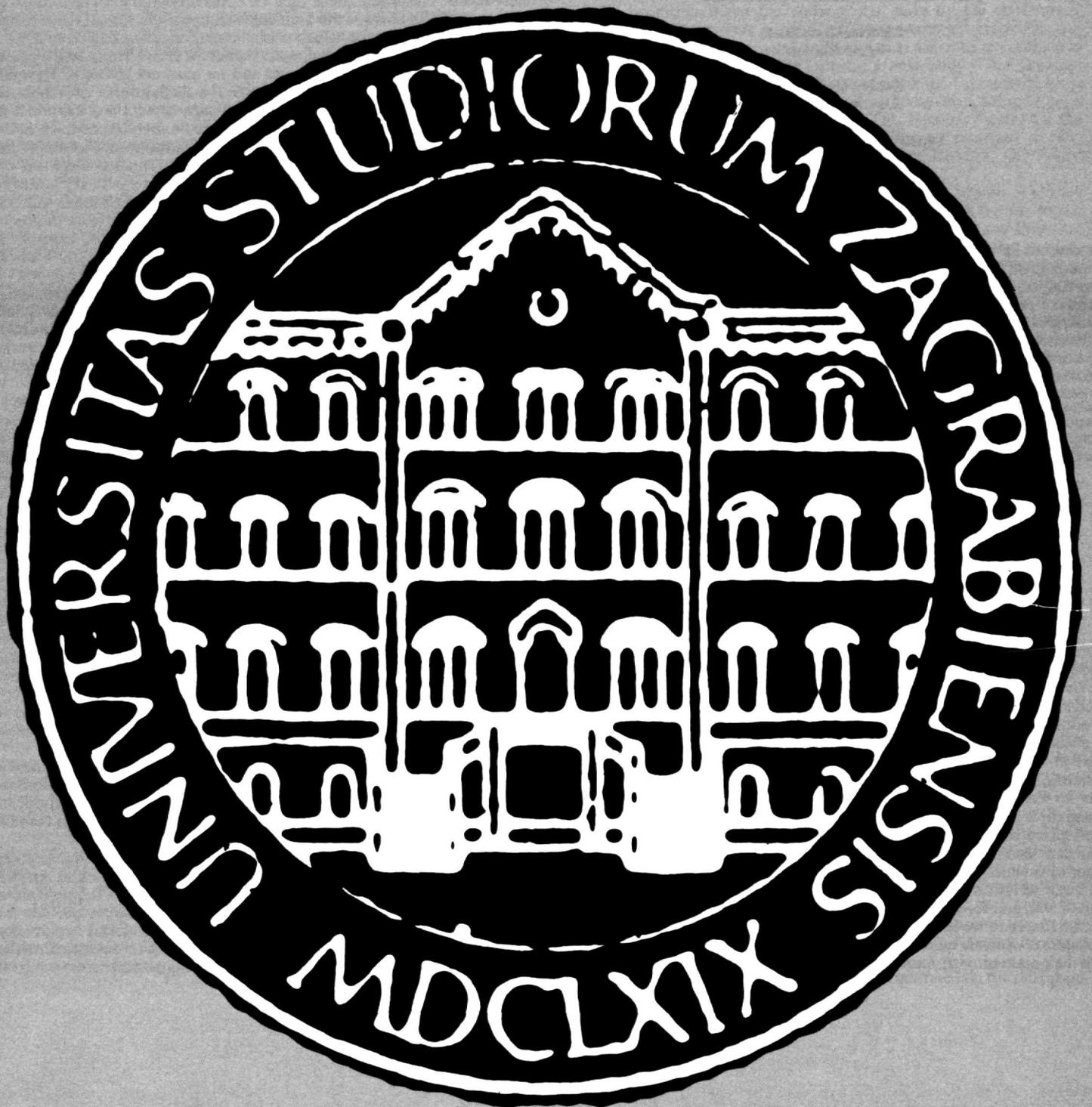


GAUDEAMUS

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



GAUDEAMUS

ALMAE MATRIS ALUMNI CROATICAE

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES
NUMBER 11-12 March 1994

Editor

Marica Čunčić, Ph. D.

Editorial Board

Marica Čunčić, Ph. D.

Ivan Hrvoić, Ph. D.

Vladimir Benković

Valentina Krčmar

Krešo Ganza

Contributing Editors

Snježana Franetović, AMAC Midwest

Zlata Blažina, AMCA Quebec, Montreal

Zdenka Delalić, AMAC Midatlantic

Editorial Consultant

Anne Roman

Design Consultant

Davor Grünwald

Typesetting and Page Makeup

Marica Čunčić

Printing

Alba Print & Litho, Printed in Canada

Gaudeamus is published four times a year by *Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni (AMCA)*, Association of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities, Toronto, for AMAC Associations in North America.

Members receive Gaudeamus free of charge.

Subscription: \$25.00 Canada and U.S.A., \$30.00 abroad. Single issue: \$5

Make cheques payable to: Gaudeamus.

All correspondence: AMCA Association, 3-1750 The Queensway, Suite 316, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, M9C 5H5; Tel. and fax: (905) 450-8734

We reserve the right to abridge letters and articles that are unduly long or repetitive in content, as well as edit for clarity. We regret that submissions will not be returned. Please advise us of a change of address on the form on the back cover.

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

Back cover: Content

Editor's Note

*How poor are they that have not patience!
What wound did ever heal but by degrees?* Othello

If you would like to know what AMAC associations did in the last while, read **AMAC Toronto, Mid-west, Mid-atlantic and Quebec News**. Others, we believe are active as well, but did not submit their reports to be published. In **Letters to the Editor** you can find a letter from AMAC in Sweden and see how they are doing. In **Book Review** there is more about a newsletter of AMAC domus. We included the work of "Messages de paix" in AMAC news because our member is active there and because we want to give support and recognition to French Canadians who have done a lot for Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. News about the meeting of the Croatian World Congress (CWC) is here too, because our members participated, and because our associations will be members of the CWC. You can also read about a new umbrella in the States for Croatian Americans which is being organized with the help of AMAC Midatlantic. All these activities are useful for Croatian universities, Croatian needs in time of war, and for promotion of Croatian culture around the world. For the first time we have introduced to our readers the **Croatian Academy of America** which is an old organization of intellectuals on this continent with their main project: *Journal of Croatian Studies* with which all



Inscription of the Croatian Vice-Roy Trpimir, cca 850 A. D.

universities in America are familiar. In publishing a report on their assembly we want to show our appreciation and respect for their work, and remain open to any kind of collaboration.

In a new section entitled **Anniversaries**, we covered the 450th anniversary of Croats in Canada which has been celebrated by Croats in Canada on many levels. The article sheds light on Croatian emigration and Canadian immigration. We covered the 50th anniversary of the Rebellion of Croats drafted into German army which was commemorated in Zagreb in 1993.

Unfortunately, we include as a main section **War in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina** since the war continues and we must not ignore it. The main article is "Extermination of Catholics in the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo" where we can see the tragic statistics about many thousands of refugees, wounded and victims while there is no mention of them in the Western press. Even the Western Catholic Church is not aware of the urgency of the fact that Catholics are being exterminated there without precedent. Although it is not a religious war, as some would say just to be able to blame the religions for the bloodshed, many Croatian cultural monuments are also religious structures and as such have been targets of Serbian systematic attacks. With the world looking on, it may happen that Bosnia will be without Catholics for the first time since the birth of Christianity there in the 10th century.

The article "Husband and Son: Survivors of Serbian Concentration Camps" is a sample of the kind of events that number in thousands. I must add that the son, as soon as he returned from the concentration camp, continued his high school, and got excellent marks in all his exams. Congratulations! We are proud of all young people who have courage to live in these dramatic times such a brave and positive life.

On the intellectual front, we covered IUC, Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik, which did not stop its operations in spite of the war.

On the healing front, we looked at the Spiritual Assistance Centre in Zagreb, organized by a priest and university professor, to heal the wounds of the war which are almost commonplace for everyone. All of us are affected by war, even if we are not on the front line. Those who returned from war sometimes have spiritual wounds that cannot be seen like a missing limb, but still these wounds make them war invalids, haunted by horrifying memories. They need healing of memories. The Catholic Church in Croatia is very successful in this particular field.

Healing children's wounds is also a topic covered in the article "Children's Art in Times of War." What horrors must have been seen by the children who remained speechless and mute afterwards? And what love must have been given to open them again to speak and trust. We congratulate teachers for their dedication and love, and we congratulate and thank all you children, who wrote poems and drew wonderful pictures with such deep messages. Your wounded dove of peace will fly high.

In connection with this section is the book review of *One Hundred Eyewitnesses*. The editors use *pars pro toto* approach. One hundred is only a sample. There are thousands of similar stories.

In our last issue we dedicated the main section to the **Croatian language in America**. But we did not cover all of the Croatian schools, therefore we continue to inform you about these important struggles for the affirmation of Croatian language and culture in Hamilton and Mississauga in Ontario, Canada, as well as in Detroit, Michigan.

I have to add some good news. Sheridan College in Oakville, Ontario, Canada, offers a Croatian credit course for beginners, starting in April. It took an interview and a good curriculum to convince the Administration of the College of the usefulness and good prospect of the course. Now we need students to come and take advantage of this wonderful opportunity. With good enrollment, Sheridan College is willing to develop Croatian intermediate and advanced studies in the following semesters.

AMCA Toronto What have we done last year?

By Zdravko Weing, Secretary

It is customary for individuals and organizations, at the end of each year, to assess past successes and failures, and frequently to make pledges for the coming year. I would like to be able to inform you about what all AMAC organizations on the five continents (yes, we are now present in Africa and Asia, as you can see on the back cover) have achieved during the past year. Hopefully, one day soon, in this electronic age, this will be possible. For now, allow me to list some of our AMCA's achievements of 1993. As for the resolutions, many ambitious ones are just being formulated. I hope to be able to inform you next year at this time of our 1994 successes.

AMCA Toronto, with its large membership, was again very active last year. Not only did we act on innumerable occasions as an organization, but many of our individual members contributed their own time in a variety of endeavours.

Where to start? Most of you would agree that the publishing of *Gaudeamus* is the most important undertaking of the Toronto AMCA. I trust that all of you have enjoyed reading at least some of the many original articles that appeared in the two double issues published in 1993. We would all like to express our gratitude to our editor, Dr. Marica Čunčić, as well as the Editorial Board and the Editorial and Design Consultants, for producing such a superb publication. God bless you, Marica, in these personally trying times. (Ed. note: I am going through chemotherapy right now. Pray for me to remain confident and hopeful!)

What have we done this past year for our native homeland Croatia? First and foremost, everyone should be able to guess this immediately, we spent considerable time in presenting our side to the often biased media reporting on the wars in Croatia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This was never a simple task. I know for certain that many of our Toronto members have given up much of their private time in dealing with this problem. We hope that other AMACs have done the same or more in their respective countries. In addition, our representatives, at their own expense, participated last summer in Zagreb in the creation of Croatian World Congress, an umbrella organization for countless Croatian organizations around the world. We also commenced to support financially four students at the University of Zagreb. You may ask why. These four students became invalids in Croatia's independence war, and we felt the obligation to assist them in becoming what most of us are today - independent professionals. We also started to assist financially five school children whose parents gave their lives for the freedom of their children and the freedom of our own homeland.

What have we done for our Alma mater, the University of Zagreb, and other Croatian universities? We tried, as much as possible, to help several faculties acquire what they need most. To this end, we sent them various books, publications, teaching instruments and computer software, and even some clothing for the five students we are subsidizing.

And finally, what have we done last year for our local members? Among other events, one must acknowledge that a concert by the renowned Croatian pianist, Mrs. Pavica Gvozdić, was the most significant cultural event organized by our AMCA. This should not overshadow our Christmas dinner with an equally well-known guest, Croatian Poet, Zlatko Tomičić. Then, there was a university lecture, a dinner, radio and television appearance and other engagements for Messrs. Ivan Kostović and Žarko Domljan. The first, in the capacity of the Dean of the School of Medicine - Zagreb University, and the second, in his capacity as the Deputy Speaker of Croatia's Parliament (Sabor), made their appearances, in my estimation, the most memorable of our annual events. Also, we have organized lectures by our members in their various fields of expertise for the Croatian Community at large.

I would like to thank the countless members of our AMCA for their selfless dedication and hard work throughout 1993. Without their effort, none of these achievements would have been possible. I would also like to take this opportunity to wish them and, indeed, all AMAC members around the world, a healthy, prosperous and peaceful 1994.

Croatian World Congress As I See It

By Valica Krčmar

To write about the Croatian World Congress is to write about history in the making. I was fortunate enough to be one of the Canadian delegates (67 in all) sent to Zagreb to represent *Almae Matris* and *Mothers for Peace* (many of us work in a few organizations). The opening was July 2, 1993, Friday morning. Over 400 delegates from all over the world came to the Upper Town, in front of the Old City Hall. Five years earlier it would have been inconceivable. Croatian emigrants were supposed to be the worst enemies of the former communist regime.

Everyone was excited. When we received our badges and materials, the show was on the road. All the meetings were conducted in the Croatian Parliament Building. When the anthem was sung by the choir many openly wept. Representatives of the Croatian government greeted us and thanked us for help in these crucial times and then asked us to continue to make a difference once again by forming a new body "The Croatian World Congress" (CWC). When CWC becomes reality, Croats in diaspora will be connected. There were many important speakers: Cardinal Franjo Kuharić, Professor Supek, Dr. J. Radić, Dr. Njavro, Rector of the University of Zagreb Professor Šunjić - just to mention a few. Unfortunately, the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tuđman was not able to come.

After the introductory part was over, the real work began. We were divided into several groups: Connection with Croatia; Return to the Homeland; Lobby, Organization and Regulations, in which our President Dr. Ivo Hrvoić took part. I was assigned to the Humanitarian section. Every section worked hard to bring about meaningful results. Everyone tried to put his or her own experience in the work to make this CWC an effective body.

This article would be very long if I described everything that was achieved at the CWC. Instead, I would like to tell you how it felt to take part in such a magnificent event, to be able to meet people from all over the world, to see those whom I had only heard about. The atmosphere around me was electric almost all the time. New friendships were formed, old ones strengthened. Dinners at the "International Hotel" were such lively affairs! I had to work through the first dinner since my section did not complete its work, so I did not have the chance to enjoy the conversation or the people around me. Chatter and laughter were the orders of the day. The only time when the silence enveloped us was during the speech given by Minister Gojko Šušak. It was hard to listen to his descriptions of numerous funerals of our young men and women.

Our Canadian delegation was one of the largest, but also one of the most effective. At one point we had to choose the Canadian working body, which we did very fast. Reason? All of us wanted to see our splendid changing of the guard ceremony. The temperature was over 40 degrees, but our guards in red did not mind. Their strides were strong in unison, their faces showed pride in being Croatian. It was absolutely lovely to see them.

A few excellent events were organized for the delegates: Holy Mass at the Cathedral celebrated by Cardinal Kuharić, was offered for the success of the CWC. After that all the delegates went by bus to Villa "Zagorje" to meet with the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tuđman. Each of us had an opportunity to spend a few moments with him. After meeting all the delegates individually, the President was immediately surrounded and the singing started spontaneously. Everyone was singing, video cameras were working overtime. (President of AMCA Toronto made a complete film of all the events during those memorable days). Then the President of Croatia had a special wish: could we sing "Bože čuvaj Hrvatsku" (God keep Croatia)? Everyone sang and many wept. This was the highlight of the Congress.

On the way home from the party with the president, a large group of delegates decided that they were "excellent" singers (and they were). As soon as they arrived at the Hotel, they started with a concert. A few Canadians were among them. Song after song was heard, they were excellent. We all spontaneously joined in.

Continued on the next page.



Half a Million Dollars of Help Sent to the Sisak Hospital

By Vjekoslav Franetović, President

In this short article I would like to point out the importance of **working together in teams** in our local AMAC organizations and in **cooperation** with all AMAC chapters in the USA and Canada. **Togetherness, friendship, understanding, and love for our homeland** can bring great success and great pleasure. That is why I am happy and proud to be a part of our association AMAC Midwest, to be a part of a bigger family of all AMAC chapters, and as a part of such a reputable large organization, to be able to gain respect and cooperation with known Canadian and American organizations.

We are very proud of AMAC Midwest's recent cooperation with World Medical Relief through which we were able to send half a million dollars in medicine and medical equipment to the hospital in Sisak. The Executive Director of the donor organization World Medical Relief, Inc. from Detroit, Michigan, Carolyn E. George, stressed that her organization is "happy to be assisting your organization to bring so much needed medical items to this war-torn area." It is important to point out that the choice of the medical equipment was made in accordance with the needs of Sisak Hospital. The forty foot container with 4.9 tons of medical help is on its way to Rijeka. AMAC Midwest appreciates the help of the World Medical Relief as well as the Croatian Fraternal Union and Mr. B. Luketich who promised to pay half of the shipment and handling fees. (\$6,000).

Similar cooperation was achieved with International Aid, Inc., which sent much needed chemicals and reagents for "Dr. Petar Vitezica" clinic. International Aid works in a similar way to AmeriCares - multiplying AMAC financial aid.

Another notable example of cooperation with American doctors in Los Angeles was a very expensive operation and treatment for a Croatian patient, a mother of three children, which was successful and performed free of charge. Dr. Jurinović accompanied the patient home and also took ten boxes of donated medicine with him to Croatia.

Although this activity took much effort and time on the part of our members, AMAC Midwest has been continuing the work to accomplish its primary goal which is the **promotion of Croatian culture** and supporting education. In addition to all the cultural events mentioned in the Article "AMAC Midwest activities" by Dr. R. Habeković, we organized a fine event. The well-known Park West Gallery from Detroit put on a professional fine art auction to benefit Croatian orphans. Dual goals were achieved: a profit of \$5,000 as well as the promotion of Croatian art. We are very thankful to our Croatian artists: Kalina, Balažević, Janda, Pavković, Levinger and Potočnjak who donated their paintings for this event.

As far as further **education of our professionals** and students is concerned, AMAC Midwest helped talented student Vinka Ljubomir to enroll at J. F. K. School of Government at Harvard University and also enabled Dr. Miro Jurinović, the head of Neurosurgery at the University Clinic Split to spend some time as a visiting scientist at the University of Michigan, Harvard Medical School and University of South Carolina. It would not have been possible if our team of members; Prof. Vujić, Prof. Sachelaris, Dr. Krainc, Dr. Pilepich, Mr. Franetović, Dr. Giaconi, Dr. Matijević and Mrs. Buj had not helped financially and used their professional connections. Dr. Jurinović gave a very successful presentation about war surgery in Croatia at the three mentioned universities.

Only working together in our particular AMAC organizations and with all the AMAC chapters can bring success. We appreciate the initiative and cooperation of Prof. A. Padjen and AMAC Quebec for including our chapter in the project of bringing Prof. Ivica Kostović, The Dean of the Medical School in Zagreb and Ambassador of **Human Rights**, to tour the USA and Canada. His presentation at the University of Michigan, which was sponsored by the Law School, as well as his half hour interview on Channel 7 Prime Time News was definitely an important contribution to spreading the truth about war atrocities and the trampling of human rights in Croatia.



Working group of AMAC Mid-west

AMCA TORONTO NEWS CONT.

Croatian World Congress As I See It, By Valica Krčmar

touched when I think about it. It was an ordinary mass, until one of the delegates decided to give a part of herself to us: she sang Schubert's "Ave Maria." Her beautiful voice enveloped us in rare beauty.

The CWC was only three days long. Too short. The President of CWC was elected, the location of the head office was also chosen after quite a lively discussion. And the closing of the Congress was announced. At that moment, St. Marko's bells started to peal as if they were saying to us "Well done"! Such a lovely ending.

Now, ahead lies a hard work for all of us to make this dream come true. It will not be easy to put together all the organizations whose work is sometimes very different. Yet, it must be done as soon as possible, so that CWC becomes a reality. The bells at St. Marko chimed for the success of the CWC - we shouldn't disappoint them, should we?

We are also thankful to Dr. B. Tomažić, AMAC Washington, who organized the tour of the noted Croatian pianist Stjepan Radić and baritone Prof. Mladen Hausler in the USA. The benefit concert in Detroit which was organized together with the "Croatian Women" Chapter 32, was very successful in many respects: Congressman Levin gave a speech for about 250 attendants, the event was covered in the media, Croatian music was promoted, and a profit of more than \$9,000 was raised to benefit victims of war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All this would not have been possible if the event had not been financially supported by the large Croatian American organizations, Croatian Catholic Union and Croatian Fraternal Union and also our members who were patrons and sponsors. Prof. Radić and Prof. Hausler had also donated their talent and time and our "working crew" put a lot of effort, time and enthusiasm into this humanitarian and cultural activity.

All these events show **good team work, cooperation and togetherness. Togetherness is God's blessing.**

I am looking forward to the next meeting of the Coordinating Board of all AMAC Chapters to set up new goals and plans because we have much to accomplish and many mutual paths to travel together. Our homeland needs us more than ever and we need each other.



AMAC Mid-west Cultural Activities

By Romana Čapek-Habeković

The Organizing Committee of the Cultural-Educational Section of AMAC Midwest consisting of Marija Dixon, Snježana Franetović, Romana Čapek-Habeković, and Jasna Kalafatić has been very active in the period from May, 1992 to May, 1993. With the generous help of other members and friends of AMAC Midwest it has organized a series of cultural events:

- an art exhibit of works by the professors and students of the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb, Croatia, which they donated to be sold to provide financial assistance to the students of the academy affected by the war. The exhibit was held in Farmington Hills, Michigan, in August, 1992. It was well attended and covered in several local newspapers as well as in *The Detroit Free Press*. The net proceeds of the exhibit were \$12,110.82, which were distributed in monthly installments of DM 100 among seventeen most needy students.

