

GAUDEAMUS

ALMAE MATRIS CROATICAЕ ALUMNI

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES



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We reserve the right to abridge letters and articles that are unduly long or repetitive in content, as well as 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.

Front Page: University of Zagreb, established in 1669 - Coat of Arms.



Editor's Note

For what avail the plow or sail, or land or life, if freedom fail?

R.W. Emerson

Can we promote only the well-being of Croatian universities while the whole country is in a war for freedom? In order to help our Alma Mater we first have to help Croatia as a whole until peace and freedom have been established.

While our colleagues in our homeland are directly involved in defence on all fronts, AMCA members' activities are aimed at preventing and minimizing the tragic consequences of the destruction taking place in Croatia. We want to see what has been done to inspire even more fruitful activities in the future.

All of us were frustrated by the prejudices of the Canadian news media, the helplessness of the civilians attacked in Croatia, and by the world's ignoring what was going on. But we succeeded in transforming our anger, depression or pessimism into fruitful actions. Many new contacts have been made and a network of efforts initiated. You can see from our articles what great things people can do together and individually, when Croatia is in need. You can even discover that you have talents of your own to spare.

There are two main fronts in this war: metal front (tanks, missiles, guns, cannons, bulldozers) and a mental front (thoughts, misinformation, prejudices, hatred) that are destroying Croatian homes, factories and cultural monuments, as well as the physical and spiritual well-being of our nation. Both "metal" and "mental" threats call for appropriate defence. We are winners on the mental front. Croatia has been recognized as an independent democratic country, and together with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia has become a member of the United Nations. But the "metal" front is very dangerous because nobody abroad until now has taken seriously the destructive potential of arms in the hands of a brainwashed communist army which is instrumental in executing Serbian "ethnic cleansing" policy.

YOU'VE GOT AN ASSIGNMENT AMERICA!



Vinkovci Library

Gaudeamus is a good place to meet other members and other AMAC associations. In our Newsletter you can get to know the universities, art, history and culture of Croatia. Each issue will cover a specific theme. For this issue the theme has been: joint AMAC efforts for Croatia. The associations that did not send us a report of their involvement in helping Croatia, can do so in the future.

Besides our regular sections and articles the specific theme for Gaudeamus No. 7, Fall 1992, is: Changes at Croatian universities implied by the transformation from communism to democracy. We already have some articles on the changes that took place at Croatian universities. We are looking forward to your contributions as well. The submission deadline is October 1, 1992.

If you send us a list of your members, we shall be happy to publish it as we have already done for the Toronto and Huston Associations.

The President's Message as Written by Vice-Presidents

At the time of this writing (middle of July) the Government in Croatia has announced that the war is over. For us here this is not easy to believe, considering what television, radio, and published news reports tell us daily. We must, however, do our best to help our country in its struggle to restore itself. In order to do that, we see many tasks ahead: some are short-term on, but most of them will stretch out for years or even decades. However, regardless of the time frame, all these tasks can be divided into several categories: repair, reconstruction, new projects and the arrangement of the necessary investment funds for all of these. A typical example of a short term task, which must be tackled immediately, is the problem of how to provide adequate housing for the many families who have lost everything at the hands of the aggressor. Long-term projects in any of the categories mentioned are limited only by our imagination.

Our organization's members can be of great help in Croatia's struggle to catch up with the other developed countries of the world. In order to provide our assistance as effectively as possible, we would like to see the formation of specialized branches as outlined in Article 9. of our by-laws, which provides for the establishment of special branches by faculties or by any special interests providing that there are 10 or more members interested in working together for a common cause. This means that, besides medical doctors, we could have branches for architects, civil engineers, or mechanical and electrical engineers, all of whom could provide special assistance from their fields to a multitude of projects. Also, task-oriented branches could be established to coordinate the reconstruction of our cultural objects, to organize help for children left without parents, or to help with the restructuring of our University - to name just a few of the possible activities.

When offering our assistance to Croatia we must remember to exercise appropriate diplomacy so as not to appear condescending. Croatia is emerging from 45 years of communist rule. During this time two generations have grown up without knowledge of the institutions a free

society enjoys. Their way of thinking, their work habits and their attitude are in many ways different from ours. In order to adapt and survive in what is for them a new economic order, they will have to learn the new rules fast. And this is where we come in: conveying our experiences from the western world in order to make them self-sufficient.

In order to make all this happen however, it is essential that all of our members become much more active and involved in our work. It is not enough that the members of the Board carry on the activities of the Association.

Other ways of offering indirect help include the promotion of Croatian culture and heritage through such events as concerts, art shows, talks on Croatian history, literature or architecture. The more members get involved in these events, the better the results are going to be. Perhaps next year we could organize a Croatian pavilion at the Toronto Caravan. Is anyone interested in the task?

We would like to see a project already under way to come to its successful conclusion: our lottery which is supposed to finance Croatian studies at York University. If we do our job well in selling tickets, this lottery may also leave some funds over for other worthwhile causes. We would also like to see an improvement in our social activities. Informal dinners with guest speakers Vlado Gotovac and Prof. Šunjić were well attended. A gala dinner to raise funds for Vukovar and Dubrovnik should be made an even bigger success this year. We are sure that our new Committee for Social Activities will not fail to come up with some interesting ideas.

All this can become reality only with your ideas and participation. Write, fax or phone any member of the board if you feel that there is something you and we can do together. In concluding our stint as substitutes for the President we would like to give a summary of this article: **WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION, YOUR IDEAS, AND YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT.**

V. Benković
D. Grünwald

Correspondence With the Canadian Government

By Dr. Marica Čunčić, Toronto, Canada

In April 1991, AMCA received an appeal from Alma mater signed by Chancellors of universities in Zagreb, Rijeka, Osijek and Split. This letter was published in *Gaudeamus* no. 3, 1991. It was addressed to all academic colleagues and friends and informed us about "the extremely deteriorating political situation in which an open aggression still could be avoided if the world recognizes the real truth and comprehends what has transpired in Croatia."

We know the course of events that followed. The world did not take action to prevent the aggression before the recognition of Croatia. Croatia is now a member of the United Nations, together with Slovenia and Bosnia and

Herzegovina, but the destruction of lives and cities could have been avoided if the leaders in the world had known better.

Many members over the North American continent wrote letters to American and Canadian government leaders and news media, made telephone calls, sent telegrams and used other legal means to change the stream of lies and the dangerous misinformation of Yugoslav propaganda. Immediately after the *Almae matris* letter came, our Vice-Presidents, V. Benković and D. Grünwald, sent a letter to the Minister of External Affairs of Canada, Barbara McDougall, with a covering letter dated May 18, 1991, in which they explained the nature of the conflict in Croatia as a clash

between "a young democracy and the Serbian communist regime - a privileged class - which is fully supported by the leaders of the Yugoslav Army and the Republic of Serbia" and asked the Minister to do whatever she can "to prevent the repeat of communist repression of a democratic movement". The same was sent to 291 Federal Members of Parliament. Many MP's answered favourably. However, AMCA found Ms. Barbara McDougall's answer to be unacceptable and contradictory to all that Canada stands for. Therefore on August 6, 1991, the Vice-Presidents wrote another letter to Ms. McDougall in order to clarify the situation in Croatia and at the same time asking the Minister some questions.

At the end of the letter, recognition of Slovenia and Croatia was demanded. It was also sent to 291 Federal members of Parliament with a covering letter in which they were invited to stand up in

the House demanding that the Government apply the same criteria towards Croatia as it did for many other nations fighting for freedom.

As there was no answer from the Minister, although there were some actions taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister Mulroney, the Vice-Presidents and the President of AMCA Toronto Chapter wrote another letter on October 7, 1991, demanding urgent actions from the Canadian Government:

"1. Withdraw the Canadian Ambassador from Belgrade; 2. Expel the Yugoslav Ambassador from Ottawa; 3. Freeze all Yugoslav assets in Canada; 4. Insist that the United Nations expel the Yugoslav representation and renounce Yugoslavia's membership in this body; 5. Recognize as sovereign nations Croatia, Slovenia and any other republic that wants to take control of its own destiny in accordance with the wishes of the

people."

On November 18, 1991, a letter to the Prime Minister Mulroney was sent to inform the Prime Minister that the Serbian communist forces are poised to exterminate the women, children, old, sick and wounded in the Croatian town of Vukovar. Actions demanded from the prime Minister were: to sever diplomatic relations with the "Federal Presidency" in Belgrade; to recognize Croatia, Slovenia and other independence-seeking members of the defunct Yugoslavia as sovereign states; to indentify the Serbo-communist regime and the Yugoslav Army as aggressors and insist on the formation of an international tribunal which would bring to justice all those responsible for crimes against humanity committed in this war; to freeze all Yugoslav assets in Canada in order to preserve them for their rightful owners. The Prime Minister is also informed that "today at a rally in front of the Ontario Legislature this letter will be made public..."

Both letters, the one sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Barbara McDougall, and the one sent to Prime Minister Mulroney, were also sent to 291 Federal members of Parliament together with a covering letter in which they are informed that there had been no answer from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They were invited to stand in the House and demand the recognition of Croatia.

On January 17, 1992, after Canada along with the countries of European Community recogni-

zed Croatia on the 15th of January, the President of AMCA Toronto Chapter, Dr. Hrvoić wrote a letter to thank Barbara McDougall for the recognition of Croatia and Slovenia as independent states.

"We do, however wish that you should not stop at recognition only, but establish diplomatic relations with Croatia too;... Canadians of Croatian origin and many other Canadians ought to benefit from this move."

Along with the correspondence, President of AMCA Toronto visited Ottawa several times and with other Associations demanded the same things stated above.

The latest letter was written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in May, 1992. A slightly shortened version is reprinted in this issue. In the meantime we have learned about concentration camps in Serbia (Niš, Sremska Mitrovica, Spajićevo, Begejci..) where Croatians and other non-Serbian inhabitants of Eastern and Central Croatia were deported. Horrible conditions of both living and dying in the camps operated by Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been disclosed recently by news media. We hope that the "ethnic cleansing" and genocide executed by the well equipped Yugoslav Army will stop soon. Until then our Associations should continue their correspondence with their respective governments.

TO: The Right Honourable Barbara McDougall,
Secretary of State for External Affairs
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Ms. McDougall,

On January 15th this year Canada has, along with the countries of the European Community, recognized Croatia as an independent nation and country. We, Canadians of Croatian origin, are glad about this fact, but we regret that Canada, instead of being the leader, was simply a follower in a trend developed in Europe. Unfortunately, since that date we have seen very little innovative action by our government and again it looks as if the European countries are taking the initiative. Canada is once again left behind when it comes to introducing positive and decisive steps to help the new democracy in Croatia fight off the communist aggressor.

In order to get Canada to play a constructive role in bringing peace and prosperity to Croatia, we request, on behalf of the members of our organization, that our government and you take immediate action on the following issues: establish diplomatic relations with the republic of Croatia and open a Canadian embassy in the capital city of Zagreb; withdraw permanently the Canadian Ambassador from Belgrade. Yugoslavia does not exist any more and a new state created by Serbia and Montenegro is not recognized by anyone since it can not meet the criteria which have been fulfilled by Croatia and Slovenia prior to their recognition; expel the Yugoslav Ambassador from Ottawa; freeze all the assets belonging to the defunct state of Yugoslavia. The communists in charge now already know that this may be their last opportunity to plunder their former vassals; stop using your "Open Door Policy". Since you have joined the rest of the free world in naming the aggressor in the brutal and dirty war waged against Croatia, this policy has become redundant. Your reluctance to abandon it may be seen by Belgrade as an encouragement to the killings and atrocities being committed right now against innocent Croatian civilians. The actions we are requesting should be considered a high priority by our government. Any delay can have enormous consequences for the people of Croatia and can also throw a dark shadow on the Canadian government which, if it fails to act, will betray its own professed commitment to human rights, justice and peace.

We sincerely hope that your actions will be timely and reflect our requests as well as all that Canada stands for.

We remain yours truly

AMCA - Association of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities

V. Benkovic - Vice-president

D. Grunwald - Vice-president

Write to:

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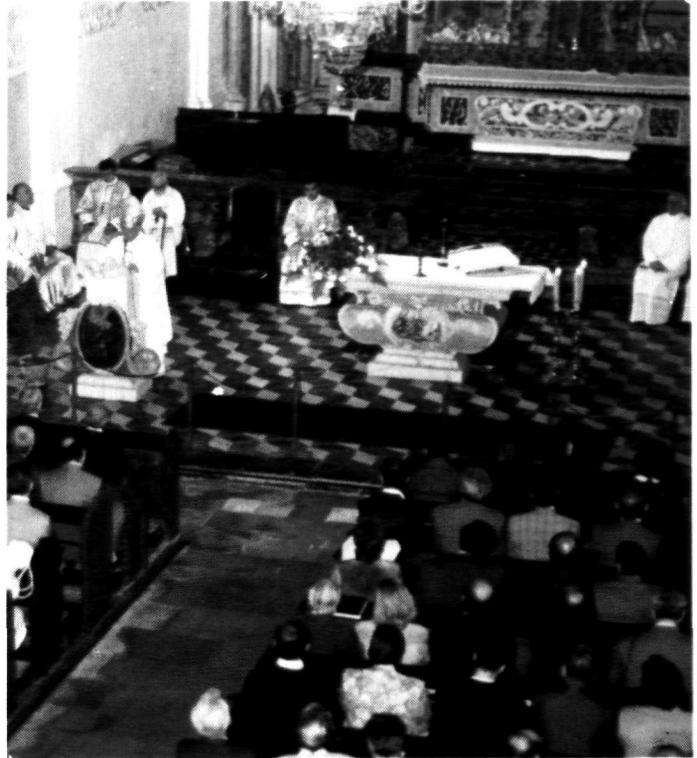
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DIES ACADEMICUS 1992



Opening ceremonies in the Croatian National Theatre



High Mass at St. Catharine's

In spite of the destructive war in Croatia, Dies Academicus held its biggest celebration until now. This year it was organized under the patronage of the President of the Republic, Dr. Franjo Tuđman.

It started June the first at 8 o'clock with the high mass of thanksgiving celebrated by Archbishop Cardinal Kuharić in St. Katherine's in the Upper Town. Here are some of the Cardinal's thoughts: "In the last century it was announced that the science would answer all questions, creating a Heaven on Earth and that God's ties with Man did not exist. Events of the twentieth century show that science cannot replace all aspects of faith."

The opening ceremony of the **DIES ACADEMICUS** started at 10:15 in front of the Rector's office building. Present were professors, rectors and deans from Croatia and abroad. Academy of Music Choir sang the national anthem. After that we went in front of the Croatian National Theatre where students of the Academy of Theatre performed a play "The Emperor Leopold The First gives a charter

founding the Croatian University".

The programme continued in the Theatre. Rector Marijan Šunjić stressed in his speech that the University was active in the defence movement as well as in working on the renewal in the near future. Two university workers and forty-six students have lost their lives. In May 1991, the truth about the events in Croatia has already started to spread around the world which has resulted in all kinds of help. The restructuring of the university continued, new institutions were founded, and new informatics equipment with a value of 7.5 million German marks was added. Among other things, the International Centre of Croatian University was founded in Dubrovnik as well as other polycentric institutions in Istria to replace the Inter-university Centre in Dubrovnik that was barbarically destroyed. The Croatian University Press and Student Refugee Fund were founded. Annual grants were initiated for fifty of the best students. In addition the World Foundation for Students and Researchers in Croatia and

Foreign Universities was started with the co-operation of AMCA Associations.

Dr. Žarko Dolinar spoke in the name of AMCA which consists of 45,000 academics scattered abroad who will support the renewal and development of the entire homeland. Dolinar stressed that AMCA members through already existing associations spontaneously united themselves and self-sacrificingly put themselves at the service of the homeland in correcting the untruths about Croatia and sending necessary help.

Dr. Franjo Tuđman acknowledged the merits of intellectuals at home and abroad during the war and expressed his confidence in them for the task in building up the Croatian state. The main aims are to get rid of the remnants of Yugoslav communist social structure, to plan direct material renewal, to selectively adopt scientific, technical, social and political achievements of the western civilization and contribute to it.

The university has a special role in it, it will create mechanisms to ensure professional quality and



Academy of Music Choir



President's Reception at Vila Zagorje

openness to the world in international co-operation. Intellectuals participate in great numbers in all government bodies from the Republic's Presidency to the Parliament (50%). Of 12 nominated Ambassadors and Diplomatic representatives, 11 are university professors.

In the afternoon we were invited to the opening ceremony of the new buildings of Department of Mathematics and Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences in Zagreb. At a formal banquet which was held afterwards in a student dormitory the AMCA representatives had the opportunity to be introduced to the President of the Republic, to Cardinal Kuharić and to others.

fessions (business schools), foreign investment in Croatia, privatization of factories, the representation of Croatian culture and tourism in the world.

