

# Croatian Studies Centre Macquarie University in partnership with Croatian Studies Foundation



CROATIAN STUDIES FOUNDATION  
ZAKLADA HRVATSKIH STUDIJA



MACQUARIE  
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## Heritage and New Horizons: Croatia and Croatians in a Global Context

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Book of Abstracts



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# **Plenary Sessions**

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# Plenary Session 1

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## VESNA DRAPAC

Associate Professor  
University of Adelaide

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Vesna Drapac is a member of the Department of Historical and Classical Studies at the University of Adelaide where she studied as an undergraduate. She completed her Doctorate at the University of Oxford and has since published widely in the area of twentieth-century European history. Her research focuses primarily on social, religious, and cultural responses to international crisis, war, and occupation. Vesna's interest in the history of Yugoslavia and in Croatian diasporic communities derives in large part from her Croatian background. Recently she has embarked on a series of collaborative projects with Ivan Hrستیć. Their first published work is on the role of soccer in Croatian identity formation in Australia.



## IVAN HRSTIĆ

Senior Research Associate

Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences

Zagreb

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Ivan Hrستیć is Senior Research Associate at the Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences in Zagreb, Croatia. His research and publications are mainly in the area of the social history of Croatia in the twentieth century and the history of the Croatian diaspora. In 2012, he held a fellowship at the Central European University in Budapest to research his doctorate and in 2016 he was an Endeavour Research Fellow at the University of Adelaide. He is the head of the research project 'Exploring emotions in the (re)construction of diaspora identity: Croats in Australia and New Zealand (1945-1991)' which is funded by the Croatian Science Foundation.

# History, politics, and ideology: The formation of Australian Croatian identities in the early Cold War

**VESNA DRAPAC**

University of Adelaide

**IVAN HRSTIĆ**

Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb

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The course of international relations between the late 1940s and early 1970s shaped the image and activism of Croats in Australia. The establishment of the Soviet bloc in the aftermath of total war led to polarisation and it was against the background of the early Cold War that Tito and his distinctive brand of socialism began to attract high praise globally from different quarters, especially the anti-Stalinist Left. The introduction of the system of workers' self-management and Yugoslavia's leadership of the non-aligned movement were important in this context but so, too, was Tito's reputation as the leader of one of the most successful anti-fascist resistance movements in Europe.

How did diasporic Croats fare in the bifurcated world of Cold War diplomacy? Specifically, what were the consequences for them of the appeal of the new Yugoslavia? This paper will focus on the interactions between Yugoslavia on the one hand, and the Australian Labor Party – as well as militants and intellectuals within its orbit – on the other. Drawing on original research in archives in Croatia, Serbia, and Australia, we will show the extent to which history, politics and ideology became entangled as Australian Croats fashioned their identity.

## Plenary Session 2

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### LIDIJA CVIKIĆ

Professor

Faculty for Teacher Education

University of Zagreb

Croaticum

University of Regensburg

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Dr Lidija Cvikić is a full professor at the University of Zagreb, Faculty for Teacher Education. She specialises in applied and educational linguistics, with a research focus on Croatian as a second, foreign, and heritage language (L2), multilingualism, and the role of language in the educational process. She has authored and co-authored numerous books and over 80 scientific and professional papers. She has actively participated in a dozen national and international research projects.

Her professional experience in the field of Croatian as L2 includes teaching at Indiana University Bloomington, USA; the International Summer School, University of Klagenfurt, Austria; and the University School of Croatian Language and Culture, University of Zagreb. Since 2023, she has been a lecturer of Croatian language at the newly established Croaticum-Center for Croatian Language and Culture, University of Regensburg, Germany.

Lidija has actively collaborated in various programs, projects, and committees related to Croatian language and Croats abroad organised by the Ministry of Science and Education, Agency for Teacher Training, Central State Office for Croats Abroad, and Croatian Heritage Organization.

# Maintenance of Croatian as a heritage language through the lens of inter-generational differences

LIDIJA CVIKIĆ

University of Zagreb

Croaticum – University of Regensburg

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It is estimated that approximately 3.2 million Croatian emigrants and their descendants live in the world ([www.hrvatizivanrh.gov.hr](http://www.hrvatizivanrh.gov.hr)), and that around 1.6 million still speak Croatian as their heritage language, of which a significant number in English-speaking countries. Previous research on their language was mainly focused on the description of the general linguistic features of Croatian as a heritage language, especially within the framework of contact linguistics, while more recent studies focus on bilingualism, language usage and maintenance. Surprisingly, studies on the process of learning and teaching Croatian as a heritage language are relatively rare.

Since it is well documented that the language shift in immigrant communities occurs in the third generation, this paper examines potential differences in attitudes towards the Croatian language and its use with regard to the generation of emigrants (2nd and 3rd generation) among heritage speakers of the Croatian language in overseas English-speaking countries. An online questionnaire was distributed among Croatian heritage language speakers from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA. As expected, the results (N=48) show that 2nd and 3rd generation differ in the way they mastered Croatian, exposure to the Croatian language in early childhood, as well as in their interest in attending Croatian classes, but they do not differ in their attitudes towards Croatian language, as well as on the use of the standard language vs. a dialect. Interestingly, the results suggest that perception of the benefit of Croatian language learning changes over time, generation and participants' role (self as a student or self as a parent). The obtained results are interpreted from the perspective of language policy and planning. More precisely, this paper argues that there is a need for specific, more effective measures and activities at all levels (micro-level, meso-level and macro-level) aimed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation of migrants in order to maintain the Croatian language aboard.

# Abstracts

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Abstracts appear in alphabetical order by author and represent Papers accepted by the Advisory Board during its review process.

# External migration of the Republic of Croatia: Volume, intensity, and characteristics of the recent emigrant wave

**MONIKA BALIJA**

University of Zagreb

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The tradition of population emigration from the territory of today's Croatia continued with Croatia's entry into the EU and the opening of the labour market of the member countries for Croatian citizens, which stimulated a new wave of population emigration abroad. From Croatia's entry into the EU until today, based on the latest available data from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) for the year 2021, 303,629 people emigrated from Croatia, while 195,341 people immigrated at the same time, most of them in the last four years (2018-2021) when an increased influx of foreigners to Croatia was recorded. Although data from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics already indicate an alarming number of emigrants from Croatia in the period of the recent emigration wave, statistical data of the countries receiving the most significant number of recent Croatian emigrants - Germany, Austria and Ireland - confirm that the number of emigrants is significantly higher than shown by the CBS. According to data from CBS, a total of 169,790 people emigrated from 2013 to 2021 in the three mentioned destination countries, while only data from the Federal Statistical Office of Germany show that 327,344 Croats immigrated to Germany in the same period. The disparity between the number of emigrants from Croatia and those who immigrated to destination countries is also confirmed by statistical data from Austria and Ireland. In addition, official statistical data from Croatia and the destination countries of recent Croatian emigrants point to a significant share of the emigrant minor population, thus confirming the trend of emigration of entire families and the increasingly frequent intention to leave Croatia permanently as an extremely unfavourable feature of the recent wave of emigration from Croatia. The presentation, therefore, through data from the CBS and statistical data from Germany, Austria and Ireland, follows the volume, intensity and characteristics of the emigration wave triggered by Croatia's entry into the EU.

# Croatian standard accents in Croatian as a second language

**IVANČICA BANKOVIĆ-MANDIĆ**

University of Zagreb

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In the research on the recognition of L1 among speakers of Croatian as a foreign language, it is demonstrated that some realizations of Croatian accents are not recognized as standard Croatian pronunciations, especially regarding vowel length after primary accents. In the analysis of texts from textbooks for Croatian as L1 and from a questionnaire conducted among teachers of Croatian language, a difference between the codification and the usage of standard Croatian accents is observed. These results complicate the methodology of teaching Croatian as an L2, particularly in the context of teaching accents. This paper will present some methodological approaches to teaching accents in Croatian as an L2, including the verbotonal method, among other approaches. Additionally, it will provide examples of teaching stress placement, tone, awareness of long and short accents, and shifting stress to the previous syllable in the present tense (verbs with one or two syllables).

In the research about the recognition of L1 by speakers of Croatian as a foreign language, it is shown that some realizations of Croatian accents are not recognized as standard Croatian realizations, especially length after main accents. In the analysis of texts from textbooks for Croatian as L1 and from a questionnaire conducted among teachers of the Croatian language, it a difference between codification and the use of standard Croatian accents has been observed. These results make the methodology of teaching Croatian as L2, especially teaching of accents, more complicated. In this paper, some of the methodological approaches to teaching accents in Croatian as L2-based will be presented, among other approaches, the verbotonal method. Also, some examples of teaching place of stress, tone, awareness of long and short accents, and moving the stress to the previous syllable in the present tense (verbs with one or two syllables) will be shown.

# Presentation and promotion of digitalized library materials –The example of Australian Croats' newspapers

**ANA BARBARIĆ**

University of Zagreb

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Digitization of library materials is one of the prerequisites for library collection development in today's libraries. Digitization ensures access to library materials as well as the preservation of cultural and scientific heritage. In doing so, libraries should cooperate with various institutions, especially those in the fields of higher education and science. Cooperation and networking strengthen the possibilities for the presentation and promotion of digitized material to the specialised and general public. Using the example of the digitized Australian Croats' newspapers, which were catalogued and partially digitized as part of the Croatian emigrant press project at the Department of Information and Communication Sciences of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, various promotion strategies will be presented as an upgrade to the development of the digital collection itself.

# Rodić road across the Biokovo mountain – The imperial road between the Adriatic, Herzegovina and Bosnia

**SILVIA BEKAVAC**

University of Zadar

**ŽELJKO MILETIĆ**

University of Zadar

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Rodić road was built for the military-strategic purpose of connecting the Adriatic coast with Herzegovina, which was still under Ottoman rule. Proposed at the Assembly of Kingdom of Dalmatia (Austro-Hungarian province), on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1874, it was included among the provincial roads planned to be built and was classified as a road of regional significance. The road led from Makarska through the steep coastal slopes of Mount Biokovo, from which there is visual control over central Dalmatia and the open sea all the way to the coast of Italy, to the village Kozica near Vrgorac, where it was joined with the main road Zadar-Dubrovnik built in times of the Napoleonic wars. In the vicinity was the border with the Ottoman eyalet of Bosnia, which was visited by Emperor Franz-Joseph I in April 1875, gaining a direct insight into border life. Baron Rodić, governor of Dalmatia, at that time already in the rank of general of artillery, rode from Vrgorac, across Biokovo, to Makarska. Seeing the strategic and economic potential of that traffic corridor, he immediately proposed the construction of the road in Vienna, which was accepted. These visits overlap in time with the beginning of the Austro-Hungarian demands for governance over Bosnia and Herzegovina, for the implementation of which the road was built between 1876 and 1878. Immediately after its completion, it served its purpose as Austria-Hungary received a mandate at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

# Film-induced Tourism in Dubrovnik

**MARIJA BENIĆ PENA**

University of Dubrovnik

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The historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Dubrovnik and the unique ambience of the Old Town have placed Dubrovnik at the very top of Croatian and European tourist destinations. The film industry has become a significant source of income for Dubrovnik tourism, as Dubrovnik attracts tourists to its filming locations before filming, during filming, and especially after release. However, its cultural and historical identity is in danger of turning the Old Town (under the protection of UNESCO since 1979) into a film set. The presentation will show the film industry as a turning point in the recognition of the tourist destination of Dubrovnik and point out the importance of the film-induced tourism. The popularity of Dubrovnik as a film destination has a double meaning, as it represents a kind of threat to its cultural and historical image, with the very real possibility that the experience of Dubrovnik as a film set becomes its main tourist motivation, as opposed to its historical and artistic uniqueness.