- together with Croatian Fraternal Union we organized a benefit concert for the Croatian and Bosnian refugee children, which was held in Warren, Michigan, in August, 1992. It was the first concert in Michigan in which the Warren Symphony Orchestra donated its time and talent to help children affected by war. The concert also featured the Balalaika Orchestra and the Croatian-American renowned Detroit Tamburitza Orchestra. Two congressmen and the media were present together with seven hundred enthusiastic attendants. Contributions amounted to \$6,300.

- the University of Michigan Collegium for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, MARC, and North Campus Arts and Programs at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, co-sponsored with AMAC the Croatian Art Photography exhibit held at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, September 29 - October 18, 1992. The opening reception gathered faculty and students, as well as the local and the Croatian community from Detroit and Windsor. It was well publicized in Ann Arbor newspapers.

- AMAC was also a co-sponsor of a Croatian War Poster Exhibit at the

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, which marked the beginning of a long series of workshops on Croatia, November 11-December 9, 1992. The main organizer of the workshops was AMAC member Jacqueline Marta Panich. The workshops were very successful, well attended and they accomplished their main goal of presenting Croatia in various aspects of its cultural, historical, political and economic life.

- on December 4, 1992, was the opening of a selling exhibit of works donated by the well-known Croatian naive artist, Ivan Lacković Croatia, and other Croatian contemporary artists held at Henry Ford Centennial Library in Dearborn, Michigan. The reception was preceded by a short concert of Christmas songs and Croatian vocal music. The exhibit was open until January 4, 1993. The event had been announced on local cable television, in a newsletter and in newspapers. The net proceeds from the sale of Mr. Lacković's works were in amount of \$4,460.42 to be divided equally among the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Zagreb. It is a well-known fact that many churches and other cultural monuments in Croatia have been destroyed or damaged and AMAC's contribution to help restore some of them was greatly appreciated by the Institute.

- in addition, AMAC has organized a benefit concert, which featured noted Croatian pianist, Prof. Stjepan Radić and Baritone, Prof. Mladen Hausler. Concert proceeds benefited victims of war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The concert took place on June 1, 1993, in Sterling Heights, Michigan, followed by a reception in the Croatian-American Center in Utica, Michigan.

AMAC's actions fulfilled multiple goals: raising awareness of the ongoing war in Croatia; presenting several different aspects of Croatian cultural heritage; involving people from all walks of life and cultural backgrounds, and collecting funds to be used for humanitarian help to Croatia.

AMAC NORTH AMERICA COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Register of Professionals

By Dr. Ante L. Padjen, Coordinator of AMAC Associations in North America

A register of university professors and researchers of Croatian origin working in North American (USA, Canada, Mexico, ...) universities and research institutions can be extended to any AMCA association wishing to participate.

1. This register was initiated by the AMCA (Almae Matris Croaticae Alumni - Association of Alumni and Friends of Croatian Universities) organizations in North America.

2. This register will be sent to the presidents of the Croatian universities (Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek), as well as the Ministry of Science and Technology of Republic of Croatia for the purposes described below.

3. There are several purposes of this register:

a) to help initiate direct contacts between universities (and departments) in Croatia and North America and between individuals of the same specialty working at the Croatian and North American

universities and research institutions. We hope that these contacts will result in mutual collaboration (exchange of professors, researchers, students; working visits; scientific collaboration; etc.).

b) to provide a list of experts that could help the Ministry of Science and Technology organize and evaluate programs of research.

4. This register encompasses only public data and therefore this information can be supplied by anyone and does not need a special authorization by the person in question.

5. The register includes all professors and permanent researchers at the North American universities and research institutions who belong to one of the following categories:

* alumni of Croatian universities, regardless of national origin;
* citizens of Croatia, who studied abroad;

* individuals of Croatian ancestry, regardless of place of study;

* any other professional, who would like to collaborate with individual researchers at the Croatian universities, regardless of national origin. Here an EXPLICIT AGREEMENT by the person in question is needed.

6. This action does not preclude eventual creation of a Master Database of ALL AMCA members, which we hope to complete when the circumstances and wishes of our members so permit.

7. REQUIRED DATA:

* Name, First Name(s)
* Title
* Department
* Institution
* Full address
* Degrees & Year, University
* Area (e.g. Medicine)
* Specialty (e.g. Neurobiology)
* Keywords describing your interest & work (max. 100 characters)
* International classification code

Optional data:

* Year of graduation, degree, graduating faculty at university
* Phone number at work
* Fax number at work
* E-mail address
* Comments and any other data
8. This information should be sent as early as possible

a) by mail to:

Dr. A. L. Padjen
Department of Pharmacology and
Therapeutics, McGill University
3655 Drummond Street
Montreal, PQ H3G 1Y6 Canada
or/and to
Dr. S. Šesnić
Princeton Plasma Physics
Laboratory, Princeton University
PO Box 451
Princeton, NJ 08543, USA

b) by e-mail (preferable) to both:
alp@pharma2.pharma.mcgill.ca
and
sesnic@beanie.ppl.gov

“Messages de Paix” Helping Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina

By Mirelle Brassard and Darija Klanac

“Messages de Paix de Montréal” (Herald of Peace) was founded in 1988 as a non-profit organization of French Canadians for the promotion of Medugorje’s messages. Prayer meetings are held in St. Nicholas’ Croatian parish in Montreal on Sundays following every 25th of the month. In 1992, we added to our agenda the humanitarian aid needed for the war victims. We were able to collect and donate a considerable amount of money (more than \$100,000) owing to the fact that we had developed a wide network of French Canadians who were pilgrims to Medugorje.

Numerous pilgrimages were organized within three years (1988-90), as many as eight a year, by Daria Klanac who was the tour guide. On May 1988, Mrs. Klanac accompanied the largest pilgrimage ever to Medugorje with 450 French Canadians coming from many provinces of Canada. In January 1991, in spite of the war, a very special pilgrimage was organized by “Messages de Paix”: there were 43 priests, coming from 13 dioceses of three Canadian provinces: Quebec, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

For more than five years, the team of “Messages de Paix” has sent a small bulletin, published in 50,000 copies throughout 40 countries in the world, spreading the peace messages coming from Medugorje, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main purpose of the bulletin was to promote prayer, fasting, changing one’s heart, receiving sacraments and forgiveness.

In September 1991, Dr. Philippe Loron, a neurologist and practitioner at “L’Hopital de la Salpêtrière” in Paris, France, and a member of the Neurological French Society, came to Canada to address our group. He talked about the “Scientific research on the visionaries in Medugorje.” In October 1991, one of the six visionaries, Ivan Dragičević, came to Montreal. The team of “Messages de Paix” participated in his 20 day tour across Ontario and Quebec. The main event of this tour was his testimony in front of 500 business men and women at Bonaventure Hilton Hotel in Montreal.

All these events helped us also to bring about awareness of the suffering of war victims and to collect necessary aid for Croatia. In June 1992, when Fr. Bernardin Škunca, O. F. M., vice-provincial of the Zadar Province and a university professor at Zadar, Split and Zagreb, came to address Canadians, “Messages de Paix” was happy to donate a sum of \$30,000 for humanitarian aid. He talked about “Renewal of the living church through the sufferings of the churches in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.” We travelled with him to ten cities.

In September of 1992, we were privileged in welcoming once again Dr. Philippe Loron who gave a talk on the interaction of “Science and Faith”. He demonstrated how science and faith complement each other.

On October 7, 1992, “Messages de Paix” organized a prayer meeting for

peace in Croatia in the *Cathédral de Montréal*. More than 3000 persons attended. After the religious ceremony, a peaceful demonstration was held at Dominion Square, next to the Cathedral, with at least 500 participants present.

Great generosity of Canadian pilgrims to St. Joseph’s Oratory in Montreal was demonstrated towards suffering Croats on Mother’s Day in 1993. A gathering was organized for a special prayer for peace in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina with mass and a procession on the mount next to the Oratory.

“Les Editions Messages de Paix” translated and published books that are sold throughout the world in many languages. Some of them are: *Priez avec le coeur*, *Donne-moi ton coeur blessé* and *Célébrez la messe avec le coeur* by Fr. Slavko Barbarić, O. F. M., of Medugorje. We also prepared our own book called *Messages* with the second edition in March of 1994 by “Science et Culture,” a Publishing House of Montreal, distributed by Iris Diffusion for Canada and by Résiac in France for the French language in Europe.

In February 1991, Peter Klanac, President of “Messages de Paix,” travelled to Zagreb to bring Croatians **most needed medicine for hospitals**. At the end of 1992, Mirelle and Raymond Brassard, two other members of the team, were invited by the Archbishop of Zadar, Msgr. Marijan Oblak, to help as volunteers in various projects for humanitarian aid. During their four month stay (December 1992-April 1993) they contributed mostly by organizing the financial aid coming from Canada (\$75,000). During that period two other members of “Messages de Paix” Lise and Michel LaFrance travelled to Zadar to deliver medical supplies for the Zadar hospital. During their stay, they invited a **production house, “Productions Robert Charbonneau” of Ottawa, to film documentaries on the situation in Zadar, Split, Dubrovnik and Medugorje areas**. For 16 days they travelled with a film director and a cameraman through destroyed villages filming and interviewing witnesses and victims. When they came back from Croatia, the Quebec Editor of L’Homme Nouveau (Catholic journal edited in France, HN 1065) made a report on their stay in Croatia.

The latest activity in process is the preparation of the “Festival de la Paix - Canada’s Solidarity with Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina” which will take place at St. Joseph’s Oratory in Montreal, on March 4 and 5, 1994. This is done in cooperation with “L’Association de la Femme Croate de Montréal,” (*Udruga Hrvatska žena, Montreal*).

Mirelle Brassard is Coordinator of “Messages de Paix”
Daria Klanac, a member of AMCA Quebec,
is also a very active member of “Messages de Paix”.

Stamp Collectors!

The Trumpeter Quarterly Philatelic Journal of Croatian Philatelic Society

1512 Lancelot Rd.
Borger, Texas 79007-6341
Tel.: (806) 273-7225
With the membership of \$20
you get free copies of *Trumpeter*

Stamps, coins, banknotes of Croatia
and Eastern Europe
through history



St. James' Church in Medugorje

A New Umbrella for Croatian Americans

By Zdenka J. Delalić, President

AMAC Mid-Atlantic covers the territory from New York City to Virginia. Due to the great distances, the area around Washington, D. C., formed a sub-chapter called Delaware Valley AMAC.

The AMAC Mid-Atlantic has coordinated annual meetings, board meetings, Christmas parties and other activities with all members including the subchapters. Due to the political and academic importance of these three cities in the United States, AMAC Mid-Atlantic coordinates visits of Croatian dignitaries, university professors, and other individuals from Croatia. Its major function is to monitor and react to the political climate in Washington. It also associates with other minority groups and nationalities living in the U.S. for the purpose of strengthening the political lobby.

In fact, the Philadelphia subchapter of AMAC works with "The National Council of Nationalities (NCN)" which is made up of 42 nationalities. The NCN fully supports the independence of the Republic of Croatia and its recognized boarders. The NCN has worked with the Philadelphia City Council to approve two declarations demonstrating their support for Croatia to local, state, and federal legislators. Through working with different nationalities we have learned that unity and joint efforts advance the cause for all of us.

AMAC Mid-Atlantic supports a number of children in Croatia whose fathers were killed in the war. Besides supporting other charitable Croatian organizations, we are pleased to report AMAC Mid-Atlantic's support of the Croatian Scholarship Fund, a non-profit organization based in San Ramon, California. It provides financial assistance to highly qualified students of Croatian origin living in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to attend a university in Croatia. The first twenty students were assisted by the Croatian Scholarship Fund effective September, 1993. We encourage other AMAC chapters to support this worthy cause. For further information on the Fund write to: CSF, P. O. Box 290, 31 Mesa Vista Court, San Ramon, CA, 94583.

Creating NFCA

For the past nine months, the Board members of AMAC Mid-Atlantic have been heavily involved in creating a national organization, National Federation of Croatian Americans (NFCA). Two representatives from the AMAC Mid-Atlantic are on the Interim Committee of NFCA. The goal of NFCA is to build a dynamic Croatian coalition committed to an American agenda that will be determined by the member organizations. The general purpose of the NFCA is:

1. To serve as a forum and to provide a national framework for the promotion of communication and cooperation within the Croatian-American community;
2. To provide the means by which the Croatian-American community can speak effectively on issues of importance and concern;
3. To promote greater Croatian-American participation in the American democratic process and within all our Croatian-American organizations;
4. To disseminate to the American public accurate information regarding the Croatian people and their historical, educational, religious and cultural life;
5. To foster an awareness and appreciation of the Croatian cultural heritage and historic identity, to preserve the Croatian identity in the US and to promote the preservation of significant Croatian cultural materials and monuments;
6. To conduct American activities that will raise funds and otherwise generate the means for the public's positive consciousness of the Croatian-American community.

The objectives of the Federation are:

1. To establish an office in Washington, D. C., that will function as the coordinating center for implementing organizational, educational, media, public and political objectives in a timely and effective manner.
2. To create a national network that will allow our Croatian-American organizations to communicate effectively with each other.
3. To initiate a nationwide American network of Croatian-Americans who will be able to target and challenge media misinformation about Croatia.

This will include a well-developed Speakers Bureau and Information Center.

4. To coordinate information to the Croatian-American community regarding all major efforts to aid Croatia: humanitarian, economic and/or political.

5. To develop a common strategy and policies for all Croatian-American organizations to implement in a unified, effective way regarding educational, media, and political affairs in the US.

6. To arrange and host an annual National Croatian-American dinner that will gather all Croatian friends, dignitaries and celebrities together with our community in a social gathering to raise funds and provide the means for the public's positive consciousness of the Croatian-American Community.

AMAC Mid-Atlantic decided to support NFCA because there are numerous Croatian-American organizations without any coordinating guidance. U. S. politicians, as well as many friends, have told us on many occasions that we need this kind of organization. During the Vukovar battle, I remember being asked by members of NCN, for the name of the organization responsible for coordinating Croatian organizations in the U.S., so that other organizations could give support. At that time, no structure existed which would serve as an umbrella for all Croatian-Americans. It became obvious that an umbrella organization should be high on the priority list. Remember! Politicians are interested in counting votes and umbrella organizations are the most effective because they represent a large number of persons. NFCA, the umbrella Croatian-American organization, will be able to cooperate with other similar types of organizations of other nationalities, both giving and receiving support from these sister organizations.

NFCA will work with older, well established Croatian organizations to make them more politically active. It is important that Washington politicians understand that our ancestors come from one of the oldest European nations, with tradition, culture, art, educational institutions, and that we are extremely proud to be Croatian-Americans. By improving our image, in the long-term it will improve the attitude of typical Americans toward Croats in Croatia.

Among other activities, AMAC Mid-Atlantic is in continuous contact with Croatian universities. We are trying to help them as much as possible by sending reference and library books as well as conducting many other activities with the universities.

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Informatics,
The Republic of Croatia

has established full cooperation in

Fulbright and Fogerty programs

We invite

Croatian-Americans
to submit applications

For further details contact:

Dr. Maria Olujić or Dr. Zdenko Kovač
International Department, Ministry of Science
4 Strossmayerov trg, 41000 Zagreb, Croatia
Phone:(41) 428-318; Fax: (41) 429-543



Wounded Dove

Children's Art in Times of War

Art Teachers Helping Displaced and Refugee Children Overcome War Trauma

By Zlata Blažina, M. A., Montreal, Canada

Mario Svetlanović, a young refugee from Ilača, called his abstract painting "Blood and brains in the cemetery." This picture, with its verbal description, reflects a child's personal perception of a traumatic experience. It marks the beginning of an effort to overcome shock by turning to new symbols. Mario is one of thirty-four children between four and fourteen years of age who were taken to the relative safety of Zagreb, when their homes in Tovarnik, Vukovar, Ilok, Ilača, Stari Grabovac and Petrinja in Croatia and Odžak in Bosnia and Herzegovina were destroyed. These children witnessed heavy artillery attacks, air raids and loss of loved ones. The trauma has left them speechless, so they were put up at the "Slava Raškaj" Institute for the Deaf and Mute beside the Academy of Arts where Professor Emil-Robert Tanay teaches. When the Professor tried to approach the children, they fled. He realized right away that there was something seriously wrong with these children and felt an urgent need to do something. With his wife Ljiljana Zaninović and Mrs. Čedna Sliško, an elementary school teacher, he approached the children. The younger ones were aggressive toward toys, afraid of adults, afraid to be left alone and suffered from nightmares. The older ones could not concentrate on their work, were anxious about their parents and intrusively re-experienced traumatic events. Professor Tanay and his team organized visual art workshops for these children and started working with them on a regular basis. With ink, crayons, goose quills, water colours, and a lot of paper, the children were given the first opportunity to be delivered from their cruel memories.

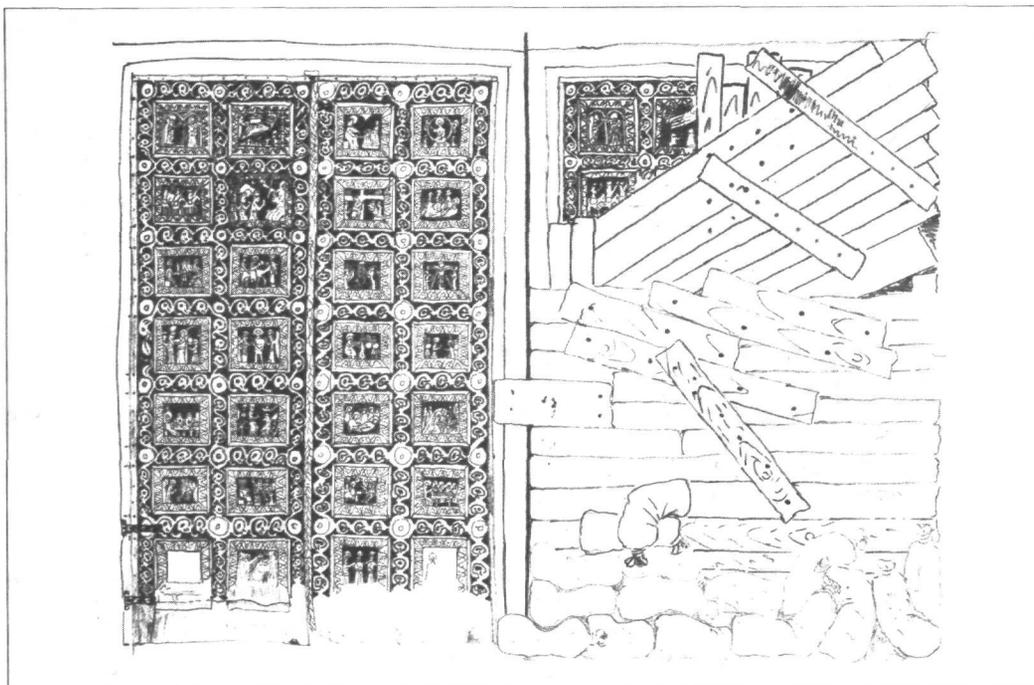
"In our work with these children," says Professor Tanay, "we used creative play emphasizing fear as a protective force, thus transforming fear into creative force." The drawing started, but it had a disturbing quality. There was a family farm-house depicted in every detail, and then the same farm-house completely destroyed, with the child's comment: "Felled like a tree." An eight-year old entitled her drawing: "The sun bypasses this house." Comments of other children were more direct: "Tanks are approaching the house," or "I fear the darkness in the basement." There is something claustrophobic about these drawings, a feeling of airlessness and entrapment.

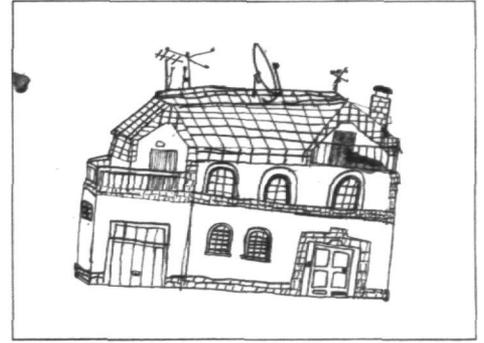
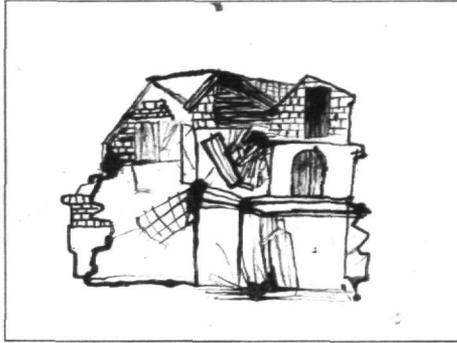
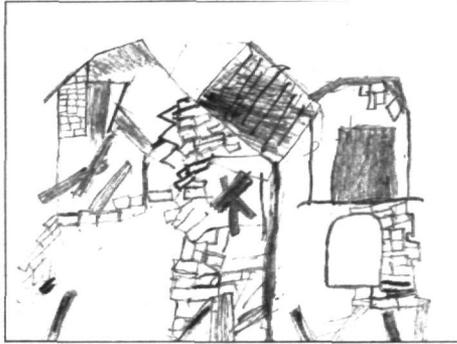
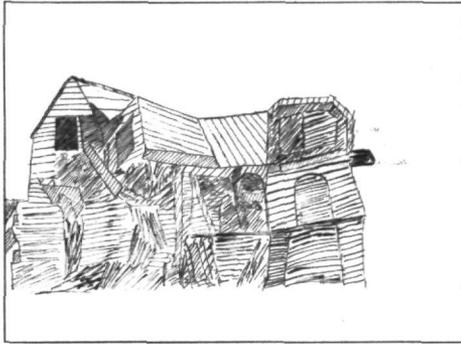
After several months the children started speaking again but their healing process remains fragile and unpredictable. Worms, snakes, eyes, butterflies, spiders, ghosts, monsters, stones, fiery heads, fish and frogs, biting stones, holes and birds were the main verbal and visual symbols used by the child consciousness to protect itself from the trauma.