The business oriented representatives of AMCA asked about concrete data on branches of economy that can be invested in. The ministers gave the relevant data, and directed them to the Social Accounting Office (Služba društvenog knjigovodstva). Dr. Sančević's advice was: a short term investment would be of a lesser risk. The majority of foreign businessmen want long-term investments; for them it is better to wait.

While rectors had meeting to



Zlata Blažina

On June 2, 1992 the round table meeting was held to discuss the co-operation of the University with the Diaspora, businessmen and the Croatian government. Four main topics were covered: the education of the deficit pro-

discuss the co-operation of the Central-European and other universities with Croatian universities, the annual Assembly of AMCA took place. Main topics on the agenda were: confirming the delegates, the principles of

AMCA association and founding AMCA Association Union. We will give details on that in the next issue of Gaudeamus.

For the following year these delegates were elected: Žarko Dolinar for Europe, Ante Padjen for North America and N. Sidney for Australia. Inga Depolo-Bučan is the co-ordinator at the Information Centre at the University of Zagreb.

The University of Zagreb is asking to have as soon as possible a list of all Croats working at universities around the world, regardless of whether they belong to AMCA or not: their profession, affiliation and work address, with their permission, of course.

The President of the Republic gave a reception for AMCA members at Vila Zagorje. There every representative of AMCA received a letter of thanks from the Ministry of Emigration of the Republic of Croatia for the selfless and significant help in the most difficult times for our homeland. After that followed an informal conversation with the President. At that time his preoccupation was Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On June 3, 1992, in the morning the representatives of AMCA visited the metallurgic Faculty, damaged Iron Works and the Refinery in Sisak. The gifted young soloists from a music high school gave a concert for the guests. It was edifying to listen to them in the midst of the war-torn

Sisak: they resist evil by focusing on school and successfully finishing the school year. The same phenomena can be noticed among the rest of the inhabitants. Buildings which have been shelled are immediately repaired and all the way to the front line every inch of the soil is cultivated.

Sisak political leaders spoke about the history of Sisak, the city on three rivers, about the war and renovation. After that we went to the Mošćenice, 5 km southwest from Sisak to the front line. From there Petrinja can be seen clearly. At that moment it was peaceful. Two days later, the enemy attacked with all available arms.

It was not easy to focus on the afternoon session of AMCA Assembly until late in the night with the horrors of war present in our memory.

June 4, 1992, the celebration was held for the home academics in Zagreb. June 5, a closed meeting was held for the AMCA World Union. The representatives were obliged to send amendments and specific information in ten days. That is why AMCA Associations could not receive the report by E-Mail. The most important decisions are waiting the ratification of all boards of directors.

I will give more details about decisions of AMCA Assembly made in Zagreb in the next issue of Gaudeamus.

By Zlata Blažina

Translated by M. Čunčić



Performance: Charter of founding the University of Zagreb

President's Annual Report at AMCA Toronto Chapter Assembly

Toronto, May 3, 1992
By Dr. Ivo Hrvoić

Last year the activities of our Association, especially the Board of Directors, were very much influenced by the events that took place in Croatia. Our first duty was to help as effectively as possible.

Fighting Serbo-Yugoslav propaganda

Serbo-Yugoslav propaganda tried to misrepresent the picture of the war in Croatia and conceal Slobodan Milošević's plans for a Greater Serbia that went hand in hand with Yugoslav Army generals' attempts to restore communism.

We exposed the savage ruthlessness of Chetniks and the Yugoslav Army by publishing together with the newly established Coalition a bulletin about past and recent Chetnik crimes. Photographs of killed and mutilated Croatian policemen from Borovo Selo and Chetnik victims in World War II travelled around the world. We acquired and distributed many video cassettes about the destruction and suffering of the Croatian nation.

We started or participated in several actions of writing letters to all MPs, to the Ministry of External Affairs and Prime Minister Mulroney himself. On behalf of the Board of Directors we made permanent connection with the Ministry of External Affairs. Several times together with representatives of other associations and political parties we met with the Minister Barbara MacDougall and her counsellors demanding the recognition of Croatia and condemnation of the aggression, the establishment of an international court for war crimes, and the renunciation of Yugoslavia, and denying very strongly that this was an ethnic clash.

Board members and membership at large actively participated in demonstrations organized by other associations. We made connections with Jewish Associations in Zagreb and Osijek and spread around their appeals for help. Communication with Croatia has been continuous; we were receiving daily a large quantity of news, documents, government information and appeals for help.

Medicine, Food and Clothes Drives

One of the AMCA members in Minnesota, Dr. Stanimir Vuk-Pavlović initiated AmeriCares flights with medicine to Croatia. The medicine was free; the only expenses were the flights themselves. We connected Dr. Vuk-Pavlović with the Office of the Republic of Croatia in Toronto. Eight or nine flights to Zagreb were paid by the "Croatian National Fund". The total value of the medicine sent that way was more than 16 million US dollars. A large quantity of this medicine ended up at war fronts in a very short time. Parallel efforts were made by our Medical Branch through CROMED.

The Board encouraged our members at two meetings to collect clothes, footwear, etc. Through our member Valica Krčmar and others we have started collections by "Bedem ljubavi" (Fortress of Love), a new women's association. They did an exceptional job. More than 100 containers of clothes were sent to Croatia. We should also mention Željko Žilić's extraordinary gesture of donating \$3,000 of his own grant towards medicine for Croatia.

Visits to Croatia

Last year I visited Croatia twice. In May I met with the newly elected



President Dr. Franjo Tudjman and Dr. Hrvoić, AMCA Toronto

chancellor of Zagreb University, Marijan Šunjić, and also with the Minister of Education and Culture, Vlatko Pavletić, who asked us to support Croatian interests in Canada. I visited Professor Ilić, Dean of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the Republic of Croatia; he is currently the Croatian Ambassador to Germany. With his team he organized "Tehnološki savjet" - TS, the Technological Council of the Republic of Croatia, in which we ought to take part. TS is seeking permanent contact with professionals abroad and wants to have data about our potentials and competencies, seeking help in organizing courses on the management and transfer of technology to Croatia. During my second stay in Croatia in August 1991, Professor Šunjić and I visited the Medical Corps Centre that was instrumental in handling and shipping medicine to crisis areas. I also succeeded in video taping a statement of Dr. Hebrang, the Minister of Health Care about the situation in Croatia on all war fronts, about the use of internationally forbidden arms on the part of Chetniks and the Yugoslav army and about the activity of the ambulance services at the fronts. The tape was later used for communication purposes here.

Gaudeamus

Through the effort of the Editor Rina Slezic, a special war edition of Gaudeamus no. 4, was printed in Zagreb, in December 1991, as a joint newsletter of Gaudeamus and AMA Croatica (a newsletter of alumni in Croatia) which the University of Zagreb participated in publishing. It consists of articles by Croatian politicians, journalists and scientists. Gaudeamus was supposed to be published quarterly but in reality we had only four issues in two years. A letter from the Editor, Rina Slezic, to other chapters and to the University of Zagreb presented a new concept and profile of the publication and its ownership. This stirred up controversy among the AMCA Toronto Board of Directors and the Co-ordinating Board of AMCA in April 1992 in Montreal, where we had to fight for our concept of Gaudeamus. As a result of all this, there was an open confrontation between the Editor and a majority of the Board's Officers. This is the reason why issue no. 5, of the publication has been delayed.

Board of Directors Activities

Some changes were made to improve the efficiency of the Board. Vice-Presidents took responsibilities of co-ordinating different committees: Mr. Vlado Benković - membership and fund raising; Mr. Davor Grunwald - social activities and public relations. Four Officers are not on the Board any more for private reasons. Their positions have been filled successfully by others.

In summer of 1991, Dr. Katarina Rovis, elected President of the Medical Branch automatically became a Board member. In addition the Board of Executive Directors (the President, Vice-Presidents, the

Treasurer and the Secretary) worked very efficiently too. Also our telephone network has been working smoothly thanks to dedicated volunteers.

The majority of Board Officers did their best during the "crisis period" when we were meeting weekly or more often. Therefore many actions were possible. We will mention only the most important ones:

1. A banquet for Dubrovnik and Vukovar with the auction of Croatian paintings resulted in a substantial net profit, half of which was donated to the prosthesis fund for wounded Croatian soldiers, the other half for the renovation of the Dubrovnik University Centre. Guest speakers were: Professor Ivo Banac, Yale University, originally from Dubrovnik; Dr. Frane Vinko Golem, Croatian Representative in Washington; Dr. Stanimir Vuk-Pavlović, and Dr. Ante Padjen, President of AMCA Quebec.

2. An all-Croatian benefit dinner organized by Croatian non-party organizations. The owner of the La Mirage Banquet Hall donated all dinners and his other expenses to charities for Croatia.

3. Two performances of the drama "Urotnici" (The Plotters), were presented by Zlatko Crnković and Matko Raguž, actors of the ITD. THEATRE in Zagreb. Mr. Matko Brljević organized their North American tour for charitable causes for Croatia.

4. Lecturers: Professor Radovan Ivančević: Destruction and Renovation of the Croatian Heritage; Vlado Gotovac, President of Matica Hrvatska: two lectures about the Croatian heritage and recent events in Croatia; Professor Josip Bratulić: Croatian Glagolitic Script; Dr. Pepeonik: Ethnic Changes in Croatia After the War; Prof. Branko Franolić: lectures on famous Croatians, an early Croatian linguist Filip Vezdin, Croatian art, art history, language, and phenomenon of nationalism in Europe; Dr. Eduard Klain, chief psychiatrist at the Main Medical Staff Centre visited us and participated in a Toronto workshop on his specialty, war psychiatry and psychology. He is the editor of a collection of articles entitled RATNA PSIHOLOGIJA I PSIHIJARIJA, Zagreb 1992.

5. We helped in organizing the Folklore Ensemble "Lado" performance in Toronto and Montreal.

6. Co-ordinating Board Meetings: a) In July 1991, at Yale University, New Haven. The topic was: Renewal of Croatian Universities. Chancellor Šunjić was present. b) Informal meeting in New York during the symposium about Croatia (organized by "Truth About Croatia"). There were many dignitaries present including the Croatian Minister of Information Salaj, representatives of Senator Dole and Senator D'Amato, and others.

In April 1992, Montreal: we discussed improvements of communication among us, help for Croatia, Gaudeamus, Dies Academicus, etc. Chancellor of the University of Zagreb was present. Contacts with other chapters worldwide as well as with the University of Zagreb are very good. We communicate by electronic mail quite successfully. I had a chance to visit Professor Grmek, President of AMCA Chapter in Paris, to start the liaison.

7. Chancellor of University of Zagreb Marijan Šunjić Visits Us

During his stay with us, Dr. Šunjić visited Vinko Grubišić, Professor at the Croatian Chair at the University of Waterloo; he also met the President and Provost and other important Officers of the University of Toronto. This latter visit could open the door of wide-ranging cooperation between the University of Zagreb and the University of Toronto. This visit was organized by our members V. Lukatela and M. Vranić. Chancellor Šunjić met with our members at a dinner and next evening with the enlarged Board of Executive Directors of AMCA Toronto Chapter.

8. Petition for the separation of Croatian and Serbian languages at the University of Toronto. The action was started by Dr. Grbac, a member of CCIC, who collected 5000 signatures to support the separation. I joined the group led by Dr. Grbac during the conversation with the Chairman of the Slavic Department Professor Christopher Barnes and Professor Bogert. This was the first step in a long-term process, it seems.

9. Croatian at York University. Professor Franolić is teaching there at the moment and the programme is financed every year by contributions from the Croatian community in the amount of \$100,000. For the first year (1990-91), money was donated by Mr. Gordan Novak and Mr. Danny Barnabić; for 1991-92 by Dr. Ćiril Zovko alone. AMCA agreed to finance the next year, 1992-93. Vice-President Benković and I won this "right" in numerous meetings with the York University government as they wanted to discontinue courses on the Croatian language. In order to collect this amount of money, Mr. Butković proposed the sale of lottery tickets. A licence has been obtained. We have to pay this amount of \$100,000 in three installments in April, June and October. The April installment of \$20,000 we have already paid from the loan at the Croatian Credit Union and our treasury in order to ensure the signing of the agreement between Professor Franolić and York University for 1992-93. Before the end of June we need to obtain more than \$30,000 from lottery ticket sales.

10. Our Association is finally registered as a non-profit organization. We also have the status of a charitable association under the title of "Canadian Friends of University of Zagreb". **All donations are now tax-deductible.** The Board of Directors' activities were very successful except for raising funds and collecting membership dues. Compared to other AMCA chapters, we have the lowest response from members: only 40% have paid their annual fee.

Future Projects

The biggest project now is to maintain the Croatian language programme at York University. We hope to be able to do it through the sale of lottery tickets. Any surplus from that will be used for the stipends for the students from Croatia who wish to study in Canada. I ask all the members and friends to help sell lottery tickets. We also accept donations which are tax-deductible.



Toronto AMCA members at Dies Academicus (Hrvoićs, Butkovićs and Strgačić)

DIES ACADEMICUS will take place in Zagreb, June 1-5, 1992, under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman. Offering assistance to Croatia in the next six months and collaboration with the University of Zagreb will be the topics of discussion.

Our treasurer Edvin Strgačić takes care of the adaptation of the University of Zagreb building attic. A number of apartments will be used to accommodate guests of the University.

All who would like to participate in "Tehnološki savjet Republike Hrvatske", Technology Council, may contact Mr. Vojan Lukatela. P.E.A.C.E. (Professional Emergency Action for Croatian Excellence) founded in Huston, Texas, wants to ensure the permanent supply of professional help for Croatia to reach high standards in health care, economy, social development, technology and education. Anyone who needs more information can request a copy from me.

Conclusion

In summary, I would like to evaluate the development of our Association and the Board of Directors' activities as very positive and successful ones. The reputation that we have gained is greater than ever before. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the news media and the three universities that we contacted showed considerable respect for our views. It became obvious that we can successfully work in many fields, contribute to the unity of our community and give a third dimension to our Croatian politics. We have a great potential. There are 330 members with all kinds of professions and specializations who can help our homeland enormously during these difficult times. Through our Association we can also get to know each other better in order to combine our intellectual and other powers.

Translated by M. Čunčić

Medical Branch

By Dr. Katarina Rovis

The Medical Branch, consisting of 36 physicians and dentists, was established in January 1991, with a temporary Board of Directors. In May 1991, the Board's officers were elected.

Several meetings of this branch have been held, the latest one being in March 1992, at which time an annual report was submitted to the members.

The Medical Branch has been extremely active in collecting and sending materials for humanitarian aid to our homeland. It has been working through such humanitarian organizations as the Knights of Malta, the Kiwanis Club, Global Ed Med Supplies (Canada) Inc. and Cro-Med. Many have made individual contributions toward the same goal. From June 1991 to April 1992, \$5 million worth of medicine and medical supplies was sent through the Office of the Republic of Croatia in Toronto.

In January this year our branch acted as host to Dr. Vesna Bosanac, the Nobel Prize candidate from Vukovar. Dr. Bosanac met Liberal MP Sheila Copps and also visited Ottawa and Montreal receiving ample news media coverage during her stay.

Our activities have so far been highly successful. Naturally, there are still opportunities for improvement and for establishment of liaison with other groups in Canada and the U.S.A. as we have done already in Chicago.

We sent our representative, Dr. Marko Mihić, to the first World Assembly of Croatian Physicians that took place in Frankfurt, Germany, on May 16, 1992.

I wish to conclude with an invitation to all members to participate in our joint efforts; working together we can achieve even more outstanding results.

Translated by M. Čunčić

AMCA TORONTO BOARD NEWS



A Detail from the Board of Directors Meeting before the



Annual assembly

Toronto Chapter News

By Zdravko Weing, Secretary

The Toronto Chapter Annual Meeting was held on May 3, 1992. It was attended by some 150 members, who heard the President, Secretary and Treasurer's reports on the Chapter's performance during the last year. At the meeting, the members decided to change the name of the Chapter to **Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni (Toronto Chapter)** to reflect its overall Croatian character and to follow the same change already made by other chapters. In addition, **Mr. Trygve Bratteteig**, who has greatly contributed in the publication of Gaudeamus, was elected an **Honorary Member of the Chapter**.

The members narrowly defeated a proposed change to the By-law which would have authorized the Board of Directors to dismiss, by a majority vote, a Board member whose performance is deemed unsatisfactory.

Thus, this power remains with the Chapter's members, who can dismiss such a Board member at annual meetings by electing another to the

Board. Also, several new members were elected to the Board to replace those who had already served for two years, as stipulated by the By-law.

What may be of importance to members of all AMCA chapters is that we now have, among new members of the Board, the new Editor for Gaudeamus, **Ms. Marica Čunčić**, who replaced the out-going Editor, Ms. Katarina Slezić. Any AMCA member who wishes to contribute to this important publication should contact the Editor.