# Croatian Intangible Linguistic Heritage: Siče and Stari Perkovci Dialects as Examples of Good Practice (Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage)

**EMINA BERBIĆ KOLAR**

J. J. Strossmayer University in Osijek

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This paper provides an overview of scientific, professional, and popularization activities carried out from 2009 to 2023 to safeguard two significant elements of Croatian intangible cultural heritage: the Siče and Stari Perkovci dialects. The Siče dialect received official protection from the Ministry of Culture and Media in 2009, followed by the safeguarding of the Stari Perkovci dialect in 2010. Both dialects are situated in Brod-Posavina County and represent the only two protected dialects in the Slavonia and Baranja regions. The paper showcases a range of activities undertaken during this period, including presentations at scientific and professional conferences, various workshops, and educational lectures aimed at diverse age groups. Additionally, it highlights the importance of published monographs and picture books, implemented projects, as well as video and audio resources, all dedicated to preserving the linguistic cultural heritage of these two unique Posavina villages.

On October 17, 2023, UNESCO formally adopted the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage during the General Assembly in Paris. In Croatia, the Convention came into force in 2006. As the year 2023 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, this paper contributes to emphasizing its importance for Croatia. Furthermore, this paper emphasizes the significance of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and its concrete implementation through the examples of protected dialects in Brod-Posavina County.

# Nominal and verbal morphology in the case of bilingual Croatian Argentines

**JOSIP BRUNO BILIĆ**

University of Buenos Aires

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This work gives an overview of the results of a study of the Croatian-Spanish morphological phenomena in the speech of second and third generation Croatian migrants in Argentina, particularly in the Province of Santa Fe, where many immigrants from Central Dalmatia settled in three different migratory waves between 1870 and 1935. In Argentina, the Croatian language is a minority language that is learned in the domestic and family environment. The results from this work are based on empirical data collected first-hand during field work, as a part of a broader investigation. focused on its phonological, morphosyntactic and lexical aspects– within the framework of studies on heritage languages and languages in contact in migration contexts.

Findings suggest that there are signs of important linguistic attrition at the morphological level. We note that, on the one hand, certain morphological properties have been preserved in the various classes of words, especially the case of tenses in the verbs. At the same time, numerous morphological properties of Spanish, the dominant language, have been incorporated. This study contributes to the field of minority and endangered languages in South America and helps understand the dynamic processes influencing the vitality of heritage languages.

# Perennial currency or invented tradition: marten fur and the *kuna* in Croatian monetary history

**TOMISLAV BILIĆ**

Archaeological Museum in Zagreb

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Although the introduction of the euro as legal tender might finally bring an end to the polemics on the status of marten (Croatian *kuna*) as the name of Croatian currency, a full account of the role of the animal's fur and its resonances in Croatian monetary history remains to be written. It seems permitted to claim that Croatian historiography is almost unanimous in its adherence to the grand national monetary narrative, even though it simplifies and approaches selectively the information from historical sources. There are two causes for this situation: gradual failing to keep up with the modern approaches to the concept of money and its functions on one side, and disregard for the historical and social context in which the grand narrative was composed on the other.

In order to challenge this untenable position historical sources that are traditionally understood as testifying to the use of marten fur in monetary contexts should be scrutinised in the light of modern methodological tools developed for better understanding of the functions of money in different societies. The analysis of available sources allows the understanding of marten fur functioning as special-purpose money in the mediaeval societies on the territory of modern Croatia. The apparent coherency of the national monetary narrative conditioned the selection and acceptance of the *kuna* as the name for Croatian currency on several occasions during the 20th c. However, in reality this was merely a self-fulfilling prophecy, since the national monetary narrative was itself the decisive factor in the process of legitimation of the *kuna*. Therefore, the *kuna* as currency is an invented tradition, whereby its institutionalisation is extrapolated from a constructed continuity with the past and is thus legitimised by a historical narrative created and institutionalised by the professional elite.

# Fedor Cicak: Reflections of a Croatian emigrant on Croatian post-war society

**TAMARA BODOR**

University of Zagreb

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Fedor Cicak was a Croatian emigrant who left Croatia shortly before the end of World War II, in April 1945. He was a young intellectual, state-oriented and a member of Catholic organizations. He first taught at Saarland University in 1947, and since 1950, he has been in America, where he completed his studies in political science and taught at Indiana State University for more than 30 years. Although he was not a member of any group of Croatian emigrants, his preoccupation with the Croatian question is evident from his preserved letters, especially during the Homeland War. These reflections are all the more important, if we take into account that as a university lecturer, he educated generations of American political scientists. Based on his letters that are preserved in the archive of the postulancy of Blessed Ivan Merz, this presentation presents some of his reflections on the phenomena of Croatian society after the fall of Communism, which can still be considered relevant today.

# Literary Connections between Dalmatia and England in the Age of Humanism and the Renaissance

**HELENA BRAUTOVIĆ**

University of Dubrovnik

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The similarities found in literary works created in Dalmatia and England during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries can be attributed to several factors. These similarities emerged as a result of increased contact and the exchange of ideas, primarily facilitated by the development of trade. Additionally, both regions mirrored the spirit of their times, drawing inspiration from ancient literature, Italian Renaissance literature, and European pastoral traditions. Moreover, the translation activity during that period contributed significantly to the enrichment of the literary and religious canon. During the Renaissance era, Croatian literature had a dominant influence on English literature until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, in subsequent years, the process reversed, with English literature starting to exert its influence on Croatian literary works, a trend that continues to the present day. This paper examines and provides examples of possible connections and influences of Croatian literature on English, as well as vice versa, during the Humanism and Renaissance period. For instance, literary figures such as Marin Držić, Mavro Orbini, and Savko Gučetić Bendešević are paired with renowned English authors like William Shakespeare, Mikša Pelegrinović (also known as Andrija Čubranović), and Marin Držić are compared with Ben Jonson and Ludovik Paskvalić with Thomas Lodge.

# Croatian Glagolitic Heritage: Innovative Forms of Communication

**MARKO BRKLJAČIĆ**

Old Church Slavonic Institute, Zagreb

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Cultural heritage is the basis for sustainable development, key to biocultural diversity conservation and an important factor to our long-term survival. Contemporary holistic approaches to heritage preservation emphasize the importance of the availability of cultural heritage and the active involvement and collaboration of relevant stakeholders. An important tool that enables this is communication. Glagolitic heritage is an important and representative part of Croatia's cultural identity. It is also a unique and diverse cultural phenomenon encompassing a broad spectrum of tangible and intangible elements – the Glagolitic script, but also language, text, literature, performative elements such as liturgy and Glagolitic singing, and a wide variety of cultural practices and skills required to perform them. In order to communicate the different dimensions and aspects of Croatian Glagolitic heritage to a wider audience, a broad range of different strategies and modes of communication are required. This presentation aims to identify the key elements and forms of communication that will enable the sustainable management of Croatian Glagolitic heritage, contributing to its long-term sustainability and preservation.

# Croatian Studies Foundation: An Overview of its History and Achievements

**LUKA BUDAK**

Macquarie University, Sydney

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Croatian Studies Foundation was established on the initiative of the three lecturers in Croatian and Slavic Studies at the School of Modern Languages of Macquarie University: Luka Budak, Peter Hill and Gracijan Biršić. In the first phase of the procedure, the proposal was presented to representatives of the following five Croatian institutions in Sydney: the Central Council of Croatian Ethnic Schools (CCCES) in the state of New South Wales, the Croatian Catholic Centre based in the suburb of Summer Hill, the Croatian Society "Sydney" based in the Sydney suburb of Punchbowl, the Croatian Club "King Tomislav" in the city district of Edensor Park and the Croatian Cultural Society "Bosna" located in the Sydney suburb of St Mary's. At the instigation of the persons and Croatian institutions named above, a public meeting was convened, attended by more than a hundred members of the Sydney Croatian community who on 28<sup>th</sup> August 1984 unanimously voted in favour of establishing the Croatian Studies Foundation. Initially, it was called The Croatian Studies Foundation of Australia and New Zealand but due to legal requirements, New Zealand had to be left out. The main purpose of the CSF has been to provide financial support to Croatian Studies at Macquarie University and thus secure it a permanent place there. Soon after its establishment, CSF had grown into one of the largest and most influential Croatian institutions in Australia. It had become a bearer of the cultural and social life of the Croatian community. With the legal help of the law firm of Dawson Waldron in Sydney, the CSF was registered in New South Wales under the Incorporated Societies Act 1984 and obtained the status of a charitable or benevolent institution for the purposes of education. In practice, this means that any donation to the Foundation in the amount of two dollars or more is exempt from tax. Like many community organizations, CSF has encountered many difficulties and obstacles on its path, but despite that, it managed to achieve some great results and successes. This paper intends to present the successes and achievements of the Croatian Studies Foundation as well as its reception and support of the Croatian community of Australia.

# Scientific, linguistic and migration research of Croatian / Dalmatian communities in New Zealand

**LUKA BUDAK**

Macquarie University, Sydney

**MARIJANA BORIC**

Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb

**JOSIP LASIĆ**

University of Zadar

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Croatian immigration to New Zealand dates back to the 1850s. Today there are more than 100,000 New Zealanders of Croatian heritage. The earliest Croatian settlers were almost exclusively from Dalmatia. Over 90% of them came from Makarska and surrounding areas (Podgora, Drašnice, Drvenik, Zaostrog, Živogošće), then from the islands of Korčula, Hvar, Brač and peninsula Pelješac. After World War II, immigrants came from other parts of Croatia as well due to economic reasons. In the last ten to twenty years more than 10,000 highly educated Croatians immigrated to New Zealand. Croatians represent the second largest immigration group in New Zealand after Irish. Generally speaking, Croatians did well, and a rather large number of them have an important role in the economic life of New Zealand. In February / March 2023, the initial research stage of the Croatian / Dalmatian communities in New Zealand saw Dr (Hon. Causa) Luka Budak, Dr Marijana Borić, and Dr Josip Lasić began to unlock the layers of rich cultural heritage through listening of migration stories by members of local Croatian / Dalmatian communities on the North Island, through visiting their societies/clubs, their museums and libraries, and above all through tours, i.e. churches, cemeteries, gundiggers park, and social events. What became apparent very quickly to us was that each community was closely knit, almost a museum in itself symbolically stated, highlighted by memories, telling of stories, recorded history and local works of art, everything with sophistication and precision linked to the past of over one hundred years. The research team intends to present at the conference, through scientific, linguistic and migration experience, what they have seen, learned, and brought back with them from Croatian / Dalmatian communities on New Zealand.

# Croatian Language Teaching in the Podcast Era

**MARIJANA BULJAN**

Special Broadcasting Services

**JASNA NOVAK MILIĆ**

Macquarie University

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Being one of the older migrant communities, the Croatian community in Australia is progressively losing proficient speakers of Croatian. Whether they are native speakers who have been living in Australia for decades or second-generation speakers, most Croatian speakers are unable to express themselves appropriately when discussing topics beyond everyday language.

In an attempt to fill this gap, SBS Croatian and the Croatian Studies Centre have developed and have been producing “Easy Croatian,” a weekly podcast aimed at helping speakers of Croatian as a second language and advanced learners of Croatian, primarily in Australia, to maintain and advance their language proficiency. Australian and other news are written in simpler and shorter sentences and read at a slower pace. Each podcast comes with a transcript, glossary, and a quiz. The podcast is available on all major podcast platforms and has been receiving positive feedback from users from all over the globe.

