



INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE

**MIGRATIONS AND IDENTITY:
CULTURE, ECONOMY, STATE**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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PROGRAM

Thursday, December 6, 2018

CONGRESS HALL OF THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Trg Johna Kennedyja 6 (John Kennedy Square 6), 10000, Zagreb

09:00 - 10:00 Registration of conference participants

Program leader: Lady Oreb

10:00 - 11:00 Welcome speeches

11:00 - 13:00 Plenary presentations (Part I)

Mato Arlović: *Common European Values and/or Values of National States -Dilemma and/or Goal?*

Ljubo Jurčić: *National Identity, Economic Growth and Social Development*

Anđelko Akrap: *Local Identities in the Context of Demographic Change*

Stjepan Šterc: *Large Scale Migrations – Security Threat to the Croatian Area?*

Marin Strmota: *The Impact of Demographic Changes on the Social Protection System in Croatia*

Daniela Arsenović, Anđelija Ivkov Džigurski: *Ethnicity in Censuses: A Methodological and Political Issue*

13:30 - 14:00 Coffee / snack break

14:00 - 16:00 Plenary presentations (Part II)

Damir Josipovič: *Croatian-Slovenian Border Territory and its Inhabitants in Disputed Areas After the Ruling of the Arbitration Court in The Hague*

Jugoslav Jovičić: *The Impact of Modern Migration Movements in the European Union*

Dragan Todorović: *Tolerance, Multiculturalism and Interculturalism in the Balkans*

Marina Lukšić Hacin: *Complexity of the (Global) Migration Phenomena*

Darko Gavrilović: *Refugees as Propaganda Weapons – Case Study: Refugees in the Propaganda of the Milan Nedic Government in Serbia During the Second World War*

Juan Carloc Radovich: *Some Provisional Issues About the Identity Processes of Croatian Immigrants and Their Descendants in Argentina*

16:00 - 16:30 Discussion

19:00 Reception held by the Mayor of the City of Zagreb - Milan Bandić

Dverce Palace, Katarinin trg 6, 10000, Zagreb

Performance by jazz singer Dora Škender

Friday, 7. December 2018.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Trg Johna Kennedyja 6, 10000, Zagreb

Parallel panels:

09:00 - 12:30 Croats as a National Minority (Hall 14)

Moderators: Marta Račić and Mario Bara

Vinicije B. Lupis: *The Bokelj Navy as a Paradigm of Croatian Cultural Heritage*

Marko Mandir: *Croats in Slovenia - Quarter of a Century of the New Paradigm*

Šime Ivanjko: *Position and Perspectives of the Croatian Community in the Republic of Slovenia*

Boris Nikšić: *Croatian National Minority in Romania*

Krešimir Bušić: *Bunjevac and Sokac Croats in the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Serbia/Autonomous Province Vojvodina – An Historical Frame for the Research of Integrational and Disintegrational Processes*

Mario Bara: *Migration and the Ethnocultural Identity of Danubian Croats 'Bunjevci' in Croatia*

Zvonimir Deković: *Croats of Boka Bay Today - State and Perspectives*

Mato Arlović: *"New" National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia and Croats as a National Minority in Newly-Emerged Countries with the Fall of the SFRY*

Krešimir Gjuranović, Boris Grgurević: *Migration of Croats From the Boka Kotorska to Croatia*

Tomislav Žigmanov, Darko Baštovanović: *The Position of the Croatian National Minority in Serbia and Challenges in the Process of Serbia's Accession to the European Union*

Ljubica Kolarić Dumić, Vesna Matić: *Emigration/Return and the Identity of Croats Through the Prism of the Renewal of the Roman Catholic Church of The Holy Trinity in Kukujevci (RS) and Building the Memorial Church of The Holy Keoss in Zrin (RH)*

Danijel Jurković: *Majorisation of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

09:00 - 12:30 Migrations, Literature(Hall 54)

Moderators: Ivan Čulo and Tuga Tarle

Vjekoslava Jurdana: *Croatian Emigration to America as a Socio-historical Fact and its Expression Through Performance in Poetry, Music, Exhibitions and Film: The Croatian Place Zlobin in America and the Creative Invention of Radovan Tadej*

Jelena Šesnić: *American Liberal Pedagogy of the Self in the Works of Vladimir Goss*

Božidar Petrač: *Paul Tijan (1908 – 1997)*

Ivan Čulo: *Human Rights in Croatian Emigrant Thought*

Aleksandra Rotar: *The Sovereign Collages Ellen Semen Developed in the Discourse of New Aesthetics*

Vladimir Lončarević: *Issues of Croatian Country-nation Development in the Mind of Mirko Meheš*

Katica Jurčević, Ozana Ramljak: *Terminological Reflection/Discussion on Literature From the Diaspora*

Nikica Mihaljević: *Croatia: A Country That Few Really Wanted*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

09:00 - 12:30 Contemporary Emigration (Hall 5)

Moderators: Tado Jurić and Rebeka Mesarić Žabčić

Tea Cacović, Katica Jurčević, Natasha Kathleen Ružić: *Contemporary Global Women's Migration and the Emigration of Women From the Republic of Croatia*

Radojka Kraljević, Mladen Knežević: *Students and Their Social Environment: Perception of the Future*

Stjepan Šterc, Šimun Lončarević, Jelena Slavić Miljenović, Luka Krstulović, Tamara Bodor: *Comparison of the Experiences of Young Immigrant Returnees with Consideration for Their Reasons for Return*

Mislav Rubić: *Expectations and Impressions of Returnees from the Croatian Diaspora*

Rebeka Mesarić Žabčić: *Return Migration to the Republic of Croatia: Perception and Recommendations of Croatian Diaspora Members from Australia and the United States of America*

Tado Jurić: *Remain in or Return From Germany*

Tuga Tarle: *Hybridisation of the World or Globalisation of the Diaspora*

Marica Marinović Golubić, Krešimir Peračković: *Sociocultural Features Of Contemporary Return Migration In Croatia - An Example From The Island Of Korcula*

Borna Jurčević, Ivan Bračić: *Youth Emigration – Facts and Issues*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

09:00 - 11:30 Identity and Religion (Theater 55)

Moderators: Stipe Tadić and Tea Cacović

David Čiplić: *Catholicisation of the First Christian Church as a Model of Catholicisation of the Church in Croatia*

Darko Richter: *The Split of an Orthodox Family Between Croatian and Serbian Identity*

Dubravka Petrović Štefanac: *Reflections of Cardinal Franjo Kuharić and the Development of Croatian Identity*

Stipe Tadić, Vine Mihaljević: *Some Religious Components of Croatian Identity*

Katica Jurčević, Erik Brezovec, Zvonimir Ancić: *Phenomenology as the Analytical and Empirical Tool in Social and Humanistic Sciences: The Significance of Religion for the Collective Identity of the Janjevo Community in Republic of Croatia*

Tanja Trošelj Miočević: *Catholic Church and Croats Out of Their Country*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

09:00 - 14:00 Demographic Aspects of Migration (Hall 4)

Moderators: Nenad Pokos and Damir Josipović

Marin Strmota: *Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Official Statistics on Emigration from Croatia*

Nenad Pokos, Nikola Šimunić: *Regional Aspects of Emigration From Croatia After Joining the European Union*

Robert Skenderović: *Migration, Urbanisation and National Strategies - a Historical and Demographic Perspective*

Domagoj Novosel: *The Impact of Migration on the Identity of the Area and Population of the Zagreb Prigorje Region*

Milica Solarević, Sanja Božić, Zoran Pavlović, Tamara Lukić, Anđelija Ivkov-Džigurski: *Demographic Resilience of Cities in Serbia – Future Development Challenges*

Dražen Živić, Ivo Turk: *Demographic Balance of Croats in the Republic of Serbia (2002 - 2016)*

Marin Perko: *Project of Hope: Ravča – Drvenik*

Anđelija Ivkov-Džigurski, Jelena Milanković Jovanov, Milica Solarević: *The Characteristics of the Fertility of the Ethnic Groups of Vojvodina*

Milan Sitarski: *National-Demographic Changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina Between Census 1991 and 2013 with a Focus on Opportunities for Remaining and the Return of Croats*

Žarko Dugandžić: *Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Path of Demographic Collapse*

Marija Benić Penava, Franjo Barišić: *Emigration of Roman Catholics from Bosnia and Herzegovina: Example of the Dubrava Parish in Bosnian Posavina*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

12:00 - 14:30 Contemporary Migration Aspects (Hall 51)

Moderators: Vlatka Lemić and Jure Vujić

Mark Gjokaj: *Contemporary Migration as a State and Global-European Challenge and/or Crossing and Identification Transmission*

Dario Butković: *The Impact of Migrations on Changes in Italian Politics*

Tijana Perić Diligenski: *The Corruptive Aspects of Migrations in Post-Yugoslav Transitional Contexts*

Tvrtko Jolić: *Who is Harmed by Immigration?*

Jure Vujić: *The Geopolitical and Philosophical Dimensions of Legitimacy Discourse on Immigration in the Contemporary Western Imagination*

Ivan Kraljević: *The Impact of the Migration Crisis on the Future of the EU*

Vlatka Lemić: *Archives, Community and Society in a Contemporary Global Environment - Interaction & Solidarity*

Natalija Jovanović: *Social and Economic Factors of Global Migrations*

Ljubiša Mitrović, Dragana Mitrović: *The Effects of the Asymmetric Globalisation Process on "Brain Drain" in Modern Times*

Dragana R. Mašović: *Non-Compliance as a Motive for Youth Immigration: Critical Readings from Migration Literature*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

12:30 - 15:00 National and European Identity (Hall 5)

Moderators: Mato Arlović and Mladen Puškarić

Andelko Milardović: *The Phenomenon of Identity in a Globalised World*

Mato Arlović: *European Values, Human Rights and Freedoms on the Basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the Treaties of the European Union*

Anamaria Sabatini: *National Versus European Identity – Nation Branding*

Vladimir Filipović: *Interpretations of Croatia's Migration Past in Modern Historiography*

Mladen Puškarić: *The European Union at a Crossroads*

Helena Burić: *National, Cultural, Class and Other Identities in Croatia in the Context of the EU, Globalisation and Contemporary Migration*

Stjepan Šulek: *The European Union and National Identity*

Darko Marinac: *Strategic Communications – Republic of Croatia's Reputation and Position*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

12:00 - 14:00 Identity, Education, Language (Hall 55)

Moderator: Marijan Šunjić

Marijanca Ajša Vižintin: *From Tolerance to Intercultural Education*

Marijan Šunjić: *The Role of the Educational System in the Formation and Development of Identity*

Ivana Petrović: *Multilingualism and Identity*

Josip Lasić: *Croatian as a Minority Language on the Wave of New Emigration: Many Questions and Few Answers*

Jelena Pavičić Vukičević, Irena Cajner Mraović, Barbara Prprović: *The Croatian Emigrants' Trust in the School System in Croatia and the United States*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

12:30 - 15:30 Migration Identity, Culture (Hall 14)

Moderators: Stipe Kutleša and Marijana Borić

Romana Lekić, Karlo Kolesar, Adrian Beljo: *Folklore Symbols in Croatia as Symbols of True and False Identity*

Marijana Borić: *Scientific Heritage as Part of Cultural Heritage and National Identity: The Example of Faust Vrančić and Marin Getaldic*