After being shown in Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium, these drawings were exhibited at the World Congress of the International Society for Education through Art (INSEA), held at the prestigious Palais des Congres in Montreal in August 1993. INSEA is a consultative body to UNESCO. Its purpose is to advance the teaching of visual arts at all levels of schooling. Professor Tanay was invited to the World Congress of INSEA as a guest speaker to talk about "Children's Art in Times of War" and to display the exhibition of refugee drawings under the title "Destroyed homes of Croatian children." The drawings in his exhibit were accompanied by authentic verbal descriptions that the children gave of their work. His presentation had a very significant impact on more than 1,000 delegates from 40 countries. Canadian members of INSEA started circulating a petition to help Croatian children, the most vulnerable victims of war. That petition was accepted enthusiastically by a vast number of participants. All wanted to help.

Professor Tanay suggested that they should offer humanitarian and expert assistance in art therapy for displaced and refugee children. Art supplies for schools in Croatia presently are being delivered. Expert assistance so far has been provided through UNICEF which is running visual art therapy and creative writing programs in many cities and towns in Croatia receiving homeless children. It has been recognized that creative expression makes a lasting contribution to children's mental health. In July 1992, there were 219,000 displaced and refugee children in Croatia and 15,000 of those lived in Zagreb.

Under these auspices, the World Council of INSEA, obviously moved by the expert presentation of the suffering of the Croatian children, decided during the World Congress in Montreal, to accept Croatia as a full member immediately without going through the usual waiting period.





Ana Sobat, an art teacher and Josip Roca, also an art educator, presented the drawings of school children from Zagreb, Čakovec and Kaštel Gomilica, areas not directly in the war zone, under the title "War in Imagination and Reality." Ana Sobat selects, in particular, the "The wounded Bird," a dove whose snow-white plumage is disrupted by a red blotch on the chest and its wings are folded down as it loses the strength of life. It is a poignant artistic expression, a Croatian "Guernica" drawn by a nine-year old girl. Ana Sobat underlines that all children in Croatia, even those who have not witnessed atrocities directly, have been affected by war. With her pupils she has put on a show where dance, song and games are combined with visual expression. The performance is a symbolic struggle between the positive and the negative forces of life. It has a therapeutic effect on children, which can be evaluated through their behaviour.

If we look for meaning in suffering and if we consider the children's artistic expression of pain and loss of their loved ones, together with the destruction of their cherished environment, we can conclude that such works serve also as admonishing examples to the rest of the world. They prove that even the very young can find their solace in spirituality by creating their own imaginary world, in spite of the fact that they include some disturbing elements.

It should be emphasized that many members of AMCA Quebec were delighted to welcome these distinguished delegates from Croatia in their homes as guests of honour. The delegates, on the other hand, worked tirelessly to set up the exhibit of the children's drawings at the Croatian Community Centre in Montreal. There they spoke about their work to the members of AMCA and the Croatian community at large.

Finally, these works were also exhibited at the Faculty of Education, Education in the Arts Division at McGill University during the fall semester. In this way, educators and students had a first-hand opportunity to study thoroughly these drawings.*

Also the effects of war trauma on the artistic expression of Croatian children was given prominent coverage in Montreal daily newspapers and on television. The Croatian art educators with an excellent command of both French and English, presented their subject with professional acumen and spontaneity.

* The above mentioned collection of children's drawings is presently under the care of AMCA Quebec. If any AMAC Association in North America is interested in displaying the same exhibit, they should contact: AMCA Quebec, tel. (514) 398-3603; Fax (514) 398-4449.

Special programs for 5,800 children, victims of war, organized in co-operation with UNICEF in Slavonski Brod, Croatia, published a book of poems.

Here are some poems written by ten-year old children enrolled in creative writing courses organized to help them express their pain and heal their souls. The experts claim that this activity, as well as painting and drawing, has a permanent beneficial effect on their mental health.

FEAR

I run and I run
My heart sinks
Petrified I stand behind the bush
With shivers running down my spine.

I AM BRAVE

I am brave but I am afraid
I shiver and I sweat
I am brave but I am alone
sister come let's play.

I ASK YOU

I ask you what is death, fear, despair, aggression,
Who in this world can tell me why there is no peace
Why this war becomes bigger and bigger,
Who knows how many houses have been ruined
How many fathers dead, wounded or imprisoned.
Who has the answer for us children
Why are hospitals being destroyed and schools being burnt
I ask you when will this might and aggression stop
I ask you.

TO ALL GOOD PEOPLE

You have to stop the war
Bring peace
We want to play and go to school
We can't stand the fear and pain
Dove of peace, give this message to all good people.

Translated from Croatian
by Vesna Blažina



Croatian Immigrant Experience in Canada During the Interwar Period (1918-1945)

By Tomislav J. Prugo B. A., M. A., Toronto

In 1992 and 1993, various Croatian Canadian organizations hosted a number of meetings, festivals and concerts commemorating the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of Croats on Canadian shores. The basis for such a claim is the argument that in Jacques Cartier's 1542 voyage to Canada, several of his fellow sailors were Croats. Two of them were Giovanni (Ivan) Malogrudić from Senj and Marino (Marin) Masalarda from Dubrovnik.

While such an event needs to be praised, historically speaking, Croatian immigration to Canada is a rather recent phenomenon that pre-dates only a century or two. It is estimated that in 1921 there were only 5,400 Croats living in Canada. Twenty years later, however, the number would reach 12,600. In the span of those two decades, the first significant influx of Croatian migration occurred. The vast majority of those who came tended to be young married males within the ages of 25 to 35 and over a half of them would eventually settle in the two northern Ontario mining towns of Sudbury and Schumacher. The latter was to be known as "Mali Zagreb" (Little Zagreb) for it was to serve as both the cultural and political centre for all Croats living in Canada. It is primarily the experience of those from Schumacher that will now be the main focus of inquiry.

For Croats in general, life in Yugoslavia or as it was known till 1929, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, was particularly difficult owing to the state's continual social and political unrest. On the political front, Croatia's aspirations for greater democratization and regional autonomy were being thwarted by Serbian political leaders who advocated centralization over the various regions. Consequently, the motivation for emigrating would be both political and economic.

One such emigrant, Kate Dukovac, stressed "you never knew if you would be alive tomorrow." Indeed, by 1928, Yugoslavia was under the dictatorship of the Serbian King Alexander I, and Croats who were affiliated or sympathized with the policies of Stjepan Radić, a well-known opposition leader and head of the Croatian Peasant Party, faced imprisonment and job loss.

By 1931, an estimated 193,455 agrarian families in Croatia owned no land at all, while another large number were seeking out a subsistent standard of living from their small-sized and relatively poor quality farm land. Migration was seen as an alternative for survival. Croatian demographers have concluded that from 1850 till the year 1981, over 1 150 000 emigrated from its territory; a figure representing 33% of the Croatian Republic's population. According to V. Holjevac's findings (*Hrvati izvan domovine* Zagreb: Matica Hrvatska, 1967, p. 49), he believed that between the years 1921 to 1939, over 104 000 emigrated, of whom 29 162 found their way to Canada, making this country the third most frequented destination only after the U. S. and Argentina.

Some emigrants were the final link in a familial chain. Ana Matan arrived in 1953, after her husband had managed to accumulate sufficient funds. This move ended their 20 year separation! Ivan Dasović came in 1926 thanks in part to his brother who was already in South Porcupine (now incorporated into the city of Timmins) and who had sent him \$165 to cover the costs of his overseas trip and who promised him a job upon his arrival. Two years later, Ivan had saved enough to pay for his bride-to-be Marija's travel expenses.

These migrants, or more appropriately sojourners, were aware of the personal hardships and sacrifices involved in departing for the New World. Asked how it felt to be apart from her husband for "exactly nine years less a week," Kate Dukovac replied that it was not a question of it being fair or not. Rather, "I knew that he was working, he sent me money and letters regularly" adding, "this was the only way the people survived, and we could not think of personal feelings."

During the interwar period, the types of jobs available for those who came, were the ones that demanded the greatest of physical strength and endurance. In general, Croats mainly worked in mines, logging, or other industrial venues. Jobs were not easy to come by and during this time, many gained employment often through illegal bribery. Alek Matan recalled having to pay \$150 to get a job at the Ancora Gold Mine in South Porcupine in 1928.

Such an amount is astounding given that Alek Matan was to be paid only 53 cents an hour at the same mine as a driller. At that rate, it probably took him thirty-five working days to pay off such a bribe. During the time of Prohibition or "Dry Period," Joseph Kovacich testified that one needed either a good friend or a bottle of spirits to obtain work. Otherwise, one could "wait a year and never get one." Living in Welland, Ontario, during the 1930s, he also recalls many workers purchasing bootlegged beer at the price of \$8 a dozen or paying a foreman a \$50 bribe, while, at the same time, wages were \$3.50 for a day's work.

From the sources available (those of taped interviews found at the Multicultural Historic Society of Ontario, on which a large portion of this article is based), there is evidence of strong bonds among Croatian immigrants especially in times of hardship. Not only did they advise one another of possible job openings, but they also loaned each other money and offered those in need temporary lodging. It happened to Alek Matan who was unemployed between 1930 and 1934. A fellow Croat by the name of Blažević from Schumacher, offered him a \$400 loan. This kind of practice was not uncommon. Nikola Buchar claimed "we could trust if we gave someone \$50 that we would get it back." In his analysis of the Croatian community in Sudbury, Rev. Ljubo Krsić commented that such actions "were customary since in the old country they received free room and board with the mutual understanding that they would repay the hospitality once they were financially able." (*Polyphony: Sudbury's People*, Vol. 5, no. 1 1983, p. 63).

One of the more challenging problems apart from that of obtaining a job, was to secure permanent or long-term employment. The experiences of Alek Matan are again a case in point. During his first sixteen months in Canada, he was employed in four different jobs spanning the length of entire country. Originally contracted with the Canadian Government to work on a farm near Regina, Alberta, Mr. Matan quit shortly after to leave for Pine Falls. After being laid off from the town's logging factory, he then travelled to Hamilton, Ontario, where he carried cement for a local construction firm. The following spring, Mr. Matan was cutting down one hundred and fifty logs per day for a monthly wage of \$200. His fortune finally came in June 1934, when he obtained a job at Inco Mines and there he remained until his retirement in 1965.

The plurality of jobs was not only because work was often seasonal but because many Croatian émigrés desired to increase their economic and social standing in the shortest time possible so that they could accumulate savings and then return to Croatia. For others, they left farms to be with their co-nationals. One such individual was Ivan Herceg who wrote in *Spomenica* (Winnipeg: Glavni Odbor Hrvatskih Seljačkih Organizacija, 1952, p. 47):

Destiny placed me ... on a farm near Calgary, Alberta. There I worked for 49 days, cut off from the world. Far away ... for through all that time I did not speak, nor understand a single word. Around me nothing else was spoken other than just English or Hungarian. When that kind of life began to bother me, I decided that I must head east, to Toronto, where I knew there were my neighbours and countrymen.

Once in Toronto, Ivan Herceg was to work at Swift (Meat Packing Company) for the next twenty-two years. By moving, an individual could maintain his cultural and ethnic identity.

The majority of Croats who came during the interwar period perceived themselves not as permanent settlers, but rather sojourners. Nearly one half of those interviewed by Multicultural Historic Society of Ontario (M. H. S. O.) had the desire to return one day to their native Croatia. In terms of the actual percentages of those who returned this is open to debate. One Croatian Canadian ethnic historian Zlata Godler, contends that 50% eventually returned, while Anthony Rasporich believes that the actual figure is closer to 23%, quoting the Department of Immigration from the *Iseljencički Komesarijat* in Zagreb.

Whatever the actual number, there was a high percentage of those who, even if they never returned home, nevertheless continued to believe that one day they would. For many, their life experience was a tragic one because they were never able to return home and died alone after living on

the margins of Canadian society, since, throughout that time, they continued to resist assimilation and clung to their own Croatian heritage. Economic and political circumstances prevented many from ever returning.

Steve Pandžich had thought originally he would return to his native town of Ljubuški in Hercegovina after a brief two-year sojourn to Canada, with money saved to purchase a farm. Hopes dissipated as he was unable to find steady employment and then with the onset of the Great Depression, what had been saved was lost. For others, the emerging dictatorship of the Serbian King Alexander I in 1928, destroyed any hope of returning. As Stjepan Bradica noted in his memoirs published in *Spomenica*:

We thought we would struggle in the Foreign land for a few years, pay off our debts, improve our economic status and then return to our homes. But news from our homeland began increasingly to worsen. Crime increased and Belgrade's tyranny did not recognize borders.

What Bradica was referring to was the fact that any Croatian, either inside or outside of Yugoslavia, who was a member of the Croatian Peasant Party, would be automatically arrested or imprisoned if their identity was revealed. The end result of such a new political reality: those who had come to Canada were now no longer sojourners but immigrants or soon to be, permanent settlers.

The cultural and political life of Croats in Canada

If Croats could not return to their homeland, this increased their conviction that cultural and political traditions needed to be preserved and continued in their new homeland, Canada. The overall commitment of the vast majority of Croats to maintaining their identity and ties with Croatia, is remarkable. Through the personal accounts of Ivan Krznarić (his accounts are found at the Ontario Archives under the listing of M. H. S. O. Croatian Canadian Papers) one can better understand how and why Croatian immigrants began to organize themselves. When he first arrived in Schumacher in 1908, the cultural life of his fellow countrymen was poor. The only newspapers were *Danica* (Morning Star) and *Hrvatski svijet* (Croatian World), both from the U. S.

Ivan Krznarić became President of the Supreme Committee of the Croatian Peasant Party's Ontario Chapter. He argued that Croats in Canada only began to form cultural and political organizations after the infamous June 20, 1928, assassination of Stjepan Radić inside the Belgrade Parliament Building. Radić was the leader of the Croatian Peasant Party (CPP) and he personified hopes of all Croats for self rule and democracy. His murder by the Serb nationalist Puniša Račić, paid by King Alexander, united the Croats and increase their suspicion and hatred towards Serbian political leaders. The same night the news of the event reached Schumacher, a meeting was held in which it was decided to send \$50 to purchase a wreath for the funeral, on behalf of the Croatian men and women of the town. Shortly thereafter the secretary of Foreign Affairs for CPP, Dr. Juraj Kmjević arrived to Canada to help organize branch chapters.

The first Canadian-based newspaper in the Croatian language was established in 1929 by Petar Stanković in Winnipeg with money donated by Croats from the towns of Schumacher and Sudbury. *Hrvatski glas* represented the Croatian Peasant Party with the objective to "encourage and provide an outlet against the hated dictatorship." (*Spomenica* p. 80) Anthony Rasporich contends that the paper had a readership of four or five thousand by the mid-thirties. At that time, the Croatian community in Canada numbered ten to twelve thousand. It is evident that many of them were both patriotic and politically unified.

According to one document on the initiation of new members from 1931, in the Ontario Archives, the objectives of the Croatian Peasant Party in Canada were:

To promote the political and economic interests of the immigrants of Croatian birth by educating them by means of public lectures and evening classes, to know more about Canada, the country of their adoption ... to guard themselves against radical influences and propaganda and to be good and loyal citizens.

Another aim was to organize the community and help raise funds for Croatia.

In the Northern Ontario towns of Sudbury and Schumacher, the CPP quickly became successful. 'Dr. Kmjević' chapter was founded in 1931, in Schumacher. By January 1932, the Croats there already constructed their People's Hall (*Hrvatski narodni dom*). The organization later transformed into a Library and Tamburitsa Society.

Croatian immigrants constructed and financed the building of such People's Halls. In Schumacher this began after \$245 was collected in 1929. Anton Vukovich recalled that over 240 individuals donated their time and resources to the Hall's construction. This is another example of the overall unity and cohesiveness of the group when its total population in the town numbered only 500.

These halls were to be the centre points of community involvement and interaction. Rev. Ljubo Krsić stated that it was the people's halls rather than the parish which "became the new temple of Croatian culture, language, music, social life, weddings and deaths." (Polyphony: Sudbury's People, Vol. 5, no. 1, p. 67) Such a comment is an interesting one, given the fact that the Croats are generally perceived as devout Catholics. This situation, however, was a product of a unique combination of factors. Places such as Sudbury or Schumacher were both geographically remote and relatively small-sized communities. As a result, they were unable to entice priests to come from Croatia. It was therefore left to the community itself to maintain their political, cultural and linguistic ties.

Sudbury's first permanent Croatian priest, Don Jure Vrdoljak arrived in 1949. Shortly thereafter, the Holy Trinity Church was constructed and became the spiritual centre for Croatian Canadian Catholics for the next thirty years. The first Catholic priest in Toronto arrived in 1939, and it was not until the end of the World War II that the Church "Our Lady Queen of Croatia" was built in Toronto.

Aside from the People's Halls Croats came together at annual picnics which honoured various national leaders like Stjepan Radić or Matija Gubec, and which celebrated main religious holidays like Easter and the Feast of the Assumption. Many of those interviewed by the Multicultural Historic Society of Ontario, were fond of such occasions. Joseph Vukovich recalled that on 'Croatia Day' nearly everyone from Schumacher would head to Mrs. Vrbnik's farm where eight to ten lambs along with a few pigs were barbecued over a pit; a tradition adopted from the old country and one that continues in Canada to this day. For others, like Annie Kolich, it was during this kind of event that one could socialize, find a date or appropriately in her case, meet her future husband. Through an examination of various fund-raisers one can begin to grasp and appreciate the depth of emotional commitment these migrants had toward Croatia. For example, note the programs instituted by the 'Ante Starčević' branch of the Croatian Peasant Party in Sudbury, Ontario. In 1936 a drive was organized to assist the families persecuted or killed in Croatia due to the Serbian dictatorship over the land. \$140 was collected for that effort. Another noteworthy drive demonstrates the strength of their bonds with Croatia. In the Ambulance Drive of 1941, \$302 was raised under the auspices of the Croatian Patriotic Society and was sponsored by various clubs in Schumacher and South Porcupine to purchase an ambulance for the Red Cross in Croatia. The entire community was involved. It is believed that the Croatian Canadian community raised over \$2.5 million to purchase machinery and clothing for those affected by the Second World War.

An equally strong willingness to help was displayed on occasions when those living in Canada needed assistance. One of the better known examples occurred in 1932 with the presentation of the Croatian play *Hasanaginica*. \$36.88 was raised and handed over to Janko Jelanić, head of the auxiliary kitchen which provided meals to the unemployed. In the days when government assistance and welfare were unheard of, Croats organized themselves to assist one another.

It can be said for the immigrants who came during the interwar period that they made great personal sacrifices. They were concerned and attached to their homeland. They tried their best to preserve their language and culture.

As Stjepan Bradica says: *Between 1925 and 1929, we came in the greatest numbers to Canada. We came here alone, not knowing the language nor the customs, thrown from one side of the vast Canada to the other, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and back (in search for employment, -- T. P.) Our first jobs were cutting logs, working on the railway, in the mines, on the farms, everywhere, where strong and cheap muscles were needed.* (*Spomenica*, p. 29)

In the year Croatian Canadians celebrate the 450th anniversary of a few Croats who sailed to Canadian shores, we should at least take some time to reflect upon the sacrifices and contributions made by the true pioneers of our present day communities. They came in search of a better life for themselves and their families, and ultimately for Croatia. That is perhaps the greatest legacy of all.

Lifting Falsifications of the Past

Zagreb Meeting Commemorates The Rebellion of the Croats in the 13th German SS Division "Croatia" in Villefranche-de-Rouergue on Sept. 17, 1943

By Vesna Blažina

The 50th anniversary of the Croatian uprising against the German Army stationed in the South of France was marked in Zagreb by a two-day French-Croatian research meeting, beginning on November 26, 1993. The meeting was organized by the Institute for Contemporary History in Zagreb and the French Institute in Zagreb. It was accompanied by an exhibit of documents referring to this event.

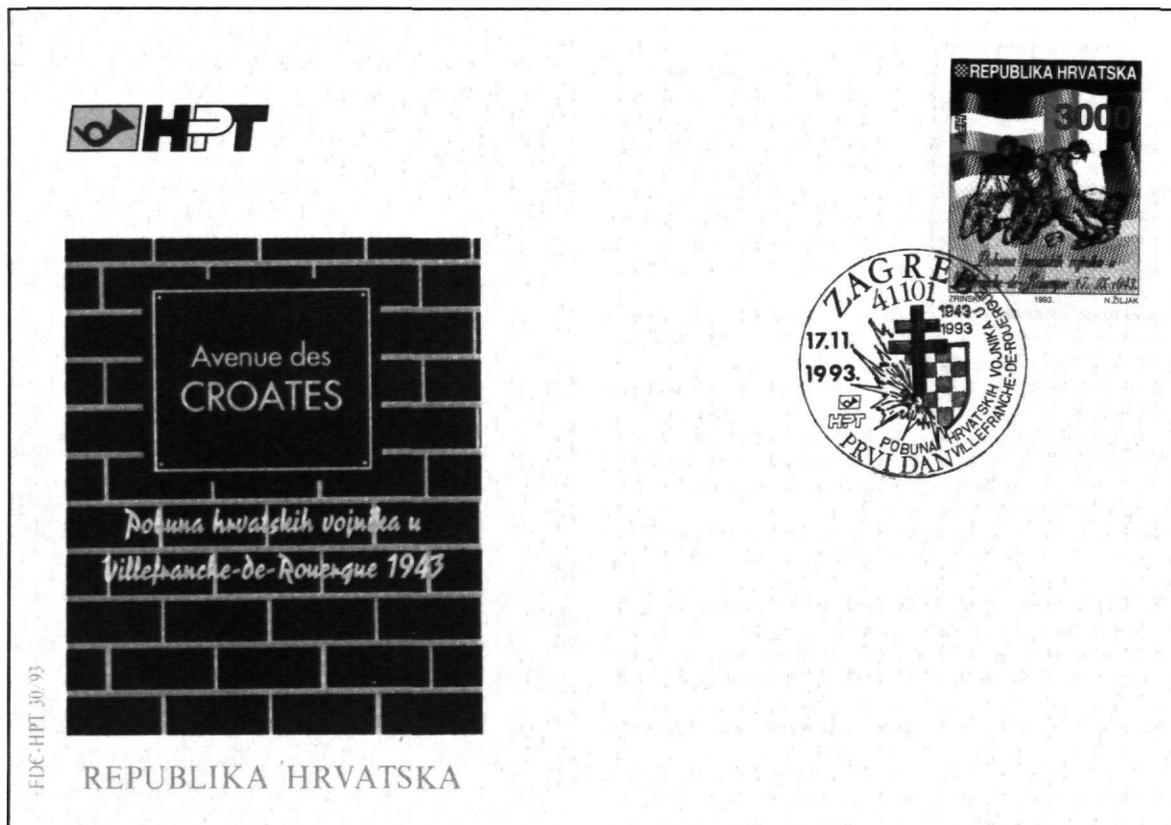
The 13th pioneer battalion of the XIII German SS Division "Croatia" was formed in May 1943. Most of the 700-1000 soldiers in the battalion were Catholic and Muslim Croats (identified as such in the documents) who were probably mobilized by force. Their training took place in Germany. In August, their training continued in Villefranche-de-Rouergue in the South of France. In September, they were informed that they would be sent to fight against the antifascist coalition and would not be able to return to their homeland as had been promised when recruited.

