ivo Tijardovic and their contribution to the musical expression of Croatian spirit, soul and essence. From these last composers, Mirjana Bohanec Vidovic performed with outstanding musical interpretation, the aria of Jelena (Zrinski), of Djule (Ero s Onoga Svijeta), Floramy (Mala Floramy) and Marice (Splitski Akvarel).

Mirjana Bohanec-Vidovic was introduced to Toronto at a pre-concert reception at the home of Prof. Betty Labash-Kovacs. Needless to say, it was an evening of song, dance, food and merriment with Edward Mavrinac at piano. Among the many distingushed guests were representatives of various Croatian associations: A. Kikas, (Canadian Croatian Business & Professional Association), D. Grunwald (Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni), I. Zuzic, A. Cavar, A. Kalodjera (Estrada), Z. Deronj-Sands (Katarina Zrinjska).

A post-concert reception was hosted by Neda Hristovski at her elegant home in Mississauga. The final farewell was held on May 8, at the home of Rina Slezic where the partying continued once more to the "wee" hours - no one wanted to leave the special "stimmung" provided by the host and many members of Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni, friends and adoring fans.

It is fitting to conclude with "Mirjana's" own statements and commentaries: "I have been overwhelmed by the receptive audience, by the sincerity of our Croatians in Toronto, by the manner I was entertained in Toronto. I am so looking forward to a return as an artist and to visit once again, with old and new friends."

We look forward to her return in the new year. We expect to sponsor more concerts, particularly with the help of the various associations, not only in Canada, but also in the United States. "VRATI SE NA ZA]"!

Betty Labas-Kovacs



PROFILE: Famous 20th Century Scientists from Croatia

Compiled by Prof. Branko Franclic

NIKOLA TESLA, (b. July 9, 1856; Smiljan, now in Yugoslavia; d. Jan. 7, 1943; New York City) Croatian-American physicist.

Tesla, although from Croatia, now part of Yugoslavia, was born within the Austro-Hungarian empire. He studied mathematics and physics at the University of Graz and philosophy at Prague. In 1884 he emigrated to America where he worked for Thomas Edison for a while before a bitter quarrel led to his resigning and joining the Westinghouse Company. After his invention of the first alternating current (a.c.) motor in 1887 he left to set up his own research laboratory.

Most commercially generated electricity at that time (including that of Edison) was direct current (d.c.). Tesla saw some fundamental weaknesses in the d.c. system; it required a commutator, which was expensive; needed costly maintenance; and frequently broke down. The main advantage of a.c. was that, with transformers, it was easier and cheaper to transmit very high voltages over long distances. Tesla's invention was soon taken up by Westinghouse and led to intense competition with Edison and the other d.c. users. Edison was not beyond suggesting that a.c. was inherently dangerous and when in 1889 the first criminal was electrocuted, Edison proposed that being 'westinghoused' would be a good term to describe death by the electric chair.

ANDRIJA MOHOROVICIC (b. Jan. 23, 1857; Volovsko 1936; Zagreb, now in Yugoslavia; d. Dec. 18, 1936, Zagreb, now in Yugoslavia) Croatian geologist.

Mohorovicic, the son of a shipwright, was educated at the University of Prague. He worked initially as a teacher and at the meteorological station in Bakar before being appointed a professor at the Zagreb Technical School in 1891 and at Zagreb University in 1897.

In 1909 he made his fundamental discovery of the Mohorovicic discontinuity (or Moho). From data obtained while he was observing a Croatian earthquake in 1909, Mohorovicic noticed that waves penetrating deeper into the Earth arrived sooner than waves traveling along its surface. He deduced from this that the Earth has a layered structure, the crust overlaying a more dense mantle in which earthquake waves could travel more quickly. The abrupt separation between the crust and the mantle Mohorovicic calculated as being about 20 miles (32 km) below the surface of the Earth; this is now called the Mohorovicic discontinuity.

As the crust is much thinner under the ocean beds - in some places only 3 miles thick - a project was set up in the 1960s to drill through the crust to the mantle. Mohole, as it became known, failed, however, largely as a result of the great financial cost involved and the inadequate technological expertise available for such a project.

VLADIMIR PRELOG, (b. July 23, 1906; Sarajevo, now in Yugoslavia) Swiss chemist.

Prelog studied chemistry at the Prague Institute of Technology where he received his doctorate in 1929. He then worked in Prague as an industrial chemist until 1935 when he moved to the University of Zagreb. With the German invasion of Yugoslavia in 1941 Prelog joined the staff of the Federal Institute of Technology

in Zurich, serving there as professor of chemistry from 1950 until his retirement in 1976.

