

GAUDEAMUS

ALMAE MATRIS CROATICAЕ ALUMNI

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES

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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 of address on the form on the back cover.

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

Back cover: Content



University of Zagreb



Editor's Note

"This process of training by which the intellect, instead of being formed or sacrificed to some particular or accidental purpose (...) is disciplined for its own sake, for the perception of its own proper object, and for its own highest culture, is called liberal education."

Cardinal J. H. Newman (1801-1890) one of the most remarkable 19th century English churchmen and writers.

In the aftermath of communism after the iron curtain is lifted, everyone is curious to see what was underneath. If before we did not realize what kind of curtain it was, we can see now that it must have been *iron* which kept peoples together in unjust and therefore artificial states of peace in spite of their strong desire to be independent. It must have been iron hand that made scientists write tons of books for the sake of a Marxist appropriation of science in spite of their desire to think freely and live according to their private beliefs.

Have you seen grass growing through a concrete path in your garden? There were some liberating thoughts of human dignity and identity cultivated under the iron curtain but no sooner had they grown above the concrete, than they were cut off by an official gardener.

In this issue of Gaudeamus the changes at Croatian universities are presented to satisfy the curiosity as to what was underneath the curtain, and also to see how the grass is growing after the concrete has been lifted. Instead of criticism, be gentle to this kind of grass, do not block the sunshine, and give it proper care.

Think of responsibilities of an Assistant Minister for Higher Education in Croatia, discover the determination of a dean to apply democracy, see if you want to take any of the courses offered at the new Department of Croatian Language and Literature and South Slavic Languages and Literature, think about the psychological and physical struggle of a university professor to survive the brutalities of war, see how one of our Croatian universities functions, compare previous and current ways of becoming a professional industrial designer in Croatia. Think about the ways of introducing Newman's concept of liberal education into Croatian universities.

If you need guidance through this issue, I would also recommend reading "Joint AMAC Efforts for Croatia," last issue's feature continued, to discover what our colleagues in Montreal have been doing all this time, and how one MD can make a difference in medical treatment in Croatia. Enjoy an exhibition which is held captive in Croatia, discover the relation between refugee women and ethnology, admire an old Croatian hair style, and do not forget, once you have read it here, that now Croatian school children have Easter and Christmas vacations. Compare how Croats handle ecological problems in Croatia and in Canada, and use the opportunity of reading a French book in English. Carefully study great little ads because they are there for you. Do not miss students' contributions, the contours of our future can be seen through them.

And to conclude this tour of *Gaudeamus*: Do not skip Dies Academicus conclusions nor conclusions of the Co-ordinating Committee to know the rights and obligations of your AMAC association. Oh, I almost forgot to remind you to make a telephone call to Croatia, it helps. Find out how.

YOU'VE GOT AN ASSIGNMENT, AMERICA!

The next issue of Gaudeamus will cover the history of **Croatian language courses** in North America. Some of you have already received an appeal to write to the Editor about it. Others are invited now to answer W5: Who, When, Where, Why, What, and do not forget to tell us what was the name of the course: Croatian or Serbo-Croatian. Of course we will continue with "Joint AMAC efforts for Croatia" and with "Changes at Croatian Universities" if you wish to contribute an article. Deadline: May 1, 1993.

Conclusions of the third meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of AMCA Associations

Montreal, April 4, 1992

Functioning of the Coordinating Committee (CO)

1.1 Relations among AMCA associations and the Alma Mater as well as similar associations in Croatia are regulated by the standing orders of the CO. It was concluded that the Statute submitted in 1990 cannot be applied due to the independent status of each association.

1.2 The Coordinator is responsible for the functioning of the CO. The presidents of all associations take turns (rotate) as Coordinators of the CO. So far I. Hrvoić and S. Šesnić had their turn. They are succeeded by Ante L. Padjen.

1.3 The first outline of the Regulations has been distributed to all associations for their consideration. The associations are expected to forward their remarks to the Coordinator.

Financing of the CO

2.1 It was decided that 5% of the membership fees of each association should be deposited in the joint account (for the time being located in N.J.). Joint activities are to be financed from this fund at the discretion of the CO (mostly the link with Croatia, joint lists of members etc.).

2.2 Current estimate of the organized members exceeds 1100.

Communications among associations

3.1 It was suggested to explore the possibility of employing a representative/coordinator of all AMCA associations in Zagreb who would be paid by all the associations in the diaspora.

3.2 Communications among associations are assured by electronic mail which connects so far most of the associations in North America and Europe and the Alma Mater in Zagreb. Communications with the other associations will be assured by fax: AMCA Toronto will inform AMCA Mid-West, AMCA Texas will inform AMCA California.

3.3 Addendum after the Dies Academicus in Zagreb: Inga Depolo-Bučan has been chosen Coordinator of AMCA associations in Zagreb. Each association contributes \$300 per year for this position.

Joint actions of the associations

4.1 As soon as the conditions permit a central database of membership worldwide will be set-up by N. AntoniÉ and Ante L. Padjen. It is necessary to standardize the questionnaire so that it can be used by all the associations and the Alma Mater. It is advisable to obtain explicit permission of the members for the inclusion of their personal data in the eventual publication of the alumni (to be edited by AMCA Quebec).

4.2 Coordination of guest lecturers from Croatia and the diaspora. Each association will submit its list, by electronic mail or fax from which a list of guests interesting to all will be drawn up. The Rector has promised to send his suggestions.

4.3 Gaudeamus is confirmed as a newsletter of all associations. The owner and editor of Gaudeamus is AMCA Toronto which is responsible for the technical aspects. Each association nominates one representative to the Editorial Board which determines the editorial policy of the newsletter.

4.4 CO will help the establishment of new associations wherever there are graduates and friends. Immediate task: Chicago, South Africa, Israel.

4.5 All associations support the setting up of workshops focusing on specific problems ranging from the reform of the universities in Croatia to the restructuring of the economy.

Conclusions of AMAC Associations at DIES ACADEMICUS 1992

BEING AWARE of the utmost need to promote the education, science and culture of the Croatian people, and wishing to support the University of Zagreb and other Croatian universities, and willing to put forth our best endeavours in order to assist and support the renewal of our home country we the undersigned accept and adhere to the following

Agreement on Adherence

to the Union of the Associations of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities *Almae Matris Alumni Croaticae* (AMAC)

1. The Union of the Associations of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities (hereinafter - the Union) is a co-ordinate body with the purpose of co-ordinating the activities and the co-operation of the Associations of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities (AMAC). The Union has no legal personality on its own.

2. Each AMAC Society is entitled to act independently though in line with the general directives and general goals. Each Association must act in accordance with the laws of the country where it has been founded.

3. The goals as stipulated in the rules of each of the Societies must also comprise the goals set forth in the preamble to this Agreement.

All Associations must be open to accept as members all former students and friends of the University of Zagreb, all former students of other Croatian universities as well as all Croats of second and subsequent generations willing to accept the Rules of the Associations.

4. The supreme body of the Union is the Assembly, The Assembly shall be in session at least once a year, possibly on the occasion of the Dies Academicus. The Assembly shall be attended by the duly authorized representatives of the Associations which are members of the Union, (AMAC), such representatives being vested with the exclusive power to make binding decisions. Any and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the votes of the present members. If needed, special procedural rules shall be passed to govern the work of the Assembly.

5. The Assembly approves the report on the activities in the previous period, approves the officers of the Union and accepts the programmes. The Assembly may elect its honorary chairman, while the Societies may elect their honorary members.

6. In order to improve communications within the Union and the activities thereof, the Information Centre of the Union shall be established within the University of Zagreb. The Centre shall be managed by the Coordinator of the Centre, appointed by the Rector of the University of Zagreb.

7. The Assembly approves the nomination of the Central Board of the Union, which Board remains in office until the next session of the Assembly. The members of the Central Board are the Rector of the University of Zagreb, (as per office), co-ordinators of the societies on all continents, (North America, Europe and Australia), co-ordinators of particular joint programmes and the coordinator of the Information Centre. Joint programmes and their co-ordinators are to be decided upon and appointed by the Assembly.

8. AMAC Societies in Croatia can organize a local co-ordination - AMAC DOMUS. AMAC DOMUS elects its co-ordinator, which then automatically becomes the member of the central Board.

9. The logo and the name of the University of Zagreb are protected and can be used only by the AMAC Associations which are members of the Union.

10. This agreement has been signed by the Rector of the University of Zagreb and by duly authorized representatives of the AMAC Associations. This Agreement shall be valid and binding for the Association which ratifies it.

Signed in Zagreb, on the 2nd day of June 1992.

Signatures: Rector of the University of Zagreb, and 13 representatives of the AMAC Associations round the world.

Windsor New Branch of AMCA Toronto

By Barbara Šešelj, Windsor, Ontario

No organization can succeed without the support of the community. Croats in Windsor and around the world should stand proud of their accomplishments during the months of tragedy inflicted on Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The two groups, "Canadian Croats for Democracy" and Windsor's members of the Toronto and Midwest AMCA Associations with the full support of the Croatian parish, all political parties, members of the Croatian Academy of America, the Croatian Fraternal Union, Croatian Art Society, Croatian Centre, Croatian Veterans, university and high school students, and virtually every Croatian, young and old alike came forward with the invaluable contributions.

Numerous demonstrations and vigils were held, 1,500 letters were sent to the UN alone; over 500 letters, petitions and informative booklets were sent to Canadian and American politicians and Canadian, American and European media. Symposiums were organized and attended. Lectures and Plays were co-sponsored with other North American AMCA Associations. Bake sales were held. Children of Croatia who are the most tragic victims of the war are being sponsored. Over one million dollars including medical supplies, food, clothing and other necessary items were shipped to the needy by Windsor community, the lion's share by the local Croatian parish, channelled through Caritas for Croats and Moslems.

For the occasion of Windsor's Centennial, an exhibition entitled "Destruction of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina" was organized, depicting the inhuman, barbaric, intentional, savage and brutal devastation.

Twenty-eight Windsor families opened their homes and hearts to twenty-eight war affected students from Croatia. Some difficulties notwithstanding, it should be pointed out that majority of these students arrived into the community as pagans and Yugoslavs, they returned to Croatia as Croats, Catholics, and good-will ambassadors. While in Windsor, the media loved them and through them, our community was depicted in favourable ways.

During March of 1992 the Windsor members of Toronto and Midwest (Detroit) AMCA Associations discussed the possibility of forming a Toronto branch in Windsor. The idea was finalized on Sept. 20, 1992 during the luncheon/meeting between Windsor 15 out of 19 members, and four representatives of the Toronto AMCA.

The members voted to become a branch of Toronto AMCA. President Tomislav Gjenoro, secretary Magdalena Škunca and liaison Barbara Šešelj, were elected.

Close co-operation with the Toronto and other AMCA Associations was pledged, as well as with Canadian Croats for Democracy (CDD), as not all members of CDD are members of AMCA, but all members of AMCA are members of CDD, nonetheless full co-operation will continue.

The Academic Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina

By Vlado Petranović, Toronto

The Academic Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded on January 31, 1993 at Hart House, University of Toronto. The initiative for the Society came from Dr. Naim Košarić, P. Eng., and Mr. Emir Kadić, P. Eng.

The Society's objective is to bring together North American professionals and businessmen from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will serve to inform the public about the war in their homeland. It will also maintain the rich cultural and historic heritage of the republic for younger generations.

The meeting was moderated by Mr. Kadić. Dr. Košarić delivered a speech on "The Cultural and Historic Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a review of the Present Situation," and Dr. Emir Kulić presented a "Review of University Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina" including an estimate of the damage suffered by their universities during the current war. Dr. Košarić was elected President of the Society. AMCA members were invited to this meeting. Dr. Hrvoić, President of AMCA Toronto, delivered a short speech on this occasion.

AMCA Lottery - Unlimited efforts with limited results

By Vladimir Benković, Toronto

More than a year has gone by since we decided that supporting the programme of Croatian language and culture at York University would be an undertaking right in line with the goals of our association. The programme started several years ago and was mostly funded by the generous donations of some members of the Croatian community in Ontario. The outbreak of the war against Croatia has, however, shifted the priorities of all Croats, including the sponsors of the York University programme. The economic recession didn't help matters either and as a result there was nobody there to provide the money required for the programme's continuation.

When approached for help by Prof. Franolić, our Board of Directors decided that it would be a cause worth working for and, since there are only a few programmes like this in the world, it appeared desirable to make sure that this one does not disappear. The first steps taken by the Board were to contact not only our members but also most of our compatriots supportive of causes like this one. But we soon realized that more must be done in order to raise the \$ 100,000. After discussing and discarding many different ideas we were left with only one which sounded promising: a lottery with the specific purpose of using proceeds to fund the Croatian programme at York University.

The idea looked even more appealing since it was something suitable to approach the wider Canadian public. It was decided that the best format would be a lottery worth a total of \$200,000 with the ticket price of \$10 and the prize value of \$40,000 as required by the lottery law of our province (20% of the total lottery value). On the occasion of our annual meeting the members were informed about the project and gave it their approval. The "Grand Prize" 1993 Cadillac was selected and the required permit was obtained from the province of Ontario.

Unfortunately from here on things did not go quite as planned. After the initial euphoria and good start in ticket sales, the enthusiasm somehow fizzled out and sales started to slow down. During the summer 1992 even the "Early Bird" draws did not contribute to an increase in sales as it was hoped for. The response of many of our members left a lot to be desired. (to put it mildly!) and the students from York University, who were supposed to be a big help as a dedicated sales force, almost completely bombed out. So finally, the biggest sales effort was made by some very dedicated members. For the purpose of this article these dedicated friends will remain nameless, simply because forgetting to list even one would get me into more trouble than not mentioning any names at all.

At the end the night of final draw on Nov. 28, 1992 can be considered a success even if at first it did not look like that. As stipulated in our licence the final number was drawn with the aid of a "Wheel of Fortune." Under the supervision of our President and watchful eyes of all present, several members of the public spun the wheel, and the **final number** was drawn digit by digit:

12740

After the excitement among guests calmed down the Board members found that the ticket bearing this number had not been sold. Consequently, according to the rules, the Grand Prize will not be awarded: i.e., we will not be buying a Cadillac. However, under the same rules, whatever profit below our goal of \$100,000, will be given to York University for the Croatian language and culture programme. So the final accounting for our lottery, as reported to the Ministry of Commerce of Ontario, looks like this:

Total Gross Receipts from lottery:		\$ 45,034.00
Value of prizes awarded (Early Bird):	\$ 1,281.79	
Total administrative costs incurred:	\$ 4,736.49	
Total value actually donated to York U.:	\$ 38,000.00	
Balance in Lottery Trust account:	\$ 1,015.72	
Total:	\$ 45,034.00	\$ 45,034.00

We have not been as successful as we expected but in the process we learned that we have members who are ready and willing to work and give their time for the goals of their association. To all of them go our expressions of gratitude. (Editor's note: We thank Mr. Benković for his hard work through all the crises described above.)

PHONE CALLS ANOTHER WAY OF HELPING CROATIA

By Anto Periša, Toronto

One of the worst devastations Croatia has had in her history was during the Serbian aggression in 1991 and 1992. Hundreds of historical monuments, churches, schools, hospitals, and industrial facilities were destroyed. Many towns and villages do not exist any more. From the very beginning of the aggression the important targets of the aggressor, however, have been Croatian Post and Communications (HPT) facilities. About 30% of the telephone exchanges, 50% of the major system links, and 30% of the junction centres have been destroyed, in addition to numerous telecommunications premises, equipment, and vehicles. **The total damage of the HPT infrastructure is estimated at 30% or US \$500 million plus the losses from planned but unrealized income.**

The destruction of the HPT infrastructure was of great importance to the war planners in Belgrade for two reasons. The first reason was to paralyze communications in Croatia and second, more important, to isolate Croatia from the international community. In September 1991 Serbia cut off HPT from the satellite station in Ivanjica which served for overseas traffic (USA, Canada, Australia) hoping that Croatia would be on her knees in just of couple of days and it would be a *fait accompli*.

Despite the enormous destruction of its infrastructure HPT managed to maintain the functioning of the telecommunications by repairing and rebuilding equipment and facilities. This was possible thanks to the efforts of the employees and particularly those who risked and those who gave their lives for Croatia. At the same time HPT was trying to find ways to avoid isolation from the international communication system. PT Management in Germany, Austria, Italy and AT&T, in that critical period of time, helped HPT in establishing new links for international and overseas traffic.

The attempts at isolating Croatia not only failed but turned out to be beneficial

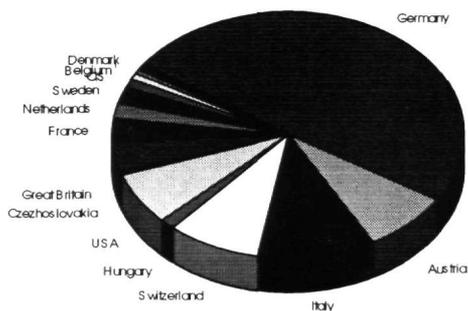
One of the benefits was that Croatia remained in the international communication network and second, HPT gained full control over the income from incoming traffic (phone calls). HPT has for a long time had a higher incoming than outgoing traffic, thanks first of all, to the Croatian diaspora. The income realized from the incoming traffic has been about US \$20 million annually, which had to be sold at the exchange rate of the day to the Central bank in Belgrade. In return, HPT got worthless dinars, and usually a couple of months later. When HPT, in turn, needed hard currency to buy equipment abroad, then it had to buy it from the Central Bank but at a higher price (usually two or three times the regular exchange rate). In the interests of Serbia and Montenegro, this kind of exploitation was imposed by federal laws on all firms who were making any income in foreign currency.