# Communication-functional approach to the Croatian language in the new curriculum

**JADRANKA BUVINIĆ**

Education and Teacher Training Agency, Split

**MIRELA MAJSTROVIĆ**

Education and Teacher Training Agency, Split

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The purpose of teaching the Croatian language is to train pupils for language competence in the Croatian (standard) language - correct oral and written expression, creative expression, linguistic activity in different social and cultural situations – to master the standard language through language activities of listening, speaking, reading and writing. In teaching, the communicative approach prevails, followed by the cultural approach. In early classroom teaching, the focus is on language expression in everyday communication. This work shows how and with what activities early classroom teachers develop language activities within the new curriculum, how teachers navigate the communicative approach, what benefits they recognize, how prepared they feel, what competencies they consider to be good and which they should develop for the realization of the Croatian language. Since the students' vocabulary is getting weaker, and the use of technology is impoverishing it, and there is a noticeable absence of living words, and because of globalization, the growth of Anglicisms in the Croatian language is observed.

Therefore, the possibilities of the teacher's influence, how the planned communication exercises are implemented, which exercises enrich the vocabulary, how children master language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing, what is the representation of texts and the relationship between fluency and communication competence were researched.

# The emergence of inscribed military monumental assemblages in Roman Dalmatia in the Early Empire

**EWAN S. COOPEY**

Macquarie University

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The epigraphic culture in the Roman world—referring to the apparent proliferation of inscribed monuments in the first three centuries CE/AD—is a much-studied phenomena. However, it is only since the turn of the new millennium that scholarship has moved away from the idea that there was a distinct Roman epigraphic ‘habit’. Instead, there is now a consensus that inscribed monuments emerged in different ways and this emergence is best understood via regionalised case studies. Over 10,000 inscribed Roman monuments are known to have originated in the modern regions comprising the Roman province of Dalmatia (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania, and Serbia). This paper uses this vast dataset to explore the emergence, distribution, and scale of Latin monuments erected by military communities in Early Imperial Dalmatia. In doing so, it explores the role of the military in the Roman consolidation and stratification of the relatively new province, established only in c. 9 CE/AD. Finally, it also elucidates the value of Southeastern European cultural heritage for informing reconstructions of the Roman world.

# 50 – 40 – 30 – 10. Croatian language outside the Republic of Croatia in light of the big anniversaries: Tradition and New horizons

**LIDIJA CVIKIĆ**

University of Zagreb

**MILAN BOŠNJAK**

Central State Office for Croatians Abroad, Zagreb

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Undoubtedly, the independence and international recognition of the Republic of Croatia, as well as Croatia's accession to the European Union, had an important impact on the position and status of the Croatian language. When it comes to the maintenance of the Croatian language outside the Republic of Croatia, these events have strengthened decades of efforts by the Croatian community to preserve its own language and identity, which go back to the period before the 1990s. For example, this year the Cardinal Stepinac Croatian School from Chicago, USA, celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, and the Croatian Studies Centre, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia celebrates its 40<sup>th</sup>. Big anniversaries are an opportunity not only to celebrate what has been achieved, but also to look to the future, to new horizons.

This paper has two goals. The first goal is to critically examine the state of learning and teaching of the Croatian language outside the Republic of Croatia, on the European continent and in the overseas countries, in the light of thirty years of international recognition and ten years of EU membership. The second goal is to consider the possibilities of promoting and preserving the Croatian language outside the Republic of Croatia in the coming decades. Illustrative examples of implemented projects (e.g. the project to support Croatian schools in the USA, Canada and Australia from the Central State Office for Croatians Abroad) and undertaken initiatives (e.g. the establishment of Croatian language lectures at the University of Regensburg) will be given, which show that the synergistic activities of institutions in homeland and abroad can contribute to the preservation of the linguistic, national and cultural identity of Croats outside the Republic of Croatia.

# Croatian Cities at the Turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries: Architecture and Society in the Fin-de-Siècle Austro-Hungarian Empire

**DRAGAN DAMJANOVIĆ**

University of Zagreb

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During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the territories comprising present-day Croatia were parts of the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire. Due to their division into diverse provinces—some under Hungarian jurisdiction, others under Austrian rule—the Croatian cities of that era were marked by very diverse architectural works. This paper aims to explore the fundamental aspects of architectural production influenced by Croatia's specific political position within the Austria-Hungary and the economic and social circumstances. The focus is on the major cities of present-day Croatia at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, namely Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka, Pula, Split, Zadar, as well as economically significant places such as Opatija. Although these Croatian cities were not comparable in scale to the imperial metropolises of the Habsburg Empire, such as Vienna, Budapest, or even Prague, Graz and Trieste, they underwent a substantial surge in construction activity during the economic boom at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

As a result of the population's mobility within Austria-Hungary, these urban centres fostered a multicultural and multi-confessional environment. This, combined with distinct regional architectural traditions and various educational backgrounds of architects, contributed to the architectural diversity seen in these cities. Consequently, Croatia serves as a compelling area for analysing the interplay of influences from various areas of Central Europe and the Mediterranean.

# Tales Buried Weapons Tell: Using Comparative Archaeology to Explore Dalmatia's History

**CAITLYN DUNN**

Macquarie University

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Without the illumination of contemporary textual sources, the archaeological evidence of row grave cemeteries is our most significant source for understanding Dalmatia's late antique and post-Roman past (c. AD 500-850). Row grave cemeteries from this time are characterised by inhumation graves that are laid out in rows. The people buried in these graves were carefully laid out and fully clothed, surrounded by various quantities and types of grave goods. This paper presents an overview of new research that compares three row grave cemeteries from Dalmatia and three similar cemeteries from Britannia in order to understand more about Dalmatia's history, burial rites, and community cultures. It will also delve specifically into the burial of weapons in each of these cemeteries as a case study. It will discuss the nature of weapon burial, such as the types of weapons that are buried, where and when they are buried, and who they are buried with. This evidence can reveal aspects of Dalmatia's social and political landscape, the purpose and meaning of burial rites to the people who practiced them, and the unique local character of the communities that buried their dead at each cemetery.

# Teaching and Researching Croatian history and archaeology at Macquarie University (2020-2024)

**DANIJEL DŽINO**

Macquarie University

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This paper will present the teaching and research activities at Macquarie University related to the history and archaeology of the Croatian lands occurring from the last conference of Croatian Studies Centre in September 2019. Significant changes of the curriculum at Macquarie were experienced in 2020 and 2021, resulting in the loss of many teaching units including “Croatian History and Civilisation”, “Croatian Migrations and Transnational Identities”, and “Archaeology of Dalmatia”. These changes, following Faculty of Arts strategies, removed all teaching units focused on culture and history from the discipline of Languages and Cultures in the newly formed Department of Media, Communications, Creative Arts, Language, and Literature (MCCALL), where Croatian language and Croatian Studies Centre belonged in this period. At the same time, due to COVID pandemic and its consequences Macquarie University's archaeological excavations at Bribirska Glavica were cancelled for an indefinite period, probably permanently.

However, teaching and researching of Croatian history and archaeology did not stop in the Department of History and Archaeology at this period. This is visible through the presence of teaching focus on southeastern and central Europe within existing units, a significant number of new postgraduate projects related directly or partially to the history and archaeology of the Croatian lands and an increased publication record, which also includes current and former postgraduate students.

# Local elites and social identities in Late Antique Narona and its hinterland

**HRVOJE ERCEG**

Macquarie University

University of Zagreb

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This presentation will outline the main research lines of an ongoing PhD project. Late Antique Roman province of Dalmatia, which encompassed Croatian historical lands in nowadays Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, went through major social transformations in the late-Roman and post-Roman world. Narona, most probably the second largest city of the Roman province of Dalmatia, with its hinterland, represents a very important case-study of local elites. The emphasis is on the period from the late fourth to early seventh century. Since there are not enough written sources to consider for the research in question the emphasis is on architectural remains and archaeological artefacts.

Before this PhD project there has not been any research on Late Antique upper classes from Naronitan area. Local elites are researched through the concept of multi-layered social identities which depend on origin, status, religion, and function. Evidence and conclusions are directly compared with the case-studies from the Late Antique Mediterranean region, specifically with Ravenna in Northern Italy and Toulouse in neighboring Southern Gaul (nowadays France), with their hinterlands. Conclusively, this dissertation will be a contribution to the understanding of institutional history about social elites of Late Antique Croatian lands, Mediterranean region, and the post-Roman world in general.

# Historic and ecological assessments of European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) in the Adriatic Sea, Croatia

ANAMARIJA FRANKIĆ

ANTE JURICEV-MARTINČEV

University of Zadar

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The European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) is an indigenous, native shellfish species, that used to thrive in marine systems throughout Europe, including the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. This bivalve has an oval shell with a rough and scaly surface, lives attached to a hard substrate, preferably to oyster shells in coastal, marine areas, establishing vast oyster reef habitats. As the keystone species, oysters have exceptional ecological value, and science has been acknowledging the ecological services and functions of oyster reefs, in coastal protection and their intertidal engineering role - connecting the land and the sea. Globally, oyster species habitats are the most degraded marine habitats, with losses of between 85 and 95 percent depending on the area. Oyster habitats have been degraded due to anthropogenic activities, including overfishing, pollution, and unsustainable use of marine and coastal resources. Along the Croatian coast, in the Adriatic Sea, suitable environmental sites are providing favourable conditions for *O. edulis* to thrive, including karst geology, embayment protected from waves, currents, and supported by freshwater inflows (*vrulje*) and plankton production. Some of the natural oyster habitat locations have been used for oyster aquaculture: Lim canal in Istria, Novigrad Sea, Krka estuary, smaller bays around the city of Split, Mali Ston Bay, and lakes on the Mljet island. The major goal of this project is to provide the first-ever comprehensive assessment of the historic distribution and ecological significance of European oyster (*O. edulis*) in the Adriatic Sea. We have identified numerous environmentally suitable areas for oyster habitats in the Adriatic Sea, which are presented in the GIS maps. Considering the important historic oyster aquaculture activities, we are concluding that the native European oyster in the Adriatic Sea was much more naturally abundant and widespread in the past than previously acknowledged. Therefore, we are presenting our findings through detailed GIS maps showing present oyster habitat sites, oyster aquaculture sites, and potential historic distribution sites of this important species. We hope our findings will encourage future ecological research and support oyster restoration efforts in the Adriatic Sea and in Europe.

# Production of honey based on the biomimicry principles in Croatia

**ANAMARIJA FRANKIĆ**

University of Zadar

**ANA Yael PRELOG**

CROdelicious j.d.o.o. Zagreb

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Honey production in Croatia has been declining. In 2018, the number of beekeepers was 41% lower. Recently, the Government of Croatia has initiated the Strategic National Beekeeping Program for 2023-2027, to improve the general conditions of production and marketing with the financial support of only 19 mil euros (3.8 per year). Estimated honey production for 2021 was only 9.6kg per beehive (461.501 is the national number of beehives). Beekeepers often promote their products based on organic, ecologically healthy certificates, which are very expensive and difficult to obtain, and do not guarantee that honeybees are happy, healthy and resilient. Our company CROdelicious.hr uses a holistic approach based on the biomimicry principles, supporting a high quality and sustainability in beekeeping. Since May of 2019, we have been able to establish healthy, happy and resilient honeybees and beehives, producing three tons of honey, while maintaining sustainable environmental conditions and holistic agricultural activities on our farm. Our honey is predominantly based on local native species of mint plants (*Mentha sp.*), daisies (*Asteraceae sp.*), legumes (*Fabaceae sp.*), cabbage family (*Brassicaceae sp.*), rosacea family, acacia sp., linden (*Tilia sp.*), water lilies (*Nymphaeaceae sp.*) and chestnut (*Castanea sp.*). Honeybees live and produce honey in the Sunja River area, near Lonjsko Polje Nature Park, in extremely high-quality ecosystems (mesophilic meadows and forest), clean land, water and air, without industries and potential sources of pollution. Biomimetic process and production of our honey is based on the six life principles of biomimicry (bios = life mimeomai = to mimic), which are implemented throughout the honey production and the apiaries. We have learned from the bees and nature how to help them produce honey while supporting the sustainable, holistic life of honeybees, which share their products with us and the whole ecosystem, creating and maintaining conditions conducive to life. However, nobody can be isolated from local, regional and global types of pollution, we have been experiencing shifts in environments, and learning from nature how to adapt to changes, here and now.