Prelog's early work was with the alkaloids. His research resulted in the solution of the configuration of Cinchona alkaloids (antimalarial compounds), the correction of the formulae for Strychnos alkaloids, and the elucidation of many other indole, steroid and aromatic alkaloid configurations. He later investigated the metabolites of certain microorganisms and in so doing discovered many new natural substances including the first natural compound found to contain boron, boromycin.

Prelog intensively studied the relationship between conformation and chemical activity in medium-sized (8-11 ring members) ring structures. This brought to light a new type of reaction that can occur in such compounds. Prelog next showed that conformation affects the outcome of syntheses where different-sized atoms or groups are being substituted into a compound. The regular way in which this occurs allowed the configurations of many important compounds to be worked out. Applying such work to the reactions between enzymes, coenzymes, and substrates gave interesting results about the stereospecificity of microorganisms.

With Christopher Ingold, Prelog introduced the so-called R-S system into organic chemistry, which allowed, for the first time, enantiomers, or mirror images, to be described unambiguously.

For such wide ranging work on the "stereochemistry of organic molecules and reactions" Prelog was awarded the 1975 Nobel Chemistry Prize, which he shared with John Cornforth.

LEOPOLD RUZICKA, (b. Sept. 13, 1887: Vukovar, d. Sept. 26, 1976: Zurich, Switzerland) Croation-Swiss chemist

Ruzicka, the son of a cooper, graduated in chemistry from the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology where he became assistant to Hermann Staudinger, following him to Zurich in 1912. In 1926 he was appointed professor of organic chemistry at the University of Utrecht but in 1929 he returned to the Federal Institute of Technology at Zurich to take up a similar chair.

Beginning 1916 Ruzicka worked on the chemistry of natural odorants. While investigating such compounds as musk and civet he discovered a number of ketone compounds containing large rings of carbon atoms.

From the early 1920s Ruzicka also worked on terpenes. By dehydrogenating the higher terpenes to give aromatic hydrocarbons he was able to determine the structure of pentacyclic triterpenes. He also corrected the formulae of the bile acids and cholesterol proposed by Adolf Windaus and Heinrich Wieland. Ruzicka's theory that the carbon skeleton of higher terpenes could be seen as consisting of isoprene units proved a useful hypothesis in further work.

In the 1930s Ruzicka moved into the field of sex hormones. In 1931 Adolf Butenandt, with whom Ruzicka shared the 1939 Nobel Chemistry Prize, isolated 15 milligrams of the steroid hormone androsterone from 7000 gallons of urine. Androsterone is a male hormone secreted by the adrenal, which when released at puberty causes the development of male sexual characteristics. In 1934 Ruzicka succeeded in synthesizing it, the first of several such triumphs.

MILISLAV DEMEREC, (b. Jan. 11, 1895: Kostajnica, Yugoslavia; d. Apr. 12, 1966; Laurel Hollow, New York) Yugoslavian-American geneticist.

Demerec graduated from the College of Agriculture in Krizevci, Yugoslavia, in 1916 and, after a few years' work at the Krizevci Experimental Station, moved to America. He gained his PhD in genetics from Cornell University in 1923 and then worked at the Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, where he remained for most of his career, becoming director in 1943.

Demerec was concerned with gene structure and function, especially the effect of mutations. He found that certain unstable genes are more likely to mutate than others and that the rate of mutation is effected by various biological factors, such as the stage



Photo: Faust Vrancic Homo Volans From: "Machine novae", first edition, Venice, 1595

of the life cycle. He also demonstrated that chromosome segments which break away and rejoin in the wrong place may suppress genes near the new attachment region. This finding lent additional support to the idea of the 'position effect', first demonstrated by Alfred Sturtevant.

Demerec's work with the bacterium Salmonella revealed that genes controlling related functions are grouped together on the chromosome rather than being randomly distributed through the chromosome complement. Such units were later termed 'operons'. His radiation treatment of the fungus Penicillium yielded a mutant strain producing much larger quantities of penicillin - a discovery of great use in World War II. He showed that antibiotics should initially be administered in large doses, so that resistant mutations do not develop, and should be given in combination, because any bacterium resistant to one is most unlikely to be resistant to both.

Demerec greatly increased the reputation of Cold Spring Harbor while director there and also served on many important committees. He founded the journal Advances in Genetics and wrote some 200 scientific articles.