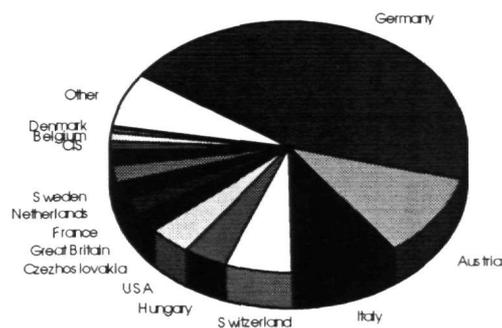
The Central HPT Administration Building in Zagreb

We all know that our diaspora helped Croatia in different ways during the Serbian aggression, and we also know that Croatia still needs help. Another way of helping is by making phone calls to Croatia. Every time when we call relatives, friends or others we should keep in mind that a certain amount of our bill, paid to the phone company will go to HPT in Zagreb. It is simple to explain why it is financially better for the HPT if there are more incoming than outgoing calls. According to international regulations with regard to phone calls between two countries, the country which makes more calls should pay the difference between the outgoing and incoming calls. For example, if there are one million minutes of phone calls from Canada and half a million minutes from Croatia to Canada, then Bell Canada will pay HPT the difference of one-half million minutes. Because of the large number of Croats living abroad, the incoming traffic will be higher than outgoing as has been in the past, but this is not enough. It is time for Croatian national campaign across North and South America, Europe and Australia to make all Croats aware that phone calls to Croatia mean direct help to her economy. Almost all Croatian communities around the world have their local radio programmes, newspapers and church bulletins that can be engaged in this campaign. A short ad, placed in these media for a certain period of time, should inform readers and listeners about the importance of phone calls to Croatia. Income (in hard currency) generated from our phone calls is now badly needed for the repair, rebuilding and modernization of HPT infrastructure. Let us then make more often and a slightly longer phone calls to our beautiful homeland. All AMCA Associations are urged to inform Croatians to place ads in their local newspapers, church bulletins and radio programmes about HPT.

Incoming Traffic : 16,503,471 minutes (December, 1991)



Outgoing Traffic: 10,583,620 minutes (December, 1991)





An Exhibition of Industrial Design That Did not Take Place

Interview with Davor Grünwald, M. A., AMCA Toronto Vice-President

By M. Čunčić



Q. Mr. Grünwald, would you tell us something about the origin of your exhibition of industrial designs that was to be held in Zagreb and afterwards sent across Canada and the U.S.A. by AMCA Toronto.

A. On the occasion of the Industrial Design World Congress in Ljubljana, Slovenia, Zagreb was preparing several design-related cultural events under the title: "In Search for the Identity". In March, 1991 I received a personal invitation from the Association of Artists of Applied Arts of Croatia (ULUPUH), namely from its President Mr. Doroghy, to exhibit industrial designs which I created in the past 17 years in Canada. On my recommendation the overview of Canadian achievements in this specific field was to be added too. Being the only Croatian industrial designer in North America, the idea behind my participation in these events was to inform, educate and initiate some form of exchange programme with Croatia. I prepared 30 panels of enlarged colour photographs of my work and 20 Canadian panels. It cost me dearly timewise and moneywise.

Q. What happened to it?

A. A few days after I had sent the parcel to Zagreb the Serbian aggression against Slovenia and Croatia started. The unprecedented crimes in Croatia committed by Serbian irregulars and the so-called Yugoslav Army caused the cancellation of cultural events at that time. But then the most bizarre event took place in Zagreb. "Stranka Prava," one of the Croatian political parties, by force occupied the building in which ULUPUH, Association of Croatian Fine Artists (ULUH) and LIKUM resided for 40 years. They ordered people out on the street. All documentation, art valuables and exhibits, including my own, are now kept as bargaining chips. All attempts to retrieve my materials failed.

Q. How do you plan to solve that problem?

A. We have to await the decision of the Croatian Court of Justice. Personally, I am waiting for the Canadian government to establish diplomatic relations with the democratic Republic of Croatia to be able to exercise my right as a Canadian citizen, to obtain Government assistance. It is opportune to mention that "Stranka Prava" has its members in Toronto. It would be also their obligation to assist in obtaining not only my exhibits, but also those of my Canadian colleagues.

Q. Since the end of this dispute is unpredictable, what else could you do to achieve your original goal?

A. This interview for *Gaudeamus* is, for example, an excellent way. Through it I can share at least some of my Canadian experience with Croatian students, professors, manufacturers and consumers of industrial design. It is important for me to build bridges of exchange with Croatian homeland. *Gaudeamus* is certainly one of them, as I see it now. Being one of AMCA Toronto's executives and a member of the *Gaudeamus* Editorial Board, I am challenging my colleagues from other fields to use our magazine as a vehicle to present their fields of expertise.

Q. You started as a student of Electronic Engineering at the University of Zagreb, and ended up as the first formally educated industrial designer in Croatia and the former Yugoslavia (1968). Did the University of Zagreb validate your diploma? How did you find a job?

A. I have a Master's Degree from Vienna Academy of Applied Arts. Although my application for validation of my Austrian Diploma was rejected by the University of Zagreb, it did not prevent me from organizing contract work with progressive companies like *Prvomajska* (Machine Tools Factory), *Tvornica računskih strojeva* (Calculating Machines Factory), *Tvornica vaga* (Scales Factory), *Tvornica olovaka Zagreb* (Pencils Factory Zagreb), etc. In 1972 I received a position of research and development director at "Jadran" enterprise in Zagreb (tubular furniture). Three months later I was asked to join the Communist Party or else! I left the same day and continued to work as a freelance industrial designer.

Q. Did they bother you because you did not join the Communist Party? A. Yes. Around that time the place where I worked, my mother's apartment, was raided by the police. They acted on an anonymous complaint. I was accused of having an illegal company! The fact was that I enjoyed legal freelance status obtained through ULUPUH. The only "mistake" I made was to name my practice PRODESIGN. Later I was harassed to join the Communist Party because they needed highly qualified professionals within their ranks. On one occasion I was offered "a golden key to industry" by Mr. Šušar, who at that time was the Minister of Culture and Education, on condition that I join the communist party.

Q. Did the Government have any kind of influence on industrial design then?

A. Yes, in 1964 the Industrial Design Centre (CIO), was established with the idea to promote industrial design. It was set up on ideology and influence of progressive minded people like Mr. Richter and Mr. Radić, called Diša. Later on under the leadership of Mr. Antonini it got a monopolistic trend and I was naturally against it. I always wondered if my fate had anything to do with it because my relative success as a professional industrial designer in Croatia was based as a rule of thumb, on CIO's failures. I found traces of CIO's activities everywhere among unhappy executives and engineers. The pattern was always the same: after an incredibly elaborate theoretical presentation and astronomical fees, the results were far from practical and down to earth. The lack of professional formal training in industrial design was evident. But the existence of CIO was secured on the basis of strong ties with the communist regime rather than on the basis of professionalism. On the other hand I was known by my designs which were simple answers to complex technical problems. I spoke the language of the engineering staff. My fees were competitive. In short, I was a threat to many, especially to CIO. I guess that the question of whether my fate has anything to do with CIO is a rhetorical one.

Q. What do you think about the Study of Design that has recently started at the University of Zagreb Faculty of Architecture?

A. For me, it is exciting and filled with anticipation. It brings back my memories of the already distant past which I left behind in Croatia. After my graduation in Vienna and return to Zagreb, as a member of ULUPUH, I participated in devising proposals for the programme of studies at the future School of Design in 1972. We were young talented professionals without a communist back up, and therefore we were "dangerous elements". So this undertaking failed, of course.

Q. With all your experience in the field, what would you recommend to young talented students and their professors?

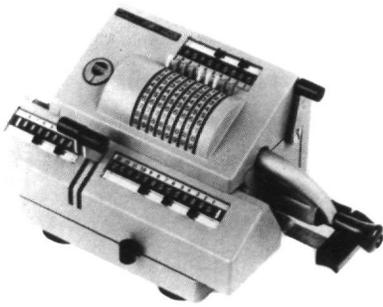
A. At this point of time I would recommend that the new Study of Design include in their programme one more subject: **Professional Ethics**, at least one term. In a free democratic society, a positive professional attitude combined with high quality work generates benefits for all. Why? During my six years work in Croatia I experienced on several occasions the worst breaches of professional ethics from my colleagues whose names I recognized on the list of teachers at Study of Design. This coincidence actually triggered my recommendation. I also strongly recommend that my industrial design colleagues not expect or accept from anyone "golden keys" to open the door to industry. It was, as I said, offered to me in Croatia in 1968. Based on my experience, "golden keys" exist only in tales. Hard work and top professional performance is what counts. This attitude served me well during the past 17 years in Canada.

Q. What is the place of Study of Design in the new democratic Croatia?

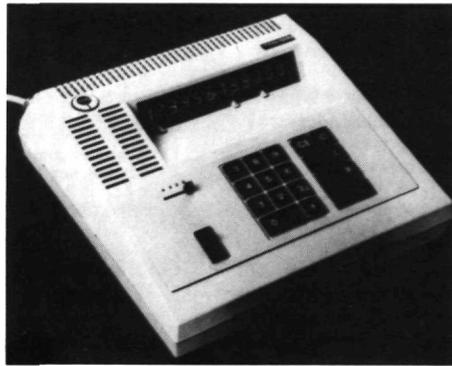
A. I think that it is indispensable for us to have our own study so that nobody has to go to Vienna like me. I wish the School of Design and its Coordinator Professor Šmidihnen good progress in producing professional designers who can help the Croatian industry to become competitive on the European and world market. All elements for success are now in place. I am happy to have been able to contribute in building the basis for it.

Q. Your work was publicly recognized in 1974 when you won the "City of Zagreb" award for designing a series of machine tools as the youngest recipient of that reward and you shared the first prize with the late Mr. Haberle, an architect who designed the Concert Hall "Vatroslav Lisinski" in Zagreb. It also brought you the golden medal at the world competition in Leipzig. It seemed that everything was going well. Why did you emigrate to Canada?

A. In 1974, the Yugoslav government discontinued all contracts with "private persons". My contracts with all companies ceased too. I lost all basic means of existence. So in 1975 I was forced to emigrate to Canada. Mr. Goroslav Keller wrote in his "farewell" article: "We were not ready to accept Davor's talents and professionalism. We wish him well in Canada." Mr. Keller was right, his good-bye wish has been fulfilled. My dreams came true in Canada.



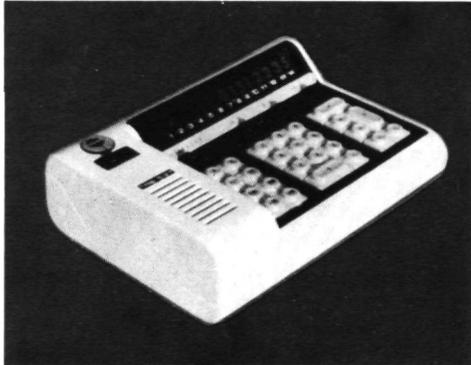
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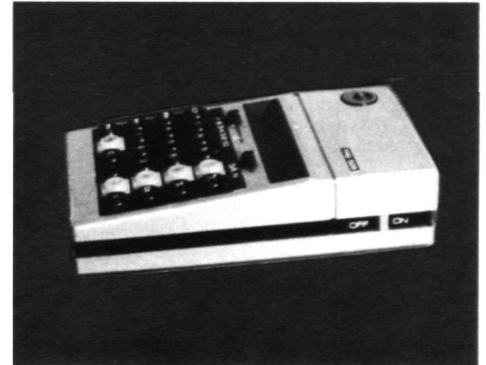
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Mr Grünwald is one of the industrial designers who firmly believe that the design has to prove itself by its usefulness. Consequently, he has followed this doctrine in professional relation with the Factory of Calculating Machines (TRS) in Zagreb. Within this company he was able to integrate all his professional interests, knowledge and talents. He has handled with ease electronic complexity of the calculators on one hand and on the other hand ergonomics, modern materials, production technologies. High visual integrity of the product was his ultimate goal in which he was entirely successful.

Dr. Goroslav Keller, Zagreb, 1975.



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Despite the fact that Mr. Davor Grünwald has obtain his degree only six years ago, he has already achieved the highest professional standards in realization of the great number of industrial designs.

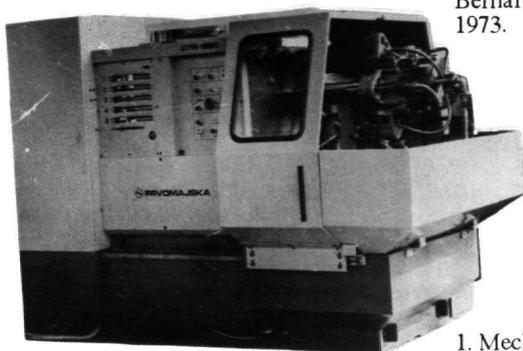
Although industrial design of tool machines is without tradition in our country, Mr. Grünwald took upon himself one of the most complex and responsible tasks in the field of design.

In the process of designing the family of tool machines for Prvomajska he approached the task from the most sensitive aspects which are coming from the man-machine relations. Mr. Grünwald has proven that he is capable, with great sensibility, to analyze all aspects from points of view of human engineering, technological conditions and functionality. His intervention does not stop at any technical solutions. His sensibility for visual harmony of the product gave to a family of tool machines additional value creating overall positive working environment.

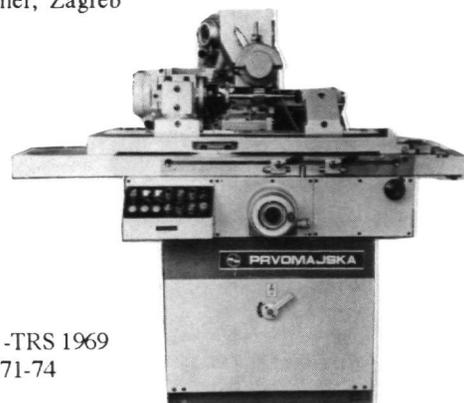
Bernardo Bernardi, Arch. Designer, Zagreb 1973.



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1. Mechanical calculator - redesign - TRS 1969

2-5. Electronic calculators- TRS 1971-74

6-7. Electronic scales 1974

8. Automatic lathe - Prvomajska 1973

9. Automatic grinder - Prvomajska 1972

Q. What was the status of industrial design in Canada when you arrived? A. For a short period of time I lived with my family in Montreal and Winnipeg and last 12 years in Toronto. My professional expectations were changed soon after my arrival to the North American continent. High standard of living and impressions of richness are misleading. Behind the glass structures of high rises there is not much knowledge about industrial design and even less about an industrial designer. Professions which require a long-term investment do not count very high. I joined the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers. It was important for me to be in the company of the same kind of enthusiasts. Most of the time I worked as an independent industrial design consultant. Croatian experience in obtaining contract work was useful. The highlight of my efforts was Canada Design Award in 1984.

Q. You have established yourself as a top designer of geophysical equipment accessories. How did you choose this field and how long did it take to come to the top?

A. Canada is known as the world's supplier of grain, and a rich in natural resources, nuclear and hydro energy and forests. All activities connected with these fields are well developed. One of those is the geophysical industry. Toronto has the largest concentration of this kind of companies in the world. Canadian industrial designers did not discover these special applications. It took me ten years to become a leading designer in this field. If you want to survive as an industrial designer, you must have a strong will to succeed and have ability to discover new fields and products and find a way to impose yourself, very often through the "back door". I think that this kind of behaviour may also be successful in today's unique Croatian situation.

Q. What are your other fields? A. The rest of my experience is also connected with capital products. I have been very lucky to be present throughout the entire development of fast computer printing machines. Later on I had a relatively easy time turning those machines into final products but after four years of intensive work and investment the company was sold to Americans and moved to Boston. This is not a rare phenomenon. If Canadians happen to develop some attractive technology or product the Americans usually find a way to grab it and drag it down south. The rule of the strongest is very much present here.

Q. Would you share with our readers the history of "Sculptr" Form and what meaning it has for you?

A. In the second semester of my industrial design study in Vienna, in 1964, Professor Hoffman gave us a work assignment to create a module so that after it is multiplied, it can be connected to each other in the "Z" direction. In the "X" and "Y" direction it cannot be disassembled. We had a choice of materials and production technology while paying attention to aesthetic values. I assumed that the solution could be found somewhere in the field of math-functions. I soon found out that the sum of two cosine functions creates a surface which fulfils the conditions of that theoretical assignment. My well-balanced soft module surprised Professor Hoffman and my fellow students. This seemingly simple exercise left a strong impression on me. I discovered in it the basis of my future profession. This abstract module became my motto, symbol, method of thinking and approach to industrial design.

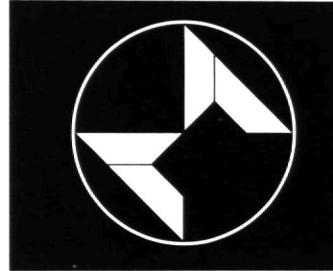
Q. Did you find an application for it?

A. This form has been applied as an exclusive ceramic tile, ceiling and wall decoration with excellent acoustical characteristics, candle stand, ashtray, etc. so the cycle of evolution has been closed from a simple abstract idea to useful products, in the span of 27 years.

Q. If you have to put all you experience in a nut shell, what would you say? A. I would like to conclude with one thought: Good design lasts for ever.