Krešimir Galin: *Identities (Religion, Customs, Symbols, Music, Musical Instruments) Formed by Culture, Economy and States, are Migrating; Archaeomusicology, Archaeology, Ethnology/Cultural Anthropology and Genetics are Proving This and Giving Chronology*

Stipe Kutleša: *Croatian Philosophy and National Identity*

Viktorija Kudra Beroš: *Inaccessible Archival Materials as the Object of Emotion and (Re)Construction of the Croatian National Identity*

Petra Barišić: *National Identity as a Foundation for Branding Croatia*

Ivan Perkov, Erik Brezovec, Josip Ježovita: *Sociological Aspects of Changing Street and Square Names in the City of Zagreb Since the Independence of Croatia*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

LIBERTAS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Trg Johna Kennedyja 6b, 10000 Zagreb

09:00 - 16:00 National Minorities of the Countries in the Region (Hall 18, Floor III)

Moderators: Nada Raduški and Dragutin Babić

Dragan Todorović, Nataša Simeunović Bajić: *'Pictures' about Gypsies and Roma in Serbia: Deconstructing Newspaper Headlines*

Danijel Vojak: *Commemorative Remembrance: About the Impact of the Discourse of the Culture of Remembrance on the Suffering of Roma in World War II within the Roma Community in the Republic of Croatia*

Sonja Tošić Grlač, Branko Sušec: *The History, Current Situation and Perspective of the Roma Community in Međimurje*

Jelena Milanković Jovanov, Smiljana Đukičin Vučković: *The Contemporary Education Aspect of the Roma Population in the Republic of Serbia*

Zlata Berkeš: *Hungarians in Bjelovar-Bilogora County: Migrations, Language, and Identity*

Vera Klopčič: *Old and New Minorities in Slovenia*

Šenol Selimović: *Political Perception of 'esuli' in Croatia: Between a "Welcoming Culture" and the "Culture of Exclusion"*

Dragutin Babić: *Primary Education of National Minorities in Vukovar-Srijem County: Analysis of Empirical Research (Focus Group)*

Sandra Kralj Vukšić: *Ethnic Identity of the Slovak National Minority in Croatia Through the Prism of Institutionalisation of the Slovak Community in Our Regions*

Nada Raduški: *Multiculturalism as a Framework for Preserving the Language and Script of National Minorities in Serbia*

Filip Škiljan, Vlatka Dugački: *Muslims/Bosniaks in Sisak*

Smiljana Đukičin Vučković, Darko Gavrilović, Ljubica Ivanović Bibić: *Sex and Age Structure as a Sustainability Factor of the Romanian Population in Vojvodina*

Damir Josipović: *The Changing Ethnic Structure of Ljubljana: Is the Old Dichotomy of the New and Old Minorities Still Viable?*

Slaven Ružić: *Adherence of One Part of the Serbian Minority in the Republic of Croatia to Slobodan Milošević's Greater-Serbian Policy from the 1990s; Causes and Effects*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

09:00 - 11:30 Migration, Remigration, Asylum (Hall 17, floor III)

Moderators: Zoran Kurelić and Natasha Kathleen Ružić

Natasha Kathleen Ružić, Maria Florencia Luchetti, Marina Perić Kaselj, Sara Paraga: *Labour Market Participation of Returnees to the Cultural Homeland, Croatia: Processes to Participation*

Caroline Hornstein Tomić: *Potentials (un-) Leashed: A Critical Review of Change Agency in Remigration Processes*

Lana Pavić: *Cosmopolitan Europe and Migration Challenges*

Zoran Kurelić: *Cursed Empire*

Jasminka Dulić, Marina Perić Kaselj, Zlatko Šram: *Ideological Attitudes Underpinning a Hostile Anti-Immigrant Attitude toward the Middle East Refugees (Syrian, Iraqi, and Afghan)*

Sabrineh Ardalan: *EU and U.S. Border Policy: Externalisation of Migration Control and Violation of the Right to Asylum*

Iris Goldner Lang: *The Western Balkans Migration Route and Croatia: Playing on the Sidelines or at the Centre of EU Events?*

* panel is in English

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.



11:30 - 12:00 Coffee / snack break

12:00 - 14:30 Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants (Hall 17, floor III)

Moderator: Darko Gavrilović

Vlaho Kovačević, Krunoslav Malenica, Igor Jelaska: *Asylum Seekers as a National and Religious Threat Within the Student Population of the University of Split*

Kristian Lewis, Anita Skelin Horvat: *Anti-Immigrant Discourse in European Politics*

Ivan Markešić: *Migrants: Enrichment or Threat to Society*

Branka Arlović: *The Existence of the Principal of Solidarity in the Common Asylum System of the European Union*

Romana Pozniak: *Humanitarian Work Between Help and Business*

Darko Gavrilović, Daniela Arsenović: *Refugees in the Collaborationist Propaganda of Occupied Serbia, 1941-1942.*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

CROATIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Roosveltov trg 2, 10000 Zagreb

Ground floor Hall C

9:00 - 10:30 Market Economy and Entrepreneurship

Moderator: mr. sc. Zvonimir Savić

Matija Posavec: *European Integration Processes and Development of Entrepreneurship, the Example of the Međimurje County*

Željana Jovičić: *Public-Private Partnerships in a Transnational Society: Opportunity or Excuse?*

Domagoj Hruška, Tihomir Luković: *The Market Economy in the Function of an Economy in Transition and the Developed Economies of Europe*

Mladen Vedriš: *Economic Effects of External Migration: Short-term vs Long-term*

Ivica Nuić: *Ethnic Entrepreneurship*

Ivica Katavić: *Sustainable Entrepreneurship Education: The Challenges and Prospects of Higher Education for Entrepreneurship*

Ručak: **13:30 – 14:00**

10:40 - 12:00 Migration and Tourism

Moderator: Dijana Katica

Dijana Katica, Ivo Bašić, Josip Mikulić, Ante Grancarić, Sanela Vrkljan, Petračić Mateja: Contemporary Croatian Tourism - Identity and Migrations (Opportunities and Threats)

12:10 – 13:30 Migracije i tržište rada

Moderator: Davorko Vidović

Krešimir Ivanda: *The Labour Market Position of the Immigrant Population in Croatia*

Željko Bogdan: *The Impact of Personal Remittances From broad on the Croatian Economy*

Jovan Filipović: *The Economic and Societal Impacts of Social and Monetary Diaspora Remittances: The Case of Serbia*

Danijel Knežević, Ivica Katavić, Vitomir Tafra: *The Impact of Migration Trends on Sustainable Human Capital in the Republic of Croatia*

Ljubo Jurčić, Antea Barišić: *Economic Effects of Emigration in Croatia*

Lunch: **13:30 - 14:00**

14:00 - 15:30 Emigration of Highly Educated Professionals

Moderator: Nevenka Kovač

Ivona Škreblić Kirbiš: *Life Values as a Predictor of Students' Emigration Attitudes*

Sanja Mišević, Goran Jarić: *Emigration of Health Careers*

Ingrid Prkačin: *The Future of Croatian Physicians – Globalisation and Migration Challenges "Quo vadis", Croatia?*

Ivan Bekavac: *A Country of Doctor Exodus*

Jelena Dinić, Nina Pavlović: *Research on the Value Orientations of Young Highly Educated Migrants from Serbia*

Lunch: **13:30 - 14:00**

15:40 - 17:10 Positive Examples of Migration / Female Entrepreneurship

Moderator: Sanela Dropulić

Violeta Blatančić, Mateja Đaković, Anamarija Blažević, Sanela Dropulić, Marina Đukić: *Positive Examples of Migration in Croatia*

Mirta Bijuković Maršić, Jesenka Rici: *Migration - Women, Space, Media*

Lunch: **13:30 - 14:00**

CROATIAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Trg Stjepana Radića 3 (Stjepan Radić Square), 10 000 Zagreb

Great Hall II floor

09:00 - 12:00 Historical Aspects of Emigration

Moderator: Josip Jurčević

Matea Bačko: *Views of Croatian Intellectual Emigration Relating to the Croatian Issue in Yugoslavia 1971 to 1990, the Case of a 'New Croatia'*

Ivan Tepeš: *Vladko Maček's Attitude in Relation to the Croatian Question and Yugoslavia's Inside Activities in Central and Eastern Europe Emigrants Organizations from 1947 to 1964*

Darija Hofgräff: *Croats in the Light of Emigration Policy 1920 – 1939*

Tomislava A. Kosić: *"I am an International Person" - The Experiences and Identities of Workers from Yugoslavia in Switzerland (1960-1980)*

Suzana Jurković: *Bolivian Emigrants From Trogir*

Martin Pavlov, Ante Pavlov: *Remembering the Foundation of the "Young Croatian" Soccer Sports Club That Competed in the First Amateur League Sydney During the Early 1970's – the Role and Significance of the Development of National Sports Clubs in the Preservation of National Identity of Croats in Emigration.*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

* Coffee / snack break: 11:30 - 12:00

12:00 - 15:30 Emigrant migrant institutions and associations

Moderator: Borna Jurčević

Josip Jurčević: *Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Diaspora and the Homeland – HAZUDD*

Mijo Marić: *Migration, Some Psychological Aspects of Migration, and Forms of Content-Based and Functional Organisation Among Immigrant Populations (The Experience of the Croatian Heritage Foundation and the UBH Prsten Association)*

Andelko Markulin: *Croatian Society Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

Dario Magdić: *Opportunities for Cooperation of Croats Living Abroad with Croatia: Culture, Economy, Science ...*

Croatiana Orešković: *Nation Branding – The Steps Made by the Office*

Marija Matek: *Welcome Office of the Central State Office for Croats Abroad*

Ivo Grgić: *Croats from B&H in Croatia - Diversity as Wealth and How to Preserve It: The Example of the Association UBH Prsten*

Kemo Sarač, Isma Stanić, Ana Judi Galić: *Mainstreaming Diaspora into the Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

* Coffee / snack break: 11:30 - 12:00

EUROPEAN BUSINESS SCHOOL ZAGREB

Selska cesta 119 (Selska road), 10000 Zagreb

13.00 - 14:30 South America I: History, Identity, Challenges (Hall I, Ground floor)

Moderators: Maria Florencia Luchetti and Paula Gadže

Jianphier Pletickosich López: *Croatian Immigration in Arequipa in the 20th Century*

Oliver Zambrano Alemán: *Croatian Diaspora in Venezuela Between 1948 and 2018*

Sergio Marinković Contreras: *The Croatian Diaspora in Chile and its Process of Re-Croatization After the War in 1991*

Cristian Sprijan: *Conducting a Census of the Croatian Community in Argentina: A pilot Case to Reach a Global Scale*

Juan Ahlin: *A Home in Patagonia. Croats in Comodoro Rivadavia Between “yugoslavism” and Nationalism (1945-1991)*

Davor Jaime Krellac García: *Blood Inheritance*

*the panel will be held in Spanish

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

15:00 - 18:30 South America II: Culture, Identity, States, Nationalisms (Hall I, Ground Floor)

Moderators: Maria Florencia Luchetti and Paula Gadže

Juan Carlos Radovich: *Some Provisional Issues About the Identity Processes of Croatian Immigrants and Their Descendants in Argentina*

Marina Perić Kaselj, Maria Florencia Luchetti, Natasha Kathleen Ružić: *The Construction of the Croatian Identity in South America*