STEPHEN POLYAK, (Stjepan, born, December 13, 1889: Djurdjevac, northern Croatia; died, March 9, 1955, Chicago, Illinois, Croatian-American anatomist.

Medical doctor, University of Odessa 1916, and Medical doctor of the University of Zagreb, 1920. From 1920 to 1928 taught at the University of Zagreb. From 1921-1928 he held various research appointments at European Universities and the University of Chicago.

From 1928-1930 hewas Assistant Professor of Neuroanatomy at the University of California and then Assistant Professor of Neurology at the University of Chicago, 1930-1932, afterwards an Associate Professor from 1932-1942 and finally a full Professor of anatomy from 1942-1955.

Polyak was a leading authorithy on the anatomy of the vertebrate visual system. He wrote three books on the subject. The Main Afferent Pibre Systems of The Cerebral Cortex in Primates (1932) considering normal and abnormal function of the afferent somatosensory, auditory and visual systems in the brains of monkeys. The Retina (1941) describes the anatomy and histology of the human and primate retina. The Vertebrate Visual System (1957), a monumental work of 16 hundred pages, published posthumuously, describes theorigin, structure and function of the visual system in vertebrates and humans.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Roman Catholic School of Theology Should Belong to the University of Zagreb

By Dr.M. Cuncic



Photo: View of Zagreb, 1689 From the works of W. Valvasor

The year 1952 began with an emergency meeting of the Roman Catholic School of Theology Board at the University of Zagreb. The dean, Dr. Keilbach, had to inform its members that the staff would receive their last salary on the 1st of February 1952. On January 29th 1952, Decision No. 1268, which arbitrarily separated the Roman Catholic School of Theology from the University of Zagreb was signed by Dr. V. Bakaric, President of the People's Republic of Croatia, and Dr. M. Zanko, President of the Council of Education, Science and Culture. This exclusion was neither historically nor academically justified: nor had any previous accusations or warning been issued.

From then on, the School of Theology was allowed to operate only within the framework of the Church, but without any state support, although tax money for the school system was still collected from millions of Catholics.

However, when the 300th anniversary of the University of Zagreb took place in 1969, officials implicitly acknowledged that the history of the University had begun in 1669 with the Jesuit Academy in Gradec, founded by a Charter of the Emperor and King Leopold I. From 1669 to 1874, it was the only academic institution in Zagreb. When the Croatian Parliament founded the modern University of Zagreb, in 1874, the School of Theology was one of its four cornerstone schools, and the University's first President was Matija Mesic, a priest.

A communist-controlled "self management" process began in Yugoslavia in the 1950's with detrimental effects on the University. From that perspective, the School of Theology's exclusion was most fortunate in permitting academic freedom at least within its own walls, although financial support remained irregular and problematic.

1952 was also another turning point for theology students, because it imposed two-year compulsory military service on themvia Code 6000 ("popovi i lopovi": "priests, and thieves").

Students at the School of Theology lost their students' rights and their degrees were not recognized in Yugoslavia. Even priests and nuns with the highest education still have negligible chances of becoming members of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The University of Zagreb's first postwar non Communist President, Dr. Zvonimir Separovic, initiated a new relationship with the School of Theology in October, 1989, as part of *Dies Academicus*.

Acknowledgement plaques were given to the University's four "cornerstones", including the School of Theology.

In May, 1990, the University of Zagreb's Board of Education and Science supported Dr. Z. Separovic's proposal that the Croatian Parliament and Government re-examine the 1952 Decision:

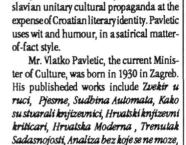
The Decision of the People's Republic of Croatia Government of 1952 is not only unjust but also illegal, because it was in the competence of neither the Government nor the Minister to cancel the existence of any school of the University. It does not even

RECOMMENDED READING

There is a considerable lack of information within our immigrant population about Croatian literature, especially the new wave writers, who under the most difficult circumstances, persevere in writing works of distinctive literary merit.

In my opinion, now is the moment in our history when everyone should be aware, of our homeland's accomplishments, which will present us as a politically, economically and culturally separate entity. I would like to mention two significant books, published in 1970, when national pride, pain and suppressed feelings were at their peak.

Protivljenja by Vlatko Pavletic (Biblioteka Gledista, series, Zagreb: Znanje Publishing, 1970) consists of unedited articles and literary sketches published between 1964 and 1967, mainly in"Vjesnik" and "Telegram". They represent a brilliant analysis of the Croatian literary position in so called "Yugoslavian" literature.