# *Dom i svijet* (1888 – 1923) – Information, Education, and Entertainment – a case study

**GORDANA GALIĆ KAKKONEN**

University of Split

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Old newspapers and journals can be seen as historical documents. The 19th century witnessed their emergence as influential sources of information and opinion formation. In this paper, the author focuses on the multifaceted role of 19<sup>th</sup>-century journals, with a particular emphasis on their profound influence on public opinion, especially considering their relevance and modernity in recognising and valorising ground-breaking events and trends of the period.

The author analyses articles in the popular journal “*Dom i svijet*”, which was published in Zagreb from 1888 to 1923 by the publisher Lavoslav Hartman (Kugli and Deutsch). The journal promoted itself as an ‘illustrated newspaper for entertainment, education and news about daily events, public and social life, art and science, trade and crafts, music, theatre and fashion’, and twice a week publishers informed, educated, and offered entertainment to their readers, quickly establishing themselves in the market. As such, it is a valuable source of data for the analysis of the cultural and social life of Croatia at the time, as well as of the way in which the nation’s cultural capital was generated through cultural exchange and the translation activity which played a crucial role in that process.

# From Past Foundations to Present Identity: Re-exploring Croatia's Classical Antiquity Heritage

**EVA KATARINA GLAZER**

University of Zagreb

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This study aims to offer a multifaceted examination of Croatia's classical antiquity heritage and its significance within its cultural identity. The goal of this research is to accentuate the vital facets of heritage to discern which elements carry universal value, how these findings can be integrated into Croatia's educational framework and the contemporary market significance of Classical Antiquity heritage. Our understanding of the past is shaped by our collective imagination, which identifies both the tangible and intangible legacies and categorizes them, thereby embedding them into everyone's memory. Throughout Europe and the Mediterranean, Classical Antiquity stands as a shared inheritance. This legacy has been frequently revisited and reimagined, shaping enduring perceptions that persist beyond their historical context. The amalgamation of various disciplines and technological innovations aids in our pursuit to genuinely understand and authentically represent the ancient world. Over recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on preserving the classical heritage, prompting the establishment of specialized organizations at both the local and global levels.

Connections to our past play a pivotal role in discussions about identity, where references to Antiquity are often invoked to ascribe notable origins to a region. Unearthing archaeological findings and their subsequent examination provides a concrete and relatively objective reflection of historical truths. The remnants of Antiquity, though dormant for a while, have been recognized and re-envisioned to be incorporated into our shared perception.

Protecting the classical legacy goes beyond mere conservation of archaeological sites and their museum presentation. It is not solely about its economic viability in the context of sustainable growth, as positive as that is. The protection of our cultural and historical legacy is essential not only for our understanding of the past but also for the lessons it can provide for our future. Legacy, in the form of monuments, artifacts, stories, and practices, becomes the scaffold upon which societies are built and evolve. The heritage sector can significantly bolster the economy, not only through direct avenues such as ticket sales or merchandise but also indirectly by influencing other sectors like transportation and retail. In

conclusion, the intertwined relationship between heritage preservation, tourism, and economy presents an opportunity for Croatia to both safeguard its unique legacy and harness it for future growth. Effective strategies must strike a balance between conservation, economic development, and sustainable tourism.

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## Cross-cultural communication: Croatian speakers' new language repertoire

**JAGODA GRANIĆ**

University of Split

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National languages, especially “small” ones having small populations of speakers and/or located outside economically and politically powerful societies, often accommodate via their social elites to a “great” or global language. An index of this is everyday communication practice, which has contributed to a lower symbolic value for national languages. From a practical point of view, English as a lingua franca (ELF), or “Esperantized” and neutral Euro-English, is seen to facilitate communication in a Babel-like situation in the EU and beyond. However, from an ideological point of view, ELF is perceived as a threat to linguistic diversity. Multilingualism policy seems to be an instrument to avoid the worst-case scenario of “English-only” by encouraging the use of other languages of communication and protecting linguistic and national identities in the European family of nations. In 2013 Croatian became the 24<sup>th</sup> official language of the European Union (EU).

The paper examines the role of the Croatian language in the new political, social, and cultural context. As they communicate across linguistic and cultural borders, Croatian speakers draw on various, ever-changing linguistic sources; these, together with the national heritage, culture, and historical residues and with the influences of various idioms (from local to global, such as English) create a new language repertoire. They generate a new multilingual and multicultural/intercultural reality, and even, in keeping with current globalization processes, a transcultural one.

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# Researching Croatian publications in Australia: the challenges of digitization

**IVANA HEBRANG GRGIĆ**

University of Zagreb

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In 2018, within the Croatian Emigrant Press Project at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, we started researching Croatian publications in Australia. The goal was to create online searchable bibliographies that would include books and periodicals. We continue to update bibliographies based on our research in libraries, archives, and private collections. In 2020 we decided to add another goal to the project – digitization of selected publications. Digitization is a complicated process that includes ensuring technical capabilities (scanners, staff, Internet servers...), deciding on digitization criteria, legal issues (finding copyright holders and negotiating with them), ensuring platforms for publishing digitized material, negotiating with other institutions. The result of all activities is Croatian Emigrant Press Repository, available on the national platform Dabar with more than 60 objects (August 2023), all in open access. The publications are digitized in collaboration with the National and University in Zagreb and other institutions (libraries, archives, publishers, associations...). The presentation will give examples of several publications, with the whole context of digitization, including usage statistics of the repository and promotion of publications through social networking sites. The importance of the project will be discussed, and future plans and collaboration will be presented.

# Cultural memory, Jagoda Truhelka and the Croatian literary and cultural canon

**KATARINA IVON**

University of Zadar

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The presentation will focus on the position of Jagoda Truhelka (1864-1957) in the context of Croatian literature and culture. She was a writer with a Christian worldview whose work was highly praised until 1945, alongside Ivana Brlić Mažuranić and Vladimir Nazor, making her a significant figure in the formative period of Croatian children's literature. With the establishment of the new state order (after 1945), Truhelka remained outside the dominant representational paradigm. The introductory part of the presentation discusses the way in which the canon of Croatian (children's) literature was structured, which in turn mostly associated with the author's (public) reception. The methodological framework employs cultural studies and cultural theory concepts that place the (re)interpretation of the literary canon in the semantic gap between aesthetics and ideology. In other words, Jagoda Truhelka's position is interpreted in the context of cultural memory theory and is understood as both active and passive process that often results from ideological silence and suppression. This is confirmed by the author's marginalization after 1945, when her cultural and literary work was completely suppressed because it did not correspond to the dominant ideological paradigm of the post-war period. The gradual rehabilitation of the author began in the late 1960s, and the contemporary literary theory has been focused on the revitalization of Truhelka's literary work, especially in new state and social circumstances since the 1990s. However, the question remains open as to how much of Jagoda Truhelka's literary and cultural heritage can be restored once the canonical status is lost.

# (Non)importance of national identity in the contemporary Croatian composers' works

**TAMARA JURKIĆ SVIBEN**

University of Zagreb

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Awareness and care on expressing national identity was in the focus of 19<sup>th</sup> century Croatian composers, as well as in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the interwar period when on the Croatian music scene main ideological priorities were guidelines of the neo-national direction in Croatian music. Parallely, music-style affinities of Croatian composers existed who pointed their creational activity towards the avant-garde of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The aim of this research is to understand the attitudes of Croatian composers born from 1950's onward toward showing national determinants in music and how and if Croatian composers deliberate national determinants. Through anonymous online questionnaire attitudes of the composers enrolled in the Croatian Composers' Society will be examined: 1) Do composers, members of the CCS consider themselves Croatian composers; 2) Is it important for members of CSS that in their works Croatian musical identity is "heard"; 3) what do Croatian composers consider as testament of the national identity in their works; 4) do composers have a need to be recognized on a world scene as Croatian composers and 5) do they consider important in 21<sup>st</sup> century to point out national identity in musical works. Based on the results of the research, an insight into the affinities of Croatian composers' mindset towards preservation of national identity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century creations will be understood, as well as observing their positioning in the appearance of universal cultural globalization.

# *Tako lako*: Developing Intercultural Communicative Competence – New Online OER Textbook for Beginner-Level L2 Croatian

**FRANE KARABATIĆ**

University of Texas at Austin

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*Tako lako* (So Easy) is a web-based textbook designed to emphasize the significance of culture in foreign language learning. The textbook aims to develop learners' communicative competence and to prepare them to navigate real-life discourse in the L2 world in a culturally appropriate manner. Supported by a three-year grant (2020-2023) from the U.S. Department of Education, the project's materials are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license (CC-BY-SA), allowing unrestricted use with appropriate author credit. The pedagogical innovation of the project lies in fitting all the language material usually taught in beginner-level Croatian courses into ten cultural units that utilize a performance-based approach. Each lesson is grounded in situational discourse, and the material systematically investigates cultural products (e.g., food or music) and practices (e.g., shopping behaviours) in order to understand perspectives (e.g., values pertaining to possession). Utilizing examples from the textbook, this paper outlines a four-step process, implemented in each unit, that fosters intercultural communicative competence on specific topics, such as navigating dialogues that demonstrate an understanding of local customs and etiquette, as well as discussions about relationships and marriages, or generational differences.

# Croatia as a part of the Western Europe – a myth or reality?

**STIPE KEKEZ**

Trinity College Dublin

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The paper will discuss whether Croatia is, or was it ever, a part of the Western European circle, not denying its Balkan component. The concept of Western Europe has been changed during history. The latest one is based on economic power and the previous one was based on communist and capitalist regimes, coinciding both. If that is true, what about culture. If we take a look at the Croatian culture, it can be observed that Balkan elements appear in the middle/late 18th century and are sporadic.

A parallel can be drawn with Poland and Czech Republic. Mikanowski and Kundera claim the same for these countries, regarding Eastern Europe. Croatian belonging to a particular culture type is complex, due to it having been a part of the Western and Central European empires (Republic of Venice, Austro-Hungarian Empire), but later a part of Yugoslavia (1918-1990), a Balkan country. Significant parts of today's Croatia were occupied by the Ottoman Empire, but for a shorter term, so Balkan culture was spread to a lesser extent. It seems divisions are susceptible of change, and the perception of the others depends mostly on the vision of the most influential cultures. Croatia as a part of the Western Europe seems an echo, as Argentina is still perceived by some as developed, due to its earlier conditions.

# What Defines Charisma, and Who Embodies Charisma? A Study of Its Application within the Croatian Context

**SREĆKO KORALIJA**

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

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The paper delves into the theoretical and practical applications of the term “charisma” within the context of leadership styles in Croatia, encompassing both religious and political realms. It explores the recent use of the concept in the Croatian context and discusses it within the framework of its historical evolution, starting from Max Weber. In his notable work “Economy and Society”, Weber expanded upon Rudolf Sohm’s notion of a ‘charismatic organization’ while formulating the theory of ‘charismatic leadership’. Sohm, a distinguished German jurist and Church historian, was the first to clarify the meaning of charisma for Christian religious organizations. He derived this understanding from an examination of the New Testament and insights into early Christianity. The paper presents how Sohm and Weber conceptualized charisma and assesses how the understanding of this concept in both religious and political domains in Croatia has evolved historically. It utilizes data from academic literature and notable public addresses made by religious and political figures in Croatia post the 1990s. Ultimately, the paper discusses the public sectors influenced by charismatic speeches, such as the economy, education, and more.