Cristina Solián: *Migration Experiences, the Image of the Nation and the Identities Among Croats and South Slavs in South of Santa Fe*

Gordan Stojović: *Old Diaspora and the Modern Understanding of Identity*

Matías Figal: *Why Should I Come Back? Return Policies for Refugees and Internal Displaced People and the State-building Process of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Paula Gadže: *The Croatian Culture in the Spanish language: An Analysis on Three Radio Programmes of the Croatian Community in Argentina*

Nadia Molek: *The Slovenian Re-identification Process Among Descendants of Slovenian Immigrants in Argentina*

Leandro Rossano Sukich: *Slovene Immigration to Argentina From a Communications Perspective: The Slovene Mutual Association of Córdoba*

Liliana María Majic: *Women as Identity Support in Migratory Processes*

Pablo David Arraigada: *Dubravka Ugrešić: the Exile From the Feminine Voice. Past, Present and Future?*

Katarina Komaić: *Construction of the Croatian Cultural Landscape and Identity in the Activity of Dalmatian Immigrants in South America During the First Decades of the 20th Century*

*the panel will be held in Spanish

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

Student Panels



10:00 - 12:00 Student panel I: Re / e / i migrations From a Student Perspective: Refugees and Asylum, Integration Models and Processes, Migrations and the Global Context (Hall II, ground floor)

Moderators: Danijel Jurković and Erik Brezovac

Jana Kapeter, Martina Kočiš: The Asylum System and Asylum Seekers in the Republic of Croatia (Legal Framework and Statistical Data through the Years)

Martina Vrdoljak, Zrinka Matičić, Dunja Maria Maračić Štriba, Domenika Malnar: The Balkan Route - A Review of Croatia and Neighboring Countries through Croatian Newspaper Portals

Damjan Roško, Ana Marija Buljan, Blanka Jurić, Maja Osmančević: Local Community and Integration

Viktorija Galić: Push and pull factors of migration

Petar Šarić, Stjepan Krovinović, Marija Bionda, Ana Bagarić: Globalisation of Migrations

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

* Coffee / snack break: 12:30 - 13:00



13:00 - 15:00 Student panel II: Contemporary Emigration from the Republic of Croatia: Cultural, Media and Ideological Aspects of the Emigration of Young Croats Today (Hall II, ground floor)

Moderator: Tado Jurić

Marko Paradžik, Anja Bakota, Bernarda Anja Buden, Lucija Kardoš: Cultural, Media and Ideological Aspects of the Emigration of Young Croats Today

* A 30-minute discussion is scheduled within each panel.

* Coffee / snack break: 12:30 - 13:00

Saturday, December 8, 2018

REVIVAL HALL OF THE CROATIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

Opatička ulica 18 (*Opatija street*), 10000 Zagreb

The program is led by: Tea Cacović

Performance by: Opera singer Antonella Malis

10:00 – 11:00 Introductory speech and screening of the documentary "Unbroken Paradise" organized by IOM (within the Global Migration Film Festival IOM)

11:00 – 12:30 Presentation of conclusions by the moderators of the 23 panels held at the conference

12:30 – 12:45 Closing remarks and closing of the conference

12:45 – 14:00 Reception



PLENARY PRESENTATIONS

Anđelko Akrap

Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, Croatia



Biography

Anđelko Akrap was born in the village Bisko in 1954. He is a distinguished professor at the Department of Demography at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Zagreb. His research focuses on various demographic phenomena from wider historical-economical, historical-political and social-traditional aspects.

Local identities in the context of demographic change

Life in the areas of different cultural spheres and cultural influences and in terms of nature in very different geographic environments are the factors of difference and distinction in particular areas, including in the area of traditional culture. Since the second half of the 15th to the beginning of the 18th century in today's Croatian state space and its surroundings - under the influence of wars and colonization carried out by the then existing empires – historiography notes that large areas witnessed comprehensive population change. The new population inhabited in the demographically emptied settlements gave not only new names to settlements and toponyms in accordance with their social, economic and cultural characteristics, but also brought a complex of different traditional peculiarities. In terms of traditional culture, the new population is not homogeneous since it has come from different traditional spheres. It has brought its traditional identity with a series of recognizable inter-local differences. Until the middle of the 20th century, the villagers were the main carriers of local traditional culture. After that, the situation changes significantly, in large areas more and more rural settlements remain uninhabited or exclusively consisting of an elderly population. This means that = the carriers of the local traditional culture are also missing. Therefore, it is necessary to identify spaces under threat of demographic extinction and the disappearance of carriers of specific local cultures.

Keywords: local identities, local traditional culture, carriers of specific local cultures, demographic extinction

Mato Arlović

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia



Biography

Dr. Mato Arlović was born on November 4, 1952 in Oštra Luka, BiH. He completed elementary and secondary schools in Županja, Republic of Croatia. He graduated from the Faculty of Law in Osijek, holds a master's degree in social sciences, a field of law. In his career so far, he has carried out various activities in the area of law and politics. In five parliamentary mandates, he was elected to the Croatian Parliament from 1990-2007 where he has performed various duties. He currently works as a judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia elected in the second term. He has been awarded and rewarded many times. He has published more than sixty scientific and professional papers, as well as three books. He lives in Zagreb, married, and the father of two adult sons.

Common European values and/or values of national states - dilemma and/or goal?

The contemporary world is burdened with (today) significant contradictions that are present or crisscrossing across the EU on the one hand, and on the other and in its articles, as well as in the Republic of Croatia. Among these contradictions, there are particularly intense and noticeable contradictions between the demands for free movement of goods, labor and capital, which should be the basis of the "new world order" and the "trampic" mercantile spirit and its concept of strengthening and domination of the national economy. Then, in contravention of national and supranational legal norms with the demand for the internationalization of human and minority rights and freedoms, their recognition of legal order and protection, and the real state of affairs. The situation is further aggravated by migratory movements, with a large influx of people into the EU, bringing with them new cultures, languages, customs and traditions, religious orientation and political-legal forms and approaches to the way of life. Of course, they are not identical to the inherited, adopted, and applicable system of values which, as a commonly accepted cultural heritage, are the foundation to which the concept of a united Europe was based. Indeed, these contradictions and the tensions imposed on them are: a) between the EU members and the EU; b) the inherited and generally accepted European system of values, especially the concept of constitutional states that recognize and guarantee constitutionally human and minority rights and freedoms, without discrimination on any ground; c) peace, security and stability as a general prerequisite for the realization of the European concept of constitutional states of the rule of law, since the threat of the loss of peace, security and stability is the greatest danger to the realization of not only human and minority rights and freedoms but also every social prosperity.

For this reason, the EU and its members can be seen as a kind of laboratory, regardless of the similar trends and the basics from which they are present also to others in the world. For our scientific meeting, it is important to consider how all these situations are intertwined between the EU members and the EU. Then, what is the legal framework for policy implementation in the EU and whether it is to protect a common European heritage on the one hand and on the other hand is sufficiently open to enable the realization and affirmation of its own identity and the cultural self-sufficiency of nations – member states and as a system of their cultural heritage, which is at the same time part of the common cultural good and value of the EU.

Does the EU open its legal framework based on a shared value system and shared competence between its bodies and Member States with sufficient room for affirmation and achievement of national economic security and general cultural interests and goals as an integral part and / or at least as non-cross-cutting factors of EU? This raises the question of whether, and to what extent, EU member states - lead their policies or are only guided through EU policy. It can then raise the question: What is the EU? Can the political leadership of a member state, given the European legal framework, allow it to be guided only through EU policies and thus become instruments for its implementation instead of its creators; with the goal of achieving through it the common interests and goals of the EU, as well as the interests and goals of its nation and countries? All this is described in the Republic of Croatia as well as in its relationship with the EU, but also in the problems and contradictions that the EU is exposed in international relations. Some of these issues and open questions will be dealt with in this paper with the intent to fully address them and give the possible answers to the questions, even less the final answers, but above all to find them as necessary for further analysis and study. After all, my knowledge and experience (and I believe any other individual) is not so much in terms of quantity or quality to detect all these open questions and problems simply because they are the issues and problems of every nation, the association to which it belongs, and the entire international community, and they cover all forms of manifestation of existent social relations in the social and national



community. In contribution of the confirmation of this statement is our scientific and professional conference, which is both international and interdisciplinary, but which, however, has no ambition to give the final answers to all these questions and problems. But to present the ones that come up to the public and allow them access to the extent that it (primarily political and scientific) judges necessary, usable, and purposeful. With this paper I will try to make a modest contribution in that direction, at least so much that I grow some interest in participants of the scientific and professional conference so that we can talk about them openly with scientific and professional skills and will present their views and possible answers. If I, even with small part, succeed with that this work has achieved its purpose.

Keywords: common European heritage, identity, country, human and minority right and freedom, policy management, common and partial interests, peace, security and stability.

Daniela Arsenović

Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia



Biography

Dr Arsenović Daniela (1983, Wuerden, Nederland) graduated at University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, in field of geography. At the same faculty she got master and doctoral degree. She is Assistant Professor (since 2014-to present) at University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management. Focus of her research is demography, particularly population ageing, migration and climate change-related population, as well as, population policy, and she is author or co-author numerous research papers in these fields. Current, she is involved in three national and one international project. She is member (since 2017) of editorial board of scientific journal “Demography” and guest editor for special issues of Matica Srpska Journal of Social Sciences (in 2014 and 2018) dedicated to population issue. She is member of European Association for Population Studies, Demographic Society of Serbia and corresponding member of IGU Commission for Population Geography.

Ethnicity in Censuses: methodological and political issue

Involving Census data in analytic, experts and scientific findings is hampered by changes in Census methodology, but also due to the in territorial and administrative changes. According to the international recommendations, question about ethnicity is not among the so-called core characteristic and each country decides independently whether it will be collected or not. Despite thus, question about ethnicity is characterized as one of the most complexed and very sensitive issue, which confirmed and due to previous Censuses in Former Yugoslavia and after in Serbia. This paper analyzed ethnicity through Censuses from 1948 to 2011, ethnic issues, and changes of ethnic category, as well as main reasons for changes in number of category. Due to the fact that ethnicity is very close and strong related with politics system in country, analysis and usage of data about ethnicity require strong alert. Data about ethnicity is very valuable and inevitable in findings and better understanding of cultural diversity of the population, migration flows, natural growth, but also and position of ethnic groups in society, therefore, it is important to improve understanding about general and structural factors involved in buildings of data about ethnicity.

Key words: Ethnicity, census, population, ethnic categorization, Serbia

Coauthor: Anđelija Ivkov Džigurski

Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Darko Gavrilović

Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia



Biography

Darko Gavrilovic is a full professor at the Department of Geography (Faculty of Sciences) at the University of Novi Sad. He is visiting professor at the Faculty of European Legal and Political Studies. He teaches courses: Political Geography, History of Civilizations and Cultures, Religion and Politics, History of States and Law. He attended guest lectures at the universities in Krakow, Prague, Lodz and Thessaloniki. He published 16 monographs and dozens of scientific papers. Darko is director of the Center for History, Democracy and Reconciliation. He is a member of the Alliance for Historical Dialogue and Accountability at the Columbia University and the member of European Network Remembrance and Solidarity in Warsaw. He has received several awards for literature and for scientific work.