This type of publishing was financed by

the government, since it promoted, Yugo-

izmedju dva svjetska rata, and many others. His most significant editorial achievement is Zlatna knjiga brvatskog pjesnistva, an anthology of our nation's best poetry.

Tragedija Hrvatska Historiografija by Zvonimir Kulundzic was printed independently by the author in Zagreb, 1970. It has

Savremena Skola, Hrvatska pjesnici

a foot note attached to the title; "For falsifiers, buraeucrats, negativists ect. ect....of Croatian history" (Falsifikatorima, birokratima, negatorima, itd...itd...hrvatske povijesti). This is a brutal, deeply truthful,

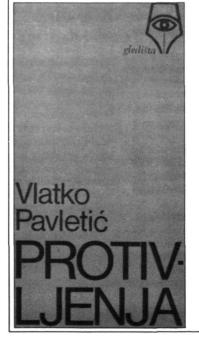
analytical book.

Its thesis is that; "...discovery of Kosinje proves, that we Croats were the most culturally advanced people in 15th century Europe".

Kulundzic's detailed work takes you into our cultural past and discusses glagolitic illuminated manuscripts: for example, a Missal (1483) and breviary (1491), printed in Kosinje (Lika), or Kozic's Croatian Missal ("Misal Hrvatski", Rijeka, 1531).

This fascinating book reads like a testimony to our troubled times, in a most difficult and repressive political and cultural environment.

Nardi Canic



follow from the article 80 of the Constitutions of the People's Republic of Croatia Government to which they referred. The Decision is unilateral, without consultation with the School of Theology or with the University of Zagreb. The Decision, if there had been valid reason for it, could have been made only by the Croatian Parliament because the Parliament was deciding about its founding. By public law changes in 1918, 1941 and 1945 the legal basis for the founding and organization of the University of Zagreb and School of Theology as its part, was neither changed nor derogated.

I propose in the name of the University of Zagreb, that the Government or Croatian Parliament declare the Decision of the People's Republic of Croatia Government no. 1268/52 of January 29, 1952 not valid.

The School of Theology welcomed this memorandum from Dr. Separovic and urged a prompt correction of this historical injustice.

Now that the main obstacle to reunion is no longer in power following free elections in April of this year, we hope that both formal and real incorporation of the School of Theology into the University of Zagreb will soon take place.

INFORMATION FOR NEWCOMERS

Continuing with the series of informative articles aimed at newcomers in this issue of Gaudeamus, we will give you some information about English Language Programme.

IMMIGRANT LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES IN ONTARIO

There is a variety of English as a Second Language (ESL) programmes in Ontario:

MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP (965-9919)

The Ministry offers language training through its settlement agency, Ontario Welcome House, and non-government language training through the Newcomer Language Orientation Classes. In addition, the Ministry provides English in the Workplace programmes and a telephone tutoring service.

ONTARIO WELCOME HOUSE (OWH)

Multilingual counsellors provide information and guidance for social services, schools, health care, housing, employment and recreational facilities. The main office is in downtown Toronto (965-3021); there are also offices in Mississauga, North York, Scarborough and Hamilton.

The downtown Toronto office offers six levels of ESL (English as a Second Language) ranging from basic ESL and special need classes to advanced conversational English. Free daycare is provided in the in-house nursery. Classes are free.

NEWCOMER LANGUAGE/ORIENTATION CLASSES

ESL training (parent and pre-school programmes, bilingual, workplace and literacy classes, citizenship preparation classes and orientation classes.

MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES COLLEGES OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

Community colleges across Ontario offer ESL courses on a full-time and part-time basis. These programmes are offered at different levels (basic, intermediate, advanced) and focus on developing the communication skills necessary to find and maintain entry-level employment in an English speaking environment. The programme consists of speaking fluency, aural comprehension, pronunciation, vocabulary development, social and cultural survival skills, reading and writing.

The following colleges offer the courses mentioned above: Seneca College (491-5050, ext. 4704), Centennial College (694-3241), George Brown College (967-1212), Humber College (763-5141), and Sheridan College (823-9730). Phone for information or a copy of the calendar listing all the courses available.

