

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

Back cover: Content

Editor's Note

*If it is to be found at all, the soul of the nation
is to be found in the language of its people. .W.Š.*

How the Croatian language is taught in North America is a feature of this issue. Teaching one's native language in a foreign land is no trifling matter. Look at English, a language which has, in a way, conquered the world. Croatian as a second language is in no sense a universal language. Still, it is an important one nonetheless, with 4.6 million people speaking it in Croatia and millions more doing so abroad.

As a member of the Balto-Slavic branch of the Indo-European family of languages, Croatian is one of five languages belonging to the sub-branch called South Slavic (along with Slovene, Serbian, Macedonian and Bulgarian).

Vernacular or spoken Croatian can be found in the fourteenth century chivalresque romances as well as in spiritual lyrics and mediaeval mystery and miracle plays. In Russian literature, the same phenomenon was experienced toward the end of the seventeenth century but only in the nineteenth century in both Serbian and Bulgarian literature. By that time, the Croatian vernacular was well established in three Croatian dialects with flourishing literatures: Čakavian in Split, Zadar, Hvar and the rest of Dalmatia; Kajkavian in Zagreb and surrounding areas; Štokavian in Dubrovnik and Slavonia. For the sake of unity of all these Croatian regions, the Štokavian dialect was chosen as the official language in the nineteenth century during the Croatian National Rebirth Movement led by Ljudevit Gaj. Its basis is old Štokavian literature of Dubrovnik. It is officially called Croatian **Literary Language** although it is not used in literature only, but also in schools, administration, media, science, culture. There is, of course, the continuation of the Croatian dialectal literature.



Croatians, along with their Slovenian neighbours to the west, use the Latin or Roman alphabet. The oldest Croatian poem in the Roman alphabet is from the fourteenth century. A Glagolitic alphabet was also used in Istria and Dalmatia from the ninth to the nineteenth century. In the twelfth century a script called "bosančica" was introduced in Bosnia. It was used until the nineteenth century. From the seventeenth to the twentieth century, some Moslem writers in Bosnia, reflecting the Turkish influence in the region, used Arabic alphabet for their Croatian texts.

In earlier times the Catholic Church in Croatia used Latin and Church Slavonic in its liturgy. Latin as the official language of state administration was abolished in 1848, and replaced by Croatian vernacular. However, it wasn't until late 1960s, following Vatican II, that the Church in Croatia replaced both Latin and Church Slavonic with vernacular Croatian.

Over the long years of Croatian history Croatia's neighbours often imposed their languages on the military or economically weaker Croatian nation, e. g. German by the Austrian Empire, Italian by the Venetian Republic, and Hungarian by Austro-Hungary of later times. To protect themselves from these neighbours, and threats to their very identity, linguistic and otherwise, the Croatian nation joined the Kingdom of Serbs, Croatian and Slovenes (SHS) in 1918, which later became the so-called "old Yugoslavia." It took no time at all, however, for the Croatians to realize that they had exchanged a poor for a bad lot, that the state to which they now belonged was Serbian-dominated. From 1918 onward, more than from any non-Slavic neighbour, thoughtful Croatians realized, too late as it were, that Serbia itself was a potent threat, not only to Croatian sovereignty, but to the very identity of the Croatian nation itself, with the centuries-old Croatian language now officially submerged within the "new" language of the stepchild of Versailles, Serbo-Croatian-Slovene (in Serbian: "srpskohrvatskoslovenački").

In the Yugoslavia of recent times (1945-1990), contrary to what prevailed under the Karadordević dynasty (1919-1941), there were four official languages: Slovene in Slovenia, Croato-Serbian (later "Croatian or Serbian") in Croatia, Serbo-Croatian in Serbia, and Macedonian in Macedonia. Latin alphabet was used in Slovenia and Croatia, Cyrillic in Serbia and Macedonia. For seventy two years (1918-1990) nearly all ambassadors who represented Yugoslav interests abroad were Serbs. Thus Serbo-Croatian, the official language of the Republic of Serbia and of the Yugoslav Federal Army in the former Yugoslavia, was perceived by foreigners as the indigenous language of Yugoslav "people." Since Croatia declared its independence in 1990, the official language of the Republic of Croatia is Croatian.

Despite of policies of the Belgrade regime regarding languages and the state designations thereof during the years following World War II, courses in the Croatian language continued to be taught in the U. S. and Canada. In most cases these courses were sponsored by Croatian Catholic Parishes and many such courses even now continue to be offered. The future success of these Croatian language programmes to a large extent depends on a stimulus from recent emigres from Croatia. What will also be needed to assure that the Croatian language continues to be spoken (and written) abroad are the resources, financial and otherwise, to see that it is integrated into the school curricula in countries where there are people vitally interested in their Croatian heritage. If it is to be found at all, the soul of the nation is to be found in the language of its people.

You can read here and in the future issues of *Gaudeamus* about what is being done in North America and elsewhere about instructional programmes for the Croatian language.

The teaching of Croatian abroad is of great comfort and encouragement to those in the homeland who bear the great burdens of war. They understand by it that the Croatian nation in a very real sense exists wherever their language is spoken, and that adds immeasurably to healing the wounds recently suffered by the Croatian people in their historic lands. In this issue we also bring to your attention other projects: computers for Croatia; war crimes data; the correspondence of student Vukovar veterans. Read about all of these matters and decide for yourself how you might help the much needed healing process now beginning in Croatia.

YOU'VE GOT AN ASSIGNMENT, AMERICA!

Themes: "Joint AMAC efforts for Croatia" (No. 5-6), "Changes at Croatian Universities" (No. 7-8) and "Croatian schools abroad" covered in this issue, will continue in the next issue. Please, remember, all articles have to be in English. **Submission deadline:** September 1, 1993.

Visit of Prominent Croatian Leaders and Scholars Ivica Kostović and Žarko Domljan

By Biserka Butković

On Feb. 15-17, 1993, we were privileged to have in our midst Dr. Kostović, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Zagreb, and Dr. Žarko Domljan, the Vice-President of the Croatian Parliament and member of the Government Board of External Affairs, Defence and National Security Council and State Committee for Borders.

These two prominent leaders were on speaking tour of North America, invited by AMAC Associations.

On Monday night, Dr. Kostović addressed the Faculty, students and guests at the University of Toronto. The theme of his presentation was the effects of rapes and atrocities on the population of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. He presented statistics and various testimonies from victims who are presently refugees in hospitals and camps in Croatia. The presentation included a slide show on the destruction and suffering. The response of the audience was overwhelming.

The following day his presentation received a positive coverage in the media. He was interviewed by CFRB, a major radio station in Toronto. In his ten minute interview, Dr. Kostović had an opportunity to discuss the war in Croatia, the fall of Vukovar, and the discovery of mass graves. He elaborated on the role of various world humanitarian organizations in Croatia and their attempt to help the refugees and rape victims.

In the afternoon Dr. Žarko Domljan was interviewed on a major television network. He discussed the establishment of diplomatic relations between Croatia and Canada, the role of UNPROFOR in Croatia and the need for more humanitarian help for refugees.

In the evening members of AMCA Toronto had the opportunity to greet their guests at a dinner held in their honour. After dinner Dr. Kostović and Dr. Domljan captivated the audience with their frank and sobering review of the situation in Croatia, at which time they acknowledged and thanked the Croatian community for their help, without which Croatia would not have survived.

New Publication by AMAC - Germany - Another Success Story

By Zdravko Weing, Toronto

Hurray for another achievement by AMAC organizations around the Globe; this time for the German AMAC. They have just published their first annual *AMAC Glasnik*. It is published in Croatian, but readers are provided with an encapsulated German translation for each article. The *Glasnik* Editorial Board has already announced a plan for publishing semi-annually if the first issue is well received. We wished them great success. While many articles deals with matters of local interest, an equal number would be of interest to AMAC members around the world. The most notable articles, to this writer at least, are by Dr. Inga Depolo on the history of the Zagreb University, by A. Kustić on the role of intellectuals in the spiritual renewal of Croatia, and by Prof. Žarko Dolinar with Latin title "Domi manere convenit felicibus" (To remain at home is the privilege of the lucky ones). One can only hope that some of the articles will be translated and published in the next *Gaudeamus* and elsewhere.

It was insightful to learn from Prof. J. Matešić, that at three of the 32 German Universities, Croatian Language and Literature have been separated from the usual Yugoslav studies. We can all congratulate those that we know fought long and hard to obtain this distinction. Perhaps all AMAC organizations should strive to achieve the same at universities in their respective areas where the Croatian language is taught as part of Slavic Studies programme, or as a poor cousin of so-called "Serbo-Croatian Language". This would be no minor challenge, judging from the difficulties we have encountered at Canadian universities.

Thank you Dr. M. Jonke and the Editorial Board for sending us samples of this first *AMAC Glasnik*. We hope you will attract enough subscribers from all corners of the world.

One can subscribe to this 40 page publication at DM 8 by writing to AMAC Deutschland, Chattenweg 15, 6380 Bad Homburg, Germany.



Dr. I. Kostović and Dr. Ž. Domljan speak at AMCA dinner

Annual Meeting of AMCA Toronto

By Zdravko Weing, Secretary

This year's annual meeting, held in a Croatian banquet hall in Toronto, was the most relaxed event of all such meetings to date. It was attended by some 60 members, who enjoyed home made hors d'oeuvres, chatting with old friends and colleagues, and a smooth, informal guiding through a full agenda by Vladimir Benković. The meeting was, nevertheless, a very successful event. Several new members were elected by acclamation to the Board of Directors. As some of them would also sit on the *Gaudeamus* Editorial Board, we look forward to their valuable contribution to this publication.

The past President, Ivo Hrvoić, who was given an additional two-year mandate also by acclamation, reported on the numerous activities and achievements of the previous year. Reports by other Board members were also received, while the members at large suggested a myriad of ideas for the Board activities in the coming year. It is hoped that most will be carried out and that the trust given to the Board by members at large will be justified. We can say, in essence, a job well done by the former Board, and best wishes to the new Board in fulfilling the expectations of the members.

A Croatian Delegation in Ottawa

By Biserka Butković, Toronto

On Thursday March 4, 1993, a delegation representing various organizations from Croatian communities, went to Ottawa to meet with members of the External Affairs Committees. Mr. Dick Bezić, Mr. Slavko Butković, Mrs. Rose Bukovac-Andrachuk, Miss Vesna Blažina, Mrs. Valentina Krčmar and Mrs. Biserka Butković engaged in a dynamic discussion during which many of our concerns were addressed. The meeting lasted for over two and a half hours.

We had a **Brief** prepared by the Croatian Canadian Community for Mr. Jim Gould, Deputy Director of the Central and Eastern European Relations Division. In the first part of the Brief, **the current situation** regarding diplomatic relations, trade, humanitarian help, human rights violations and UNPROFOR was presented.

In the second part of the Brief these actions were proposed:

- A. to establish diplomatic relations between Canada and Croatia at once.
- B. To support humanitarian relief efforts to Croatia and assist morally and materially the preservation of peace, freedom and democracy.
- C. To ensure through the UN Security Council and other authorities the appropriate functioning of UNPROFOR's forces and the execution of their mandate.
- D. To initiate and support the lifting of the embargo on Croatia and to encourage trade and commerce between the two countries.
- E. To provide psychological counselling, artificial limbs, and other assistance to the traumatized civilians.

We would like to think that we have influenced Canada's approval of 11 million dollars for the refugees which was announced within a week, and the establishment of diplomatic relations very shortly after.

Pavica Gvozdić - Concert in Toronto

By Vlado Benković
AMCA Toronto Vice-President

On the last day of April our members and friends who made it to the great Hall of the University of Toronto's Hart House had the great pleasure of listening to one distinguished performing artist from Zagreb: the concert pianist Pavica Gvozdić. Ms. Gvozdić, known as one of the leading European concert pianists, is a graduate of Academy of Music in Zagreb in the class of the revered pedagogue Prof. Stančić and was the first student to receive the degree of a Master of Music. After her graduation Ms. Gvozdić continued her studies in Paris completing a master class with Prof. M. Tagliaferro.

Ms. Gvozdić has won the award at the International Competition in Munich, and is a recipient of the M. Tagliaferro Award in Paris, the Maurice Dandelot Special Prize, and the Milka Trnina, V. Nazor, J. Slavenski Memorial Awards. Besides solo performances Prof. Gvozdić joined many leading orchestras in the main musical centres of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, Switzerland, the former USSR, Sweden etc. Most recently Ms. Gvozdić performed with the Berlin Symphony Orchestra Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto and in Paris she presented Chopin's Twenty-four Preludes with great success.

Compared to this record the concert in Toronto was for Prof. Gvozdić a minor event in almost all aspects, beginning with the pseudo historic ambience of the Great Hall. The audience not too numerous, was pleased to follow the repertoire chosen by the artist for that occasion.

The first selection was the ever so popular Mozart sonata in A major. The rendition of this piece can easily become a "standard variation" which makes the interpreter's personality disappear under the fame of Mozart. Not so in this case: Prof. Gvozdić approached Mozart's variations, minuet and rondo with intensity so much so that she gave a unique and refreshing tone to the well known passage.

The second item on the programme were the works by Boris Papandopulo who is the "big unknown" for most listeners on this continent, even to us of Croatian origin. This is rather regretful because Papandopulo is one of the most interesting contemporary Croatian composers. He developed his original musical style but this did not prevent him from experimenting with the newest techniques as they came and went during his lifetime. The "Eight studies" presented by Pavica Gvozdić are a good example of Papandopulo's experimentations. Because of this, the pianist is given the opportunity to introduce her own "version" of his remarkable work. Like the previous piece, this one was also presented to us with force and bravura in a way that Papandopulo would appreciate.

The last selection was the return of romanticism and to the always loved Chopin preludes. Again, powerful presentation and virtuosity of Prof. Gvozdić make it easy to understand why her rendering of the same composition was such a success in Paris.

The evening and concert were indeed a success but, unfortunately, all went by unnoticed by the general public or the professional press. Many performers who have received top billing in the Roy Thompson Hall or O'Keefe Centre have not been of the quality and prominence as our Prof. Gvozdić. But we did not even try to stir up the interest of the Canadian public even for this first class event. It had all the potential of being a great one but was not.

In order to break the "ethnic barrier" in the future we must turn for professional help in organizing and promoting events for our artists and performers. This must involve long term planning instead of "ad hoc" unprofessional arrangements which are the hallmark of some events we have organized in the last few years.



Pavica Gvozdić

How can music help in time of war

List of Pavica Gvozdić's recent contributions to war torn Croatia

1991

Concert for Radio Zagreb "Intellectuals against the war";
Beethoven: Triple Concerto with the brothers Dešpalj, for the restoration of Zadar;
Croatian Composers Concert for Radio Zagreb: "Gift to my country" for Vukovar;
Solo recital of works of Debussy for wounded children;
Rachmanjonoff Concerto in C-min. with the Radio Zagreb Orchestra, for refugees (All concerts were given in Pula and Zagreb).

1992

Solo recital of works of Mozart, benefit for Vukovar and Ilok;
All Chopin recital for the restoration of Gospić;
All Mozart concert, "help for Dubrovnik";
Beethoven Emperor Concerto with Radio Zagreb Orchestra for children-refugees;
Recital of Chopin for the restoration of the music schools in Croatia;
Beethoven Emperor Concerto for the refugees in Istria; the same for the restoration of Zadar; the same for the City of Osijek; and the same for refugee children from Bosnia and Herzegovina
Recital of Croatian Composers, for children;
(Concerts were given in Zagreb, Dubrovnik, Osijek and Berlin).

1993

Concert tour with the Zagreb Radio Orchestra in five different places in Italy, for refugee children;
an all Debussy programme, for medication for the hospitals in Zadar; the same for the hospitals in Split;
An all Chopin Recital, for wounded children.
(Concerts were given in Zagreb, Split, Trieste, Gorizia, Venezia, Friuli, Paris and Orleans).
Prepared by Ljerka Blume

AMCA Toronto sponsors children from Croatia and Herceg-Bosna

who have lost one of their parents in the war. The commitment was made through Croatian Family Relief Fund:

\$30 a month for three years for each child. The recipients are: Kristijan Anđelić (8) Retkovci, his father was killed in 1992;

Ivan Našić (4) Sinj, his father was killed in 1992; Maja Milovčić (12) Dubrovnik, her mother was killed in 1991;

Denis Šušnić (1) Koprivnica, his father was killed in 1992; Josip Andrianić (9) Grude, his father was killed in 1991.

There are many more children who need sponsors. If you want to sponsor a child contact:

Croatian Family Relief Fund of Canada Inc. 5359 Timberlea Blvd. Unit 1, Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2T5. Tel: (416) 625-4455; Fax: (416) 625-8804

Concert by Pavica Gvozdić at La Salle Marie Stephane Conservatoire Vincent D'Indy given May 6, 1993 by Ljerka Blume

Our Croatian virtuoso Pavica Gvozdić, pianist and professor at the Zagreb Academy of Music, gave a magnificent concert with works by Mozart, Papandopulo and Chopin.

Prof. Gvozdić is already well known to the Montreal audiences. This was her fifth visit and this time, as before, we were impressed with her honest and direct approach to music, great range of tonal nuances and her knowledge of style and structure. She has no technical problems and uses her virtuosity to serve the musical intentions of the composer. Croatian composer Boris Papandopulo's Eight Studies brought the audience to their feet in delight and joy.

In the 24 preludes op. 28 by Chopin, Pavica Gvozdić expressed a vast range of romantic feelings, identifying herself with "What poetry his (Chopin's) music filled this sanctuary, (a monastery on Valldemosa-Majorca) even during his most agitated moods." (Georges Sand "Winter in Majorca") where Chopin wrote most of his Preludes op. 28. An exuberant, brilliant waltz and a rhythmic mazurka followed as encores.

Thank you, Pavica, for performing for us; you lifted our spirits and encouraged us to believe that there will be a time when our souls can again rejoice with music.

I had the opportunity to talk with Pavica Gvozdić before her departure.

Lj. B.: Could you please tell us how the war in Croatia has affected your professional life?

P. G.: My concert activities have been almost exclusively dedicated to a cause, helping hospitals, children, refugees. ...

Lj. B.: You have shared your talents so generously. What is next on your more than hectic agenda?

P. G.: I want to dedicate most of my time until the end of the school year to my students. Also there is on May 30 a concert with Radio Zagreb Symphony in Dubrovnik. I hope we will be able to reach Dubrovnik in spite of some renewed fighting.

Lj. B.: What is your impression of the Montreal audience?