Refugees as Propaganda Weapons – Case Study: Refugees in the Propaganda of the Milan Nedić Government in Serbia During the Second World War

In the twentieth century refugees have become an important part of international politics, seriously affecting relations between nations and states. In Europe, since the 1880's, the numbers of displaced persons has climbed astronomically, with people scattered over vaster distances and for longer periods of time than ever before. The repeated waves of pogroms caused prompted mass emigrations since the beginning of the 20 century in tsarist Russia, through the Balkan Wars, First and Second World War same as through the revolutions and fall of Communism at the end of 20.century. In this presentation, beside the giving overview about how did refugees were used as propaganda weapons in the modern age politics, the author will bring look on the propaganda work of Milan Nedić puppet Government in occupied Serbia during the Second World War. The Serbian government under Nedić accepted many refugees mostly of Serbian descent, but in the same time, they use them in the propaganda war against communists and chetniks, same as to strengthen its own position among Serbian population.

Keywords: refugees, Serbia, World War II, propaganda, Milan Nedić 's government

Coauthor: Daniela Arsenović

Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Damir Josipovič

Institute for Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia



Biography

Damir Josipovič is a social geographer and demographer. His main research interests cover a variety of topics within social and human geography and its cross-disciplinary aspects (migration, boundaries, labour market, socio-economic development and education, research methodology, data analyses etc.). He has insofar authored or co-authored more than eighty original papers and seven scientific monographs. He works as a senior scientific associate at the Institute for Ethnic Studies.

Croatian-Slovene border territory and its people in contested areas after the verdict of the Arbitration Tribunal in Hague

The Arbitration tribunal in Hague reached the verdict on the Slovenian-Croatian dispute on the mutual boundary. Given that the Croatian side withdrew from the arbitration and that the Slovenian side fully acknowledges the outcome and the content of the verdict itself, it is of essential importance for a sheer public to be aware of the parameters of the reached decision. The focus of this exposé is to make an account considering the most entangled areas along the border as for example: Razkrižje / Banfi, Brezovica pri Metliki / Brezovica Žumberačka where the boundary course is utmost artificial and detached. It namely crosses the houses, barns, yards and other types of real estate, and unables cross-border communication and running of the local population's own estates. The contribution aims at uncovering the odds of the verdict and suggests some solutions.

Keywords: slovenian-croatian boundary, arbitration tribunal, border dispute, conflict solving

Jugoslav Jovičić

International University Travnik, Bosna i Hercegovina



Curriculum vitae

Prof. dr. sc. Jugoslav Jovičić was born on March 11, 1962 in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina. He graduated and obtained his master's degree at the Faculty of Economics in Banja Luka, and his doctorate in 2007 at the Faculty of Business Economics in Banja Luka. He is an associate professor at the Independent University of Banja Luka and a former advisor to the Minister in the Ministry of Trade and Tourism of the Republic of Srpska. His main activities were preventive control of the process in the Ministry and advising the Minister. Prof. dr. sc. Jugoslav Jovičić was the dean of the Faculty of Business and Financial Studies in Banja Luka from 2009 to 2012. Since 2012, prof. dr. sc. Jovicic is a professor and director of the Institute of Management and Business Economics at the University of Travnik. Since 2003, he has been the representative for Southeast Europe for TC team Consult Group.



The Impact of Modern Migration Movements in the European Union

Migration dynamics have been on the rise in recent years and it is very difficult to see their long-term developmental consequences. The population of the European Union faces one of the biggest migrant crises, which for a long time represents the most important demographic, economic and political problem of European society.

One of the basic demographic challenges of the migrant crisis is the fact that the largest number of migrant populations is made up of the younger population, that is, the population in the reproductive period and the young working age population. On the other hand, the European population is among the oldest in the world and Europe faces a lack of workers expressed in millions. This trend will continue and the assumption is that it will last until 2050.

Keywords: population, migration, economy, European Union

Coauthor: Stevan Petković

International University Travnik, Bosna i Hercegovina

Ljubo Jurčić

Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, Croatia



Biography

Ljubo Jurčić is a professor at the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, who teaches International Economics and History of Economics at the undergraduate level, and Macroeconomic Management, Determinants of National Competitiveness and Theories of International trade at the graduate level.

Since joining the Faculty he has taught dozen of different subjects, mostly in the fields of economic theory, economic policy and economic analysis quantitative methods. Currently, he is head of the Department of International Economics.

He has published more than a hundred scientific and professional papers in the fields of economic politics, international economics, political economy and economic analysis. He also regularly delivers lectures mostly in these fields at domestic and international conferences.

He is a member of editorial boards for several international scientific journals.

At the beginning of his career, parallel with his work at the Faculty, he worked for 10 years in a state company and afterwards led his private companies for 10 years. He was a member of several supervisory and state counseling boards. He is currently the president of the supervisory board of Zagrebački holding.

He is the president of the Croatian Economic Association since 2006, and is a member of the Goeconomic forum. He served as the Croatian Minister of Economy from 2002 to 2003 and he was a member of the Parliament for two office terms.

He has published three books as co-author: China on the Balkans, International Trade Through History and Manual for International Economics. He regularly publishes columns dedicated to actual political-economic topics.

He is the winner of the first five yearly awards for the Economic analyst of the year „Gorazd Nikić“ (Privredni vjesnik) according to the choice of entrepreneurs.

National Identity, Economic Growth and Social Development

Every nation was developed through history by mixing people belonging to different ethnic groups. With cooperation, interaction and life on the same territory, people have accepted the same values, beliefs, customs, religions, language and created unique cultures. The term identity means identical, that is different to the term similar, and completely opposite to the term different. Regarding two men who do not understand each other, we can never say that they share the same national identity. National identity can be defined as a collective sentiment of one nation, based on the characteristics and values that are specifically inherent to that nation and make it different to other nations. We could say that a nation can not exist nor develop itself if it has no clear identity, values that people cherish and the feeling of belonging to this nation. Nation is organised into a state for its own protection and development purposes. National identity is developed and changed through history and is the basis of recognition and differentiation of one nation to another. The strongest incentive to the development of the national identity was created as a response of the danger that threatened to the nation, and it was coming from outside and sometimes even from its own order. National identity has more dimensions: psychological, cultural, territorial, historical, economic and political.

Mature nations and states have higher general awareness of national identity, values, customs, tradition, culture etc., making them unique, individually and together stronger and more resistant to all dangers which the nation or state can confront with. „Young“ nations and states have this awareness significantly less developed. Developed and mature states know the significance of the national identity for stability, economic and social development of the state, not allowing its development to occur. Regardless of the main goal, in all policies and institutions they have incorporated the policy of the protection and development of national identity. National identity is a cohesion power and development energy for the nation and its state.

Young and small countries, especially those in the development and transition process, are faced with much larger challenges. Technological development is changing the relative economic and political position of every country. The development of communication technology has enabled approaches to information for almost everyone, but at the same time it has enabled everyone to produce and place information. Information is the key factor of building a national identity and brand of a country. As national identity is a crucial development factor of every nation, its uniqueness and power, its creation must be organised and protected from diverse threats.

National identity is built on the national successes, famous events and people from the past: great governors, generals, scientists, artists, sportsmen, but also on myths. All of this is concentrated in a few symbols: emblem, flag, anthem, several dates, several figures and places, which nations accept as their own.

Young nations in development and transition which moreover were created through separation from the old state are faced with a lot more challenges and enemies than the developed and “old” states. If we exclude the armed threat, enemies direct their attacks to national identity with the goal of its demolition. These attacks are pointed to all that could represent the national identity. To all from which arises self-confidence and self-respect of a nation, increasing faith in its own capabilities. If a state has no visible and no invisible national identity protection policy, under these attacks a nation starts to lose faith in its own capabilities, enthusiasm is reduced and entrepreneurial spirit decreases,



society starts to divide and deteriorate. Community and solidarity decreases and good policy is hardly and rarely put in practice.

Croatia is faced with such challenges. During the whole period of armed aggression, Croatia was also exposed to aggression towards its national identity. With the end of the armed aggression, aggression towards its national identity has not stopped. It has continued nowadays as well. Since gaining independence, Croatia is faced with economic crisis, within the last ten years that crisis was joined with financial crisis and now it is also faced with political crisis. All these crises additionally endanger national identity. With the national identity crisis it is hard to develop the national economy and the national state. Despite the high degree of globalisation, the nation state will in the 21 century continue to be the dominant political institution.

Key words: national identity, national economy, national state, globalisation

Marina Lukšič Hacin

Slovenian Migration Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia



Biography

Dr. Marina Lukšič Hacin, research advisor at the Slovenian Migration Institute Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts (ZRC SAZU) and associate professor of Sociology at the School of Humanities, University of Nova Gorica, Slovenia. Her research and academic fields are sociology, migration studies, ethnic studies, multiculturalism, integration and identity. Her bibliography contains more than 250 units. She holds lectures in different universities at home and abroad. She is the Head of the Slovenian Migration Institute ZRC SAZU and Director of the international MA study »European Master in Migration and Intercultural Relations« at the School of Humanities, University of Nova Gorica.

Complexity of the (Global) Migration Phenomena

As many scholars emphasise, true understanding of international migration necessitates an awareness of the complexity of the phenomenon under investigation, otherwise its comprehensive analysis may break down to a host of seemingly separate, yet actually interdependent and connected processes, which form the totality of the international migration phenomenon when considered together – processes, which constitute a phenomenon for Social Sciences and Humanities only as complex interaction. We can only understand them through a comprehensive approach. When it comes to the interaction of different (inter)national socio-political systems, these seemingly separate parts are presented as the following sequence of migration process contexts or phases:

- contexts of emigration (circumstances in the countries/societies of origin, together with the complex causes of emigration as interaction of individual, collective (e.g. familial), local, regional, national, and global dimensions);
- contexts of migration routes with different mechanisms of controlling the crossing of borders, migration, and immigration;
- contexts of immigration in destination countries/societies with different governmental policies for managing diversity and different social attitudes towards the newly arrived; both can vary from complete rejection and exclusion to inclusivity – whereby they can be mutually aligned and in accordance, or they can be at odds, when we can observe "separate parallel realities" between the normative political level and the dynamic of civil society.

When research is reduced to any one of these contexts or phases in isolation from each other, the object of research itself is lost; often, scholars are not aware of this and fall prey to methodological reductionism, in which methodological nationalism/racism (Wimmer, Glick-Schiller 2003) can find ground when it comes to migration studies. As a process, international migration can indeed be analytically separated into individual phases/contexts, but if we disregard one (or several) of these phases/contexts in the course of synthesis and interpretation, the object of our research is effectively lost. In a sense, we are carrying out theoretical speculation when our interpretation has reduced, through deduction and synthesis, the comprehensive process of international migration (as a phenomenon) to the parts of our choosing and represented them as a whole. In this way, interpretation has omitted parts that we would prefer to avoid – most often on account of ideologies or politics.

Keywords: migration, theory of migration, methodological nationalism.