UNIVERSITIES

Several universities in Ontario offer ESL courses, either through a continuing education department or through a separate languages department on an intensive and semi-intensive basis, part-time or full-time. In Toronto contact: York University 736-2100, University of Toronto 978-2011.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Boards of Education across Ontario offer both full-time and part-time ESL courses. Part-time ESL classes are usually offered in the evening and are free. In Toronto contact the following: North York ESL 225-4661, Toronto ESL 598-2270, York ESL 394-2270, Scarborough ESL 396-7100, East York 425-9435, Peel ESL 271-7671, and Metro Separate School Board 222-8282.

TOEFL

Students who need to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language for entrance to college of university, or to qualify for professional certification should contact Boards of Education (free service), or most Community Colleges (a fee is charged).

The Metro Toronto Reference Library (789 Yonge Street, phone 393-7000) and local libraries across metro have a well qualified and helpful staff which can provide a whole range of information on language and other services in Ontario.

If you are eligible, Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) may enroll you in an EIC programme. You may also receive a living allowance while you study. Contact your nearest Canada Employment Centre for more information.

It is impossible to list all the programmes that are available. The point is that there is a lot available. Please take advantage of it. We all know how important it is to speak English if you want to survive, function and prosper in Canada.

ALUMNI NEWS

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

George Kuprejanov died peacefully on April 23, 1991 at the age of 53.

He was born in Bjelovar of Russian parents, aristocrats who had escaped from Russia during the revolution. George finished high school in Bielovar. He studied architecture at the University of Grenoble and completed his studies at the University of Zagreb. At an early age he started playing chess. As a teenager. George became chess master's candidate in Zagreb. In 1968, George won the Monte Carlo Chess Championship and emigrated to Canada with his young family. While pursuing a career as an architect, George won first place in the Chess Championship in Toronto and in 1971 became an International Chess Master. Hewon second place in the closed Canadian Chess Championship in 1972 and helped bring Canada to the finals in the Chess Olympics in Nica in 1973.

We shall all remember him as devoted to his homeland, Croatia. We shall all miss him greatly.

IN MEMORIAM

With sadness in our hearts we would like to inform all friends that *Mr. Tom Drzic*, P. Eng. and Ontario Land Surveyor, passed away suddenly in Toronto, on March 21, 1991, at the age of 60.

Like many of us, he left his homeland in 1967. He opened his own firm in 1976: Tom Drzic Ltd., Engineering and Surveying.

Tom left behind his wife, Bosiljka and son Thomas, and many friends who will always remember him and miss him.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

To Mrs. Branka and Mr. Mario Komparic, a daughter, Ana, November 2, 1991, in Toronto.

To **Marin and Mary Sopta**, a daughter, Marina, Ljubica, November 24, 1990, in Toronto.



INVENTIVE PRODUCT DESIGN

127 Florence Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 1G2

In the process of the development (or redesign) of any industrial product, for example: heavy machinery, office equipment or consumer product, the conceptual approach is of crucial importance. My product designs are all based on well researched elements as follows: human engineering (ergonomics), industrial aesthetics, materials and technologies, functional characteristics and marketing indicators.

During the past 25 years, my inventive and original conceptual approaches in a product design field, have led to a winning of several awards, among them the most valuable ones; Award of Town of Zagreb and Canada Design Award.

To the members of AMA – North America who are involved in product development process, I am offering my consulting services to help create a link between engineering and market expectations.

My first fee generated from this ad will be donated to Gaudeamus. I am challenging all AMA members who can offer their talents to place similar ads.

For more information, please call D. Grunwald at

(416) 222-6484

We are continually working at improving our alumni/ae records and we would ask you to complete the form entitled JOIN NOW on the back of this newsletter and send to:

Mr. V. Benkovic 3-1750 The Queensway, Suite 316 Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 5H5

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE TODAY

By Professor Branko Franolic, visiting professor at York University

If patriotism, as the saying has it, is the last refuge of the scoundrel, then it may be that nationalism is the prerogative of the tyrant. Certainly in the 20th Century, nationalism has earned more than its fair share of human misery and nationalism is scarcely ever off the world political agenda, and in fact is currently very much in the forefront of many minds. In Ireland, India, Israel and Spain, the IRA, Punjabis, Palestiniars and the Basque separatists attempt to advance their claims for national identity through force of arms.

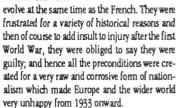
I have painted a rather bleak picture of nationalism, but is nationalism always bad? I don't think it is always bad, and some of the more glorious episodes in history can be attributed to it. Of course, we all have ghosts in our history, and some of these more recent ghosts have been deeply unattractive ones. James Boswell had said of British history that once it has been well tested no one would believe it.