P. G.: Very cordial and enthusiastic. I particularly enjoy a broad Canadian audience when performing our Croatian composers.

Lj. B.: Will the Dubrovnik festival take place this summer?

P. G.: Yes, I hope so. All preparations are being made. Recently there was the "PEN" Congress in Dubrovnik and Hvar the first after 60 years. The previous one held in Dubrovnik in 1933 condemned Hitler and Nazism, and now in 1993 the "PEN" Congress condemned the genocide taking place in Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lj. B.: Would you help revive the Music Competition for young performers in Croatia?

P. G.: Yes. We now have only a competition within the Zagreb Academy of Music.

Lj. B.: Would it help if AMCA and AMA would sponsor the competition by giving the young winner a concert tour in Canada and the USA?

P. G.: It would indeed. The young musicians need as much support as possible for their career development.

Lj. B.: Would you take time to have a vacation and relax?

P. G.: I hope to spend some time in my house in Drvenik (Trogir) and do a lot of reading and relaxing.

Lj. B.: When are you coming back to this continent?

P. G.: I regret very much that I could not finish my concert tour this time, because I did not get my American visa. Some AMAC associations in the USA have postponed those concerts until November 1993. I would be very happy to come to Canada in October.

Lj. B.: You will certainly be very welcome.

Ljerka Blume teaches piano at the McGill University and is the music advisor for AMCA Quebec. For more information call Mrs. Blume at (514) 487-5768

Delegation of Australian Croatian Community Received by the Prime Minister of Australia Mr. Paul Keating

By Hrvoj Nino Sydney-Somogy, B. Arch.



Mr. Paul Keating, the Prime Minister of Australia (right) with AMAC President Barry Crnković (left) and Secretary Nino Sydney (middle)

Photo by Vera Sydney

On Friday 18 Dec. 1992 in the new Parliament House in Canberra the Prime Minister of Australia Mr. Paul Keating received a delegation representing the Australian Croatian Community.

The delegation consisted of Mrs. Doris Bozin, Vice-President of the National Board of Australian Croatian Community Council (ACCC), Mr. Ned Marunčić, Secretary of ACCC (New South Wales) Mr. Ivan Dugandžić, Secretary of ACCC (Australian Capitol Territory), Father Paul Stenhouse, Catholic Chaplain, Mr. Barry Crnković, President AMAC Sydney, and Mr. Nino Sydney, Secretary of AMAC Sydney with his wife Vera Sydney, a member of AMAC.

During the lengthy private meeting the discussion was entirely focused on present conditions and needs in Croatia and Bosnia. The Prime Minister was alone, without any assistants, and therefore delegates had a unique opportunity to talk directly with him.

Main items raised with the Prime Minister were

- the need for greater humanitarian aid;
- the lack of tax exempt facilities for funds raised by Australian Croats for the humanitarian relief program in Croatia and Bosnia;
- Australian delegate at the United Nations should support the resolution of the International Women's Peace Forum that "rape should be considered a crime against humanity and treated as a war crime";
- that UN embargoes, even if fully enforced, are unlikely to stop the aggressor. Stronger action is needed. The parallel was drawn to Saddam Hussein's aggression.

The fact that this meeting took place can be considered as a major political coup. The same day, the leader of the opposition Dr. John Hewson, made his major policy statement for the upcoming elections. Within the hours the Prime Minister had to respond to it in the media. It is significant that Australian Prime Minister, on such a busy day, spent some 45 minutes to talk to the representatives of the Australian Croatian Community.

It is worth mentioning that Father Paul Stenhouse as a member of this delegation, is not of Croatian origin but has been involved in conflict in Lebanon and now in ex-Yugoslavia. Recently he visited Croatia and Bosnia. Father Stenhouse is the Editor of "Annals", Journal of Catholic Culture. In the Sep./Oct. issue he wrote a long and well illustrated article entitled "Butchery and Bunglings, Myths and Cover-ups" about history and recent problems in ex-Yugoslavia.

The Next Step: Team Work and Top Talents

By Hrvoj Nino Sydney-Somogy, B. Arch.
Secretary AMAC Sydney and AMAC co-ordinator for Australia

How to help Croatia even more: team work

Over the last three years Australians of Croatian origin have made extraordinary efforts and achieved great results in assisting the old country in various ways. These included collection of money and clothes, public demonstrations, letters to newspapers and contacts with politicians.

In June 1992, as a representative of AMAC Sydney, I had an memorable opportunity in Zagreb to meet the leaders of the new independent Croatia. They were extremely thankful to the Australian diaspora for the aid it has given. Apparently, per number of immigrants, Australia gave the most! Great! However, it is not the time to rest on our laurels! Despite great success, there are areas that can be improved. Like in any sport, you can win a match, celebrate, get praised by the media and people. Yet a good coach would spend several minutes praising the team and pointing out good individual moves, but he would follow it with a much longer analysis of various aspects of the game, which should be improved. The same may be applied to the work of the Australians of Croatian origin. "Players" worked too much as individuals and not as a team and also there were many missed opportunities.

In Australia there are many Croatian clubs and other organizations but there is little co-operation among different groups, poor team work, too many decision makers. There is nobody who has the overall view, authority and responsibility to lead, to control and to organize the activities of the Croatian community.

In a match you need a good coach, in a battle you need a good general, both with proper authority. The Croatian community in Australia has not had a suitable "coach" or "general".

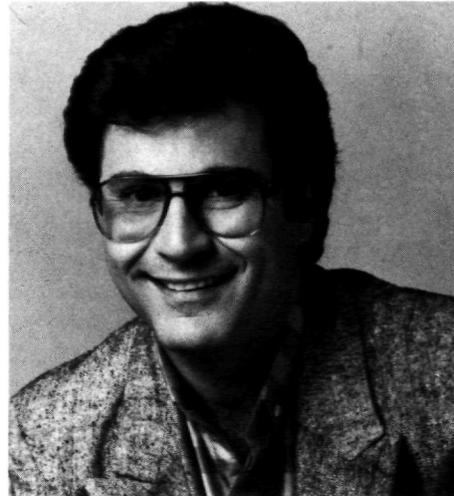
As an example I would like to discuss the situation in regard to spokesperson for the Croatian community in Australia. There have been numerous important debates on Australian TV regarding the situation in Croatia and Bosnia. Many Croats have commented that, with some exceptions, the spokespersons for the Croatian side were different each time and despite their great personal effort, they were not the most suitable for the task. They have not been professional media people trained to speak in front of TV lights. Unfortunately, there is no person or committee who would have the authority to appoint the best spokesperson. Any spokesperson should have professional skills required for TV presentation like perfect command of the local language (in Australia it is English), lot of experience in front of TV cameras, ability to communicate a point clearly in a very limited time, top presentation: look, smile, dress etc.

Silvio Rivier, an example of Croatian top talents

Fortunately, here in Australia we have Silvio Rivier, an excellent, good looking and experienced TV personality who is of Croatian background. I would think that various Croatian organizations would have asked him to play an important role in discernment on who and how to speak on TV. But I was shocked to find out that no one has even bothered to consult him. This is a big mistake, a significant missed opportunity. Therefore I want to introduce Silvio Rivier to the Croatian community and suggest that in future we make use of his expertise.

Silvio's parents are Croats from Split. His mother worked for the Split National Opera as a repetiteur and here in Sydney still loves to play piano and to entertain friends. His father was a music teacher and a well known orchestra composer and conductor. His uncle is Bombardelli, the great musical identity in Split and Croatia. Silvio's mother migrated to Australia with her three children in 1961. Then Silvio was 9. He inherited an obvious musical talent. He studied opera at Sydney's Conservatorium of Music. Ability and touch of good fortune led him to sing as a free lance tenor with the chorus of the Australian Opera. He has also sung major roles with regional companies in "Hansel and Gretel," "Madame Butterfly," "Tales of Hoffman," "The Rake's Progress" and other operas. He is fluent in English, Croatian and Italian, and speaks conversational Spanish, French and German. His many talents have prompted requests from various charities and organizations for him to comper or assist in the promotion of community events. For the last four years Silvio has compered the Annual National Folklor Festival at Sydney Opera House.

For the last 12 years Silvio has worked for SBS Television, one of the 5 channels in Australia, in various roles as newsreader, interviewer, producer, writer and presenter. As a staff producer at SBS since 1986, he



Silvio Rivier, SBS Television, Australia

produced and presented travel documentaries about China, Korea, former Yugoslavia, Singapore and Netherlands, to name some.

His documentary about Jewish German boys who were deported to Australia during the World War Two, "When Friends Were Enemies", was a finalist in the New York Television and Film Documentary Festival. He is currently presenting and producing his own weekly "viewer feedback" program called *Hotline*, now in its fourth year.

Obviously, Silvio could have helped Croatian community in Australia to organize a very good TV presentation of Croatia. Overlooking the role of a media expert like Silvio Rivier has been a significant missed opportunity. In future, I hope, we will make better use of the experience and talent of people we have.

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More Than Three Decades of Croatian Heritage Language in Toronto

By Vladimir Bubrin, Ph.D.

The Teaching of Croatian in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada

is probably as old as the settlement of Croatian immigrants in this part of the world. Descendants of pre-World War II immigrants recall attending Croatian language lessons, albeit informal ones, in private homes during the winter months in such places as Port Arthur. Others recall learning the Language at home through "compulsory" reading of the *Hrvatski glas* (Croatian Voice) newspaper, as well as religious instructions, and the insistence of parents that only Croatian be spoken at home. Though rudimentary from a pedagogical point of view, these are nonetheless reliable indicators of the importance Croatian immigrants place on language, both as a tool of communication and as a means of maintenance of identity and ethnic cohesion.

First Schools

Formal schools of Croatian language in Ontario are a more recent development, with the earliest ones dating from the 1960s. Sudbury and Toronto Croatian communities were probably the first ones to organize heritage language schools, with the Toronto one becoming in time one of the largest and most fully developed Croatian schools abroad. This can be attributed first and foremost to the very size of the Toronto Croatian community which was able to provide necessary support, and also to the systematic "grooming" of the school's language and culture programme.

Croatian School in Toronto

Like most Croatian schools in Canada, the Toronto school was from the very outset affiliated with the Croatian Roman Catholic church and parish. This affiliation remains in effect to this day, even after the school's formal integration into the Metropolitan (Toronto) Separate School Board's heritage language and continuing education programmes. Originally known as *Hrvatska pučka škola u iseljeništvu* (Croatian Elementary School in Emigration), the school started operating in 1960/61 under the auspices of Our Lady Queen of Croatia parish canonically established in 1955. The first classes were held in the basement of the parish's newly acquired church in 1958 on 5 Awde Street (now Croatia Street). 16 students registered and were divided into two classes, beginners and advanced. There was every indication at the beginning of the following school year that the idea of the Croatian school in Toronto had taken root, as approximately 40 students registered. The school's work, however, was disrupted when the old church burned down on the eve of 1963. The school ceased operating altogether during the construction of the new church, which was completed in 1965. The school itself reopened for the 1966-1967 school year. 120 students registered in September 1966, and the school resumed operations with four classes. Initially, classes were held on the premises of the new church. But after a few months, four classrooms were rented on Saturday mornings from Kent Public School opposite the church. The administration of the school was now being looked after by a school-parent committee. In 1967-1968 classes were transferred to St. Helen School, still within walking distance from the church. The 1968-1969 school year enrolment was once again on the rise and four classes were organized for 120 students. Although the school continued to be under the direction of the school-parent committee, it was at the end of this school year that the four active teachers elected a colleague to serve as the principal for the coming year. In 1969 the school enrolment rose to 156 and continued to grow steadily into the 1980s. This could be attributed to three factors: there was a continued influx of new Croatian immigrants to Canada and Toronto in particular; the introduction of Canada's multicultural policy in 1971 and the public debate leading up to it created a positive climate for heritage language learning; Father Gjurjan, pastor of Our Lady Queen of Croatia parish, more than his predecessors, promoted the school's importance both as a tool of cultural enrichment and preservation of Croatian national and religious identity.

Name Changes

Documents suggest that the school went through several name changes. Always known as the Croatian Saturday School, from its resumption in 1966-1967 to the end of 1960s it was formally called Croatian Saturday School for Croatians Abroad. Already in 1971 the name on the report cards was simply "Croatian School, Toronto Canada". In 1975 the name Croatian School Outside the Homeland was adopted and finally in 1976 or 1977 the name "Croatian Catholic School 'Cardinal Stepinac', Toronto",

was introduced. That is the name by which the school is known to this day.

Branches

Up to 1976 the Toronto school also served the Croatians of Oshawa and up to 1977 the Croatians of Mississauga. In 1976 two teachers from the Toronto school agreed to hold classes (two groups) at Monsignor Philip Coffey Catholic School in Oshawa. This arrangement was repeated only one more school year and then discontinued. In 1977 four Toronto teachers were assigned to teach in Mississauga, at St. Catherine of Sienna Catholic School. The number of students in Mississauga increased substantially. By 1979-1980 the enrollment in Mississauga grew from approximately 120 to 300. At that point the "affiliate" became part of the newly established parish of Croatian Martyrs, Mississauga. Eventually the school became the part of the Dufferin -Peel Separate School Board's heritage language programme and in its own turn branched out to Brampton.



Toronto students of Croatian with their teacher, in 1978

Integration in Catholic School System

In 1977-1978 the Toronto Croatian School was integrated into the Metropolitan (Toronto) Separate School Board's heritage programme. Three years prior to that a group of dedicated teachers developed and consolidated a language and culture curriculum for grades one to four, along with drafts of readers-textbooks. The curriculum was approved by the Toronto Board of Education which was willing to take the Croatian school into its own heritage language programme as one of its pilots. The same approval and invitation was extended by the Metropolitan Separate School Board (MSSB). The latter proved to be a more viable option given the Croatian school's affiliation with the parish, and the fact that the vast majority of the students were also MSSB's regular day students throughout Metro. This option also meant that the school did not have to move from its St. Helen location, in itself a significant advantage.

Publication of Textbooks

The beginning of the 1977-1978 school year was also marked by the publication of the above-noted drafts into genuine textbooks entitled *Učimo hrvatski izvan Hrvatske* (We Learn Croatian Outside Croatia). Although these were not the school's first textbook publications, *Učimo hrvatski* was the result of a more sustained effort based on a curriculum specifically designed to suit the needs of children whose first language may no longer be Croatian. The material incorporated into the books was tested in the classroom prior to the books' publication. By 1982 a total of five textbooks were issued. Additional material was developed in 1986, namely, textbooks on history and culture (*Povijest i kultura Hrvata*) with accompanying exercise books for grades V-VIII. Consideration is now

being given to revising the textbooks according to identified new needs and changes in the curriculum.

Publication *Osvit*

The school's publication endeavours did not stop with the compilation of textbooks. In 1984 the Toronto Croatian school started publishing a school periodical entitled *Osvit* (Daybreak). To date 20 issues have appeared featuring compositions, poems and drawings by students, puzzles and other language games/activities of Croatian historical, cultural and religious figures and an educational column for students and parents usually written by one of the teachers. *Osvit* is distributed to all the students free of charge and is also made available to the community at large at the Croatian parish.

Beyond Grade Four

The growing community interest in the school, coupled with its relatively successful curriculum, new opportunities offered by government funding through the school board, and the introduction of the secondary school credit courses through the Toronto Board's Continuing Education Programme, led to the decision in 1978-1979 to expand the school's programme from four grades or years to eight (not to mention two levels of pre-school). By 1981-1982, for the first time in its history, the school operated with a full complement of eight elementary levels or grades. On June 5, 1982, the school's first graduation ceremonies were held at Our Lady Queen of Croatia Auditorium for 21 students. From that year on graduations have been held at the end of each year, thus becoming a regular school-community event along with Christmas and Mother's Day shows which date back to the school's beginnings.



Toronto teachers of Croatian, 1991/92

Secondary School Level

At the beginning of the 1985-1986 academic year classes were moved from St. Helen's in Toronto proper, to St. Stephen's Catholic School in Rexdale, a suburb in north-west Toronto. This was done primarily for the convenience of the students and parents, the majority of whom live in that part of the city.

Like the elementary heritage language programme, Croatian for credit at the secondary school level expanded systematically and rapidly. Shortly after the International Languages Programme was introduced in the MSSB, Croatian language study became one of its regular offerings. Since most students were enrolled in MSSB, the evening course with the Toronto Board was discontinued and resumed in the Catholic or Separate school system (MSSB). The curriculum remained essentially the same in keeping with Ontario Ministry of Education curriculum guidelines for international languages.

Thus in 1989-1990 Croatian heritage language students had an opportunity to obtain a grade ten credit through the MSSB's Continuing Education Programme. In 1991-1992 the grade eleven credit course was introduced and many of the students who finished in 1990 returned to resume their study of Croatian at this higher level. Formally administered by Regina Pacis Secondary School, classes continued to be held on Saturday morning at St. Stephen's.

Ontario Academic Credit

In 1992-1993 an Ontario Academic Credit (OAC) course (grade thirteen) was introduced for the first time and like before, many former graduates returned to take advantage of this opportunity. What is particularly significant about OAC is that it is a course formally considered to determine a student's eligibility to enter university. Plans are currently under way to introduce a second OAC course in 1993-1994, thus giving students an opportunity to study Croatian four full secondary school levels. Finally, it should be noticed that because of the increased numbers and the need for more suitable space, classes for the secondary school section of the Croatian School were moved to Don Bosco Secondary School in September, 1992.

Adult Course Offered

Another first for the 1992-1993 school year was the introduction of Croatian for Adults, also within the auspices of MSSB. This class consists of non-Croatians who want to learn Croatian because their married partner is a Croatian or for some other reasons.

Statistics

From 16 students at the beginning (1961-1962), the number grew steadily, the highest enrolment being 639 students 1980-1981. The number of teachers followed the development: from two to twenty three in 1984. The total number of students enrolled at the secondary level in the 1992-1993 academic year was 137, including adults (15); comprising seven classes. The total number of students enrolled in elementary and secondary sections in 1992-1993 was 471 with a staff of 23 teachers.

The Second and Third Generation Croatians

Over the three-and-a-half decades of its existence the Toronto Croatian School has become one of the community's most visible and stable institutions. Under the guidance of its principals, it has attracted and continues to attract a fairly large number of students year after year. It is gaining particular importance for the second and third generation Croatian Canadians whose mother tongue is Croatian in name only. From an academic point of view, this is probably the biggest and most crucial challenge which the school will face in the next few years.

The school's past record, however, augurs well for its continued success. A particularly encouraging factor throughout the school's history was the presence of former students on the school's teaching staff. Practically all graduates go on to enroll in Croatian secondary school credit courses.