On September 17, 1943, the Croatian soldiers organized an uprising against the Nazis in order to join the French resistance movement. For a while Villefranche-de-Rouergue became the first free town in occupied France. It was one of the first rebellions within the German Army. The Nazi reprisal was very harsh. Many Croats died during the battle, others were shot in punishment and others still were sent to concentration camps in Germany while their battalion was disbanded. Very few escaped and joined the French resistance movement. Among them was Božo Jelinek, one of the leaders of uprising, who later with the mayor of Villefranche, became one of the key witnesses of the event.

The people of Villefranche immediately started to bring flowers to the graves of the fallen Croats. They still do so on the anniversary of the uprising and on All Saints Day. A street in Villefranche was named "Avenue des Croats."

After the war, Socialist Yugoslavia insisted that the uprising be called "Yugoslav" and a monument be erected to the "Yugoslav soldiers." The land on which the soldiers are buried was thus expropriated in 1951. Socialist Yugoslavia did not permit the memorial, ordered by the Republic of Croatia from the sculptor Vanja Radauš, to be installed. According to his own testimony, Yugoslavia also pressured Louis Erignac, author of the book *La revolte des Croats*, published in 1980, to mention in his preface that, although the term "Rebellion of the Croats" has been used and can be found in the official archives, the reader should think "Yugoslav" every time he sees the term "Croat." Due to such ideological pressure fifty years after the event many questions remain unanswered. The purpose of the scientific meeting held in Zagreb by French and Croatian researchers was to shed light on some of these questions although many documents, especially those of the German Army, still remain unavailable.

Also attending the meeting were the sister and the brother of Eduard Matutinović who took part in the uprising and who managed to escape and join the French resistance movement. He later joined the partisans in Croatia and was killed near Vinkovci. Eduard's brother and sister were presented the special stamp issued by the Croatian Post Office to commemorate the uprising.



Special envelope and stamp issued by the Croatian Post Office to commemorate the uprising

The Thirty-Ninth Annual General Assembly of the Croatian Academy of America

By Karlo Mirth

The Thirty-Ninth Annual General Assembly of the Croatian Academy of America was held at the Park Plaza Hotel in Toronto, Canada on Saturday May 29, 1993. This was first time that this Annual General Assembly was held in Canada.

The Assembly was opened by Mrs. Maria Tuškan, M. D. who called for a one minute silence in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Rudolf Hrašćanec, a member of the Academy.

After the election of Mr. Vedran Nazor to chair the meeting, reports from the Executive Council Officers followed. In her report about work in 1992 Mrs. Maria Tuškan, M. D., President of the Academy, was pleased to announce the induction in the Academy of new, mostly young people, professionally well qualified in areas of their expertise, some of whom are very highly honoured in their fields. The total number of members in the Academy is two hundred and sixty. She further reported about proposals sent to the Academy from Dr. Ivan Supek, President of the Croatian Academy of Art and Science in Zagreb, and about a request for information dealing with the American experience in education by Dr. Juraj Božičević who is an Assistant Minister of Education and Culture in Croatia.

The Academy recently celebrated its 40th anniversary. Speakers at the celebration included the Croatian Ambassador to the United Nations, Dr. Mario Nobilo, Father Slavko Soldo, Pastor of the Croatian Catholic Parish in New York, and Mr. George Kenney, a former member of the U. S. State Department who left in protest of the American policy in Bosnia and Hercegovina, and who is now an advisor with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington.

Also at this anniversary celebration, Mr. Karlo Mirth, editor of Journal of Croatian Studies and a former President of the Academy was named the honourable President of the Academy for life. He was presented with a plaque in recognition of his work for the Academy and for the promotion of Croatian culture.

The Secretary of the Academy, Ms. Diane Gal, reported that the Executive Council held eight meetings, two "Chronicles" have been published and she also presented the nature of received correspondence and requested information. The Treasurer, Mr. Vinko Kuzina, submitted a very detailed report which indicated that persistent and systematic collection of membership fees brings results. Although finances of the Academy are preferably for publishing of the Journal of Croatian Studies which is found in the libraries of many universities around the world, the Academy also sent 1,000.00 dollars for the benefit of Dubrovnik in the name of "Alma Matris Croatiae" New England as well as a contribution to the American Association of Croatian Studies which works under AAASS (American Association of Advanced Soviet and East European Studies). The Academy does not have the funds for scholarships.

In the name of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Warren Špehar reported that the accounting books are in perfect order.

With a few minor changes the Assembly re-elected the present Executive Council with Mrs. Maria Tuškan, M. D., as the Chairman. A discussion followed pertaining to future work.

Mr. Karlo Mirth reported about materials received, to be received and desirable for this and the next numbers of the Journal. He particularly emphasized the value of the thirty year index, prepared by Mr. Slavko Granić, which will be printed this year.

Many questions were raised which the Council will have to consider in its work. Mr. Nazor noticed that on the basis of the reputation which the Academy has achieved by its work we should insist that its activity is always on the highest possible level. Dr. Anthony Perajica, a member of the Academy from Chicago, who is also President of the Croatian American Association in Washington, added from his own experience how much benefit to him was the Journal during his study at the college. The Chairman of the Assembly particularly greeted a contributing member of the Academy, eighty-eight-year-old Mr. Antin Iwachniuk, a Canadian Ukrainian who has published many articles about Croatian culture in journals and newspapers of Ukrainian Diaspora. He also

translated into Ukrainian the "Chronicle of the Priest from Duklja" which was published by the Ottawa University Press. He is writing his memoirs and he has finished the part related to his study and life in Croatia before leaving for Canada after the Second World War.

In the Golden Room of the Park Plaza Hotel, dinner was held for members and guests of the Academy. The assembly and the following reception were attended by members from various parts of Canada and the US. At the dinner Mrs. Maria Fabek and Mr. Ivan Jelačić recited their poetry and Mr. Tvrtko Šešelj recited the poems of Mr. Stjepan Hrastovec. The Toronto chapter of the Croatian Academy executed an excellent organization. Many thanks go to Mira Ashby, Dunja Lacković, Vlado Petranović, Barbara and Tvrtko Šešelj, Maja Triska and others. The personal contact and very successful exchange of opinions will give new incentive to the work of the Croatian Academy of America.

For more information the address of the Academy is:

The Croatian Academy of America
P. O. Box 1767 Grand Central Station, New York, NY 100163-1767



Vedran Nazor, Marica Čunčić and Ivan Tuškan at CAA Assembly in Toronto

Winners of the Croatian Academy of America contest

To provide the English speaking scholars with an unbiased history of Croatia, the Croatian Academy of America sponsored a contest with three prizes for the best original article in English in the field: "Croatia during the early Middle Ages: VII-XI Century."

The competition was open to university students in Croatia and around the world and to all with a knowledge and interest in the field.

At the Annual Assembly on May 29, 1993, in Toronto, Canada, The Croatian Academy of America announced the prize winners as follows:

Dr. Marica Čunčić , Brampton, Ontario	First prize	\$500.00
Dr. Vladimir Markotić , Calgary, Alberta	Second prize	\$400.00
Brother Charles Hilken , Morana, California	Third prize	\$300.00
Tvrtko Jakovina , Zagreb, Croatia	Support	\$100.00

The funds for the prizes were donated to CAA by Barbara Šešelj, Windsor, Canada. The publishing of these articles in *The Journal for Croatian Studies* will be decided by the Editorial Board.

The town of Osijek

Osijek is the largest town in Eastern Croatia and the fourth largest in Croatia, with an estimated population of a 120,000 inhabitants. It is the principal port on the river Drava. The city also serves as the industrial, cultural, educational and administrative centre for the region of Slavonia and Baranja. It is believed that the area was populated even during the time of the new stone age. In the year 133 A. D., it became the Roman colony Mursa. The Slavs populated the region in the 6th century.

The name Osijek, originally, Eszek, was mentioned for the first time in the year 1196. From the years 1526 to 1687, it was under the administrative rule of the Ottoman Turks who conquered parts of Croatia.

With the downfall of the Turkish Empire, the city and region came to be ruled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. During this time period, the three separate settlements (which were later to form the core of Osijek) were developed: the Down Town, the Fort, and the Upper Town. These three districts were merged in the year 1785. By 1809, the city became a Royal Borough. With the installment of railway and communication links with Budapest and the already developed river traffic, the city experienced a quick industrial growth.

In 1980, a local airport was established. Osijek is now a city of beautiful baroque, neo-Gothic buildings and monuments in well preserved condition. It is also a town of parks, promenades, sport facilities, and bridges spanning the Drava. Its cultural identity is the result of having two professional theatres, an art gallery, the Museum of Slavonia, various exhibition halls, a radio station, a daily newspaper, several periodicals and its own university.

A Brief Chronology of the War in Osijek

The region of Eastern Slavonia or more particularly, that of Osijek proper, was one of the earliest and most principal crisis centres in the Republic of Croatia.

This area witnessed one of the first tragic massacres of Croatian citizens when in May 1991, Croatian police units were ambushed and murdered by Serbian irregular units of the self-proclaimed 'krajina' in the village of Borovo Selo, just thirty kilometres from Osijek.

By June and July, the conflict had spread from the eastern section of the municipality to villages in the city's suburbs; threatening to come ever closer to Osijek itself. The towns and villages of Dalj, Aljmaš, Sarvaš and Tenja (areas only a few kilometres from Osijek) suffered heavy assaults as the predominately Serbian Yugoslav Federal Army, along with terrorist units recruited from the outlying Serbian villages, began to incite clashes with the Croatian Army. By late August and early September, a large majority of both the local Croatian and other non-Serbian inhabitants of Baranja, had fled for refuge.

Approximately, 20,000 of them sought the relative safety of Osijek. The Serbian populace there fled just before the conflict erupted, thereby allowing the city to be attacked by the Yugoslav Army. By then, the city's southern suburbs were already under mortar attack. From their barracks in the town Centre, the Yugoslav Federal Army launched its offensive. For four long days and nights, between the 14th and 17th of September, Osijek witnessed heavy artillery barrages. As a result, the General Hospital, situated just across from the Yugoslav Army's "White Barracks" was severely damaged.

The Josip Juraj Strossmayer University

The tradition of higher education in Osijek harkens back to the 18th century, with the *studium generale* or divinity college. The modern higher education curriculae along with its scientific and research-based activities dates to the founding of the Faculty of Economics in 1959. The Josip Juraj Strossmayer University was established in 1975. It consists primarily of eight separate faculties: those of Agriculture, Economics, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Arts, Law, Food Processing and Teachers Training College and ten scientific institutes and units. In addition, there are also other degree-granting educational institutions that belong to the University of Zagreb: the Faculty of Medicine and temporarily, the Academy of Dramatic Art and the Academy of Music. The J. J. Strossmayer University employs over 450 teachers, 200 of whom hold Doctoral degrees and 160 of whom have Master's degrees. There is also a student body of over 8,000 (2,500 freshmen a year).



Main Square in Tvrdca, Osijek

War Damages of Teachers' College

By Prof. Josip Planinić, Dean

Owing to the bombarding of the faculty building the damage is estimated at US \$60,000. Another \$60,000 already has been spent for the replacement of the roof construction which was an immediate necessity. The lectures are being held according to the present curriculum, but there is an ever present danger of a new attack.

The Teachers' College has about one thousand students. There are about one hundred faculty members. During the war about 30% of the staff moved to the neighbouring enemy territory.

The group studies consist of languages (Croatian, English and German), high school, grade school and kindergarten teacher's training; music, mathematics, physics, biology and chemistry.

Equipment and scientific literature needed for the Teachers' College in Osijek

Pedagoški fakultet,
54000 Osijek PP 144 Croatia
Tel.: 54-26-422; Fax: 54-126-757

If you can help us now in this time of deprivation, we are in need of the following equipment:

- 2-3 overhead projectors,
- 2-3 personal computers (AT to 100 MB),
- 1-2 smaller cathode-ray oscilloscopes, 1 VCR,
- scientific literature and other equipment

for which we would like to give specifications at a later time. Some instruments need not be brand new but they could mean a lot to us during this period of strained circumstances. If you can help with only a part of it, we will be grateful.

IUC Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik

By Kathy Wilkes, Ph. D.



IUC building in Dubrovnik after the Serbian attack

The building of IUC has been damaged during the Serbian shelling and the facilities of the The International Centre of Croatian Universities (ICCU) in at least one of its complexes (at Frana Bulića 4, Dubrovnik), will be used by IUC. We will "go back home" as soon as the restoration of the ruined facilities, now proceeding apace, is completed. There are excellent prospects for cooperation and joint events between the IUC (which will shortly become an independent legal body under Croatian law) and the ICCU.

Moreover, the IUC never ceased to function throughout the war. The Secretariat is now in temporary offices (four small rooms) overlooking Stradun and Široka. Evidently, no academic meetings could be held in the destroyed building. But courses and conferences took place in Dubrovnik nevertheless: in the "Syndicate" building (before that too was destroyed); the Music school -- especially harmonious meetings were held there -- and in the conference rooms of the Hotel Argentina, which was for a long time the only hotel functioning in the city. Other IUC courses were held elsewhere in Europe, always billed as "courses that should have been held in the IUC Dubrovnik."

So, it is not accurate to say that we are dead. One of the courses with which I am most closely involved, the "Philosophy of Science" course, will, in April 1994, celebrate its 20th anniversary as an unbroken annual series since it began under the aegis of Ivan Supek, the founding father of the IUC, in 1974.

We shall celebrate in style, back in the Frana Bulića building. Our programme for 1993-1994 is shortly going to press. An unsurprising but important development is the number of events on this programme and last year's that concern themselves directly or indirectly with the issues facing Europe and the wider world in these turbulent times; economic, cultural, historical, linguistic, religious, medical; questions of national and ethnic identity; crimes of war and against humanity; etc.

We began more than 20 years ago with 20 member institutions and four courses. We have ten times that number of members and courses now, even despite the continuing uncertainty (before the war we had almost 100 events). Thus we have reason for optimism about the future of the IUC. We have been much encouraged, and continue to be cared-for and cherished, by the University of Zagreb, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the City of Dubrovnik; and by friends and member-universities worldwide.

Further help is however always welcome, whether to IUC or the ICCU! Donations -- financial, books (our entire library burned), office equipment, etc. And come to see us.

Dr. Kathy Wilkes
IUC Dubrovnik and University of Oxford



IUC Library



Husband and Son: Survivors of Serbian Concentration Camps

Interview with Iva Jakičević, by M. Čunčić (in Zagreb, 1992)



Q. Would you be so kind to tell us a little bit about yourself.

A. I was born in the county of Imotski, Croatia. From 1960 until 1991 I lived in Borovo Naselje near Vukovar. There I attended grade school and high school and I worked in "Borovo" Factory since 1968. My husband worked in Semperit, "Borovo," too until August 24, 1991 despite the war that started on May 1, 1991. During these three months of the war we went to work under the shelling. We had to earn our living and that was the only source of income. We have two sons - ages 18 and 14.

Q. Your husband and older son were in a concentration camp. Tell us more about it.

A. They were captured on November 20, 1991, when the Yugoslav Federal Army came to "save us." Then they separated my husband from my son and put them in a concentration camp. They were there 128 days. All that time they were not allowed to see each other. They communicated between themselves through the International Red Cross as they did with me while I stayed in Zagreb. For a month and a half I did not know their whereabouts or if they were among the living. We asked for them through the International Red Cross. The first news I heard came with one person from Valpovo who returned from Begejci. After the first exchange of prisoners in December 1991, I heard that they might be prisoners in Spajičevo.

Q. You knew about the concentration camps?

A. Yes. In Begejci, Spajičevo, Sremska Mitrovica and Niš, all in Serbia. International Red Cross was visiting them. We still only speculate about the private prisons.

Q. Are there private prisons in Vukovar?

A. Yes, in Vukovar and in neighbouring villages Bogota, Dalj and Borovo. They say that our people are captured and imprisoned in their own houses taken over by Serbs. They work on the fields, also in Serbia, with their names changed into Serbian names so that the Red Cross cannot find them. They are imprisoned in Dalj, too. Our people from the concentration camps told us that they have seen a lot of people, some of them are used as slaves for the Serbians in their own houses. It's horrible. If only one could find out if they are alive or not and so learn to accept whatever the case may be. But this uncertainty is unbearable. There are 3000 from Vukovar who vanished and no one knows where they are. In the whole of Croatia there are 10,000 vanished persons. The majority of these are from Knin, Benkovac, East Slavonia and Baranja.

Q. What do your husband and son say about the concentration camps?

A. My son speaks very little about it, it has to be a special moment when he says something. He is very much afflicted and cannot speak about it. It still hurts him. He said that he received the most beating in Begejci and Niš because he was the youngest. Every day every guard would beat him all over his body: feet, back, not to mention the cuffing. My husband told me more. So I got to know what happened to my son from my husband. In the first months they lived on a glass of water daily. They shared a soup with a few beans for 97 of them. They slept like sardines one next to the other. If someone got up, he did not have enough room to lie down again. The washroom consisted of one can. Whenever they had to empty it, they got horribly beaten. Therefore they did not use it for days because they were afraid of the beating. If someone was accused of something, he had to stand still the whole day.

When they first came to Spajičevo, all of them had to stand still with their hands on their back and their head bowed all day long. My husband was saying the rosary using his fingers for counting the "Hail Marys." As his hands were crossed on his back while he was praying, he would sometimes move his fingers. The guard came and kicked him and said:

"Your finger is used to a trigger, isn't it? How many Chetniks have you killed? Your reflexes still work!"

"I offered that to God to thank him for the rosary which helped me to persevere" - my husband told me. He probably got through it because of the prayers. My son wrote to me about prayer several times. I encouraged him spiritually, but toward the end I myself was discouraged and I wrote to him that I cannot wait any more. He answered, in spite of his young

age: "Mother, how can you write like this? Are you aware that everyone has his cross to bear in life? I took this as my cross and I will bear it till the end." Thanks be to God and to their faith in Him, that they persevered till the end. It was horrible.

Q. What are the consequences of the concentration camp experience?

A. The whole body aches from beating. But my son does not speak about it. He says: "It happened, and now it is past." But the worst thing is that both of them are called war criminals by Serbs.

Q. What would be their "guilt"?

A. They were defending their home. Nothing else. My son did not even have arms. He was nevertheless captured. My husband was keeping guard because he was drafted. My son was under the required age and he was not drafted, but he did not want to leave Borovo Naselje at all. He said: "Mother, if I cannot get a gun, at least I will give a glass of cool water to someone, I will help the wounded to be rescued, but I am not leaving Borovo." Because of his determination, we all stayed. All the people in Borovo Naselje are accused for defending their homes.

Q. They captured your husband and your older son. What happened to you?

A. During the three long months of shelling, I lived in a shelter together with Serbs. When we had to get out, the Yugoslav Army divided us. Serbs could go to their villages, wherever they wanted, and we were evacuated to Novi Sad, then to Subotica. They said: "Tudman rejected you, the Croatian Government does not need you, your own people have betrayed you, we do not know what to do with you." They were lying, of course. They returned us to Novi Sad, then to Bjeljina and then to Brčko. There, our (Croatian - ed. note) buses were waiting for us.

Q. How did you feel when you met your people?

A. That was, I think, the happiest moment since the war started. They were telling us all the time that our people have denied us, that they did not want us. When we saw the buses waiting for us, we cried, I cannot describe it. We were pleasantly surprised even though we did not believe that we were rejected by our own people. When they received us, it was indescribable. We were overwhelmed by the truth that we were not betrayed. I could cry now about it (she is crying - ed. note). In the buses, they immediately distributed hot coffee and tea and sandwiches. It was for the first time in three months that we saw bread. When we came to Zagreb, we were given room and board. It took two days to come from Borovo Naselje to Zagreb. I got a room in hotel "Dubrovnik" until my husband and son returned from the concentration camps. Then we moved to another location in Zagreb.

Q. How did you meet your husband and son?

A. It was the sixth exchange of prisoners since I was in Zagreb with my younger son who joined me eventually after having spent some time in Novalja, Zagreb and Split. During each of those exchanges I was hoping that they would come, but they did not. I lost my hope before they returned. They were released in Nemetin where my children's "God-mother" lives. She called me. My younger son picked up the phone and said: "Mummy, it's daddy!"