- 10. Sculptr form 1964;
- 11. Candle stand - ceramic manufacturing by Vanja Grünwald 1991
- 12. Optimim management Ltd. - Trade mark
- 13. CRT Screen, key board -Micom 2000

- 14-15. SE 88 Genie-Dipole, Electromagnetic transmitter and receiver 1983;
- 16-17. EM 39 Winch with console, Borehole conductivity logger 1986;
- 18. EM 38 - near surface conductivity meter



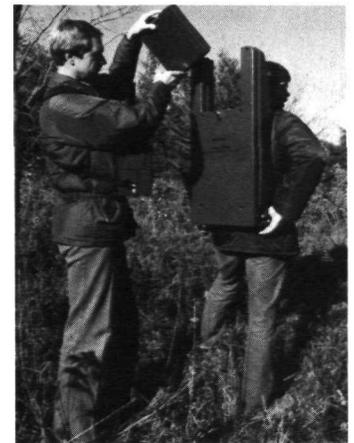
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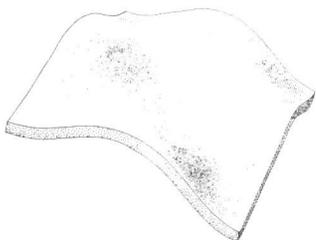
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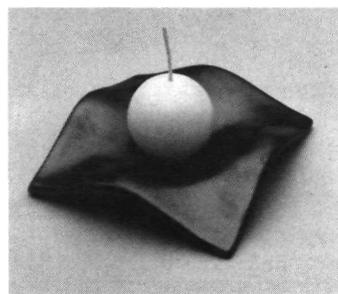
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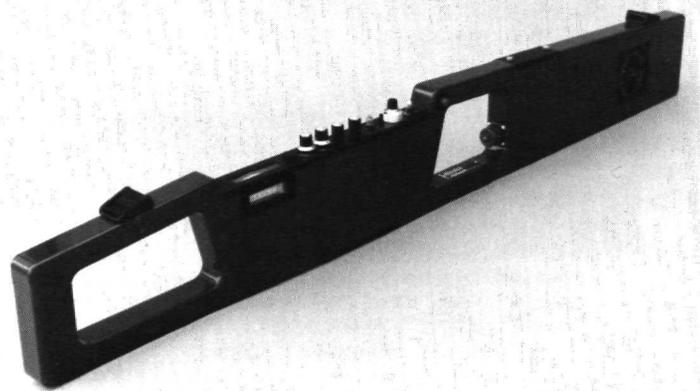
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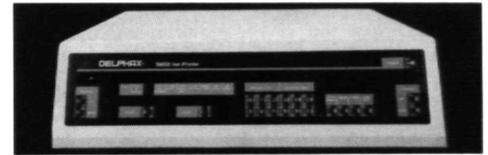


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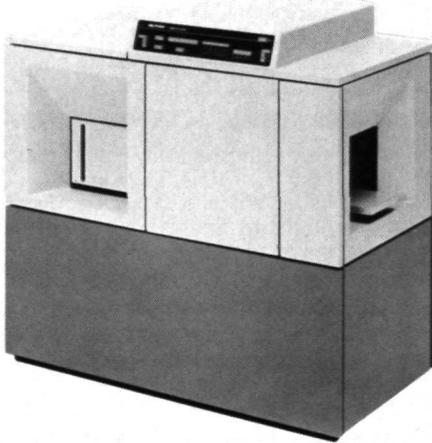


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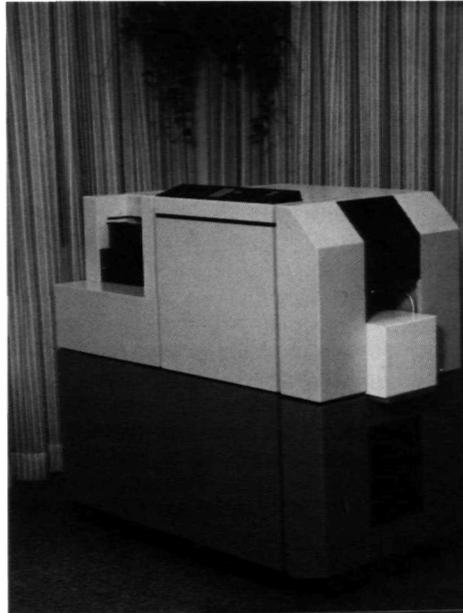
- 19. S 6000 Computer printer - control panel 1983
- 20. S 6000 Computer printer - non impact ion deposition imaging 1983
- 21. Computer printer - model 1982
- 22. Office computer printer- non impact ion deposition imaging 1982
- 23-24. Zeeman modulated atomic absorption spectrophoto meter 1980
- 25. Delphax (trade mark) 1984
- 26. Digital ground penetrating radar for high resolution application 1990
- 27-28. EM-61 Ground conductivity meter-back pack 1992



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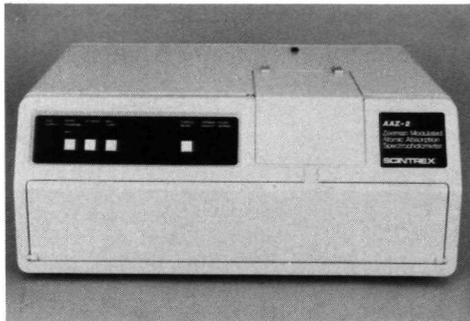
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Croatian Cultural Evening Inaugurates the Exhibit on Croatian Culture at the Mile-End Library in Montreal

By Vesna Blažina, Montreal

"Your evening is a resounding success", declared Mr. Van Be Lam, Director of the Mile-End Multicultural Library and author of the *Bibliography of Cultural Communities in Quebec* (1992). Obviously pleased with the very high attendance and the quality of the programme, Mr. Van Be Lam praised the organizers - the Croatian Catholic Mission, AMCA Quebec, and the International Cultural Centre in Zagreb who, in collaboration with the city of Montreal, put together these events.

The Exhibition on Croatian Culture was opened on October 20, 1992, and inaugurated by the Croatian cultural evening.

The programme included four presentations:

1) "Croatia: 13 centuries of cultural Continuity", by Ms Vesna Blažina 2) "Overview of Croatian Literature" by Ms. Daria Klanac and recitations by Ms. Zdravka Metz 3) Croatian Traditional Songs by the members of the Croatian Choir Vatroslav Lisinski 4) Croatian Folk Dances by the members of the Croatian Folklore Group Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac.

The exhibit was organized around several themes: 1) The Republic of Croatia: a few basic facts concerning her geography, political and cultural history 2) Naive Painting in Croatia 3) The war against Croatia 91-92 and responses to it

as reflected in the works of Croatian painters and sculptors living in Montreal (Katia Ćorić, Mare Grabušić-Clarke, Ante Jeričević and Marko Tanfara). 4) Croatian community in Montreal 5) The Croatian Book Exhibit with a special focus on Croatian literature translated into French.

It is interesting to note that the first two Croats in Canada, Ivan Malogrudić and Marino Malasarda of Dubrovnik, arrived in Montreal in 1542 as members of the Jacques Cartier crew. There are approximately 5,000 Croats living in the Montreal area at the present time.

The main incentive for the organization of the Croatian Cultural Week came from Mr. Van Be Lam

and Ms. Zdravka Metz. Ms. Metz co-ordinated the efforts of different Croatian organizations with the City of Montreal. In that she was assisted by Ms. Vesna Blažina.

It must be pointed out, however, that the Cultural Evening and the exhibit are the labour of love of a great number of highly motivated Croatian families in Montreal who very enthusiastically provided support, their time, ideas and the exhibits. We wish to take this opportunity to express our heart-felt thanks to all of them

Pictures: The audience and some of the organizers: V. Kljajo, V. Blažina, M. Tanfara, K. Ujević-Padjen, M. Grubišić-Clarke, A. Jeričević, Z. Metz



Living Conditions in Sarajevo Under Serbian Siege A Croatian Journalist's Visit to North America

By Vesna Blažina

"Life in Sarajevo has been reduced to looking for food from humanitarian organizations or friends' houses and trying to find water and firewood because there is no electricity and no water most of the time."

These are the words of Slavko Rako, a journalist with the Croatian Radio Zagreb, who has been reporting from Sarajevo since the beginning of Serbian aggression in April, 1992. At the invitation of the Croatian Cultural and Information Center in Chicago, Slavko Rako was touring the U. S. and Canada in October and November 1992,

meeting with Croats, Muslims and local journalists. In Montreal he spoke at the Croatian Catholic Centre, St. Nikola Tavelić.

The trip to North America was partly to give him a rest from 18-hour working days in city where a journalist is always a potential target. Apart from the constant physical danger, a journalist's life in Sarajevo is complicated by isolation and difficulty in obtaining the information not only from other cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina but from different parts of the same city. He pointed out that foreign press including Croatian papers has

not been available in Sarajevo for at least 8 months. Croatian radio can be heard for only a few hours in the evening while Croatian TV cannot be seen in Sarajevo at all. Slavko Rako testified that all the hospitals in Sarajevo have been damaged by enemy fire and that they constantly lack water, electricity and pharmaceutical products. Some surgery has had to be performed by flash light. On some days up to forty amputations of arms and legs in the city were performed on inhabitants ranging in age from 6 months to 90 years. The cruelty of the aggression is such

that people cannot even be buried with dignity. The victims of the war are being buried in the gardens, parks and soccer fields because it is too dangerous for the survivors to venture to the cemeteries which are also a target for the enemy. Numerous funeral processions have been attacked producing new casualties.

Born in Croatia, Slavko Rako has been living in Sarajevo for a number of years. With his family evacuated to safety of Croatia, he has returned to Sarajevo. He is now reporting from Mostar, Herzegovina.

Professor Mirko Dražen Grmek's Visit to Canadian Universities and to AMCA Quebec

By Zlata Blažina, Montreal

Professor Mirko Dražen Grmek, M.D. Ph. D., physician and historian of sciences is one of the most distinguished scientists and writers in the field of the history of medicine in the world. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Zagreb in 1951, and his doctorate in humanities at Sorbonne University in Paris. He began his professional career as a physician in Zadra. Soon he became a professor of the history of medicine at the University of Zagreb, where he also founded the Institute for History of Natural Sciences, Mathematics, and Medicine. At the same time, he was the editor-in-chief of the *Liječnički vjesnik* (Physician's Bulletin), and the co-editor of the *Medicinska enciklopedija* (Medical Encyclopedia) in Zagreb.

In 1962, he accepted the post at the College de France where he was to establish the *Catalogue of the manuscripts of Claude Bernard*. Later he was in charge of research at the *Centre national de la recherche scientifique* in Paris. In 1973 he became Director of Studies at the *Ecole pratique des hautes études*, and later *Director of the Ecole internationale d'histoire des sciences biologiques*, in Naples at Ischia. In 1991 he was a founder and the first President of AMCA, the Association of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities in Paris.

Prof. Grmek is a corresponding member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts and other international Academies. In 1991 he received the highest award in the field of the history of sciences, the **George Sarton Medal**.

Up to now, he has written more than 400 scientific articles. The prestigious journal *Archives Internationales d'Histoire des Sciences* flourished under Professor Grmek's editorship for years as does the *History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences* journal, at the present time.

His colleagues throughout the world know him well through his many monographs in the field of the history of medicine: from the *Hrvatska medicinska bibliografija* (Bibliographia Croatica) Zagreb, 1955, 1970 and 1984, in three volumes to *Mille ans de chirurgie en Occident: V-XV siècles*, Paris 1966, to *Raisonnement expérimental et recherches toxicologiques chez Claude Bernard*, Geneve, 1973, of which *Les maladies à l'aube de la civilisation occidentale*, Paris 1983, and *Histoire du SIDA*, Paris 1989, have been so far translated into English, Croatian, Greek, Italian and Spanish.

This fall, Prof. Grmek was invited as a guest-lecturer to several Canadian universities. First, he visited Montreal, where he gave a lecture at the McGill University Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, under title: "*Les aspects éthiques de l'expérimentation et de la commercialisation des médicaments et des vaccins contre la SIDA*" on Sept. 29, 1992.

First he summarized recent microbiological, epidemiological and immunological research on AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), in several world centres. The speaker claims that among other reasons for the rapid transmissibility of AIDS, "Pathocenosis", the term he himself introduced, i. e. the equilibrium in the frequency of all diseases affecting certain groups of people, plays a crucial role. When the pathocenosis is ruptured by the great decline of other infectious diseases, AIDS invades.

He talked specifically about the difficulty of conducting clinical research on AIDS because of its highly sensitive ethical aspect. For example, normally in such research, there are 2 groups of patients, of whom one receives a test drug and the other a placebo. When it was noticed after a certain period of time that many more patients had died in the placebo group, the experiment was interrupted for humanitarian reasons. It was decided to give drugs to both groups. Another difficulty that he mentioned is the problem of conducting clinical research with potentially dangerous substances. The only route open to the researcher in that case is to inject himself. That is exactly what a researcher working on AIDS in France, did.

The desperate desire of the AIDS patients to try every available drug is also a problem. The same patient may be involved in three different



Prof. Mirko D. Grmek in Montreal

experiments without telling the other two. The scientific validity of such experiments is thus nil. These are just a few problems that Professor Grmek pointed out in his lecture.

As a guest of AMCA Quebec, Prof. Grmek also delivered a lecture in Croatian "*Srbija kao žrtva nacionalne mitologije*", (Serbia as a victim of national mythology). Citing the words of Serbian politicians and scientists as published in the Belgrade press, Prof. Grmek, in his intricate and well-documented manner, tried to categorize different types of mythology prevailing in Serbia: *exaggeration, disinformation, amalgamation, invasion of truth, twisted truth, invention and fabulation*.

In the struggle to establish the truth about Croatia, Prof. Grmek cited the case of Alain Finkielkraut, a distinguished and well-known French philosopher of Jewish origin. He explained how Alain got an invitation, before the war, to visit Zagreb and Belgrade. Being under the influence of propaganda claiming that Croats have an antisemitic attitude, he decided to accept the invitation by Belgrade only. Once there, it was explained to him that Croats are a "genetically genocidal" nation. Knowing full well that such a thing is not biologically possible, he decided that he had to go to Zagreb and that Croats actually need his protection. He has come to support the Croatian cause because it is his pledge to preserve and respect the memory of the Jewish victims of the World War II. He is not prepared to allow them to be used as an excuse for producing new victims now.

His example is a good illustration of how an important segment of European media was influenced for a long time by the systematic dissemination of falsehood and twisted truth about Croatia.

Prof. Grmek also talked about the cultural heritage of Croatia as a deliberate target of military destruction in the recent war of aggression. Analysing the situation, Prof. Grmek coined the term "memoricide", which refers to the cultural monuments themselves and the memory of them as well. While genocide aims at killing of a certain group of human beings, the purpose of memoricide is a total destruction of churches and convents, archives and libraries, schools and even graveyards as a collective memory of a nation.

After the lecture there was a discussion period in which Prof. Grmek responded to questions from the audience.

Report on Activities of AMCA Quebec for 1991-1992

By

Ante L. Padjen and Zlata Blažina

As a result of more than a year of preparations, on October 12, 1990, fifty-five graduates and friends of Croatian universities met at McGill University in Montreal to establish *Almae Mater Croaticae Alumni* (AMCA) Quebec.

After voting on the statute, the graduates elected the Executive Board: Ante L. Padjen, as President, Zlata Blažina, as Vice-President, Mirko Diksic, as Secretary, Domagoj Kljajo, as Treasurer and Vesna Blažina, Ana Močnjaj and Vera Palačić, as members of the Executive Board. It was decided to bestow on the eminent Canadian-Croatian scientist Prof. Krešimir Krmjević, director of Department of Research in Anaesthesia at McGill University, the title of Honorary President for life of AMCA Quebec. In the first year of its existence the association grew to over 120 active members including regular alumni and many friends.

The main goals of the association, as emphasized by the President in his opening words, are:

- 1) Establishing closer ties among our members;
 - 2) Promoting the cooperation with our Alma Mater, the University of Zagreb and other Croatian universities, and other AMCA associations and Croatian societies;
 - 3) Representing Croatian culture in our environment;
- The social and cultural program of the association started with a lecture on Croatian history: "Zarathustra in Red Croatia: the national idea of Milan Sufflay" delivered on December 7, 1990, by Dr. Ivo Banac, the world-renowned historian, professor at Yale University and member of AMCA New England. The event was followed by a concert of the Croatian folklore ensemble Lado in July 1991. However, as Croatia was soon subjected to the war of aggression by the Serbo-Yugoslav Army, all the efforts of our fledgling association became focused on helping Croatia in her struggle for freedom and democracy. Our members as representatives of Croatian people in Canada played a crucial role in this struggle.

Representing Croatia

From the beginning of the war against Croatia, we tried to inform the Canadian public about the true nature of this war - as the biggest land grab in this century in which aggressor targeted primarily civilian population, often committing crimes against humanity, as well as engaging in a systematic destruction of civilian targets and Croatian cultural heritage. Many members of our society were prominent in the media: they gave numerous interviews on TV and radio in both French and English, wrote articles in the press and sent letters to the editors of Montréal and other Canadian papers. In the peak of the war against Croatia these activities were coordinated by the Subcommittee for Information (coordinated by L.K. Lukanovich) which was formed to better fulfill this role; it was able to engage services of over thirty members of the community.

The association initiated and participated in many campaigns of letter writing to Canadian as well as other politicians and public workers. This activity did not only involve our members but also members of Croatian and Canadian public at large. Thus, thousands of signatures were collected asking Canadian, American and European governments and UN to act vigorously within the international community to stop the war against Croatia, recognize Croatian independence, as well as independence of other republics of ex-Yugoslavia, and stop the crimes and destruction of the Croatian cultural heritage; as an illustration in October and November 1991 more than a thousand professors and students of Université de Montréal signed a petition to that effect addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada. The society also supported campaign which led to an open letter signed by 120 Quebec writers in *Le Devoir* protesting the aggression against Croatia; it supported a similar open letter signed by over forty prominent public figures, including Nobel laureates, writers, scientists, actors and others published in New York Times.