Continuing At a University level

With the opening of the Chair of Croatian Studies at Waterloo University in 1988, interested students now have an opportunity to study Croatian at all three levels of our educational system. Other universities also offer Croatian courses from time to time and attract a fair number of students. Croatian Culture was offered at McMaster University in Hamilton in 1989. A Croatian Language course was offered at York University in Toronto for three consecutive school years (1990-1993). This, however, is not done consistently and at those institutions Croatian remains at the periphery of regular courses of study. The university at which the study of Croatian remains conspicuously absent altogether is the University of Toronto, which has otherwise a long and good record of teaching Slavic Languages and Literature. All attempts to convince that institution to change its policy towards the study of Croatian have been stonewalled. Its Slavic Department insists on offering so-called Serbo-Croatian as a single language. This is in spite of a significant interest on the part of many students, a good number of whom are graduates of the Croatian School in Toronto, and a host of other opportunities which the study of Croatian would bring not only to Croatian Canadians in Toronto, but to the university community as well. This, however, belongs to the wider subject of Croatian in Canada, rather than the history of the Toronto School in Toronto proper.

Original Self-reliance

The transition from the church basement to regular classrooms and eventually into the mainstream of Ontario's educational system have been relatively smooth for the Toronto Croatian school. Through government support, the school has gained in public recognition and thanks to the available resources and expertise has managed to significantly improve its curriculum. At the same time, it continues to draw support from the community and the parish from which it originated. In this probably lies the school's uniqueness and difference from other, albeit no less successful, heritage language programmes: while integrated into formal Heritage and International Languages Programmes offered throughout the Toronto MSSB, it has retained its original community character and along with that a healthy degree of its original self-reliance.

Croatian, Serbian and Serbo-Croatian In the Elementary Schools of Ontario: A Statistical Analysis

By Slavko Granić, Waterloo, Ontario

On September 16, 1992, The Globe and Mail (p. A4) published a chart obtained from the Canadian Press which compared the decline and growth of the twenty largest non-official language groups in Canada during the 1968-1991 period. In this graph the "Croatian" language was ranked nationally as the 14th fastest growing language group while "Serbian" and "Serbo-Croatian" failed even to make the list.

If a similar ranking were to be conducted in the province of Ontario, the province with the largest concentration of Croatian Canadians, we would undoubtedly see a significant rise in standing of the Croatian language.

To help illustrate the relative strength and popularity of the Croatian language in comparison to Serbian and Serbo-Croatian in the education system of Ontario, I have taken a look at the statistics collected by the

Ontario Ministry of Education, for the school years 1978/79 to 1986/87. (Ontario, Ministry of Education, *Education Statistics, Ontario, 1979* through to *Education Statistics, Ontario, 1987 / Statistiques sur l'éducation en Ontario, 1987*, Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario). These figures pertain to enrollment numbers for elementary students (kindergarten to grade eight) receiving instruction in heritage or non-official languages.

From 1980/81 to 1986/87 "Croatian" was the 7th most taught heritage language in Ontario elementary schools. In 1986/87 it was positioned behind the following languages: 1) Italian, 2) Portuguese, 3) Cantonese, 4) Greek, 5) Hebrew, 6) Polish. During the same period (1986/87) "Serbian" placed 21st and "Serbo-Croatian" 42nd out of fifty-five languages.

Croatian

YEAR	NUMBER OF BOARDS	CLASSES	INSTRUCTORS	STUDENTS
1978-1979	13	61	not given	1 404
1979-1980	15	92	92	2 325
1980-1981	14	93	93	2 194
1981-1982	12	103	103	2 375
1982-1983	17	117	119	2 681
1982-1983	15	123	115	2 678
1983-1984	16	137	131	2 795
1984-1985	16	137	137	2 707
1986-1987	14	133	133	2 568

Serbian

YEAR	NUMBER OF BOARDS	CLASSES	INSTRUCTORS	STUDENTS
1978-1979	1	2	not given	54
1979-1980	1	2	2	48
1980-1981	3	5	5	128
1981-1982	2	4	4	96
1982-1983	3	10	10	228
1982-1983	4	14	14	285
1983-1984	5	19	19	388
1984-1985	6	25	27	499
1986-1987	7	25	24	475

Serbo-Croatian

YEAR	NUMBER OF BOARDS	CLASSES	INSTRUCTORS	STUDENTS
1978-1979	1	2	not given	48
1979-1980	1	3	3	89
1980-1981	1	6	6	116
1981-1982	1	4	4	74
1982-1983	1	5	4	104
1982-1983	1	5	7	98
1983-1984	-	-	-	-
1984-1985	2	4	4	79
1986-1987	2	4	4	71



Learning Croatian with dedication and love

To more clearly illustrate the relative strength and popularity of the study of Croatian, Serbian and Serbo-Croatian in Ontario's heritage languages programme, I collected the official statistics and arranged them in the three above tables. These tables reveal that the study of the Croatian language has consistently been the most popular, followed by Serbian, while Serbo-Croatian has been the least popular.

If we examine the most recently published statistics, for the 1986/87 school year, we will see that 2,568 students received instruction in Croatian, 475 in Serbian and 71 in Serbo-Croatian for a total of 3,114 students. Taken as a percentage the study of these three languages for 1986/87 was divided as follows: Croatian 84.47%, Serbian 15.25% and Serbo-Croatian 2.28%. It is worth noting that almost all of these students (97.72%) received instruction in either the "Croatian" or "Serbian" languages, compared to only 2.28% who studied the "Serbo-Croatian" language.

This preliminary examination has only focused on the study of these three languages in elementary schools. The study of these languages in the international languages programme of Ontario secondary schools (grade nine to thirteen) and at the post-secondary level (universities) also must be considered if a clearer picture is to be made. Nevertheless, if the graph published in The Globe and Mail and the results of this preliminary analysis are any indication, the Croatian language is alive and well in the province of Ontario.

First Chair for Croatian Language and Culture

By Dr. Vinko Grubišić

The Chair for Croatian Language and Culture was established at the University of Waterloo in 1989. It is the first chair for Croatian studies abroad and offers the following courses:

- Croatian 101 and 102 beginners
- Croatian 201 and 202 intermediate
- Croatian 301 and 302 advanced
- Croatian 371 and 372 culture for all students
- Croatian 496 and 497 special topics

Students living in any corner of the world can take Croatian by Correspondence which will be recognized as a credit course at their home university. This fall semester, 36 on campus and 17 correspondence students have enrolled in Croatian studies.

Through the variety of courses offered, students can study the Croatian language, history, literature, as well as Croatian art and theatre history. Special topics allow students the opportunity to delve more deeply into areas of their special interest.

During the past three years, the Chair for Croatian Language and Culture has, often in co-operation with other departments of the University,

organized lectures by some of the most prominent figures in contemporary Croatian culture: Zvonimir Šeparović, Antun Šoljan, Stjepan Babić, Tony Vrdoljak, Henrik Heger, Tomislav Ladan, Slavko Mihalić, Planko Rožić, Zlatko Pepeonik, Marija Peakić-Mikuljan, Nedjeljko Fabrio, Branko Franolić, Josip Bratulić, Marijan Šunjić, Zlatan Čolaković, Gracijan Biršić and Zoran Pejović.

In addition to preparing for these courses, the lecturer has completed the books *Elementary Croatian 1* and *2*, which are to be published shortly. In the meanwhile he is continuing to work on other manuals for Croatian courses.

The Chair is also collecting microfilms of old manuscripts preserved in American and West European libraries and archives. To date, microfilms of several manuscripts which are not found in Croatia have been acquired. We are looking forward to enhancing our activities which will be of benefit for the students of the University of Waterloo foremost, and also for all young scholars and students throughout the North American continent.

14,140 Speak Croatian As Their Mother Tongue In Toronto Census Metropolitan Area

1991 census*	1986 census	% change
English 2,584,050	English 2,395,150	7.9
Italian 189,265	Italian 103,205	83.4
Chinese 175,035	Chinese 94,210	85.8
Portuguese 95,305	Portuguese 78,035	22.1
Polish 58,540	Polish 37,965	54.2
Spanish 55,725	Spanish 29,805	87.0
French 49,800	French 43,340	14.9
German 48,110	German 52,790	-8.9
Greek 46,875	Greek 45,955	2.0
Tagalog (Filipino) 36,905	Tagalog (Filipino) 17,210	114.4
Punjabi 31,965	Punjabi 13,535	136.1
Ukrainian 24,605	Ukrainian 29,135	-15.5
Hungarian 20,915	Hungarian 19,580	6.8
Arabic 19,560	Arabic 8,855	120.9
Tamil 19,235	Tamil -	-
Vietnamese 18,985	Vietnamese 8,880	113.8
Persian (Farsi) 16,880	Persian (Farsi) 3,875	335.6
Gujarati 16,445	Gujarati -	-
Korean 15,680	Korean 10,385	51.0
Croatian 14,140	Croatian 11,690	21.0

*Other languages made up the remainder. Also, 160,275 people claimed two or more languages as their mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada.



Statistics Canada defines mother tongue as the first language a person learned at home in childhood and still understood it at the time of the census.

According to figures released on September 15, 1992, the population of the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area at the time of the 1991 census was 3,893,045.

Croatian is found at the very bottom of the list of area's 20 main mother-tongue language groups: there were 14,140 Croatians who reported Croatian to be their mother tongue. This is an increase of 21% compared to 1986 census with 11,690 people. Refugee claimants and other non-permanent residents were included in 1991 census for the first time. It is

the only language of former Yugoslavia on that list. It is also important to notice that 160,275 people claimed two or more languages as their mother tongue. Many among them were Croatians for sure, as many Croatians do speak both, English and Croatian.

The statistics and the map is taken from:

The Globe And Mail, Canada's National Newspaper, Toronto, Wednesday, September 16, 1992, p. 1 and A8.

There are two public universities in Metropolitan Toronto (York University and University of Toronto) but they do not offer Croatian on regular basis or under the name of Croatian. The Chair of Croatian Language and Culture at University of Waterloo is outside this Toronto Census Metropolitan Area.

The Croatian School in Oakville, Ontario

By Biserka Milinković

Elementary School

In 1978 the Parish School for Croatian language and culture was founded by the pastor Fr. Vjekoslav Banković and parents. There were 63 students and four teachers.

Since no books were available, the teachers had to prepare programmes and materials on their own. The teachers of the Croatian school in Toronto helped with their experience and suggestions. Eventually we were able to use books published by the Toronto Croatian school and Croatian Schools of Australia, America and Canada (CSAC). The school's Christmas performance in the parish that year has become a tradition.

From the first school year the Croatian Nuns of St. Vincent de Paul have been teaching the catechism as preparation for the first Holy Communion and Confirmation. Students and the folklore group "Prelo" went together for the first time on a trip to Bronte Park.

At the beginning the school was financed by parents. When the Canadian government founded its Multicultural programme and funds became available for schools of various ethnic groups, the teachers started being rewarded for their work by the Halton Roman Catholic School Board in Burlington. Other necessities are met by a symbolic fee and the net profits from school parties.



International Languages at Halton Roman Catholic School
Grade 11 students of Croatian with their teacher
Oakville, Ontario, Canada, 1992/93

Since the beginning we have had courses from kindergarten through grade eight. These courses are being taught on Saturday mornings in the classrooms of St. John's School in Oakville. They are part of the Heritage Language Programme.

The supervisor of this programme appointed by the Halton RC School Board is Mrs. Anna Prkačin, a Croatian by origin. In 1992, Mrs. Prkačin organized an informative seminar for all heritage language teachers of various ethnic groups: Croatian, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish, etc. Teachers who attended received a Certificate of Continuing Education.

High School Courses

In 1990 a high school course was introduced (grade 10) and later continued as 11 and 13 OAC (Ontario Academic Credit) Course. High school courses are being held in St. Ignatius of Loyola Secondary School in Oakville as part of the International Languages Programme in the same School Board.

In 1992/93 school year in Oakville there were altogether more than 250 students and eleven teachers. They are still part of the Croatian Parish in Oakville and participate in parish activities.

Translated by M. Čunčić

The Croatian School in Montreal, Quebec

By Zdravka Metz

After several noteworthy attempts by the Croatian parish priests, teachers and parents in Montreal, during the fifties and the sixties, to found a permanent school of Croatian language, the favourable conditions were created only in 1979, when the Croatian Catholic Mission St. Nikola Tavelić and the Croatian Cultural Centre were built.

The director of the school is the parish priest who runs it together with the school committee and the teachers who offer their services on the voluntary basis.

The pupils from the first to the fifth grade attend the Saturday courses for five school periods of 40 minutes. They include the Croatian language (1 period), history and geography (1 period), choral singing (1 period), folk dancing (1 period) and religion instruction (1 period). The language courses are taught by lay instructors, while two Croatian Dominican nuns (who come from Sherbrook every weekend) teach religion and choral singing, and prepare the children for the First Holy Communion and Confirmation. The pupils of the sixth grade learn the folk dances on Friday evenings which are taught by two to four folk dance instructors.

On Wednesday evenings there are beginners' and intermediate Croatian language courses for adults. In each class there are about 10 students.

The teachers are responsible for the school programme. There are, on the average, about 60 students in attendance every year, with 10 to twelve students in each class. In grades 1 to 4 the text book *Hrvatski jezik I and II* (Croatian Language) by Grubišić-Krasić is used while the manual *Riječ hrvatska* (Croatian Word) by Baričević - Šabić is used in the fifth grade. The teachers try to give as much individual attention as possible to the pupils whose Croatian language skills vary enormously from student to student. In cases where Croatian is not spoken at home, each newly acquired word represents a significant progress. The St. Nicholas Day and Mothers' Day school performances are privileged occasions when the students have the opportunity to make their teachers proud by reciting, singing and dancing in front of their parents and the Croatian community in general.

At the end of each semester an issue of *Školski list* (the School Paper) is compiled from the best assignments written by the students. Some excerpts from Croatian literature are also included. The students have at their disposal the school library donated by the parents. It contains the most significant works of children's literature written by Croatian authors or other works translated into Croatian.

The achievements of the Croatian school are a fine example of the effort of the Croatian Community in Montreal to keep their cultural heritage alive.

Translated by Zlata Blažina

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Labor of Love: Teaching Croatian Language 1976-1993

By Nasja Meyer

Croatians in St. Louis, Missouri

St. Louis is the second oldest Croatian settlement in the United States, the first being New Orleans. Croatian settlers reached St. Louis sailing up the Mississippi River. They were sailors and merchants from Dalmatia, Istria, Lika and Primorje. Their presence is first documented in the records of 1861. By the end of the last century, several Croatian-Slovenian Catholic benevolent societies were in existence. The first Croatian Catholic Parish was founded in 1904.

Croatian School

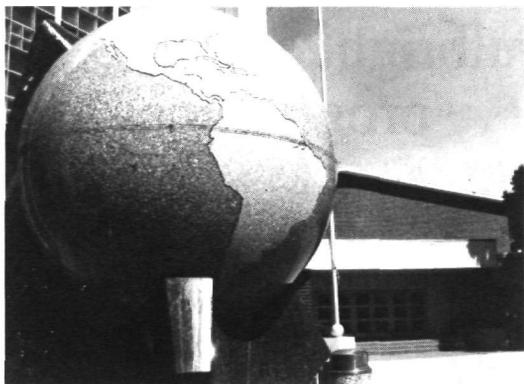
In 1906 the first Croatian school began in St. Louis with Croatian nuns as the language teachers. The school was in operation until the 1980's, but Croatian ceased to be taught even prior to WW II. Only occasionally did some Croatian priests attempt to teach the language themselves. In 1983/84 my teenage daughter Jasna and I taught two Saturday morning classes to about 60 children divided in two groups according to their age. The children's families belonged to St. Joseph's Croatian Church. This program unfortunately did not have as long and successful a history as the one I have been conducting since January of 1976 at St. Louis Community College.

Search for family roots started it all

During 1975, when many people in this country started searching for their family roots. A history professor at Florissant Valley College, a northern campus of St. Louis Community College, came up with an ethnic profile of its students. After the most numerous Anglo-Saxon and German background, came Polish and Croatian. He asked me to organize a course in Croatian. As a Croatian native I felt uncertain as to what to do, how to start it. First I contacted "Matica iseljenika Hrvatske" in Zagreb (an agency assisting Croatian emigrants, now closely related to the Croatian Ministry of Emigration) asking for a text book. They provided copies of *Croatian Through Conversation* by Mladen Engelsfeld, a small and very useful book. Since at that time I had just graduated from the University of Missouri with a B. A. in Spanish, I had a pretty good idea of how a foreign language ought to be taught, although not much experience. Fifteen people enrolled, including family and friends. My husband was a dean at the College and frequently provided advice. Our family spent 1977 on a sabbatical leave in Europe. It was not until the spring of 1979 that I resumed teaching Croatian, which I continue this to the present day.

Location is important

In 1979 I taught at the city campus of St. Louis Community College, Forest Park College. The enrolment was low, and in my opinion this was due to the poor location. I suggested that it be moved. This was approved and from 1982 to the present time, Croatian classes have been held in Clayton High School, a very safe and affluent centrally located neighborhood. The course is sponsored by the south-western campus of the St. Louis Community College, the Meramac College, its Institute of Continuing Education. Introductory Croatian and Serbian Languages classes were held on Mondays for ten weeks.



Clayton High School, St. Louis, Missouri, USA
where Croatian classes are held

The marble Globe is the work of John Klarich, who is also the President of the American Croatian Relief Project of St. Louis

With the new location the enrolment went up to 23 students and stayed around 18 or 19. At my request the administration approved an Intermediate Course in the spring of 1985. With the introduction of the second class the quest for enough students started, because the college policy is that at least 12 students must be enrolled. Given the fact that the Croatian program was the oldest continuing foreign language course taught at this College, a special arrangement was made that allowed me to teach while my salary was adjusted.

The profile of the students

The students were of mixed national background, education and age. Most were of Croatian origin with at least secondary education and in their 30's. In each class at least two were of Serbian descent whose ancestors came from the Croatian speaking regions as Lika, Banija, Kordun, Dalmatia, Slavonia, Herzegovina. Some were from Monte Negro and very few from Serbia proper. This ethnic background reflects the profile of immigrants from the former Yugoslavia to the St. Louis area. With the Serbian aggression against Croatia, the last Serbian student withdrew. She is an American daughter-in-law of a Serbian priest in St. Louis. The reason stated was "an uncomfortable feeling" whenever the war was mentioned. Besides Serbian a few students are of some other Slavic background, such as Slovak, Czech, Polish, Slovenian and Macedonian. They take Croatian classes as "the next best thing", a substitute for a preferable but a non-existent class. The non Slavic students tend to be the best educated individuals: some clergy, linguists, lawyers, political scientists, journalists, world travelers, college professors. All have a special interest in learning Croatian because of their job or travel.