The Board of Directors decided to bestow an Honorary membership on **Cyril Zovko**, a graduate of a U.S. university, for his \$100,000 donation to last year's maintenance of the Croatian Studies at Toronto's York University. The Chapter is at present raising the required \$100,000 for this year through a lottery. All Chapter members are invited to assist in selling the 20,000 lottery tickets printed, which can be obtained from **Slavko and Biserka Butković**, the main driving forces behind this undertaking. Please call them at **(416) 889-3796** to obtain your share of tickets. Your assistance in this noble endeavour will be greatly appreciated.

INCOME STATEMENT

for the ended April 30, 1992

Prepared by Edvin Strgačić

	1992	1991
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues	\$ 17,300.00	\$12,362.20
Banquets	24,815.00	NIL
Donations	7,550.00	NIL
Speakers & Shows	10,734.44	4,695.00
Interest Saving Acc.	<u>31.00</u>	<u>32.15</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	60,430.44	17,089.35
EXPENSES		
Advertising	1,273.19	56.07
Hall Rental	1,074.03	NIL
Scholarships	3,000.00	1,000.00
Office & Postage	2,313.38	1,544.15
Guest Tickets	2,774.40	NIL
Printing	4,850.55	6,086.62
Banquet Exp.	6,697.36	NIL
Annual Meeting	437.33	NIL
Fees	36.90	NIL
Video & Photography	572.25	650.00
Food	3,558.28	4,915.50
Bank charges	24.27	28.18
Honorarium	<u>300.00</u>	<u>2,360.06</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>26,911.94</u>	<u>16,640.58</u>
NET SURPLUS	\$ <u>33,518.50</u>	\$ <u>448.77</u>
SURPLUS		
Less: DONATIONS	<u>16,335.00</u>	NIL
NET SURPLUS	<u>17,183.50</u>	<u>448.77</u>

BALANCE SHEET

as at April 30, 1992

	1992	1991
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash CCU # 389809	348.77	2,608.83
Cash CCU # 344809	131.00	100.00
Cash CIBC	3,752.50	NIL
Membership Dues	<u>8,850.00</u>	<u>NIL</u>
TOTAL CUR. ASS.	13,082.27	2,708.83
OTHER ASSETS		
Registration Fees	600.00	NIL
Lottery Registration	800.00	NIL
York University	<u>100,000.00</u>	<u>NIL</u>
TOTAL OTH. ASS.	<u>101,400.00</u>	<u>NIL</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>114,482.27</u>	\$ <u>2,708.83</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABIL.		
Donations Payable	\$ 1,850.00	NIL
Loans Payable - CCU	15,000.00	NIL
Payable - York Univ.	<u>80,000.00</u>	<u>2,260.00</u>
TOTAL CURR. LIAB.	<u>96,850.00</u>	<u>2,260.00</u>
EARNED SURPLUS		
Balance - May 1, 1991	448.77	NIL
Add: Net Surplus	<u>17,183.50</u>	<u>448.77</u>
(Loss) for the year	<u>17,632.27</u>	<u>448.77</u>
TOTAL EAR. SURP.	<u>17,632.27</u>	<u>448.77</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ <u>114,482.27</u>	\$ <u>2,708.83</u>

DONATIONS AMCA TORONTO

(June 30, 1992)

Barbetti, Josip	\$ 80.00	Huskić, Uzeir	20.00	Medwecky, Alex	150.00
Benković, Vladimir	140.00	Ivić, Leopold	700.00	Mijatović, Mato	100.00
Bratina, Vojmir I.	50.00	Jolić, Ivo	50.00	Milković, Ivan	540.00
Brčić, Višnja	150.00	Karlović, Antun	70.00	Nekić, Jerko	60.00
Cizek, Dalibor	50.00	Karlović, Vilma	70.00	Petrović, Ivan	100.00
Demarin, Nikola	250.00	Kikaš, Anton	50.00	Prusac, Ismet	70.00
Demarin, Lada	50.00	Klinger, Ksenija	80.00	Seidl, Vlasta	20.00
Domazet, Sveto	80.00	Kraljević, Marija	50.00	Seifert, Darko	50.00
Fleisig, Bruno	100.00	Krčmar, Valentina	200.00	Stambolić, Jasna	50.00
Gavrić, Miron	50.00	Ljubić, Tereza	30.00	Zabev, Bojan	50.00
Gjuran, Josip	120.00	Lovasić, Zvonko	30.00	Zabev, Zora	50.00
Herak, Janko	20.00	Matanić, Radovan I.	100.00	Žepić, Zvonimir	50.00

We Support Croatian Democracy and Freedom

By Vjekoslav Franetović, Detroit, Michigan

AMAC Associations of North America have fulfilled their main purpose to unite alumni and friends of Croatian universities and realize their hitherto untapped potential.

Through the establishment of the AMAC many people met new colleagues, renewed long-forgotten friendship, or established professional ties. Even if this were our only gain, it was still worthwhile to come together, not to mention the revival of our neglected liaison with the University. Most important, however, is the fact that when we unite in our AMAC associations, we can help our homeland in this savage war which has been forced upon us.

We have directed almost all of our intellectual, financial and professional resources within the framework of AMAC Midwest to help the Croatian struggle for existence as a nation. By doing this, we may have departed from our primary aim: to co-operate with and offer help to the University. Nevertheless, the University and other cultural institutions have made the same request: that we support Croatia's campaign for democracy and freedom.

In our Association's action we have attempted to balance material help, cultural-educational programmes, and an active influence on American cultural and political dignitaries, as well as the general public, to make them realize the truths about the aggression against Croatia.

Material assistance was provided by collecting and sending medicine as well as direct financial help. The AMAC Midwest had great success in obtaining donations of medicine from all over America via the first such centre organized in the United States. More than \$150,000 in medicine and funds, \$30,000 of which was collected in cash, was sent to Croatia.

Through the Programme of the Croatian Cultural Circle's educational-cultural activities, many top-quality theatre performances and various lectures and a Continental tour by the President of Matica Hrvatska,

Vlado Gotovac, were organized. All performances led to a financial yield that enabled us to send more than \$5,000 for documentation on the War in Croatia, \$2,500 for the victims of the war, \$1,100 for the Croatian Radio and \$2,400 for the programme Save the Children of Croatia. Equally important was the cultural and educational programme that radiated from our Chapter as well as the visit of the President of Matica Hrvatska for its 150th anniversary. It was the first such visit to the States by a President of Matica.

Our Association's influence on the American public and important political figures was manifested in the petition for the recognition of Croatia by the U.S.A. After a month and a half, other Croatian American Associations joined this action. We also organized a symposium about Croatia, the first of its kind in the States with the title: "Croatia: Rebirth of a Nation". The success and great public interest gave rise to the idea of establishing a tradition of an annual symposium on Croatia at the University of Michigan.

Members of AMAC Midwest also donated \$2,500 to have the New York Times publish the names of the Nobel Prize winners who had signed the petition for the recognition of Croatia. In many varied contacts with American media and American dignitaries, AMAC Midwest achieved a great deal. It does not mean that we have used all our potential which will obviously be essential in defending and rebuilding the country.

We hope to offer our best in future and channel our actions toward the academic and humanitarian needs of our members, strengthen the ties among ourselves, with other American AMAC Chapters, with the University and with our homeland.

Translated by M. Čunčić

Successful Symposium

By Dr. Tomislav Sunić,
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania

One could argue that cultural offensives are the best and most efficient tools to promote the world-wide recognition and advancement of Croatia. This is what the Mid-West AMAC, under the guidance of Vjekoslav Franetović had in mind when it held its first international symposium "Croatia: Rebirth of a Nation", at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, on May 16, 1992.

The speakers at the symposium included Prof. Vladimir Goss from North Carolina; Prof. Branko Franolić from York University, Ontario; Prof. Mirjan Damaška from Yale University; Prof. Raymond Tanter from the University of Michigan; Prof. Lorenzo Buj from the University of Michigan; Prof. Tomislav Sunić from Juniata College, Pennsylvania. The moderator of the symposium was Professor Romana Habeković from the University of Michigan. The hall was packed with over 200 visitors who showed great interest in the topic late into the evening hours.

The speakers looked at Croatia's destiny from different angles: legal, political, historical, linguistical, and cultural ones. The conclusion reached by all the speakers was that Croatia must be seen as a constant and historical reality encompassing 1300 years of a unique European existence.

The Mid-West AMAC, under Vjekoslav Franetović, along with many



fine helpers, such as Snježana, Jasna, Damir, and many others, must be commended for organizing this sophisticated conference at one of the most prestigious American universities. The presentations of the speakers will be published shortly as a monograph.

It goes without saying that full legitimacy of Croatia can only be achieved with similar conferences. Other US and Canada-based AMAC chapters should do likewise. The Croatian people at home and abroad have amply demonstrated that they have to face the rest of the world with pride.

TEN AMERICARES AIRLIFTS FOR CROATIA

By Dr. Stanimir Vuk-Pavlović
Rochester, Minnesota

Medical relief has been a very critical aspect of assistance to Croatia, particularly because the medical infrastructure of the Yugoslav National Army went to the enemy side. Consequently, the civilian medical system, undernourished during forty years of communism, was ill-prepared for the magnitude of the catastrophe that befell Croatia.

A prominent role in allaying the pains of war has been played by AmeriCares, in their own words "a publicly funded, nonprofit relief organization which supports long-term health programs and provides immediate response to emergency medical needs, wherever and whenever they exist around the world - for all people - irrespective of race, color, creed, or political persuasion." AmeriCares, with headquarters in New Canaan, Connecticut, obtains relief supplies from companies and individuals, mostly American, and delivers them to local medical professionals.

The hallmark of AmeriCares is a highly efficient operation with less than two percent overhead costs. A network of distribution centers around the country and a disaster warehouse make supplies for disaster relief immediately available for air transportation to any destination in the world. An expert team headed by the founder and chairman Robert C. Macaulay, makes swift decisions based on information and advice from governments and experts in the field.

Mr. Macaulay founded AmeriCares in 1982 after a request by the Pope to take medical supplies to Poland. The first goal of \$ 50,000 worth of supplies was exceeded quickly. In the April 24, 1992 letter to staff and volunteers, Mr. Macaulay stated: "Since that small beginning which was put together by volunteers, AmeriCares has delivered over 515 million worth of aid to 75 countries including the United States."

In September 1991, AmeriCares initiated a major relief effort for Croatia. Since then, this organization and the Croatian community in North America has developed a highly efficient partnership. In a short-wave broadcast on Croatian Radio, General Ivan Prodan, Head of the

Medical Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia, stated that the relief by and through AmeriCares significantly contributed to the stability of the medical system caring for the civilian victims of the war.

By the end of April 1992, AmeriCares organized and delivered the unprecedented ten airlifts for Croatia. In September 1991, the first airlift was directed to Budapest in aid to refugees from Croatia. The following nine plane loads were delivered to Croatia.

On Friday, September 27, 1991, an AmeriCares team successfully delivered \$1,680,000 worth of medicines and hospital supplies to clinics and hospitals in Zagreb. The AmeriCares cargo jet landed in Trieste, Italy, and supplies were then transported by convoys 175 miles to a secured central warehouse in Zagreb. The team was led by Mr. Andrew Hannah, Vice-President for Operations. The events related to the airlift were documented on a video tape that was later shown on television. Following the report of the AmeriCares team, Mr. Macaulay launched an initiative to raise one million needed to continue relief to the region. AmeriCares guaranteed it would deliver vital medicines, pharmaceutical supplies and other relief worth at least 10 million to the Croatian Government. The \$1,000,000 were needed for cargo planes chartered by AmeriCares.

On October 2, 1991, a fund-raising campaign was initiated. Three days later we could write: "The response has been overwhelming! AmeriCares staff has never seen such immediate and strong grass roots support". Large and small Croatian groups and individuals joined immediately and steady stream of supplies flowed to Croatia. The action worked well.

At the moment, AmeriCares is getting ready for relief to Bosnia and Herzegovina (The plane arrived in Zagreb in June 1992. Ed.note) and to the refugees from this country in Croatia. Particularly difficult is the medical condition of thousands of exiled infants, young children, and the elderly. At the time when personal contacts with and material support for AmeriCares are sharply reduced, we need new motivation. Though tired and financially exhausted, we must continue our support for our brothers and sisters in and from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PLEASE CONTACT "AMERICARES" (1-800-486-HELP OR 203-966-5195) FOR DONATIONS AND DETAILS ON FURTHER ACTIONS!

From Glasnik AMAC Midwest, No.3, 1992.

AMERICARES AIRLIFT IS FIRST U.S. EFFORT TO LAND EMERGENCY SUPPLIES IN SARAJEVO

SARAJEVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina, July 2, 1992, 9:10 a.m. Just minutes ago, the first in a series of AmeriCares C-130 military transport jets crammed with more than 32,000 pounds of emergency medical supplies worth in excess of \$2,700,000 landed at the airport in Sarajevo.

The AmeriCares airlift represents the first U.S. response, governmental or private, of relief supplies for that beleaguered city since the airport was "opened" by the United Nations for humanitarian aid a few days ago.

Because of the danger surrounding the airport in Sarajevo, only military jets are cleared to land at this time.

"The fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a tragedy", said Robert C. Macaulay, "It is imperative for Americans to demonstrate their support for all of the people, whether Orthodox, Muslim or Catholic, who are suffering as a result of this senseless conflict."

"Conditions in Sarajevo are unimaginable," Mr. Macaulay said. "Time is running out. While plans are being made for government intervention, the American private sector must act."



To Reach a Wider American Audience

By Michael Vezilić

The Mid-East chapter of AMAC was officially established in February 1991. On this occasion some thirty founding members were greeted in the name of Zagreb University by visiting Professors, Dr. Miomir Žužul and Mr. Damir Boras.

The Chapter covers the US "Mid-East", which takes in most of Pennsylvania, as well as surrounding areas in eastern Ohio, western New York State, Maryland, West Virginia, up to Washington, D.C. The choice of Pittsburgh as the seat of the Chapter coincides with the significant role Pittsburgh has played in the history of the Croatian diaspora in North America. As an official "Sister-City" with Zagreb at the civic-mayoral level since 1980, Pittsburgh's ties with Croatia have a long and productive record.

Activities in 1991

In addition to former students, efforts were made to include many American friends of Zagreb University (e.g. former Fulbright exchange teachers and students). One successful outcome of this approach was organization and founding of the Association of Croatian Students of Pittsburgh, which is made up mainly of Croatian-American undergraduates from many Pittsburgh colleges. They joined the Chapter in organizing a number of social and educational events over the past year.

As tensions grew in Croatia through the first half of 1991, the Mid-East Chapter began to participate in the regularly-scheduled monthly roundtable meetings on the Yugoslav crisis organized for educators and specialists at the University of Pittsburgh by the Center for Russian and East European Studies. These meetings are important occasions for the Croatian perspective of the conflict to reach a wider

American academic audience. Similarly, individual members of the Chapter in their own name began to systematically target the public media with letters in reaction to incorrect assessments of the Croatian situation and misinformation, offering argumentative evidence on the nature of the crisis.

We joined with other AMAC branches and Croatian organizations in North America to sign the AMAC-sponsored "Joint Declaration of Support for Croatian Democracy".

AMAC Mid-East members organized a delegation to make an official visit to the US State Department. Four members of the Chapter joined colleagues from the Croatian Democracy Project in Washington for the meetings which were aimed to open lines of communication between the State Department policy-makers and Croatians in America, namely through AMAC. This visit enabled Croatian leaders to lobby Congress. The AMAC Mid-East delegation was able to meet with our locally-elected representatives, namely Senator Arlen Specter and Congressmen Joseph Kolter and Rick Santorum, in order to voice our concerns over American policy toward the former Yugoslavia.

At the end of June the Chapter again organized a delegation to visit their local Pittsburgh offices in order to voice our protest and demand immediate action by our government.

The Chapter took part in the AMAC National Meeting at Yale University and hosted Zagreb University Rector, Dr. Marijan Šunjić. His three-day visit included numerous meetings with officials at University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie-Mellon University and the Croatian Fraternal Union. The Chapter's main activities centered on the dissemination of news and information and the coordination of local letterwriting and

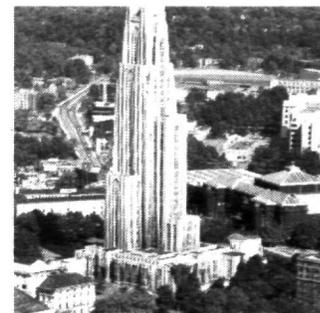
phone/fax campaigns. This was primarily accomplished through the national electronic news network organized and distributed by members of AMAC Mid-East and other chapters. Appeals were directed at major media sources, local, national and international government officials, especially in protest against the destruction of Vukovar and Dubrovnik. Also targeted were major American scientific and cultural institutions, such as the College Arts Association, World Monument Fund, National Humanities Center, etc.

AMAC Mid-East members played a key role throughout the fall months in collecting signatures for the National Petition Drive for American Recognition of Croatian Independence. The Chapter helped to organize a large demonstration-protest on the occasion of President Bush's visit to Pittsburgh. Members were interviewed by the local media and a live report was sent to Zagreb Radio for broadcast that same evening.