Juan Carlos Radovich

National Council of Scientific and Technical Research – CONICET; University of Buenos Aires, Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, Institute of Anthropological Sciences, Social Anthropology Section (ICA-SEANSO); National Institute of Anthropology and Latin American Thought (INAPL), Buenos Aires, Argentina



Biography

Juan Carlos Radovich was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, within a family of Croatian origin. He studied social anthropology at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Buenos Aires, where he completed his Ph. D as well. He is a professor at the same University and at the University of the Centre of the Province of Buenos Aires (UNCPBA) in Olavarría city from 1991 to 2007. He is member of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICET) as a Research Fellow. He is also the co-director of the Program: “Ethnicities and Territories in Redefinition” at the Institute of Anthropological Sciences. He is a member of the “Group of Migrations Studies and Identity” (GEMI). His research skills are: rural anthropology, applied anthropology, social impact of tourism among indigenous populations, big dams social Impacts, population resettlements, social effects of oil and gas production, rural-urban migration, indigenous policies and political movements in Argentina, ethnic conflicts in modern world, racism and discrimination in contemporary society. He was a visiting researcher and professor at several universities and research centers in Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Slovenia. He has published several books, more than a hundred articles and received 11 prizes from academic institutions and ethnic organizations. He has been director of research projects and mentor of many graduate and postgraduate thesis and investigations.



Some Provisional Issues About the Identity Processes of Croatian Immigrants and Their Descendants in Argentina

Some issues related to the identity processes experienced by Croatian immigrants and their descendants who arrived in Argentina from the end of the 19th century until the middle of the 20th century will be presented in this lecture. The heterogeneity of these groups of immigrants in regards to cultural, geographical and linguistic aspects will be taken into consideration. Likewise, this lecture considers the perception of statehood of the immigrants in regards to different historical periods and imposed states, such as the Austro-Hungarian Empire (until 1918); the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1918-1941); the National Croatian State-NDH (1941-45) and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia-RSFJ (1945-1991).

Keywords: Identities, Croats, immigrants, statehood, differences.

Marin Strmota

Department of Demography, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, Croatia



Biography

Marin Strmota, PhD, is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Demography of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, where he teaches Demography, Labor Economics and Demographic and Social Development at Undergraduate and Graduate Study. He is the author of several scientific and professional papers. In 2011, he was awarded the "Mijo Mirković" prize from the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, for his monographic scientific work on "Fertility and the Employment of Women" published in the journal *'Društvena istraživanja'*. In 2015, the Faculty of Economics and Business awarded him for being the best lecturer of undergraduate and graduate studies in the academic year 2014/2015. He has participated in the development of a number of scientific and professional projects. He has been extensively trained in the field of statistical methods and techniques in social sciences at Essex University, Colchester, UK. In the period from November 2016 to February 2018, he served as State Secretary for Demography at the Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy. He is a member of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS). He is fluent in English and German.

The impact of demographic changes on the social protection system in Croatia

Components of the overall population development need to be studied in the wider context of short-term and long-term socio-economic processes. The development of our population is characterized by negative and unfavorable demographic trends over the past four decades, with a tendency to deteriorate as a result of the Homeland War and unfavorable economic development, especially since the 1990s. Thus, the Republic of Croatia records several devastating processes: total and natural depopulation, continuous emigration, accelerated population aging and territorial devastation of larger parts of the country. The long-term viability of these processes jeopardized the functioning of the social protection system to the extent of a complete breakdown. The concepts of socially vulnerable groups (old, sick, unemployed, poor and others) that are shaped in public pension and health care systems, the unemployment protection system, the family and child protection system, the social care system, housing policy and others, are based on the solidarity of society in the conditions of sustainable demographic development. Demographic aging and emigration of the young and working-age population undermines the foundations of the social state - intergenerational solidarity.

Keywords: demographic change, social protection, pension system, intergenerational solidarity

Stjepan Šterc

Faculty of Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb, Croatia



Biography

Stjepan Šterc was born in 1953 in Desna Martinska and later lived in Zagreb where he finished his schooling and Geography Studies (1979). Whilst teaching at the Geography Department of the Faculty of Science at the University of Zagreb, he completed a Master degree (1987) and Doctoral degree (2012). From 1991 until 2003, he worked in the Government of the Republic of Croatia in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as an assistant to the Minister of Development, Reconstruction, and Defense. Stjepan was one of the founders of the Institut Ivo Pilar, Croatian Studies and the Journal of Social Science and one of the authors of the „National Program of Demographical Development of the Republic of Croatia“, „The Island Law“, „Studies in Development Area of Special State Care“ etc. moreover he was a member of the Council for Demographic Development in the RC, a member of the Advice for Area Development for the RC, a member of the Presidential Council, a member of the Committee for Succession of the Government of RC and was a witness in The Hague in the defense of Croatian generals. He is currently located at the Faculty of Croatian Studies at the University of Zagreb. Stjepan is well published in his field of expertise as well as experienced in disseminating research findings and discussing current issues through multiple avenues from academic conferences to the public media.

Large Scale Migrations – Security Threat to the Croatian Area?

There was no lesson drawn from the overwhelming marine and land crossings of the North African and Southwestern Asian population through Europe in 2014 and 2015 as well as from the big tragedies that migrants experience on that road. Tragic images that came from Lampedusa and land border crossings could not leave anyone indifferent. The assessment for marine crossings through Europe is over 600.000 people of various ages, gender, ethnic and religious systems, while land crossings nearly 1,5 million. Europe has been calmly watching everything without the creation of any serious decisions, plans, and solutions. Every delay in crossings is explained as the end of tragedy even though they do not desist. There are no plans, solutions, practices, explanations, political questions or decisions... almost no answers around the overwhelming concentration of economic, financial, military and every other power in one part of the world (developed and so-called democratical), which typically and demographically stagnates and disappears, while in the other part that is not the case or there is a lot less, yet that is why it has a large amount of concentrated population that exponentially grows. Will the three quarters of the world population, precisely 75,92%, whereas that proportion till 2050 is assessed to be 80%, remain just in Africa and Asia (approximately 50% of the surface fo Earth), without serious movements of population primarily towards Europe? Hence that Europe will be, estimated by the end of the century, losing nearly 100 million people through the natural decline of the population (assessments without migrations) and for that it is all knowing for Europe to be demographically aging, dying and disappearing. The Mediterranean islands and the Croatian national land on that path constitutes a special challenge in the future. Whilst Africa shall in fifteen years grow by 500 million people, in thirty-five years by 1,3 million people, whereas in eighty-five years even by 3,2 million people! Will the population stay just in Africa? Of course, it won't. So far, there are only statistical possibilities grounded on demographic potential and various trends of demographical increase and decrease.

Keywords: : migration, projection, security, land, Croatia

Dragan Todorović

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Bography

Dragan Todorović was born in 1971 in Niš. He graduated (in 1998) in sociology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš. He holds a PhD in sociology from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade (in 2011).

He is an Associate Professor of the subjects *Introduction to Sociology* and *Sociology of Minority Identities* at the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Niš (Republic of Serbia).

He is the president of the *Yugoslav Society for the Scientific Study of Religion* of Niš and editor-in-chief of *Facta Universitatis*, Series: *Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology and History*, an international journal published by the University of Niš. He is a member of the *Commission for the Study of Life and Customs of the Roma* of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. He was the President of the *Serbian Sociological Society* (2013-2015).

Dealing with the sociology of minority identities, the sociology of religion and Romology. He is involved in empirical and theoretical research of ethnic, religious and confessional relationships in the former Yugoslavia and in the Balkans.

Books: *Sociology and History*, with Lj. Mitrović, 2003; *Romas and Others – Others and Romas (Social Distance)*, with D. B. Djordjević and L. Milošević, 2004; *Romani Narratives about Pre-death, Death and After-death Customs*, 2005; *Romological School of Niš: Bibliography 1996-2005*, 2006; *Societal Detachment from the Roma People (Ethnical-religious Relations)*, 2007; *Jemka has Risen (Tekkias, Tarikats and Sheiks of Niš Romas)*, with D. B. Djordjević, 2009. *Romological School of Niš: Bibliography 1996-2015*, 2017; and *Zajde Badža: Romany Cult Place*, with D. B. Đorđević, 2017.

(Co)Edited books: *Roma Religious and Religious Customs*, with D. B. Djordjević, 2003; *Evangelization, Conversion, Proselytism*, 2004; *Islam in the Balkans in the Past, Today and in the Future*, with D. B. Djordjević and Lj. Mitrović, 2007; *The Quality of Interethnic Relations and the Culture of Peace in the Balkans*, with D. B. Djordjević, 2008; *Pilgrimages – Between Holy and Secular*, with D. Radisavljević-Ćiparizović, 2011; *Orthodoxy from an Empirical Perspective*, with M. Blagojević, 2011; *Religion*,



Religious and Folk Customs on the Border, with D. B. Đorđević and D. Gavrilović, 2012; *A Priest on the Border*, with D. B. Đorđević i M. Jovanović, 2013; *Fairs on the Border*, with D. B. Đorđević and D. Krstić, 2014; *Cult Places on the Border*, with D. B. Đorđević and D. Krstić, 2014; *Cemeteries and Burial Customs on the Border*, with D. B. Đorđević and D. Gavrilović, 2015.

Tolerance, Multiculturalism and Interculturalism in the Balkans

Tolerant behaviour towards the “other” and “different” implies a *dialogue* with “those beside us”. At the very beginning of the new millennium the most important values are *plurality*, which acknowledges the integrity of various traditions, and a *dialogical approach* to other peoples, religions and confessions. Dialogue is a way towards harmony, a process within which the roles of “teacher” and “student” interchange continuously, along with the readiness to “give” but also to “receive”. Dialogue directs towards the intermingling of cultures, towards mutual giving and receiving – “gifts and return gifts”, which is at a far higher level than mere tolerance. Therefore, tolerance is a precondition for dialogue – without the background that it provides, there is no intermingling of cultures. However, although natural, dialogue is not a mandatory continuation of tolerance; tolerance is possible without dialogue and without a wish to get to know the other better from within. And this is how we enter the field of theoretical considerations of the essence of *multiculturalism* and *interculturalism*.

A *multicultural society* should possess the characteristics of a society in which different ethnic groups live together, yet without interaction. In it, minority groups are tolerated passively but not accepted by the majority group. An *intercultural society* should be defined as a society where different groups live together and exchange their living experiences, respecting each other’s different lifestyles and values. Thus, a correct starting definition of interculturalism would be that it is *a critique and an alternative to multiculturalism*. It is possible for members of different cultures to live *next to each other*, and that is the most important trait of multicultural societies. An intercultural society represents a society in which we live and create not *next to each other* but *with each other* and *for each other*. The centre of intercultural requirements is occupied by *the appreciation of diversity*. The experience of diversity and the encounter with the other allow an individual to develop their own identity by comparing it with other identity models and leading them to the realization that *getting closer to the other does not mean moving away from oneself*. Interculturalism encompasses *the uniqueness in difference*, a well-balanced and high-quality representation of all ethnic actors in one society.

A question is posed on the cultural and civilization resources of Balkan societies for the acceptance of “the other” not as the antagonistic “other”, but as a possible partner and associate. In the process of aligning their social system with the European legislation and European democratic norms and values, the Balkan peoples will find dialogue as the only adequate means of mutual communication. Accordingly, the modern Balkan society faces *the transition from the multicultural into the intercultural one*, i.e. *the expansion and adoption of the idea and practice of interculturalism in a multicultural society*, more precisely, the development of the concept of cultural and educational policy that would improve the acknowledgement of cultural diversity and lead to the creation of a society in which different cultures intermingle.

The endorsement of the intercultural educational pattern – coming from the top state positions and at the local level as well – can be a key factor in accepting a joint plural reality and developing a form of communication that could affirm the positive aspects of such a reality. At the same time, the idea of *interculturalism* would no longer present a lonely visionary endeavour of well-meaning intellectuals, but would turn into and develop as a new integrating social process.