The title of the course

At my insistence the course was not called Serbo-Croatian as it was customary, but Croatian and Serbian Languages (in this order). In my introduction I would always explain to students that Croatian would be predominantly taught for the following reasons. Firstly, I am a Croat educated in Croatian only. Secondly, most of the students in the class are of Croatian descent or of Croatian linguistic area. Thirdly, an American visiting Yugoslavia will inevitably visit the famous tourist spots, all located in Croatia, as well as the fact that many went to Medjugorje. The fall semester of 1991 was the first that listed the course as Croatian Language, dropping Serbian.

The material used

Thomas F. Magner's *Introduction to Croatian and Serbian Language* was used at times as a supplement, but Engelsfeld's *Croatian Through Conversation* is mainly being used. Different articles, tapes, slides, "show and tell" and videos are used as educational tools. Students bring family documents and heirlooms to share. At the end of the semester a traditional dinner is given at the oldest Croatian restaurant, "The Medich's", in St. Louis. The students perform in Croatian by singing songs, reciting poetry and telling assigned jokes. Afterwards they are awarded diplomas.

Calendar

The classes start one week after the American Labor Day in September and go for 10 weeks ending one week before Thanksgiving in November. The spring semester starts the last week of February and ends the first week of May. This schedule has been proven the most attractive, because it does not interfere with the holidays and also the weather is milder.

Conclusion

Through the Croatian classes so many have rediscovered and relearned the forgotten language of their childhood, met family members in far-off Croatia. The American students enjoyed their trips to Croatia more after taking Croatian classes. This program drew the most valuable members to a prominent and successful humanitarian organization, the American Croatian Relief Project of St. Louis, to provide humanitarian aid and to educate the public of St. Louis about Croatian culture. In a few years I will want to retire. This career is a labor of love, as the salary is shamefully low, the job is part-time and without any benefits. I am optimistic that another young person will be found who will continue this program for another quarter of a century. Meanwhile, my goal is to reach a larger group of Croatian Americans, as it is believed that they number 30 to 50 thousand in the St. Louis area. They deserve to become acquainted with Croatia, while retaining the specific characteristics of the Croatian language and the culture of the Croatian Diaspora.

How Can One Speak and Remain Croatian?

A story of my languages

By M. Cunčić

I have my own languages history. My mother tongue is the Croatian Kajkavian dialect. I speak it with my mother, and in times of emergency it comes first on my lips wherever I am.

Long before grade one I started to speak the language which is called Literary Croatian with the older children who were using it already in school. As any other official language, it has to be learned. For me it was not so difficult to learn it: my father and mother used it when dealing with official documents, doctors or teachers. I spoke it later always in school. When I thought I knew it well, a grade eight teacher warned me that my Kajkavian stress was not appropriate for the Literary new Štokavian Croatian. Her comment did not discourage me. On the contrary. I became more aware of the stress and intonation while speaking. There are four different stresses in the Croatian language: rising long, falling long, rising short and falling short. There are rules of their distribution in a word. One rule in particular is easy to remember: in a more syllable word stress cannot be placed on the last syllable. The rules differ in the three Croatian dialects (Štokavian, Kajkavian and Čakavian). So, not only I had to learn new vocabulary, but the same words have stress on different syllables. You have to be a linguist to get into it. At the end of high school I already had eight years of English, four years of German and two years of Latin. It only increased my linguistic aspirations. I entered University of Zagreb and took Croatian as major and English as minor.

When the English professor heard my pronunciation with voiceless endings (instead of pronouncing "dogs" [dogz], I would say [doks]), he identified my pronunciation as a Kajkavian English. In Kajkavian dialect some voiced consonants become voiceless at the end of a word.

My stay of six months in England to polish the English pronunciation was a success story except for a very polite criticism of Mrs. Lloyd: "You speak American English." I must have picked up an American accent from my professors at University of Zagreb, who in turn must have acquired their pronunciation while in the States.

Twelve years passed before I again had occasion to use English. I came to the States as a Fulbright exchange scholar in 1985. At the AAASS conference in Washington D.C. my colleges were too nice and did not make any comment about my English, but my aunt with whom I was staying during the conference informed me in a lighter moment that I spoke British English. She assumed that I must have picked it up in England. How difficult it is to have the right accent at the right place.

I have chosen Indiana University for my teaching position as an exchange scholar. In my second and third year I taught Croatian at the University of Pittsburgh. After three year stay in the States, I got smarter in recognizing various English accents, and I even started to play with English words. I got a compliment from one of my students and a colleague: "You speak with much less accent than when you first came to Pittsburgh."

But now I have fears that my foreign accent is more and more pronounced. Trained in Zagreb to give retreats, I was invited to Canada to offer retreats to Croatians in Croatian. So I joined thousand of others in Metropolitan Toronto who declared their mother tongue to be Croatian. Except for my position of a Research Associate at the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto where I had to speak English, I spoke Croatian all the time. I was a head teacher of the Croatian summer school programme, and later high school teacher of the Croatian language. So, by teaching and preaching in Croatian, I am losing touch with English. Also, there is a blurring of my English: British and American Canadians politely say that my accent is "elegant." Recently, I was informed that it is an amalgam of British and American English. Isn't it a definition of Canadian English?

Enough about my English. Now let's see what happened to my Croatian. There were four official languages in former Yugoslavia in which all federal documents, money bills and coins were printed: Slovene, "Croatian or Serbian" (now officially called Croatian), "Serbian or Croatian" (now officially called Serbian), and Macedonian. The Latin and Cyrillic alphabets were also employed: two languages were written in Latin and two in Cyrillic alphabet respectively. In Bosnia and Herzegovina they had "Croato-Serbian and Serbo-Croatian" in their schools. Confusing? No. In back of it was the totalitarian state's attempt to realize Lenin's brotherhood and unity among the peoples, most of

whom were not deceived. Anyone in the former Yugoslavia who retained his common sense took all of this with a grain of salt.

In spite of this confusion, I wanted to become a teacher of my mother tongue which I knew was Croatian. I first did my best to get rid of the Kajkavian stress when speaking Literary Croatian which is Štokavian. I tried so hard that during my student years at the University of Zagreb I even was considered a foreigner. By whom? By some of my Zagreb colleagues who did not care so much to polish their Štokavian. They spoke Zagrebian in everyday life. Zagrebian is an amalgam of Kajkavian and Literary Croatian. I could not speak that one. I wanted to maintain my Kajkavian dialect as I have learned it at home, I spoke it in order to entertain my friends in Zagreb who came from Štokavian or Čakavian dialect regions of Croatia.

Kajkavian could have been chosen for the Croatian literary language in the 19th century. Part of Croatian literature is written in it. Why Ljudevit Gaj, a Kajkavian himself, who lived in Kajkavian Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, in the 19th century accepted Štokavian of Dubrovnik's literature to be Croatian literary language? If he had chosen Kajkavian, there would be some advantages: I would have known it so well, and it would not be confused with Serbian Štokavian. Serbia has one more dialect: Torlak, which is similar to Bulgarian.

But Croats have chosen Croatian Štokavian to be their official language which they call Literary. This dialect is most similar to Serbian. On that pretext, and for political reasons, my Croatian mother tongue was not called Croatian in official circles. In elementary school it was called Croato-Serbian. We learned Serbo-Croatian in the same way as we learned Slovenian and Macedonian, just through a few poems and prose works. But in addition to the Latin alphabet introduced in grade one, in grade three we also had to learn how to read and write Serbian Cyrillic alphabet.

My major at the University of Zagreb was called Yugoslav Languages and Literature, although I did not study the other three Yugoslav languages as I did Croatian, which, at that time, was called Croatian or Serbian. If professors did not refer to it properly (... or Serbian) in their official pronouncements, they could be accused of criminal acts against the state. However, my graduate programme was called "Kroatistika" (Croatian languages and literatures) as I was specializing in the Croatian stylistics. But we all knew anyway that what we were studying was our Croatian mother tongue.

Or, so I thought. A surprise awaited for me in 1985 when I came as an exchange Fulbright scholar to the USA, a country not known for police-state methods. At Indiana University the language I was to teach was Serbo-Croatian. This, of course, according to what I had learned in my country, meant Serbian. The manual I was given was *Serbo-Croatian*.

Cont. on the next page



Students of Croatian at the University of Pittsburgh

CONT. from p. 13: I was allowed to teach Croatian as I was not a teacher of Serbian. I told that to my students. So they learned Croatian. It did not bother the Chairman, who was an expert in linguistics, that I was teaching one language, and the course title was another. And that troubled me. I realized for the first time that the Americans see different reality under the title of Serbo-Croatian than we do. For us it is Serbian. Their assumption that Serbo-Croatian mean both languages (or variants) is simply wrong. There was a tradition of this approach: students expected me to explain always all the differences between Croatian and Serbian, even to teach them the Cyrillic alphabet, which I declined. In effect I refused to be a linguistic apologist for what I knew to be falsehood.

After Bloomington, I was invited to teach Croatian in Pittsburgh. At the University of Pittsburgh the name of the course was again Serbo-Croatian, but students were not happy with the Serbo-Croatian manual that I inherited from the previous instructor, in which both Serbian and Croatian are represented (every lesson is in two languages and two alphabets). So I switched to a Croatian only book. When I asked my colleague why we have to call it Serbo-Croatian when what I teach is obviously Croatian, the answer was: "Washington wants it that way." To me, such answer was intimidating. I thought that only totalitarian regimes made linguistic definitions. I was even more confused with the fact that the course was not even funded by the Government. 80% of funding for it came from three Croatian Catholic parishes in Pittsburgh and McKeesport run by Franciscans Fathers, T. O. R., and the rest came from other friends of the Croatian language.

When I was leaving Pittsburgh, in May of 1988, I wanted the Croatian courses to continue. I was openly told by the Chairman that it was hard since Croatia was part of Yugoslavia. When I said that it would not be for ever like that, I was asked how long it would take for Croatia to get the independence. "Two years", I predicted. Was I right! And I have never even studied Political Science! Before I left, I raised US\$10,000 for future Croatian course. It was not hard because one of my students was Dr. Josip Čipčić who donated US\$5,000 and Mr. Ivica Zdunić from Canada donated C\$7,000.

It appears to me that the question of Croatian versus Serbian in the States was even worse than in the former Yugoslavia. In the U. S. the two languages were artificially joined into one course under one title. This was never the case in the former Yugoslavia. In that way the "brotherhood and unity" of Croats and Serbs was even more enforced than by four official languages in the former Yugoslavia. I wonder why Americans did not accept Serbo-Croatian to be just what it was: Serbian? Very important issue raised each time when I mentioned this problem was money. For poor Americans it was a cheaper solution to teach one course than to teach two languages in two courses! Fortunately, I learned not to take this perversion personally, otherwise I would have become bitter.

One would expect that the situation regarding the Croatian language taught at the university level may be different in Canada because of its presence in elementary and secondary schools (see articles about it in this issue). Real experts in multiculturalism, Canadian school officials have recognized all possibilities: Croatian, Serbo-Croatian and Serbian long ago. The Ontario Ministry of Education statistics show, for example, the enrolment in the 1978-1979 school year: 1,404 students of Croatian, 54 of Serbian and 48 of Serbo-Croatian in pre-university schools. But the University of Toronto offered only Serbo-Croatian! Paradoxically, even now, they teach Serbian and Croatian languages under one title, one course and one professor. This professor must have a rare ability to teach not only more levels of one language (which is common place in any language course) but also two languages which happen to have two different alphabets (Latin and Cyrillic).

Nevertheless, there is a reason for hope. In fall 1992 in the same Slavic Department I saw a map of Europe displayed with Yugoslav borders that never existed: Yugoslavia situated between the Slovenian-Croatian border and Macedonian-Greek border: An inaccuracy in the setting where ignorance cannot be used as an excuse. It was such a strange phenomenon that I took a picture of it. Few months later the map was not there. I hope that with the political changes, with official Croatian in Croatia, and official Serbian in Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) universities would like to have the projection of that reality rather than lose students of both ethnic backgrounds. I am looking forward to see Croatian offered at the University of Toronto for the largest Croatian student population outside Croatia that gravitate toward it..

How do you like the story of my languages? Isn't it ever so simple: I spoke, I speak and I will speak and remain Croatian. For I cannot deny my identity. Even if I could, I would not want to.

Croatian Language at University of Pittsburgh

By Prof. Helena Goscilo
Chairwoman of the Slavic Department

Regarding the Croatian language in the department, the situation is simple and familiar, unfortunately. It was offered within a "straddling" structure, inasmuch as M. Vezilich, like his predecessors, taught Serbo/Croatian. The enrollments, never enormous, shrank steadily, and, given the current budgetary problems the administration is facing, the Dean of the FAS (Faculty of Arts and Sciences) could not bring himself to fund a language that had 3-5 students maximum in the first semester of the language(s) and one in the third. I can fully understand his position on this, in light of the financial difficulties the university is experiencing, and I had spoken to Michael Vezilich about the likelihood of such an eventuality.

In any event, I decided to do what Yugoslavia itself has done: to separate Serbian from Croatian, partly because of conflict for years regarding which language dominated class activities and partly because it seemed likely that each of the languages could/would appeal to a different audience. BOTH Serbian and Croatian are being offered in our summer school program, and both will be taught if there is sufficient enrollment.

After the Dean informed me that he could not continue financing a language that had drawn so few students, I heard from two professors who (1) wanted to teach Serbian language and culture and (2) got OUTSIDE funding that will fully cover their teaching. If anyone can do the same for Croatian, I am willing to provide him/her with the same opportunity as Serbs are now enjoying.

Editor's note: This is Prof. Goscilo's answer to my letter in which I inquired about the changes that took place regarding Serbo-Croatian course at the Slavic Department at the University of Pittsburgh.

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Computers for the National and University Library in Zagreb

Interview with Mr. John Zdunić,
President of "John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation, Mississauga, Ontario

By M. Čunčić

Q. Mr. Zdunić, would you tell us who was the initiator of the project: Computers for the National and University Library (NUL)?

A. The first initiator was Dr. Tudman in 1987. He suggested that we help NUL, as the new building was to be built. The decision was made by the Croatian Fraternal Union (CFU) Lodge 515 in Toronto to organize a banquet for the benefit of NUL. The Lodge then got in touch with *Matica iseljenika Hrvatske* and Mr. Pero Piskač who was in charge of the new building of NUL.

Q. Some of our readers probably remember the banquet on May 13, 1989 in Toronto, because the Croatian and Canadian media were involved in it, but some may want to hear about it again.

A. At that banquet that was organized by CFU Lodge 515 in co-operation with the Croatian Professional and Business Association, 700 tickets were sold. Donations of \$250,000 were pledged. Since the CFU Lodge 515 is not a charitable organization, according to their decision, from day one money was to be deposited in the "John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation in order for donations to be tax deductible.

Q. Has all the pledged money been collected?

A. Not all the money has been collected. Up to date, \$148,120 in pledges is still to be collected. It is a hope, and a strong possibility that it will be. There is a charter about that in my office. All accounting is done according to the Authorities of the Government of Canada.

Q. So, from the collected money you bought the computer equipment for the NUL?

A. From that money computer equipment was bought from Sidus System for \$53,388.00 for the National and University Library in Zagreb. The rest of the money is in "John Zdunić Charitable Foundation" waiting for the instructions of Dr. Mihel, Director of NUL.

Q. How was the computer equipment bought and delivered?

A. The President of CFU Lodge 515 in Toronto, came with a proposal from a small dealer in Zagreb, who could get the equipment from Munich, through Mr. Čaldarević, President of Lodge 515, from the USA for US\$124,771.20 plus the value of 16MB memory, payable in six months. So the total price would be US \$153,215.00. It is about C\$180,000.00. Here in Canada, we found computer equipment of double capacity compared to the mentioned before for C \$53,388.00. So we decided to go for it regardless of the proposal of the President of CFU Lodge. At any time we have to get the best possible deals for NUL regardless of what other interests may be involved. I will do nothing with the funds but what is in the interest of NUL.

Q. Is NUL satisfied with the equipment bought, delivered and installed?

A. One of the conditions of the whole process was that Dr. Mihel, Director of NUL, comes here to test it to the full satisfaction to him and NUL. He was here, satisfied. Prof. Vranešić and staff of Sidus introduced him to the system prior to shipment. We have not received an official thank you from them until now. I hope they are satisfied.

Q. Is Mr. Mihel aware of the additional funds?

A. Mr. Mihel is aware that additional funds are available. I would also invite people from NUL to be more helpful and tell us their plans so that we may do what is necessary to provide for their needs.

Q. Your personal donation of C\$100,000 was pledged at that banquet on one condition. What was it?

A. My personal pledge is on condition that one hall or wing of the new NUL building bears the name of my grandfather. Dr. Pero Piskač promised to fulfill this condition.

Q. Can these donations be transferred from "John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation to another account or used for something else, other than the computer equipment?

A. No, the money in the "John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation cannot be transferred to any other account. And these donations are only for the computer equipment. The Canadian government does not look favourably on donations going out of Canada in cash. A full list of donators is available at any time, and I would welcome any knowledgeable person to inspect the books of my Charitable Foundation.

Q. Is this all the money for NUL, or do CFU Lodge 515 have some more for the NUL from that banquet?

A. I requested for a meeting to be held so that all parties involved can participate and come to full understanding of the matter. Who does not want to come? CFU Lodge 515. So far no meetings have been set for it. I would like to invite all people involved to put all the information on the table. It would be very useful to see the involvement of CFU Lodge 515 in the campaign, how much money they have received at the banquet and how much they have distributed.

Q. Did you contact President Luketić regarding that matter?

A. Yes. I wrote a letter to him on April 10, 1991 after a meeting of the CFU Lodge 515 was held in Toronto. My letter was a comment on the minutes of that meeting. I reminded Mr. Luketić that my office is taking care of funds free of charge, that the president Z. Čaldarević was co-operating with us for some time calling the donators to realize their pledges. But at one point Mr. Čaldarević asked for the tax receipt for the money that was never deposited in the Foundation. I reminded Mr. Luketić of the fact that the banquet had a profit of \$ 3,500 but this amount has never been deposited in the Charitable Foundation, and that Mr. Čaldarević had not yet fulfilled his obligation to pay 1,000 that he pledged.