In December as part of the National Day of Protest Against the War in Croatia, sponsored by the Yale University Chapter of Students for a Free Croatia, AMAC Mid-East organized a massive demonstrations in Pittsburgh. A protest march through the central business district was followed by a Mass for peace, celebrated by Pittsburgh Bishop Donald Wuerl at St. Nicholas Croatian Catholic Church. This activity represented the most extensive cooperation of all local Croatian organizations and the general American public.

Activities in 1992

Most Chapter activity earlier this year was focused on the continued collection of humanitarian relief and the maintenance of pressure upon the White House for immediate recognition of Croatia. Roundtable discussions were continued at the University



of Pittsburgh, and individual members were invited to speak at schools and functions in the area about the war in Croatia.

We hosted a number of visiting guests from Zagreb who were travelling through the US for Croatian humanitarian purposes. These include visits co-sponsored by the CFU, such as "Teatar & TD", Dr. Vesna Bosanac, Vlado Gotovac, Dr. Ivo Bičanić, "Lado", Dr. Ivan Husić, the editors of Radio Zagreb Short-Wave.

The American Chemical Society desired to make a contribution to Croatian libraries by donating subscriptions of their national journal. AMAC Mid-East made the necessary arrangements for shipping of these periodicals. The Mayor's Office of the City of Pittsburgh has shown increasing interest in helping Zagreb through their Sister-City relationship and has accordingly organized a new steering committee, headed by representatives of AMAC Mid-East to oversee the development and positive growth of these ties in future. The first project which the Chapter arranged under the Sister-City's banner for Zagreb was the inception of a "Pen Pals Project" between grammar and high school students in both respective cities. AMAC Mid-East will nurture the relationship established between Zagreb and Pittsburgh through Sister-Cities in order to expand contacts and exchanges on the civic, business, cultural, educational and sports levels.

AMAC Mid-East plans to hold its annual membership meeting and election for new officers of the Executive Board of Directors later in the summer of 1992.

For Our Beautiful Croatia

By Dr. Luka Milas, Huston, Texas

The community of Croatian people in Huston is relatively small, numbering a little over 100 families when encompassing both those who speak Croatian and those with a Croatian heritage who do not speak Croatian. However, in relation to other regions of America, a considerable number of alumni of Croatian universities live in Huston. This is understandable because there are quite a number of renowned universities and institutions in Huston. Huston has the largest medical center in the world; it is also an international center for the oil industry. Several years ago, Croats in Huston felt a need for closer contacts among themselves, and as a result of that, the Lone Star Croatian Club was founded. The name "Lone Star" is both a symbolic and official designation for the state of Texas. The Club reached out to Croats who had recently come from our homeland and strengthened its association with those whose Croatian roots can be traced back to families who came to America generations ago.

In October of 1991, the AMAC South-West Chapter, which by now has more than forty members, was founded by the initiative of Professor Dr. Luka Milas, who became its first President. Since the members of AMAC are also members of the Lone Star Croatian Club, many of the activities complement each other and sometimes even overlap. For months, the members of AMAC and the Lone Star Croatian Club, both individually and in different co-ordinated actions, have participated in numerous undertakings in order to help our beloved homeland during this tragedy and suffering caused by Serbo-Communist aggression and monstrous killings.

Let me describe some actions:

1. Financial help in hundreds of thousands of dollars was sent to various places of need; directly to the Croatian government; the Croatia Fund in New York; AmeriCares for transportation of medicine;

Croatian Medical Aid in Detroit; to the needy via the Red Cross; to the Croatian Government's Office in Washington, D.C.; to individuals in their particular projects devoted to the promotion of Croatian interests, and to many other places.

2. Aid in medicine, medical instruments, and clothing worth tens of thousands of dollars.

3. Daily letters, telegrams, telefax messages, telephone calls to President Bush, American congressmen, the United Nations, journalists, newspapers and to any other person or place where we thought we could help the world understand the truth and justice of our Croatian cause.

4. Publishing articles in local newspapers and magazines.

5. Collecting toward the end of last year signatures petitioning the United States to recognize Croatia as an independent and sovereign nation. It resulted in thousands of signatures from the Huston area for this nation-wide effort.

6. In January, after Croatia was recognized by many countries, beautiful and dignified ceremony at Rice University in Huston was organized and celebrated by many Croatian people, as well as their American friends and notable supporters.

7. Participation in the actions of some other cities and organizations in the United States including, for example, helping to advertise and distribute the petition of the Nobel prize Winners in the New York Times, supporting the action of "Save the Children of Croatia", and collecting money for the purchase of uniforms for Croatian soldiers.

8. All the messages and requests which we get through many different sources from Croatia and from other parts of the world are distributed among us to those who can act on their behalf. Some members are very active in communications through computer mail.

In summary, therefore, AMAC is acting diligently and faithfully in all directions which promote and enlighten the truth and interests of Croatia. It is with these goals in mind that our AMAC chapter intends to carry on its activities.

INTERNATIONAL

Congress of the World Association of Croatian Physicians

By Marko Mihić, M.D.

The World Association of Croatian Physicians held its first congress in Frankfurt Am Main, May 15-17, 1992 under the chairmanship of professor Ivo Baca from Germany. About 200 physicians from all over the world filled the Congress Hall.

Prominent representatives from Croatian Government and Croatian medical organizations from Croatia were present; among them were Dr. Andrija Hebrang, Dr. Mate Granić, Dr. Žarko Domljan and Dr. Zdenko Vidaković, President of the Association of Croatian Physicians in Zagreb (Zbor hrvatskih liječnika), and many others.

Particular recognition was given to the representatives of the physicians from Vukovar, Osijek and Pula and to several physicians who were serving in war hospitals outside of Europe. There were several physicians from the U.S., among them Dr. Miroslav Kovačević, founder of "Save the Children of Croatia", who was recently nominated "Person of the Week", as well as Dr. J. Blaškovich, Dr. M. Debelić, Eng. Kirigin, Dr. Kostović and Australia's Dr. Hećimović. I was very pleased to represent Canada.

The programme centred mostly on how we Croatian physicians can help our nation under attack of a brutal aggressor. Dr. Hebrang and Dr. Granić both made significant presentations. It was a beautiful

experience to get together for the first time and for such a noble cause: to ease the consequences of the war in our homeland. The results of this congress are already visible in forwarding more aid to our country. In future it is important to continue what we have started in Frankfurt. Therefore Mr. Kirigin from California suggested that Croatian physicians should organize the **First World Croatian Congress** in Zagreb. The realization of this idea is on the way. Notice that it will not be limited to physicians only, although they happen to have the initiative. All groups, associations and communities are invited and welcome.

The purpose of the First World Congress is to give the opportunity for Croatian Communities around the world

- * to introduce themselves and their activities to our homeland
- * to start direct contact with the Croatian Government and other institutions
- * to devise ways of harmonizing common actions for restoring and rebuilding our homeland
- * to unite actions directed at their governments as well as international organizations.

For information and tentative programme of the **CROATIAN WORLD CONGRESS (SVJETSKI HRVATSKI SABOR)** which will take place on October 2-4, 1992, in Zagreb, call *Croatische Weltcongress*, c/o Prof. Drago Novak, Adenauerallee 23, D-5300 Bonn, Germany, Tel. (0228) 222-788, Fax (0228) 210-851.

Reconstruction of Dubrovnik

By Marko Prelec, Graduate Student in History,
Yale University, New Haven, CT

The damage to Croatia's cultural heritage is vast and remains to be calculated. Indeed, it has often seemed that the aggressor has been more interested in destroying our cities and towns, our culture and identity, than in any rational military objective.

Several months ago, I had the unpleasant privilege of translating part of a list of damaged and ruined Croatian monuments for the World Monuments Fund. The list, still incomplete, seemed endless even then. Now it includes over six hundred historical and cultural monuments, among them several sites carrying UNESCO's highest designation (Category Zero). Far from being spared, churches and monasteries have been the most frequent targets of these violent attacks. The majestic cathedrals of Šibenik, Osijek, and Zadar have all sustained direct hits by artillery shells. In one of the war's most senseless and cowardly episodes, the assault on Dubrovnik has left scars on virtually every significant landmark including the Franciscan monastery and the synagogue, Europe's second-oldest.

The middle of a war seems a peculiar time to speak of, much less plan for, rebuilding. Nonetheless every war, even the most brutal, is followed by a period of healing and rebuilding. Indeed, the legacy which we will leave for the future of Croatia will be the child of the present war and future reconstruction.

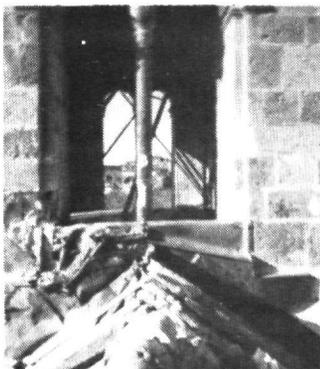
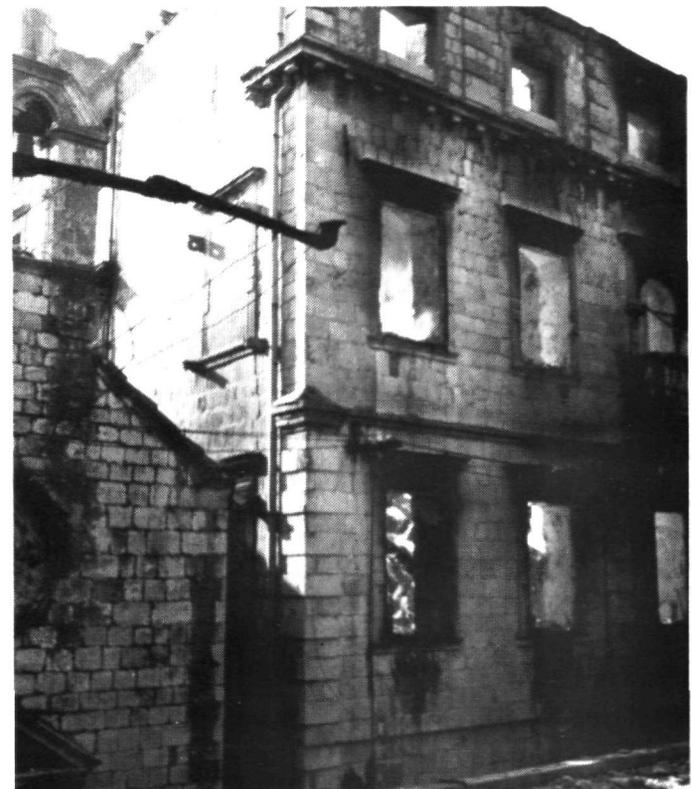
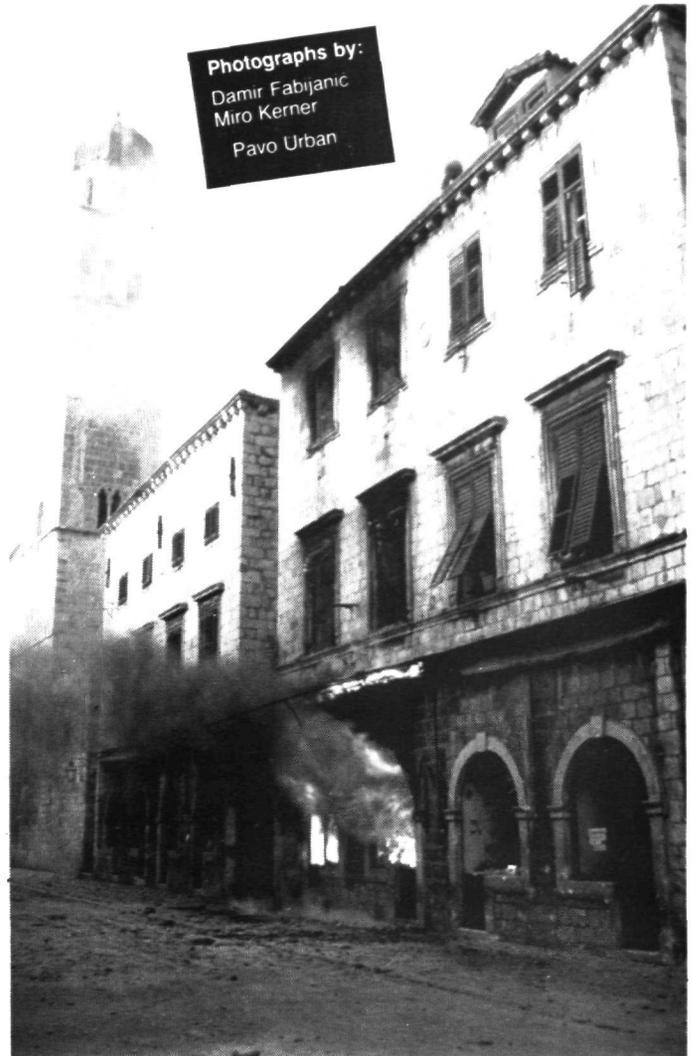
The success of Croatia's reconstruction process will depend in large part on thorough and careful documentation of the damage. For this reason, the Institute of Art History of Zagreb University has entrusted a team of scholars and volunteers with the task of creating a comprehensive visual record of all of the damaged churches, monuments, and other works of art in Croatia. The information gathered by this team will be indispensable both as a historical record, and to ensure that the reconstruction process faithfully restores the original appearance of the damaged objects.

Modern computer equipment will allow the Zagreb team to store three-dimensional images of the damaged buildings. This is an enormous advantage for the architects who must design the reconstruction of antiquities scattered all over Croatia.

The initiator of the project is the History of Art Institute of the Faculty of Art in Zagreb (Institut za povijest umjetnosti pri Filozofskom fakultetu). The New England AMCA accepted it as the main project for this year. We started with mailing out letters and in two weeks we collected several thousands dollars, which is not bad, but we still have a lot to do, as the project will cost cca. 40 thousand.

AMCA, New England Branch is a non-profit organization and **all donations are tax-deductible**. Make cheques payable to N.E.A.F.A.Z.U. at the following address: **New England Association of Friends and Alumni of Zagreb University, P.O. Box 3470, New Haven, Connecticut 06515-0174 (Fax: 203-432-1078)**

Photographs by:
Damir Fabijanic
Miro Kerner
Pavo Urban



Rebuilding of Croatia By Croatian International Youth Corps, Task Force '92.

By Dubravka Hrkać, Toronto, Canada

This year the Task Force is a two-pronged operation. Our original plan was to establish a programme where young people from around the world could come back to Croatia to help rebuild our war-torn homeland. It was to be a series of worksites all over Croatia called Task Force Voćin, Task Force Split etc. The sites would be modelled on the idea of the Jewish Kibbutz. Youths would participate in the hard physical labour of rebuilding and replanting during the week. The weekends would be filled with cultural excursions, lectures and sight-seeing tours.

Because the war has created certain demands that needed to be filled, the Croatian government asked us to help them fill certain positions through our Task Force recruitment. These positions included people to work directly with the UNPROFOR, the Foreign Press Bureau, the Ministry of Information, on local radio stations, the Ministry of Reconstruction, in orphanages, in refugee centres, in hospitals, and as assistants to Mayors. Thanks to the high quality and large number of applicants we were able to successfully provide placements for these openings.

Because of the continuation of the war, we were limited as to the extent of the locations we could establish for work sites this year. So we decided to have one large site in Voćin in Slavonija for reconstruction. We felt it would be safer to keep everyone together, and easier to co-ordinate the cultural and social excursions.

Applications have been received from all over Canada, the USA, Australia, Germany, and Croatia itself.

A crew was working on this project in Zagreb, comprised of Nick Vidak and Susie Čosić from Toronto, Sandra Ivančić from Hamilton and Nick Poernić from London, Canada. All these students are of Croatian descent on summer leave. They are the co-ordinating body working hand in hand with the Ministry of Reconstruction, Emigration. Approximately 130 youths are participating in the Task Force, Voćin site. They sleep in tents if necessary. They are fed out of a soup kitchen. The first week consisted of military training in Varaždin - basic discipline, first aid, self-defence, but most important instilled a camaraderie within all participants whether they participated in a reconstruction project or worked in a Ministry. During the last week everyone reconvened in one large group to work directly with refugees. Young people are extremely excited; applications keep coming daily, and we expect it to be an excellent foundation to build on for next year's Task Force, which we expect to reach well over 500 participants. We will start recruiting and accepting applications for next year in September of this year.

For further information call: Dubravka Hrkać or Sylvia Hrkać at (416) 602-6608 or write to Croatian International Youth Corps, 3045 Southcreek Road, Unit 13, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L4X 2X6.

Letter

My dear friends:

I am a student in the "Pontificia universidad de Mexico en Mexico City". I am studying philosophy. I would like to exchange letters with Croatian students. The city I am from is Pabellon, located in

the state of Aguascalientes, which is in the heart of my country. God bless you.