The first thing my husband told me was:

"You are lucky, I am not alone. Our son is with me."

They (my husband and son) saw each other after 128 days. I started to cry. My older son said to me:

"Mummy, are you crying now? Please don't. We are coming."

We waited for them until four o'clock in the morning. I was thinking:

"I may die after I see them".

They were pale, skinny, worn-out, completely miserable. But they got better every day, and now all is well again. But there are so many others who are still suffering and we do not know where they are. It's more than horrible. My son told his father while they were on the bus:

"In these four and a half months in the concentration camp I have learned so much about people that I do not need anyone to tell me about them. I had enough for my whole life."



Healing the Wounds of War

The Spiritual Assistance Centre in Zagreb, Croatia

By Dr. Marina Marinović, M. Sc.

The Spiritual Assistance Centre is a social and humanitarian organization founded August 1990, in Zagreb, Croatia. Its origins go back to the experience acquired in seminars known today as the "Catholic Peace Seminars." The head of the Spiritual Assistance Centre is Fr. Tomislav Ivančić, DD. Professor Ivančić conducts the seminars and initiated the founding of the centre.

The centre's activities are conditioned by the specific need of our Croatian environment, and the centre is, in fact, the only **one of its kind in the world**. It operates as a spiritual clinic. Assistance is provided for the helpless, while encouragement is given to the depressed and confidence and self-esteem to the afflicted. The wounds of a person's conscience are healed, as well as physical and mental illnesses that originate in the spiritual life of a person. People are freed from various addictions such as alcohol, drugs or gambling and relapses on the part of abstainers and delinquents are averted. People with family and marriage problems receive counselling and assistance. The sick and the disabled for whom psychiatric treatment alone has been inadequate, are also helped. The consequences of lack of love and abandonment in childhood are treated as well as the effects of stress. Individuals are assisted to let go of anything that is negative in their imagination and fantasies, while the wounds that might be left there are healed. Fears and phobias are also treated. Spiritual aid is given to suicidal persons; help in finding the meaning of life is offered and people are freed from the consequences of occult practices.

In these times of war, particular assistance is provided for many groups of people such as the wounded, the displaced, those who are refugees, or former war prisoners, parents who have lost their children, widows, women and children who have been victims of violence and abuse, the disabled and the veterans of the war for the homeland.

This kind of spiritual healing is not a new thing. It has been part of the Church's work from its very inception. The staff at the Centre, however, has attempted to make it more articulated, deeper and more specialized. We have striven for a clear and precise mandate. We tend to have as defined a purpose as possible and to be very concrete. We try to specialize in this kind of work. Every person's spiritual renewal improves the quality of health and life in general.

70% of cases are linked directly or indirectly to the war and its consequences

The five employees of the Centre provide an average of 3,500 treatments a year. Because of the present situation in Croatia, about 70% of cases are linked directly or indirectly to the war and its consequences.

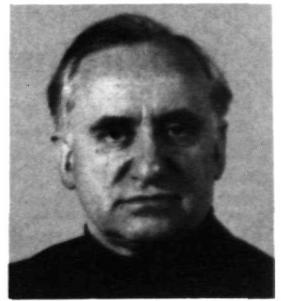
Most of the work in the Centre is undertaken by lay members of the Catholic Church qualified in the field of education and theology, and who have the experience of faith. They work under the supervision of Father Tomislav Ivančić, the head of the centre.

Work with the patients is individual. It consists of establishing a diagnosis on the basis of various test results and of therapy in the form of discussion, prayer, counselling, teaching and personal support. Active members of the church are encouraged to receive the sacraments with deeper understanding. Records are on file and are available for any scientific research on the work of the centre.

Depending on the case, patients will undergo therapy every day, two to three times a week, or once a week. An entire course of therapy lasts from two weeks to several months and there is a continuous support program that lasts for about a year.

The Spiritual Assistance Centre would like to continue publishing works that will sustain our research goals. We would like to set up branches in our own country and abroad. Our greatest desire is to open spiritual sanitariums that will offer patients a more integrated therapeutic program combining prayer, mass, teachings and rest.

Dr. Marina Marinović, M. Sc.
is a Director of the Spiritual Assistance Centre



Rev. Tomislav Ivančić D. D.

A Vision of Peace

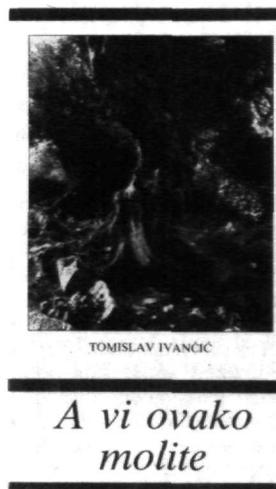
Tomislav Ivančić was born in Davor in 1938. After studying in both Zagreb and Rome and having received a doctorate degree in theology, in 1971 he became a Professor at the Faculty of Theology in Zagreb. Later, he was to head the Chair of Fundamental Theology. Fr. Ivančić is a Canon of the Zagreb Archdiocese. He is also the editor in chief of the journal "Novi koraci (New Steps)," as well as a member of the editorial board of many journals both domestic and abroad, and a member of the Croatian Society of Literary Translators.

Apart from books dealing with the subject of theology, he is the author of books on spiritual themes, the majority of which have been translated into German. He has published articles in the realms of theology, philosophy and literature in Croatian and foreign journals. Since 1972 he has been a catchist to students in Zagreb and he is both founder and leader of the *Mir* (Peace) prayer community and one of the leaders of the prayer movement in the Catholic Church in Croatia.

Since 1979, and as a result of an initiative by the Zagreb Archbishop, Cardinal Franjo Kuharić, Fr. Ivančić has given many seminars entitled "Catholic Seminars for Peace." It is hoped that the faith of the Church and the spirit of a humane society will be renewed. Prof. Ivančić has held more than 300 such seminars at first in Croatia, and then in various places throughout the former Yugoslavia, and since 1984, in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, the USA and Canada.

During the summer of 1990, he founded the humanitarian organization "The Spiritual Assistance Centre." Fr. Ivančić has worked in all the media (TV, radio and press), giving numerous lectures and has appeared in panel discussions both at home and abroad. He initiated and has taken part in prayer meetings for peace. Every day since 1992, Father Ivančić has been offering his spiritual assistance through a telephone service to all those who are in need of help.

M. M.



Some of the many books written by Dr. Tomislav Ivančić

Extermination of Catholics in the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo

By Rev. Pero Pranjić, D. D., Diocesan Vicar for Displaced Persons and Refugees,
Vrhbosna Archdiocese Ordinariate as of August 18, 1993

Preliminary Notes

It is nearly three years now that the war in former Yugoslavia has been raging. The initial reports moved many people. What followed suit were protests and humanitarian actions. The world showed a lot of sympathy for the Bosnian population, especially for the Muslims who were the real victims at the time. However, few reports on the plight of Bosnian Catholics were circulating. The succeeding detailed information is designed for well-meaning readers and we hope that it will appeal to their conscience. The world and the Catholic Church should do something without any delay to prevent further extermination of this once flourishing local church present on this territory since the end of the 10th century.

I. The pre-war situation (before 1992)

Before the war in Bosnia, which started in April 1992, the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo was the most prosperous archdiocese in the former Yugoslavia.

1. In the church province of Bosnia-Herzegovina (together with the Diocese of Mostar and Banja Luka) the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo was the largest and had 528,422 Catholics who lived in 13 Deaneries or 144 parishes. Its 204 ordained diocesan priests, and the Franciscans from the "Bosnia Argentea" Province (more than 240 Fathers), worked closely with their own people, but were also active in other Croatian dioceses. Many were also working abroad, especially in Germany. There were also 4-5 Jesuit Fathers, and 3-4 Dominicans. Sarajevo had two Colleges of Theology, one for priests with 75-70 students, the other for Franciscans with 75-85 students. In the town of Visoko the Franciscans had a high school and a seminary with about 90 candidates for the priesthood. 62 seminarians of the Archdiocese attended courses in the Zadar high school.

2. Many consecrated sisters were very active within the Archdiocese. They held three provincial homes: those of St. Vincent, the Franciscans and the Servants of the Child Jesus. There were 33 sisters..

In addition to these, the archdiocese had 5 other Congregations with about 150 consecrated sisters. Together they had 24 convents. They were engaged in pastoral work in parishes, hospitals, senior citizen's homes and in recent years, (after the fall of communism) in schools as religion teachers.

3. The Bosnian Catholic seminarians and priests often worked outside the Archdiocese. There rarely is a diocese or a monastery in Croatia without the presence of these young missionaries. It can be partly explained by the fact that Bosnian Catholics tend to have large families in which more brothers and sisters opted for the religious vocation.

4. After World War II, in spite of the pressure exerted by the communist regime, we managed, (with the help from abroad) to restore and rebuild all our sacred buildings (but most of them were newly built). The Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo included 38 parishes after World War II, and at least 15 had been planned for the immediate future.

5. The Archdiocese did not have any major historic monuments (because they had all been destroyed by the Turks during 450 years of their rule), with the exception of seven Franciscan cloisters containing many treasures from Croatian history: archives, libraries, church inventories etc. All this property is now seriously endangered.

II. The Serbian Aggression and Devastation

In April 1992 Serbs started an aggression against Bosnia under the pretext that they were endangered by Croats and Muslims. This aggression had a clear-cut plan: to perform the "ethnic cleansing" on the occupied territories, which means expelling or killing all Croats and Muslims with an aim of allowing only Serbian survivors there. The world has learned about this brutality through mass media coverage. The final results for the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo are disastrous, as shown by statistics below.

III. The new Muslim aggression against Bosnian Catholics

Considering the fact that Serbs have occupied 70% of the Bosnian

territory (mostly the parts populated by Muslims), they have performed there complete ethnic cleansing. About a half of Muslims fled to the West and the other half remained in the Bosnian "free zones." Initially they were defending these zones together with the Croats, although they were always extremely suspicious in relation to the Catholic Croats. Their fundamentalist zeal and awareness of being deprived of too much territory were the motives behind their decision to start a fierce and open attack on the areas of Catholic Croats. Unfortunately, the western media does not report this and it is often reported that Muslims are endangered by Croats. However, the following statistics show a completely different picture.

Statistics of the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo

According to data collected by parishes and other official sources, the situation in the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna-Sarajevo is extremely dramatic. We are faced with **compulsory extermination** practiced by two sides: by Serbs over a period of two years by now and, unfortunately, by Muslims this year. We appeal to the conscience of those responsible. We have to raise our voice also because daily reports from Bosnia are extremely biased.

* The figures about every deanery show the pre-war number of Catholics and their present lot. The meaning of signs used:

1 = parish taken by Serbs and "ethnically cleansed"

2 = parish partly taken by Serbs or under continuous attack

3 = parish taken by Muslims, Catholics expelled

4 = parish under continuous Muslim attack or exposed to harassment, making any normal life impossible

A. Northern Bosnia

I. Derventa Deanery

Parish	*	Catholics
1. Bijelo Brdo	1	2,191
2. Bosanski Brod	1	4,780
3. Bukovica	1	1,250

4. Brusnica	1	1,350
5. Cer	1	2,950
6. Derventa	1	8,380
7. Foča	1	3,990
8. Gomja M. Sijekovaci	1	1,792
9. Kolibe	1	1,950
10. Koraće	1	3,258
11. Kulina	1	950
12. Plehan	1	8,120
13. Novo Selo	1	3,050
14. Veliki Pmjavor-Sočnica	1	1,750
15. Žeravac	1	2,720
Total number of Catholics		48,481

II. Dobor Deanery

16. Čardak	1	3,264
17. Donja Tremošnica	1	2,732
18. Garevac	1	2,943
19. Gradačac	1	1,990
20. Gomja Stubica	1	7,530
21. Gomja Tremošnica	1	2,250
22. Modriča	1	3,532
23. Odžak	1	2,945
24. Pečnik	1	2,350
25. Posavska Mahala	1	1,508
26. Potočani	1	4,523
27. Srednja Slatina	1	993
28. Svilaj	1	4,215
29. Turić	1	1,690
Total number of Catholics		42,465

Both Deaneries above were occupied by Serbs in 1992 and completely "cleansed." No Catholics have stayed behind, although they were a majority population there. Most of them now live in Croatia, many also abroad. The Catholic priests and consecrated brothers and sisters have also left with them.

III. Bosanski Šamac Deanery

30. Bosanski Šamac	1	1,290
31. Domaljevac	2	5,920
32. Hrvatska Tišina	1	5,982
33. Kopanice	1,2	1,390
34. Oštra Luka -Bok	2	7,350
35. Prud	1	1,987
36. Tolisa	2	13,850
37. Vidovice	1,2	2,797
Total number of Catholics:		40,566

Serbs have occupied parishes 30, 32, 33, 35 and 37 and expelled their population. Parishes 31,34 and 36 have been partly liberated but the civilian cannot survive there. Parishes 31, 34, 36 have not been occupied, but about 10,000 Catholics had fled as a result of continuous attacks. 17,120 Catholics are still there and try to defend their territory. They are

accompanied by three pastors, three associate pastors and five Franciscans in Tolisa Convent. Others had to flee together with their parishioners.

IV. Brčko Deanery

38. Bijeljina	1	810
39. Boće	1	2,950
40. Brčko	1	2,486
41. Dubrave	2	7,962
42. Gorice	1	1,952
43. Krepšić	1	913
44. Poljaci	2	2,212
45. Ulice	1	5,350
46. Zovik	2	3,860
Total number of Catholics:		28,495

The parishes 38, 40, 42, 43 and 45 have been occupied by Serbs and "ethnically cleansed." Parishes 39, 41, 44 and 46 are on the front-line and partly occupied by Serbs. 8,500 Catholics have fled from the territory and only 8,474 Catholics with 6 priests are left behind.

B. Central Bosnia

V. Tuzla Deanery

47. Breške	4,980
48. Dragunja	2,995
49. Drijenča	1,984
50. Lukavac	3,238
51. Morančani	4,250
52. Par Selo	2,110
53. Tuzla	9,917
54. Šikara	4,210
55. Špionica	3,425
56. Živinice	3,972
Total number of Catholics	41,081

These Catholics are a minority among Muslims whose territory has been partly occupied by Serbs and exposed to continuous attacks. That is why about 15,000 Catholics have abandoned the area. All pastors and associate pastors have remained with their flock. Due to the conflict between Croats and Muslims in other parts of the country, the situation here is also critical. It is feared that the worst is imminent.

VI. Usora Deanery

57. Bežlja	1	3,010
58. Dobož	1	4,172
59. Gomja Komušina	1	1,810
60. Jelah	1	1,995
61. Komušina	1	3,315
62. Sivša	1	7,850
63. Teslić	1	2,950
64. Ularice	1	1,816
65. Žabljak	1	1,793
Total number of Catholics:		28,711

Parishes 57, 58, 59 and 63 have been occupied by Serbs and Catholics have been expelled. Parishes 60, 63, 64 and 65 are on the front line of fighting and

occupied to a certain extent. About 6,000 Catholics have fled and only 7,454 have stayed there together with 4 parish priests, two pastors and two associate pastors. In spite of the occupation, the pastor Pero Tunjić has stayed in Teslić with a very small group of Catholics.

VII. Žepče Deanery

66. Crkvice	3	5,650
67. Čajdraš	3	1,660
68. Globarice	4	810
69. Klopče	3	1,450
70. Lovnica	3	1,020
71. Luk-Brankovići	4	1,950
72. Maglaj	3	1,510
73. Novi Šeher	4	6,950
74. Osova	4	4,511
75. Radunice	4	813
76. Zavidovići	3	4,110
77. Zenica St. Ilija	3	7,600
78. Zenica St. Joseph	3	8,200
79. Žepče	4	6,380
Total number of Catholics		52,614

None of these parishes have been occupied by Serbs. However, all proposed divisions of territories among the three peoples in Bosnia, e. g. Muslims, Croats and Serbs, assign this area to Muslims. That is why in recent months Muslims have taken all positions in the district city of Zenica and started expelling Croats on massive scale from parishes 67, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78 (a total of 29,690 Catholics). About 10,000 Catholics have fled. Parishes 70 and 72 have been occupied by the Muslim militia, as if they were their own territory. Muslims even force Catholics to fight against other Croats in Central Bosnia. Other Catholics in parishes 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 78 are completely surrounded and exposed to continuous attacks. Only in July 152 Catholic defenders plus 120 civilians were killed. About 5,000 people have fled from this "cauldron." It is feared that Muslims will soon occupy the entire area. All priests are still there with their parishioners.

C. Southwestern Bosnia

VIII. Travnik Deanery

80. Brajkovići	3	6,350
81. Bučići	4	2,850
82. Dolac	3	4,030
83. Guča Gora	3	4,632
84. Korićani	1	893
85. Nova Bila	4	4,780
86. Novi Travnik	4	4,070
87. Ovčarevo	3	5,198
88. Pećine	3	3,754
89. Potkraj	1	1,991
90. Rankovići	4	2,995
91. Rostovo	3	850
92. Travnik	3	2,993

93. Turbe	1	1,640
94. Vitez	4	12,123
Total number of Catholics		59,149

According to all international plans and projections this territory should remain "Croatian." However, from the very beginning of the war many expelled Muslims came to this area and completely changed its demographic picture. Parishes 84, 89 and 93 have been taken by Serbs. In the beginning Croats and Muslims jointly were defending this area, but tensions started in Spring 1993, and both the newly-arrived and indigenous Muslims fiercely attacked the Catholic Croats. They have succeeded in conquering most of the territory from which they have expelled all Catholics forcing them to escape to Croatia through the Serbian-held territory. They came from parishes 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91 and 92. Damage has been inflicted to the Franciscan Guča Gora Convent which contained an archive, museum, and a library. Muslims looted the place, then set it on fire. Similar acts were committed in other occupied parishes. The rest of the parishes are exposed to continuous attacks and it is feared that Catholics will lose everything. Sizable groups of people of about 8,000 have already fled the area. There are still ten priests serving in the Deanery.

XI. Bugojno Deanery

95. Bugojno	3	17,200
96. Bistrica	3	1,995
97. Dobretići	1	6,150
98. Glavice	3	1,245
99. Gornji Vakuf	4	7,980
100. Kandija	3	1,990
101. Otinovci-Kures	1	2,150
102. Podmilačje	1	8,910
103. Rastičevo	1	569
104. Potkraj	1	2,968
105. Suho Polje	1	1,577
Total number of Catholics		52,734

In this area, too, the Catholic Croats were a majority population before the war, but the newly arrived Muslims pushed them to second place. Serbs have occupied and ethnically cleansed parishes 97, 101, 102, 103 and 105. In July this year fighting broke out between Croats and Muslims. In 20 days Muslims occupied nearly the whole area and expelled Catholics. Parishes 95, 96, 98, 100 and 104 are completely occupied. The only remaining parish of Gornji Vakuf was heavily attacked and then fell into Muslim hands. Priests have been expelled and some of them, together with nuns, detained.

X. Kraljeva Sutjeska Deanery

106. Breza	3	910
107. Borovica	4	1,511
108. Haljinići	3	2,650
109. Jelaške	3	959
110. Kakanj	3	7,935
111. Kraljeva Sutjeska	3	12,650
112. Olovo	3	790
113. Vareš	4	7,520
114. Vijaka	4	1,386
115. Vukanovići	3	910
Total number of Catholics:		37,221

Except in the town of Vareš, Muslims were a majority before the war. As fighting against Croats broke out in other areas, here, too, Muslims turned fanatic and occupied almost all parishes (except Vareš and two small parishes in the mountains). Most Catholics have been expelled and a group of refugees moved to the outskirts of Vareš where they live in total isolation. Smaller groups have fled to Croatia. In the occupied parishes there are still a number of priests and Franciscan Fathers in the Kraljeva Sutjeska Convent. We are extremely worried about them as well as about the historic documents kept in the Convent. Some 11,000 Catholics have fled from the parish.

XI. Kreševo Deanery

116. Banbrdo	4	3,275
117. Brestovsko	4	3,205
118. Busovača	4	10,260
119. Deževice	3	1,230
120. Gromiljak	4	2,210
121. Fojnica	3	7,150
122. Kiseljak	4	5,990
123. Kreševo	4	5,750
124. Visoko	3	1,170
Total number of Catholics:		40,240

Before the war Croats made up the majority population in this area. Troubles with Muslims started a year ago. In recent fighting they have brought under their control the parishes 119, 121 and 124 as well as a series of villages in the remaining parishes. Due to continuous attacks about 7,000 Catholics have fled the area and migrated to Croatia. Priests have stayed in the Franciscan Convent of Fojnica. Little information is reaching us about them or the precious inventory of the Convent, so important for Croatian history.

XII. Rama Deanery

125. Doljani	3	1,461
126. Gračac	4	2,120
127. Obri	3	1,960
128. Podhum	3	2,360
129. Prozor	4	4,350
130. Rama-Šćit	4	4,300
131. Rumboci	4	2,350

132. Solakova Kula 3	1,059
133. Uzdol 4	1,965
Total number of Catholics: 21,925	

In part of this area Muslims used to be the majority and were always reserved towards Catholics. Here, too, conflicts escalated in the wake of troubles arising elsewhere. Muslims have not occupied the parishes 127, 128 and 132, but have killed many people. In the parish of Doljani they committed a terrible massacre, which was also reported by UN troops. 40-50 people were brutally slaughtered and the parish church was razed to the ground. 200 are missing and feared dead. Muslims continue attacking other parishes almost incessantly. That is why about 7,500 people have fled from this deanery. All priests have stayed with their flock, with the exception of the mentioned occupied parishes.