If nationalism is seen as collective individualism which embodies a crucial contradiction, it is something to which small particulars can give their allegiance but which is lost in the bigger picture such as federations. One could say that the scales are roughly balanced, despite the recent tragic history of European nationalism.

Nationalism has certainly done more damage than good in recent history. That does not mean it is always bad. For example; if we look at the whole anti-colonial movement, much of it was about nationalism and nationalist movements, which were attempting to acquire independence for groups of people who were united by race, language, religion, culture and tradition, allowing those groups to run their own societies rather than being dominated by exploitive colonial power. So I think nationalism has been a force for good, in allowing many subject people, throughout the world to gain their freedom. But in many cases one feels that it has had very undesirable consequences and of course Europe, is a very good example of the bad effect of nationalism, over the last one hundred years.

However, one cannot generalize about nationalism. The nationalism experienced in British history or in French history is different in character and different in time from the nationalism that has been experienced in either German or Italian history. What one could say is that humans are basically social creatures, that look for group loyalties and when they go beyond family they widen to something which in many countries has meant a sense of national identity. That has been a driving force. Of course when it comes to clashes between one nation or one society and another, that gives rise to conflict. Whether that conflict would not have existed but for nationalism, I think is very debatable because, I suspect that conflict lies within society whether it is organized in national loyalties or otherwise. If one wants to look at the German experience or to the French experience, of course one can draw different deductions. Germany was one nation in a literary sense by the 1770s; it took another century to make it one politically.

The Germans were particularly unfortunate because their nationalism did not



Generally, there is a tragi-comic opera aspect to German nationalism, since Germany has only recently been a nation, as General De Gaulle pointed out in a very celebrated homily to a British Ambassador about what constituted a nation: Germany was only recently a nation and cut in two, therefore didn't really exist as a nation, although that is the situation which Europe has now to address since it is being reversed.

Italy was also recently a nation, Holland was anation but a very small one. Belgium, I think, General De Gaulle said was invented by the English in revenge for Napoleon and that left only Britain and France as nation-states with a longer and continuous history.

One cannot generalize about nationalism. It has taken very many forms. One can define it in different ways. One can see nationalism in terms of nationalities, as they are currently described in USSR, sub-groups within a state, which share particular kinds of language or cultural identities that are part of a much bigger entity as against the nation-state where a single group shares one language and equally religion and culture as well.

There is a crucial distinction, however, if one takes nationalism to be something arising out of a nation, and not self-determination of colonized countries. So I mean to define nationalism as nation and in that sense the scales are much more evenly balanced. But the confusion between national identity, the sense of belonging to a nation and taking pride in the achievements of that nation, is different from nationalism because nationalism, is a much more active, much more dynamic force whether it is German or British nationalism. After all it is a more active force that simplifies the experience rather than expresses the complications of national identity.



Photo: I.Mestrovic, Indian with bow, Grant Park, Chicago, 1926

One has to take nationalism almost country by country. The British, the French, the Spanish, the Russians traded in their nationalism for imperialism and this imperialism was thoroughly undesirable so one was delighted when the colonial territories asserted their national identity and took possession of

national institutions and asserted their independence. But a test case in a contemporary situation might be the desire of the Ukranians to be more distinctively identified perhaps falling short of actual independence from the present Soviet Union, but nonetheless moving in that direction. The movement excites terribly nervousness in Moscow, because this would disturb the whole pattern of power and it is when national sentiment is, as it were, trained to the forces of very fundamental change that you get the most disruptive and uncomfortable conditions. Now, I think it is a very fair test to say, would one welcome the desire of the Ukranians to be more distinctive and to repossess their nation. I think they certainly have a very strong history of separateness; or whether you feel that this is something which for the purpose of good order and discipline you would rather see contained within the present structure of the Soviet Union.

We can afford to take this detached view because it is not a problem in our own backyard. The Ukraine is a very pertinent and difficult example because it is much bigger than a lot of the other so-called nationalities including the Baltic States. Talking about the Baltic States, one might be inclined to think that nationalism in that context is rather undesirable, partly because it is very disruptive, partly because one cannot quite see these really rather tiny so-called nations surviving in today's world. Whereas one is a bit stunned by the Ukraine, it is a slightly reactionary view because if we take Ireland, Charles Stewart Parnell (1891), the great Irish patriot of the last century said that no man can put a limit to the march of a nation. One can argue, like Lithuania, like Latvia, like Estonia, Northern Ireland is a small country, it shouldn't be trying to wriggle free of the United Kingdom which represents a much more legitimate concept of nationalism. No, it is not like that. Nationalism comes in all sizes and shapes, that's why one cannot generalize about it.