Yours sincerely,
Angel Gonzales Zavala
Aquiles Serdan #24
Pabellon de Arteaga
20 360 Aguascalientes, AGS.
Mexico

Summer Courses of Croatian Language, Literature and Culture

Over 30 students attend Summer Courses of Croatian Language, Literature and Culture organized by the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Arts and Croatian Homeland Foundation (Hrvatska Matica iseljenika) under the sponsorship of the Croatian Ministry of Emigration.

Students are from all over the world: Canada, U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, South Africa, Denmark, Argentina, Venezuela, Austria, England, Germany, Switzerland...and also from all walks of life: students, architects, medical doctors, graduate students, engineers, one is a priest...

Three, four or five-week programmes enable students to improve their knowledge of the Croatian language, Croatian geography, literature and history. It is primarily intended for young adults of Croatian descent; however, the programme is open to non-Croatian students who can demonstrate the scholastic ability to participate in this intensive course. At the end of the course students take an exam and receive from the University of Zagreb a certificate of merit.

Support activities include: visiting the historical sights of Zagreb, galleries, museums, cultural institutions, concerts, cultural events. Meetings with Croatian artists and other individuals of artistic or national importance, as well as trips to Istria and Hrvatsko Zagorje are



also in the programme.

It is important that our readers become aware of this effort and prepare for the winter courses organized likewise and also in other cities: Split, Umag and Crikvenica.

For all information write to: **Hrvatska matica iseljenika,**
Koordinator Ljetne škole, Trnjanska b.b., 41000 Zagreb, Croatia.
Fax (3841) 539-111.

Dubrovnik Students On A Hunger Strike

"Libertas", the association of Dubrovnik students was established in October 1991 as a result of war which has been raging for over a year in our homeland of Croatia. Eighty-five of us decided to go on a hunger strike to warn the world about the brutality of this war especially in our city of Dubrovnik. Our appeal, translated into six languages, was sent to over four hundred universities all over the world, as well as to many distinguished humanists, politicians and journalists. Only hours later we received telegrams of support. We decided that every time we have received the information about somebody joining our activities, one of us should stop the hunger strike. Two weeks later our delegation visited eight countries: the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Slovenia and Israel. We had about twenty lectures at different universities (Cambridge, Edinburgh, Sorbonne, Yale, Montreal, Hebrew University...). We visited the offices of US Senators d'Amato, Dole, Hatch, Pell, Gore, UN Secretary General, Executive Director of the World Jewish Congress, Parliament of Canada, British Foreign Office, and we talked to French and Italian ministers..We visited important humanitarian organizations like Helsinki Watch, Amnesty International and the UN Division for Human Rights. We had over one hundred interviews for the newspapers, spoke on the radio, TV, both services of the BBC and for most journalists we remained the most reliable source of information on the war in Dubrovnik and Croatia.

Besides the activities directed at the foreign public, we collected aid, looked after the wounded and refugees. Some students actively participated in armed resistance. Since Dubrovnik was cut off from the rest of the world for three months, we published a newspaper which was printed on computers and sent by modem to our colleagues in Dubrovnik. They printed it and distributed it. In this way we broke the especially dangerous information blockade which had been spreading fear among our citizens.

Croatia is a country which held its first multiparty elections two years ago after 45 years of socialism. Young people will have to become a basis for the development of the country on the new principles. We should engage to a market economy as soon as possible and join the flow of world trade. It is important to insure a rapid and high-quality flow of information, to take care of the increasing problem of environmental protection, to ensure a quick reconstruction of the country which has been destroyed both materially and spiritually. Psychic effects, especially in children, should be systematically monitored and every effort should be given to help them alleviate the consequences of stresses.

Our association is based on university students, but we were joined by many young architects, doctors, interpreters, environmentalists, artists, lawyers, psychologists...Our objective is to contact young people of similar interests to discuss our problems and exchange experiences. We have provided a broad network of various contacts. We have started several projects to solve the most urgent problems faced by the city of Dubrovnik.

It is well known that Dubrovnik is included in the Registry of World Heritage and is one of the three cities in the world, beside Venice and Amsterdam, which are protected by UNESCO. About 40% of the old city core has been destroyed or heavily damaged in this war. (It is the first time in Dubrovnik's history that it was attacked.) The city environs with their exceptionally valuable Renaissance summer residences and the oldest botanical garden in Europe have been completely burned. We have made contacts with the UNESCO club in Cuneo, and they have offered to help by listing the damage and in reconstruction work. Another major problem of Dubrovnik is waste disposal. The city has been surrounded by the enemy for eight months

and waste disposal has been impossible, because only the city proper is free, with an area of eleven square km and 55,000 people instead of the usual 30,000.

Through our contacts we have a great opportunity to approach high UN officials. We are using media for our promotional activities. Our representatives are active in the organization of the Dubrovnik summer festival (a member of the International Association of Festivals) in spite of the serious circumstances imposed by the war. We are also engaged in projects for the revitalization of the Inter-University centre which includes over 250 universities all over the world. With their help we would very much like to organize a young people's conference in Dubrovnik to discuss the above problems, as well as others.

The present situation has made us mature quickly, take on responsibility and take action. Our work, persistence and the accuracy of our information have won the confidence of others.

We call upon everybody, individuals and organizations who want to co-operate with us, to send us reports about their activities. We look forward to hearing from you.

"Libertas"
Students from Dubrovnik
University of Zagreb



Daughter of Dubrovnik's Major: Nina Obuljen (22), student of Music (violin) at University of Zagreb took part in a hunger strike and later contacted many officials in the States and in Canada.

STUDENT EXCHANGE WITH CROATIA

By Ivana Strgačić, student, Toronto, Canada

Over 80 students from war-torn Croatia have participated in a student exchange programme. In November Ms. Cetinić brought over 32 students from the most heavily hit areas to Hamilton. These students are bright and had a promising career ahead of them as the future leaders of their country. Before the war, they were receiving good grades and were planning to go to university. This program helped them to get back on track with their lives and to deal with the traumas of war. The students required good grades and a working knowledge of the English language in order to be in the programme. In Canada, they were given an opportunity to take courses to finish their requirements for their high school diplomas. They attended high schools in the areas in which their host families lived. In January the programme expanded to Oakville hosting 22 students and Windsor hosting 32 students.

In the beginning, the students had to adjust to their new surroundings and deal with leaving their families behind. They didn't know what life would be like. Many were impressed by the strength of the Croatian community in the area.

As time passed by, their English improved and they did well in their classes, impressing their teachers, guidance counsellors and principals. However, the students weren't the only ones who had a learning experience. The families and the surrounding community that they were staying with were surprised by some of the things that the students were accustomed to in their own lives: for example, not practising religion, a different educational system, and the general attitude passed down from the past communist era. Even though democracy became a

fact in Croatia over night, the changes within people and their everyday lives will take time. Children of parents from Croatia got to know what kind of lives their parents lived. They also got a better idea of what the war is about and what life is like there.

The exchange students left at the end of June to go back to their families and friends. None of the students lost close family members while abroad; however some lost their homes, but all went back to areas out of the way of the war.

The exchange programme was highly successful and it hopes to expand to be more like the international exchange programmes. Once the war is over in Croatia, Canadian students are welcomed as soon as possible to complete the exchange. The groups will be smaller and stay for a shorter period of time. Even though the programme costs money, education is worth the cost.

CROATIAN RELIEF FUND

By Ivana Strgačić, student, Toronto, Canada

As the war rages on in Croatia and Bosnia, the people are in need of the basic essentials. I spoke with Anica Stipčević at the Relief Fund, and she said that they are in need of everything, but essential items right now are clothing, especially underclothes for all ages. Since it is no longer winter, food can be bought over there. Sending money to buy the food saves shipping costs for those items and allows for other items to be sent over.

Volunteers are always needed. You can call: (416) 234-5716.

The Relief Fund is located at 30 Titan Rd., Unit 2, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada.

Croatia Becomes a Member of the United Nations

On May 22, 1992, at the 46th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, the Republic of Croatia was admitted as one of the newest member states of the United Nations.

President Tudjman's speech at the General Assembly of the United Nations (excerpts):

"As a full member of the UN, Croatia will henceforth enjoy stronger support of the world organization in the efforts focused on the peaceful solution of the crisis in the area of former Yugoslavia, based on the principles embodied in the UN Charter, on the success of the UN peace-keeping operation, on the solution of the refugee problem, and on promoting economic development.

The Republic of Croatia adheres to the principle of international solidarity and responsibility which entitles the international community to intercede in cases involving violations of the basic human rights, threats to international peace and to the ecological stability of our planet...

I would like to stress our firm determination to build the internationally recognized Republic of Croatia on principles of an open, free and democratic society. We want Croatia to be, in political and economic terms, a nation of law and order and a freedom for all its citizens. Croatia wants to co-operate with all its neighboring countries, and countries of Europe and the world. Croatia will support peace and stability which is the international order and be a worthy member of the United Nations."



A Closer Look at Articles On the War in Croatia in the Spectator

By Branka Komparić, Toronto, Canada



At the beginning of the 1991, the political situation in the former Yugoslavia was already boiling. Many of the world's newspapers and magazines devoted a number of articles to the political and historical background of the coming war. At first, most of the articles from the Anglo-American world were either written by journalists based in Belgrade or by ones visiting different cities of the former Yugoslavia. It has been interesting to closely monitor information provided by them, the change of tone in the articles and editorials as time passed and the face of the war was getting clearer not only to the journalists, but also to the people far away from the dead or wounded civilians, ruined cities, churches, and hospitals.

The aggression in Slovenia was a short one and issues connected with it were much less complicated than everything else in the country, as were the reports on it. At the time of the attacks against Croatia, there were a number of different approaches to the conf-

lict, but most of them failed to distinguish aggressor from victim, interpreting aggression against Croatia as a civil war between ethnic tribes. When the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina started, the aggression became obvious and Yugoslavia ceased to exist, most of the editorials and other articles started defining the aggressor and the victim of its aggression and reporting the ongoing events by using more accurate terminology. That approach was taken by the majority of media, but not by all of them. One could still be extremely frustrated by some of the news reports.

An excellent leading article was published in *The Spectator*, a respected British weekly. Under the title "Another Euro-Success" (May 12, 1992, p. 5) one could find an articulate critique of how the news could sometimes be reported and interpreted. *The paralysis of judgement shown by the BBC's news editors is only one example of the more general paralysis of opinion and policy on this issue in the West. But it is*

certainly the most tragic example. If one listened only to the BBC, one would think that everything that happened in Bosnia was being caused by impersonal forces. When six UN relief lorries were hijacked by Serbian irregulars, the BBC reported: "Efforts to bring aid to the refugees are being hampered by a breakdown in law and order." This must be the first recorded instance in history of a lorry being driven away by a breakdown.

The only other authority who comes close to the BBC in his cult of non-committal is the EEC's special negotiator Lord Carrington. He announced last week, after Serbian forces had seized roughly two thirds of Bosnia's land-mass: "Everybody is to blame for what is happening in Bosnia and Herzegovina." To which he added, even more astonishingly, "and as soon as we get the ceasefire there will be no need to blame anybody." Even the Foreign Office has never said anything quite so silly as that.

An accurate analysis of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina

is also given.

During the spring of 1991, as the political situation was deteriorating there have been a number of articles trying to give an explanation or at least some idea of the nature of events in the Republics of the former Yugoslavia, more or less successfully reaching the heart of the problem. All of them were at least worthwhile reading. **"In the trenches of Croatia - Matt Frei watches the ancient hatreds between Serbia and Croatia boil over into carnage"** (10 August 1991, p. 10). Being a foreign correspondent for BBC radio, the author used the idea of ancient hatreds formulated in Belgrade for their political reasons. But this hatred started only in this century with the creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Later on it was renamed Yugoslavia by the Serbian King Alexander without any support from Croats, Slovenes and others.

"The bully of the Balkans - Matt Frei on the self-appointed nation"

nal saviour of Serbia" (17 August 1991, p. 11). The author describes the Serbian leader, S. Milošević, appropriately as a troublemaker, dictator, and an untrustworthy man rhythmically prepared to do anything to achieve the goal of a Greater Serbia. He writes:

"...While the Croatian President, Franjo Tudjman, has been trying to alert the world to the crisis and strive for international recognition of a sovereign and independent Croatia, Mr. Milosevic is anxious to keep the foreigners out. He is, after all, winning, and achieving his goal of building Greater Serbia on the rubble of Yugoslav federation, whose disintegration he has systematically striven to accelerate."

Such an article was a rarity at the time of publishing. It took almost a year, thousands of human lives, immense material destruction and imposed sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, to produce more articles of such a tone, with the same conclusions.

Also Anne McElvoy, who usually does not distinguish between aggressor and victim, is taken aback by the brutality of Serbian aggression in Croatia as well as by the EEC's lack of response in *"The chocolate teapot men" - Ann McElvoy believes Europe should face up to the necessity of taking sides in Yugoslavia" (21 September 1991, p. 11).*

"Waiting for a war" - Noel Malcolm surveys the next Balkan battle ground (19 October 1991, p. 14) the author predicts that Bosnia will be Yugoslavia's next graveyard, a warning which did not prevent the Serbian aggression nor change the minds of spectators to be something more than onlookers. Today, unfortunately, it has become that graveyard.

"See Dubrovnik and die - John Sweeney argues that an architect knows nothing about war" (9 November 1991, p.12). John Sweeney (who writes for the Observer) respectfully argues over the famous architect Leon Krier's concern about the loss of Dubrovnik's historic centre with

no concern for the fate of its citizens - the people who live there, whose spiritual, intellectual and physical activities made Dubrovnik being just that unique. John Sweeney writes:

But what can we do to save the Old Town? The JNA want to take it, desperate for a victory now that the petrol queues in Belgrade are getting embarrassingly long, and the Serbs have still not, at the time of writing, taken Vukovar. But Dubrovnik is a Dalmatian town, built and lived in by Catholic - meaning Croat - people since its creation as a city state. To the townspeople, Dubrovnik is, to quote Mr. Krier, their 'teddy-bear' and theirs alone...

"Bleeding to death - Croatia is bleeding to death" - Leading article (23 November 1991, p. 5)

A surprisingly honest critique of the EEC stand on aggression against Croatia, it properly explains the EEC's hidden agenda to depopulate Croatian coastal cities of its population:

...This week, at long last, European foreign ministers decided that they could be even-handed no longer. At a meeting of the Western European Union (hitherto the European pillar of NATO, but prospectively the military organization of the EEC), it was agreed that warships could be sent to the Adriatic - to aid Serbia. That is not quite how the news was presented to the press, and it may not be how the ministers presented the idea to their own muddled minds.

But the facts are clear: the purpose of this naval expedition will not be to prevent the Serbs from occupying the Croatian coast, but merely to help empty the Croatian coast of Croats more quickly and more humanely. Once a town such as Dubrovnik is emptied of its civilians and manned only by men with guns, it will seem more reasonable to call it a military target, and to think of it as merely a 'military problem' - to which the Serbian artillery will rapidly find a solution...

"The ears of a Croatian colonel - Alec Russel listens to an ambassador's self-serving tales of the Yugoslav war" (7 December

1991, p. 18).

An interesting article based on the author's experience with EEC monitors in Croatia, in the form of a discussion with Italian Ambassador Mario Bondioli, the head of the EEC monitoring mission for Dalmatia. Alec Russel (who writes for the Daily Telegraph) well explains the discrepancy between the EEC official policy towards Croatia at the time, and the real situation. In the author's witty criticism of some of the EEC Monitor's performance, one could find much deeper meaning as well. While Croatia is being destroyed, one senior EEC diplomat (Ambassador Mario Bondioli) during lunch, enjoying the wine, tells stories like this:

"It is a wonderful, wonderful story...watch," he said, with a flourish of his leather attache case. "You see? This is a Serbian general's, it is magnificent, no? Look, goddamit...ecco...you can read here." On the inner fold was inscribed, "To my friend and co-operator Mario Bondioli in memory of work together in Dalmatia, Knin, November, 1991, Major Gen. V. Vuković..." You see Vuković saw my Cartier lighter and said it was only the second he saw in his life. I said after the war I would bring him his own and then, as the talks closed, we struck a better deal: the lighter for the case, straight off, and did he laugh...Splendid, splendid..."

But many EEC monitors had found the situation much less amusing, as they were trying to convey the truth.

"An army in search of a state - Anne McElvoy finds it hard to know which is worse: Serbian brutality or Croatian stupidity" (18 December 1991, p.10). Being on the staff of The Times, the author's writing and style reflect the approach on the subject of aggression against Croatia, as one of the equal share of the responsibility for the war, of no difference between aggressor and victim, between Milošević and Tudjman. She explains the war in the former Yugoslavia as tribal and civil war among primitive people. She writes about Croatia in an

ironic, Byzantine manner; on Serbia she takes a critical stand, but what she really does is weep over Yugoslavia's death.

Stupidity, which she attributes to Croats is the fact that they defend themselves in spite of a lack of armaments. It seems, for her, that surrendering would be the Croats' wisest choice: to surrender themselves and their homeland, the freedom and independence for which Croatian people had voted in the referendum. Her view can be explained only as bias.