We established direct contacts with provincial and federal politicians and members of Parliament. Thus, together with AMCA Toronto and representatives of several other Canadian-Croatian organizations, our representatives met on several occasions with the Honorable Barbara MacDougall, Secretary of State for External Affairs and her counselors, with whom we established and maintained permanent contact throughout the crisis. On each occasion it was asked that Canada publicly condemn the aggression against Croatia and to recognize its independence. It was also insisted on humanitarian aid being allowed to reach the war-stricken

areas. Furthermore, we tried to discuss the matter with the Canadian representatives in the United Nations. All these joint efforts may not have been in vain since Canada was the first country in the world to ask the UN to get involved in looking for a peaceful resolution to the war, on September 17, 1991; on January 15, 1992 Canada became the first overseas country to recognize the Republic of Croatia; in spring 1992, following her long-established role in peace-keeping around the world, Canada promptly contributed her troops for the UN peace-keeping mission in Croatia.

Several cultural events, exhibits and concerts were organized to increase the awareness about the cultural heritage of Croatia as a deliberate military target of the aggressor. It should be emphasized that all themembers of the Croatian community were invited to the events initiated by AMCA Quebec. As the fateful events in Croatia brought the people in the diaspora closer together, AMCA Quebec, as a non-partisan organization, strove to act as a unifying force participating in and integrating all the Croatian efforts in Montréal.

At the beginning of November 1991, we received Nina Obuljen and Natko Bilić, students of University of Zagreb and natives of Dubrovnik. They were touring North America and asking for the support of students everywhere in stopping the aggression against Croatia. They explained very successfully their plight to the students of McGill University and Université de Montréal getting a lot of attention from media.

On November 25, 1991, Vesna Blažina, Head Librarian, Library of Environmental Design at Université de Montréal, gave a lecture to the graduate students of the School of Architecture about the extent of destruction of the cultural heritage of Croatia, focusing on the world heritage in Split and Dubrovnik and the role of UNESCO in its protection.

On November 29, 1991 we organized a cultural evening for peace in Croatia at the Canadian Centre for Architecture. "I medici di McGill", a physicians' orchestra directed by Wanda Kaluzny, gave a benefit concert and, in the second part, several films were shown focusing on the deliberate destruction of the Croatian cultural heritage in the war. The event was accompanied by a photo exhibit of damaged Croatian monuments which later toured New York and Toronto. We also received many guest lecturers from Croatia, often in cooperation with other AMCA societies on this continent. These events were open to all members of Croatian community:

- On January 25, 1992, shortly after her release from the Serbian prison camps, Dr. Vesna Bosanac, director of the Vukovar hospital, visited Montréal. Her personal testimony of the suffering of that heroic city left a deep impression on the medical profession at McGill University and the Croatian community.

- Radovan Ivančević, professor of history of art at the University of Zagreb and president of the Croatian Art Historians' Society, gave a lecture at McGill University on February 5, 1992 about the unique contribution of the Croatian cultural heritage to the European culture.

- Vlado Gotovac, President of Matica Hrvatska, visited Montréal in April 1992. His talk about all aspects of Croatian cultural identity gave an enormous morale boost to all present.

- At the beginning of May 1992, we received three Vukovar veterans accompanied by Dr. E. Husić, Head of the Rehabilitation Center in Zagreb and two nurses. Their courageous and optimistic attitude as well as very personal accounts of the tragic events in Croatia, deeply touched the audience.

- On May 20, 1992, AMCA Quebec hosted a lecture by Dinu Bumbaru, Montreal architect and director of Heritage Montréal who had participated in the UNESCO mission to Dubrovnik in January and February 1992 as a representative of ICOMOS Canada. He gave an eye-witness account of the damage caused to the historical core of the city in repeated bombings on November 9-13 and December 6, 1991.

The association was one of the important sources of information for the Croatian community about the development of war and the progress of Croatian society, primarily because of the well established communications with the University of Zagreb and other institutions in Croatia. In order to offer more complete information to our members, we have published three issues of *Glasnik*, our local bulletin, proving a calendar of recent events, historical and political studies, bibliographies of books of interest, etc.

(Cont. on the next page)

Medical Help for Croatia

Interview with Vedran Deletis, M. D. New York University Medical Center, New York

By Biserka Cetinić, Hamilton, Ontario

Q. Could you tell us what kind of medicine you practice in the United States?

A. I am engaged in the field of the clinical Neurophysiology applied in the operating room. We monitor the evoked electrical activity in the brain and spinal cord (evoked potentials) during surgical procedures and alert the surgeon if there is any change in this activity that is due the surgical manipulations. If a change is detected, the surgeon can choose to take another approach, change the surgical technique, or even postpone the surgery. The presence of normal evoked potentials can allow the surgeon to take a more radical approach in the procedure, e. g. in the resection of a tumor. This sophisticated information can prevent surgically induced damage to the nervous system. Similar methods of recording evoked potentials can be used in the evaluation of severe head injury and comatose patients.

Q. We understand that you provided medical assistance to the people of Croatia. Would you tell us some details about this.

A. In September 1991, following Serbia's military aggression in Croatia, I heard of the hundreds of wounded soldiers and civilians admitted to Zagreb hospitals. I decided to help these people with my medical expertise, and made arrangements with Professor Ivo Jeličić and Dr. Ilija Petrušić from Department of Neurosurgery, School of Medicine, Zagreb, to visit their hospital. With portable equipment brought from New York, I introduced some techniques of intraoperative monitoring of evoked potentials, and recording evoked potentials in the Intensive Care Unit.

After a very rewarding experience in Zagreb, I decided to establish an evoked potentials monitoring unit there, as I had in New York. To this end, I raised money for the purchase of medical equipment for the intraoperative service, as well as for a one-year training fellowship for medical personnel. With my personal contribution and the generosity of Dr. Marko Mihić of the Knights of Malta and others, we raised about \$95,000.

After a month in the United States, I returned to Zagreb to recruit personnel for training. I arranged to have Dr. Ivo Ključar, a neurophysiologist, Dr. Velimir Isgum, a biomedical engineer, come to New York for training in my laboratory. Following their education, they began an interoperative monitoring service in Zagreb.

Q. Is this the end of your engagement in supporting Croatian physicians in training and education?

A. No, I believe that Croatia will need our continued support for another 10 years. With the help of Vladimir Ban, President of Mid-Atlantic AMCA association, as well as Nenad Gučunski, Zlatko Batistić and Josip Filipović, AMCA members, we have initiated Foundation for Research and Professional Advancement (FRPA). The goal of the Foundation is to promote the advancement of Croatian professionals in the fields of medicine, science and technology through study fellowships abroad. We believe that the best means to secure prosperity in our homeland is through

training and education of professionals. Following the training period, the Foundation will support the professionals in their efforts to obtain equipment and financial support in their domestic positions. We believe that Croatian intellectuals in diaspora should contribute to the education and "westernizing" of the Croatian professionals, in order to overcome any remaining effects of the previous Communist regime. Training in the U. S. and domestic support may encourage Croatians to work at home, and may arrest the "brain drain" from Croatia to the western countries.

Currently the Foundation is "mentor-based," such that a U. S. based mentor is responsible for the training and financial support for the Croatian professionals. We expect to obtain greater financial support for the Foundation, which is only in its early stages.

While foreign humanitarian and financial aid is very helpful during the war and immediate post-war period, I believe that long-term scientific development will be critical to build a strong, modern state. Croatians living abroad have a responsibility to work with Croatians in Croatia towards this goal.

For more information contact: Vedran Deletis, M. D. Ph. D.
Department of Anaesthesiology, New York University Medical Center
560 1st Avenue, New York, NY 10016, U. S. A.
Tel.: 212-263-5072; Fax: 212-263-7254



Dr. Ivo Ključar working in the Neuro Intensive Care Unit in Hospital Rebro, Zagreb, with the equipment purchased with money raised by the FRPA in New York

AMCA Quebec cont.: Humanitarian aid for Croatia

AMCA Quebec participated actively in the joint efforts of the Croatian community as a whole, such as collecting and sending of food, clothes and financial aid to Croatia.

The Medical section of AMCA Quebec, together with several businessmen, founded "Aide médicale pour la Croatie" (coordinator Dr. M. Poljićak) an organization through which over \$35,000 of medical supplies was sent to Croatia in 1991 alone.

Members of AMCA Quebec were encouraged to participate in the fund "Save the children of Croatia"; and in efforts of other Croatian societies in Canada and USA.

On January 17, 1992 Anghle Dubeau, the famous Quebec violinist gave a benefit concert for the peace in Croatia at the Notre-Dame-de-très-Saint-Sacrement Church. The concert was organized by AMCA Quebec with the support of the Croatian Community and other Montrealers. The profit from that concert was sent to "Caritas" in Zagreb.

Co-operation with other AMCA Ass. and Alma Mater

From the very beginning AMCA Quebec encouraged cooperation among

AMCA associations and participated in joint efforts. In particular the society developed a very close collaboration with AMCA Toronto, as mentioned earlier.

In February 1991 representatives of AMCA Quebec participated in the founding meeting of Coordinating Committee of AMCA North America in Toronto. Representatives of AMCA Quebec were also present at the second Coordinating Committee meeting held in July 1991 at Yale University. This gathering included the first symposium organized by AMCA associations focusing on the future of the free Croatian society: A number of speakers, including the President of AMCA Quebec, covered important topics on the reform of higher education and development of science in Croatia. Similarly, the President was invited to participate in a conference in New York organized to promote the Croatian interest in our society.

On April 4, 1992 AMCA Quebec hosted the third meeting of the Coordinating Committee of AMCA societies of North America. In the presence of Dr. Marijan Šunjić, Rector of the University of Zagreb, 33 members from 5 AMCA associations participated in the meeting. These discussions resulted in several important conclusions. (See p. 3 for Conclusions.)

Translated by Z. Blažina

Faculty of Geodesy: Investing in People

Interview with the Dean, Prof. Ladislav Feil

By M. Čunčić

Q. Professor Feil, would you be so kind as to tell our readers something about the Faculty of Geodesy at the University of Zagreb?

A. Teaching of Geodesy at university level reaches as far back as the year 1919, thus providing a 73 year tradition of the Faculty of Geodesy, which is celebrating 30th anniversary of its independent status in 1992. After World War II, it was a member of the Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy (AGG). In 1962 it started to function as the independent Faculty of Geodesy. Elsewhere in the world the faculties of geodesy are usually included, for example, in civil engineering faculties or there are no faculties at all, only high schools of surveying. The only country in Europe with a Faculty of Geodesy similar to ours is the Netherlands (in Delft).

Q. Do you rely on any kind of help from abroad?

A. Usually, people understand the word "help" only in terms of equipment, but I personally find that manpower is the most important factor, involving first of all the education of our personnel. *We need help in locating opportunities for entering adequate programmes abroad* so as to learn how to be part of the developed world. Of course it does require certain expenditures. But *investing in people is the best investment*: scholarships and exchanges of students or experts have proved it many times. We have to provide appropriate contacts for our young prospective colleagues and give them a chance to improve their knowledge. Money and equipment cannot be used adequately if we do not have people skilled to use them appropriately. In the former system we were not working the way business is run in the rest of the world. People used to provide money and enter projects without considering the consequences. It is possible that you have the impression that we want material help, but this impression results only from the fact that our people were taught to live and talk this way. However, you could help us to stop depending on others and to learn how to negotiate on an equal footing, and only then comes the equipment, as well as any other material help.

Q. What are your teaching standards?

A. The analysis of the situation at our Faculty has revealed that in some areas we are on a world level, but unfortunately we must admit that certain areas rate much lower. In the last ten years the deans have been working on a reform and it is now being carried out, but it cannot be executed effectively without help from abroad. It would be indispensable for us to *give our younger colleagues an opportunity to educate themselves further* by the help from leading experts in Europe and the world within a period of about 3-4 years, so that they can teach at a level common to the rest of the world.

Q. Can you say something about TEMPUS, what is it?

A. TEMPUS is a European Community (EC) project. It is financed by EC. It enables universities to have the best professionals from abroad. Participation in TEMPUS would assist us in university teaching. Experts from abroad working within the Project would put themselves at the disposal of our Faculty and educate our younger prospective colleagues who would then be able to take over in few years. So far we have not been open to the outside world, not because we did not want to be, but because we could not afford to pay experts. Our Faculty has applied for participation in TEMPUS. Our partners are: Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning and Environment, Apeldoorn, Netherlands; Department of Photogrammetry, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Technical University of Budapest; Geophysical Institute University of Copenhagen; Division for Mathematical Geodesy and Geoinformatics, Institute of Theoretical Geodesy, Graz University of Technology; INFO Zagreb, INA Oil Industry; and KLM Aerocarto B. V., the Netherlands. We have received excellent support from all of them. I should perhaps point out that we do not have very much experience in submitting applications with detailed project planning. We are accustomed to giving rough estimates and solving problems as they come up. Instead, now we first consider our capabilities regarding a project and then we enter negotiations with others.



Prof. Ladislav Feil, Dean

Q. Could you invite some professors from America and have the EC pay for it?

A. Yes. But this invitation should be included in the TEMPUS Project. We first have to obtain the approval from Zagreb University for such an invitation, and then the announcement from the professor. If our project is accepted, the means will be provided.

Q. Has anything changed with the coming of democracy?

A. Yes, the spirit of the people and their behaviour have changed. As intellectuals, university professors were not politicians but scientists and teachers. They have always been the bearers of certain changes and I think that they have finally got their right and freedom to enjoy democracy. In the former regime they could not fight for democracy; now they can work in it. However we are faced with certain difficulties because we are not used to the new situation.

We have to learn about democracy.

It cannot be realized overnight, but I am sure we will get over the difficulties.

Q. Could you give us an example of such difficulties?

A. We used to make decisions collectively, without accepting any personal responsibility. Whenever there was a decision to be made, the "voice of people" was the one that mattered although it might even have harmed the Faculty, but there were no objections because it suited the majority. Even today I see certain decisions made without accepting responsibility. I plead for personal responsibility, but people who have worked under different circumstances for over 40 years cannot change their habits overnight, as much as they want to live in democracy.

Q. We abroad hear that the old communist system of self-management is still the way of life at the University of Zagreb. Is it true?

A. No, absolutely not. The law has been changed. In two functions that I perform as the Dean and the Headmaster, I have absolute freedom in making decisions without any other university body. Earlier there were not too many decisions and not too much responsibility - and everything was sliding downwards. My standpoint is, however, that every teacher at our Faculty has to be aware of his or her responsibility in teaching because we produce new experts. Therefore I find our profession to be one of the most noble. If we, as well as others of our University staff, do not reinforce the

new management, our qualified engineers will not be able to find their place in the process of reconstruction and development in our field.

Q. Students evaluating the teachers - what do you think about it?

A. If it is correctly done, and the results appropriately used, it is all right. We have done such surveys before. But there were some very sensitive conclusions derived from such evaluations, so we have not been doing it for many years in order to avoid arbitrary explanations. Students are the only ones given the possibility to judge our teaching, but in their junior years they cannot evaluate the quality of the matter taught or judge whether it was done at an appropriate level. But a 4th year student can assess 1st and 2nd year lectures. I think that students are good for evaluating performances and maintaining high standards, but the results should be processed objectively.

At Home and Abroad

Q. Do your students study abroad?

A. It is difficult for us to enter doctorate programmes at foreign universities because they have different graduate studies. Our university is a teaching and scientific institution, meaning that our teaching activities involve scientific work, whereas abroad, teaching comes out of scientific work. I think that there are actually great differences between European and Canadian models, and we belong to the Central European systems. In our system the doctoral degree can be acquired at the age of 35, which is too old compared to world standards. The American age average is 27. Our professors are rather old now. According to the survey done by the University, only 3% of the university professors would meet university requirements abroad, as teachers and scientists. Some of these people reached their position because of their political involvement. Fortunately, we do not have such problems at the Faculty of Geodesy. Reform of the teaching profession is very difficult in these cases, because everything seems to be a personal conflict. I think that experts from abroad would probably be the most convenient and authoritative persons to deal with all those who do not have the qualifications for their positions. Such things cannot be settled overnight and I am afraid that I will not witness true reform during my career.

Students

Q. What was student behaviour like during the time of transition?

A. After the coming of democracy, they gave up practically all social activities. Previously, they were in so-called faculty committees, which provided a liaison between students and us. After the association ceased to exist, we no longer had a partner. Students have become passive. You cannot find them anywhere. They attend our meetings very rarely, because they think that their participation is not necessary. But recently, thanks to some individuals who have comprehended the meaning of democracy, contacts are getting more and more organized. They are now very satisfactory. I think that everything is about to come to life again.

Q. Are you interested in having students from Canada or the U. S. A.?

A. As a state university, we have limited exchange possibilities. We are allowed 5 foreign students to 100 of ours. We could even have changed this number, but there was no need for it. We would usually have one or two foreign students at most. They come from Arabic countries. They pay the tuition fee, from which the Faculty gives 60% to the financing authority and 40% is left to the Faculty. On the other hand, the children of Croatian citizens living abroad and Croats who can prove their nationality do not have to pay the fee. If there is any interest among Croats in Canada to come and study here, they would not have to pay. We have a lot of young people educated in foreign countries. Many of them never come back. If we send ten students, and 3 of them come back, it is all right. We send a great number of lecturers to Germany, Austria and a few to the U. S. A. We have an excellent relationship with Austria now.

War Damages

Q. It is known that surveying was relying on church towers and many of them are destroyed now. Are you connected with the satellite network?

A. The destroyed church towers used to be geodetic points, but of course, not all of them. Surely, we have lost a lot of such control points, but I must

also point out that our state network, horizontal and vertical, has always been rather disarranged, so that a new network is indispensable. New technologies enable a quick connection at the world level through the Global Positioning System Networks (GPS). Our faculty has organized a GPS campaign through the Institutes dealing with these matters. GPS measurements have already been systematically carried out, and I believe that very soon we shall get the network, which will, with the benefit of the new technology, be included in the European net. However, we should not discard everything from the past as useless or bad. The church towers will be needed for signals, and we shall reconstruct them as they used to be. Ruined churches are certainly a great loss for geodesy, but the loss is certainly much greater from a cultural point of view.