The “unravelling of interculturalism” does not imply returning to outdated hierarchies and exclusivities, i.e. a one-sided incorporation of cultural achievements of the majority by the minority groups. The dominant culture should, in its example and before others, strongly support cultural heterogeneity, encouraging and improving minority cultures and enriching itself through contents of diverse cultural forms of life, since intercultural harmony means a genuine interaction between cultural groups and represents a true act of respect and appreciation of diversity. Finally, why wouldn’t



this model of intermingling of domestic cultural traditions of the Balkan countries be “exported” to the West, precisely as an answer to the ruthless and uncritical “downpour” of western democracy to which they are exposed?

Keywords: Balkans, dialogue, tolerance, multiculturalism, interculturalism.



ABSTRACTS

Juan Ahlin

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A Home in Patagonia. Croats in Comodoro Rivadavia Between “yugoslavism” and nationalism (1945-1991)

The Croatian community in Comodoro Rivadavia is one of the most important communities in Patagonia. This community has been present and has experienced most of the past ideological conflicts in Croatia during the 20th century.

After the end of the Independent Croatian State (NDH) thousands of anti-communist Croats and enemies of the new regime established in the new Yugoslav State (as a consequence of the Yalta Agreement) escaped and migrated abroad.

Before 1945 there was an important number of Croats that were loyal to the Yugoslav regime. After the final years of post-World War II a new wave of Croatian immigrants settled in Patagonia. This new wave of immigrants was mainly political and more organised and familiar. It was a homogeneous, politically active and anti-Yugoslavist group. The Croats that settled in our city believed and hoped that this was going to be a “temporary immigration” and that they would come back to their homeland after the political situation in Yugoslavia changed. However, this fact did not happen until 1991 when Croatia finally became an independent Nation.

This research aims at presenting a brief historical overview of the Croatian community in Comodoro Rivadavia and the circumstances that originated the conflicts between the “Yugoslavists” and the “Nationalists”.

Keywords: Immigration, yugoslavism, nationalism, NDH



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European Union and United States Border Policy: Externalisation of Migration Control and Violation of the Right to Asylum

This talk will provide a comparative perspective, drawing parallels between US and EU border policy. In recent years, the US has funnelled significant resources to Mexico to stop the flow of women and children to the US border, making a difficult journey even more perilous for those seeking protection. The EU has similarly fortified its borders, externalising migration control to a number of countries, including Morocco. In this context, this talk will explore whether these US and EU policies violate domestic and international legal obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement under the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, the right to seek asylum set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), as well as human rights obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and regional human rights instruments. The talk will also address the impact of externalising migration control on the development of domestic asylum systems in Mexico and Morocco, given the obstacles to implementation and the barriers to formal recognition presented in both contexts.

Keywords: migration, asylum, borders, USA, EU

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The Existence of the Principle of Solidarity in the Common Asylum System of the European Union

This paper analyses the existence of the principle of solidarity in the field of migration and asylum in the European Union (EU) as an open problem in the implementation of the Common European Asylum System and its asylum and migration policies and questions resulting from persistent long-term pressure on the countries of the EU's external borders. These members lose the ability to lodge a country's first entry caretaker and a supranational arrangement of a Common Asylum System, whereby only one EU member state can be responsible for the overall procedure for each asylum application. The current reform of this part is expected to give a measurable application of the principle of solidarity.

The Common Asylum System in managing migration flows has opened serious issues of the existence of solidarity on many levels of its emergence in the European Union: the application of the principle between the EU member states during migration problems due to the lack of supranational normative regulation and its part in the application of the principle of solidarity as one of the EU value categories.

The system suffers from the principle objection that solidarity itself excludes compulsion because it is, and should remain the expression of the autonomous will of a subject who is acting on the principle of solidarity and also a serious question of applying the principle of solidarity in relation to migrants, asylum seekers regarding its sub-capability in preserving the standards of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

This problem is based on the foundations of the EU's ideals, values and principles. Namely, the EU founding documents (The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union) are based on the values and principles of common heritage. Human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are among the most important and are rooted in its foundations. They are prescribed and accepted in principle in accordance with the view that human rights and fundamental freedoms in the EU belong to every person by the very fact that he or she is a human being. There is no doubt that migrants are not able, either by the scale or by the content of these rights and freedoms even at the elementary level, if there are no legal avenues to the EU territory to exercise their right to international protection.

The issue of managing the flows suggests the formation of a Common Asylum System and the need for safe legal avenues for entry to the EU area in need of access to the asylum system, access for refugees to the protection and assistance of other countries when such protection can or cannot be guaranteed in their country of origin. The foregoing necessarily implies the legal arrangement of refugee acceptance avenues to their territory in order to decide through a fair and effective procedure whether or not there is a need to provide international protection, respecting refugee and human rights standards at the borders, not penalising the irregular entry of asylum seekers and ensuring an effective right of appeal against denial of entry. The open issues of regulating relations between EU members point to their political, legal, economic and cultural dimension. In this paper, I examine the legal aspect, both in the aspect of the *de lege lata* and in the aspect of the *de lege ferende*, and analyse the current proposals for further regulation of relations in the EU.



Keywords: migrants, Common European Asylum System, principle of solidarity, division of responsibility, human rights and fundamental freedoms

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European Values, Human Rights and Freedoms on the Basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the Treaties of the European Union

The highest values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia and its constitutionally regulated human rights and freedoms, including the rights and freedoms of minorities, especially national, are fully compatible with the substantive approach to these issues that are expressed in the Treaties of the European Union. In that sense, they could say that these highest legal acts of the Republic of Croatia and the EU are based on the same European common heritage of values, ideals, rights and freedoms that are the heritage of today's democratic world. It is interesting to note that the highest values, human rights and freedoms have been accepted and legally regulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia before the Treaties of the European Union were passed. Besides, human and minority rights and freedoms are directly regulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, while in the Treaties of the European Union it is accepted by the Charter of Fundamental Rights under the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Union the same legal force as the Treaty itself, the same provision of the Treaty established that the EU is acceding to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Following, it seems that the above-mentioned legal acts of the EU and the Republic of Croatia are in a mutual relationship regarding the parts that are mutually intertwined and jointly formed in the highest legal framework regulating issues of mutual interest both for the EU and for the Republic of Croatia as its member. The listed legal framework, in addition to this, also rests on the principle of the division of competences between the EU and its members. This allows for some elasticity that opens the necessary (or only necessary) space for the realisation of autonomous national policies and interests for each individual member. Of course, with the awareness that they can only be realised when they are directly contrary to the interests of the EU as a whole. This fact is a challenge in itself. Members are primarily concerned with how to achieve their national policy in achieving accepted common EU policies. Secondly, it raises the question of how to exercise their policies and interests in the free space and, possibly, influence them to become the basis for creating common European policies and interests. In fact, the simple question is how to create and implement the policies of one's country within the framework of EU policy, and not just the widespread transmission of its policy. Simply, how does one stand for a position to engage in these relationships, and not just the one that is led by EU policies? The question is easy and simple, but that is why it is complicated and difficult to answer.

Moreover, the realities of political and social relations clearly point to the real differences between large and small member countries, between old and new EU members, irrespective of their formal and fundamental equality. Real inequality is existent and unquestionable. After all, this is in some way recognised in the EU itself, in particular by calling for countries that can more quickly achieve the values of the goals, ideals and freedoms of the EU accord a privileged status in relation to those who are slower to accomplish these tasks because of their weaker development. Mentioned issues are more relevant given the conditions under which the Croatian constitution-maker has regulated the realisation of rights from the *acquis communautaire* by its Constitution. First of all, it can be seen from this regulation that the Croatian Constitution gives precedence to the law of the European *acquis* in relation to domestic law, of course the same hierarchical rank. In this paper I will try to address some of the possible answers to the questions raised by dealing with its topic. In my judgement, they are



important for both the country members and the EU itself. I will elaborate on the topics that I have dealt with by analysing to what extent EU Treaties and corresponding provisions contained in articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia.

Keywords: EU Treaties, Common Policies and Interests, Values, Ideas, Rights and Freedoms, Human Rights and Freedoms, Rule of Law and Legal Security

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"New" national minorities in the Republic of Croatia and Croats as a national minority in newly-emerged countries with the fall of the SFRY

With the collapse of the former SFRY, parts of its former constituent nations remained outside its main countries that made it. In the new countries that were created by the independence of the republics in the new countries, they could no longer have the status of a constituent people. In the Republic of Croatia, new constitutional acts have established the status of national minorities. All of them, but the Serbian national minority accepted it. Unfortunately, the Serbian national minority was not under the political influence of Greater Serbian politics and did not accept it. For Greater Serbian politics, this was the basis for manipulation inspiring rebellion against the Republic of Croatia, and with other readers against her, launching an aggressive war with the aim of achieving secession from Croatia and part of its territory to the so-called "Greater Serbia" as a new state creation in which all Serbs can live.

The Greater Serbian politics suffered a defeat in the Homeland War, as well as in the documents that were brought by the international community. Namely, the international community has unquestionably confirmed that Serbs in Croatia, after its independence, can only be a national minority and that the countries' borders of the former socialist republics are their countries' borders that can only be changed by agreement. Nevertheless, even today, some representatives of the Serbian national minority in Croatia, along with representatives of the Greater Serbia defeated politics, pursue the policy of requiring Serbs in all new countries to have the status of a constituent nation with all the rights arising from such status. At the same time, they don't want to provide the rights of national minorities to the Croatian nation living in Serbia. They don't want to provide this status to the other former constituent nations of the former country that are living there either. Such an attitude is based on the concept of new national minorities who could not acquire the status of national minorities, and thus their rights derived from that status.

Such an attitude, either on this basis or on the basis of the so-called indigenous national minorities, giving the same effect on Croats and members of other constituent peoples is followed by other emerging states that have emerged from the dissolution of the former SFRY, until the signing of special agreements between them and the Republic of Croatia, and/or the emergence of new constitutional law in the first decade of the 21st century. Such attitudes and constitutional practice, in my opinion, is not based on international documents regulating the protection of national minorities. In particular, it does not exist in the general Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

By elaborating the proposed topic in this paper, I will show in the basic content, the status of Croatians in some newly established countries and vice versa, which status is part of the constituent people of those countries living in Croatia. In addition, I will point out that there is no legal foundation for distinguishing national minorities under international law under the criterion of "new" and/or indigenous national minorities. Consequently, I will assert the perspective that these criteria are used not to regulate the rights and protection of national minorities, but to some of them (most) those rights and protection contrary to the general Convention have been denied.

Keywords: national minorities, members of national minorities, new and indigenous national minorities, human rights and freedom, constitutional protection of national minorities, constitutional and convention protection of national minorities and their members



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Dubravka Ugrešić: the Exile From the Feminine Voice. Past, Present and Future?

Bosnian Wars affected the Balkans during the 90's and produced an impact in the region. In regards to the different problems that affected Croatia, the writer Dubravka Ugrešić begins her exile, reflected in her literacy work, in which she opposed her national identity and the global identity that she has as an intellectual person.