In late spring of 1991, as war had started in Croatia, CNN, CBC and other news channels became regular guests in our homes; later on in the summer it was Radio Zagreb short wave news as well. But searches for news, pieces of information and analysis continued. At the beginning of the war, most of them were disappointingly, sometimes disturbingly one-sided, based on Belgrade's propaganda. Later on, many reports and editorials were not distinguishing aggressor from victim, many of them giving half-truths and even outward lies.

During the fall and later winter there was some change in the style of reporting. Innumerable atrocities committed against the Croatian population increased the awareness among foreign journalists, making it harder and harder to report according to Belgrade sources.

The Spectator was among the first that tried to understand and explain the situation in the former Yugoslavia by reporting from a variety of sources. Its leading articles are excellent analyses of the power play among the world powers towards Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Stradanje Dubrovnika (Suffering of Dubrovnik)

By Djordje Obradović

Illustrated, 134 pages, Dubrovnik 1992.

Published by Dubrovački Vjesnik.

The Suffering of Dubrovnik describes and illustrates the bombing and the destruction of the city. It represents a chronicle of events and how the lives of people living through these events were affected.

The photographs are terrifying and the emotional impact of this book is powerful beyond words. It is the author's protest against war, killing and wounding people and against the destruction and pillaging of homes and villages. Obradović, a reporter-editor of the Dubrovački Vjesnik dedicates this book to Pavo Urban, an extremely talented 23-year old photojournalist who lost his life while showing the world the events in Dubrovnik in a chronologically accurate presentation.

This book is also dedicated to eight courageous people, great friends of Dubrovnik, who remained in the city together with the residents and thousands of refugees from villages surrounding Dubrovnik. Their presence created a living wall of support in Dubrovnik's most difficult time since the great earthquake of 1667. They are:

Dr. Kathleen Wilkes, President of the Executive Committee of the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik, and philosophy professor at Oxford University. Dr. Wilkes spent four months without sufficient food, water or electricity, sitting in the foyer of the City Hall writing bulletins for the world press and reporting daily to the BBC.

Dr. Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Health of France who organized a humanitarian corridor to bring humanitarian aid to Dubrovnik and to transport the wounded and sick out of Dubrovnik. Dr. Kouchner is known for organizing the Doctors Without Frontiers and insisted that applying bandages was not enough and that democratic states had a right and duty to intervene and stop fighting and uphold the law.

Dr. Margherita Boniver, Minister of Immigration of Italy who

worked with Dr. Kouchner to organize the humanitarian corridor.

Steffan de Mistura, representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations and representative of UNICEF, who spent most of the war in Dubrovnik sending appeals to the United Nations and governments of many countries seeking their assistance to prevent new attacks on the city.

Jean d'Ormesson, Academician, noted French writer and philosopher, a co-owner of "Le Figaro" who wrote many articles for his distinguished publication and gave many interviews to various publications.

Dr. Andre Glucksman, French philosopher who in the midst of the media stage, promised the people of Dubrovnik to awaken French public awareness against the destruction of Dubrovnik, in which he succeeded.

Vittorio Ghidi, Head representative of the European Community Observers, who independently engaged in participating in negotiations with the occupying army and did not withdraw when the observers' ship was attacked.

Dr. Slobodan Lang, professor of the Medical Faculty of Zagreb University who organized the "Libertas" Convoy which went through the blockade of the Yugo-Navy.

The Office of the Convoy became the focal point in the city during the most difficult hours, days and months and became the Forum of Intellectuals which ensured that the rest of the world be aware of Dubrovnik's suffering.

In the future historical analysts will analyze strategy, tactics, style of command and place abysmal emphasis on other facets of this war, but the reality of what this incredibly beautiful city and people are living through today is all in the *Suffering of Dubrovnik*.

K. Aksich



RESPECTED E.C. OBSERVERS, THIS IS WHAT OUR MILITARY OBJECTIVES LOOKED LIKE BEFORE!

Our Lovely Croatia, published by "Marin Držić", Zagreb, Croatia, 1991.

In June 1992, a second edition of a spectacular monograph, *Our Lovely Croatia* was published in the 25x33 cm format, 380 pages with 750 coloured pictures.

The following texts were added: Dr. Franjo Tujman: a message to the reader; Prof. Ivo Bralić: the national parks of Croatia; Prof. Jelka Radauš Ribarić: the richness and beauty of national costume; Prof. Radovan Ivančević: art history of Croatia within European cultural tradition; Prof. Tomislav Marasović and Prof. Gordana Marasović: natural beauty of the Croatian Adriatic; Prof. Vladimir Blašković: Our lovely Croatia, an introductory essay; Ivan Raos: Characteristics of Croatia and her cultural heritage.

This is an impressive, strikingly



beautiful image of Croatia with its rich heritage in the area of fine arts, architecture, craft, natural treasures, folk costumes, flora and fauna, cities and villages. The monograph has been published in Croatian, English and German and received an award in 1991, in the Swiss city of Burgenstock.

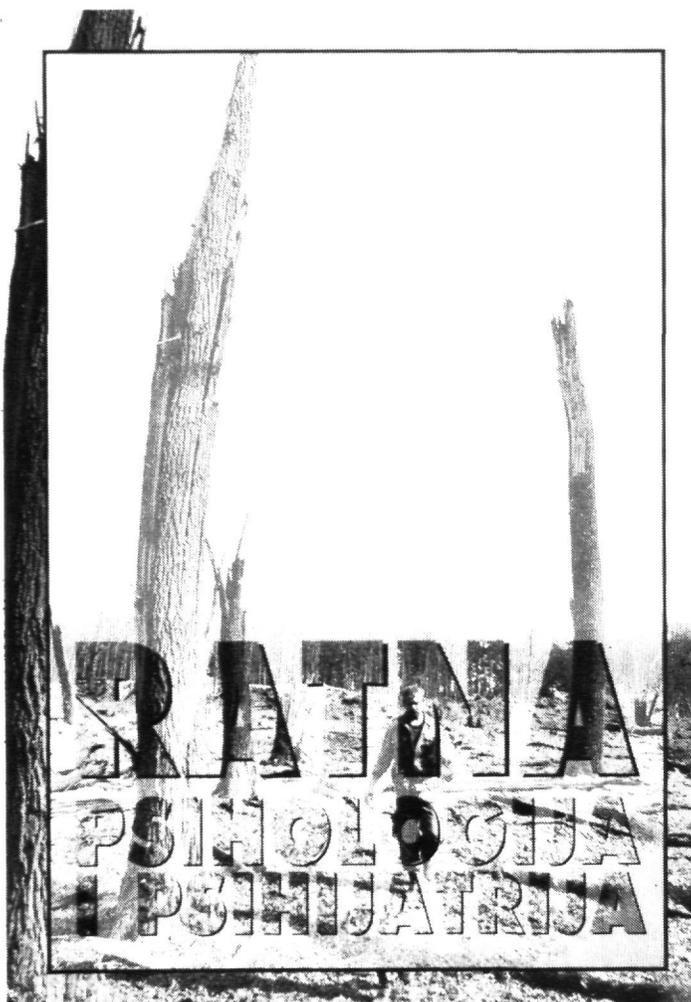
The book can be ordered from Višnja Brčić, 43 Gifford St., Toronto, Ont. M5A 3H9. The price is \$50.00 CDN.

Višnja Brčić

Ratna psihologija i psihijatrija,

Editor Eduard Klain,

Zagreb, January 1992, Medical Corps Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia



This book was written during the war to gather the experiences that can be used by medical professionals, but also to disclose the truth about Croatia.

Various groups which took part or were victims of this war are presented: Croatian soldiers, refugees, the wounded, negotiators, the general public, citizens under suspicion, people in high-risk professions and displaced persons.

Although the articles are primarily intended for psychiatrists and psychologists, they can help other physicians and medical professionals, therapists, educators, social workers, and all those who want to help people in times of war. The book should be particularly valuable for commanders of Croatian forces to better understand their soldiers and to be able to develop and maintain combat morale.

The articles deal with these wartime phenomena: the behaviour of people, combat stress reactions and post-traumatic stress disorders, psychosomatic reactions, induced psychoses, delusions (simulation, aggravation, dissimulation), large and small groups in war, alcoholism and drug addiction, the wounded, Croatian soldiers, the prisoners-of-war, POW's from the Manjača prison camp, the psychological aspects of refugee and displaced-person status, psychic changes in refugee children and adults, support and charity organizations, citizens under suspicion, negotiators, the citizens and their sense of reality, high-risk occupations, the doctrine of health care, psychological warfare, psychological support, psychotherapy,

psychopharmacotherapy, psychological preparation and assessment of abilities for combat and organization of health care. The style and articles are scientific, not polemic, which improves the quality and the credibility of the testimonies. The authors believe that the book will serve many to recognize the true realities of this war.

Dr. Marica Čunčić

Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, Zagreb 1992, pp. 297.

Publisher: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada. Editors: Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judas, and many collaborators.

It is part of a series of works on **Croatia in the War**. The subtitle indicates that this is a collection of evidence of the civilian casualties in the war against Croatia, collected and presented by the Division of Information, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia. However it does not present casualties that occurred in the presently occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia.

The book is hardbound and well illustrated by a large number of tables, maps, diagrams and photos. The material is organized in twelve chapters with the following titles: The chronology of killing and pattern of civilian casualties in Croatia; Children: the most innocent victims; Targets of preference: hospitals and medical centres; The victims of Hypocrit's oath: medical doctors and personnel; The fate of humanitarianism in the Balkans; Landscape of destruction: 500 Croatian villages; Massacres: extrajudicial executions

and other deliberate and arbitrary killings of unarmed civilians; The politics of genocide: forced displacement and exodus; Serbian camps; Vukovar: the symbol of Croatian resistance to aggression; The destruction of spiritual and cultural heritage and maltreatment of Roman Catholic priests and nuns; Serbian civilian casualties in the Republic of Croatia. Appendix contains a collection of reports on violation of humanitarian laws during the war and other original documents.

The price of the book is 3000 HRD, i.e. \$15.5 CAD or \$13.00 US. North American orders should add shipping price (the book weights 1.3 kg). Currently Croatia Airlines offers the following rates for cargo (same rate of exchange as above):

Zagreb-Toronto: 45 kg-\$8.78 per kg; 100 kg-\$3.15; 300 kg-\$2.85.

Zagreb-New York: 45 kg-\$5.56 per kg; 100 kg-\$3.15; 300 kg-\$3.02.

Zagreb-San Francisco: 45 kg-\$7.95 per kg; 100 kg-\$5.93; 300 kg-\$5.24.

The book may be ordered from your local AMCA committee, or from AMCA Quebec. Please allow at least 4-6 weeks for delivery

Dr. Ante L. Padjen

Weekly *Bulletin* of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mission to the United Nations: information on Mission activities.

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AMCA MEMBER HONOURED IN SWEDEN

By Vlado Benković

AMCA member Dr. Mladen Vranić, Professor of Physiology and Medicine and Chairman of the Department of Physiology at the University of Toronto recently received an award from the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, which honours one or two researchers per year who are not members of their institution. In May this year, the Institute bestowed on him an Honorary Doctor of Medicine degree and made him a lifetime adjunct professor.

This award is another highlight in Mladen's productive career. He completed his M.D. and D.Sc. (Physiology) at the University of Zagreb.

In 1963 he moved to Canada and became the last post-doctoral fellow of Professor Charles Best, the famous co-discoverer of insulin. Working through the years at the University of Toronto Department of Physiology, Mladen has maintained a close relationship with the Diabetes Centre in Zagreb since his own research became focused on the many facets of this disease. Meanwhile, he was instrumental in the development of several collaborative programmes in postgraduate teaching and research. These efforts were recognized in 1987, when he was appointed as Honorary Professor at the University of Zagreb.



In the days when the leaders of our University started to look for input and advice from the universities of the free world, Dr. Vranić took an active role in helping to establish a formal relationship between the University of Zagreb and the University of Toronto. Mainly because of his efforts, very successful meetings were arranged for the former Rector, Prof. Šeparović, and for the present Rector, Prof. Šunjić. They both met the President and Chief Administrators of the University of Toronto and discussed possible avenues of co-operation between the two universities. We all expect positive results from these meetings in the near future.

As war unfortunately accompanied the freedom gained by Croatia, Mladen took on additional responsibilities: he became an organizing member of the Croatian World Organization of Medical Doctors and a member of the Editorial Board of the Croatian Medical Journal. Both the World Organization and the Journal have produced excellent results for our homeland in the short time of their existence and Mladen surely did his share to make this possible.

Sweden's recognition of Dr. Vranić's work in the field of pathogenesis of diabetes is not the only honour bestowed upon him. The most important recognition for his work was the American Diabetes Association's 1991 Banting Medal and Lectureship for Distinguished Scientific Achievement. This is the highest scientific award given by this Association and Dr. Vranić is the first Canadian (and Croatian) to receive this honour.

The award received from the Karolinska Institute is the result of a special and close relationship that Dr. Vranić developed and maintained during the last 16 years. He co-operated closely with Dr. Suad Efendić, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Endocrinology at the Karolinska Institute and with several fellows, graduate students and colleagues, both in Sweden and Toronto. The result of this co-operation is, among others, the organization of the biennial Toronto - Stockholm International Symposium on Perspectives in Diabetes Research by the Banting and Best Diabetes Centre in Toronto and the Department of Endocrinology of the Karolinska Institute. The first highly sophisticated and successful symposium was held in Toronto in June, 1990 under the title, "The Nervous System and Fuel Homeostasis", and the second one, to be called "New Concepts in the Pathogenesis of NIDDM", will be held in Stockholm in September this year.

Another joint activity, one of Mladen's favourites, is the organization of the Zagreb-Toronto-Stockholm International Postgraduate Symposium and course on Type II Diabetes, held under the auspices of the International Diabetes Federation and the World Health Organization in Dubrovnik in 1989. This course and symposium were the result of a superb co-operation between Professors Granić and Škrabalo from the Diabetes Centre in Zagreb, Professor Efendić from the Karolinska Institute, Dr. Hollenberg, the Director of the Banting and Best Diabetes Centre and Dr. Vranić.

The Dubrovnik symposium was planned to be held every two years but the war made it necessary to cancel the event for 1991. As members of AMCA we wish Mladen well in his endeavours that, we are sure, will benefit not only the many patients suffering from diabetes, but also our University and all the other institutes involved.



DR. MIROSLAV KOVAČEVIĆ: ABC PERSON OF THE WEEK

Dr. Kovačević of Chicago, Illinois, has been named the ABC Person of the Week. Persons of the Week are selected for their leadership in worthy causes. Dr. Kovačević has led the Save the Children of Croatia, a private non-profit organization that provides financial sponsorship to the children in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina who lost one or both parents to aggression on these countries.

A profile of the Person of the Week is aired on the Friday edition of the ABC World News with Peter Jennings. The segment on Dr. Kovačević, recorded both in Chicago and Zagreb, has been aired on Friday, July 3, 1992.

International Croatian Initiative Meeting in London, England, Regent Park Hotel, 8-10 May 1992.

A group of Croat business, academic and public figures from 7 countries in Europe and North America met in London from 8-10 May, 1992 to consider the current situation in Croatia and prospects for the future.

After an extensive discussion, conclusions were reached which were, in a form of Declaration, conveyed to responsible figures in Croatia and will later be released to the public. The next meeting will be held in December 1992 in Zagreb.

Preparations were made for the publication of the proceedings:

Ivo Banac: *Against the Fear*; Josip Bombelles: *Reconstruction of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina*; Ivo Hrvoić: *Ideas on Development in the Postcommunist Era*; Kresimir Krnjević: *Science in the World*; Ante L. Padjen: *Science in the Homeland*; Tefko Saračević: *On the Reform of the University*; Radoslav Katičić: *Language and Culture*; Stanko Lasić: *Croatian Culture*; Milan Simčić: *Religion and the Catholic Church in the Process of Creation of the Croatian State*; Jurica Štambuk: *On the International Organizations Important for Croatia and Bosnia*; Jure Šutija: *Formation of Management in Croatia*; Ivica Zdunić: *On Spiritual and Moral Renewal*; Boris Zenić: *Croatia in the Context of Central and Eastern Europe*; Krsto Cvijić: *Croatia and the (Anglo-Saxon) World*.

To:

The President of the Republic of Croatia
The President of the Croatian Parliament
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia
The President of the Croatian Academy of Science and Art
The President of "Matica Hrvatska"
The Archbishop of Zagreb
The Rector of the University of Zagreb
The President of the Croatian Democratic Union
The President of the Croatian National Party
The President of the Croatian Social-Liberal Party

DECLARATION

A group of Croatians who are active in 7 European and North American countries as businessmen, academics or public workers, came together in London on 8 - 10 May 1992 in order to examine the present situation of Croatia and her future perspectives. Starting from the concrete and positive changes which took place in Croatia from 1990 on, such as

- * the achievement of full statehood and independence,
- * the foundation of a democratic state,
- * the creation of its own defence force,

all actions in which all Croatian people participated, and being aware of the difficult situation in our homeland which is still subjected to war and destruction as well as to other consequences of war and occupation, being aware of an equal aggression against the independent Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina, wishing to present a constructive proposal for the solution of vital questions facing Croatia today, after an extensive and documented exchange of ideas, we have reached the following conclusions.