# Some possibilities for implementing *klapa* singing practices in musical education

**TOMISLAV KOŠTA**

University of Zadar

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The tradition of *klapa* and *klapa* songs originated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when Croatian cultural and musical identities were formed in small Mediterranean towns along the coast and islands, especially in Dalmatia. It is a style of traditional homophonic singing that evolved from a traditional form of singing absent of accompanying instruments to a professionally arranged and organized form of music. Various types of traditional music have an important place in education, but the treatment of such content requires an appropriate ethnomusicological elaboration that includes informing students about the broader context of the traditional content. In this paper, we discuss and present some possibilities for implementing *klapa* singing in music education, as well as opportunities for nurturing *klapa* singing practices through extracurricular activities such as school choirs or school *klapa* groups. For example, *klapa* singing can be introduced in education through the following methods: active listening procedures, which allow students to become familiar with the basic characteristics of *klapa* songs; the performance of *klapa* songs in class, which, in their integral form (a cappella, polyphony), require considerably more work, but students can perform them by singing only the melody. In this case, *klapa* songs become a means of introducing students to the values of traditional music, and they can also serve as a stimulus for the development of musical abilities and skills such as a sense of rhythm, tempo, dynamics, and collective music-making. Additionally, *klapa* songs can inspire creativity and the ability to express oneself through movements and visual expression.

# Folksongs from Međimurje – oral treasury of Međimurje, Croatia and the world

**JANJA KOVAČ**

Museum of Međimurje Čakovec

**ANĐELKO VLAŠIĆ**

Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek

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One of the most prominent features of Slavic culture is the oral transmission of knowledge and beliefs that the community wishes to remember. In the region of Međimurje in Croatia, these elements are transmitted through the *međimurske popevke* (folksongs from Međimurje). The first written text of such a song dates back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century and today is one of the most famous Christmas songs, *Narodil nam se* (Unto Us is He Born). Most of the folksongs from Međimurje were written down in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries when they were recorded by ethnomusicologists, especially Vinko Žganec. They are found in Međimurje, the neighbouring regions of Podravina and Zagorje (in Croatia), Prekmurje (in Slovenia), Pomurje (in Hungary), and in other countries inhabited by Croats, such as Austria, Slovakia, USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand. In 2018, the folksongs from Međimurje were enlisted on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. In this paper, we will present the folksongs from Međimurje as the most important source for the study of the customs, everyday life, and worldview of the people of Međimurje. Finally, we will present the digital and physical resources available to researchers who wish to pursue this topic.

# Subject pronoun interpretation in Croatian: Evidence from older children

TIHANA KRAŠ

University of Rijeka

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This paper reports the results of an experimental study into the interpretation of subject pronouns in Croatian. Subject pronouns can be either expressed (overt) or omitted (null) in Croatian. In intra-sentential contexts, null pronouns prefer an antecedent in the subject position, whereas overt pronouns prefer an antecedent in a non-subject position.

Kraš and Stipeć found that 7-to-12-year-old Croatian monolingual children have not yet acquired adult-like antecedent preferences of Croatian overt subject pronouns. The present study aimed to determine whether older children have acquired this property. Two groups of Croatian monolinguals, 13-to-15-year-olds (n=48) and adults (n=48), completed a picture selection task. Experimental sentences consisted of a main and a subordinate clause, and they contained an ambiguous null or an overt pronoun in the subordinate clause; the subordinate clause either preceded (*Dok Ø<sub>i/?j</sub> /on<sub>?i/j/k</sub> čeka autobus, svećeniki se obraća turistuj* ‘While he waits for the bus, the priest talks to the tourist’) or followed the main clause (*Svećeniki se obraća turistuj dok Ø<sub>i/?j</sub> /on<sub>?i/j/k</sub> čeka autobus* ‘The priest talks to the tourist while he waits for the bus’). Each sentence was accompanied by three pictures, showing the subject or the object of the main clause, or an extra-linguistic referent, as the pronoun antecedent.

Children interpreted overt pronouns as co-referential with the subject antecedent more often than adults, suggesting that they have not yet fully acquired the antecedent preference of the overt pronoun in Croatian. They also selected a non-subject antecedent for the null pronoun more often than adults. Overall, this suggests that interpretative properties of Croatian subject pronouns are acquired rather late. The reasons for this are discussed in the paper.

# Political-National Identifications of Croatian Labor Migrants in the Federal Republic of Germany from the Beginning of the 1960s to the Disintegration of Communist Yugoslavia

**WOLFFY KRAŠIĆ**

University of Zagreb

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Communist Yugoslavia, in the midst of an economic crisis, decided in the early 1960s to allow part of its population to seek temporary work in European capitalist states, especially the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). However, the number of departures increased rapidly, as did the length of stay abroad of labour migrants, who were increasingly joined by their families. The Yugoslav authorities therefore set up a network of various organizations, colloquially known as Yugoslav clubs. They were intended to be gathering points for labour migrants from Yugoslavia in order to promote their cultural, social and sporting activities. However, Yugoslav clubs gathered only a small number of Yugoslav citizens in Western Europe, and especially a small number of Croats, who were repulsed by frequent humiliation and mistreatment on a basis of their national identity. Croatian labour migrants encountered similar treatment in their contacts with Yugoslav consulates and embassies. The aforementioned institutions were also used by the Yugoslav regime to monitor and control its citizens abroad, subjecting those it considered dissenters to various forms of repression. In such a situation, the vast majority of Croatian labour migrants in FRG did not have many opportunities for alternative organization and representation of their interests in the country of immigration, independent of Yugoslavia, except within the framework of Croatian Catholic missions. In addition, beginning in the late 1970s, several Croatian Cultural Associations were founded in which Croatian labour migrants could freely express elements of their national identity and represent their interests to the German authorities independently of Yugoslavia.

# The contribution of the Croatian Franciscans to the historical development of the Croatian language before the Illyrian revival at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

**IRENA KRUMES**

University of Slavonski Brod

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The centuries-long activities of the Franciscan order on the soil of Croatia and the special connection with the Croatian people through historical circumstances caused a special influence on the historical development of the Croatian language, especially the literary language standard. It is noticeable on several linguistic levels, such as spelling, grammar, syntactic, lexical. Through their activity, writing, numerous theological works, and religious literature, from monastery chronicles to historical works, translations, grammars and even dictionaries, they paved the way for the unity of the Croatian language and were often the bearers of culture and linguistic unity on Croatian soil since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The historical importance of the Franciscans and their contribution to the historical development and standardization of the Croatian language is most noticeable during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries through the work of numerous linguists and writers such as Blaž Tadijanović, Marijan Lanosović, Antun Bačić, Jerolim Filipović, Ivan Velikanović, Bernardin Leaković. The peak of their activity and influence on the Croatian language was achieved in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the formation of the Buda literary-linguistic circle, whose activities gave rise to the so-called “Franciscan koine” on the linguistic level. The Franciscan community enabled the connection and unification of all speakers of the Croatian language from the Adriatic to Buda, from Istria to the Danube, especially in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As a result of the cooperation of Franciscans of different language idioms, a special devotional literature was created with a selected language system that bore the characteristics of a standardized language, especially at the lexical level. The resulting linguistic *uzus* was uniform and polyvalent. The paper will focus more on the current knowledge of Franciscan literary and linguistic works, dictionaries, translations and adaptations in the historical Illyrian period of national renewal and the influence that language system had on the standardization of professional nomenclature, especially church and religious nomenclature before 19<sup>th</sup> century.

# Approaches to teaching and learning: video lecture in distance learning

**DARIA KURTIĆ**

Education and Teacher Training Agency, Zagreb

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Since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic in Croatia, teaching of musical culture and musical arts has changed. For the benefit of the students and to hold regular classes, according to instructions Ministry of science and education, video lessons are prepared and used as a digital tool for teaching and education online. Creating video lectures requires, along with the teaching competencies of teachers, a high level of digital literacy. In the past, the video lecture used to have a different meaning. Nowadays, video lectures are a digital medium that enables interaction between students and educational content. It is controlled and created by teachers for the purpose of studying educational content and acquiring skills according to the curriculum of the specific subject.

Well-prepared video lectures stimulate the interest of students and maintain constant attention and concentration through dynamic and diverse changes in activities and contents. The optimal length of a video lecture is 10 to 20 minutes. In this paper, we will present the process of creating a video lecture for music and art classes, the purpose and intention of its components, and the attitudes and opinions of teachers on using such video lectures in class. The data were obtained through a survey questionnaire completed by teachers and members of the working group "i-teaching" of the Ministry of Science and Education.

# From Expulsions to the Exodus of Croatian migrants: misfortunes in a time of great illusions

**WALTER F. VORI LALICH**

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Heavily indebted Croatian migrants came to Australia during the early decades of the last century with hopes of earning a living and to be able to support their families doing hard physical labour such as woodcutting in the bush, working in mines, working in sugar-cane fields and market gardening. Their lives and hopes were encompassed by prevailing illusions throughout that period: possibility to find work and make money in Australia, the White Australia policy, social and political dynamics at home, which was impacted by two World wars and the Soviet Communist revolution. Many experienced serious consequences. Alongside thousands of Australians who went to support British imperial interests a small number went to the Great War with the aim to establish a new state at home, but many more were incarcerated and expelled to the new state. After the war, they experienced racial inequality and were victims of racist unrest in Kalgoorlie on Australia Day 1934. Radical social and political changes in Yugoslavia after World War Two and the spirit of Soviet revolution influenced some to rejoin their families at home and to help its postwar recovery and building of a new social system. This contribution discusses the impact of prevailing illusions on lives of many who arrived with great hopes but experienced misfortunes during their search for a better life.

# When enthusiasm motivates people: Linguistic and cultural reflection in the lyrics of festival compositions (1966 – 1974)

**JOSIP LASIĆ**

University of Zadar

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Language, identity and nation are three related social constructs regardless of whether they are observed as imagined or real elements (compared to Benedict Anderson's 'imagined communities') of one (social or national) community, such as the Croatian one. Nowadays, it is almost impossible to talk about national culture without focusing on the language as the main component explaining and implementing the culture. On the other hand, over the last few decades, Croatian language with its specificities (name, dialects, alphabet, historical development, varieties and other) has ensured visibility and diversity for Croatian (national) culture, in comparison with the neighbouring (South Slavic) countries. The paper, therefore, observes a complete part of history, referring to the second half of the sixties and first half of the seventies of the last century that is the period of the selected lyrics of the songs performed at popular festivals of that time (*Melodije Istre i Kvarnera*, *Festival kajkavske popevke* and *Splitski festival*). This is the period of intensive political turbulences, from the point when Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito cancelled the collaboration of his close associate Ranković and the publication of the Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Standard Language to the break of the Croatian Spring movement and change of the Constitution. Simultaneously, this is the period of festival songs which were created during the coexistence on the territory of joint ex-Yugoslav state. The first goal of the paper is to present the role and the importance of language from 1966 to 1974 in the process of forming (imaginary and real) determinants of Croatian culture, by separating and analysing lexemes from the selected corpus of festival songs. The second goal of the paper is to use "festival" lexemes and provide a possible model towards final formation of linguistic and cultural dictionary of Croatian language as such dictionaries exist in other languages. By defining these two clear goals and through an insight into the lyrics of festival songs, the final intention is to (once more) confirm / dispute the thesis identifying / questioning whether language, identity and nation, really present inseparable trinity in forming national culture.