D. Sarajevo Deanery

134. SA-Briješće 2,4	950
135. Čemerno 1	1,520
136. Goražde 1	480
137. Ilijaš 1	1,710
138. Pale 1	395
139. SA-Cathedral 2,4	4,920
140. SA-Holy Trinity 2,4	7,530
141. SA-St. Ignatius 1	1,290
142. SA-St. Joseph 2,4	4,250
143. SA-Stup 2,4	10,930
144. Tarčin 3	835
Total number of Catholics: 34,810	

The smaller parishes surrounding Sarajevo (136, 137 and 139) as well as the parish 142, and for the most part, parish 144 in the city area, have been occupied by the Serbs. Parish 144 is situated 20 km away from the city. Other parishes in the city have been undergoing a profound crisis in the past two years. Hundreds of Catholics have lost their lives during the attack on the city, many defenders have been killed. These five parishes in the city with 29,870 Catholics, together with other inhabitants of the capital have been surrounded for months. As a result, about 12,000 Catholics have left the city and fled to the West.

Neither one of Colleges of Theology has reopened. The Franciscan College of Theology is occupied by Serbs, together with its complete inventory and library. The other College, although not in Serbian hands, is badly damaged. The pilgrimage church in Stup has been damaged by fire; St. Vincent Church has been demolished by shelling. The nuns have been

evicted from five convents which were occupied by Serbs. Other Church buildings: the Bishop's Palace, cloisters, parish churches and buildings are in ruins. To enable the priest candidates to continue their studies, we have been forced to relocate both Colleges of Theology: The Franciscan College to Zagreb, and the Diocesan College to Bol Dominican Convent in Dalmatia, Croatia. The Archbishop of Sarajevo together with 20 priests and 43 nuns have stayed in Sarajevo to attend to the endangered people.

In the capital of Sarajevo the Catholics (in the five parishes) were always very loyal to the Bosnian Government (mostly composed of Muslims) and ardently defended the city. Hundreds of them have dearly paid for it with their own blood. Recently, however, hatred against Catholic Croats is on the rise and suddenly they are accused of being guilty for everything. In most cases, they are losing their positions and jobs. Many have been driven out of their own apartments. It is only the reputation and courage of the Archbishop of Sarajevo, Monsignor Vinko Puljić, that has so far averted an open assault on Catholics. It is feared, however, that the assault may soon happen. The parish of Turčin is now completely in Muslim hands.

The rising interest of the world in the plight of Sarajevo is accompanied by diminishing interest in other places, especially those occupied by Muslims in recent months. The public knows little or nothing about what is going on there. Human beings also live in these places, just as they live in Sarajevo, and concern needs to be shown also for them. Unfortunately, the Archbishop of Sarajevo, the Caritas representatives and other humanitarian organizations are denied by Muslims any access to these places and they remain restricted zones for Croats and for the public in general.

Present consequences of the war in Vrhbosna-Sarajevo Archdiocese

1. The number of Catholics before the war 528,492
2. those "ethnically cleansed" by Serbs 155,040
3. those expelled

- so far by Muslims 128,434
- 4. those who fled for their lives from "free" areas due to attacks 104,000
- 5. those currently exposed to extreme hardships in the Archdiocese 141,018
- 6. The pre-war number of parishes within the Archdiocese 144
- 7. Number of parishes occupied by Serbs 56
- 8. Number of parishes occupied by Muslims 34
- 9. Number of parishes considered "free" as of Aug. 18, 1993 54

There is no "free" parish in which Catholics live normally. Even more grave is the fact that Catholics are abandoning their own territories day in, day out, and fear for their lives. In this war about 50,000 Catholics have been killed and about the same number is missing.

Final note

It will be a real tragedy if now, at the turn of the century, the once so flourishing Catholic archdiocese were to be exterminated by the Orthodox Serbs and Muslim fanatics. We present the situation to the international public, because the mass media gives very biased and often superfluous reporting. Not only are we crying for humanitarian help, but we are also appealing to the conscience of the world which should not leave us in the lurch and only watch such a vital part of the church being strangled.

Editor's note:

Other Dioceses of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In the **Banja Luka Diocese**, which prior to the war was comprised of 120,000 Catholics in 47 parishes, 40 parishes are now under Serb control, and two are under Muslim control. 40% of all churches have been destroyed, and 50% have been damaged, more than half of their parishioners have been forced to flee their homes in terror.

In the **Herzegovina dioceses** (Mostar-Duvno and Trebinje-Mrkan) which before the war comprised 210,000 Catholics in 81 parishes, approximately 20 parishes are under occupation by Serb or Muslim formations. As a result 30,000 Croat Catholics have been forced to flee their homes.

Total Croat casualties in Bosnia and Herzegovina:*

by Serbs (71,2%)	5,900
by Muslims (28,8%)	4,200
	1,700

Total number of wounded Croatians: *

by Serbs (74.7 %)	25,300
by Muslims (25.3%)	18,900
	6,400

*As of Aug. 20, 1993.

These facts are taken from "Ethnic Cleansing of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1993," Mostar, August 1993. Published by the Office of the President of the Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia.



Brick wall in front of the UNPROFOR quarters in Zagreb. Each brick denotes one missing or killed person. The wall is getting longer all the time. People bring candles and flowers to remember the victims of war.

Project Croatian Embassy - Canada

By Slavko Butković,
President of Coordinating Committee

We will, at last, have our own Croatian Embassy in Ottawa. The Canadian Government has accepted Mr. Željko Urban as Ambassador of the Republic of Croatia, and he is scheduled to arrive in Canada at the end of February, 1994. This is a great historical event, and we, as Canadians of Croatian decent are very proud and extremely happy that this step has been accomplished and that the mutual cooperation between Canada and Croatia in the political, trade and cultural fields will be able to develop and greatly benefit both countries.

We had an opportunity to meet with Mr. Urban on his unofficial visit to Canada in November 1993 and have been impressed with his views and the urgency he perceives in fulfilling his accreditation. He is a graduate of the University of Zagreb, in electronic engineering, and has lived in California for more than 30 years, involved in the academic and business field.

In regard to the first Croatian Embassy in Canada, he said the following: "These are not normal times. Croatia is for the first time establishing its diplomatic network. We will have to start from the beginning. We have the ambition that Canada, as the second largest country in the world, will play a great and important role. There is a great future awaiting all of us. Canada will, because of its large diaspora, play an influential role in the ongoing relationship with the Republic of Croatia."

Mr. Urban stressed the fact that the Embassy is not going to be extravagant, but will serve adequately our needs, the emphasis will be on efficiency and self-sufficiency. The consular offices will be established in Toronto and Vancouver for now, as soon as they are approved by the Government of Canada. Because of the lack of funds available for establishment of the Embassy, Mr. Urban appealed to the Canadian-Croatian Community for assistance, to raise funds for the purchase of the embassy building and the official residence.

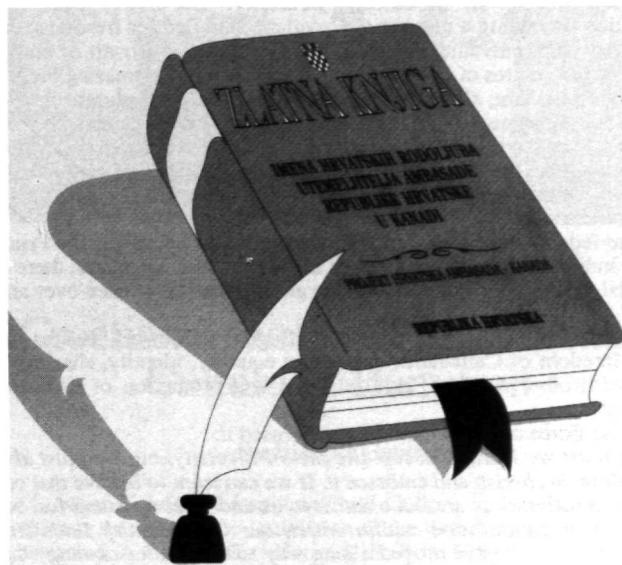
A fundraising coordinating committee has been formed with a set goal to raise \$2,000,000. With approximately 250,000 Croats living in Canada, the burden of raising such a sum should not be difficult, in spite of other humanitarian fundraising efforts. Let us not forget that the collected money will purchase a place of Croatian territory in Canada, for the many generations to come. Needless to say, for the first time we will be able to hear the truth about Croatia.

The fundraising is apolitical and is carried out in the name of Croatian interests. All Croats of good will are asked to participate and contribute in accordance with their abilities.

An account has been set up at the Croatian Credit Union, No. 100008 for this purpose. As of this date over \$250,000 has been collected across Canada, and we urge you to give - so that Croatia will benefit.

Every donator will receive an official receipt for each donation, and at the end of the Project, an official Recognition from the Minister of Foreign Affairs will be granted. The Fundraising Committee will also publish a "GOLDEN BOOK" with names of all the patriots who founded the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in Canada. In addition, all names of contributors of \$1,000 or more will be engraved on a bronze plaque, exhibited in the Embassy.

For information or contributions call (905) 773-1866 or write to the Croatian Credit Union, "Project Croatian Embassy - Canada", 1165 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M6H 1M9. Phone: (416) 532-4006.



Croatian Language in The Library of Congress

A Letter from the Cataloging Policy and Support Office

Editor's note: Our member Biserka Butković sent a letter to the Library of Congress with an inquiry about the status of Croatian materials. This is the answer dated Sept. 7, 1993.

Dear Ms. Butković:

Your letter to the Library of Congress concerning cataloging of Croatian materials was referred to me for reply.

The Library of Congress has re-examined its treatment of materials relating to Croatia and adjoining areas due to the recent political changes in that region. We are now treating Croatia as an independent country in matters relating to cataloging.

Regarding the language used in Croatia, the library of Congress continues to use the term "Serbo-Croatian." In selecting the terms used for our cataloging, we try to use the most commonly accepted terminology to facilitate retrieval by library users. A review of recent reference sources indicates that most sources treat the speech of the Serbs and Croats as a single language referred to as Serbo-Croatian.

Because terminology and scholarly opinion may change over time, I did additional research in response to your comments. I found that several 1993 editions of major encyclopedias still use "Serbo-Croatian." The 1992 edition of The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, a recently-issued unabridged dictionary, also uses "Serbo-Croatian." A review of recent college catalogs indicates that some colleges teach "Serbo-Croatian" while others teach "Serbian or Croatian" as a

single course. It appears from the above results that "Serbo-Croatian" is still the most common terminology.

Concerning the hyphenation of this language term, there are other languages which are also referred to in this way, although none is as well known as Serbo-Croatian. Example of such languages are Mongo-Nkundu, a Bantu language of Zaire; Karachay-Balker, a Tukiic language of Russia; and Larike-Wakasih, an Austronesian language of Indonesia.

In addressing your concern for uniformity of classification, I checked the treatment of Croatian material in the Dewey Decimal classification. The most recent edition of this schedule was published in 1989 and treats Serbo-Croatian as one language. In this respect both major U. S. library classification systems treat the language in the same way.

The Library of Congress recognizes the cultural differences of Croatian literature. In our treatment of this literature we have a separate term "Croatian literature."

The literature is also classified separately from Serbian literature.

I hope that this somewhat lengthy explanation of our cataloging practices will clarify our policy. We have treated Croatia separately for all political and cultural materials. Only in the linguistic area do we use "Serbo-Croatian." This practice agrees with current popular and scholarly opinion. We will continue to monitor terminology in this area and will change our practice if opinion changes.

Please feel free to contact us again if you have any further questions.

Milicent K. Wewerka, Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist

“Queen Jelena” Croatian Parish School in Mississauga and Brampton, Ontario

By Ana Ganza

Multicultural context

Canada's population is approximately one third English, one third French Canadian, while the other third traces its heritage to diverse groups and cultures. Immigration and settlement problems have increased the social complexities as well as the persistence of ethnic groups to preserve and develop their own culture and values within Canada. Following the Confederation of Canada in 1867, stress was placed on nation building. In order to withstand the pressure, many ethnic groups established their own organizations and full-time or part-time after-school education.

The emphasis on assimilation abated after World War II and greater recognition was given to cultural diversity. The heavy post war immigration (including a number of Croats who fled for freedom), the black civil rights movement in the United States, the growth of ethnic diversity in the centres of English Canadian power, and increasing French Canadian nationalism, all promoted recognition of cultural pluralism.

In 1969, the Parliament of Canada adopted the Official Languages Act. There was a need expressed by many Canadians for a broader policy that would recognize the importance of the non-English and non-French population, which resulted in the development of the policy of multiculturalism.

When the federal policy was announced on October 8, 1971, the Prime Minister indicated that “although there are two official languages, there is no official culture, nor does any ethnic group take precedence over any other ...”

A policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework assures the cultural freedom of Canadians, as well as equality, identity, sharing of culture with other cultures, cultural traits and protection of civil and human rights.

As the Task Force on Canadian Unity expressed it:

Not only must we learn to accept the fact of diversity, but we must also discover how to cherish and embrace it. If we can learn to believe that our neighbour's differences are not a threat to us and what we stand for, but are part of neighbourhood within which our own identity finds free expression, we shall have moved a long way toward understanding what the Canada of tomorrow must be about. For we believe that it is only in that fashion that Canadians will establish for themselves a sense of sharing and of common purpose which all can accept without doing violence to their own beliefs and identity.

(Task Force on Canadian Unity, 1979, p. 6)

In this context it is easier to understand and appreciate the Croatian parish schools in Canada, especially in Ontario, where the majority of Croatian immigrants settled.

Croatian school

After the establishment of the Croatian church “Croatian Martyrs” in Mississauga in 1977, and with a constant increase of Croatian immigrants, the need for the establishment of Croatian school has increased as well. Next year, in 1978, with the help of the staff of the Croatian school “Cardinal Stepinac” from Toronto, the Croatian Parish school in Mississauga was established.

In the first year of its operation, 1978/79, it was considered an affiliate of the Toronto school. The classes took place in the building of St. Catherine of Siena Catholic School with an impressive number of 301 students.

In the same year, Croatian Parish School in Brampton started in the building of St. Francis Xavier Catholic School.

In 1979/80 the number of enrolled students increased and, with the support of Dufferin-Peel Roman Catholic Separate School Board Continuing Education the school was established as an independent Croatian Parish school “Queen Jelena,” in Mississauga and Brampton under the direction of the Croatian Parish Church “Croatian Martyrs”. It followed the program required by the Ontario Ministry of Education.

That same year the principalship and organization of the school activities and classes became the responsibility of Sister Ligorija Mateljan who was

transferred from Hamilton where she gained experience in operating a Croatian parish school.

The enrollment rose again, the space and capacity of “St. Catherine of Siena” school building became insufficient and so the Dufferin-Peel Roman Catholic School Board made the facilities of the “Canadian Martyrs” school in Mississauga, and “C. W. Sullivan” school in Brampton, available for the classes. The next year, when enrollment increased again, another school “Rene Lamoureux” in Mississauga was used for instruction as well.

The following table gives an overview of the increased student enrollment through the years:

YEAR	STUDENTS
1978/79	301
1979/80	370
1980/81	430
1981/82	457
1982/83	638
1983/84	696
1984/85	758
1985/86	678
1986/87	703
1987/88	758
1988/89	891
1989/90	872
1990/91	851
1991/92	827
1992/93	834
1993/94	831

The table also contains students from kindergarten through grade eight, which are organized in the framework of the Heritage Languages program, as well as high school students of Croatian in the framework of the International Languages program. The high school credit course program started in the 1988/89 school year.

There were few reasons for credit course introduction. On one hand there are Croatian parents who desire their children's continuous progress in the Croatian language. On the other hand there are Croatian priests and nuns who constantly stress the importance of the further studying of Croatian language as a way of preserving Croatian culture and identity.

After the Ontario Ministry of Education and the School Board approved the credit course program, “Croatian I” was introduced into four schools where the Heritage Language classes (kindergarten to grade eight) were already in progress (Canadian Martyrs, St. Peter and Paul, St. Rose of Lima, and St. Martin in Mississauga, and also in C. W. Sullivan in Brampton).

The following school year, 1989/90, “Croatian II” was introduced at the same centres. In 1990/91 Ontario Academic Credit Course (OAC Croatian) was introduced for the first time.

All programs have been approved and accepted by the Ontario Ministry of Education as High School Credit Courses, which means that students can take three Croatian courses during their high school years and count them toward the total number of courses (30) needed to graduate, and one of them, OAC Croatian, could be taken as one of six OAC credits.

Since the introduction of the Croatian credit courses, in the framework of International Languages, every year an average of 150 students complete the program.

The principal for the Heritage Language classes for all four centres, after Sister Ligorija was transferred to Toronto in 1990, is the patient and committed Fr. I. Golec. For Croatian high school courses, Ana Ganza is the principal. There are some thirty teachers working in the school.

All classes, except for the high school, have religion in their curriculum. It is looked after by dedicated Fr. I. Kecerin and taught by priests, sisters Ines Marić, Marijanka Dominković, Nevena Cvitanović and community youth volunteers. Their love, devotion and teaching of faith values gives

the Croatian school a special character. It was thirteen centuries ago that Croatians accepted Christianity and it is now up to the new generation to promote the same beliefs and morals. It is up to them not to break the bridges but to build new, stronger bonds with the homeland and at the same time to interact with other ethnic groups for their own benefit and for the benefit of Canadian society.

As a part of the religion program, retreats were organized and led by many prominent visiting Croatian priests. They also gave presentations in all four Croatian Parish School Centres on the foundation of faith, challenging students to follow the path of Jesus.

In 1992, a program to teach English as a second language through direct instruction in Croatian was introduced and approved by the Dufferin-Peel Roman Catholic School Board. 1992/93 was the first school year of instruction and 37 students completed the beginners and intermediate program. In 1993/94 there are 27 students enrolled. The teacher in charge is Mrs. Mira Pezer.

Aside from teaching, teachers have been involved in extracurricular activities such as publishing our school paper "Iskra" which compiles the best assignments written by the students; organizing lectures in Croatian language by Croatian writers and professors; charity events and food drives for the victims of the war in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, movies screenings in Croatian, Christmas concerts, Mother's Day concerts, school trips, etc.

Following the example of a conference for all teachers of Croatian language and culture from Croatian Parish Schools in Hamilton, Toronto, Oakville, Kitchener, Mississauga, Brampton and Georgetown organized by the Croatian School in Oakville in 1990, Queen Jelena Croatian Parish School organized a similar conference in 1991. The emphasis was on

education, development and retraining of teachers, instruction and methodology; resource books and text books; Catholic religion in the classroom; History and Geography and Summer school. These "get togethers" promote unity and excellence of all Croatian parish schools which have developed individually under special and unique circumstances, but always with the same goal to cherish, nurture and preserve the Croatian language, culture and identity.



High School Graduates with Fr. I. Kecerin and Teacher M. Pezer

Civic Award Recognition

was presented to our member

Ana Ganza

on December 1, 1993

by the members of Council and Residents of the City of Mississauga

Congratulations!



For the last 10 years, Ana Ganza has assisted the community in many different ways. Considering the well-being of others, she has helped to organize food drives, as well as various events to raise money for local charities. Also very involved in the Croatian community, her initiative was integral in introducing the Croatian language into the Dufferin-Peel Roman Catholic School Board as an international credit course. Ana is well known among the Croatians in Ontario for her generosity in sharing time and talents. She is member of many Croatian organizations, including AMCA Toronto.

Croatian School of Language and Culture in Hamilton

By Biserka Cetinić

The Croatian School of Language and Culture in Hamilton began its activities at the time of the foundation of the Croatian parish. The school itself started in the Croatian National Hall in 1957. There were ten to fifteen students, who came once or twice a week for two hours.

After the Parish was established in 1958, and after the first church was built in 1959, Croatian was taught in the parish. The program encompassed catechism, Croatian language and singing. The late Msgr. S. Šprajc encouraged the parishioners to take part in teaching.

In the 1970s, the number of students increased but the school remained in the parish. In 1973, Croatian nuns came to Hamilton and renewed the school activities. The official title was given: "Croatian School of Language and Culture." During that time there were no manuals for students and teachers used their own programs and available materials.

The slow but steady increase of students over the years forced teachers to further develop their programs in order to qualify for the inclusion of the Croatian school into the Canadian school system. At first it was included into the Hamilton Board of Education and later into the Hamilton-Wentworth Separate School Board. All the programs had to be broadened and transformed into a higher level of teaching for all classes.

When the number of students was too large for the space at the Croatian parish, the Croatian School moved into "Sir Winston Churchill School." When Hamilton-Wentworth Roman Catholic Separate School Board introduced a Heritage Languages Program and offered better conditions, the classes moved into St. Eugene, and then to St. Francis. In 1981, they were all under the Separate School Board. In 1978/79 there were 273 students, in 1983/84 there were 340. In July of the same year, the summer school took place and was a great success. The renewed program of Croatian "We Speak Croatian," for adults was very well attended also.

Since 1977, the school has been publishing the paper *Luć*, with the students' best assignments. On a regular basis, there are Christmas and Mother's Day concerts with students' performances. Teachers acquired and collected a small library of books necessary for teaching. The school organization and coordination between the parish and Roman Catholic School Board is done by two head teachers. Cont. on the next page

Root Connection - Croatian Language in Detroit

By Snježana Franetović

According to the recent census there are about 29,500 Croatian Americans in Michigan, but unfortunately only a small portion of them can speak the Croatian language.

The Croatian Church St. Jerome in Detroit and the Croatian Fraternal Union (CFU) "Zora" Lodge 351, were places where the Croatian language had been taught occasionally until Father Čuić started the Croatian School in 1983. Mrs. Mira Jerant helped with teaching and organizing the school which had fifteen students. I came to Detroit in 1984 and since I was a graduate from the Zagreb University with thirteen years of experience at the Centre for Languages in Zagreb, Father Čuić asked me to teach at the Croatian School. I was very happy to be able to do something for my homeland and to promote my language, so I started immediately and have been teaching on a voluntary basis since then. It has been very difficult to convince parents how important it is to send their children to Croatian School to learn our language and heritage therefore I have very much appreciated Fr. Čuić's help and support in that regard.