Q. What was Mr. Luketić's response?

A. I have not received any answer from him.

"John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation

is there to

- fund charitable programmes
for poor and needy persons of Croatian descent
wherever they may be,
as well as their charitable organization;

- promote Croatian Studies that are
essential for the progress of Croatia,
providing
scholarships, research and other grants,
endowments and other funding
directly or indirectly to students
at the undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate level
for research and/or the production of works;

- promote medical research by providing
grants to qualified personnel.

For more details contact:
"John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation
1260 Eglinton Ave. E. Suite 7
Mississauga, Ont. L4W 1K8
Tel.: (416) 624-8233; Fax: (416) 625-2802



Donation With an Estimated Value of \$400,000

Interview With Al Mužar, P. Eng., Class of 1964, University of Zagreb

Co-owner of Sidus Systems Inc. Thornhill, Ontario

By M. Čunčić

Mr. A. Mužar



Mr. H. Kalisky

Q. Mr. Mužar, you have been in Croatia since democracy and independence were established. What is the state of affairs there now regarding computer equipment and training?

A. I was speaking with some people in Croatia in the summer of 1992. There is a shortage of computers as in most Central and East European countries. The question is how much they can afford. They do not have foreign currency and their buying power is limited.

Q. According to your opinion, what do banks, libraries, government, schools, communications, transportation and other large organizations need as far as computers are concerned?

A. It is hard to explain that in a short interview. There is a huge requirement in every segment of industry and government. Croatia has well educated professionals but they are somewhat lacking in "hands on" practical experience. Local industry is unable to absorb many unemployed because of the economic conditions.

Q. Is Croatia a good computer market for western countries?

A. It is a good market in the long run, but it is a relatively small market: 4,6 million people, not larger than the Toronto area. The demand is there. The factories there are undergoing a transition from a socialist system to private ownership. They have enough problems with that; computerization is not on their immediate agenda. I have seen a whole secretarial pool with only one typewriter. If I offer them computers, they fear that automation will eliminate many jobs. Survival is now on their minds. When they convert to private enterprise, Croatians will be more inclined to adopt new technologies. Automation does not cut jobs, but requires different, more specialized and productive manpower. They should not be afraid of this transformation. Once Croatia becomes independent (I believe that it has not yet achieved full independence), it will be a good market for computers in general. The proximity of Western Europe will have a positive influence on Croatian business. They are not able to do it now.

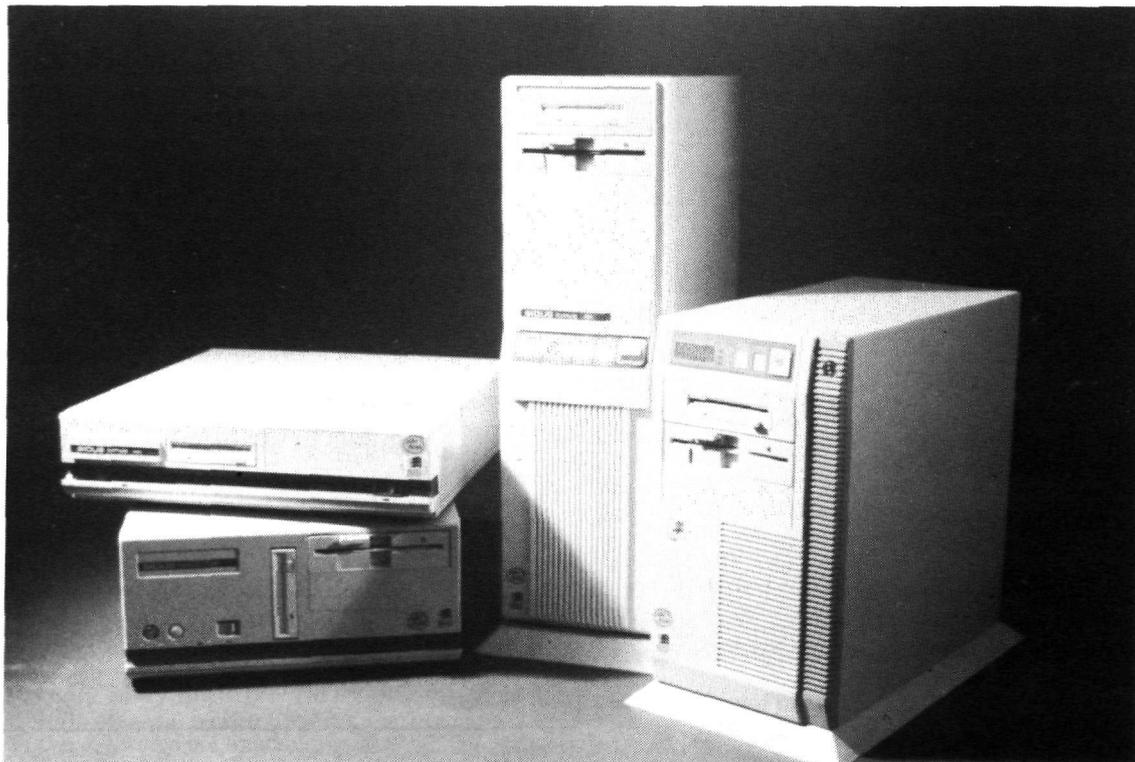
All the resources are drained by the war. Once we have achieved full independence and peace, I shall be very bullish about Croatian business potential.

Q You have sold computer equipment to the National and University Library (NUL) in Zagreb. Would you tell us what kind of computer it is and what was its cost?

A. Dr. Mihel of NUL came to assist in selecting the hardware and software for NUL. The Library Development Systems were sold to "Johm Zdunić" Charitable Foundation for the NUL. We learned from the initial discussion that they had proposals by somebody for the Sequent Computer which is a proprietary architecture with a basic cost of more than US \$120,000.

Our suggestion was not to go with the Sequent but with INTEL based networking configuration which will allow not only modular and inexpensive expansion and growth, but also choices of suppliers for the future requirements. Secondly, we suggested a basic operating software which is generally accepted in industry and has the capacity to handle large and small jobs. That operating system is UNIX. On top of that, the most important thing is to choose the application software which is proven in library applications of that scope as NUL. We invited Dr. Mihel, the Director of NUL, to Toronto at our expense to see the computer hardware manufacturer Sidus, but more importantly, to talk to one of the leading library software suppliers which is GEAC. They are our customers in this business. They supplied software to the Vatican Library and numerous other large libraries. Through our contacts they were even willing to train Croatian people and assist in implementation. Not only that, GEAC was interested in penetrating Eastern Europe and willing to work with NUL in a quasi-joint effort to sell the software in Eastern Europe using NUL as a reference and a starting point.

During Dr. Mihel's visit we agreed on four computer systems and



Sidus products



Sidus
Systems
Inc.

associated UNIX software to be used as a development and conversion from manual to automotive system. Through the "John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation they purchased 4 systems - individual servers were shipped to Zagreb for about C\$53,000 (editor's note: see p. 15: "Computers for the National and University Library in Zagreb" for details). We were hoping that shortly after that they would send people for training to GEAC in Toronto. GEAC was very generous, they wanted to give \$100,000 worth of software free. When we inquired why NUL was not proceeding with GEAC software, they replied they were not interested; they were going to develop their own library software. At that point we dropped the case.

Q. You have also donated some computers to Croatian organizations or individuals, can you tell us more about it?

A. Yes, Sidus donated to Croatia computers with an estimate value of \$400,000. These computers were donated to hospitals, schools, and other needy institutions and were evenly distributed to all parts of Croatia from Varaždin to Dubrovnik.

Q. Our readers would like to learn more about your company. You started the company with a partner?

A. My partner Mr. H. Kalisky and I established Sidus Systems Inc. in 1983. We created a business that spans the traditional distribution, manufacturing and systems integration sectors of the computer industry. Sidus manufactures a line of PCs and related products for other computer companies and OEMs as well as its own line of proprietary Sidus PCs and related products. The manufacturing operation, with locations in Toronto and Ottawa, consists of the mechanical assembly of component parts, software customization and electronic testing of the computer, diagnostic testing; and packaging.

Q. What are your products and services? A. Sidus manufactures a line of 80386 and 80486 PCs as well as a SPARC workstation. Several Canadian Federal Government departments and the Bank of Canada are among the growing list of clients for Sidus products. Sidus also pioneered the Interactive Voice Processor (IVP), a networkable PC voice digitizer that operates under most popular operating systems. New application-specific solutions include mapping systems for CAD/CAM, optical disk storage and retrieval, scanning and drawing systems, and office automation under a UNIX operating system. Sidus is currently the largest supplier of personal computers to the Canadian Government.

Q. What are the area of your special interest? A. Sidus has been active in systems integration since its inception. Currently, its activities in this area are focused on providing computer systems in conjunction with network and communication hardware and software. Sidus has developed the reputation as a Canadian expert in PC-based LAN networks, and has won a number of multimillion-dollar contracts in this area from both the public and private sectors. The products are sold either through authorized distributors or under private label.

Q. Would you tell our readers your emigration story? A. Like most of us, I came with one suitcase in 1967 after a short stop in Sweden where I could stay when I left Croatia. I did all kinds of jobs there: cleaning dishes, working on factory floors, until I got papers to go to Canada. Once I came here I worked in a number of high tech companies in sales and engineering. In 1983 both my partner and I started the company SIDUS

which grew from zero to over one hundred million in sales a year. We have 145 employees in eight offices from Vancouver to Halifax across Canada. About 25% of our business is in exports to the USA and Western and Eastern Europe. My brother is the manager of the Ottawa office, and my cousin works there too.

Q. What kind of professional training did you acquire in Croatia?

A. I finished high school in Krapina, and graduated with a degree in Electrical Engineering at the University of Zagreb. I worked in Zagreb for only a year and a half and I left because I shared a room 1 1/2 m x 2 m with another engineer with no prospect of ever obtaining adequate accommodation. After I paid for room and board I had no money to buy shoes. I decided to go west and eventually to start my own business. I came to Canada in 1967, and spent 12 years in "apprenticeship". When microcomputers came on the market in the early eighties, I could afford to start my own business.

Q. What would be a good remedy for the Croatian economy now?

A. The Government in Croatia is too slow to change the climate in favour of small businesses and private ownership. There is no need for special government incentives. Let small businesses grow rather than suffocate under bureaucracy and tax laws. They should allow Croatians to return from abroad to bring their savings and working habits to revitalize small and medium size businesses. Even in Canada and the USA the small business is the engine of the economy and employment, not the large corporations.

Q. What is a small size business? What size is Sidus?

A. Sidus is probably a small to medium size business. If I was running the country, I would eliminate all the taxes from farmers to give them a boost to feed the nation. Give tax holidays to Croatian returning from abroad to start small businesses. Because squeezing the last drop is a very short sighted planning and is not much of a help. Government's role is to be the catalyst for the economy with hands on some exclusive large general services like railways, hospitals, social insurance, but they should stay away from business.

Q. But what will be the source of governmental income to pay for these public services?

A. To start with, if 2 million Croatian people abroad return with their life savings, the standard of living will dramatically improve, unemployment will practically disappear. A focus to attract big foreign capital and international banks would not solve our economic problems. I am an optimist as far as the future of Croatia is concerned, in spite of all the problems we have now.

Q. From your own experience, what is the best way to a successful business?

A. I believe that today there are more opportunities for people than ever before if they have the motto: "Tko hoće, taj može" (If you want, you can), or "Uzdaj se u se i u svoje kljuse". (Put your trust in yourself, do not wait for others to do it). My friends in the computer profession do not have to leave Croatia in order to join the global trends and opportunities in high tech jobs. They could work anywhere: e. g., having a Notebook computer at pool side at Krapinske Toplice and hooking up a small dish antenna via satellite with developers of software at Microsoft, INTEL or other companies around the world hungry and willing to pay for performance and brainpower.

Computerization of the National and University Library

By Ivan Mihel Ph. D., Director

(Editor's note: These are the answers to my questions sent to Dr. Mihel. We decided to publish them as Dr. Mihel's own article, and not as an interview.)

Immediately upon making the decision regarding the building of the new National and University Library (NUL) in Zagreb, several crucial decisions had to be made regarding the future organization and functioning of the library. It was evident from the start that the construction of the new building would solve a few general problems, concerning mainly those relating to increased storage space intended for both library holdings and staff members.

One of the most urgent questions that needed to be addressed concerned the issue of the information system and the computerization of the library. In solving this particular problem, however, it had to be kept in mind that the National and University Library, being the national library information centre, is not only responsible for the development of its own information system, but must take into consideration, the entire network of libraries on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Three options were taken into consideration:

1. Developing our own system using our national potential;
2. The purchase of ready-made commercially available software package;
3. Linking NUL to the then operating system of the Scientific and Technological Information of Yugoslavia (1990).

In terms of financial investment, the third option, although the most economical, was first to be eliminated from further consideration. The reason being twofold: firstly on one hand NUL had serious objections relating to the general concept and solutions offered by the system, and on the other was that such a system did not offer enough assurances in regards to the development of the **national** library information system itself.

A solution to the problem was in using the other two options. After a thorough examination of the present state in the development of library information systems worldwide, it was found that there are a number of commercial solutions which answer to the required standards laid down at the start. The fact that, at that time the construction of the new building was just beginning, played an important role in making the decision not to purchase the then available and appropriate software.

Since the completion of the new library was still several years away, any implementation of a modern information system in the old building seemed to be both technologically and economically unsound. It was then decided that our own information system would be developed by gradually purchasing the hardware when the need arose. With the rapid development of technology, thereby making older systems cheaper, such a policy was the most economically wise. The unique nature of the process of informatization of the library network in Croatia also influenced us to seek our own solutions.

Presently we have a completed, a national computerized system for library operations called CROLIST. (Croatian Library Information System) This system will integrate the entire library operation in and provide users with the information on library holdings. The system was implemented within the NUL and within forty other libraries throughout Croatia.

The system within the NUL will support the processing of the current material as well as the retrospective conversion of the card catalogues so that, at present, data base contains some 250,000 bibliographic units. The printed output of the data base is as follows: Croatian Bibliography. Series A, Books; Series B. Articles in Journals and proceedings; Series C, Serial Publications and the CIP Bulletin, Books in Print on regular basis. The data base also provides material for occasional publications such as the Croatian Emigrants' Press - Books and Serial Publications, Accession List of Foreign Books, and the Catalogue of Foreign Journals. It needs to be mentioned that the catalogue of the emigrants' press was compiled with



New building of the National and University Library, Zagreb

the intention to encourage the filling up of gaps in the library collection of this particular material. Ordinarily, however, the publications of Croatian authors printed abroad are included in the current Croatian bibliography.

I would like to make a brief mention in regard to the current hardware equipment in use in the NUL. Presently, the system operates from three separate locations making it rather cumbersome for the user and also from the standpoint of the organization and management in the NUL itself. The basis of the technological hardware consists of three computers:

- SIDUS donated by Croats in Canada
- UNISIS
- COMPAQ System PRO.

Originally, the SIDUS computer served for the initial development of the library data base. Gradually, with the development of individual modules, the number of users of the system was increasing (cataloguing, acquisition, serials' control, lending), and the need for the further expansion of the system was obvious. In solving this problem, and bearing in mind the eventual dislocation of the equipment, it was decided that lower capacity level of the system should correspond to the upper level of the needs of our regional branch libraries (Dubrovnik, Osijek, Pula, Rijeka, Split, Zadar). So, at present, besides SIDUS, the library is in the possession of the following two computers:

UNISIS 6065 (type of the processor - Intel 486/33 - 2 pieces; memory capacity 64MB; disks 2,7GB, and,
COMPAQ SYSTEMPRO (two processors Intel 486/33; memory capacity 40MB; disks 2 GB).

The CROLIST is implemented on all three systems, each serving at the average about thirty local users creating and maintaining an integral data base.

Regarding the processing of the book and non-book material, besides current material, the priority is given to the retrospective conversion of the card catalogues, popularly called CROATICA. Up to now, the conversion of Croatian literature has been completed, while that of Croatian history and the publishers' series are under way. The retrospective conversion is done in chronological order from the more recent publications backwards. The sole exception is the rare book material, the processing of which began only recently once the NUL, as the representative of Croatia, joined the European Consortium with aim of building the joint data base of rare books. Although it is difficult in a report-interview such as this, to elaborate in detail on all the relevant data in the analysis of the current

state and future prospects, it seems obvious that the donation by Croatian emigrés from Canada did enable the commencement of this new development and that the decision to take our own direction, was the right one.

On the other hand, we are fully aware of the fact that up to the moment we have spent only one fifth of the resources obtained and in our future plans for the purchase of final technical equipment we count on the remainder of the funds. However, in choosing the equipment we will take into consideration the existing corresponding services in Croatia, as we, like any other user of information technology, expect this kind of support.

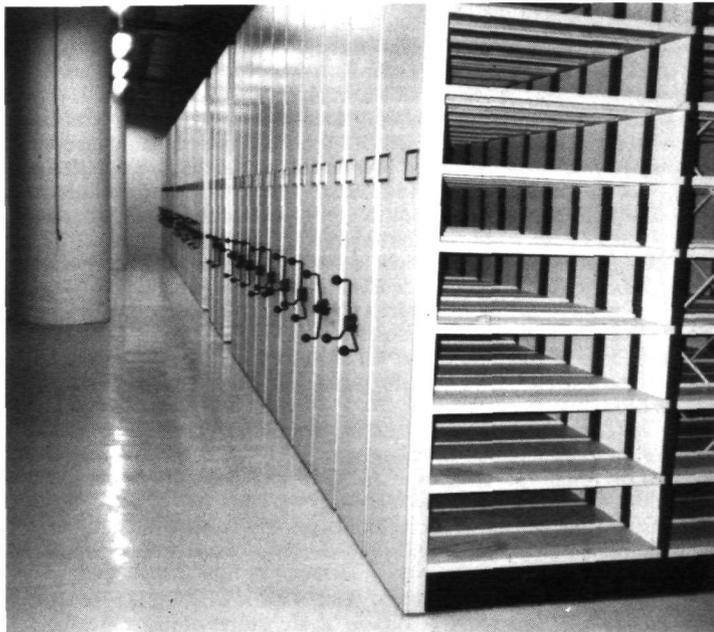
The needs for the equipment in the new building do not begin and do not end with information technology. Another large area is the equipment in the function of the protection, conservation and restoration of the old library material, so that after defining all our requirements for the equipment and financial calculations completed, we will send you our proposition for the use of the remainder of our funds.

An extenuating circumstance of the future development is the fact that the Ministry of Science and High Education embarked on building a CARNET (Croatian Academic Research Network) which is a solid basis for the networking of all scientific and university libraries, so that a part of the necessary equipment will be provided through this project.