Q. Do you have the instruments needed for GPS?

A. These are very expensive instruments and we already have three of them. Apart from the army, which has similar instruments, we are the only ones in the former Yugoslavia to have GPS receivers. We have experts who know how to use them, but this kind of work is very expensive. Because it is our contribution to the restoration of Croatia, we manage somehow to start the work. We even include students in this work to make it less expensive.

Q. What is your contribution in restoration of Croatia?

A. We have already reconstructed one part of Croatia. It was a campaign "Zagorje '92" north of Zagreb up to the Slovenian border. Some of the Slovenian points have also been included because it is a former Yugoslav network and cannot now be separated following the territorial key of the Republics. It is also the connection with Western Europe because today the borders, although they exist, count as open borders, so that contact with Austria and Slovenia is totally positive. In Croatia, the Zagorje area north of Zagreb has been reconstructed. This part has been included in the West European area, and together with colleagues from Austria, it will be included in their campaign as well. This part of the network can be settled now.

Q. What is the value of your contribution?

A. Elsewhere in the world the commercial cost for determination of one point has been estimated to be about 60,000 German marks (DM). We have done it for a symbolic amount of money, about ten per cent of the real cost. Taking into consideration the number of points that we have done, our contribution in restoration of Croatia is more than one million DM. We have presented the results to the University and all other necessary authorities of our Republic. (Cont. on the next page)



Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Geodesy

Interview with Prof. Juraj Božičević,
New Assistant Minister for Higher Education

By Dr. M. Čunčić

Q. Professor Božičević, can you explain to us the structure of the Ministry of Culture and Education?

A. Many university professors think that Education and Science should join in one Ministry with a separate Ministry of Culture. At this moment Culture and Education are two different units at the same Ministry headed by Dr. Vesna Jurkić-Girardi. Deputy Minister Dr. Srdjan Lelas is the coordinator of the Education unit with Assistant Ministers for higher, secondary and elementary education, for Croatian schools abroad and for finances.

Q. How did you accept the nomination for the Assistant Minister of Higher Education?

A. I accepted it with a desire to help in implementing of the new law for higher education which will, I believe, provide a good foundation for restructuring and essential improvement of the Croatian universities in Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka and Split. Although there are frequent complaints about conditions at our universities, my experience is that there are many professors with up-to-date knowledge, experience and enthusiasm able to contribute and do something in spite of very difficult circumstances. They should be given better conditions and support in their work; that was one of the reasons that I accepted this position.

Q. What is your educational background? Are you still a university professor?

A. Yes. I still have my university obligations. My working experience is diverse. As a graduate of Electrical Engineering at the University of Zagreb, I worked with analog calculators and simulators and became interested in the field of process dynamics and chemistry engineering. I left the Faculty of Electrical Engineering to join the new Department of Petroleum and Metallurgy at the Faculty of Technology. I co-operated with refineries and steel mills. My work was directed towards measurement, development of sensors and process control. I am the author of the first Croatian books on that topic. I also introduced new courses, created a school, founded and guided studies... I am continually in touch with the newest results in that field, to be able to transfer this knowledge to Croatia and to educate young professionals and scientists.

At the same time my special interest is in Systems Science and Cybernetics. This is a basis of my interdisciplinary activities and new projects. I am a full Professor at the Faculty of Chemical Engineering, University of Zagreb, a Head of the Institute for Measurements and Process Control where I have 10 interdisciplinary scientists. The main focus of our research is the application of artificial intelligence in measurements and control. We have worked on the development of sensors, application of Fuzzy Sets Theory and so on.

I developed considerable international co-operation in that field: I have founded an international school of measurement and attracted scientists from 57 countries to participate in our seminars. I was also Head of the UNESCO project on Philippenes, a researcher in the Netherlands, and a visiting professor in Norway.

Q. What are your plans as an Assistant Minister for Higher Education?

A. First of all I would like to help the development of positive thinking and a creative atmosphere at universities, an awareness of the importance



Croatian Ministry of Culture and Education , Zagreb

of higher education for the Republic of Croatia. If we succeed in these efforts, the quality of studies will improve and strengthen international co-operation. But an especially important task will be to improve the organization and management of universities, creation of modern curricula, with less traditional teaching methods, recruitment of younger professors, and the development of a university infrastructure.

Q. What kind of difficulties do you encounter in all of that?

A. The most difficult task will be to identify good leaders, constructive, highly ethical, wise and experienced individuals, with a wide range of views and knowledge. These kinds of people should be motivated and also educated from their youth. One very important contribution of our Diaspora would be to support the education of young and promising university professors.

Q. What else can we do from abroad?

A. There are various kinds of help that Croatian intellectuals from abroad can offer from professional meetings and conversations about the development of our universities, curricula, research, to the most important task at this moment: evaluation of the quality of university curricula as a part of the implementation of the new Law for higher education.

Q. When can we expect the new law for higher education?

A. I participated in January 1993 in numerous meetings of representatives of various faculties to discuss the Law. Discussions showed that the Law is well accepted at universities. Now it has to be discussed in Government and in the Parliament. We expect the approval in March of 1993.

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Faculty of Geodesy continued:

Q. How did the war influence the Faculty of Geodesy?

A. The Faculty itself has not suffered war devastation. Many students and teachers actively participated in the war, having been mobilized and sent to the battle fields. We had organized lectures for our soldiers and worked on the maps so important in the war, as well as on radar systems etc., for the purposes of the Croatian army. Last year was full of improvised work, we had air raids 3 or 4 times a day, had to go to shelters and interrupt lectures. We are aware that the teaching was not what we wanted, but we

have survived and done as good work as possible. And I think that it is already a great victory that we have not stopped our activities but have been living normally even in those very difficult circumstances. There is now a great job ahead of us. We have to get used to all the spiritual and ethical changes and finally start working in conditions similar to those at other universities in the world.

Croatian Language and Literature in New Circumstances

By Prof. Stjepan Damjanović, Zagreb

Croatian Language and Literature enjoyed the central place in the Department of Yugoslav Languages and Literatures, at Faculty of Arts, University of Zagreb, where Serbian Literature, Slovenian Language and Literature and Macedonian Language and Literature were offered too. After the completion of such studies, a student acquired the title of a secondary school teacher of Croato-Serbian Language and Yugoslav Literatures. The same was at the Faculty of Arts in Zadar, at Faculties of Education in Rijeka and Osijek.

New circumstances brought about new terminology and new content of this study. The name of the Department of Yugoslav Languages and Literatures changed into Department of Croatian Language and Literature and South Slavic Languages and Literature and offers

- a) Croatian Language and Literature as the only major,
- b) Croatian Language and Literature as a major in combination with other studies
- c) South Slavic Languages and Literature in combination with other studies

Croatian Language and Literature programme is organized in such a way that students are offered a large number of courses in Croatian language and literature. These courses are 70% of the load in any semester. The rest of the courses cover theory, teaching methods, and Slavic linguistics in general.

Studies b) and c) could be combined with the study of History, Philosophy, Ethnology, General Linguistics, Comparative Literature, Modern Languages, Informatics, Classical Philology or Archaeology. Croatian Language and Literature in combination with other studies has long been sought by students and professors and undoubtedly by society. Combinations like Croatian - English, Croatian - German, Croatian - History, etc. could improve the level of a student's interest, and save money at the secondary school level if teachers could teach two courses.

The study of the South Slavic Languages and Literatures is conceived as a four year programme of one language and one literature to be the basis (e.g. Slovenian), other South Slavic languages and literatures only one year each. This means that a student would study South Slavic philology with a special emphasis on Slovene/Macedonian/Bulgarian/Serbian/ or Croatian language and literature if it is not already his/her major.

These programmes received approval by the Department and the Faculty. At the University and Government levels only Croatian Language and Literature (a) as the only major has passed. The other two programmes are not available in the 1992/93 school year. The reasons are technical in nature. There was insufficient time for all the programmes to pass. We hope that these studies will be available in 1993/94. It should be stressed that the Department does not have the staff necessary for complete South Slavic programme. We expect the first Bulgarian professors to come and we should somehow strengthen Macedonian and Slovenian studies.

The decisions of the Government will probably depend on the place of Croatian Language and Literature at universities in South Slavic countries and on the real need for secondary school teachers of South Slavic languages in Croatia. Other Croatian universities offer Croatian Language and Literature as the only major, with the prospect of combination with other studies in the future. The combinations there are limited because of the smaller number of studies offered.

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Translated by M. Čunčić



Monument to Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević, a Croatian Poet
in front of the Faculty of Arts, Zagreb

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Informatics

Republic of Croatia

has established full co-operation

in

Fulbright and Fogerty programmes

A joint research programme

is currently under negotiation

We invite

Croatian-Americans

to submit applications.

For further information contact:
Dr. Marija Oluić or Dr. Zdenko Kovač
International Department, Ministry of Science
Strossmayerov trg 4
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Interview with Prof. Edo Šmidihen, the Co-ordinator of the Study of Design

By M. Čunčić

Q. Can you tell us something about the organization of the Study of Design?
A. It is interdepartmental study affiliated with Faculty of Architecture. We started 3 years ago from scratch. In the 1992/3 school year we will have the fourth year generation for the first time. So we will have the first graduates in a year. There are 60 professors working full-time at other faculties who teach part-time at the Study of Design.

Q. How many students do you have?

A. 30 students can enroll each year. Now, we have 150 students altogether. We hope that they will find jobs in our industry because things changed in our country and design got a better perspective. Industry will not be able to compete without a good design. A designer is the carrier of the innovation of products and is perfecting it all the time. We have a few firms such as Ghetaldus which have already shown an interest.

Q. You participated in the Zagreb Salon this year?

A. Yes, we appeared in the frame of the Zagreb Salon Exhibition to introduce ourselves to the public.



Book Design by Sonja Marjanović, a student

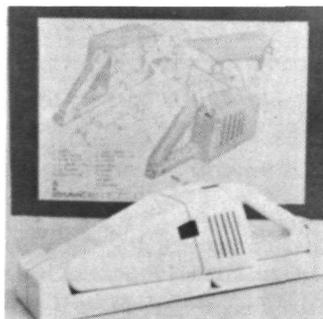
Q. What is the (hi)story of the study of design at Zagreb University?

A. For years there had been misunderstanding and misinformation in our previous communist society about the definition of design. They presupposed that a graduate from the Electrical Engineering Faculty could easily become a designer of electrical products and that there was no need for special training or study of design. But a designer has to know arts movements and has to have a sensibility for artistic solutions of products. But they preferred uniform products to running the risk of allowing free individual expression on the market.

At the end of the communist era our firms got the message: they had to turn to the world and compete. They might have had good technology, but without a good design it cannot be sold. They realized that design is very important in the whole process of production and that we were totally backward in that regard. They started buying licences and invited some foreign experts and realized that the whole field of design had been neglected.

Q. You finally succeeded?

A. Although we succeeded in starting the Study of Design this time, we still do not have our own classroom space but use several different Faculty buildings. The intention of the founder was to have an independent faculty of design. We applied for space and got 500 m² in Frankopanska 1, Zagreb. This we use for the third and fourth year study. We hope that eventually we will have both appropriate space and our own full-time teaching staff and administration.



Industrial Design by Janislav Šaban, a student

Visual Communication by Nada Turčin, a student



Q. What is the connection between the High School of Applied Arts in Zagreb and the University Study of Design?

A. There is no direct connection but we know that those high school graduates are the most likely candidates to enter the study of design. On the other hand we have an entrance exam for anybody who wants to enter and we get other profiles too.

Q. You have graphic design, too. Is it connected with the College of Graphic Art?

A. No. They are oriented towards technology of graphic product. There again we have the same phenomenon as I mentioned before: they thought that their graduates could easily become graphic designers. But it is not the case. So we have graphic design as part of our programme. Of course, a graphic designer has to know technology but in proportion to his interests.



Q. Do you use computers in design?

A. Yes. We dedicate a large portion of our programme to computer works. We want to give young people an opportunity to investigate the computer possibilities in design.

Q. Are you appropriately equipped?

A. We have borrowed a computer from Austria, but although it is an excellent tool, we must return it, since we cannot afford to buy one.

Q. If someone in the West had a kind of computer that you could use would you accept a used one?

A. Of course. It would be of great help to us.

Q. Would you accept foreign students who want to study design in Zagreb?

A. We would be very happy to have any foreigner who wants to acquire a B. A. in design. Tuition for foreign students is \$ 500 per semester. If their background is Croatian, their admission is free.

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Croatian Ethnology

By Prof. Manda Svirac, Faculty of Arts, Zagreb

Short History of Study of Ethnology

At the University of Zagreb ethnology was gradually introduced at the end of the 19th century, first at Faculty of Philosophy as part of other curriculums. After "Comparative studies of religions" at Faculty of Theology in 1923, the Department of Ethnology was established at the Faculty of Arts in 1924. Since 1927/28 school year ethnologists have been trained there for various professions and tasks in museums, institutes, centres for protection of ethnological monuments, tourism, libraries, schools, higher education and amateur activities. Unfortunately, some of the institutions mentioned above have been offering no jobs, and even councils and expert government boards lack ethnologists.

The loss of two great Croatian scientists of European and world excellence, professors of ethnology Milovan Gavazzi (1898-1992) and Branimir Bratanić (1910-1986), as well as recent historical changes and events in Croatia, have profoundly influenced the studies of ethnology. Everyone's work is now re-examined in the light of the new circumstances of Croatian freedom. It is time examination of conscience for every Croatian ethnologist. There is also a need for redefining of the curriculum of study. Particular emphasis in the curriculum of ethnological studies is given to the students' practical work throughout the country, in the villages.

There has always been a shortage of funding, even professors remain partly unrewarded for their research. Although Croatian ethnologists have a rich traditional heritage to show to Europe and the world, unfortunately, the contacts with foreign colleagues are not established on any institutional level. We have to use our own connections, time and money if we want to travel, and share the Croatian ethnology with others.

The Department of Ethnology has established course entitled "Ethnology of Southern Slavs" which deals with comparative study of all Southern Slavs. Possible changes in the curriculum will probably be discussed in the near future. **In 1991/92 Croatian Ethnology was introduced and taught for the first time.** There are many topics to be covered in the frame of it. This first semester I covered Croatian typical clothing.

Recent finding:

Peasant Family Co-operative Home

In Rudeš, which is a part of Zagreb, 3 km from Lake Jarun, one of the last structures of peasant family co-operatives has been recently discovered. The house was built in 1780, and sold to the community of Vrapče to be used as the school building in Rudeš. Nobody took proper care of it in past decades.

It is protected today by the Centre for Protection of Cultural Monuments and is waiting for reconstruction. It would be the Museum of Family Co-operatives with other features like Croatian ethnology workshops, a library, a reading room, entertainment space with original Croatian food. There we intend to organize courses, lectures, and colloquies with well-known experts in ethnology. The necessary background research was done with the help of students of ethnology. A round table talk was organized on the findings in May 1992.

The committee composed of the different profile experts is to take care of the realization of the project. Its importance can be seen in 3 aspects: it is a cultural and educational monument as well as a tourist attraction. The research cannot, unfortunately, be continued as there are no financial means. We hope that what remains of our cultural heritage will not be ruined by the time the financial support is obtained. We have decided to open an account (SDK Zagreb 30101-678-86751) and ask for help from all those who hold the Croatian, especially Zagreb's cultural heritage, dear in their hearts. Together we can do it.

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Pictures are taken from the book: *The Folk Costumes of Croatia*



Link between Northern and Mediterranean Croatia can be seen in this hair-dressing style.

This hair style, on the front of the head, has traditionally been considered a "living monument" as well as the expression of the spirit and skilfulness of Croatian women, and it still continues to be so. From Nova Gradiška to Slavonski Brod (about 30 villages) it can be found at church festivals and folklore events. -According to the majority of our experts, it represents the remnant of Roman times with some Croatian elements. It is easily traceable from Rome and Greece back to Mesopotamia.



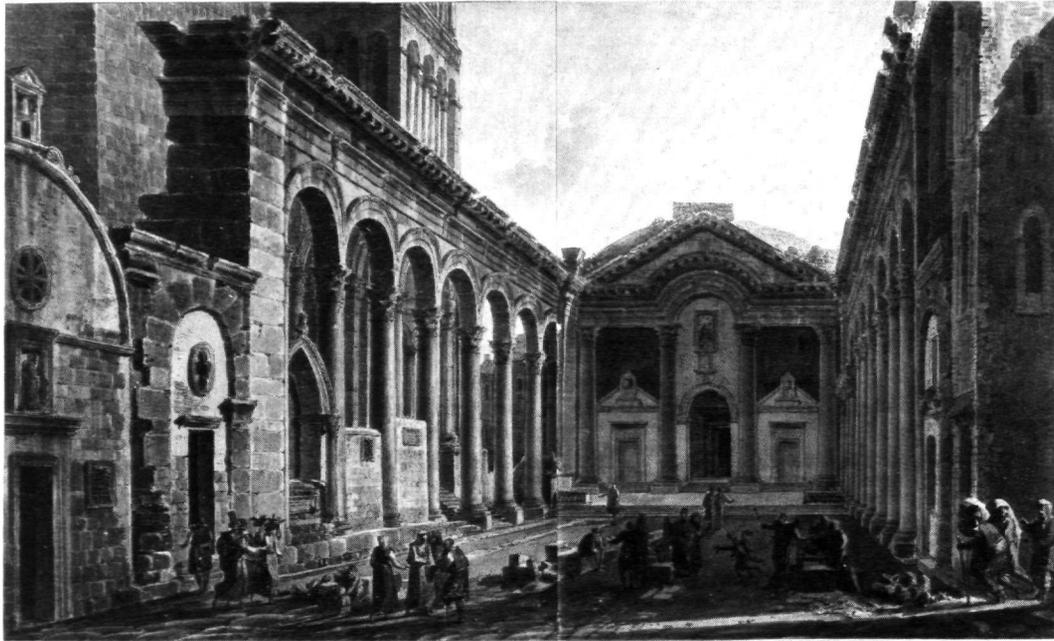
The shirt, an item of women's wear, having taken the role of a "blouse", named "oplećak" or "opleće" thrown over the back, proved to contain **Croatian characteristics.**

The use and the name of the item is not generally known or used among other Slavs with the exception of Czechs and Slovaks, while it has never been attributed to the Polish cultural treasures. The term is unique and coincides with the areas inhabited by Croats: it is used among the Croats in Baranya, eastern area of the continental part of Croatia. In Slavonia the summer wear of the elderly ladies would even now include "oplećak". The traces are found in the border areas with Slovenia, (Bela Krajina, Primorje), north of the Sava river all the way to the Danube river, in areas along the Montenegrine coast, among the Croats in Austria, Hungary, and in Poland around Krakow. There are also some traces in the Baltic area, as well as in the eastern and western Carpathians. All these findings seem to support the idea that the Croats were the bearers who spread this element of culture. Among the Croats in Hungary, the importance of the "oplećak" as the essential part of women's clothes has been proven by the fact that in the event of marriage a girl used to bring as her dowry forty to fifty "oplećaks."