This research aims at discovering the image of the woman -in the author's books- in the refugees' migration, linking that idea with the different aims and activities which could have been developed abroad. The focus will be on two Spanish editions (*Ministarstvo boli* and *Nikog nema doma*) and it will be specifically based on the construction of the feminine characters and how they could be inserted in reality, in labour and in social aspects. Besides, the narrator's voice tells us things even when she has remained in silence, such as the weight of the voice abroad, the language, her loss and the way to create a last refuge. In some point, this work will approach the reflections of the Slovene philosopher Mladen Dolar about the political role of the voice which is linked to the situation of the exiled and his role of alienation in this new reality.

The exile is presented in a tripartite core: the past – the idyllic, the lost past, the Yugo-nostalgia-, the present –the several realities that emerged: conflicts and wars in her homeland, the formation of a new place and the forced trip and stay in a new country- which are discernible categories. Lastly, there is a third core: the future which presents a second opportunity, leaving the Balkan ghosts behind.

Key words: Dubravka Ugrešić, Bosnian wars, exile, women in migration process, voice, Yugonostalgia, alienation

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Primary Education of National Minorities in Vukovar-Srijem County: Analysis of Empirical Research (Focus Group)

This paper analyses the problem of the education of national and ethnic minorities in a multinational society, such as the Croatian one. The situation in this sphere is aggravated by the memory of the conflicts of the 1990s and the changes in the field of inter-ethnic relations, from the ratio of individual national and ethnic communities in the total population to a significant change in the normative and then sociopolitical position of a part of the national corps ('new' national minority). There are three models in national minority education (A, B, C), in which members of ethnic and national communities in Croatia who have minority status are educated. As part of a broader study conducted by the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, a focus group was conducted in Vukovar-Srijem County, with participants from primary schools (teachers, parents, representatives of institutions). The analysis of primary education in the Vukovar-Srijem County will demonstrate the problems that all actors face in this process, with particular reference to the function of this type of education in the process of preserving the national identities of these communities.

Keywords: education, national minorities, Vukovar-Srijem County, assimilation, identity

Matea Bačko

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Views of Croatian Intellectual Emigration Relating to the Croatian Issue in Yugoslavia 1971 to 1990, the Case of a 'New Croatia'

In this thesis, based on recent scientific literature and the emigrant periodical 'New Croatia' (*Nova Hrvatska*), the author analyses events in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and respectively, in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Work covers the period since the Croatian Spring in 1971 to the beginning of the independence of the sovereign Republic of Croatia in 1990. *Nova Hrvatska* was the most widely read and respected journal of Croatian political emigration. *Nova Hrvatska* expressed the desire for Croatian independence with the hope that Croatia would be separated from the rest of the republics of Social Yugoslavia as soon as possible.

Keywords: Croatian intellectual emigration, *Nova Hrvatska*, Croatian Spring, political trials, Tito's death, multi-party political system

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Migration and the Ethnocultural Identity of Danubian Croats 'Bunjevci' in Croatia

The Danubian Croats' (Bunjevci) origin, their original homeland, migration as well as processes of ethnogenesis and shaping of their identity was the subject of many scholars' dialogs. Most scientists agree that the Danubian Croats' original homeland, before the great migrations of 16th and 17th century, included the mainland parts of Dalmatia, western Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest group of Danubian Croats lives today in Vojvodina, the northern part of Serbia, while other groups are present in Hungary, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with a different degree of preservation of the Danubian Croats' (Bunjevac) subethnic identity. In addition to Danubian Croats in Serbia who declare themselves as Croats, there is a separate community of Danubian Croats, which have a recognised status of a national minority since 2003 and with the support of state bodies they are building their own minority infrastructure. The introductory part of the paper gives a theoretical perspective of ethnically motivated migrations - the context in which the migrations of the Danubian Croats (Bunjevci) to Croatia are studied. The second part of the paper gives an overview of the temporal and spatial distribution of the migration of the Danubian Croats to Croatia, their social and cultural organisation in the new social environment, with a critical literature review of the topic. Contemporary identity of this community was analysed through several dimensions: social, territorial, and cultural. Finally, we present the results of a conducted research and conclusions on different dimensions of ethno-cultural identity, contemporary cultural practices, regional identity and national-religious identity of Danubian Croats in Croatia.

Keywords: migration, identity, Danubian Croats Bunjevci, Croatia

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National Identity as a Foundation for Branding Croatia

Croatian identity represents the reflection of its national, regional and cultural attributes of symbolic meaning. Identity is what distinguishes one nation from another and is the basis for distinguishing Croatia from other countries in the region. This is what makes Croatia unique and how people remember it. Croatia as a new country, in the early 1990s, sought to create its own national identity. With a new identity, Croatia has "invented" itself. Croatian identity is the basis for its branding and the means by which the image of Croatia is projected to its general public, which transmits its image and value. Countries are brands, therefore Croatia represents the brand which is its core and essence. The brand of Croatia is made up of its identity, image, name, flag, communications, people, products and services of its business entities, tourism, natural beauties, i.e. everything that makes it Croatia. Therefore, the aim of this paper, through the case study of Croatia, is to show which elements of national identity have been emphasised since the creation of the Republic of Croatia to date, which is the value of that identity and to what extent Croatia's identity affects the empowerment of the Croatian brand. The main findings of the paper show that Croatia has no worldwide recognisable identity and that Croats do not know with certainty what are the elements of national identity. Although the value of Croatia's brand strengthens over the years, it still lags behind the strongest country brands such as the United Kingdom or Germany.

Keywords: Croatia, identity, brand, national identity, brand value

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A Country of Doctor Exodus

Daily, we testify to the public interest in the number of doctors available to patients in health care. Everywhere the public recognises the importance of such interest. Patients feel the lack of doctors as well as other healthcare workers. Does the interest of the country follow the previously mentioned interest of the citizens? Contemporary Europe, as well as developed countries of the world, are welcoming hundreds of Croatian college doctors who have temporarily or permanently left their homeland. They leave with a sense of bitterness because society recognises the lack of doctors and at the same time doctors do not recognise any measures that the same society made to encourage them to stay.

How interesting Croatia is as a destination for business and life is demonstrated by the statistics of the Croatian Medical Chamber. Regular updating of digitised data on members over the past two years allows us to precisely monitor medical migration as well as a layered analysis of health care levels, health planning regions, various specialties and age-specific differences. The sum of these data, as well as the totality of numerous others such as workload characteristics, and internal migration on a daily and permanent basis, was presented at the Croatian Medical Chamber at the end of last year in Rovinj with the introduction of the first Demographic Atlas of Croatian Doctors, Capital and Anthology work of the Croatian Medical Chamber which had an irrefutable stamp on the current mandate of the Croatian Medical Chamber Staff. The Demographic Atlas of the Croatian doctors remained the basis of data management for the purpose of monitoring the trends in our public health service. The mentioned digital and written efforts of the Croatian Medical Chamber now at the end of 2018, face no competition in the domestic field and is an indispensable tool for every serious intention of planning the health needs of our citizens.

Finding in the digital database the necessary information about the interest and the movement of domestic and foreign doctors performing a medical profession in Croatia, one can assume a trend in migration in the upcoming period and this is the only way to correctly plan the adoption and implementation of measures within the national health plan. The trend of migration will be conditioned by the preparation and implementation of incentive measures for the doctors to stay and work in Croatia, where the Croatian Medical Chamber has offered a new paradigm of thinking and understanding of health reality over the past period, focusing on the issue of remaining here and the development of the medical profession, and we plan to do the same in the years ahead.

Keywords: doctors, migration, chamber, digitisation, planning

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Emigration of Roman Catholics from Bosnia and Herzegovina: Example of the Dubrava Parish in Bosnian Posavina

In the past, Bosnian Posavina was an area of constant migratory movements caused by war conflicts, its proximity to the border and frequent invasions by armies into its territory. This insecurity caused the domicile to move to safer areas. In the period of socialist Yugoslavia, the population of Bosanska Posavina was draining, mostly economically motivated migrants were temporary workers or „*gastarbajterima*“ (In German: 'Gast', guest and 'Arbeiter', worker). The paper will analyse the structure of the migration of Roman Catholic guest workers (*gastarbajtera*) and members of their families from the Parish of Dubrava in Bosnian Posavina, the motives for their emigration, demonstrating the different stages of their emigration, and analyse quantitative data from official statistics and data from the 'Book of the Baptized' in the Parish of Dubrava. Since the 1970s, there appears to be a trend in the church books of children who were baptized abroad, outside of the Dubrava Parish. Initially, the baptism of children born abroad was strongly present in the church books but then declined over time. At the same time, the number of baptism data submitted to the Dubrava Parish from foreign parishes was increasing. The ties between the Roman Catholics and the Parish of Dubrava were weakened, which influenced baptisms and then weddings, the births and baptisms that were once in the Dubrava Parish were gradually happening abroad. The survey will cover the area of the Dubrava Parish from 1962 to 2018. The expulsion of Roman Catholics from Bosnia and Herzegovina is a cause for concern for its political and economic instability.

Keywords: emigration, guest workers (*gastarbajteri*), Dubrava Parish, Bosnian Posavina, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Zlata Berkeš

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Hungarians in Bjelovar-Bilogora County: Migrations, Language, and Identity

This paper demonstrates the reasons behind Hungarian settlement in the late 19th century in today's Bjelovar-Bilogora County and examines the methods used for preserving Hungarian culture and language in the years leading up to the Croatian War of Independence, with special emphasis on education in the Hungarian language. By method of comparison, the paper presents the number of Hungarian national minority members from the late 19th century onwards, including the data from the most recent census, and examines how Hungarian culture has been preserved through the efforts of associations from the Bjelovar-Bilogora County. In the paper the author examines the methods of preserving national identity throughout the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century in the Bjelovar, Daruvar, and the Grubišno Polje area.

Keywords: migration, Hungarians, Hungarian schools, Bjelovar-Bilogora County, national minorities

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The Impact of Personal Remittances From broad on the Croatian Economy

The dynamics of the Croat population in history was influenced by many adverse factors that contributed to a significantly slower development of the Croatian national space. The consequence is the absence of "development in space" because there are not many small towns that would attract a population from their surroundings. The result is a demographic discharge that is particularly noticed when the analysis is carried out at the county level, which has alarming proportions of basic demographic indicators. The demographic implications of such movements, which are reflected in reduced fertility and in the additional worsening of age and gender structure have already been explored in domestic literature and domestic demographers since the late 1960s warned of unfavorable demographic impacts. From the economic consequences of research, greater emphasis has been put on the unsustainability of the pension system in the future. Although the changes in the age structure suggest a decrease in the labour contingency that would be manifested in the future in the lack of labour force, it is already felt in certain activities. Nonetheless, the restrictive effect of such demographic trends (mostly derived from emigration) on economic growth is rarely spoken. However, consideration of the economic consequences of emigration must also take into account the impact of remittances from abroad, whose level of the CNB is estimated at around 3-4% of GDP, although their share in reality, due to coverage problems, may be higher. Although economic theories have already defined channels through which the inflow of remittances can have a positive impact on economic activity, their effect in Croatia has not been scientifically valorised. Certainly, it is the simplest channel is connected with domestic demand especially personal consumption. If it appears to be dominant, it is likely that the impact of immigrant transfers on economic growth is limited. However, remittances are not the only way that Croatian emigration can positively influence the Croatian economy, but Croatia itself must create policies and a stimulating institutional framework that will encourage the more entrepreneurial layer of "expelled Croatia" on investments that will stimulate economic growth.