The building of the new NUL is now in its final phase of construction. The slated date for its completion is early to mid 1994, depending on the available state budget funds.

The building itself is designed on the modern principles with sufficient user space so that a considerable amount of books will be on open access.

A library is a library in a true sense only by the richness of its collection. Being the national library of all Croats, the NUL in Zagreb must enrich as a priority its collection of old and rare Croatian books. The provision of Croatica is done either by donation or purchase from individuals living in Croatia or by the purchasing at book auctions outside the country. For this purpose, it is necessary to continually have at all times, a certain amount of foreign currency on hand. Unfortunately, such a fund at present does not exist. As such, we would welcome an initiative for the foundation of such a fund on the part of Croatian emigrants. Needless to say, such a fund would be of paramount importance and a help of exceptional value in performing our primary task and that is the provision and safekeeping of Croatian cultural heritage for future generations.



Mobile stacks in the new National and University Library, Zagreb

New Geographic Area Codes

Issued For New Countries
by the

Library of Congress

By Biserka Butković

Almae matris, Toronto Chapter, has sent letters to all Library Boards requesting that their collection of literary works in the Croatian language be separated immediately from the Serbo-Croatian.

Some libraries have already made these changes, while most of the Boards are awaiting the decision from the National Library in Ottawa, and the Library of Congress in Washington.

But something has been done already. Because of the political changes and the establishment of Independent Republics of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Macedonia in the former Yugoslavia, several changes have been made to the U. S. Machine Readable Cataloguing (USMARC) Code List for Countries.

In 1992 the Library of Congress issued the following changes for creating original records on Cataloguing Support Services (CATSS), on line data basis, for items published in the newly independent countries. All of these Republics used the code (YU) Yugoslavia prior to this change.

New country	New code
Croatia	CI
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BN
Macedonia	XN
Slovenia	XV

The code for Yugoslavia YU, will continue to be used for the Republics of Montenegro and Serbia. Changes have also been made to the USMARC Code List of Geographic areas.

Jurisdiction	New code
Croatia	e-ci
Bosnia and Herzegovina	e-bn
Macedonia	e-xn
Slovenia	e-xv

The code for Yugoslavia (YU), will continue to be used for the geographic area covering the republics of Montenegro and Serbia. This is the first step. The Croatian language is still under Serbo-Croatian in the Library of Congress Subject Headings. Write to:

Library of Congress
Washington D. C. 20540
Tel.: (202) 707-4380
BITNET: bm.dcp@rlg
and ask for the separation of Croatian headings.

ISSN for Gaudeamus

Our magazine is now in
the National Library of
Canada

By Marica Čunčić

On Apr. 28, 1993 Gaudeamus has been assigned the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 1195-0935.

ISSN Canada assigns ISSN to Canadian serials and submits the information about them to the central files in Paris. The central files provide an up-to-date record of world serial publications. Each serial is given a unique number (ISSN) for identification, location and ordering.

From now on, the ISSN assigned to Gaudeamus is printed on each issue in a prominent position.

If the title [Gaudeamus] of our publication is changed, the ISSN must be changed as well. For any change in title or issuing body, [Almae Matris Croatiae Alumni, Association of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities, Toronto] we have to contact:

ISSN Canada
395 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4
Tel. (819) 994-6895
Fax: (819) 953-0291
Internet:
ASSNCAN@ABS.NLC-BNC.CA

On May 26, 1993 we received a letter from Michèle Séguin-Morley Canadian Acquisitions Division and Legal Deposit office, National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4 (819) 994-6873 in which we were asked to send copies of Gaudeamus to the National Library.

Under the terms of the National Library Acts of 1952 and 1969, Canadian publishers are required to deposit with the National Library two copies of all periodicals, that they publish in Canada. Material received on legal deposit is preserved in the Library's permanent collection, where it is available for consultation and research, and most titles are also listed in Canadiana, the national bibliography.

In order that the Library holdings may be complete, we were asked to send two copies of back issues of Gaudeamus, which we did. We will be sending two copies of future issues as they are published.

Warning: It Is the Eleventh Hour By the Society of Croatian Professional Women, Zagreb As of March 13, 1993

Once again sickened by the ineffectiveness of the international legal order to stop the calamity now taking place in the Balkans, yet hoping against hope, we turn to the civilized world community with the warning that it is the eleventh hour for effective action before the situation in the former Yugoslavia assumes the dimensions of a general catastrophe.

The consequences of what is happening in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina seem more destructive than any in history, both in material losses and in the immensity of the crimes against humanity. In the "Sixth Report on the Violation of Human Rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia" sent by the United States to the UN and to the world community, there are deeply moving testimonies about the torture of Croats and Moslems in Serbian camps, of the organized Serbian rape of Moslem and other women, the blocking of humanitarian aid to civilians, deliberate Serbian attacks on hospitals and the representatives of international organizations and the mass eviction and deportation of Croat and Moslem civilians.

Our Society has collected a series of documents on the endless suffering that people of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have been enduring so long, which provides factual underpinning for so many reports given in the media.

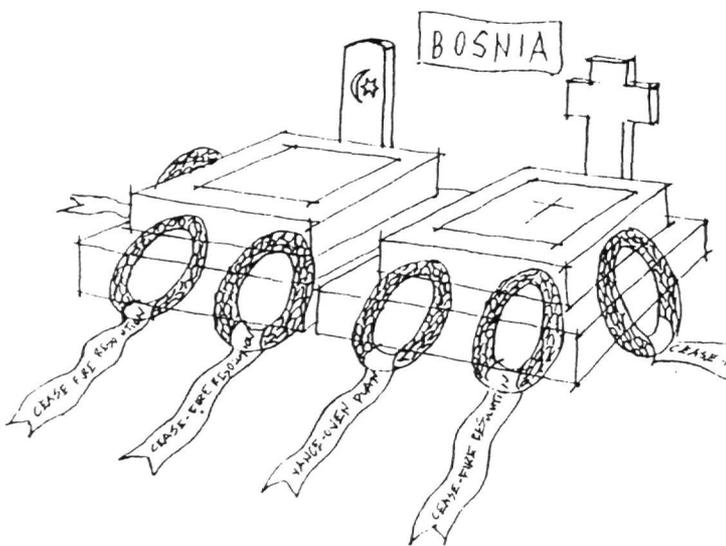
The cause of this war is not "old ethnic hatred" as many are inclined to think, but the aggression of militant Serbs aimed at realizing a programme of ethnocide in the achievement of a "Greater Serbia" in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The Serbs in Croatia are against the legally elected Croatian government not to protect their national minority rights, but to achieve their goal of "All Serbs in one state."

The prolongation of this war is due to the international community's incapacity and lack of will of the to use political means to stop it in time. We wish to emphasize that in the Balkans it is not tribes or ethnic groups that live there, but nations. The statehood of some, for example Croatia, goes back further than the statehood of France.

In the face of the madness and hell that we are experiencing, the world is showing itself to be impotent, able to think only in terms of an arms embargo (imposed on both victim and fully armed aggressor), sterile conferences, hollow resolutions and humanitarian aid which falls to both attacker and starved victim.



After Serbian attack on the church building in Croatia



Wreaths donated by Cease fire resolutions and Vance-Owen Plan

To deprive the victim of arms and self-defence while doing nothing against the aggressor means to take the aggressor's side; to force the victim to negotiate with notorious criminals who continue to conquer his country means to ridicule the victim and compel him to surrender.

To produce resolutions without ensuring their implementation, to send UN forces with an absolutely inappropriate mandate means to misuse the international system. The provision of humanitarian aid is a recognition of the right not to die of hunger and disease. But to make no distinction between attacker and attacked means to give the murderer a free hand.

Up to now only Croats and Moslems have seriously opposed the Serbs. As long as the aggressor is allowed freely to enforce his will and intentions it is irresponsible to think of him as a serious and honest negotiator. In this way Serbia, by force and evil, is able to impose itself on the whole world.

Without a political and military defeat of the idea of "Greater Serbia" no just solution is possible. The course of events up to now has shown that military intervention will be more human in the long run than the charitable solution.

Croatia's bitter experience suggests that the new world order, in which force is meant to be replaced by the reign of the law, in *ultimo ratio*, will be secured by force. Nevertheless Croatia is still trying to regain peace throughout its territory by peaceful means.

Our fear is that the sinister and perfidious principles on which Serbia is carrying out its unlawful deeds will prevail. Hence we are asking in good faith - Quo vadis homo?

Dr. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić MD, Ph.D., President
Followed by signatures of many members.

RAPE AS A NEW TYPE OF WAR CRIME

The Extent of the Violation of Human Rights of Women
As of December 30, 1992

By Dr. Miloš Judaš and Prof. Ivica Kostović

Medical Documentation

This report is based on data from the University Clinics of the School of Medicine at the University of Zagreb as well as on the documentation of major medical centres in Croatia. The report does not encompass individual cases treated outpatient medical institutions or outside the gynaecological and obstetrics wards. It is extremely hard to obtain medical documentation on that issue for the following reasons: rape was not systematically reported during the aggression against Croatia, and only a small fraction of the cases of mass rape of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina was reported. Presently we have collected 20 cases of raped women with complete medical documentation as well as an additional 80 cases of raped women with currently incomplete documentation. Everything is filed and stored under the following codes: SIL-425, SIL-426, SIL-427, SIL-428, SIL-429, SIL-430, SIL-431, SIL-438, SIL-439, SIL-440) as well as characteristic individual testimonies of raped victims (testimonies under the codes SIL-60, SIL-61, SIL-66, SIL-202, SIL-414, 415, 418, 419, 420, 421, 465, 467).

Chronology of the events

Before April 2, 1992, rape occurred within the occupied parts of Croatia, especially in the present UNPROFOR Sectors East, West and North. The major sites of the rape of captured women were private camps held by local Serbian paramilitaries but one has to emphasize that the women from the Vukovar area were raped in the concentration camps Begejci and Stajičevo situated in Vojvodina, Serbia (autumn and winter 1991) in which almost two thousand civilians from the Vukovar area were imprisoned. After April 2, 1992, (i. e. after the outbreak of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina), mass rape of predominantly Moslem women became a widespread phenomenon in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is only now that we are able to record the most unfortunate consequences of those brutal violations of the rights of women advanced pregnancies and deliveries of unwanted babies. From the timing of events, it is obvious that this will emerge as a mass phenomenon in the near future.

Rape as a strategy in ethnic cleansing - a new kind of war crime

The spatial pattern and time schedule of brutal and mass rape demonstrate that the mass rape served as a strategy in ethnic cleansing - mass rape occurred in the initial phases of ethnic cleansing in those areas from which Moslems and Croats were later completely expelled (Bijeljina, Zvornik, Foča, Višegrad, Prijedor, Kozarac, Doboj, Modriča). Furthermore, mass rape occurred in the areas flanking the major routes of Serbian military operations serving to expand the "pure Serbian land." Finally, there are clear signs of "synchronized action:" mass rape occurred in several places in the same way, leading to the same consequences.

Total number of raped victims

In contrast to the limited number of cases recorded with complete medical documentation, there are many more written testimonies and survivor eyewitness reports, all indicating clearly that rape is a mass phenomenon and a widespread form of war crime in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is obvious from that documentation that at least several thousand women were exposed to brutal rape and maltreatment. However, the total number of raped and tortured women is definitely much higher - at least half of the people detained in camps controlled by the Bosnian Serbian Army were women and about one-third of them were obviously raped; therefore one can estimate that at least 10,000 women have been raped and tortured so far (estimates based on the following data: at least 60,000 people were detained in Serbian camps, half of them being women, one-third of whom is about 10,000). Estimates from official sources in Bosnia and Herzegovina range as high as 60,000 women.

Types of rape and types of detention "brothels" and camps

Systematic rape in Bosnia is a specific method of torture functioning as a tool of psychological warfare and ethnic cleansing - rape is directed and serves the practical aims of aggression and conquest of the new territory.

Place: rape occurred a) within the occupied territory b) in various kinds of detention places.

Phenomenology: rape was brutal and performed in front of as many people as possible, frequently in combination with arbitrary executions and massacres.

Basic scenario: Bosnian Serbian Army units occupy a village/town and establish the so-called "military authorities" consisting of local Chetniks who know both the area and the people. These "authorities" start to prepare the list of non-Serbs and mark their homes; arbitrary arrests, beatings, murders, deportation of all men into detention camps and rape of the remaining women (including very young girls and elderly women) follow, the perpetrators being either mercenaries or local members of Serbian paramilitary units. Finally, high-ranking Yugoslav Army officers arrive, offering to the terrified people permission to leave (in order "to protect them"). Terrified people accept this as their only chance to survive and as a consequence Serbs acquire ethnically cleansed territory while the surrounding countries receive a huge number of refugees.

Rape in detention places: mixed camps (containing detainees of both sexes) were characteristics of Serbia and occupied parts of Croatia, while camps with exclusively female detainees are a feature characteristic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Characteristic features of brutal rape* are as follows: (1) women were raped many times by many perpetrators, physically tortured and simultaneously forced to perform fellatio and to swallow the sperm; (2) women were frequently raped in front of their closest relatives (husband, children, parents) and they were also frequently disfigured, cut with knives or simply shot; (3) a group of women were locked up and repeatedly raped by a number of perpetrators and in some cases mother and daughter were raped simultaneously.

Consequences: The outcome of sexual abuse and maltreatment can be as follows: (1) victim stays alive and suffers severe psychological and physical consequences, frequently aggravated by the fact that one or more members of her family were killed; (2) victim is killed. Furthermore, some victims became pregnant and we recorded three sorts of *consequences*: (1) abortion performed on enemy's territory (usually the victims had to pay a lot of money for that); (2) victim is released soon enough to have a legal abortion and (3) victims are kept in detention until abortion becomes legally impossible.

Age and nationality of victims

The majority of raped victims were Moslem women, ranging in age from six-year-old girls to eighty-year-old women. They can be categorized as follows: (1) below 14 years of age i. e. children (especially frequent in Bosnia and Herzegovina); (2) married or unmarried fertile women and (3) elderly women. It seems that within the occupied parts of Croatia most frequent victims of rape were fertile women, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina the most frequent victims of rape were girls quite young, teenagers or even children who were driven to brothel-camps and treated like white slaves. Several such brothel camps were registered: Vilina Vlas and Bikavac in Višegrad, Brezovo Polje near Brčko, Vogošća, Vrace Grbavica, Kula, Pale, Hadžići and Ilijaš, all around Sarajevo; Kalinovik, Kotor Varoš, Foča, Prijedor, Rogatica, Zvornik, Šekovići and Nevesinje.

Prof. Kostović MD, PhD, is the Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Zagreb and Head of the Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 3b Šalata, 41 000 Zagreb, tel.: 38-41-466-909; fax: 38-41-466-237

Miloš Judaš, MD, is from the same Division of Information and Research

Military Intelligence !



M. Martin, The New York Times, April 23, 1993

Severe Violations of the Human Rights of the Civilian Population in the Territory of Croatia During the War Against Croatia 1991/1992

By the Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia

1.

A. Beginning: Severe violations started with the ethnic cleansing of the Croatian population in July, August and September of 1991, in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Banija, Kordun, Knin, Obrovac and Benkovac, as well as Dmiš, according to the precise plan of Belgrade fascist ideologists of Greater Serbia and with the help of the former Yugoslav People's Army (YPA). **B. System of ethnic cleansing:** complete or partial surrounding of villages inhabited predominantly or exclusively by Croats, accompanied by continuous and indiscriminate mortar shelling of such villages - effected by the YPA's provision of a phoney buffer zone between "two sides in the conflict". After that, Serbian paramilitaries armed by Yugoslav Army were killing, torturing or forcefully displacing native inhabitants of these villages. **C. Consequence:** In this way over 500 Croatian villages were destroyed and over 350,000 citizens of Croatia became displaced persons or refugees. **Important note:** During July, August and September of 1991, Croatian defenders and citizens did not have heavy artillery or similar weapons; thus the destruction of villages clearly reflects the Serbian intention of performing the ethnic cleansing of the occupied territory.

2.

The second severe violation of human rights involved systematic and planned extrajudicial executions, massacres and other deliberate and arbitrary killings of unarmed civilians of non-Serbian nationality. Consequence: In total, at least 1,000 Croatian civilians were murdered in this way (according to forensic medicine findings and reliable eye-witness testimonies, they were mostly people over 60 years of age); however we have every reason to believe that the total number of victims is much greater. The final result is that the ethnic structure of the local population, especially in Eastern Slavonia, has been radically changed in favour of the Serbian population, so that the region in which before the onset of war there were about 80% Croats and Hungarians is now populated almost exclusively by Serbs. **Important note:** These numbers do not include the civilian casualties from Vukovar, where at least 1,851 citizens were killed and 2,600 citizens are still reported missing.

3.

The formation of concentration camps for non-Serbian population has been well documented. Such camps existed in the territory of Serbia (e.g. the Begejci camp, formed at the beginning of October 1991, so-called "Pustara" (desert) where 527 captured people were situated in a building 10 m wide and 50 m long, 30 women being among them; the Stajićevo camp situated 15 km from Zrenjanin where innocent civilians and civilian defenders of Vukovar were imprisoned on November 20, 1991 - 1,300 detainees were on the list). Both concentration camps were characterized by severe maltreatment of detainees and at least 14 people were killed by torture. There were 170 wounded and 210 sick people, 23 children and 150 elderly (above 60 years of age) people detained in the Stajićevo camp for more than one month.

4.

One of the most severe violations of international humanitarian law was the deliberate armed prevention of humanitarian corridors especially for the cities of Vukovar, Slunj and Saborsko. Another repeated violation of the Geneva Conventions was artillery targeting of hospitals and medical centres throughout the war against Croatia.

5.

An especially a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions is the case of Vukovar, where about 2,600 people disappeared during two days (November 19 and 20, 1991). The most striking example is the disappearance of 303 patients, hospital personnel and civilians directly from Vukovar hospital.

6.

Another example of a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions is the intentional and systematic destruction of religious monuments and cultural heritage of Croatian people: during the war against Croatia, Serbian

paramilitaries and YPA troops destroyed or seriously damaged 181 settlements which are historic sites and cities (e.g. the old city of Dubrovnik, Vukovar, Osijek, Vinkovci, Kostajnica, Otočac, Gospić and Petrinja), 470 individual monuments registered or filed as cultural heritage, 37 museums, 10 archives, 16 library buildings, 325 Roman Catholic churches and chapels, 44 convents, 17 Orthodox churches, 4 Jewish synagogues, 7 evangelistic and reformed churches, as well as many cemeteries; in at least 21 churches, highly valuable organs have been heavily damaged.