I.

Despite the war, which impedes the consistent formation of a juridical state, all political and social factors should make greater efforts and show more perseverance in penetrating all segments of the public administration with the consistent application of legal norms, especially by promoting genuine pluralism as an asset of a democratic society and by respecting the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the press (especially television and electronic media in general) as well as human rights and the rights of minorities.

The process of democratization includes, among other factors, the indisputable democratic legitimacy of the representatives of government on all levels, respect for all ethical and moral norms in the conduct of public and administrative business, the active and constructive role of the opposition as well as creative of the intellectuals. Recognizing the presence and role of the Catholic Church and of the other religious communities, the need for a clear separation between church and state is emphasized with the provision that each respects the other in its field of activities while both strive to co-ordinate their goals towards the material and spiritual benefits of the nation.

II.

Croatia has gained the recognition from several countries, among them from all the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, but she must reaffirm herself even more as a legitimate figure on the international scene. This relates to the role Croatia is playing in the international political system and to the principles of Croatia's participation in international organizations (both European and global). Under today's conditions it is especially important to focus on questions of collective security and international collective defence in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Realistic participation in international events necessitates a flexible policy in forming alliances in accordance with the changes in the international balance of power (for example: the avoidance of exclusive reliance on one or two allies).

When training and developing diplomatic personnel care must be taken to find people with abilities to initiate action instead of merely reacting. Special care must be taken when selecting diplomatic representatives for Croatia in this transitional period. Also, the approach to the information policies about Croatia must include the quick preparation of an analytical and critical bibliography of everything written in foreign languages about Croatian issues. For this reason, priority should be given to the establishment of professional libraries and institutes in Croatia to deal with this problem.

III.

The change-over from a planned economy to the free market economy requires some fundamental undertaking in the Croatian economy. The main points highlighted at this meeting which require intensive work are:

- 1) International aid and post-war rebuilding.
- 2) Business ethic and strengthening of managerial personnel
- 3) Criteria for foreign investment.
- 4) Legal and tax framework and strategic plans for quick privatization.
- 5) The role and profile of the financial sector.
- 6) Banking institutions for small business.
- 7) The importance of the role of the small businessmen.

Finally, the need for a broad public discussion about programmes for the rebuilding of Croatia, especially about the priorities and the strategic approach, was noted.

IV.

Questions about the linguistic and cultural identity of the Croatian nation are of extreme importance to Croatia in this period of building an independent state. Because of this it is necessary to

- * synthesize and promote research which will help people to understand these questions in Croatia as well as in the rest of the world.
- * based on the cultural identity of the Croatian language promote the establishment of its judicial identity in order to achieve its full affirmation in education as well as in every aspect of international manifestation.

It should be specially pointed out that:

- * The language is not a restricted norm but a freedom that lives.
- * It is necessary to develop an awareness of the Croatian culture as integral part of the whole European culture in all forms of its manifestation.
- * It is necessary to strive towards a dialogue on equal footing with the dominant European national cultures.
- * It is necessary to resolutely resist one-sided simplifications and vulgarizations of cultural values.

Croatian universities and other scientific and cultural institutions are the key factors in the development of a modern Croatia. In order to manifest this to the fullest it is necessary to:

- * create the legal basis for the absolute independence and unity of Croatian universities as centres of Croatian science and scientific learning.

- * create a system of evaluation of the universities and other scientific and cultural institutions based on international criteria.
- * carry the reform of the universities and scientific and cultural institutions.
- * ensure a stable flow of financial means and a stable institutional framework for scientific research based on development priorities.
- * utilize the professional abilities of the Croatian diaspora and of the former students of Croatian universities in Croatia and in the world for inclusion in the framework of international co-operation and evaluation of the scientific work in Croatia in accordance with international criteria.

The group has constituted itself as the International Croatian Initiative (Međunarodna hrvatska inicijativa) and is willing to contribute to the solutions to all key questions of the strategic kind which can come up with respect to the rebuilding and further development of the Republic of Croatia.

In London, May 10 1992.

Ivo Banac, New Haven, USA
 Josip Bombelles, Cleveland, USA
 Krsto Cviić, London, England
 Marc Gjidara, Paris, France
 Mirko D. Grmek, Paris, France
 Ivan Hrvoić, Toronto, Canada
 Radoslav Katičić, Vienna, Austria
 Krešimir Krnjević, Montreal, Canada
 Stanko Lasić, Amsterdam, Holland
 Ante L. Padjen, Montreal, Canada
 Tefko Saračević, New Jersey, USA
 Milan Simčić, Rome, Italy
 Jurica Štambuk, S.Arlington, USA
 Jure Šutija, Miami USA
 Stipe Tomičić, Vienna, Austria
 Ivica Zdunić, Toronto, Canada
 Boris Zenić, London, England

Croatia Needs Skilled Professionals

Forty-five years of communism have left their mark on the Croatian work-force; hundreds of thousands of top professionals have left the country, and many of those who stayed cannot face responsibility of freedom, the need for honest, hard work.

Croatia lacks professionals of all sorts, especially bankers, financial experts, business managers, office managers, administrators, communication experts, and the list goes on. There is no field in which there is no need for skilled expertise and labor.

If you think you may wish to spend some time - or the rest of your life working for Croatia, please contact: Dr. Miomir Žužul, Assistant to the Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Visoka 22, 41000 Zagreb, Croatia; tel: 011-3841-443-489; Fax: 011-3841-172-272. Ask for information or just send in a letter explaining your intentions, accompanied by a copy of your curriculum vitae, a copy of your diploma or professional certificate, and two references. Share the excitement and joy of helping to build free, democratic, and prosperous Croatia!

CHILDREN ARE THE MOST TRAGIC VICTIMS OF THE WAR

By Dr. Marica Čunčić

A thirteen year-old teenager from Glina named Damir Tkalčević, now a refugee in Zagreb, has experienced the horrors of the war in Croatia. He has only shoulders where his arms should be. Yet it is hard to tell if his physical handicap is the worst thing. The psychological trauma of the war will haunt him even when he receives electronic arms. Or can he forget when he last saw his mother and little sister and heard their screams while they were being burned?

Without his arms and without his mother's arms, he has one hope left: that there is someone out there who wants to take care of him and could do so. He is in the Children's Hospital in Zagreb. His father was seriously wounded, and was also hospitalized for some time.

Edward Mavrinac, the President of the charitable organization CRO-MED found Damir in the Zagreb Children's Hospital and visited him later to organize everything necessary for Damir's operation in Bologna, Italy. The surgery and electronic arms will be covered by benefactors.

Up to the end of November 1991, 66 Croatian kindergartens had been bombed: 18 totally destroyed and 29 heavily damaged. Out of 194 primary schools that were the enemy's target, 18 were totally destroyed and 85 heavily damaged. Nine high schools and one dormitory were completely destroyed, while 46 high schools and five student dormitories were damaged. These attacks in more than 40 Croatian cities directly affected 8,120 kindergarten students, 72,807 primary school students, 42,866 high school students and 7,400 university students. These statistics, of course, are completely outdated by now. Present realities are far worse.

In all these tragic events, 81 children up to the age of 17 were killed and 371 wounded (as of June, 1992). Today the number is significantly larger taking into consideration the Yugoslav

Army's numerous daily attacks from the air and from the ground. As of March 1992, statistics show that over 2,200 children have lost one or both parents. Most of them are without a father. Almost fifty children have lost both parents.

Children are frequently mentioned among the war victims. On top of everything, a new stream of refugees is coming every day to Croatia from the state of



Bosnia and Herzegovina, where war also started. The number of refugees in Croatia now totals over one million and several hundred thousand. Among the refugees are elderly people, women and children. It is estimated that there are several hundred thousand of children who no longer live in their homes.

Even handicapped children have been victimized by the Yugoslav Army. After being trapped in the Centre for Handicapped Children in Vrlika which the Yugoslav Army attacked using mortar shells, starved and dehydrated children were evacuated from Vrlika to a facility in Split. 270 retarded and handicapped children were there without the basic necessities for life as the Yugoslav Army took all supplies and anaesthetic equipment from the Centre during the evacuation of the children. A small boy died on the way to Split.

Some of the Croatian children are in the Serbian operated

Concentration Camp of Sremska Mitrovica. All women and children are in one room. According to Nobel Prize candidate Juraj Njavro, a Croatian physician from the Medical Centre in Vukovar who was in this Concentration Camp himself, a wounded child wanted to come to see him but the physician was prevented from even talking to the child and his mother.

result in lasting consequences for their physical and spiritual well-being. Surely innocent children who have been killed or wounded are among the most tragic victims of war. Unfortunately, their number has not yet reached its final total.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to June 26, 1992 statistics, about 500 children were killed and about 5,000 wounded. Two and a half million refugees who escaped torture and killing by Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are now scattered all over Europe, the largest number of them being in Croatia. Among them there is a large percentage of children. Many of them have lost one or both parents.

If you wish to become a sponsor of an orphan or help these children in any other way, please contact:

CROATIAN FAMILY RELIEF FUND, P.O.Box 3828, Station "C", Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 4J8. Tax receipts are available; or **CROATIAN CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION "RUŽA HRVATSKA"**, 3542 Burges Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario, Tel. (416) 569-1794; Fax: (416) 569-7169. Tax receipts are available.

Data taken from: Documenta Croatica; Croatian Medical Journal, Zagreb; Ratna psihologija i psihijatrija, Zagreb; Župski vjesnik hrvatskih katoličkih župa, Toronto, Mississauga, Oakville, Hamilton and Appeal for Protection of Children, Bosnia & Herzegovina.

In spite of conventions and declarations on the protection of children (e.g. *ICRC and Children in Situation of Armed Conflicts*, published in Geneva by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 1987) and other international legislation on the protection of children in armed conflicts, Croatian children are still unprotected. They are exposed to injuries which will



ABOUT THAT CIVIL WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA

By C. Michael McAdams,
University of San Francisco



There is no war of any kind in Yugoslavia

Today, as every day for over a year, there are reports of the horrible civil war in Yugoslavia and hints that the world may take action at any moment. But of course the world has not taken any significant action and there is no civil war in Yugoslavia. In fact, there is no war of any kind in Yugoslavia. Not a single house has been burned, no village has been reduced to rubble, no churches, synagogues, mosques or cultural monuments have been destroyed. In fact, things are not too bad in Yugoslavia today. Of course there are lines at the gas pumps and perhaps a little less variety at the grocery store than a year ago. But the cafes of Belgrade are full of young people, many of military age, sipping espresso and puffing on American cigarettes well into the evening on Belgrade's brightly lit streets. In the countryside a virtual building boom is taking place with the construction of new homes seen throughout the country.

There is no civil war in Yugoslavia because Yugoslavia is now Greater Serbia. It consists of Serbia, its client state Montenegro, and the previously autonomous regions of Vojvodina and Kosovo where two hundred thousand Serbs rule over almost two million Albanians in Europe's last police state. Yugoslavia

has launched an all-out war of aggression and territorial expansion against its neighbours, first attacking tiny Slovenia, then Croatia and now Bosnia-Herzegovina. Each of these nations is recognized by virtually every other nation in the world as free and independent. The United States, the United Nations and the

European Community have watched passively as Serbia's "Yugoslav People's Army" unleashed barbarity and destruction not seen since World War II. In Croatia and Bosnia, the wilful destruction of churches, mosques, museums and ancient buildings has already caused more damage than in all of the Second World

War. As many as 60,000 people may be dead, two and a half million more are refugees, hundreds of cities and villages are devastated, hundreds of thousands of homes have been destroyed. But none are in Yugoslavia.

The war began when the Bush administration sent then Secretary of State James Baker to Belgrade to assure the Serbs that America would not stand for freedom and democracy in Slovenia and Croatia but instead continued to support a strong, centralized, Serbian dominated communist Yugoslavia. This action provided the "green light" that sent Serbian strongman Slobodan Milošević's mechanized hordes into action. When tiny Slovenia fought back and won, the United States led the way in imposing a complete arms embargo against both the aggressor and the victims. As one of the world's major arms suppliers, with millions of tons of arms cached throughout the country, and with Europe's fourth largest army, Serbia laughed at the embargo. The Croatians and Bosnians are not laughing. They are fighting with whatever weapons they can find or capture while the so-called "great powers" patrol the Adriatic Sea to make sure that no arms reach them. Meanwhile, America's new found friend Russia and other countries meet Serbia's every need via the Danube.





The black humor in Sarajevo is that the UN wants Bosnians to be well-fed targets

Even as the United Nations finally voted to use force to send humanitarian supplies to Bosnia, the arms embargo remains. The black humour in Sarajevo is that the UN wants Bosnians to be well-fed targets. As President Bush continues to urge "caution" the U.S. State Department has turned over the architect of this terribly failed foreign policy. Deemed "Lawrence of Serbia" by Patrick Glen in *The New Republic*, Lawrence Egelburger is now acting U.S. Secretary of State. Mr. Egelburger is a former ambassador to Yugoslavia who, in his many trips through the revolving door of public service and private profit, has done quite well with his "Yugoslav connections". He served as a director of the Yugoslav LBS bank which was later indicted for money laundering and implicated in international arms trafficking. Egelburger was also Director of a subsidiary of Red Flag Industries, the huge Serbian arms manufacturer that at this moment is cranking out tanks, artillery and munition to

level more of Sarajevo. Fluent in Serbian, Mr. Egelburger considers Serbian dictator Milošević a personal friend. Serbia also has friends in Congress. Helen Delich Bentley, a Baltimore Republican of Serbian heritage, has used her congressional Office and staff to establish a Serbian propaganda agency called "SerbNet". Democrat Congressman James Moody of Wisconsin, who has lived in Serbia and speaks Serbian went so far as to visit Belgrade to meet with strongman Milošević and then toured Serbian occupied

parts of Croatia. It was on that visit that he outraged human rights activists by visiting the camp of Željko Ražnjatović, the internationally wanted terrorist also known as Arkan. Before rolling video cameras, Moody reviewed Arkan's uniformed terrorists in formation, inspected their weapons, and fondled one of the infamous Četnik killing knives, all while wearing beret and insignia of Četniks. Both have accepted tens of thousands of dollars from Serbians living outside their districts.



Pity the poor Croatians and Bosnians who look to America for assistance. As the United Nations ponders how to shove humanitarian aid through the Serbian gauntlet, and the way is being paved to carve up Croatia and Bosnia to satisfy Serbia's centuries-old appetite for the lands of others, Bush, his generals, and legions of media experts publicly ring their hands and repeatedly bring up the spectre of tens of thousands of young Americans being slaughtered in "another Viet Nam".

The UN forces should get out of Croatia

In fact, the solution to this war is not to be found in an expanded UN presence on the ground. The UN forces should get out of Croatia, where they are overseeing the Serbian "ethnic cleansing" of the so-called UN Protection areas, and get out of Bosnia where they are obviously doing nothing to stop the carnage. Having gotten out of harm's way, air power should be used to take out every bridge over Drina River, cutting off Serbian supply lines. Every Serbian port on the Danube and the Montenegrin port of Boka Kotorska should be rendered useless by strategic bombing. Finally, Croatia and Bosnia should be given all of the weapons they need: tanks, planes and rocket launchers. When properly armed and not restrained by the UN's so-called peace keepers, the Croatians and Bosnians have pushed back the Serbs in every recent engagement.

The fact is that most Western governments really don't care how many South Slavs die. That much is obvious from current policies. So arm the victims of aggression and let them fight for their lives and homes. It won't be pretty, but it will stop the one-sided carnage now taking place. The world's so-called great powers will again be free to wash their hands and walk away and the fiction of a New World Order can be put to rest once and for all.

(Michael McAdams is a specialist in South Slavic studies and Director of the University of San Francisco's Sacramento campus.)

An Historical Outline of Croatian Painting From Crucifixion to Computer Art

(Part I.)

By Branko Franolić



Vincent of Kastav, Church of the Virgin, Škriline near Beram, frescoes, 1474.

From the 11th to the 15th Centuries

Croatia divides culturally into two distinct geographical regions: the meridional region of Istria and Dalmatia where Mediterranean influences predominate, and the northern region with its Central European influences. The establishment of the Croatian state under Prince Branimir (879-892) at the end of the 9th century took the country out of the Byzantine sphere of influence to reorientate it towards Western Christianity. More precisely, on 21st May 879 Pope John VIII received the news from a special messenger that the Croats had declared their allegiance to the Holy See. The Church of Rome could offer the Croats papal recognition, the international seal of approval. This development was naturally reflected in the arts where the Byzantine influence began to wane, to disappear completely before the close of the 13th century.