The students have been of different ages. Without a good text book I have prepared my own materials and have used different books. At the end of the school year, our school always has a program for Mother's Day in May. When the war started, the school at St. Jerome's was very active collecting Christmas presents for the refugee children in Croatia. With the bake sale, we managed to sponsor a boy from Osijek with whom some students have been corresponding in Croatian.

CFU Zora Lodge 351 has been very active in keeping our tradition alive by teaching Tamburitza, dance and songs. The members are mostly American Croatians of the second and the third generation. They had Croatian language class many years ago, but recently, they have become more aware of its importance. They organized the Croatian class in 1988, that I have been teaching until now. The Board has been very understanding and helpful in supporting the class, especially a very dedicated and enthusiastic member Mrs. Katie Dell.

There are usually 10-15 students of different background and age, but all are adults. Various materials are used together with many additional tools like slides, videos, tapes, pictures, articles, etc. The book *Let's Learn Croatian* from the Centre of Foreign Languages, Zagreb, was used for some time, but it was rather difficult, so *Croatian through conversation* by

Mladen Engelsfeld is used instead. The emphasis is on everyday conversational expressions with basic grammar and writing skills. We also look at some important events and periods of Croatian history and culture.

Finally this year we succeeded in introducing the Croatian Language at the University of Detroit for a credit. Introducing Croatian side by side with all the world languages at a very well-known American university will be a crucial step in influencing other universities which have insisted on keeping Serbo-Croatian as the only option.

Let us hope that Croatian Americans will understand the importance of this step as a precondition for promoting the Croatian name and culture in this multi-cultural and multi-ethnic society. I urge all Croatians and Croatian Americans to join the affirmation of the Croatian Language and Culture at the University by their participation, with advertising and support. This opportunity should not be lost.



Snježana and Vjekoslav Franetović, Romana Čapek-Habeković

Cont. from the previous page

Croatian School in Hamilton

In order to better communicate with the parents, every year the parent representatives are elected in the broader school board in the Croatian school. It is important that the students are enrolled as early as possible, and that they attend Croatian Saturday school regularly from kindergarten to grade eight. It is also important that they start Croatian school at the same time that they start English school. And in that way, it is also easier to organize classes with students of the same age, and so they can advance from lower to higher grades together.

In 1989/90, after great efforts, a high school level of teaching Croatian was introduced in the framework of Continuing Education International Languages Program. Immediately, 50 students enrolled. Most of them continued through grade 11, and in 1992/93 the first generation of nineteen students completed the Ontario Academic Credit (OAC) Croatian Course.

With the continuous effort of the teachers and the pastor, Fr. F. Šprajc, Croatian Culture Course was introduced at McMaster University in Hamilton. After one semester, the Course was cancelled due to lack of finances.

In the 1989/90 school year there were more than 500 students enrolled in the Croatian school in Hamilton. Besides the regular school activities, in the 1990s, students and teachers have been involved in fund raising and food drives and all other actions for Croatia. The Croatian School in Hamilton has served the Croatian community for thirty six years.

Translated by M. Čunčić

**We invite all
Croatian creative professionals:
artists, designers, architects,...
to participate in *Gaudeamus*
with their contributions.**

**We also invite all AMAC members to write in
Gaudeamus about
past and present
Croatian
creative professionals
and their achievements
in the field of
Croatian art**

Nikita Žukov Foundation

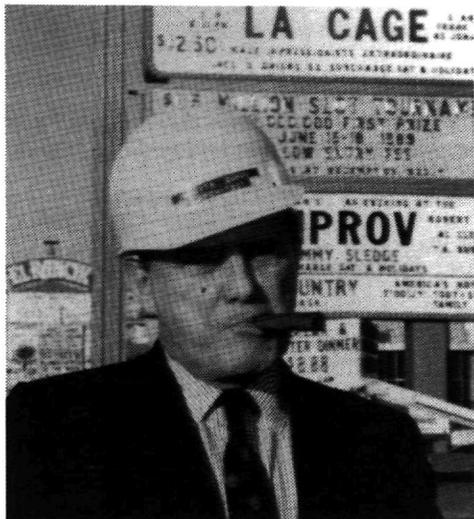
Nikita Žukov arrived in the United States like tens of millions of immigrants before him via Ellis Island. Huddled by the rail of a freighter he had his first thrilling glimpse of the Statue of Liberty as his ship sailed into New York Harbor in 1950.

He was born in Zagreb, Croatia, of Russian parents and emigrated to the United States when he was sixteen.

After receiving a grant from an American benefactor covering all expenses for his freshman year in Columbia University he eventually graduated from the School of Architecture, at the top of his class. He went on into a distinguished career in architecture, urban and rural planning and development. The Foundation is a way of sharing his good fortune with promising architects and design students.

Nikita Žukov hopes that the Foundation's work will encourage careers in Architecture and Design and the grants and awards will inspire recipients to perpetuate the Foundation's goal by helping others in turn.

The address: 400 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022 USA
Tel.: (212)753-1292; Fax: (212) 753-3993



Mr. Nikita Žukov

Bernardo Bernardi Award given to the Study of Design in Zagreb in November 1993.

By Davor Grünwald

The Award for design excellence in Croatia in the amount of \$5,000.00 US was given to the Study of Design established four years ago. In spite of hard times in Croatia the staff and the students proved that strong will, discipline, and, above all, talents, can overcome the lack of space and equipment. Mr. Žukov's gracious gesture will certainly help to improve the conditions.

See article about the Study of Design in Zagreb in *Gaudeamus* No. 7-8, p. 18.

Awards for Design Excellence in Croatia

The Foundation gives this award
to encourage the development of design as a discipline
in Žukov's native Croatia.

It is a monetary award given annually in memory of
Žukov's good friend and colleague,
Bernardo Bernardi.

Successful candidates must be involved with design
at school offering design as a discipline.
Recipients will be chosen by
a panel of Croatian design professionals.

Individual requirements:

Be active in some area of design
either as a professional or student.
The recipient cannot be working in the areas of
fine art, film, fashion, or stage set design and cannot have
previously received an international award.

School requirements:

Must be an institution offering courses in design.
The selection will be based on recommendations
by a panel of professionals who will consider
the quality and creativity of work at school.

Study Grant in the United States

This grant provides financial assistance
for tuition, books, room and board
to a foreign student
pursuing architecture studies
at an accredited American University.

The recipient must:

- * be a non-national
- * demonstrate need for financial aid
- * be accepted at an accredited US institution
of higher learning
- * be prepared to pursue a career in architecture
- * find other means of financing their education
after the assistance provided by the grant

The Foundation is an equal opportunity donor. Recipients will be
selected by three members
on the board of the Foundation without regard for
age, race, sex, creed or national origin.

Recent Books on Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina

Compiled by Josip Lončarić and Ante L. Padjen

This column is created as a way to inform our readers about recent publications on Croatian topics. Although we will try to offer works of general interest the scope may change as the case may be. It is not likely that we could claim to offer complete bibliographies. The readers are invited to send contributions and suggestions. Recent events in South Eastern Europe have stimulated an unusual proliferation of books on the topic: from general presentation of East European history and to specific treatment of explicit details of the war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this issue we will try to list some of the most interesting books.

1. *Le nettoyage ethnique. Document historiques sur une ideologie serbe*, Paris:Fayard, 1993. pp. 1-340. Sections: 1) Les racines 2) Le programme 3) D'une Yougoslavie + l'autre 4) La trag die actuelle 5) Un pays + la crois e des chemins
2. *Vukovar, Sarajevo...La guerre en ex-Yugoslavie*, Edition Esprit, 1993. pp. 1-294. Sections: Entendre Comprendre Protester Agir Annexes
3. *The Columbia History of Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century*, University Press, 1993. JL
4. *The National Question in Europe in Historical Context*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1993. pp. 1-343. Notes: article by M. Gross
5. *Why Bosnia? Writings on the Balkan War*, Stony Creek, CT: The Pampheteer's Press, 1993. JL ISBN 0-9630587-9-7 US\$19.95 (pbck) ISBN 0-9630587-8-9
6. Cohen, Leonard J. *Broken Bonds: the Disintegration of Yugoslavia*, 1993. ISBN: 0-8133-8030-8, 0-8133-1854-8
7. Dizdarević, Zlatko *Sarajevo*, New York, NY: From International Publishing, 1993. pp. ? JL quotes ISBN 0-88064-149-5 US\$19.95
8. Greenfeld, Liah *Nationalism: Five Roads to Modernity*, Boston, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1993. JL US\$19.95
9. Gutman, Roy *A Witness to Genocide*, New York, NY: Macmillan, 1993. JL rep ISBN US\$12
10. Irvine, Jill A. *The Croat Question: Partisan Politics in the Formation of the Yugoslav Socialist State*, Westview Press, 1993. ISBN 0-8133-8542-3 US\$49.50
11. Magaš, Branka *The destruction of Yugoslavia. Traicing the break-up of 1980-92*, London: Verso, 1993. pp. 1-366. ISBN 0-86091-593-x (pbk) \$28.50
12. Meštrović, Stjepan G., Letica, Slaven and Goreta, Miroslav *Habits of the Balkan heart: Social character and the fall of communism*, Houston, TX: Texas A & M Univesity Press, 1993. pp. 1-192. ISBN 0-89096-593-5 US \$14.95
13. Meštrović, Stjepan M. *The road from paradise: Prospect for democracy in Eastern Europe: The University Press of Kentucky*, Lexington, KY 40506-0024. 1993. 224pp. ISBN 0-8131-1827-1 US\$28
14. Power, Samantha *Breakdown in the Balkans. A chronicle of Events*, Camegie Endowment Special Publication, 1993. JL quotes ISBN
15. Rosenblum, Mort *Who Stole the News?* New York, NY: John Wiley, 1993. pp. ?JL quotes US\$24.95
16. Sharp, Jane M.O. *Bankrupt in the Balkans. British Policy in Bosnia*, London, UK: Institute for Public Policy Research, 1993. pp. 1-24.
17. Vrbanić, George Franz *The Failure to Save the First Yugoslavia - The Serbo-Croatian Sporazum of 1939*, Chicago, Illinois: Ziral, 1993. pp. ? JL publ. address
18. *Psychology and Psychiatry of War, Zagreb*: Faculty of Medicine, University of Zagreb, 1992. pp. 1-292 from EK 921216
19. *Greater Serbia - from Ideology to Agression*, Zagreb: Croatian Information Centre, 1992. pp. 1-82. ISBN 0-919817-30-0
20. *Le messenger European*, Paris: Gallimard, 1992. Ed. 6 pp. 1-291. Series of articles
21. *Eastern Europe in Revolution*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992. pp. 1-255 from IB 920320
22. Antić, Ljubomir and Letić, Franjo *Serbian Terrorism and Violence in Croatia 1990-1991*, Zagreb: Ministry of Information, RC, 1992. pp. 1-152,
23. Banac, Ivo *Sa Staljinom protiv Tita*, 1992.
24. Banac, Ivo *Protiv straha*, Zagreb: Slon, 1992. pp. 1-270. Articles from newspapers published previously.
25. Banac, Ivo *Dubrovački Eseji*, Dubrovnik: Matica Hrvatska, 1992. pp. 1-164 from IB 920901
26. Finkielkraut, Alain *Comment peut-on etre croate?* Paris: Gallimard, 1992. pp. 1-151. ISBN 2-07-072867-6 (see review in Gaudeamus 9-10, p. 24 by Ž. Jeričević)
27. Garde, Paul *Vie et mort de la Yougoslavie*, Pais:Fayard, 1992. pp. 1-444. Index ISBN 2 213 02914 8, (see review in Gaudeamus 7-8, p. 26, by V. Blažina)
28. Gautier, Xavier *L'Europe a l'epreuve des Balkans*, Paris: Jacques Bertoin, 1992. pp. 1-271. ISBN 2-87949-018-9
29. Gow, James *Legitimacy and the Military: the Yugoslav Crisis*, London, UK: Pinter Publishers, 1992. pp. 1-204. JL comments ISBN 1855670313
30. Hrvatsko Novinarsko Društvo (Croatian Journalist Association), *Croatia 1992 Handbook*, Zagreb: Ugled, HND , 1992. pp. 1-197.
31. Knežević, Anto *An Analysis of Serbian Propaganda. The Misrepresentation of the Writings of the Historian Franjo Tudman in Light of the Serbian-Croatian War*, Zagreb: Domovina TT, 1992. pp. 1-254.
32. Letica, Slaven *Obećana zemlja. Politički antimemoari*, Zagreb: Globus Inter, 1992. pp. 1-504.
33. Longworth, Philip *The Making of Eastern Europe*, London: Macmillan Press Ltd, 1992. pp. 1-320. p.75
34. McAdams, C. Michael *Croatia - Myth and Reality*, Sacramento, California: CIS Monographs, 1992. pp. ? ISBN 0-9633625-1-8 \$10
35. Ramet, Sabrina P. *Balkan Babel. Culture and Religion in Yugoslavia*, Westview Press, 1992. pp. ? ISBN 0-8133-8184-3
36. Ramet, Sabrina P. *Nationalism and Federalism in Yugoslavia, 1962-1991*, Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1992. Ed. 2, ISBN 0-253-20703-7
37. Šentija, Josip *Croatia from 1941 to 1991*, Zagreb: Ministry of Information, RC, 1992. Ed. 2, 42 pp.

38. Sraka, Anthony Mirko *"Peasant Concord" between wars: an examination of the cultural wing of the Croatian Peasant Party with special reference to the 1920s*, Montreal: McGill University Thesis, 1992. ISBN 080142674x

39. Thompson, Mark *A paperhouse: the ending of Yugoslavia*, London: Random House, 1992. pp. 1-349. ISBN 009 921 211 0

40. Zlatar, Zdenko *Between the double eagle and the crescent*, New York: East European Monographs 348, Columbia Univ Press, 1992. pp. 1-336., McLennan: DR 1645 D8Z53 bn 3101187080g Ackn: Profs. George Huppert, Edward C.Thaden, John Tedeschi Vinko Foretić, Gogumil Hrabak, Miroslav Pantić, Radovan Samardžić

41. *Croatia Between War and Independence*, Zagreb: University of Zagreb, 1991. pp. 1-91.

42. *Geopolitical and Demographical Issue of Croatia*. Vol 8, Zagreb: Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, 1991. pp. 1-397. ISSN 0350-5332

43. *Izvori velikosrpske agresije*, Zagreb: August Cesarec & Školska Knjiga, 1991. pp. 1-380.

44. Cviić, Chris *Remaking the Balkans*, London: Pinter, Chatham House Papers, 1991. pp. 1-113. ISBN 0 86187 086 7

45. Franolić, Branko *Filip Vesdin's contribution to indic studies in Europe at the tum of the 18th century*, Paris: Nouvelles Edition Latines, 1991. pp. 5-22.

46. Gow, James *Yugoslav Endgames: Civil Strife and Interstate Conflict*, London, UK: London Defence Studies No5, 1991. pp. ?.

47. Gundulić, Ivan *Osman*, Zagreb:Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, 1991. pp. 1-335. translated in English by Goy,E.D.

48. Mužić, Ivan *Pavelić i Stepinac*, Split: Logos, 1991. pp. 1-181. Index ISBN 86 359 0107 X

49. *Ključnih pet. Intervjui Gorazda Suhadolnika sa članovima Demokratske alternative. Nacrtnove zajednice jugoslovenskih naroda*, Ljubljana: Mladina, 1990. pp. 1-82. Interviewed Adil Zufikarpašić, Ljubo Širc, Desimir Tosić, Branko Peselj, Vane Ivanović

50. Čuvalo, Ante *The Croatian National Movement, 1966 - 1972*, New York: East European Monographs 282, Columbia University Press, 1990. pp. 1-275. For Ikica, Mime i Andja McLennan DR1593 C84 1990 ISBN 0-88033-179-8 US\$45.00

51. Isaković, Alija *O "Nacionaliziranju" Muslimana*, Zagreb: Globus, 1990. IBN 86-343-0368-3

52. Schrekeis, Hans *Wukowar - Alte Hauptstadt Syrmiens - Vukovar*, Salzburg: Donaueschwaebisches Kulturzentrum, 1990. pp. 1-368.

53. Srbija i Albanci. Pregled politike Srbije prema Albancima od 1913. do 1945, Ljubljana: *Casopis za kritiko znanosti*, 1989. pp. 1-93.

54. Peselj, Branko *U vrtlogu hrvatske politike. Sjecanja i pogledi. S posebnim osvrtom na pitanje Bosne*, Zuerich:Bosnjacki Institut, 1989. pp. 1-79. From BP July 90 /Razgovor čvodio Vladimir Pavlinić

55. Banac, Ivo *The National Question in Yugoslavia. Origins, History, Politics*, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1984. pp. 1?-452. from IB

56 Ott, Andre *Dangers Serbes sur la Croatie*, Paris:Nouvelles Edition Latines, 1982. pp. 7-176. Mirko Vidović DR1535 087 1992 bn 3000352264g

57. Good, Marie Sapowitch *International diplomacy and the perception of the Croatian problem: 1921-1941*, Buffalo: PhD Thesis, State University of New York ,1978. pp. 1-219. McLennan DB 379 G6 1982 Dr.Helju Bennett, Orville Murphy, Jerome Jareb Rosario Glasnović

58. *One hundred Eyewitnesses, Stotinu svjedočanstava*, Društvo hrvatskih intelektualki, Zagreb 1993. Editors: Vlasta Vince Ribarić, M. D. and Ljerka Fulgosi., M. A. To order, write to: Društvo hrvatskih intelektualki, INA Commerce, Ksaver 200, 41 000 Zagreb, Croatia. Available in three languages: Croatian, English and French. Price: 15 DEM. Acc. No. Zagrebačka banka 30101-620-16-2421723995 See the book review in this issue of *Gaudeamus* p. 28.

45th Dubrovnik Summer Festival

July 10, - August 25, 1994

Program:

Theatre, Ballet, Concerts, Recitals,

Off Program:

Poetry, Croatian and other European Authors,
Musical, Folklore, Midnight Serenades, Jazz,
Exhibitions, Book promotions

Dubrovnik Summer Festival is a member of the
European Association of Festivals
It is a winner of the European Association of Festival's
"Denis de Rougemont" Award 1993.

For more information contact:
Dubrovnik Festival, Od Sigurate 1
50000, Dubrovnik, Croatia
Tel: (50) 412-288, and 26-351
Fax: (50) 27-944

"John Zdunić" Charitable Foundation

has been established 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

One hundred horrors

One Hundred Eyewitnesses

Reports of Croatian Refugees and Prisoners of Concentration Camps. Editors: Ljerka Fulgosi and Vlasta Vince-Ribarić

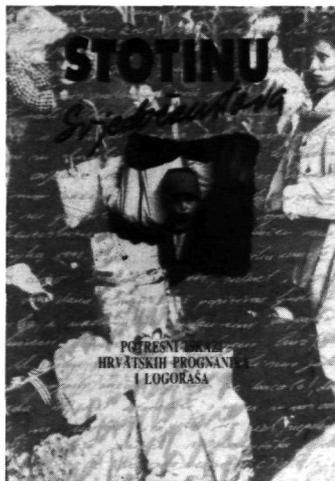
I have read many eyewitnesses' testimonies during these last three years, but none of them have touched me so deeply as the book called "Stotinu svjedočanstava" (One Hundred Eyewitnesses Reports). This book is valuable for every citizen of Croatia. It also needs to be promptly translated into English so that it can be sent to every politician in the world especially to those who claim to know something about the Balkans.

The book is written in factual style - using exact words of people who are in a deep shock and in deep pain, and who are not even aware of it. The events of their lives are given dryly, with little or no tears. The people recording their words are not even noticed, and yet we can sense deep sadness of the writers because of these events that have developed in our recent history.

While reading the book, two thoughts were constantly in my mind: first, the surprise of the eyewitnesses. They did not expect these events, or the hatred of their previous neighbours. The expression: "But we did not hate them!" is absolutely unanimous. All of the eyewitnesses were in shock when they found their previous Serbian neighbours on the opposite side of the struggle. Even now they cannot comprehend what happened to the friendships, to the family ties, to their lives in general. Secondly, a thought that will never leave my mind after reading this book: the aggressors must have some "minds" employed to invent new tortures in concentration camps every night so that people are kept alive as long as possible, and in pain as excruciating as possible. I have never in my life read about so many tears, so many cries, so much horror in such a small book. The pain never leaves you, and the image of horrible people that inflict the pain on the innocent bystanders will stay in your mind forever.

You cannot put the book aside once you start reading it, and yet you keep putting it down and picking it up a moment later, as if you are hoping that the next page will be better, that the suffering will be lesser, that the torture

would be a nightmare. Unfortunately, the horror is obvious on every page, in every line. And yet, there is a flicker of hope telling us that every one of them will be all right in spite of everything, in spite of all their losses and suffering. No eyes will be dry while reading this book, a book for every Croatian home, for every library in Croatia and all over the world - many readers will surely finish it the way I did - sobbing from the bottom of my heart for every baby, child, man and woman that has fallen into Serbian hands.



I would like to thank the editors Ljerka Fulgosi M. A. and Dr. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić for their painstaking work. This book is a testimony of the horror, sadness, and the nightmare in the lives of these victims. It will probably be used, because of its scientific documentation, in the criminal courts. Thank you ladies for this book - for the memories of all those who perished, for the testimony of this madness.

The book is available in Croatian, English or French, 15 DEM

To order, write to:

Društvo hrvatskih intelektualki
INA Commerce, Ksaver 200
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

Account NO.: Zagrebačka banka,
30101-620-16-2421723995

Valentina Krčmar

Glasnik

Newsletter of the Association of alumni and friends of
The Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, Zagreb
(AMACIZ)

The first issue of the *Glasnik* was published in April 1992. We have received three issues (No. 1, No. 2, September 1992, No. 3, January 1993).