From the very beginning of the war, the Croatian government as well as a number of non-governmental institutions have been continuously informing on that severe violations of human rights the following international humanitarian organizations: ICRC, Helsinki Watch, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and United Nations.

Canadian MP Questions MacKenzie's Role in the Former Yugoslavia

The following passage is from
the House of Commons Debates
held on April 29, 1993.

Mr. Alex Kindy (Calgary Northeast): Madam Speaker, I would like to make some comments on peacekeeping.

I was on the defence committee in a former sitting of the House and I would like to say that the world has changed recently. Peacekeeping has changed. We have performed peacekeeping in a very outstanding way in the past but I do not think what is happening right now in Bosnia-Herzegovina is peacekeeping. A holocaust is taking place there. The United Nations forces are there and they cannot prevent this holocaust from happening.

The whole question is whether the United Nations has been efficient in the former Yugoslavia. The answer is simply no. The war has gone on for some time and we have witnessed atrocities of the worst kind. They have certainly been compared to the holocaust that happened during the Second World War and the world sits by and watches.

I think the peacekeeping question is a paramount one. Should we be peacekeepers or peacemakers? President Clinton and even the Prime Minister of Great Britain are now saying that we have to be more aggressive and be peacemakers. Are our forces prepared to do that job? At the present time, as we can see, they are not sufficient in numbers and they are not protected. They will be the first victims if there is peacemaking in Bosnia.

Another question that I would like to raise is the function of the former General Lewis MacKenzie who was Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations' forces in the former Yugoslavia. Since he retired I see that he travels around the world. He has been in Somalia and recently in Bosnia.

I have a question for the Minister of National Defence that she should be able to answer. Who is paying for Mr. MacKenzie's trips? Is he a lobbyist? Is he a lobbyist for the Serbian side? These are questions which I think are very legitimate. He has been meeting with Serbs. He has a special relationship with a Serbian leader in Bosnia. So these are questions that should be answered by the Minister of the National Defence. What is Mr. MacKenzie's function? Is he in a conflict of interest situation? He was a commander of the United Nations and now he is a consultant apparently to the Serbians in Bosnia. So these are the questions that arise.

An Appeal With a Student's Most Painful Memory

By Damir Plavšić

Vukovar Student Veterans Club, University of Zagreb

I am writing to you from Zagreb, the capital of one of Europe's most recently organized democratic State, Croatia. We are students from Vukovar, a city that resisted a siege by the Yugoslav and Serbian armies for nearly eight months. During that time, approximately six to ten thousand grenades fell daily onto our beautiful city. They were indiscriminate, falling on houses, hospitals, and even on wells where women came to gather water.

Many of the city's defenders were either wounded or killed. We were fighting a much better armed Serbian enemy, who destroyed our City. Doctors operated on our wounded without anesthetic, amputated their legs and arms without any painkillers. Many died from the pain.

The Serbs entered the devastated city many drunken and bloody. They killed many civilians who were trying to hide in the basements of their destroyed homes. Many of the Serbian recruits openly sang "we will butcher the Croats" and "Slobo, there will be enough meat!" [editor's note: Slobo stands for Slobodan Milošević]. 350 critically wounded who were supposed to have been taken to a free territory by the Red Cross, were instead taken to the "Ovčara" farm, where they were massacred. [editor's note: this particular incident has been documented by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights issued on 27 October 1992, see the statement by dr. Clyde Snow in the document # E./CN.4/1992/S-1/10 pp. 14-15.] Some of our wounded had their skin taken off their bodies; then the Serbs took out their intestines. All this time the wounded were alive and crying for help. At the end the Serbs killed them. My own father was killed in this way.

While I write this letter, I endure an unbearable suffering. Only one who has experienced all these things can truly understand how I feel. This is, unfortunately, all happening at the beginning of the 21st century.

When the Serbs occupied the city, they took all the men to concentration camps in Serbian territory. I was one of them. The camps were surrounded with barbed wire, and German shepherds dogs attacked the suffering people. [editor's note: for a more detailed examination of the events in Vukovar and the conditions of such Serb-run camps, refer to the January 21, 1992 Report by the New York based Human Rights organization, Helsinki Watch]. Vol. 4, issue 3. 1-26 pp.

Many of our people died from beatings, untreated wounds and contaminated drinking water. We were all lying on a cold floor in a barn. They beat us constantly. We would not go out because they were waiting for us with the vicious dogs. We could not sleep all night due to their beatings and the continual screams of our fellow inmates. Only the strongest ones survived hunger, disease and torture.

I couldn't believe that people in the 21st century are such wild animals, that they could kill a person without feeling anything. Fifteen year old boys were first beaten up, and then molested. Serbs also raped girls and women. Many are now pregnant with children conceived in hate.

These are only a few of the crimes committed by the Serbian militias against those who simply were defending their own homes. We do not still know the fate of 2,500 of our citizens, mostly wounded people, whose transfer was supposed to be guaranteed by the International Red Cross.

I am writing this letter on behalf of 17 young students who shared this terrible experience. We founded a club of Vukovar's Student Veterans. We all spent between five and nine months in a Serbian concentration camp. We were subjected to daily physical and psychological torture which have left deep scars on our bodies and our psyches. We are all invalids.

We have given everything to defend our country: our youth, our health, all our belongings. Vukovar, our city, was prosperous; today it lays in ruins. We were forced to leave without anything and are only surviving thanks to



Vukovar before the Serbian attack

help we get from the International Red Cross and other charitable organizations. We have no means of continuing our studies. We have only a great desire to complete our schooling and in this way acquire the knowledge to build our destroyed city and our Croatia.

In the name of our 17 veterans, our wounded, our students, please help us to complete our schooling. To the person who lost everything, even a pen means a lot. To us your help will mean that good people still exist, who represent us a world of which we can only dream. We wish to thank you for all your help.

Editor's note: For more information and students' addresses see "Letters to the editor" section, p. 29 of this issue.



Vukovar after

Alain Finkelkraut, "Kako se to može biti Hrvat?", Zagreb, 1992

Croatian translation of the original:

"Comment peut-on être Croate?" Gillimard, NRF, Paris, 1992

By Dr. Željko Jeričević, Houston



President of the Republic of Croatia Dr. Franjo Tuđman
Ban J. Jelačić Square in Zagreb, May 30, 1990,
the day when Croatia declared its independence

"How can one be a Croat?" by Alain Finkelkraut, a French philosopher of Jewish origin was recently translated from French and published in Zagreb. My copy was the Croatian translation.

It is a short book, merely 129 pages, but it deserves a long praise. It is definitely an eye-opener for understanding the French political and intellectual climate on the one hand, and for the situation on the ground in the ex-Yugoslavia on the other. The author succeeded in an almost impossible task: with the same text he brings understanding to both the French who do not comprehend the situation in the Balkan killing fields and to those of us who know what is going on back home, but would like to understand the French pro-Serbian policies.

The book consists of two parts: "Return of Ideology" and "Diary of the Tragedy". The first part is more general and gives a philosophical and political framework. The second part consists of short essays, most of them already published in the French press in response to the events in Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

The book was written for two reasons: first, to defend Croats; second, to expose dirty Western policies in general and the French one in particular. The author is quite open about this: "After the fall of communism, I hoped that such a state of affairs would not be possible any more. But I comprehended that despite the fall of communism, the nightmare of the twentieth century is not even close to the end, and that Croats are now experiencing it. Because of their double suffering, I defended them with even greater zeal. First, because they are under attack and second, because the truth about their sufferings is being negated or slurred."

Being French himself, Finkelkraut shows no mercy in exposing the double standard of French political and intellectual circles. In that respect, his book is as important as Zola's *I Accuse*. I was especially pleased with Finkelkraut's discussion of the number of refugees which France decided to accept (1108), not forgetting to mention that those are the ones who already have relatives in France. In my opinion, this is a very important aspect of the problem. It is not a coincidence that exactly those who supported Serbian aggression from the very beginning (Britain, France and the USA) refuse to shoulder the burden of their own policies and are keeping their doors tightly closed. Not surprisingly, Finkelkraut's comments on French politics leave Mr. Mitterrand naked and exposed as a nostalgic Stalinist, despite the French President's desperate attempts to wrap himself alternatively in the French and the Red Cross flags. My impression here was that the author wanted to say how after the collapse of the "bright future" and the "workers paradise" ideology, Mr. Mitterrand found himself disoriented, and quickly embraced what was the closest to it: Fascism, alive and well in Serbia.

Through the whole book, Finkelkraut quite clearly classifies Stalinism and Fascism as twentieth century tragedies of equal proportions. The author is not trying to burden the French President with all the responsibility of European support for Serbia, but clearly shows that arrogance and racism were and still are the best Serbian allies in the West. Examples abound, but let us mention just two which are bizarre enough to merit a quote: first is the absurdity of Mr. Jacques Poos, Minister of Luxemburg asking Slovenians (as too small a nation!) to renounce their national aspirations, the second is the constantly present European attitude: "Do not bother us with your destroyed cities, levelled mosques, infants killed by snipers, bombed funerals and prisoners who are eating grass to survive, so paying for the sin that they are not Serbs." The picture of Europe painted in this book is not nice, but it is all too real.

Finkelkraut pulls no punches, and recognizes no authority but the one of obstinate facts. His brief encounter with Elie Wiesel, "conscience of the Jewish world, and Jewish conscience of the world" shows that Mr. Wiesel's high pedestal is a rabbit hole of Serbian propaganda from which the destruction of the Croatian city of Vukovar was not seen as the crime it was. It appears like that here Finkelkraut shows the echo of things to come, later described in the *Wall Street Journal*, December 29, 1992, page A8: "He [Prof. Kamhi] reserves special criticism for Elie Wiesel, who had visited Sarajevo very visibly for just a few hours the day before after spending two days in Belgrade, the Serb capital. Mr. Kamhi and the Jewish community charge Mr. Wiesel with making Sarajevo a whistle stop on a public relations tour and with refusing to take a hard moral position against Serb aggression. You have one Holocaust, he had told Mr. Wiesel. I have two."

Another value of this book is that every major myth from the Serbian "Ministry of Truth" is dissected, exposed and trashed. My sincere wish is to see an English translation as soon as possible. Having in mind how Mr. Mitterrand is being regarded and consulted from the White House, a copy of this book in the Oval Office is needed most urgently.

Despite its high readability, clarity and sharpness, the book leaves you with the strong feeling of tragedy, not only with respect to the events in the last three years, but also with respect to the future. The last essay in the book, under the title "The Perfect Crime," predicts how today's political children of Neville Chamberlain will use the München experience to shift the blame for the destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina on Croatia, in order to absolve their own appeasement policies.

Dr. Željko Jeričević is the President of AMAC Houston, Texas

Refugee from Srebrenica: Humanist Juraj Dragišić [Giorgio Benigno Salviati] (1450-1520)

By Branko Franolić, Ph. D.

In 1989 a very interesting study "Juraj Dragišić and Johannes Reuchlin" was published by the Bamberg publishing house Bayerische Verlagsanstalt. The authors of this work are Elisabeth von Erdmann-Pandžić and Basilius Pandžić (*Juraj Dragišić und Johannes Reuchlin. Eine Untersuchung zum Kampf für die jüdischen Bücher mit einem Nachdruck der Defensio protestantissimi viri Joannis Reuchlin (1517) von Georgius Benignus (Juraj Dragišić)*, Bayerische Verlagsanstalt. Bamberg, 1989, 145+50S.)

Until now little has been written about the life and work of Juraj Dragišić, even though he is one of the most important humanists of the late Quattrocento. He was born in Srebrenica, Eastern Bosnia c. 1450 and died in Italy (Barletta or Bari) in 1520. After the fall of Bosnia to Turkish rule in 1463, Dragišić's family fled from Srebrenica to Dubrovnik and found refuge in a Franciscan monastery. Dragišić later entered the Franciscan order, which sent him to study in Italy (Rome, Florence, Bologna, Padua, Urbino, Ferrara). After his studies in Italy he spent some time in Paris and Oxford, also under the sponsorship of the Franciscans.

Dragišić spent the greater part of his life in Florence, in the Santa Croce monastery. He was a member of the theological faculty at the university and in 1488 he was made Principal of the Franciscan Gymnasium and the Inquisitor of his order. During the same period he also gave lectures in metaphysics and theology in Pisa. Dragišić described himself as the teacher of the Florentine people ("quo florentini populi doctor eram"). In 1490 Dragišić was chosen to be the superintendent of the ecclesiastical province of Tuscany. In Florence he was entrusted with the role of tutor to the younger son, Piero, of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was greatly loved by the Medicis and, especially, by the illustrious Salviati family who received him into their circle and granted him the use of the epithet: "... de Salviatis", of which he frequently availed himself.

As Principal of Santa Croce and "maestro e lettore nello studio fiorentino" Dragišić was a highly esteemed participant in Florentine public life. Consequently, while Savanarola (1452-1498) preached to the desperate at the church of Saint Mark, - he was known as the "predicator desperatorum" Dragišić was the preacher of the learned. Dragišić was so esteemed in Florence that his opinion about important and complex problems which arose in the Church, the Prince's court, and in public life was frequently sought and highly valued. He was a member of the circle of learned men about Lorenzo the Magnificent, and highly regarded in his time as a philosopher. Francesco Guicciardini, the historian and Dragišić's younger contemporary, classed him with Marsilio Ficino and Pico della Mandola. He left a number of works on theology and moral philosophy.

With his defence of Girolamo Savanarola, *Propheticae solutiones pro Hieronimo Savanarola Ord. Praed.*, (Florence, 1497), Dragišić's name became linked with Savanarola's and would remain so thereafter. In addition to being of relevance to the cultural history of Europe, Italy and Florence, this work also tells us about the relations between Dubrovnik and Florence, which at the time was an important European cultural centre, and of the repercussions of Savanarola's prophecies in Dubrovnik. In his *Propheticae Solutiones* Dragišić writes: "In Dubrovnik discussions about God's man [Savanarola] are held every day. Its citizens are fervent defenders of his [Savanarola's] life and teachings." Indeed Dragišić writes that even his own work [*Propheticae Solutiones*], in which he expounds his thoughts about the future renewal of Christ's Church, was written at the request of the government of Dubrovnik.

After the overthrow in Florence of the Medicis in 1494, Dragišić returned to Dubrovnik in 1497, having been invited by the Dubrovnik State Council to instruct the youth in theology and to preach in the cathedral. Dragišić thus ended a thirty year absence from the city. In Dubrovnik he wrote his interesting work about the nature of heavenly spirits (angels) entitled *De natura caelestium spiritum quos angelos vocamus* (Florence 1499). At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Dragišić returned to Italy, to the Roman monastery of the Holy Apostles. In 1507 Pope Julius II made Dragišić the bishop of the city of Cagli in Umbria and in 1512 he gave Dragišić the title of Honorary Archbishop of Nazareth with the seat in Barletti. Dragišić himself a protegee of the de Medici family, witnessed the restoration of de Medici rule in Florence and the beginning of the papacy of the Medici Pope Leon X.

Near the end of his life Dragišić drew the attention of the Church and Intellectual circles to himself by his defence of the German Humanist Johann Reuchlin (1455-1522) who opposed, in a formal address to the emperor in 1510, the suppression of Jewish books hostile to Christianity, advocated by Johann Pfefferkom.

In 1506 Reuchlin had published his major work *Rudimenta Linguae Hebraicae*. His Hebrew studies, which included post biblical Jewish literature and the Old Testament, soon drew him into a battle on many fronts. In 1510 Johann Pfefferkom, a Jewish convert to Christianity, called upon the German princes and citizens to persecute Jews and demanded that the Emperor should confiscate and burn all Jewish books with the exception of the Bible. Reuchlin protested, demanding that no Jewish book should be destroyed unless it was explicitly anti-Christian. Reuchlin's tolerant outlook provoked the enmity of the German Dominicans and the obscurantists generally. He attacked the hypocrisy and narrow-mindedness of the Dominicans, and defended humanism against Mediaeval Scholasticism. "Instead of suppressing Jewish books, Reuchlin proposed that the Jewish communities be required to supply books to support two chairs of Hebrew at every German university."

However, almost all notable and independent thinkers defended Reuchlin's Humanist ideas. Dragišić, himself an expert Hebraist, was involved in the dispute between Reuchlin and the Dominicans and in 1517 he decisively defended Reuchlin, who had been accused of heresy and Judeophilia, in his *Defensio praestantissimi viri Joannis Reuchlin a Reverendo patre Georgio Benigno Nazareno, archiepiscopo Romae per modum dialogi edita* (Cologne 1517) - (A defense of the very distinguished man Johannes Reuchlin ... by the right reverend Juraj Dragišić, Nazarene, Roman archbishop, published in the form of a dialogue). The controversy ended in Reuchlin's victory when an accusation against him in Rome was dropped.

On the walls of the *Sala dei Quaranta* of the University of Padua (Il Palazzo del Bo) hang the portraits of the forty most famous Europeans who studied at Padua University since its foundation in 1222. Portrait number thirty-four is that of Juraj Dragišić, the Humanist from Srebrenica.



A page from Juraj Dragišić's book *Angels*, Florence 1499 written in Dubrovnik

An Historical Outline of Croatian Painting From Crucifixion to Computer Art (Part II.)

By Branko Franolić, Ph. D.



Miniatures
by
Julije
Klović

From the 15th to 18th Centuries

There were more than one hundred Croatian masters (painters, architects, sculptors) who, at that time (the 15th and 16th centuries, ed. note), worked in Italy under different pseudonyms. The most common nickname given to a Croatian artist in Italy was Schiavone. Among ten Schiavones mentioned by E. Benezit in his *Dictionnaire des peintres, sculpteurs, dessinateurs et graveurs*, (Paris 1976, Vol. 9, p. 368-369) the two most prominent are Giorgio and Andrea.

Giorgio Čulinović Schiavone was born in Skradin (Dalmatia, 1436/37) and died in Šibenik in 1504. He was apprenticed at Squarcione's shop in Padua from 1456 to about 1459. In 1462 he returned to Dalmatia and worked in Zadar, in 1463 he settled in Šibenik where he spent most of his life, with occasional visits to Padua. There is no more important altarpiece by Giorgio Čulinović than that now preserved in the National Gallery (London) *The Virgin and the Child with four saints*, a little better portrayed than the *Virgin of Berlin*. Another of his works kept in the National Gallery is *Polyptych in Ten Panels*. His works show a distinctive influence of Fra Filippo Lippi, who had been active in Padua in the 1430s.