University Structure, Needs and Accomplishments

By Prof. Franko Bačić, Faculty of Economics, Split



Peristyle of the Diocletian Palace in Split by Louis-François Cassas (1756-1827)

For those who left Croatia twenty years ago, it may be interesting to learn about the university that had its beginnings at that time. The University of Split was founded on June 15, 1974. Since that time 21,487 of its students have graduated. It is among the youngest universities in Europe, and is a slightly older than the universities in Rijeka and Osijek. It covers the Dalmatian part of Croatia with one million people gravitating towards it.

The University administration: Assembly, Scientific-Educational Council, Executive Board, Rector, two Prorectors and a Secretary. The University of Split **consists of** faculties, institutes, research units, university libraries and student centres: Faculty of Arts, University Library and Student Centre in Zadar; Faculty of Tourism and Foreign Trade, Naval Faculty and Student Centre in Dubrovnik; and the rest of them in Split: Faculty of Science, Mathematics and Education; Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Shipbuilding; Faculty of Economics; Faculty of Technology; Faculty of Civil Engineering; Faculty of Law; Institute of Adriatic Cultures and Melioration of Rocks in Split; Institute of Oceanography and Fishing; Research Library; Student Centre; Clinical Hospital Centre "Firule" Research Unit.

The University of Split is a **member of** the Union of Universities of the Republic of Croatia; the Union of Universities of Mediterranean Countries; the European Rectors' Conference and the Alps-Adriatic Union ("Alpe-Adria").

Statistics: There are 907 teachers out of a total of 1200 people employed at the University. In the 1991/92 school year 9,904 students were enrolled, of whom 1,253 were part-time students and four were foreigners.

Financing, Space and Equipment

From the very beginning there was a lack of space, money and equipment. Of course, it is even worse now with the war as it is everywhere in Croatia. It is reflected in the personal income, difficulty in obtaining new educational and scientific aids, books, magazines, technical equipment etc. With maximum efforts of the employees, scientific and educational work

is not endangered. The equipment is old and insufficient. Space is not adequate and calls for urgent repair (Faculty of Economics in Radovanova 13 for example) so much so that it is a real skill to teach there. The only consolation is the model of a new building which we have observed for already a few years. The same is true in other Faculties, including the Rectory building. There are some new buildings: the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Shipbuilding.

Participation in War

At the very beginning of the barbarous attack against the Republic of Croatia, Crisis Headquarters were established at the University and at every branch of the University. Activities included informing foreign universities and institutes of what was happening, correspondence with colleagues abroad on a personal level, meetings and performances, and immediate preparation for the defence of Croatia against Greater Serbian aggressor and participation in the front lines.

All employees, but especially students, graduates, medical doctors, professors, very quickly understood the aggressor's intentions to destroy not only Croatian people but also Croatian culture. That is why they participated wholeheartedly in organized defence.

It is time **now** to give these professionals an opportunity to get their specialization at foreign universities, hospitals, and factories. The Croatian Diaspora could do a lot in that regard in Europe and in the world. For many of them there are no jobs (especially for young doctors who saved many lives during the war). They need specialization. The homeland does not even have money to give them jobs, not to mention specialization. It is sad, but true, that Croats have to search for jobs outside of the country for which they have fought. The University of Split will do everything to help the Croatian Diaspora in any possible respect.

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Translation by M. Čunčić

War in Down Town

By Prof. Josip Planinić, Osijek

In summer 1991, the war got closer to Osijek. The aggressor attacked the city from the North, East and South. In the city there were few Yugoslav Army barracks. Osijek was defended by Croatian police and army with poor armament, without heavy artillery or war planes.

It was necessary to stop the enemy, to stop the war, but how? My earlier political efforts before the war and at its very beginning, were negotiations with the opposite side, but without any success. The enemy had no confidence. Croatian defenders did not believe in peace without military victory. I realized that I lacked St. Francis of Assisi's amount of love and goodness that brought peace between the wolf and the village, and converted three brutal criminals.

To take a gun, or not? I am a pacifist and it was not my dilemma. Although I read again what St. Thomas of Aquinas says about the just war and permissible self-defence I also understood that the perfection is more than justice, as one article was convincingly saying in a theological magazine. My ideals were peace and unity throughout the world, look only at the European Community that is becoming one.

I volunteered in the defence of the city as a member of Civil Protection, but my contribution was negligible. On duty I usually answered the phone calls of older people, or checked the underground water supply. I saw many who crossed the street to reach bakery or drugstore, killed by a shell fragments. They never came home.

I lived on the fourth floor (attic) of a building with a flat roof and inadequate basement. At first I listened about the war around Osijek on the radio and heard explosions in the suburbs. They were stronger at night lighting the dark sky and darkened city blocks. Then the gunfire started above our roofs, as well as shells that had targets on the other side of us. Very soon shellings of the near by houses could be heard. The City Hall was shelled, and the beautiful Osijek Cathedral. I left my bedroom in September, 1991 and did not return until July, 1992. During these ten months I spent most nights in the basement, on styrofoam and concrete, staying some time in my bathroom or storage, "safer" rooms for they did not have windows. I used to sleep there in my sleeping bag until April 9, 1992, when a rocket hit my apartment from the East and destroyed the living room wall. Ten minutes before that I left the fourth floor because of the noise of the nearby explosions. In the most protected corner of the basement, with my pocket calculator, I was finishing the statistical part of my research work in radioecology. The air in the basement is filled with carcinogenic radiation, especially dangerous for children, but everybody was in the basement, streets were empty every day, city was living underground and defended itself.

I saw the consequences of the explosion in my apartment two hours later: the apartment door could hardly be opened. My living room was not recognizable. Through the hole in the storage wall I could see a light from the lamp that was put on accidentally although it was only a bulb and a wire that were left. The furniture was a pile of wood pieces, covered with concrete and bricks. I saw in this ruin the work of the Evil, a consequence of hatred of everything that is good and beautiful. I recognized the Evil as the Initiator of the war. I thanked the Lord for two things: that I was not in the apartment at the time of the shelling, and that He always taught me not to seek my happiness in material goods.

In October 1991 I "met" with a deadly shell which passed over me and exploded some twenty metres away so loudly that it hurt my ears. As I was lying on the street, the metal pieces flew over me. Two more shells fell near me before I succeeded in entering the nearest house. I was surprised that the shell fragments missed me. At that point I understood that the Lord governs the most complicated events and He saved my life for He has some other plans for me. I got the message: any rejection of God would be great ingratitude. I should never forget what He has done for me.

War Roofs of Osijek 1992



**Roofs red
Roofs pale
Roofs washed
and cleansed
Roofs guiltless
Roofs good
Roofs tired and curved
Roofs our friends
You defended Osijek's citizens
Against rain and wind
Now wounded and destroyed
by those you have protected**



Osijek

The war which has not completely ceased in Croatia, has taught us many lessons. My favourite lesson: I had to become better acquainted with neighbours for whom I had never had time. And my memories of them are unforgettable.

Professor Planinić has a Ph. D. in applied nuclear physics. He is the head of the radioecology project of the Republic of Croatia and the Chairmman of the Department of Physics, Faculty of Education, Strossmayer University, 54 000 Osijek, PP 144, Croatia.
Tel.: 38-54-26-422; Fax: 38-41-126-757.

Translated by M. Čunčić

Secondary Schools in Croatia from 1990 to 1992

By Marica Antolčić, B. A., Velika Gorica, Croatia



Former Secondary School - now Mimara Gallery

In spring 1990, a **new atmosphere** was felt in all aspects of life in Croatia. In secondary schools, open conversations started among teachers and even between teachers and students about the political situation in Yugoslavia, and how to create independent and democratic Croatia. It was also possible to talk with students about religion **without repercussions**. That summer, 1990, for the first time, high school graduates on their last day of school were carrying the Croatian flag with great joy, almost euphoria, and singing forbidden Croatian songs that express love for the Croatian nation.

During the 1990/91 school year the first generation restarted the secondary school programme discontinued in 1974. As a result, at the beginning of 1991/92 school year four different curriculums were introduced: **humanistic and classics programmes, modern languages and science**. With this, the Latin language was back again and one more foreign language became obligatory. English has been the most popular, then German, French and Italian. A number of students who entered these new programmes will graduate in 1994. They will have for the first time a state final exam (*matura eksterna*). It means that students will take precisely the same exam at the same time throughout Croatia. Three subjects will be obligatory: Croatian, mathematics and a foreign language.

In 1990, it was decided that **large high school centres should transform back into smaller units**. These centres with 50-60 classes and up to 2,000 students started to split up in 1991. It caused many financial and other material problems as well as staff divisions, and that is why the process continues in 1992/93 school year. For example, instead of administrative, -law, economy, electrotechnical and mechanical curriculums in our high school centre, at present we have three schools: secondary school of economy, gymnasium and school for apprentices in various trades. The aim is to have no more than 30 classes, the optimum being from 16 to 20 classes per school.

The Ministry of Education **cancelled the following subjects** in 1991/92: defence and safety, marxism, socialist self-management, and theory and practice of the socialist self-management. Instead, politics and management were introduced. **Many teachers of history, defence and safety, sociology and marxism were laid off**. Sociology, logic, psychology and philosophy have been established, and history is again being taught throughout all four grades.

In the same school year 1991/92, for the first time a generation of **apprentices** started again in the school for apprentices of various trades. This programme now lasts only three years. At that point the staff was again drastically reduced. Students of these schools are future autobody mechanics and sprayers, car mechanics, electricians, plumbers, lathe operators, and locksmiths. They learn their respective trade throughout

these three years. Before they would have had practical work only in the fourth year of their secondary schooling and would have learned very little of their future trade.

In 1990/91 **priests** came to secondary schools to say mass for Christmas and Easter. We had the first mass at Christmas, 1990. Catholic priests were also coming to the meetings of class unions. In 1991/92 the catechism classes were officially introduced as an elective subject. The rite of blessing of schools was also introduced for the first time.

Because of the **war**, in 1991/92 school year in many regions there were no classes at all, or the education was performed by Croatian radio or TV programmes. In spite of being overcrowded by refugees, the schools in free regions operated normally. Many times the classes were cancelled because of air raids, but the lessons were mostly covered in spite of all the obstacles. Many students attended schools abroad in the neighbouring countries for the whole school year or part of it.

In April 1992 the Ministry of Education issued **new law** for secondary schools which only ratified the changes that we had experienced already. Now, principal is entrusted with more power than before and the role of school board has diminished. Principal alone can now decide about hiring or dismissing the staff members, about school expenses, etc. The role of the **Ministry of Education has the power** to appoint or dismiss principals. Administration of the schools is centralised at the level of the Republic of Croatia.

Terminology has also changed. We no longer say "hello" but "good day;" "comrade" has changed into "Miss, Mr. or Mrs.," instead of "director" we have "principal," "school council" has become "school board."

One school year is divided into three terms:

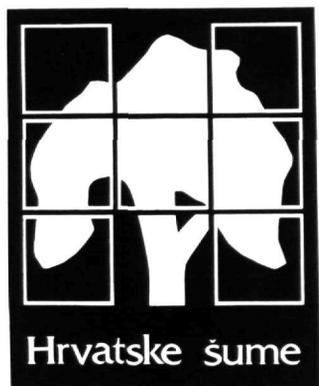
- I. September-December until Christmas (two weeks' holidays)
- II. January-March or April (one week Easter holidays)
- III. Easter - mid or end of June

One school year has 35 weeks of classes. This corresponds to similar practices in many countries in Europe and the world.

All these changes are not without problems, from the financial ones (common to all Croatia) to the personnel problems involving staff changes, their adaptation to new programmes, lack of exact orientation and direction, failures to enforce the changes, and various interpretations of new regulations. In one word: we do not have the routine. It seems as if we are in some sort of **interstice or interspace**. Hopefully it will soon be over.

Translated by M. Čunčić

Friends of Nature *Lijepa naša*



Croatian Forests Logo by J. Šaban, Study of Design, Zagreb

Reforestation began with many school children planting ten thousand trees on the outskirts of Zagreb. And a book on the environment was published for small school children. Behind these actions were Friends of Nature *Lijepa naša* (LN).

The name *Lijepa naša*, Our Beautiful Land, is the challenge and the programme at the same time: to restore and keep this beautiful land for the generations to come. It was neglected for the last fifty years of communism and directly attacked in 1991-92.

LN is a non-political, non-profit and the largest environmental organization for the protection of environment, public health and the cultural and natural heritage of Croatia. In a year and a half of its existence LN Chapters have been established throughout the country. The membership consists of more than four hundred distinguished scholars.

Anti-war activities included appeals sent to six thousand addresses connected with the preservation of nature. A storehouse was organized for the goods that members from abroad were sending for the defenders of Croatia. *Branimir* is the first weekly magazine for the defenders of Croatia, organized, published and distributed by LN. Ten thousand free copies were sent weekly to the front-line. The magazine's title is the name of a Croatian king which also means "defender of peace."

LN organized several professional "round tables" in the frame of larger events. Some of the topics were: Development of Ecological Consciousness in Industry (at the Congress of Croatian Chemists); Global Approach to Waste Management (at a Symposium on the West); Natural Park Medvednica (at a Public Session on Zagreb Regional Ecological Planning); Developing Ecological Thoughts Through Centuries in Croatia (at Zagreb's Book Fair "Interliber").

The development of neglected areas needs co-operation of "LN" members and land-owners from three different geographic regions: Mediterranean, Mountains, and Plains. In all these areas land-owners are prospective members who need assistance in marketing and management. These regions have very strong tradition in crafts, agriculture and tourism. The cost of living is much lower than in towns.

The operations of LN were made possible through the volunteer work of the members. Material sources are donations in money and seedlings, free transportation, paper, food, etc. as well as sponsorships by various companies, organizations and individuals. Members' activities are intellectual services as well as publishing. The money donated to LN is assigned to the reconstruction of the **rural economy** in Croatia which can be restored with the help of domestic and foreign investments, credit from international funds, and environmental world organizations.

LN Executive Committee has different councils:

Agriculture; Radioactivity; Development of Neglected Areas; Food; Water Biotops; Protection of Animals; Protection of Public Health; Toxicology; Reforestation; Protection of Soil, Water and Air; Energy; Cooperation with Political and Religious organizations.

For more information contact:

"Lijepa naša" Demeterova 11, 41 000 Zagreb, Croatia.

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By M. Čunčić

Water Pollution Control

Interview with Josip Šarić, P. Eng.

The Co-owner of "ControlChemCanada Ltd."

Q. Mr. Šarić, you know that pollution in Croatia is a problem owing to negligence during the communism and now things are even worse with the war going on. Would you consider starting a business there?

A. When I discuss the success in water pollution control with my Croatian acquaintances I am being continuously asked when will I do the same for Croatian industry so that pollution both of natural waters and the beautiful Adriatic Sea could be reduced. My response has been more or less the same over the past two years. The war has to be stopped before the Croatian government can implement legislation governing pollution. Once this is done the industry will be forced into water pollution control. This will provide the opportunity for potential market evaluation and a possible business start. All in all, I believe that I will be doing something similar in Croatia in the near future.

Q. What are your ties with Croatia?

A. I was born in Croatia, in Poličnik, near Zadar, and I was in Croatia during the 1971 "Croatian Spring". I understand the Croatian plight for freedom and self determination. I myself felt that I had to do something to help Croatian nation reach its goals. This, in a way, had provided me with determination to succeed during my early years in Canada and especially during the hard Engineering years at McGill University in Montreal.

Q. Would you tell us something about ControlChem Canada Limited?

A. I started it in 1989 with my partner. We manufacture chemical products for protection of industrial equipment against corrosion, scaling and fouling. We also provide the techniques involved in controlling micro-organisms for waste water treatment. By 1992 we became responsible for all the chemical/polymer sales and consulting services to seven out of the eight refineries in Ontario. In the past, this business was evenly split between four competitors. With our techniques, some of the refineries were meeting water discharge limits for the first time. Since the introduction of micro-organism control techniques for the bio-degradation of polluting substances to the oil refineries, they have been implemented also in paper, steel, food and textile industries.

Q. Would you give us an example of what these techniques can do?

A. The best success was achieved in the Toronto area refinery that continuously discharged over 200 parts per billion (ppb) of phenolics from their waste water system. After spending \$ 10 million for upgrading their system they still could not reduce the phenols below 200 ppb. This provided an opportunity for our micro-organisms control techniques. After three days the plant effluent phenols were reduced to less than 50 ppb and after two weeks the refinery was consistently producing effluent water with less than 15 ppb phenols. The acceptable limit is less than 20.

Q. Your business success probably has more years of preparation.

Can you tell us something about your professional background?