As in the rest of Europe, Romanesque art was introduced into Croatia by the religious orders. The Benedictines were the first to establish churches and monasteries and in their wake followed the Cistercians, Carthusians and Franciscans. It was along the Dalmatian coast and in the islands that Romanesque art made its main impact. So firm was its foothold there that it was to survive for many years after Gothic art had triumphed throughout the rest of Europe. Despite its widespread

influence very little pictorial evidence of its impact survives, and the few examples that have survived are of an extremely fragmentary nature, sparsely distributed in dozens of different localities. As far as the 11th century is concerned the main examples can be found in the Church of St. Michael at Ston near Dubrovnik (*Portrait of a princely benefactor*) and in the village churches of Kanfanar and Lovreč in Istria. Moving on to the 12th century, there are the murals at Zadar (St. Krševan, St. Mary) and Vincenat in Istria, mostly Benedictine in origin. In addition the Franciscan monastery in Zadar houses an extraordinary *Crucifixion* painted on wood. The themes which appear most often are the Annunciation, the Baptism of Christ, the Crucifixion, the Entombment, Christ in Glory and the Virgin on the Throne. The figures have strong outlines enveloped in drapery whose linear treatment is typical of Romanesque art. In the 13th century mural painting reaches its zenith in the Cathedral at Zagreb and particularly *in Istria* in the villages of Hum, Draguč and Lovreč. Paintings on wood produced in the local monasteries begin to shake off hieratic Byzantine traditions. As for manuscript illumination, this is almost exclusively a Benedictine province. *The Split Passion* (preserved in the Metropolitana, Zagreb) dates from the 10th century while the *Osor Evangel* (Vatican Library) and *Večenega's Evangelistar* (the original of which is kept in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) date from the 11th century. *Večenega's*

Evangelistar (Mass Lectionary or Gospel Book) was written for the conventual church of St. Mary's in Zadar on the order of its second Abbess Večenega. Written in Beneventan script with an appendix in Gothic, it contains four Gospels. The *Evangelistar* consists of 250 richly formed initials and miniatures in brilliant colours of red, blue, yellow and green, the most elaborate being the initial E (*exultet*) and the initial I, formed by the figure of the Risen Christ. Among the miniatures is a pen drawing of the Last Supper.

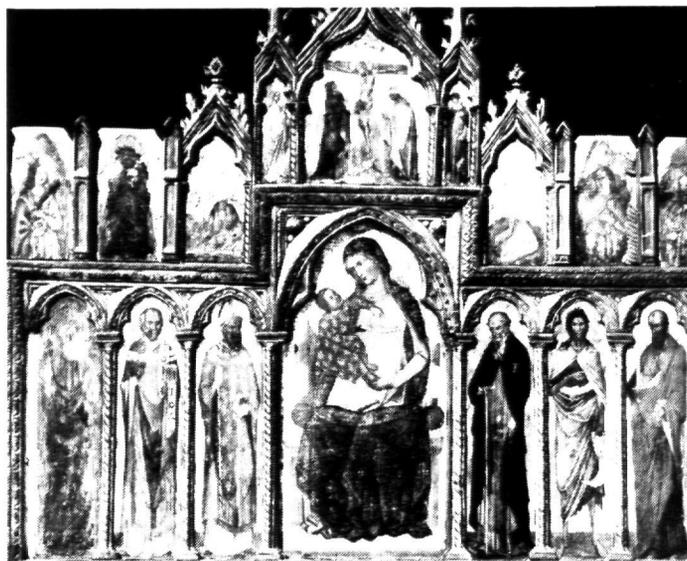
The Gothic style was slow to exert its influence and it was not until the 15th century that mural painting really flourished. In northern Croatia the best examples are to be found at Marija Gorska, Martinšćina, Zajezda and Kalnik. Despite their quality these cannot compare with those of the Istrian school where the art reached its apogee. Borrowing their themes from the north (such as the Three Kings or the Dance of Death), the painters of this region (Istria) developed a style so original that it became impossible to distinguish between Italian borrowings and native influences. The main representative of the Istrian school is Vincent of Kastav, to whom we owe in particular the decoration of the Church of the Virgin in Škrilina near Beram in 1474. Here, alongside scenes from the life of Christ, he painted a *Dance of Death* of astonishing vigour, in which an innate sense of the Istrian countryside and its folklore is married with a proclivity towards broken lines and cubic forms.

In Dalmatia it is painting on wood that provides the richest examples. An impressive number of altarpieces, often signed, were produced by a number of studios. The most representative of these (now in Dubrovnik) are the *Koločep Polyptych* (1434, from the Church of St. Anthony in Koločep) by Ivan Ugrinović and the *Danče Polyptych* (1465, from the Church of Our Lady at Danče in Dubrovnik) by the painter Lovre Dobričević, in whose style the Venetian influence is evident.

Illumination reaches its apogee in the *Glagolitic Missal* of Count Hrvoje Vukčić (ca. 1405, the original is kept at the Topkapi Palace, Istanbul) and the *Missal* of George of Topusko (ca. 1495, Metropolitanana, Zagreb). Apart from the linguistic and historical interest of the *Glagolitic Missal* of Hrvoje, its great value lies in the artistic and pictorial beauty of its illuminations; 380 ornamented initials and 94 miniatures, all the work of an unknown illuminator. The initials are of zoomorphic or anthropomorphic character, adorned with heraldic or floral designs. On some pages miniatures alternate with initials, creating a very harmonious whole. The text is illustrated by scenes from the Old and New Testament, portraits of Prophets, Apostles, Saints and Evangelists, while each month of the calendar is illustrated by scenes of seasonal labours. Investigations of the iconographic compositions in the Missal have revealed a combination of Byzantine and oriental elements with the characteristic features of western iconography which originated in the Kingdom of Naples.

The Venetian occupation of Dalmatia towards the middle of the 15th century and the Turkish wars were to halt this impetus. The influence of the Renaissance did not extend beyond Dubrovnik which retained its independence. The principal painter of this period is Nikola Božidarević (died 1517-18) who, after living for some time in Venice, painted a series of altarpieces for his native town, Dubrovnik, four of which are housed in the city's Dominican Church. The other great painter of the Dalmatian Renaissance is Mihajlo Hamzić, whose *Baptism of Christ* (1509, Ducal Palace, Dubrovnik) shows the influence of Mantegna.

Following the invasion of Bosnia by Turks in 1463, both regions of Croatia were threatened and it was not long before most of the country was conquered. Faced with this situation many artists chose to go abroad to Italy, where many of them settled permanently. Among these were Lucijan and Franjo Vranjan (Luciano 1420-72) and Francesco Laurana (ca. 1430-1502), Juraj Čulinović (known as Giorgio Schiavone, 1433-1503) who was greatly influenced by Mantegna, Ivan



Ivan Ugrinović, *Koločep Polyptych*, 1434, Church of St. Anthony in Koločep.



Juraj Čulinović, *Madonna and Child*, Sali, Parish Church.

Duknović (Johannes Dalmata, ca. 1440-after 1509), Andrija Medulić (Andrea Meldola, Schiavone, ca. 1500-1563), and Jure Klović (1498-1578) who, under the name of Giulio Clovio, was the last great exponent of illumination in the west. These outstanding masters worked entirely or partly far away from their homeland.

Latin Explained

By Dr. Marica Čunčić

Gaudeamus, igitur...Almae matris croaticae alumni... why do we use Latin in the very name of our publication and of our association? Latin is a dead language. Yet I heard a Latin conversation in Zagreb, in the late sixties. At that time I was studying it in high school, where Latin classes had been the most exciting and upsetting. We had to know declensions of nouns and adjectives, conjugate verbs in all persons and tenses. An eyebrow raiser for my grandmother was: *hic, haec, hoc, huius, huis, hunc*,...she thought I had a hiccup attack. Perhaps some of you who come from the same programme can finish the above declension. Although at that time I could not see the purpose of learning all of that, later I was happy to see that it was easier to grasp English, French and Italian because of my knowledge of Latin. Old Slavonic is also a dead language, but I have heard a toast delivered (for fun) at a Slavistic

Conference in the late seventies. I know a few colleagues who can speak and write in Old Church Slavonic. I still cherish a little "note" with a message for me in Old Church Slavonic from one of these unique and endangered species of professionals. I may share its content with you another time.

Certainly the number of people who can speak or write a dead language is rapidly diminishing. In Croatia, Latin ceased to be the official administrative language in 1848, but it was the liturgical language of the Catholic Church until Vatican Council II (1963-65), when the vernacular was introduced. In our Glagolitic regions where Old Church Slavonic was used instead of Latin in Church, contemporary vernacular was accepted instead of the old vernacular. Since then, Latin and Croatian Redaction of Old Church Slavonic are even "more" dead.

In spite of all that, we still sing *Gaudeamus igitur*...Some of our colleagues know the song by heart and are rightly proud of it. Latin lives on. This is the reason why we want to have some updating, at least in our knowledge of words that we use all the time.

I asked one of the few speakers of Latin, Rev. Dragutin Hartly S.J. from Opatija, who at that time was tutoring students in Latin, to find some interesting details for us. He found them in old Latin dictionaries.

Admodum reverendi patris Joannis Bellosztenecz

Gazophylacium (Zagrabiae, In Anno Domini MDCCXL) has these explanations:

1. Saveta, Szveta
2. Pulchra, lepa
3. ALENS hranecha ili koiеча
4. ALMA; i.e. Virgo, Divoyka, Secundum S. Hieron, Virgo abscondita, et secreta, i.e. ab hominum aspectu separata. Divoyka szkrivena, ili razluchena od pogleda chlovehcjega...
5. ALMA urbs praeclarissima. Plemenit y imenuvan varas ali grad. ALMUS, a, um, g.o. nutriens, alens. Hranechi, kojecchi, ploden, a, o, t.j. vse kay nasz hrani, y dober plod hrane donasa, a naymre zemlya; tih den y vreden; szvetloszt szvetla, chisztia; szvet, lep; szveta vera. Dolazi od glagola alo, alere, alui, alitum ili altum = hranim, kermim. Matija Divković, in his Latin-Croatian Dictionary (*Latinsko-hrvatski rječnik, Zagreb 1900., reprinted 1980.*) has this: ALMUS, adj. npr. hraneći; rodan, plodan, odatle: dobrohotan, dobrotvoran, blagosloven, blag.

Od glagola: alo, alui, altum, i (kasno) alitum, hraniti; preneseno gojiti, odgajati, povećavati. Odatle alumnus, i, m. hranjenik, pitomac, učenik, Aristoteles reliquique Platonis alumni (Aristotel i ostali Platonovi učenici).

*pjesnički izraz, ne upotrebljava se u prozi izuzevši rijetke slučajeve. Roman poets often used *alma* to describe Roman female deities who represent an abundance of nature's blessings: Cerera, Felicitas and others, especially the mother of all gods: Kibela. From there the meaning was taken for the university (*alma mater*) "which gives spiritual food to its young".

Almus is the old passive perfect participle of the same verb.

Almae matris alumni in translation means: disciples of the nursing mother (university). If we want to say that these are disciples of the Croatian university, we should say: *Almae matris alumni croaticae*.

So *alma mater* is a metaphoric name for the University of Zagreb, *alma mater croatica* - the Croatian mother who feeds her children, disciples (hrvatska majka hraniteljica).



GAUDEAMUS IGITUR

gaudeamus igitur, iuvenes dum sumus

Post iucundam iuventutem, post molestam senectutem

nos habebit hu-mus, nos ha-be-bit hu-mus.

**Gaudeamus igitur -
therefore let us be joyful**

GAUDEAMUS 1. lice plurala konjunktiva prezenta, tzv. conunctivus adhortativus; izriče zapovijed: veselimo se! radujmo se!

It is said that the poem was composed by D. Strada in 1267. Today's version was published by V. Kindleben in 1781. Melody was published for the first time in 1797. Although the poem is the longer one, only three stanzas are being sung:

Gaudeamus igitur
Iuvenes dum sumus
Post iucundam iuventutem,
Post molestam senectutem
Nos habebit humus.

Vita nostra brevis est,
Brevi finiatur.
Venit mors velociter,
Rapit nos atrociter,
Nemini parcetur.

Vivat Academia,
Vivant professores!
Vivat membrum quodlibet,
Vivant membra quaelibet,
Semper sint in flore!

Therefore let us be joyful
While we are young.
After the pleasures of youth
And the tiresomeness of old age
Earth will hold us.

Our life is short,
It will pass very soon,
Death is coming very fast
It catches us brutally
Nobody will be spared.

Long live Academy!
Long live professors!
Long live every member!
Long live all members!
May they always flourish.

Bratoljub Klaić, Riječnik stranih riječi, tudjice i posudjenice; Prepared by Željko Klarić, Zagreb, Nakladni zavod Matice Hrvatske, 1990.

Here is the English translation for those who have forgotten their Latin and would like to know the meaning of the song:

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June 25, 1992.

Mr. Davor Grünwald V.P.
ALMAE MATRIS ALUMNI CROATICAE

Dear Mr. Grünwald,
Subsequent to our conversation during your visit, I would like to confirm my wish to donate the canoe won in the Foundraising Lottery, to Almae Matris, who may dispose of it in the most profitable manner, and use the proceeds for furthering Almae Matris' Statutory Objectives.

Antun Šafarić, Dipl.Ing.

"Save the Children of Croatia"

Started in Chicago by Dr. Miro Kovačević and other physicians and professionals, "Save the Children of Croatia" is a programme with the purpose of finding sponsors for the orphans of the war in Croatia who have lost one or both parents. A sponsor takes care of a child for one year by donating \$50 a month. There are no administrative expenses: donations are sent directly to Croatia where they are given in Croatian dinars to the recipients. In six weeks, 650 children found sponsors through this programme. It draws the attention of the American public through American newspapers and TV. It has found sponsors for 1,600 children so far. Through this charity organization, as Cincinnati Enquirer of August 17 writes, Drs. Ivan and Maria Tuškan of Cincinnati, Ohio, sponsored 50 orphans who lost their parents. In addition to providing a financial support for a total of \$30,000.00 a year - the Tuškans try to write and call the youngsters and their parents. The children and their parents write back - with stories of tragedy and perseverance.

If you wish to participate, please contact **SAVE THE CHILDREN OF CROATIA**, P.O.Box 3606, Oak Brook, Illinois 60522-3606; Tel. (708) 986-1129 or (708) 986-1010; Fax: (708) 986-101.

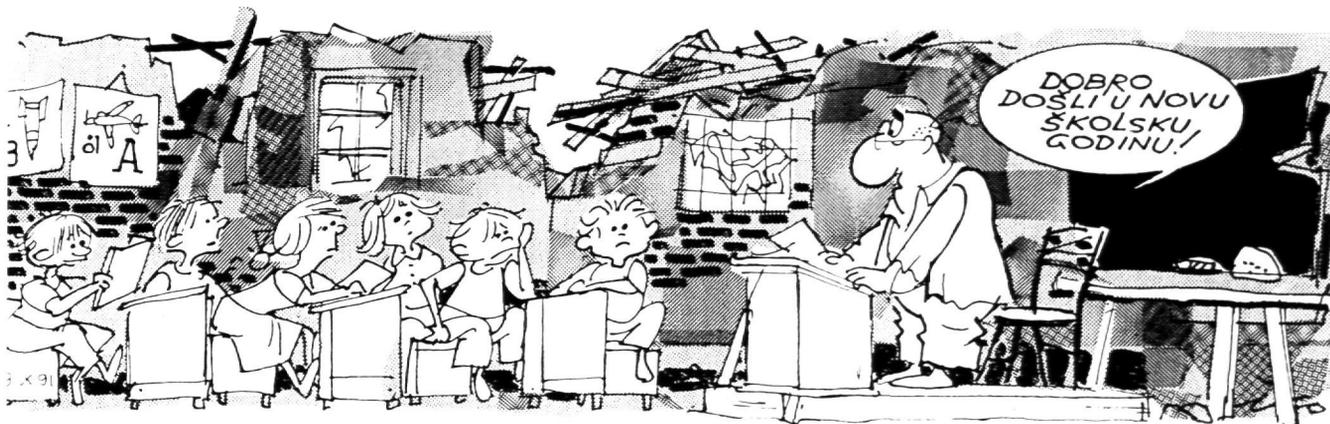
Wilfred Trotter, the famous English surgeon and philosopher, once remarked: "I think the great contribution the English have made to the valuable things of the world culture is this: an interest in struggling for an unpredictable goal. As you go eastward from the British Isles, you run into cultures gradually increasing susceptibility to fatalism. The Englishman's games have made him less fatalistic, and as a result of the discipline of sport he will keep struggling even though his intellect would indicate his cause to be lost."

John R. Tunis, Democracy and Sports (Barnes)

(An Antology from The Reader's Digest: Getting the Most Out of Life)

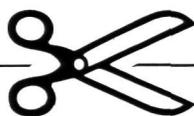
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VOLJEVICA (Večernji list)



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