Andrea Medulić Schiavone was born in Zadar and came to Venice ca. 1540 where he died in December 1563. He painted portraits, religious, mythological and pastoral pictures in the style of Titian, Giorgione and Bonifazio. Mostly he painted small format mythological subjects with landscape backgrounds for private patrons. He was strongly influenced by Parmigianino, whose pupil he may have been, and by Tintoretto, who admired him as a colourist and was influenced by him in his early works. Together they decorated, in closest collaboration, the Palazzo Zeni di Crociferi with frescoes. Medulić was the most prominent exponent in Venice of Maniera and he created a Venetian Mannerist mode enlivened by an ornamental use of colour. From 1556 to 1557 he was painting frescoes on the ceiling of the Sansovino's St. Mark's Library in Venice, in competition with Veronese and others where three *Tondi* (circular paintings for the ceiling) survive. He probably subsequently contributed two to the series of *Philosophers* on the walls. He also executed one hundred and thirty-four engravings and etchings.

Perhaps the most famous of all who have practised the art of miniature painting is Jure Klović (Giorgio Giulio Clovio). He was born at Grizane (Croatian Littoral) and died in Rome in 1578. By 1516 he went to Rome and for three years worked for Cardinal Marino Grimani, designing seals and medals. On the advice of Giulio Romano he turned to miniature painting and, influenced particularly by Michelangelo, transferred the prevailing Mannerist style to a miniature scale. He decorated for Cardinal Grimani a book of hours, now in the British Museum, and the magnificent *Commentary of Cardinal Grimani on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, belonging to the Soane Museum, London. He became a monk after the sack of Rome in 1527, taking the name of Giulio, but was afterwards granted a dispensation. From 1536 onwards he worked mainly in the service of Alessandro Farnese both in miniature and oil paintings, such as the *Presentation at the Temple* of 1573 for Margaret of Parma. For his famous patron Cardinal Farnese he painted his finest work, *Farnese Book of Hours* (1536--46, New York, Pierpont Morgan Library). In his illuminations he made frequent use of motifs from the work of Michelangelo and Raphael. He was a craftsman of very great skill and so great had been his reputation that many works were attributed to him with which he had nothing whatever to do.

Although the Turkish wars continued into the 16th and 17th Centuries, artistic life was not completely extinguished. The decoration of Villa Sorokočević in Dubrovnik dates from the mid-16th Century and includes murals depicting mythological subjects. Following the siege of Vienna (1683) and the peace of Karlovtsi (1699), the Ottoman hold relaxed but the country was then divided between Austria (the north) and Venice (the south). Venetian decadence was responsible for the 'de-urbanisation' of Dalmatia. Here only Tripo Kokolja (1661-1713) was decorating churches in Baroque style, while Federiko Benković (Bencovich 1677-1753), a follower of Piazzetta and Tiepolo, was working in Bologna, Venice, Verona and Vienna. In 1753 Benković became court painter to the Prince-Bishop of Bamberg and Würzburg; his last years were spent in Gorizia.

His work has a dark mannered and melodramatic quality which derives ultimately from Tintoretto. Benković's masterpiece *Adoration of the Shepherds* is kept in Castelvechio in Verona. His special merit regarding Verona is his having obtained official recognition from the Venetian Republic for the local 'Academy of Paintings,' still operating today, which was very justly named after him. His *Transfiguration of Christ* is exhibited here, a tense and moving documentation of a dramatic subject where the influence of Piazzetta may be clearly seen.



Vjekoslav Karas, Girl with Lute

The northern region, on the other hand, enjoyed something of a revival in the 18th Century thanks to the reconstruction of a number of military towns and the renovation of damaged churches, mostly in the Baroque style, introduced by Jesuits. The Jesuits came to Croatia in 1559, first to Dubrovnik and then in 1606 to Zagreb where they opened a boarding school. In 1662 they established an academy, which was granted university status in 1669. In Zagreb, which was henceforth to become the political and cultural centre of the nation, Bernardo Bobić (died 1695) embellished the great altar of the cathedral with a cycle of six altarpieces depicting scenes from the life of the Virgin (1688).

Special mention should be made of the Pauline monks who established an important studio in their monastery at Lepoglava which was to become the Baroque centre of northern Croatia. It was also the Pauline Order that set up a public grammar school (gymnasium) in Lepoglava in 1503, the first in Croatia. The Tyrolean monk, Ivan (Johann) Ranger (1700-1753) also settled in Lepoglava and presided over a group of artists who were to create numerous trompe-l'oeil altarpieces and frescoes throughout the Zagreb area. Ranger painted frescoes in the new parish church in Belec (1740-42), the finest Baroque building in northern Croatia, in the main church and refectory in Lepoglava (ca. 1742-43) and in the church of the village of Purga, north of Lepoglava (1750).

At least three distinguished painters worked in Lepoglava in the mid-18th Century. The leading among them was the Pauline monk Gabrijel Taller. He worked for Ivan Ranger in Lepoglava for about ten years and produced pictures for the monastery in Križevci. After Ranger's death he moved with his assistants to Kamensko near Karlovac to work in Pauline Abbey of St. Mary's of the Snows. He returned to Lepoglava in 1779 and died about 1780.

Modern Epoch

After the fall of Venice (1797) and the dissolution of Napoleonic Illyria (1814), the entire country fell under Habsburg control. Maintaining its predominance throughout the first half of the century, the Italian influence is evident in such painters as Rafo Martini (died 1856) in Dubrovnik, Josip Kirin (1781-1849) and Ivan Simonetti (1818-1880) in Rijeka. Their artistic activity is equally divided between portraiture and religious. As Italian painting declined, the second half of the century brought an increasing German and French influence. Thus Vjekoslav Karas (1821-1858) and Ferdo Quiquerez (1845-1903) took their inspiration from the Nazarenes' sensitive landscape and portrait drawings, while landscape painter Adolf Waldinger (1843-1903) found his inspiration in the Viennese school. Karas left behind paintings that demonstrate a powerful artistic personality in a young man (*Girl with Lute, A Boy, Portrait of Mr. Krešić, etc.*). His realistic treatments of portraits opened a new era in Croatian painting. Karas' portraits, simple but realistic and his mythological compositions, executed in the Biedermeier style, initiated a national school of painting.

After Karas, the Croatian fine arts were dominated by academic realism seen in the work of Vlaho Bukovac and Celestin Medović (1859-1920). Academic painting is amply represented by Vlaho Bukovac (1855-1922), a disciple of Alexandre Cabanel (1823-1889). Bukovac painted portraits and decorative compositions and succeeded in grouping around himself a large number of artists who were later influenced by Vienna Secession. In the second half of the 19th Century historical paintings on national themes, marked by academic romanticism were produced by Quiquerez, Bukovac and Medović, while Nikola Mašić painted idealized scenes of country life.



Vlaho Bukovac: Croatian Rebirth, 1895

Generalities And Basic Facts About Croatia

By Darko Žubrinić, Zagreb

Croatia has 4.76 million inhabitants and almost as many abroad, counting through the last three generations. It had the second greatest emigration rate in the world, after Puerto Rico.

Area: 56,538 km²

Territorial sea area: 31,000 km²

Length of coastal line with islands: 5740 km

Number of islands (66 are inhabited): 1185

Average number of inhabitants per sqkm: 84.2

Annual population movement 0.8 per thousand

National structure of Croatia is as follows:

Croats 78.10% (mostly Catholics),

Serbs 12.16%

2.22% Yugoslavs

0.91% Muslims

0.47% Hungarians

0.47% Slovenes,

0.45% Italians

5.22% Others

Altogether 26 national minorities

Language: Croatian

Alphabet: Latin

Temporary monetary unit: Croatian Dinar

Political system: Parliamentary democracy

Universities: Zagreb, Split, Rijeka and Osijek

National Parks: Komati, The Plitvice Lakes, Krka, Paklenica, Mljet, Risnjak, Brijuni Islands

Parts of the Croatian nation are historically and culturally deeply rooted in the territories of neighbouring Slovenia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, and also in Austria, Czech Republic and Slovakia, Italy and Rumania.

The Croats are represented by *Bunjevci* and *Šokci* (many of them also live in Serbia and Hungary), *Slavonci*, *Zagorci*, *Medimurci*, then Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Gorani*, *Istrijani*, (some are in Slovenia), *Gradišćanci* (in Austria and Hungary), *Dalmatinci*, *Konavljani*, *Bokelji* (in Montenegro), *Janjevci* on Kosovo in Serbia, etc. All these Croatian groups represent richness of dialects, national costumes, habits, and folk songs.

The **Capital** of Croatia is the city of Zagreb (population 703,800), a very old and pleasant city, mentioned for the first time in 1094. It is a leading industrial, cultural and scientific centre of Croatia.

Croatian **national emblems** are: the tricolour flag (red, white and blue, arranged in this order perpendicularly to the staff), and the coat of arms (13 red squares and 12 silver squares arranged intermittently in a 5 times pattern). This coat of arms was affirmed by 15th century documents. It is a very old symbol of Croatia resembling a red and white chess table. This old coat of arms crowned with Zagreb, Dubrovnik, Slavonia, Istria and Dalmatia coat of arms is a symbol of the contemporary independent Republic of Croatia.

Croatia has

* probably the most interesting coast in Europe

* a mountain of unique and incomparable natural beauty *Velebit*, one of the trademarks of Croatia, with unforgettable views of the islands and the inland

* The most beautiful national park in Europe: *Plitvice lakes* (a target during the aggression against Croatia in 1991-92)

* the richest bird reservation in Europe: *Kopački Rit*, near the city of Osijek (attacked by Serbs in 1991)

* one of the world's most beautiful and best preserved mediaeval cities: *Dubrovnik* (attacked by Serbs in 1991)

* the smallest and the loveliest city in the world - having two streets, two churches and 23 inhabitants: *Hum*, in the Istrian peninsula

* probably the most ferociously devastated city in the history of mankind, an eternal monument of human destructiveness and indifference on one side, and human endurance on the other, *Vukovar*, a Croatian Hiroshima. Five hundred thousand shells were fired into an area of only several square kilometres, inhabited by 15,000 people (normally 80,000), in the course of three months in 1991.



Coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia



Zagreb



Dubrovnik



Dalmatia



Istria



Slavonia

Dear Ms. Čunčić,
I believe that you would be interested in the news that an Association of AMCA has been founded in Israel. Formal registration is in progress. Our Association will consist of a small number of volunteers; however, we consider this to be a significant beginning, in our circumstances. We would be grateful if you put us on your mailing list of those who receive Gaudeamus. With best wishes, Prof. Igor Primorac
We congratulate AMAC Israel!
You are on our mailing list.

Dear Marica,
Mr DeSantis brought Gaudeamus yesterday. I read it last night and I must say that I am so happy that you are the editor. Professional indeed. I hope that you are well and that you are not getting tired of the efforts for our Croatia. As you can see there are daily changes of people and events. I am still convinced that God is on our side. With best wishes and regards, Inga [Depolo Bučan, MD, Zagreb]

Dear Dr. Cuncic:
The University Library System thanks you for your donation of the following material: "Gaudeamus", No. 7-8, 1992/93. Toronto: Almae Matris Alumni Croaticae. It was thoughtful of you to make this material available to the University of Pittsburgh community. Sincerely,
Patricia Duff

Editor's note: If anyone wants to send Croatian books or magazines to the same library as a gift or as a proposal for an exchange, here is the address:

University of Pittsburgh
University Library System
Gift and Exchange Section
G-72 Hillman Library
Pittsburgh, PA, USA 15260

To whom it concerns:
The Croatian Cultural Soc. of Omaha was having a clothing drive for Croatia back in Sept., at which time Dr. Jadranka Pavetić gave me a copy of your magazine "Gaudeamus." I saw in there an article entitled, "Student Exchange with Croatia" in the spring-summer issue of this year [editor's note: written by Ivana Strgačić in No. 5-6, 1992, p. 18, J. I am second generation born American of Croatian descent. I am currently working with the Croatian Cultural Soc. of Omaha to sponsor refugee families to come to Omaha. I am also involved in another project which allows individuals to come for medical treatment here. We Croat-

ian Americans in Omaha would also like to be involved in a student exchange from Croatia (more so the receiving end) but we don't know too much about it (contacts to be made, etc.) Perhaps you could give us more information in your magazine. Sincerely,
Mrs Sharon Halm
2004 So. 87th St.
Omaha, Nebraska, 68124 USA

Dear Mrs. Halm,
Thank you for your letter dated Nov. 26, 1992; it came to our attention somehow very late. The Fulbright Exchange Program, as far as I know, includes high school and university students as well as scholars. If you have someone who would like to go to Croatia for a year, you should contact the International Department in Zagreb (see the advertisement in this issue for details). If you want to be a receiving end, you should contact the Fulbright Exchange Program in the USA. Unfortunately, we do not have their address. The Fulbright Committee operates under the United State Information Agency (USIA). For other than Fulbright student exchange program, you or any other person or organization may contact AMAC co-ordinator in Zagreb, Dr. Inga Depolo Bučan. Her address, fax, tel. and E-mail address is on the last page of this issue among the addresses of AMAC Associations. Your address is published here too, so that anyone in Croatia interested in this exchange can get in touch with you directly. The Editor

Dear Madame,
First I wish to congratulate you in succeeding to publish Gaudeamus, which has a very important role to play. A few minor comments:
1. Three last issues have one common problem. You are referring to fall, spring etc. Please note that we on the southern hemisphere have SPRING, when you have autumn, etc. Therefore it is confusing and should be avoided. I suggest that you do not refer to the time of the year, but to the universal March, April etc;
2. Addresses for AMAC Sydney are enclosed.
3. Enclosed please find an article, as my personal contribution, for the publication in the next issue of Gaudeamus. The news from various parts of the world, I believe, would enhance the standard of "Gaudeamus". I would appreciate your comments. Would you be interested to have in each issue a contribution from this part of the world? Cordially Yours
Hrvoy Nino Sydney

Dear Mr. Sydney,
We are glad that Gaudeamus is being read in southern hemisphere, and for that sake we will have the names of the months instead of seasons of the year on our cover. Thank you for the exact addresses. It is important that each address published in our magazine is correct so that our members may easily communicate. We welcome the first news from Australia for Gaudeamus! Regular contribution from that part of the world would be appreciated. "Gaudeamus" can justify its name (which means: Let us rejoice) by informing AMAC Associations and members about achievements and joint efforts in helping Croatian universities. The Editor

Dear Mrs. Čunčić,
My name is Zoran Šangut. I was born on March 22, 1970 in Vukovar. There I finished my elementary and secondary school. I entered Law School in Zagreb, but because of the Serbian aggression against our fatherland I returned to my city Vukovar as a volunteer in the Croatian Army. In Vukovar I fought in the Trpinjska Road. After the fall of Vukovar I was captured and transported into Serbian prison camps in Stajičevo, Niš and S. Mitrovica. I spent there 130 days. I was abused and tortured psychologically and physically. We did not have any hygiene. There were 1200 of us sleeping in one stable. We had two meals a day: a slice of bread and a little piece of salami. As great Croatians and Catholics we said grace before every meal. That irritated the Chetniks even more. Today, when I am free and live in the free Croatia, I see that these sufferings were nothing compared to what we achieved. I am the president of Vukovar Student Veteran Club. There are 17 of us that were the fighters for Vukovar and now we are invalids. Every Monday we have a meeting and talk about problems we have. And there are lots of them. Each of us has someone killed, disappeared, many have to take care of their mothers or younger brothers and sisters, plus they are very good students. Our club has friends among other Croatian youth. Last weekend we received a letter from a Croatian student organization in Australia. They would like to come to Croatia to get to know us, and also they are ready to send three tickets for us to come over there to speak on radio to inform Australian public what we went through. They think that it would be good for the cause of Croatia.

I described in this letter my past and the past of my friends. I think that these letters are a good way of strengthening our Croatia: they introduce Croatians in Croatia to Croatians around the world. Therefore I want to send you the list of my friends and you can then see who would like to correspond with whom. This much for now. Regards from the Vukovar Student Veteran Club:

Editor's note: Mario Kolar, Zoran Šangut, Domagoj Šeremet and Tomislav Poljuha have received grants of \$50 a month for 1993-94 school year through AMCA Toronto. We have received their letter of thanks.

We encourage students around the world to write to Vukovar students in Zagreb to share with them their experience, knowledge, beliefs and hopes. Here are the names, percentage of invalidity, Faculty of University of Zagreb, year of study, the addresses.

(Add to their addresses: 41 000 Zagreb, Croatia)

Name: invalidity: address:
Damir Dalić 60%
Forestry 2 126/1 Sava
Branko Grdić 30%
Chemistry 1 402/1 Sava
Tomislav Grgurević 30%
Agriculture 4 8/5 Sava
Boris Hnatjuk 40%
Traffic Engineer. 1 8/5 Sava
Žarko Kojić 30%
Traffic Engineer. 1328/3 Sava
Mario Kolar 20%
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Dejan Marošićević 30%
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Silvana Mijić 40%
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Tomislav Poljuha 20%
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Jurica Rosandić 20%
Traffic Engineer. 1 013/5 Sava
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Domagoj Šeremet 30%
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Mario Štraus 30%
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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 Šmidih
Kordinator Studija dizajna
Arhitektonski fakultet
Kačićeva 26/2
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel.: 38-41-442-611

Glasnik AMAC Deutschland

Mladen Jonke, President
D-6380 Bad Homburg v. d. H.,
Chattenweg 15
Subscription: DM 8

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 (see the ad on p. 6). 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

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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

CROATICUM International Centre of Slavic Studies of the Republic of Croatia organizes 22nd Seminar on Croatian Language, Literature and Culture in Pula August 30- September 12, 1993

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Mladen Kuzmanović, Director
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Đure Salajca 3
41000 Zagreb, CROATIA
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Fax: (38 41) 513-834

From August 27, 1993:

Pedagoški fakultet
Medulinska 3
52 000 Pula
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are direct financial help to Croatian Post and Communications and at the same time to Croatian economy. Now Croatia has control over this income (about US \$ 20 million) which before went to Serbia.

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Croatian System Society (CROSS)

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

International Conference: *Harbour as a Complex System* 20-22 September 1993, Opatija

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Savska cesta 16-3A
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Fax: 38-41-450-72

Some colleagues
have obtain aid
through these
great little ads.

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Inga Depolo, Co-ordinator
Trg marsala Tita 14
Zagreb, HR 41000
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Šalata 3b
Zagreb, HR 41000
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Pierottieva 6
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Please send this application to one of the above addresses. Note: AMAC Associations have different annual membership fees.

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