A. Upon completing a Chemical engineering degree at McGill University in Montreal, I worked for a company that dealt with Water Treatment. Luckily I ended up in what Canadians call the Chemical Valley (Samia, Ontario). Although I was responsible for technical sales and services for steam-boilers and process cooling, I also became knowledgeable about oil refining. The emphasis was on controlling corrosion and salt deposition across the heat exchange surfaces and general equipment which was in contact with water. Soon after that I became a co-ordinator of sales and special technical projects in the refineries and provided my management with justification for starting the *Refinery Process Chemical Group*. This group was to develop products for corrosion and fouling control of the oil side equipment. In addition I was responsible for the sales of chemical products and technical services for refinery waste water systems.

Q. Everything seems to have worked for you. Why did you decide to quit that job?

A. Six months after starting this new job, I was developing new and unique products and technology. My main achievement was the introduction of techniques for controlling the micro-organisms, necessary for bio-degradation of polluting waters and/or substances. When I tried to convince the company that investing into this new technology would be a good solution to the many problems, they told me that I was too young to understand it and that my techniques would not work. Needless to say, few months after that I decided to invest into it myself.

Interview by M. Čunčić

An interview with

Students Missing Croatian Language at University of Toronto

by Joanne Sajko, student at University of Toronto

I left the following questions at University of Toronto at the place where I know the Croatian students meet, with the hope that out of more than a hundred of them some of them will take few minutes and fill in the questionnaire. The next day I found out that only ten students took time and did it. From their answers I concluded that there is no point of waiting for others to be interviewed because all of them would probably have similar reactions. Here is how these ten students answered.

Q. Would you be interested in taking Croatian at U of T?

A. Nine: Yes; One: Very much so.

Q. Why?

A. - Because I would love to expand on the oral and written skills of my Croatian language.

- Because I feel that I would benefit from this course and I would be interested in learning more about my heritage /native language.

- Because I would like to learn more about the language and culture.

- I disapprove of the Serbo/Croatian courses offered by the Slavic Department.

- Because it is an important part of my heritage and an integral part of my everyday life (spoken at home)

- It would be an interesting course.

- I would love to get the credit

- To enhance my knowledge of the Croatian language and culture.

Two students did not answer this question.

Q. Did you inquire about the programme offered this year? To whom did you speak at the Slavic Department? What did they tell you?

A. - No, I did not inquire simply because I heard that it was called Serbo-Croatian and I had no desire to enroll in a course with that name.

- Unfortunately, I did not

- Six students answered: No.

- Yes.

- Yes, I did. But was told through hearsay that it was not offered at U of T, only at York.

Q. Why did you choose not to enter? This question is answered differently. Some answered the first question only, and some answered only a) b)

A. - Because they call it Serbo-Croatian

- We do not have it.

Q. a) because it is called Serbo-Croatian

A. Disagree with the structure of the course (material)

- Partly.

- 7 yes

Q. b) because Croats and Serbians are in one class studying two languages from two different manuals

A. 7 yes

- I have heard about that. They should call it Serbo or Croatian I would not take Serbo.

Q. If Croatian language and literature alone are offered (without Serbian language and literature), would you enroll?

A. Seven students answered: Yes

Three students: Definitely.

Q. What do you think about those students who entered this programme in the last (3 in the first level) and this school year (8 in the first level)? What do they say about the experience?

-A. I think the Croatian students are being placed in a comprising position, because they are being forced to learn about a country that has a different alphabet, culture, etc...

- Personally, I feel sorry for those who took the "Serbo-Croatian" programme, and they will just mix themselves up even more. I am Croatian and I would not settle for taking "Serbo-Croatian" which does not exist for that matter.

- Very bad.

- Those students should have not taken it. I am a Croatian and I would not learn Serbo-Croatian. There is no such *language*.

(Underlined by a student.)

- I do not believe that one studying Serbo-Croatian is truly learning anything. I believe that each should be separate and most definitely would not enroll in Serbo-Croatian.

- They did not like it.

- Many students did not like it because the Serbian language is not Croatian.

- They did not like the fact that they were taught "Serbo-Croatian" because they are two different languages (different alphabet, words) and there are two different

ethnic and cultural backgrounds to each language. They are two distinct languages.

- I have not talked to anyone who has entered the programme.

- I haven't really spoken with any of the students but I can't understand how anyone could enroll in a course labelled Serbo-Croatian.

Q. If U of T does not offer the Croatian language next year, would you consider attending Croatian at York University? Do you know anyone who did that already?

A. - Five students said: Yes; Three: No

- Yes. Several U of T students.

- No. I would like to take it at U of T.

- Yes. It may be a possibility. I believe that having Croatian in my course load would be both a valuable and educational experience.

- No, I would not, because York University is a little too far, and I do not have access to a car every day. As well, I would have to fit it in with my schedule at Erindale. I do not know anyone taking Croatian at York, unless they are there full time. They enjoy the course very much.

- If it was transferred as a credit, then for sure. It would be great if U of T offered it. They would have a lot of students enrolling. I do not understand why they don't.

First semester of 1992/93

Peace Medal for the Canadian-Croatian Exchange Programme

Anna Prkačin's love for Croatia and her people was recognized outside our community

By Biserka Milinković, Oakville, Ontario

Each year Young Men Catholic Associations (YMCA) across Canada honour an individual from their community who has made a contribution to peace or justice issues. The award was announced during YMCA peace week (Nov. 14-20), and the 1992 theme was "Plant Deeply the Spirit of Peace." Anna Prkačin, a grade eight teacher at Holy Family Catholic School in Oakville and a supervisor of Heritage Languages

Programme in Halton Separate School Board, has been awarded a Peace Medal.

Born and raised in Canada, Anna's true love for Croatian people, language and homeland was implanted by her parents. First Anna was a student at the Croatian Heritage Languages Programme, afterwards she taught Croatian, and now her two children attend the same programme that she supervises.

Mrs. Prkačin received Peace Medal for her involvement, dedication and tireless efforts in organizing student exchange programme with Croatia. 22 refugee senior high school students were warmly welcomed by the local families, mostly Croatian, who provided food and lodging. Thanks to the support of Halton Separate School Board and the local school trustees, students attended high schools in Oakville, Milton and Burlington

free of charge from February till the end of June 1992. Majority of them took Ontario Academic Credit (OAC) courses and the rest grade 12.

Without help from many people, mostly from the Croatian community and Anna's dedication this action would not be possible. With that programme Anna helped build a bridge between us here and them in Croatia.

Summer School at the University of Zagreb

By Carol and Sandra Ivić

Last summer we had the good fortune to spending a month in Croatia. That in itself was a wonderful opportunity. Coupled with the news that we were being offered the chance to attend a Croatian Language Programme at the University of Zagreb made the events memorable ones, never to be forgotten. And these we would like to share with you

There were thirty students in total from all over the world, coming from such places as Australia, the U. S., Venezuela, and South Africa to name a few. A welcome reception was held for the students on the first day where we were delighted and impressed by a sweet sounding of harp and violin.concerto. Immediately following the reception our knowledge of the Croatian language was tested and we were placed accordingly into one of three classes: introductory, intermediate and advanced. The programme officially started the next day. Our mornings consisted of three hours of intensive language study. Afternoon classes covered Croatian history, geography, art history, and literature.

The programme offered a perfect balance between learning in the classroom and organized expeditions. We found the tours of Stubičke toplice, Poreč and Pula to be very educational as well as a sightseer's dream. Other highlights included attending operas, visiting museums and cathedrals. We also had the honour of meeting President Dr. Franjo Tudman at his residence. The memories of that day will be long-lived.

We would like to extend our thanks to the organizers of the programme: Silvija Letica (Croatian Homeland Foundation) and Prof. Neven Budak (University of Zagreb), as well as the teachers and chairpersons. A special thank you to Prof. Marijan Šunjić, Rector of the University of Zagreb, for presiding over the graduation ceremonies where we were presented with our diplomas. Everything was first class from the superb quality of instruction to the meals and accommodation. Not only was the programme educational and enlightening, but a lot of fun, and many close friendships were made.

We would like to recommend it to anyone who is interested in learning more about this beautiful country: a country rich in culture and history. Now we truly understand the sense of pride our parents feel when thinking of our homeland Croatia.

For more information please call your local Croatian office or contact the
Croatian Homeland Foundation, Zagreb
tel.: 38-41-539-212, Fax: 38-41-539-111



President Tudman with Sandra and Carol Ivić in summer 1992



Trail of the Red Rose

By Ivana Šegvić

**The dreams of freedom scented the air
Rulers of the country filled with despair
Visions of a free Croat nation
Gave birth to a vile relation
The dreams revealed a new door
To the presence of a cold life of bitterness and war**

**A gypsy on her knees
Begging for the death of the future she sees
Corners with children in rags and tears
Their families vanished, no home just fears
The cries heard for miles away
But the prayers don't seem to go that way**

**The distant tears of the old
Coalesce with the blood, now cold
The various paths it takes and places it flows
A burning, bright red rose grows**

**Of this heartless war demon
Born from the fight and desire for freedom
A new nation of Croatia arose
Living forever in the Trail of the Red Rose**

This poem was published in a book of the best poems of the 90's
by the national Library of Poetry
and a few local papers in Houston, Texas.



About the poem

Over the past year, this horrifying war has tremendously affected me along with my entire family. I have written several letters and poems concerning the war occurring in our lovely homeland of Croatia and now Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although I am far away from my birth place in Split, Croatia, I still feel the torment my country has suffered and still continues to suffer. I feel this torment deep in my soul and my way of releasing the pain is through writing. It gives me hope and makes me feel that I too, in a small way, am contributing in helping my relatives and friends in Croatia.

The Trail of the Red Rose is a very dear poem to me. I wrote it one night when Croatia/Dubrovnik were ruthlessly being attacked by the brutal inhuman Serbian army (to put it nicely). I could not get to sleep and this poem just flowed out of my soul.

Ivana Šegvić is a student of Journalism
at University of Houston, Texas



Vie et mort de la Yougoslavie by Paul Garde

Paris: Fayard, 1992 444 p.

Life and Death of Yugoslavia

By Vesna Blažina

"The consciousness of a common destiny, the will to live together, the feelings which are a constituent element of a nation, and the only possible cement of a viable state, are totally lacking in this country and what is more they have never existed. They exist to the highest degree if Serbs, Croats, Slovenes etc. are considered separately."

(p. 16-17, transl. by V. B.)

These are words from the introduction to this remarkable book which analyzes the events in the former Yugoslavia from its creation in 1918 to its disintegration through war in 1991.

The book is organized in three parts: (1) **the historical overview** concentrating on the period from 1918 to 1986, (2) **the panorama** of South Slavic peoples and regions with their peculiarities and (3) **the tragedy** covering the period from 1986 to March 1992. While recognizing that Bosnia is the key to everything, this book written in March 1992 ends with referendum in Bosnia and Herzegovina and does not cover the war in this republic.

The author, who is a Professor of Slavic Languages at the University in Aix-en-Provence, points out that he is French by birth and nothing in his heritage predisposed him to take an interest in Slavic people. He mentions that his familiarity with the South Slavs goes back to his student days in 1951 when he made his first trip there riding a motorbike. He adds that he sympathizes a priori with all the actors in this drama and that his striving to be objective is not a result of indifference or refusal to take a stand.

The outstanding quality of this book is the fact that it does try to understand all actors and presents the problems from the point of view of each one of them without forgetting the Muslims of Sandžak, the Albanians of Kosovo and the different ethnic groups in Vojvodina.

Under the heading, "Divorce on wedding day," the author describes the creation of monarchist Yugoslavia in 1918 and explains the initial disappointment of all the parties involved. The Croats and the Slovenes were used to defending their rights by political means and by negotiation and they fully expected to be heard in the Parliament in Belgrade. The Serbs, however, believed that everything was due to them in compensation for their sacrifice in the war. Thus it was the military servants and the military of the Kingdom of Serbia who held all the levers of power in the newly created state. The Croats found out that the historical continuity of their state, going back to the Middle Ages, was suddenly wiped out. They had the impression of having fallen under the domination of people who differed profoundly from them and that their own concerns no longer mattered. This Yugoslavia of which Croatia thinkers dreamed all through the 19th century had become reality but IT TURNED AGAINST THEM (capitals mine). The author goes on to remark that from then on, most Croats would never again consider that state as theirs.

To the Croatian politicians he attributes a particular tendency for conciliation contrasted by the Serbian taste for extreme and heroic solutions.

The Croats' attitude toward the Independent State of Croatia formed in 1941 is clarified by noting that most of the Croats experienced the disintegration of monarchist Yugoslavia as a liberation and that independence of Croatia corresponded a priori to their desires. However this attitude did not imply the approval of the policies that it was going to pursue: policies which led Croats into massive and active resistance. The author finds it regrettable that the confusion between allegiance to the state and approval of the regime was knowingly continued under Tito after the war.

In his depiction of federal Yugoslavia created in 1945, the author says: "It could be said jokingly of Tito that he was the last of the Habsburgs. His learned balance (among nationalities) resembled in certain sense the political combinations practised in the Austro-Hungarian Empire ... diversity was admitted and unity was imposed ... but the guardians of that unity were not one or two dominant peoples but the Party and Tito himself." (p. 349, transl. by V. B.)

Half of the book is devoted to events since 1986 and the fatal blow that the Yugoslav idea suffered at the hands of Milošević, the Serbian communist leader. The author finds that by developing in the Serbian masses exclusivism and hatred of neighbouring nationalities, through propaganda and the manipulation of crowds, in several months he destroyed the existing balance and brutality took the country 50 years back to hatred and blood

baths. He also blocked the democratization of his own people and made life unbearable for his neighbours in the other republics.

The development of the war psychosis in Serbia since 1986 based on claims concerning borders, the alleged victimization of Serbs in Yugoslavia, the obsession with the past and the virulent anti-Titoism are carefully chronicled.

According to the author, the non-recognition of the borders is synonymous with war. Regarding the Serbian taste for zestful dismembering the other republics, he cannot resist citing LaFontaine's fable about the lion's share and points out that this appetite for carving up borders is not new in Serbian history. The most imaginative games with the Austro-Hungarian territories were played during the First World War. And the treaties of 1919 had suddenly made the most daring territorial utopia real. He comes to conclusion that Serbian public opinion is obviously nostalgic for this privileged moment: 1918 has to be relived!

The main reason for anti-Titoism in Serbia is linked to question of borders. Tito, who was Croatian, is the man who, according to wide spread opinion in Serbia, had divided the Serbian people by arbitrary borders and had deprived them of the fruits of their victory in 1918. According to the Serbs, he is the one who delivered Kosovo to the Albanians, artificially favoured Muslim national consciousness in Bosnia and the idea of a Macedonian nationality.

In the 1990s, Serbia comes up with a fantastic configuration of friends and enemies which corresponds to the alignment of powers in the First World War. Paul Garde calls it a complete regression: "Just as Hamlet makes the actors re-enact his uncle's murder of his father, Serbian public opinion re-enacts for itself and makes all the Europe re-enact 1914-1918. In some manifestations one can read the following slogan: "When Serbia goes to war, the whole world goes to war." (p. 351, transl. by V.B.)

When discussing these issues with his Serbian friends, the author notices their inability to distinguish between the past and the present. He observes that many Serbs consider their country to be a victim of a permanent and universal conspiracy since the beginning of the century. According to them "Serbophobia" and even "Serbophagia" reign everywhere; they are allegedly rampant as antisemitism. A parallel between the Serbian and the Jewish people is often made: both victims of Germany, of Islam and maybe of the Comintern and the Vatican.

Describing the war against Croatia, the author acknowledges that Serbia, with its overwhelming military might, is engaged in a war of aggression against an almost defenceless enemy. He admits that such a disproportion of forces has rarely been seen in European history. For 45 years, all resources of Croatia (40% of the budget) have been wiped out by financing an army that come to attack it. Meanwhile the Serbian government used to its advantage all possible factors including international passivity.

Highly critical of the French attitude, and praising Germany for having recognized the unprovoked aggression perpetrated by a powerful army against a people with almost no defense, the author takes ten pages to analyze the reason for the wrong stance taken by his homeland.

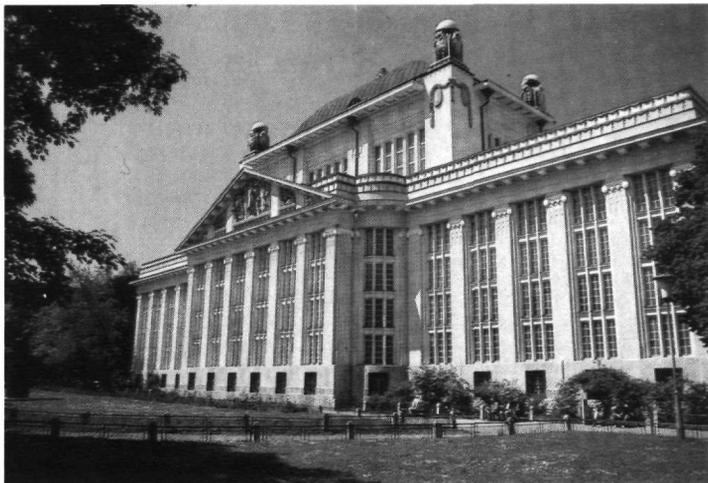
The main reason cited is France's Jacobin and centralist tradition, which prevents it from understanding a multinational state like former Yugoslav federation. No less important is the French -Serbian friendship forged in two world wars. Although opportunistic in nature, the alliance still holds. The author admits that part of it is, now as in the past, to counterbalance the influence of Germany. He concludes that all that France had to do to increase its political influence in the region was to support a just cause. By not doing that, France has offended the morals and hurt its own interests. France complaints of losing the markets to Germany? And yet France willingly leaves to Germany the monopoly of what used to be a French specialty: defending the freedom of nations.