# Thus spoke Joe the American – code-switching as a feature of linguistic characterisation of a returnee in a live-action TV series

**JOSIP LASIĆ**

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**ŽELJKA MACAN**

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The live-action TV series broadcast between 1966 and 1974 on Zagreb Radio-Television broadcaster gained the status of exemplary media content that was also an expression of the desire to represent and preserve Croatian linguistic and cultural identity, which is evident in the use of Croatian organic idioms. This is also confirmed by the TV series *Prosjaci i sinovi* (Beggars and Sons), which was filmed in 1972 according to a screenplay by the writer Ivan Raos and directed by Antun Vrdoljak. The screenplay was written in a Shtokavian that can be considered an “abstracted local supra-dialect of the regions of Imotski and Bekija”, and its role is particularly emphasised in the linguistic characterisation of characters. A characteristic of Joza Bekavac, a returnee who became Joe the American, is code-switching, primarily situational, motivated by the realisation of a positive social identity. The fifth episode of the series *Prosjaci i sinovi* features his return from America to his homeland, with the aim of finding a wife. By using two languages in communication, his local speech and learned American English, Joe realises his social identity, while also stressing the particularity of his own status. Examples of code-switching found in dialogue worksheets of the series *Prosjaci i sinovi* are observed according to their communicative and situational function. The present analysis has confirmed the assumption that code-switching appears as a discourse marker, an additional explanation (arising from the primacy of expressions in the language known only to the speaker, functionally redundant, but prestigious from their perspective) aiming to achieve a humorous effect, as well as to name culturally specific terms.

# The main characteristics of the Croatian economy in a brief historical overview from 1992 to the present day

**TOMISLAVA MAJIĆ**

Krapina University of Applied Sciences

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In a concise presentation of the history of the Croatian economy from the re-establishment of the independent state in 1992 until today, the most important features for each individual development stage of one decade are emphasized. At the center of the analysis is the movement of GDP and living standards, as well as key macroeconomic aggregates.

In the 1990s, the main feature was the reconstruction of the infrastructure destroyed by the war, the loss of the "soft" markets of the former state and the reorientation to the "hard" markets of the European Union, the growth of unemployment caused by the consolidation of companies that inherited the surplus of employees from the communist era, that is, the centrally planned economy, and privatization. The main export branch is then shipbuilding, which will become insignificant for exports in the following periods. The beginning of the 2000s is marked by a boom in imports, due to the breaking down of barriers to free trade, which occurred when Croatia joined European and global integrations and agreements. Unfortunately, a good number of domestic companies did not achieve improvements in their competitive position during "protection" in the previous period, when the import tariffs were high.

The end of the 2000s is marked by the global crisis, which in the case of Croatia lasted for half a decade of recession. The following decade is marked by a gradual exit from the recession, stimulated by the accession to the European Union, the growth of the competitiveness of domestic companies and the use of European funds, and the fight against state monopolies, crony capitalism and the end of privatization. Late reforms were paid for by the loss of almost half a million inhabitants of working and fertile age, who sought an adequate environment for work, primarily in the central countries of the European Union. Although the "lockdown" due to the Covid crisis, and state payments during the suspension of work, were relatively weak in Croatia, the Croatian economy entered 2023, when the Euro was accepted as the official currency, with increased inflation.

# Insolent by design: Instruments of provocation in Croatian textual graffiti

**MARK MATIC**

Macquarie University

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On Thursday 25 June 2020, at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, Split residents woke to find a peculiar message sprayed on a wall in the city centre. Garnering international attention, the graffiti read as follows:

That you die from it — that is our desire. Greetings from Split. May you drop dead.

Die, Djokovic.

S.

The Serbian tennis star had recently tested positive for the virus during his defiant Adria Tour in Zadar. Notwithstanding the questionable circumstances of his infection, online commentators were virtually unified in condemning the anonymous graffitist. As often occurs in encounters with street slogans, many assumed that the author was thoughtless and unhinged. One furious reader wrote: “How sick or hate-filled does one need to be to wish such a thing upon this man or anyone?” Another described the author and his peers as “the most common cretins without minds and education.” At no point are the intentions or strategies of the graffitist considered. He is simply deranged, and his composition artless.

Examination of the various linguistic, literary and graphic devices employed by graffitists indicates that their provocations are anything but careless. On the contrary, they seek to arrest our attention and elicit strong emotions in the briefest of encounters. Anonymity affords the author greater freedom of expression, including access to more explicit subject matter and vocabulary. It is not the case that simply ‘anything goes’ in graffiti, however. Indeed, as with all kinds of texts, we encounter distinctive registers (i.e. language varieties). These registers are shaped in part by the participating subcultures, which vary in gender distribution, age, educational background, and other socio-economic categories. Among the most useful data for discerning their characteristics are graffiti battles, where authors respond to the language of earlier compositions.

This paper examines common means of provocation in Croatian textual graffiti in an attempt to demonstrate their compositional sophistication. Among the most distinctive devices are unlicensed collocation, phraseological

appropriation, strikethrough, and lexical, syntactic and graphic variation. The same texts, and especially those constituting graffiti battles, are used to characterise the registers represented.

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## No little excellence: Glimpses of community and network formation in the earliest Dalmatian inscriptions

**MARK MATIC**

Macquarie University

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Like the modern Dalmatians, the ancient Greeks saw the sea not as an empty expanse but a network of roads. Plato famously compared his people to frogs living around a pond, and Cicero wrote that “the shores of Greece are like hems stitched onto the lands of barbarian peoples.” The historian Irad Malkin claims that the sea played a crucial role in the formation of a collective Greek identity. That is, it afforded Hellenes the distance and contrastive cultural environments necessary to recognise and appreciate their common attributes, most notably during the intensive colonisation of the Archaic Period (c. 8th – early 5th century BCE).

The Greek colonisation of Dalmatia largely belongs to a later time (the Classical and Hellenistic Periods). The early history of the region’s first towns is obscured by a dearth of literary, epigraphic and archaeological evidence. Among the most valuable though under-utilised data is a modest catalogue of stelae related to the communities of Pharos (Stari Grad), Issa (Vis), Tragurion (Trogir), Salona (Solin), and Issaeian Corcyra (Korčula). The historical value of these artefacts becomes especially apparent when we read them as records of shared symbols, emotions and identities.

Adopting Malkin’s conception of Ancient Greece as a decentralised, global network, this paper considers the significance of dialects and standard languages, panhellenic cults, conquests and casualties, and the construction of cultural others (e.g. Illyrians) in the formation of colonial Dalmatian identities. The author sees these ancient ‘glocal’ phenomena as potent analogies for the formation of modern Croatian identities, which similarly owe much to distance, contrast and conflict.

# Dynamic and structural-demographic characteristics of the population of Croatia in the period 1953-2021

**REBEKA MESARIĆ ŽABČIĆ**

Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb

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The basis of every demographic analysis, i.e., the research of dynamic and structural-demographic features, trends, phenomena, relations and processes in a certain time (inter-census) period and in a certain area (country, region, settlement), is empirical statistical data collected using different techniques and methods, among which, throughout history, population censuses have been particularly important. These are very extensive statistical actions, which are used to collect various data on the population, households, apartments and farms. The principles and criteria of modern population censuses (completeness, periodicity, reference moment of the census, definitions of the total population, definitions of individual categories of the population, etc.) were established in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and, with minor modifications, are still applied today. In recent times, “classic” population censuses, that is, enumeration in the “field”, are increasingly giving way to new techniques and methods of collecting data on the population (number and its structural characteristics). In this context, online enumeration (“self-enumeration”) and registration lists are increasingly important. Accordingly, the census methodologies were adjusted, therefore each population census has its own methodology, due to the differences of which it is not possible to compare all collected data in the same way. Considering the devastating demographic devastation of Croatia and available census data, this paper will show the average age of the population of Croatia from 1953-2021, the aging index and age coefficients in the period from 1953-2021, population by nationality 1971-2021, population by religion 2001 -2021, population according to mother tongue 1991-2021 and population of Croatia according to highest completed school and gender from 1961-2021.

# Ancient Greeks in the Adriatic

**EMIL MIHAJLOV**

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This paper will argue that the unique story of Palagruža shows the everchanging nature of relations between the Greeks and locals along both the Croatian and Italian coasts. Whilst interactions begin early around the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE (through the trade of goods), interactions intensify noticeably at around the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE and onwards. Palagruža is a peculiar site that sits roughly 50kms from the Italian coast and around 90kms from the Croatian coast and holds an importance in the worship of Diomedes. This paper will further argue that the sanctuaries of Diomedes around the Croatian and Italian coasts create a unique region where trade and interconnections were made.

This author's proposal is that over time this island transformed into a pilgrimage centre for those wanting to have good fortune on the sea. As attested to by Kirigin and Čače in their important 1998 work 'Archaeological Evidence for the Cult of Diomedes in the Adriatic', early archaeological evidence indicated this island as one mostly for local fishing before turning into an important bridge for communications between Italy and the eastern Adriatic. Palagruža, it seems, was special. Archaeological finds attested by Miše and collaborators indicated that the Trojan hero Diomedes' cult established and gradually grew in importance on this island. Of more importance than the site itself, is the perilous journey to get there. The site clearly provided good fortune to the courageous travellers that were prepared to traverse the dangerous seas. Here, Kirigin and Čače provide us with as many as 240 different sherd examples with incised names of the Trojan hero. For this reason, this author would argue further than current modern sources that this site is not just a point of cult-worship, but one that acted as the end and/or beginning point of a pilgrimage. This location was about the journey not just the destination.

# Croatian Church Slavonic language and Glagolitic script in the digital era – web sources and databases of the Old Church Slavonic Institute in Zagreb

**ANA MIHALJEVIĆ**

Old Church Slavonic Institute, Zagreb

**JOSIP MIHALJEVIĆ**

The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography, Zagreb

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We will present the digital sources about the Croatian Church Slavonic language and Glagolitic script developed at the Old Church Slavonic Institute, the central Croatian academic institution for the research of the Glagolitic script and the Croatian Church Slavonic language. The first source is the web page of the Institute. The web page is designed as a reference site which gives information about the Glagolitic script, Croatian Church Slavonic language, Glagolitic monuments, liturgy, etc. We will show the data that can be found on this web page and give basic data about the Glagolitic script. We will also present two virtual exhibitions – the first on the Žgombić's miscellany, and the second on the Novak's missals. Special attention will be given to the educational games. We will present various games that can be used to learn the Glagolitic script. We will then show a scientific database developed as a part of the Scientific Center of Excellence for Croatian Glagolitism – the Beram database and the online version of The Dictionary of the Croatian Redaction of Church Slavonic. In the end, we will briefly present the Facebook page and YouTube channel of the Old Church Slavonic Institute.

# Yugoslav Communist Totalitarianism in Selected Poems of the Croatian Diaspora

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University of Zadar

**IVANA DIZDAR**

Wydział Humanistyczny Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice

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Contrary to the declarative democratic standards contained in federal and republic constitutions, the Yugoslav communist totalitarian regime stifled the national and religious identity of the people who lived under the regime. The paper examines the attitude of the Croatian diaspora towards totalitarianism on the example of literary texts written by four Croats living abroad: Viktor Vida, Lucijan Kordić, Boris Maruna, and Šimun Šito Ćorić. Selected authors had distinct knowledge of the spiritual state of Croatian emigration worldwide. Encounters with their exiled compatriots who lived in the democratic Western world gave them a chance to hear about their patriotism, hopes, and fears. Shared experiences inspired them to express longings, anxieties, and care for the fate of the modern world in their prose and poetry.

# Interjections, emoticons and emojis in WhatsApp messages – intergenerational differences

**LUCIA MIŠKULIN SALETOVIĆ**

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Technological development has led to changes in the manner of communication and usage of language usage itself. The language of new media is considered hybrid because it combines features of spoken and written languages. This is particularly visible in the usage of interjections, emoticons and emojis that, in many cases, function as a replacement for mimics, gestures and other forms of paraverbal and non-verbal elements.

Given that age is, in addition to class, gender, socioeconomic status and education, a significant social factor of language variability, the paper investigates differences in the usage of interjections, emoticons and emojis in WhatsApp messages of Generation Z (those born between 2000 and 2011) and Generation X (those born between 1960 and 1980). The research has been conducted on a corpus of 200 messages written in 2022 and 2023 in the Croatian language, 100 of them written by respondents from Generation Z and 100 from Generation X. The findings indicate that the main differences refer to: (i) the frequency of usage of interjections, emoticons and emojis, (ii) type and range of the interjections, emoticons and emojis used and (iii) meaning and function of the interjections, emoticons and emojis used.