In all of Karl Marx there is hardly any reference to nationhood. Nations do not exist as a proposition in Marxism and the class struggle was to transcend nationalism. A whole system of thought has proved bankrupt and is morally and

intellectually almost ceasing to exist in the East. As I see it, a dimension of this which is not always disclosed, is that it was actually Lenin's party which made possible the continuation of nationhood. It was Lenin who gave a new expansionist vitality to the corrupted tzarist Empire. But now that Marxism and Leninism have lost all their vitality, the corollary is going to be a heightened sense of national feeling. It has proved communism's grave digger and whether we like it or not one half of Europe is alight with these nationalism feelings, and not only the Ukraine. The total failure of communism to transcend nationalism is today's situation. The revolution against Communism in East-Central Europe left an ideological vacuum in regions that are now veering away from a center that cannot hold.

National identities ought to be able to survive and diverse national identities within a single state and I think that it is a desirable goal to try to encourage their survival. Hence I think it is right that the Welsh language should be made available on radio and television and taught in schools, so that it can survive. Therefore, I feel that one ought to be able to do the same for the Basques in Spain or the Bretons in France or indeed the Turks in German. This concept would balkanize the world if it proceeds on that basis.

But is balkanization a curse or a blessing? Now, since communism has collapsed and the Soviet block disintegrated, East-Central Europe has entered the post-communist era with severe economic problems and a fragile democracy. Domestic difficulties will be aggravated by long-suppressed minority grievances and increasing demands for regional autonomy. Some East-Central European states could face internal disunity and even disintegration. The most dramatic example is Yugoslavia which, like the Soviet Union, is a collection of nationalities, held together by force since 1918.

In Yugoslavia, there is no Yugoslav nationalism as there is, for example, a Rumanian or Polish nationalism. There is Serbian, Croat, Slovene, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Albanian and now Bosnian Moslem nationalism as well. They are all deeply rooted in historical experience as well as in contemporary political realities, but they lack the clearly defined and legal framework of a national state within which to operate. This makes Yugoslavia rather a special case in East-Central Europe, comparable perhaps only with the Soviet Union.

Two of its constituent republics (Slovenia and Croatia) have delivered a virtual ultimatum to Belgrade that unless the country is organized along loose "confederal" lines, they will opt for full independence. In addition, the Albanians in Kosovo province are demanding the curtailment of Serbian dominance, the Macedonians and the Bosnians are becoming restless and Serbia itself is torn between preserving a present state organization, i.e. the centralism of a post-communist apparatus, and declar-

ing its own independence. Each republic is to all intents and purposes going its own sweet way.

77 years ago, the First World War broke out in Sarajevo with a shot fired by an ethnic Serbian nationalist. Another world war is unlikely to follow if Yugolavia's fragile federation descends into anarchy. But the fall-out could spread throughout the Balkans and Central Europe, where the collapse of communism has exposed ancient ethnic rivalries - between Czechs and Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians, Bulgarians and Turks - that a mere spark could set alight.

The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic may also undergo a rupture. Although its ethnic rifts are not so conflictive as in Yugoslavia, Prague too is searching for a formula granting sufficient decentralization to satisfy Slovakia. In Bulgaria, tensions between ethnic Turks and Bulgariars frequently flare up. In Romania the two million strong Hungarian minority in Transylvania is campaigning for regional autonomy and bitter insults continue to be exchanged between ethnic Hungarians and Romaniars. In Albania, ethnic Greeks escape across the snow-bound mountains into Greece.

The solution does not lie in preserving nonvoluntary unions and federations, but in finding manageable relationships between national and territorial units.

The skill in politics, in Western Europe and perhaps elsewhere, is to be able to harness this immensely powerful force of nationalism so that it can be turned to productive consequences and does not lead to civil war.

But the peace of the world is not at stake in Ireland, it is a long and intractable problem. The peace of the world is at stake in the European situation. Stalin moved 25,000,000 people, shipped them around in the other half of Europe, to corral them into enclaves and put them in reserves. The consequence of this is that none have natural historical divisions.