He delivers a sharp criticism of European countries for not having prevented the war, for not realizing that the federal structures were dead tissue whose debris was poisoning the living bodies of the republics; for not recognizing the independence of the republics the moment it was proclaimed, thus sanctioning the existing borders; for not having exerted

Invitation for book collection for Croatian National Bibliography

By Dr. Ivan Mihel Director, Zagreb

To Croats Abroad:



National and University Library in Zagreb

As the Croatian Bibliography Centre the National and University Library is preparing the Croatian bibliographies:

a) Croatian bibliography, Series A, Books; b) Croatian bibliography, Series B, Contributions in magazines and miscellanies; c) CIP Bulletin: Books in Print; d) Retrospective bibliography

It is our pleasure to announce that, from 1992 onwards, the Croatian bibliography, Series A, will also include books and brochures published in Croatian **outside of Croatia**, as well as publications **in other languages whose authors are Croats**. Books published before 1992 will be included in the Croatian retrospective bibliography.

National, historical and cultural reasons dictate that all CROATICA be gathered at one place, namely in the main Croatian library and then be presented through the national bibliography.

The Croatian bibliography will then have the role of expressing the national and cultural unity of all Croats regardless of where they work and live. The Croatian bibliography will realize the principle according to which books in the Croatian language, as well as books by Croatian authors, regardless of their place of publication, belong to our common cultural heritage. At the same time it will enable the National and University Library to contribute to the establishment of unity of Croats abroad and at home.

A list of monographs published outside of Croatia has been prepared as a first step towards this goal. The title of this list is: *Croatian Emigrant Publications: Book Catalogue*. Clearly, the success of this important bibliographic effort depends directly on how successful the response is. This pertains equally to books already published as well as those which will be published in the future. It is of utmost importance that every new book be sent to the National and University Library *immediately* after publication so that it can be included in the Croatian bibliography. It is essential that it remains an on-going practice.

This first phase of bibliographic integration of Croatian publishing will soon be expanded to periodicals, but the publishers of Croatian periodicals are asked to start sending them to the National and University Library right away.

Today the Croatian people have won a sovereign state, but we still have to outline and clarify our historical and cultural identity for the rest of the world. This can best be achieved through the publication of national bibliography.

Counting on conscience and patriotism of our people around the world, we believe that this invitation will get a full understanding and large response. Books and other material should be sent to the following address:

National and University Library
Purchasing Department
Trg Marka Marulića 21, Croatia, 41 001 Zagreb,
Attention: Dr. Josip Stipanov, Assistant Director.

We wish to thank everyone who responds to our invitation.

Translated by Višnja Brčić

Life and death of Yugoslavia cont.:

pressure on all the republics in the protection of minorities. Had the European countries acted in accordance with the principles that they constantly profess, says the author, Vukovar would still be standing, there would be no refugees and peaceful cohabitation of the different ethnic groups could have continued. As it happened, those principles were followed without conviction, about a year too late and very meekly at that. The author foresees two possible outcomes of this situation - one based on force and the other based on legitimate rights. Which one will prevail will depend on the firmness of the international community's stand.

The outcome based on force would resemble the "Cypriot solution." In that scenario the Serbs would keep whatever territories they conquer and they would prevent the return of the refugees.

In the scenario based on legitimate rights, all six republics would be recognized as independent states, the borders and the rights of the minorities would be guaranteed everywhere. That should include Macedonia too, in spite of Greek objections to its name. After all, the author adds, France permits a neighbouring country to be called Belgium although Caesar says that "Gaul is divided in three parts, one of which is inhabited by Belgians." Not to mention that Great Britain bears the name of a French province!

It is also his opinion that in time, the separation of Kosovo from Serbia is inevitable. The longer one waits, the more suffering there will be. At the beginning of the book, the author emphasizes that he has friends among all nationalities of the former Yugoslavia. He also hopes that his book will not offend any of them. He realizes however that what he puts forward goes against the grain of public opinion in Serbia. He stresses that what Serbia needs now is a leader who can make his countrymen understand that the main thing for the nation is not to nibble at a territory here and there but to live in peace with all its neighbours. Such a man should also earn the respect of the neighbours, and for the world, by straightening out the country from the inside.

While a tremendous amount of information is packed into 444 pages of this book, its style makes it eminently readable. The author succeeds in making complex issues clear even for readers who have no previous familiarity with the region. The book is equipped with a bibliography and includes the usual scholarly apparatus. It seems that the Croatian translation of the work is on the way, and an English version would also be highly desirable.

The Golden Hands of Refugee Women

Salvaging and Making Folk Costumes in the Costume Lending & Tailoring Workshop

By Josip Forjan, Zagreb

The Costume Lending & Tailoring Workshop, a division of Zagreb Arts Societies, has organized an action designed to salvage and make folk costumes in wartime conditions. Since January 1992 the Workshop employs 35 peasant women, refugees from different parts of Croatia: Vukovar, Slakovci, Osijek, Nijemci, Bapska, Nuštar, Privlaka, Donje Jame, Borovo, Jarmina, Kijevo, Lipik, Draž, Stari Grabovac, Novska, Đakovo, Novi Mikanovci, Dubrovnik, Sunja, Čilipi, in textile handicrafts and manufacture of folk costumes. Meanwhile the action has been supplemented by works intended to save or renew folk costumes from war-stricken areas. Emphasis is laid on making costumes from occupied regions and abandoned villages plus some specific headpieces which require special skills.

Due to extensive devastation of property and endangered existence of many people, an exceptionally big number of costumes have been offered for sale. Guided by the idea that it is better for the original folk costumes to be bought off by an institution which would properly keep them than letting them become a free-market commodity likely to transform into mere components for making fashion clothes, The Lending Workshop was organizing purchasing actions in frontline villages. It also took part in evacuation actions and storing the costumes of private collections stranded in combat zones. Some costumes are stored by their owners in safe places where bomb shelling cannot destroy nor enemy could find them.

In order to make maximum advantage of the rich experience of refugee women, the standard programme of the lending Workshop was replenished with tailoring and restoration of costumes based on the instructions and supervision of these women, the bearers of an immensely rich ethnographic tradition. Heartrending are their stories about the extent of damage being inflicted to this significant part of the Croatian cultural heritage.

The action has resulted in multiple returns. The primary purpose was to offer to refugee women an opportunity to improve their finances and to facilitate their socialization in a new environment through work and earning for living. Besides, the action has salvaged a part of the Croatian cultural heritage.

Ethnographic Museum, Professional Folklore Ensemble "Lado," and amateur folklore groups in Zagreb, as well as some individuals ordered national costumes from the refugee women. A good example is a Croatian couple Mandić in Germany who ordered one woman and one man costume for their wedding.

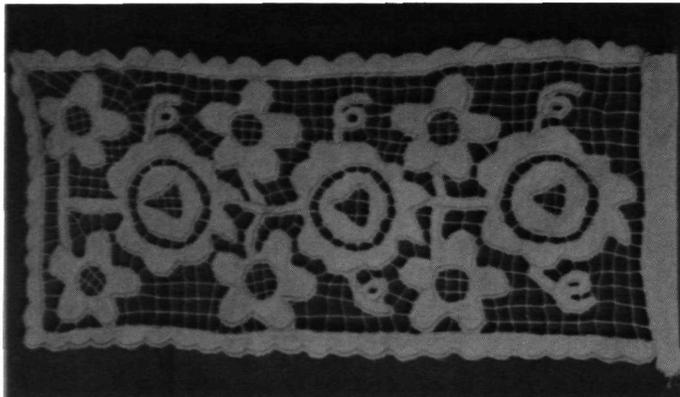
Text is taken from the catalogue of the Exhibition *Golden Hands of Refugee Women* Zagreb 1992
Translation by Vilma Ožbolt.

To order costumes, or donate money, contact:

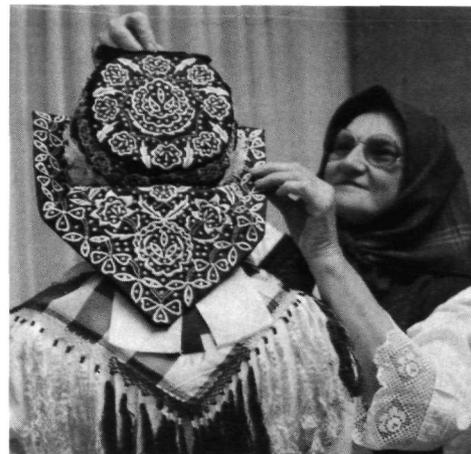
Dr. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, President

Croatian Professional Women Association

Martićeva 13, 41 000 Zagreb, Croatia Tel.: 38-41-413-495



Evica Mijetić from Slakovci: Ornament on man's shirt



Eva Ferković from Nijemci finishing a golden cap that she has made for the Workshop



Emilija Majačić from Bapska weaving linen in Ethnographic Museum in Zagreb

DESTRUCTION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN CROATIA

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The Museum and Gallery Centre, Zagreb, Croatia;

AMCA Toronto

Dear Dr. Marica Cuncic:

My name is Ivana Šegvić and I am a student of journalism at the University of Houston. A friend happened to give us a copy of your magazine *Gaudeamus* and we found it very interesting. I also would like to say how I appreciate that you have an entire section for students. It is a real honor to see names of people my age published next to distinguished names of doctors and other well known persons. I loved your Editor's Note in the Spring -Summer 1992 issue. Emerson's quote was such a wonderful beginning and your end was real powerful.

Both of my parents are members of AMCA Houston, but we have never received any of the issues. I kindly ask if you would please check and see if we could be placed on the mailing list. We would appreciate if you would send us the back issues, and would really enjoy reading the articles.

I am mailing you a copy of the latest letter I wrote. It was published in my school paper. I received some positive response from it along with a few donations. I am also mailing you a copy of *The Trail of the Red Rose* in English and Croatian. I would appreciate it if you would read it and if you find it worthy of publication in your delightful magazine, to publish it. I thank you for taking time to read my letter.

Many events have taken place in Houston in support of Croatia. I would be honored to write to you about these events or anything else you would like to hear. If you feel that I could be of some use to *Gaudeamus* please contact me. It would mean very much to me to be a part of this distinguished team.

Sincerely, Ivana Šegvić, Houston

Dear Ivana,

Thank you for your letter. The purpose of the section *For Students, By Students, About Students* is to give the younger Croatian generation of Americans and Canadians an opportunity to participate. It is an obligation of AMCA members to listen to what you have to say. It is also our duty to be your role models on a professional and moral level. If you read the interview with our Assistant Minister for Higher Education in this issue, you will realize how important young good professionals are for Croatia.

I am sorry that your parents have not received *Gaudeamus*. They may not be alone, which is why I want to answer your question here. AMCA Toronto publishes it and distributes it to other AMCA Associations in North America. Each Association distributes it to its members. Your parents should contact the President of AMCA Houston.

It was good to see your letter to the Editor of *Daily Cougar*. As a student of journalism you have to write. I encourage you to use your talents fully in order to develop them. As you can see, your poem has been included in this issue. I hope our readers will appreciate it.

We would be happy to hear from you as well as from other Croatian students anywhere in North America. Topics may be: helping Croatia; experience of visiting Croatia; professional success; Croatian student organizations' activities; history of Croatian language courses; local newspapers review regarding their coverage of Croatia, etc.

The Editor.

Dear Dr. Čunčić,

We thank you for the shipment of *Gaudeamus*. This issue's content and lay-out are very good. It is obvious that great effort has been put in it. I am sending a check to cover the expenses.

Manana Banac,
President, of New England Association of Friends and Alumni of Zagreb University

Dear Ms. Čunčić,

We have received *Gaudeamus* which you have edited, congratulations! It is now really a Newsletter which is the reflection of the life of our Associations. I would prefer though that in each issue we reserve space for one "more serious" article.

I have noticed that in the students' article on Dubrovnik they say that "40% of the city was destroyed" which is not true. This kind of information does not help Dubrovnik.

Congratulations once more for your work in *Gaudeamus*. With kind regards from me and my mother Žlata Blažina.

Vesna Blažina, Montreal

Dear Doctor Čunčić,

Few weeks ago I received *Gaudeamus* 5-6, 1992, and read many articles with great interest. I like *Gaudeamus* very much because of its content and appearance. Therefore I want to congratulate you for the work well done. I believe that you will be successful in future issues as well. With many kind regards and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Professor Luka Milas, Houston

Dear Marica,

I enjoyed your magazine very much, and I have to teach Charles how to read and appreciate the history of CROATIA.

I wrote to a Croatian friend whom I knew in the Navy. He goes to Dubrovnik, or did go until Serbs destroyed it. He either knows about *Gaudeamus* or will know. Take care, Marica.

James and Louise Berkovich
Bethesda, MD U. S. A.

A comment from a Contributing Editor, Snježana Franetović, (by telephone):

All AMAC Associations' addresses should be published in *Gaudeamus* in order to enable better communication. Also the application form for new members should be general, not with any address or membership fee on it so that anyone anywhere on this continent can join the nearest AMAC Association.

The Editorial Board accepted these suggestions. In this issue you can find addresses of all AMAC Associations and application form that can be used for all of them.

If you have any comments or questions, please write in English to:

**The Editor of *Gaudeamus*
AMCA Toronto
3-1750 The Queensway,
Suite 316
Etobicoke, Ontario,
Canada M9C 5H5
E-Mail (CompuServe):
Marica Cuncic 71234,2003
Tel and Fax: (416) 450-8734**

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33880-621-84-7-030-12150-1

You will be informed about the school
for which your contribution will be used



Jerko Vrtar 12 years

Medical Ethics

may be introduced at the Chair of Social Science, Medical Faculty of the University of Rijeka. If you have literature or experience regarding medical ethics, write to or call:

Dr. Ivan Šegota
Katedra društvenih znanosti
Medicinski fakultet
Sveučilišta u Rijeci
O. Ban 22,
51 000 Rijeka, Croatia
Tel.: 38-51-513-222
Fax: 38-51-514-915

Physical Chemistry

A professor of Physical Chemistry would like to hear from her colleagues abroad about their teaching techniques, literature and instruments. If you can help to improve teaching this subject in Croatia in any way, please contact:

Dr. Branka Kovač
Physical Chemistry Department
Ruder Bošković Institute
Bijenička cesta 54
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Phone: 38-41-272-648
Fax: 38-41-424-690

Medicament Quality Control

If you can help with literature or instruments needed in quality control of medicaments produced in "Laboratorij Ljekarne Split", please contact:

Anica Hang, M. Sc., Quality Control Specialist
Penića 16/1
58 000 Split, Croatia
Tel.: 38-58-46-275

Industrial and Graphic Design Computers

needed at the Study of Design. If you can help in any way, contact:

Prof. dr. Edo Šmidihen
Kordinator Studija dizajna
Arhitektonski fakultet
Kačićeva 26/2
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel.: 38-41-442-611

Do you read these ads?

So do others. Send similar ads to Gaudeamus. They will help communication among members and AMAC Associations.

Business Ethics

may be introduced as a new subject at the Faculty of Economy, University of Zagreb. Suggestions and/or literature from colleagues abroad will be appreciated. Please contact:

Prof. Đurđica Fućkan
Ekonomski fakultet
Kennedyjev trg 6
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel.: 38-41-231-111

Word Processors

Used Macintosh computers and compatible word processor programmes are needed for unique Dictionary that is being written on the basis of Croatian Glagolitic Manuscripts.

If you can help in any regard, contact:

Dr. Anica Nazor, Director
Staroslavenski zavod
Demetrova 11
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
tel.: 38-41- 272-957
Fax: 38-41-278-684

To Friends of Glagolitic Script

Glagolitic literacy in Croatia is in the roots of the Croatian literature. Glagolitic script is a precious cultural heritage, a component of Croatia's cultural identity. It has been a sign and a symbol of Croatian presence in Istria, Island of Krk and other parts of the Adriatic Croatian coast. for ten centuries. If you want to be part of promotion of the Glagolitic script in Croatia, contact:

Prof. Vladimir Čepulić
Department of Applied Mathematics, Faculty of Electrotechnical Engineering
Unska 3, 41 000 Zagreb, Croatia,
Tel.: 38-41-629-999
Fax: 38-41-611-396

Environmental Specialists and Friends

who want to help Croatia in preserving her natural beauty, please contact: Movements of Friends of Nature "Lijepa naša"
Demetrova 11
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel.: 38-41-425-222
Fax: 38-41-426-111

Consider Croatian national costumes **from Croatia** for your wedding or folklore group

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If you want to contribute, contact: Prim. dr. sci. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, President of "Društvo hrvatskih intelektualki"
Martićeva 13, 41 000 Zagreb, Croatia; tel.: 38-41-413-495

Croatian Academy of America Toronto Chapter is sponsoring a contest

To provide the English-speaking scholars and students with an unbiased

History of Croatia During the Early Middle Ages: VII to XI Cent.

The competition is open, but not limited, to the university students in Croatia and the world over. Three prizes to be awarded are:

- First prize \$500**
- Second prize \$400**
- Third prize \$300**

The best essays will be submitted for publication to "The Journal of Croatian Studies" Essays are to be written in English, 6,000 to 14,000 words, typed, double-spaced and sent in by the 5th of February 1993 to: The Croatian Academy of America, Inc., Toronto Chapter, P. O. Box 174, Don Mills, Ontario, M3C2S2, Canada.

The funds for the prizes are donated by Barbara Sešelj.

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non-profit and non-political organization of professionals in systems science and cybernetics, especially science and art measurement and control, prepares:

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Consider your participation.

For more information contact: Croatian System Society
Savska cesta 16-3A
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Fax: 38-41-450-72

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Available: The List of Needed Literature for Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Faculty of Medicine

If you want to contribute books, video tapes, magazines, computer manuals, this list will tell you what are the exact needs of these faculties To obtain the list call:

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We hope that our Croatian colleagues will obtain the specific aid through these great little ads.

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