In the first issue the structure and activities of the Faculty of Chemistry and Technology is covered. In all departments and institutes there are 120 staff members all together. From 1919, when it started as a department, until 1989, when it was established as an independent faculty, there have been 70 fruitful years of development. In 1990 the AMACIZ was founded to promote this development. One of the main projects for its alumni and friends is the new building which is very much needed to solve the problems of dislocation and poor communications among different departments.

Articles on the rehabilitation of two prominent and meritorious professors, Dr. Rikard Podhorsky and Dr. Rativoj Seiwert, whose appointments were cancelled during the communist regime due to political reasons, are probably the best indication of the direction that the newly established faculty is taking. It seems that here, as elsewhere in Croatia, democracy enables normal development of thought and professional competition regardless of politics. In the article on the activities of the AMACIZ, it is interesting to see that the association has already 550 members, with 300 more possible applicants. It is estimated that there are 2000 alumni all together. The ambition is to gather more members from abroad. We suggest to our alumni around the world to join the alumni in Croatia for the benefit of the Faculty of Chemistry and Technology. They need to be informed about which equipment is needed and how they can help. There was already a successful cooperation with some members from abroad.

The second issue's main articles by S. Mutak are dedicated to "Pliva." It is one of the oldest pharmaceutical factories of Central Europe. In 1991, it celebrated its 70th anniversary of production and 55th anniversary of scientific research. It has five main programs: raw materials,

pharmaceutics, food, veterinary, cosmetics and hygiene. "Pliva" exports azitromicin, its original antibiotic, and Vitamin C for which it has a special procedure, rare in the world. "Pliva" is the leading producer in the world of Vitamin B-6 and oxitetracyclin. It also exports sulfonamides, diuretics and various pharmaceutical chemicals.

The article on the history of the graduate studies connected with "Pliva", gives all the names of the members of the staff from the time of the "Kaštela" factory which later became "Pliva" up to the present time.

In the framework of Dies Academicus there was a round table discussion on the importance of chemical engineering in the development of Croatia. There is a short report on the event in the second issue.

In the third issue, Zvonimir Šoljić mentions the beginnings of the Faculty of Chemistry and Technology in 1919. This Faculty inspired other similar ones (Faculty of Metallurgy in Sisak, Technology in Split, Food Science and Biotechnology and Textile-Technology in Zagreb). There were 4300 graduates all together, 3900 after the Second World War. The writer gives a short description of each of the 25 scientific research projects with the results (numbers of scientific articles, papers and synopses) that were conducted at the faculty.

Marija Kaštelan-Macan, the Dean, also describes the main structure of the faculty. It has seven locations for fifteen institutes and three cabinets and administration offices. The financial status is poor. They are in need of various instruments. Their hope is that the Alumni and Friends of the Faculty would foster further development by donating money, professional advice and equipment.

At the end it would not be fair to neglect the social events. The alumni have formed a *Chemicarum Ingeniarum Alumni* choir. They also organized some sport clubs and mountain climbing. If you would like to contact them their address is: AMACIZ, Marulićev trg 20, 41000 Zagreb, Croatia.

Dr. Marica Čunčić

Help from Heart to Heart

Dear Dr. Čunčić,
 A few months ago a little boy from Vukovar was in grave danger of losing his life. Mario Kerum's little heart was being burdened not only with the loss of his home, his city and his grandfather (who died while protecting the life of a Croatian soldier). He also had to suffer a critical heart condition and was in desperate need of surgery. Croatians and second generation Croatians felt that something had to be done for this little four-year old boy that had suffered and still was suffering so much. His little heart did not need these different, but equally tortuous pains. "Help from the Heart for the Heart" was the action taken to help little Mario. Letters were sent out and a special announcement (with a helpful suggestion of Dr. Alemka Kisić) was made at the farm of Dr. and Mrs. Hrgovčić during the annual spring Croatian lamb roast. The generosity of the Croatians helped collect over \$1,500. The donations were quickly sent to the Kerum family in hopes of helping this little heart to keep beating. In August we received news that little Mario Kerum is now "a healthy little boy who will grow and play with children his own age" (From the letter from Mario's mother). A great big thank you to the Croatians from around the United States who gave a helping hand. In the words of Mario's mother, "A warm thank you and kisses from Mario."

Ivana Šegvić, Texas

Dear Colleagues:
 The University Library System thanks you for your donation of the following material: *Gaudeamus*, No. 9-10, 1993. Toronto: AMCA, 1993. It was thoughtful of you to make this material available to the University of Pittsburgh community. Sincerely,
 Patricia Duff,
 Research and Search Services

Dear Ms. Čunčić,
 We have just received 10 copies of the No. 9-10 of *Gaudeamus*. The magazine gave us precious information and therefore we thank all of you very much. It is obvious that *Gaudeamus* by its technical solutions is highly rated, and rich in content. Congratulations! We are glad that it is so, and we wish that it continue that way in the future. We believe that you will succeed because you are up to date with the actualities of the North American continent, concerned with our Croatians, and we hope that there may not be a shortage of funds.

Our Association in Sweden is in quite a different situation. There are not many of us, and we are geographically scattered. The material base is very modest. We are not certain why it is so. Perhaps because we are in Europe and we participate in a special and different way in the events in our homeland; materially, emotionally and spiritually. We do not know.

We also have a newsletter of our association with a small number of copies and no funds for better technical quality. The texts are in Croatian as the first language, Swedish as a second, as well as others (that's Europe!).

We have sent you a few issues of *Članak* to see it. If you have any comments, questions, or want to co-operate with us in a particular way, we would be glad to do something in these respective directions.

At our last meeting we concluded to suggest the exchange of our newsletters instead of our subscription to *Gaudeamus*. If you send us three copies of *Gaudeamus*, and we send you three or more copies of *Članak*. We believe that it will be ideal opportunity for the exchange of precious information and knowledge.

President Ante Raguž
 Lund, Sweden

Dear Dr. Čunčić,
 Thank you so much for the copies of *Gaudeamus*. I am sending you \$30 for membership. We were pleasantly surprised by the quality and the outlook of the magazine. It is mostly your merit, and therefore I thank you and congratulate you. I am glad that my article was published although I am sorry to see a few typographic errors. I will try to send you another one after the holidays when the course is over. My husband and I read your article about the language with special pleasure. It is written in beautiful style and all that you say is true. I have gone through the same difficulties myself in former Yugoslavia, and in "liberal and democratic" America! Many are afraid of a new Yugoslavia, under another name. The States and the West would like a strong united Balkan peninsula with a dictator with whom they can trade for big profits. It is up to us to preserve all that is Croatian for which we have struggled. To many in St. Louis I gave copies of your article as well as mine, and hopefully there will be new members. To the members of "ZONT" (Society of Professional Women) I gave the copies of the article about rape as a new form of war crime and the article on p. 20: "Warning: It Is the Eleventh Hour." With kind regards
 Nasja Meyer, St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Ms. Čunčić,
 Your readers would perhaps appreciate the news that a new magazine *Matka* has been published in the school year 1992/93. The target group of readers consists of grade students (12-15 year old). In spite of many difficulties, and owing to the understanding of our institutions, we were able to publish four issues which we send to you in hope that you will put an ad about it in your respected magazine.

Prof. Boris Pavković, editor of
 "Matka" Hrvatsko matematičko društvo, Bijienska cesta 30 Zagreb

Dear Members of the Editorial Board,
 We have sent you our articles to be published in *Gaudeamus*. We hope that you would do so if there is enough space for it. It is our desire to follow your activities and to cooperate with you by sending articles and photographs and so to inform you about our activities in our common homeland Croatia. We would especially appreciate it if you can send us the issues of "Gaudeamus" for free or, if we have to pay for it, we would try to find a way.

Before the war Croatian Family Relief Fund, Dubrovnik, Croatia, organized very successfully help to the most needy families with more than three children in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. By that we have also helped many war orphans and have found sponsors among Croatians around the world. This kind of work became a SYMBOL of the work for families and HOPE for the most endangered. Because of the grievous consequences of the war we will have to keep helping our families for a long time in the future. We ask you for cooperation in this endeavor. Thank you in advance.

With cordial greetings,
 Rev. Vjekoslav Šaravanja, D. D.
 Head of the

Hrvatska akcija za život
Croatian Family Relief Fund
 Andrije Hebranga 33
 HR-50 000 Dubrovnik
 Croatia
 Tel.: 385-50-412-442
 Fax: 385-50-412-404

In Canada,
 you may contact our
 representatives
 (see the ad below)

**Sponsor a child through
 CROATIAN FAMILY RELIEF FUND
 OF CANADA INC.**

5359 Timberlea Blvd. Unit 1, Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2T5 Tel.: (905) 625-4455; fax: (905) 625-8804

National and University Library Zagreb
invites
all AMAC Associations to send copies of their newsletters
to the following address:
Dr. Josip Stipanov
Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka
Trg Marka Marulića 21, p.p. 550
41001 Zagreb
Croatia

National and University Library Zagreb
invites
all AMAC members to send copies of books, articles, magazines, newsletters, pamphlets in Croatian
or in any other language, if issued or written by Croatians, to the following address:
Dr. Josip Stipanov
Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka
Trg Marka Marulića 21, p.p. 550
41001 Zagreb
Croatia
For detailed Appeal of the National and University Library Please read
"Invitation for book collection for Croatian National Bibliography" by Ivan Mihel, Director
Gaudeamus 7-8, 1992/93 p. 27.

Vijenac Newspapers
for literature, arts and sciences of **Matica Hrvatska**
26 issues annually
subscription:
Europe: 90 DEM
overseas: US \$ 95 payable to:
Zagrebačka banka, Zagreb
30101-620-16-25731-3206505
Attn: Za *Vijenac*.
Organizations and students have 25% discount
If you want to put an ad in *Vijenac*
1 page 1400 DEM
1/2 of a page 800 DEM
1/4 of a page 450 DEM
1/8 of a page 250 DEM
Editorial Board Address:
Vijenac, 41000 Zagreb,
Ul. Matice Hrvatske 2
tel: 275-522/37, 31
Fax: 432-430.

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

Croatian I Introductory Credit Course of Croatian Language
at
Sheridan College Oakville campus
6 hours a week 6:30-9:30
Tuesdays & Thursdays
April 19-July 7
Fee: \$183
Registration starts on March 14, 1994 by fax on March 23, 1994 in person.
For more details call (905) 842-8800

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

Subscribe today!
It's fun!
MATKA 1992/93
Magazine of Mathematics for youths 12-15 years of age and adults interested in math
Editor:
Hrvatsko matematičko društvo (Boris Pavković)
Bijenička cesta 30
41000 Zagreb, Croatia

Glasnik AMAC Deutschland Newsletter
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

Staroslavenski zavod Hrvatskog filološkog instituta has published
Rječnik crkvenoslavenskog jezika hrvatske redakcije
I. Uvod (Preface) Zagreb 1991
II. A-ANTIOHIISK6, Zagreb 1992
Dictionary of the Croatian Redaction of the Church Slavonic
* The first of its kind
* Explained in Croatian and English
* With Greek and Latin parallels
* Entries are also in Glagolitic
* I, II, ... will continue
To order contact:
Dr. Anica Nazor,
Staroslavenski zavod
41000 Zagreb, Demetrova 11,
Croatia
Tel.: 272-957
Fax: 278-684

Glasnik Društva diplomiranih inženjera i prijatelja kemijsko tehnološkog studija
Fakultet kemijskog inženjerstva i tehnologije
AMACIZ, Zagreb, 41 000 Croatia
Pierottijeva 6

The book reviewed in this issue of *Gaudeamus*:
One Hundred Eyewitnesses
Reports of Croatian Refugees and Prisoners of Concentration Camps
Editors: Ljerka Fulgosi and Vlasta Vince-Ribarić,
is available in Croatian, English and French
Price: 15 DEM
Address:
Društvo hrvatskih intelektualki
INA-Commerce, Ksaver 200
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Acc. No.: Zagrebačka banka
30101-620-16-2421723995

Textile, leather, cotton and wool thread needed
for Croatian refugee women from all parts of Croatia who work in the Costume Lending and Tailoring Workshop, a division of Zagreb Arts Societies. They use a lot of material and do wonderful work in reconstructing old national costumes and create new ones.
If you want to contribute, contact:
Prim. dr. sci. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić,
President of
"Društvo hrvatskih intelektualki"
Ksaver 200, INA-Commerce
41 000 Zagreb, Croatia;
Tel.: 412-454
Account No.: Zagrebačka banka
30101-620-16-2421723995

Glasnik AMAC Midwest Newsletter
AMA Croaticae Midwest P. O.
Box 242
Royal Oak, Michigan
48068-0242 USA
Fax: (313) 354-0393
Attn. Franetović-Tesija

Croatian Mediaeval and Oral Literature for Students of Croatian Origin
Old Croatian literature (Glagolitic and Bosančica scripts explained) with Croatian parallel contemporary texts and English translations. (\$15)
Available at:
Dr. Marica Čunčić
66 Malta Ave, # 604,
Brampton, Ont. Canada L6Y 4V9
Tel. and fax: (416) 450-8734

AMAC Članak Newsletter
Box 1570, 221 01 Lund
Sweden

AMCA, Almae matris Croaticae alumni Newsletter
AMCA, 77 rue da la Verrerie,
75004 Paris
ISSN 1167-2099

**AUSTRALIA
Sydney**

Barry Crnković, President
P. O. Box 5047
West Chatswood NSW
Australia 2057
6 Arran Place
St. Andrews NSW Australia 2566

**CANADA
Quebec**

Ante L. Padjen, President
Dept Pharmacology &
Therapeutics
McGill University
3655 Drummond Str
Montreal, PQ H3G 1Y6
home tel: (514) 697-5372
business tel: (514) 398-3603
fax: (514) 398-6690
E-mail: IN 69000, INTERNET:
IN69@MUSICB.McGILL.CA

Toronto

Ivan Hrvoić, President
3-1750 The Queensway, Suite 316,
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 5H5
home tel: (416) 221-5778
business tel: (416) 764-8008
fax: (416) 764-9329
E-mail: CompuServe70670,1607

Windsor

T. Gjenero, President
1420 Guildwood Cr.
Windsor, Ont. N9H 2C4
E-mail: Compuserve

**U. S. A.
Mid-East**

Nenad AntoniĆ, President
1326 E. Ohio
Pittsburgh, PA U. S. A. 15212
home tel: (412) 231-3892
fax: (412) 231-3035

Mid-West

Vjekoslav Franetović, President
6580 Glendale, Troy, MI 48098
home tel: (313) 879-0747
business tel: (313) 986-1014
fax: (313) 354-0393

New England

Marija Banac, President
NEAFAZU, PO Box 3470
New Haven, CT 06515-0174
home tel: (203) 432-0750
business tel: (203) 432-0750
fax: (203) 432-1078

Mid-Atlantic

Zdenka J. Delalić, President
Temple University
Electrical Engineering Dept.
12th&Norris Street
Philadelphia, PA 19122
home tel.: (610) 525-3685
home fax: (610) 527-8985
bus. tel.: (215) 204-3382
E-mail: JOAN@ASTRO.OCIS.
TEMPLE.EDU

South-West

Željko Jericevic, President
3921 Rice Blvd
Houston, TX U. S. A. 77005
home tel: (713) 666-9299
business tel: (713) 964-6315
E-mail:
INTERNET:ZELJKO@RD01.WG
2.WAII.COM

California

Vicko Matulović, President
769 Remington Drive
Sunnyvale, CA U. S. A. 94087
home tel: (408) 739-5325
fax: (408) 980-0670 (emerg. only)

ASIA MINOR

Israel

Prof. Igor Primorac, Secretary
Dept. of Philosophy
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem 91905, Israel
Fax: 9722-322-545

SOUTH AFRICA

c/o G.C.Burić
University of the Witwatersrand
Dept of Computational and Appl.
Mathem., 2050 Johannesburg
email:
076MVR@WITSVMA.WITS.AC.
ZA

EUROPE

Paris

Srećko Herceg, President
24, pl. Louvois
Velizy, France 78140
home tel: (33-1) 39-464-138
fax: (33-1) 39-464-138
AMAC - Paris, France
Mrs. Nela Arambašin
77 rue de la Verrerie, 75004 Paris
email: padjen@bagneux.cnet.fr

Belgium

Kresimir Butković, President
P.O.Box: 51, Avenue des Cottages
6, B-1080 Bruxelles 8
tel: 99-32-2-647-7504,
Mrs. Janka Bonda
fax:32-2-465-7937
email:100265.1301@compuserve.c
om

United Kingdom

Dr. Mira Malović-Yeeles,
President
Hayward Road 30, 0X2 8LW
Oxford
tel: 99-44-71-387-9300, ext.5313
fax: 99-44-71-380-9577
email: nino@mph.sm.ucl.ac.uk

Germany

Mladen Jonke, President
Chattenweg 15
Bad Homburg, D 6380
home tel: (06172) 41723

Sweden

Ante Raguž, President
POBox1570
Lund, S 22101
home tel. and fax:(46-404) 62-149

Switzerland

Žarko Dolinar, President
Forfelder Str 14
Riehen (Basel), CH 4125
home tel: 41-61) 495915
business tel: (41-61) 173629
fax: (41-61) 173629

**CROATIA
Medicine**

Dr. Daniel Derežić, President
Medicinski fakultet
Salata 3b, 41 000 Zagreb, HR
tel: 466-909 fax: 466-724

AMACIZ (Chemistry)

Prof. Branko Kunst, President
Fakultet kemijsko tehnološki
fakultet, Marulićev trg 20
41 000 Zagreb

tel: 452-477 fax: 450-725

**AMA Farmaceutsko-
Biokemijski Fakultet**

Dr. Dubravka Pavišić, President
A. Kovačića 1, 41000 Zagreb, HR
tel: 445-117 fax: 445-117

Inga Depolo, Co-ordinator

Trg maršala Tita 14
Zagreb, HR 41000
business tel: (38-41) 464-245
fax: (38-41) 420-388
E-mail:
RECTORAT@UNI-zg.ac.mail.yu

If your address is not correct, inform us immediately.

ALMAE MATRIS ALUMNI CROATICAE

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF
CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES



DRUŠTVO BIVŠIH STUDENATA I PRIJETELJA
HRVATSKIH SVEUČILIŠTA

Membership application

First and last name

New/Current Address: Street

Province

Country

Telephone: Home

Business

Faculty and year of Graduation

Degree, Diploma, etc.

Occupation, business and Academic accomplishments, special interest, awards and any other news

Pristupnica

City

Postal Code

Fax

Please send this application to one of the above addresses. Note: AMAC Associations have different annual membership fees.

GAUDEAMUS

CONTENT

No. 11-12, March 1994

- 2
Editor's Note
By M. Čunčić, Ph. D.
- 3
AMCA TORONTO NEWS
What Have We Done Last Year?
By Zdravko Weing
- 3
Croatian World Congress As I See It
By Valica Krčmar
- 4
AMAC MID-WEST NEWS
Half of Million Dollars in Help Sent to the Sisak Hospital
By Vjekoslav Franetović
- 5
AMAC Midwest Cultural Activities
By Romana Čapek-Habeković
- 5
Register of Professionals
By Ante L. Padjen Ph. D.
- 6
AMCA QUEBEC NEWS
Messages de paix Helping Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina
By Merille Brassard and Darija Klanac
- 7
AMAC MID-ATLANIC NEWS
A New Umbrella for Croatian Americans
AMAC Midatlantic Activities
By Prof. Zdenka Delalić
- 8
AMCA QUEBEC NEWS
Children's Art in Times of War
By Zlata Blažina M. A.
- 10
ANNIVERSARIES: 450th ANNIVERSARY
Croatian Immigrant Experience
in Canada During the Interwar Period (1918-1945)
by Tomislav Prugo, B. A. , M. A.
- 12
ANNIVERSARIES: 50th ANNIVERSARY
Lifting Falsifications of the Past
By Vesna Blažina, M. A.
- 13
CROATIAN ACADEMY OF AMERICA
Thirty-ninth Annual Assembly of the
Croatian Academy of America
By Karlo Mirth
The Results of the CAA Contest
- 14
WAR IN CROATIA AND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
A Brief Cronology of the War in Osijek
- 14
War Damages of Teachers' College
By Prof. Josip Planinić, Ph. D.
- 15
IUC: Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik During War
By Kathy Wilkes, Ph. D.
- 16
Husband and Son: Survivors of Serbian Concentration Camps
Interview with I. Jakičević
By M. Čunčić, Ph. D.
- 17
Healing the Wounds of the War -
The Spiritual Assistance Centre in Zagreb
by Marina Marinović, M. D., M. Sc.
- 18
Extermination of Catholics in the
Archdiocese of Vrhbosna - Sarajevo
By Pero Pranjić, D. D.
- 21
Croatian Embassy in Canada Project
By Slavko Butković
- 21
CROATIAN LANGUAGE IN NORTH AMERICA
Croatian Language in the Library of Congress
- 22
"Queen Jelena"
Croatian Parish School in Mississauga and Brampton
By Ana Ganza
- 23
Civic Award Recognition
presented to Ana Ganza (M. Č)
- 23
Croatian Language and Culture in Hamilton
By Biserka Cetinić
- 24
Root Connection - Croatian Language in Detroit
By Snježana Franetović
- 25
Nikita Žukov Foundation (D. G.)
- 26
BOOK LIST
Recent Books on Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina
Compiled by Josip Lončarić and Ante L. Padjen
- 28
BOOK AND MAGAZINE REVIEW
One Hundred horrors - *Stotinu svjedočanstava*,
Editors: V. Vince Ribarić and Ljerka Fulgosi
By Valica Krčmar
- 28
Glasnik, Newsletter of the Association of Alumni and Friends of
Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, Zagreb
By Marica Čunčić, Ph. D.
- 29
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
- 30
GREAT LITTLE ADS
- 31
AMAC ASSOCIATION ADDRESSES
- 32
CONTENT



ISSN 1195-0935