# Unlocking success: Effective strategies for home language maintenance

**JASNA NOVAK MILIĆ**

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The Croatian language encounters significant challenges in Australia, particularly as younger generations lean towards full assimilation and predominantly use English as their primary, if not sole, language. Despite prevailing indications of declining language proficiency and usage gleaned from Census data and sociolinguistic research, instances of commendable practices emerge, countering bleak prognostications for the language's future.

This paper presents data derived from semi-structured interviews conducted as part of the "Social and Affective Factors in the Maintenance of the Native Language - Croatian in Australia" research initiative. The primary focus revolves around highlighting exemplary practices adopted by Australian families. These practices enable the retention of language usage within households and the subsequent transfer of linguistic heritage to forthcoming generations.

# Otherness and margins in “Ex Ponto” and “Anxieties” by Ivo Andrić

**DIANA NJEGOVAN**

University of Graz

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Ivo Andrić is a famous writer from Bosnia and Herzegovina who has been awarded the Nobel Prize. His rich oeuvre has inspired many readings and interpretations, but his lyrical works are often overlooked in the prism of his prose work. This paper will focus on his books “Ex Ponto” and “Anxieties”, individually and in comparison. The books testify to Andrić’s lyrical creativity and literary beginnings, and his conscious choice of the Croatian language for the creation and publication of the books. We will examine the books through the prism of otherness and margins, which allows for new readings, with particular attention paid to the sufferings of the lyrical subject.

The research inspired by otherness and margins will not only give voice to individual human destinies, but through its reading will also give importance to Andrić’s lyrical work, which is often neglected in the representations and analyses of his literary production. The aim of this presentation is to highlight the poetic value of the books “Ex Ponto” and “Anxieties” and the importance of the message conveyed in them, as testimonies about the lives of the ‘little’, ‘ordinary’ people, who have not been given a voice and a right to choose in the course of history.

# Development of academic psychology in Croatia: from Marko Marulić to undergraduate study program Psychology in Split

**MARTA PENA**

University of Split

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The paper will explore the development of academic psychology in Croatia, tracing its origins back to the period from 1510 to 1517 when Marko Marulić introduced the term 'psychology' in his now-lost work titled "Psychology, on the nature of the human soul". Prior to the establishment of the Department of Psychology at the Faculty of Philosophy in 1929, psychological research was conducted in Croatia. However, during this early period, studies labelled as 'psychology' in Croatia were often conducted within the framework of philosophy or pedagogy. Contemporary psychology in Croatia emerged as a distinct discipline within the broader field of psychology worldwide when the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb established its own psychology department in 1929. Since then, academic psychology in Croatia has continued to grow and evolve. Presently, there are a total of seven undergraduate study programs in psychology in Croatia, with the most recent one being launched in English at the University of Split in the academic year 2020/2021, whose participants are partly from the Croatian diaspora.

# Tourism development of Croatia as a strategic determinant of economic development: Opportunities to minimize threats to sustainability of Croatian tourism

**FRANO PLIŠIĆ**

UNUS CURICUM d.o.o., Zagreb

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The development of tourism in space and consumer awareness is a complex and extremely long-term concept that, in case of misdirection and non-compliance with the principles of sustainability, can have an extremely bad effect on the entire economy of a country such as Croatia, where tourism represents a significant segment of the total gross domestic product, almost the most significant throughout the European Union. In order to minimize threats and the effect of negative externalities on the overall tourist output, it is necessary to constantly analyse the competitive position and adapt the activities and measures of the tourism system to situational determinants in order to achieve the greatest possible benefits for all stakeholders involved in tourism processes. The analysis of the competitive position and the theoretical definition of threats to the sustainable development of Croatian tourism, complemented by the analysis of the expert opinions on the Croatian tourism system, will generate a proposal for the direction of the development opportunities of Croatian tourism in the context of an increasingly demanding international tourism market.

# Literary characters and spaces in the novel *Jaša Dalmatin, Viceroy of Gujarat* (*Jaša Dalmatin, potkralj Gudžerata*) by Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić

**VLADIMIRA REZO**

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In the less researched novel *Jaša Dalmatin, Viceroy of Gujarat* by Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić, fragments in which the narrator talks about the geographical location of the countries that the main character visits, their political structure, and then the characteristics of the inhabitants of certain regions are even more interesting than the main plot line. Historical stories and narratives that contain a touch of the mythical, legendary, and even supernatural are also very interesting. In the analysis of the inner literary reality of the novel, we will primarily use the methodology of intra-textual axiology: it is about the narrator's presentation of value judgments about the objects of his literary work, the focal point of which can be literary characters and spaces. The paper will discuss both with an emphasis on literary characters. Literary spaces will be analysed partly by intra-textual axiology and by cultural and literary geography. The cultural subtext of the novel will be explored through a close examination of cultural imaginaries, those demonstrated by the narrator, but also those mentioned in the context of the depiction of individual regions and countries. Typological types of space will be explored using the three-part typology of Stipe Grgas, which distinguishes 'sense of place', 'horizon of space' and 'territoriality'.

# Bridging Cultural Heritage and Ecological Science in Croatia

**JOZO ROGOŠIĆ**

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**ANTONELA MUSA**

University of Mostar

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In the realms of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI), the integration of cultural heritage with ecological sciences opens new avenues for sustainable progress and cross-disciplinary collaboration. This abstract delves into the captivating topic of this conference, exploring the remarkable contributions of Croatia and its people in these fields and their potential impact on global environmental conservation and scientific innovation. As researchers with a background in general ecology, plant ecology, geobotany, and renewable natural resources management, we take a comprehensive look at the intersection between cultural heritage and ecological sciences in Croatia. This abstract emphasizes how traditional ecological knowledge, lovingly passed down through generations, has profoundly influenced Croatia's unique landscapes and contributed to its rich biodiversity. Furthermore, the abstract highlights the importance of integrating this indigenous wisdom with modern ecological research to address pressing environmental challenges on a global scale.

This research underscores the crucial role of technology and innovation in shaping the future of ecological studies. It explores how cutting-edge tools, such as remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS), and advanced modelling techniques, are revolutionizing ecological research by enhancing data collection, analysis, and decision-making for effective environmental management. Croatia's position as a member of the European Union within a global context showcases the profound significance of cultural heritage and ecological sciences in addressing worldwide challenges and fostering sustainable development. By uniting the wealth of traditional knowledge with modern research and innovative technologies, Croatia and Croatians possess the potential to make substantial contributions to the advancement of STI and environmental conservation on a global scale.

# Integration experience of first and second-generation Croats who moved from Australia to Croatia

**NATASHA KATHLEEN RUŽIĆ**

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**VANDA BABIĆ GALIĆ**

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Migration is a complex process. Once the decision to migrate is made, this process remains complex as migrants attempt to integrate into their new life. Migrants can potentially face many obstacles such as solving paperwork issues - residency, citizenship, healthcare, school enrolment and so forth. If they find work, the varying work culture may present a variety of unexpected experiences and a feeling of workplace culture shock. For students, integrating into a new school system and learning in a different language, with potentially different methodologies and curriculum focuses, can impact on their ability to access the curriculum in the same way as their native language speaking counterparts hindering their educational opportunities. Social integration including social linguistic standards, social routines and expectations may vary. The presentation examines the micro-, meso-, and macro- drivers that influenced first and second-generation Croats' decisions to migrate to Croatia, their general initial experiences once they arrived and their experiences at the micro-, meso- and macro- level in the social, work, education, and family domains. The key positive outcomes and difficulties they have or are still experiencing are discussed.

# Language, national identity and belonging

**SUSAN SSKO**

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Croatian migration to Australia began in the 1850s. According to the census there are 176,952 Croatians and their decedents living in Australia (ABS, 2016), with first- and second-generation Australian-born Croatians numbered at 133,264. Language embodies cultural history and memory that gets passed on through generations. This qualitative study explores first- and second-generation adult Croatian language learners' experiences of personal and collective expressions of belonging, connection to family cultural tradition and folklore. This research includes first- and second-generation Australian-born Croatians who are current or past tertiary Croatian language learners using reflective thematic analysis coding for themes.

# The parable on the fall of the Third Reich in Budak's 1944 novel *Mister Tome* (*Gospodin Tome*)

DEAN SLAVIĆ

University of Zagreb

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The first part of the article brings definitions of a parable according to Aristotle, J.A. Cuddon, Chris Baldick, and J. Dominic Crossan. Parables are used in the Bible, not seldom with political overlays. The figure is present in Croatian literature since its very beginning with Marulić's *Judita*, an epic with political implications also. The parable in Budak's work produced first-class scenes in the leading Croatian novel "The Hearth" (*Ognjište*) with the Yew-tree story. Some characters from other novels also contain double meanings. The novel "Mister Tome" was written after Budak lost the position of foreign affairs minister in the Independent State of Croatia, due to his disagreements with the Nazi policy in 1943. The plot of "Mister Tome" tells the story of a civil servant during the Habsburg Monarchy in Dubrovnik after 1848. Tome relates to his landlord the true story of an ox who ate too much clover and potato and then burst and died. The secret police interpreted the ox as Habsburg Empire itself. The article proves that the ox could be The Third Reich or the Axis powers, and some other meanings are not excluded.

# Visualising language(s) in a contemporary Croatian city: A linguistic landscape of Rijeka

**DIANA STOLAC**

University of Rijeka

**JIM HLAVAČ**

Monash University

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Every place in the world has characteristic features that identify it. One of the things about each place is the language(s) used in visible texts and signs that enable us to identify the language(s) used there. The term that refers to the study of language in this context is 'linguistic landscape'. This term refers to visual signage, e.g., road signs, signs on public and commercial buildings, billboards, plaques and graffiti, as well as the language of local spoken (and signed) vernaculars, and ambient soundscapes. This paper focuses on the linguistic landscape of Rijeka, a city with an eventful past where both its historical legacy and its outward-looking image determine the types of texts found in the city and the linguistic codes used in them. Following methodological approaches used widely in other linguistic landscape studies, this paper distinguishes between official public signs, non-official public signs and other types of signs. The linguistic codes used are also examined, e.g., Standard Croatian, a Croatian dialect and/or other language(s), e.g., English, Italian, German, Hungarian. On the basis of rich visual imagery, we provide a description of language use across Rijeka that can be applied as a model for similar research in other localities in Croatia or in localities with Croatian diaspora communities worldwide.

# War, trauma, searching for values and beauty

**JASNA ŠEGO**

University of Slavonski Brod

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The paper presents the collections of short stories by two Croatian authors who live in Canada – “Honey in the Carcase” (*Truplo puno meda*) by Josip Novaković and “Where the Roses Grow” (*Gdje ruže rastu*) by Nikolina Ivanković. Both collections thematize chaos, war trauma, exile and scarcity, and also analyse the world around us.

Novaković’s short stories are full of tragedy and sadness, melancholy and bitterness, bizarreness and absurdity, but also empathy and hope. The narrator is playful, imaginative, ironic and witty. The work combines ‘rough’ realism with surrealist elements. Ivanković’s stories are based on autobiographical and diary entries. Fighting for survival and dignity, thinking about values (gratitude, altruism, togetherness, faith, family, love, etc.) are in their focus. The narrator criticizes cruelty, prejudices, patriarchy. Writing relieves her of tension, i.e., has a cathartic effect. The style of these stories is aphoristic and poetic. The stories of both authors are unique, they have striking and powerful messages, they motivate readers to dive into themselves, to think, to empathize with sufferers and to search for the meaning of life.