The Soviet economy and the very structure of power are disintegrating. To stop the rot, Mikhail Gorbacev is reaching back to the party, the KGB, ultimately the army. The truly democratic state to which Mr. Gorbacev apparently aspires means the unequivocal end of empire. He must let unhappy republics go. They have to choose for themselves. The economic and human dislocation of recessions will be colossal. But without such a shake-out there is no hope of political stability, or lasting economic recovery.

I think that these are the questions that have to be addressed and I think that events are far outrunning Gorbacov's ability to keep up with them. He no longer fashions events, he reacts to them.

We now have the situation where peace in Europe is not going to be preserved by nuclear confrontation between the Soviet Union and the U.S. We have to work out our own salvation, to relate our own institutions of Western Europe with those of the emerging countries of Eastern Europe; we have to look as it were for a modern Locarno Treaty which will actually work and which will provide collective security for a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals as General De Gaulle would have said.

And that calls for a mature and sensitive understanding of ways to relate nationalism to the wider loyalties of a European home.

VIEWS

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE FOR CROATIA

by Vjekoslav Krsnik prominent commentator and former editor in chief of HINA (Croatian News Agency), from Zagreb.

The path to democracy was taking place long before a newera of democracy had started, and the first free election in April 1990.

The role played by the media, was radical and immense, since they represented an impact and challenge to the democratic wave movement in an atmosphere, that was politically unsettling and economically backward, after Tito's death. In spite of iron-fisted controls imposed on the media by the Communist party in Croatia, particularly brave and determined journalists, commentators and reporters successfully penetrated the media censorship in numerous ways. They expressed through the official press, radio and television stations their anti-Communist and anti-Yugoslav views and rejected the perseverance of unhappy, dominant trends in Yugoslav society, in politics as well as in culture. With the beginning of the democratic reconstruction of Croatia it became clear that the past 45 years of the Communist empire were a ghastly mistake and totally unacceptable to the interests of the Croatian nation and Croatia.

During the nineteen-eighties, youth media and youth movements emerged, totally independent of the official organizations controlled by the Communist party, dealing with the new crucial issues and comments, problems and actions about maintaining the fundamental change in Croatia. The idea that the vehicle for overturning Communism was democracy matured through various movements, mostly student-organized. The most noted commentators of the official newspapers and magazines called "Vjesnik", "Nedjeljnadalmacija", "Danas" and "Start" followed and encouraged political activism towards change, creating a huge boost to the belief in upcoming transition from Communist rule to a multiparty system.

The official youth media as "Omladinski Radio 101" from Zagreb, student and youth press "Studentski list", "Omladinska iskra" from Split, "Fokus" from Zadar, were popular and recognized.

The government responded several times by repeated bans on publishing magazines and dismissed the whole editorial board of "Studentski list". The above mentioned newspapers and radio programmes tackled numerous taboo subjects such as Bleiburg, Stepinac, Hebrang, the activities of "UDBA" and Tito's autocratic rule. While the Croatian media have been opening up, thanks largely to the liberal wing of the Communist Party of Croatia, in Serbia the process has been moving in the opposite direction under the dictatorship of Slobodan Milosevic.

Croatian newspapers were the first to point out the birth of neo-bolshevism in eastern Yugo-



slavia, a devastating new and dangerous movement directed against Croatians to form a new centralist-unitarian, post-Tito Yugoslavia.

In this era the Croatian media played an important role in preparing Croatian Communists for their brave decision to withdraw from the 14th emergency Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which meant a disintegration of the machinery of the communist rule and a beginning of the break up of Yugoslavia.

This role continued into the pre-election period, when Croatia passed from 45 years of Communism peacefully and legally into free multiparty elections. The newspapers, radio and television played a crucial role in achieving fair and uneventful elections in spite of an apparently overwhelming number of journalists loyal

to the ruling party. Some of them were in favour of change and supported the upcoming elections. Croatian voters were given high marks by the international observers.

In this new climate when free expression became an everyday event, the relationships in Croatian journalism were changing. The large number of youth newspapers ceased to exist because the function could now be taken over by existing newspapers or newly established newspapers. And what is most important at the moment for continous free democratic journalism to prosper is conversion from inherited public ownership to a different kind of ownership better suited to the free market drive. The media have therefore played an important role in the democratization of Croatia but privatization of the media is necessary, so that the changed market becomes even more democratic. Under the circumstances, it is not important whether TV becomes governmentowned or is taken over by commercial outfits, but if it is permitted to exist.

Free elections are a crucial element of democracy for which the Croatian media have fought and continue to fight along with the struggle for democracy, free speech and free expression.

Translation by Rina Slezic



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