# Philosophy of Sport in the Croatian Context: Vibrant Field with Numerous Perspectives for Novel Academic Research of/in Sports

**MATIJA MATO ŠKERBIĆ**

University of Zagreb

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As one of the pioneers of the Philosophy of Sport (PS) in Croatia, and as recently elected president of the European Association for the Philosophy of Sport, I find huge potential for this rather young academic discipline in Croatia. Thus, in this paper, I will provide the threefold rationale why Croatian academics should pursue their future in the field of PS. On the one hand, Croatian sports (CS) is a part of global sporting community and thus shares internationally detected problems and threats to the integrity of sport such as illegal and irregular sports betting in tennis, transfer fraud and corruption in football, and doping in athletics and MMA. As such, every solution developed for CS is the solution for global sports as well - and vice versa. On the other hand, as internationally recognized sporting nation that also has a long philosophical tradition with a rich heritage, Croatia has perfect preconditions to contribute to the global PS academic community by taking novel approaches, finding advanced new paths, and creating original solutions for the shared problems. Finally, in so doing, PS brings many opportunities for promoting deeply ingrained values and virtues in (sporting) Croatia such as modesty, respect for others, bravery, persistence, resilience, and patriotism.

# Local and global – the modernist architecture of Makarska Riviera

**DORA ŠTUBLIN**

University of Zadar

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At the end of the Second World War, Makarska Riviera was a peripheral and traffic-isolated microregion, predominantly focused on exploiting the meagre agricultural possibilities of the karst relief. Spatial identity was characterized by traditional villages with stone houses, vineyards and olive groves located under the slopes of Biokovo. In the 1960s, two key events took place that had a drastic and long-term effect on the changes in the cultural landscape of the Makarska Riviera. The first was the earthquake in 1962, followed by the construction of the Adriatic Highway in 1964. In a short period of time, urban transformation of the entire Riviera took place; mass relocation of the population from the lower slopes of the mountain closer to the sea and the construction of numerous hotels, resorts and other tourist facilities have fundamentally changed the lifestyle. From that point in time, Makarska riviera has become a type of construction site where important names of Croatian modern architecture are found, such as Matija Salaj, Julije De Luca, Bernardo Bernardi, Rikard Marasović, Ante Rožić and others. Through urban changes and the implementation of modern architecture, these individuals made the unique natural area of the Makarska Riviera a world-class tourist destination.

# Croatian Anzacs, Allies, Patriots, Enemy Aliens and Internment in the First World War

**ILIJA D ŠUTALO**

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Croatians from Australia served in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and in a 'Croatian contingent' that fought alongside the Allies, while they were labelled as 'enemy aliens' and many were interned as prisoners in internment camps in Australia. Croatian patriots in Australia were opposed to Austro-Hungarian domination and while clearly contributing to the Allied war effort they faced discrimination. They were prohibited from serving in the AIF, and only after a long struggle were permitted to form the Croatian contingent. The internment and subsequent deportation of the majority of Croatians was a major blow to the Croatian community in Australia.

Croatians from New Zealand served in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF). Many more Croatian-born served in the NZEF compared to the AIF due to Croatians in New Zealand being recognised as 'friendly aliens' early in the war. Unnaturalised Croatians were prohibited from joining the NZEF. Croatians in New Zealand were unsuccessful in forming a 'Croatian contingent' to serve alongside the Allies. Later, Croatians were required to provide labour for Home Service, this requirement continued for 10 months after the war ended. A significantly smaller number of Croatians from New Zealand were interned and deported compared to Croatians from Australia.

# Franjo Tuđman's relations with the Croatian diaspora at the time of socialist Yugoslavia

**IVAN TEPEŠ**

Croatian Heritage Foundation

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Franjo Tuđman was the first president of independent Croatia, and the diaspora played a significant role in his politics during the 1990s. However, his positive attitude towards the diaspora began decades earlier, that is, during the 1960s. Tuđman was among the Croatian diaspora for the first time in the summer of 1966, during his visit to the USA, and on that occasion, as a member of the “Matica iseljenika Hrvatske”, he held meetings with a number of Croatian intellectuals who were part of the political diaspora and who were not favourable towards Yugoslavia and the then communist regime. Upon his return to his homeland, Tuđman publicly began to advocate the need for closer cooperation with that part of the Croatian diaspora, which, among other things, brought him into trouble with the then communist rulers, and his connections with political emigrants were an aggravating circumstance for him during his trial in the early 1970s. Following Tuđman's activities in his dissident days in the 1970s and 1980s, it is noticeable that he continued to maintain ties with pro-Croat-oriented emigrants, and during those years, Tuđman regularly read emigrant press and literature, absorbing ideas, some of which he incorporated into his own political program, which he implemented after becoming Croatian president. On the other hand, the diaspora also welcomed Tuđman with open arms and helped him establish an independent Croatia.

# Achievements of Croatian athletes at major sports competitions as a factor in directing children and young people to particular sports

**DONATA VIDA KOVIĆ SAMARŽIJA**

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Croatia is often accompanied by the epithet 'sports nation'. And it is, when one takes into account the number of medals won by the total number of inhabitants and the number of top world-famous athletes. However, Croatia is also experiencing an increase in obesity among children and young people, poor sports infrastructure, and a low level of physical activity compared to other EU countries. Considering insufficient physical activity, the question arises whether children and young people are familiar with the greatest successes of Croatian athletes and whether top Croatian athletes have an influence on them when encouraging physical activity and directing them to certain sports.

The paper will present the most valuable achievements of Croatian athletes at major world competitions throughout history. The results of the research will be presented, which will include three groups of respondents of different ages (primary school students, high school students and university students). An anonymous questionnaire will be used to determine how many children and young people follow major sports competitions, whether they are familiar with the greatest successes of Croatian athletes, and whether individual athletes are role models for them and reasons for participating in certain sports. Based on the collected data, knowledge will be gained about the influence of individual athletes on directing children and young people to sports, as well as knowledge about the importance of promoting Croatian sports successes with the aim of encouraging physical activity among children and young people.

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# The role of the school in preserving Croatian language identity

**JELENA VIGNJEVIĆ**

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Language identity is a complex phenomenon consisting of linguistic and sociolinguistic components. Its tridialectism is one of the most important components of Croatian language identity (Pranjko*vić*, 2007), i.e., the coexistence of its three organic idioms – Čakavian, Kajkavian and Štokavian. Under the pressure of globalization processes and under the influence of standard Croatian as the officially used language, this component of the Croatian language is increasingly vulnerable.

This paper examines the role of the school in preserving the mentioned component of the Croatian language identity. The ambivalence of this role comes from the necessity to preserve the local and the national language identity and language heritage (both of which is defined as the most important value of education in the Croatian national curriculum and as the goal of learning and teaching in the curriculum of the subject Croatian language). At the same time, the purpose of school education is to prepare students for successful spoken and written communication in standard Croatian in all its various uses. These dual, sometimes opposing tendencies make the school's role in preserving the Croatian linguistic identity very complex and demanding, especially for teachers who are faced with the task of harmoniously connecting regional and national elements of the Croatian linguistic identity in the process of education. An insight into school practice shows numerous opportunities, but also challenges that teachers face when it comes to preserving the Croatian linguistic identity.

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# The traditional culture of northwestern Croatia – Oral literature and folklore of Bistra

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The work focuses on the traditional culture of Bistra, a municipality in the Zagreb County. Until now, the region of Bistra has been the subject of papers written by scientists and experts from various fields, but we should mention Vladimir Tkalčić (1925), Milovan Gavazzi (1928), Stjepan Ivšić (1936), Josip Forjan (1996), Mijo Lončarić (1996), Anita Celinić (2011), Klementina Batina (2014), Karolina Vrbanić Zrinski and Lina Malek (2022), and others. Bistra belongs to the Kajkavian speaking area, therefore one of the aims of the work is to describe the linguo-stylistic peculiarities of the oral literature, as well as folklore theatre, costumes and traditional jewellery of this area. In 2021, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia declared the art of making Bistran traditional jewellery a protected intangible cultural asset.

# English in the context of everyday Croatian (in)adaptability

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The Croatian language has a long history, and invaluable wealth of dialects, but today in 2023, we ask what the fate of the Croatian language is in the context of distorted speech and writing? As we know, the Croatian language consists of local dialects, urban dialects, jargon, and standard language. On the other hand, English loanwords are taking over as well, with words of English origin entering the Croatian language as either fully adopted and adapted to the standard Croatian language or borrowed but retaining their original form. Although large number of English loanwords have been fully adopted (such as *sendvič* [sandwich], *vikend* [weekend], etc.), we also encounter words in their original form daily. In other words, we increasingly use English terms such as "chatting," we post "stories" on Instagram, attend various "events," check if someone has "seen" our message, following "online" lectures, etc. In light of these phenomena, this work outlines the prevalence of unadapted English loanwords that exist in everyday speech and writing, using the example of the urban dialect of the city of Zadar.

# Football and Emigration – Identity and emotions

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The paper will present research results related to the fans of Sydney United, a football club founded by the Croatian émigré community in 1957. Throughout history, the club emphasized the symbolic affiliation with the Croatian roots, also in different periods they have played a role in homogenizing the emigrant community and creating group identities among their fans. The phenomenon of football fans in sociological research is not unambiguous and we can observe it from the widest sports audience to a specific subcultural group (ultras). These different "strata" of football audiences build their identities around supporting their club to different extents, and it is especially interesting in our case that we can investigate the existence of multiple identities. Another important thing that is often associated with sports audiences is emotion. In the context of our research, emotion as a phenomenon goes beyond sports itself, moving into the sphere of symbolic belonging to the emigrant ethnic group. The aim of this research is to establish the underlying components of fan identity and connect them with the role of emotions in their creation. We use the method of semi-structured in-depth interviews, with a sample of seven fans selected using the snowball method.

# Encounters between linguistic past and present: Ozalj idiom in comparison with Burgenland Croatian

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**INES ORINČIĆ**

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The idiom of Ozalj and its surroundings, as a prototype of the idiom of the former čakavian-kajkavian dialectal border, has kept a great number of features on all levels of language, from phonological to lexical, that have been lost in most of the other dialects in Croatia, but have been kept for centuries in Croatian idioms at the area of west Hungary - today's Burgenland Croatian idiom in the diaspora. It is well known that the ancestors of today's Burgenland Croats come from the area of middle Croatia - a great deal of them are from the area between Sava, Kupa, Una, and further south. Unfortunately, quick changes that are happening in all areas of human existence affect and rapidly change local dialects, losing a lot of autochthonous features. The same thing is happening with dialects of diaspora, which are vanishing faster than ever. This presentation is based on field research of both participants, which has been done at various times from the 1980s, until today. Part of the language content will also be taken from already existing dialectical research. According to the research, comparisons and similarities between the Ozalj dialect and the one of Burgenland Croatian are going to be shown. Changes in the Ozalj dialect in the last 50+ years will also be presented, and the entire analysis of the language will be supported by a comparison of other autochthonous old dialects of middle Croatia.

# Croatian childhood and youth: a historical perspective

**DUBRAVKA ZIMA**

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Research into the history of childhood and youth within the framework of social sciences and humanities has been on the rise in the last decade, with interesting and valuable results having been achieved in this field, ranging from broader, comprehensive reviews of historical childhood and youth to particular and phenomenological studies. In the Croatian context, however, these studies are scarcer and the historiographical corpus on children and young people in the past is quite narrow. My research will focus on the history of childhood and youth in the Croatian context from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (in which the Croatian national identity is more strongly articulated) to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, trying, on the one hand, to determine macro- and micro social processes (state communities, cultural and social macro-regions, social and class stratification, the rural/urban distinction and others) that in the past shaped the experiences and positions of children and young people; and, on the other hand, to present the history of childhood and youth in Croatian areas in the period from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century based on the available historiographical sources and materials.

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