Keywords: demographic problems, remittances from abroad, economic growth, regression analysis

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Scientific Heritage as Part of Cultural Heritage and National Identity: The Example of Faust Vrančić and Marin Getaldic

The presentation is based on past experience related to the research and popularisation of Croatian cultural and scientific heritage, not only in academia, but also with a wider circle of citizens, and especially with younger ages, school children and students, who are aware of their own scientific heritage. We will highlight examples of the life and oeuvre of the famous Croatian greats Faust Vrančić and Marin Getaldić, who acted in the period of modern science, one of the most significant events in the history of our civilisation, and made a valuable contribution not only to science, but also to cultural and the development of civilisation. The manner in which various activities have been organised and conducted by the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts since 2014 within the project 'Getting to Know Croatian Scientific Heritage', in cooperation with reputable scientific and heritage institutions at home and abroad will be discussed.

The contributions of prominent Croatian scholars go beyond the boundaries of epochs and national heritage boundaries, and are confirmation by the thesis that, since the Middle Ages, Croats were not only integrated into Western European culture, but actively contributed to and participated in its design and development.

Keywords: Faust Vrančić, Marin Getaldić, national identity, Croatian scientific heritage

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National, Cultural, Class and Other Identities in Croatia in the Context of the EU, Globalization and Contemporary Migration

Sources that people, as a group or as individuals, use to construct images and feelings about their own identity are limitless. Huntington divides sources of identity into 6 groups: imputed, cultural, territorial, political, economic and social, each of which implies a multitude of other backbones.

Depending on the various social and historical circumstances, different aspects of our identities become actualized at particular moment; some of them have been liberated, some suppressed, some built and other degraded or changed, some of them gain and some lose their importance. Thanks to modern technologies, especially the development of different means of communication, the individual is increasingly excluded from his local environment and is involved in the global network, which causes new fragmentation and redefinition of the identity mosaic both on a personal and a collective level. Today we live in a time of an explosion of different identities and increasing interest among researches, scientists, theorists, politicians and others for various new and old identities. In the time of globalization, mass media, celebrations of individual freedoms, increased migration and population fluctuations in general, a new and seemingly unlimited and free space of affirmation was opened in front of the various "identity persuasions", and at one point many started to believe that the old paradigms have come to an end. However in spite of all its efforts to create a new supranational identity and to be a framework for unification, homogenization and uniformisation, the globalization machinery has led to the strengthening of cultural sensibility and became a framework for providing resistance by emphasizing cultural diversity and national identity which again is strengthened.

In its recent history, Croatia has undergone dramatic times including the collapse of communism, the break up of Yugoslavia, the war for independence, the creation of an independent Croatia, the transition from communism to a democratic market economy system, and an entry into a new large multinational community – the European Union. The subject of this paper is the Croatian national, cultural and other identities in the context of the European Union, globalization, contemporary identity paradigms and recent historical events. We will also look at the development of multiple and parallel identities and how much we value individual levels of identity in relation to collective ones in a contemporary socio-political context.

Keywords: identity, culture, EU, globalization, identity politics

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Bunjevac and Sokac Croats in the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Serbia/Autonomous Province Vojvodina – An Historical Frame for the Research of Integrational and Disintegrational Processes

On the foundation of his own long time historical research about the ethnical community of Bunjevac and Sokac Croats, accommodated on the former country of South Hungary, that is today's Republic of Hungary and Republic of Serbia/Autonomic Province Vojvodina, the author in his work gives a frame of the layered interdisciplinary approach to researching their minority situation in the past and also today. In his work, on the foundation and original archival structure he analyses the influence of historical migrations and several identity characteristics. The current minority position of Bunjevac and Sokac Croats is defined not only by geographical marginality and isolation in the countries of immigration, but also identity features formed in the past. Identity characteristics substantially affected and affect to this day the construction of a complete and tenable Croatian cultural and the national identity of the ethnic community of Croats in Backa county/Autonomic Provinc Vojvodina. In his work, the author asserts the necessity to examine often neglected historical sources that discuss the importance of migration processes in shaping ethnic communities in the past. With insight from numerous written sources on the course of these migration processes, we can identify the motives and causes that induced large-scale migration of the population in Southeast Europe. We can also establish the causes of the earlier socially-historical disintegrational processes within the autochthonous Bunjevac-Sokac Croatian community. With a new valorization of those historical facts, we can also encourage the prevention of present- day unwanted trends of violent cultural and national majorization and assimilation in the current modern and globalized society.

Keywords: Croat, Bunjevac, Šokac, South Hungary, Republic of Hungary, Republic of Serbia, Autonomus Province Vojvodina, county of Backa, history, migration, integration, disintegration, minorities

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The Impact of Migrations on Changes in Italian Politics

Italy is a country that, because of its geographical location, is at the center of the so-called "Central Mediterranean Route" by which migrants from North Africa are trying to enter into the European Union. Although the problem has existed for decades, it has been intensifying in the last few years after the wars and rising political instability in North African countries. Acceptance of migrants who in many cases fail to leave Italy and settle in other EU countries or seek international protection in Italy, has become one of the topics that marked the Italian general elections in 2018. European Union asylum and migration policy has for a long time been considered by a large number of Italian citizens as ineffective and extremely harmful to Italy.

In such circumstances, the highly Eurosceptic and anti-immigrant party Northern League (Lega Nord) achieved great electoral success in the Italian general elections and became a leading party in the regions of northern Italy and a party with very significant results in the regions and provinces of central Italy. Under the leadership of Matteo Salvini, Northern League has transformed from a party that focused primarily on the issues of the decentralization and federalization of Italy into a party that places at the center of its interests countering policies of the European Union as well as tightening policies towards immigrants. Increased immigration pressure and the inefficiency of the European Union asylum and migration policy as well as the disorientation of other Italian political actors led to the electoral triumph of the Northern League in those Italian regions and provinces where the number of immigrants and foreigners is the largest. With sharp anti-immigrant rhetoric, the Northern League has managed to "seize" a much larger geographic area, attract a considerably larger number of voters and become the second political party in Italy by the number of seats it won. With the populist party the Five Star Movement (M5S) that won the highest number of mandates, the League in the Italian Parliament has the majority which allowed them to create a coalition government. The coalition government of the Five Star Movement and the Northern League, in which the League leader Matteo Salvini holds the position of Vice-President and Minister of the Interior, analysts have already characterized as the first "populist government in Western Europe". This government's start is marked by a strong anti-immigration policy.

Keywords: Central Mediterranean route, European Union asylum and migration policy, Northern League, Italian general election, Anti-immigration policy

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Contemporary Global Women's Migration and the Emigration of Women From the Republic of Croatia

The Croatian scientific and academic community until now have not sufficiently investigated and analysed the phenomenon of female migration. Due to the global economic crisis and as a result of socio-political instability and the feminisation of the labour market, there is a visibly increased presence of women in migration processes. Furthermore, the emancipation of women has contributed to women increasingly becoming independent bearers in migration processes. Trends of increased migration in the last two decades from the Republic of Croatia have not bypassed the female migrant population. It is presumed that women in Croatian society today are more inclined to migrate than ever before, especially those who are in their most fertile period.

This work focuses on two main objectives: to provide an overview of contemporary global women's migration and to analyse the phenomenon of the feminisation of migration in contemporary Croatian society, as well as gain a deeper insight into women's role in the integration processes.

Key words: emigration, global migration, women's migration, feminisation of migration, external migration, gender, population, women

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Catholicisation of the First Christian Church as a Model of Catholicisation of the Church in Croatia

The first Christian Church, constituted of individuals who bore Jewish identity, receiving Christ's commission (Matthew 28, 19) was faced with the challenge of the reinterpretation of its identity. Israelites, in those times were viewed as God's chosen people - a migrant nation and the conqueror of the promised land, were now conquered. How to secure identity in spite of hellenisation – political and cultural mini-globalisation and dependence? Jesus' solution was: denationalisation and catholicisation of the identity of God's people. Jesus' speech on the Mount of Blessings brings a revolutionary perspective on the relation of “us – them”. Luke's record in the *Acts of the Apostles* testifies the transition of Christian leaders who change the stand from “us – them” to an “all” model of evaluating people. Such catholicisation, from exclusion to inclusion helped the progress of Christianity; it was freed from a conquering narrative and adopted a narrative of serving. However, times had changed and the ancient zealous syndrome again conquered God's people, now the Christian Church. In the Croatian context this is still so. The merging of religious and national identity, which cherishes the “us – them” model, abolishes its own catholicity and endangers its future, having in mind contemporary migration trends. In a divided society, the Church has to be a conciliatory factor. In its theological opus, the Church has enough resources to reinterpret its own identity and with internal revolution make an update. The Church can help with the reinterpretation of the national identity, that shouldn't necessarily stay defined as versus an enemy, but versus a different other.

Keywords: Christian identity, inclusion, Croats' Church, globalisation, migration.

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Human Rights in Croatian Emigrant Thought

The concept of 'human rights' played a key role in ethics and political philosophy, law and politics, especially in the second half of the 20th century, and every more serious discussion of contemporary ideas contained at least a mention of human rights. This year we celebrate 70 years since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the most translated and most influential legal act. The Universal Declaration is an act which established the so-called 'modern human rights', with which every individual person becomes a subject of international law. This ended the relationship with the positivist legal concept of 'the right of man', which was exclusively in the domain of each individual state.

Former Yugoslavia was one of the few states that did not vote for the adoption of the Declaration in the United Nations 1948. In the independent Croatia, the official translation of the Universal Declaration was published in 2008. Croatian emigration followed the advance of the drafting and adopting of the Universal Declaration and numerous articles were written before the dissolution of Yugoslavia in which the Universal Declaration was analyzed and its aspects compared with other international legal acts and the situation in different countries, especially the then Yugoslavia. A number of critical reviews have been presented by Croatian emigrant thinkers, in particular, Franjo Hijacint Eterović (Pučišća, Brač, 1913 - Chicago, 1981) and Bonifacio Perović (Zadar, 1900 - Bologna, 1979) giving philosophically and legally valuable contributions on the issue.

Hijacint Eterović in Spain and then in the United States, as well as Bonifacije Perović in Argentina and Italy, versatile intellectuals of the world's highest academic level, systematically analysed the Universal Declaration, considering it to be not only a great accomplishment in the comprehension of man as a "person", but also a significant step in the advancement of international law.

Although they unreservedly acknowledged the Universal Declaration and its personalistic foundations, they have been pointing out and critically addressing some of the reached resolutions and their deficiencies. They have also been contemplating the context of acceptance, proximity and distance of the Universal Declaration in relation to the then policy, ideology, philosophy and worldview.

The research and analysis of Eterović's and Perović's works suggest not only the unambiguous conclusion that this is the earliest serious approach to human rights issues by Croatian authors, but also their definitive personalistic approach, contrary to the liberal and communist ones.

In his presentation and work, the author concludes that studying and dealing with human rights in the Croatian framework started in emigration and that the work of Croatian emigrant authors deserves proper endorsement in the Croatian tradition of human rights deliberation.

Keywords: human rights, Croatian emigrant thinkers, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Hijacint Eterović, Bonifacije Perović

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Croats of Boka Bay Today- State and Perspectives

When we talk about the position and the perspectives of the Croatian community in Boka Bay and in Montenegro, we tend to admit with great sorrow that the prospects and perspectives for the future are unfortunately rather pessimistic than optimistic. How so? This and similar questions demand answers which are to be put into the context of the historic events of the 19th and 20th century.

Boka Bay as a cultural heritage site had ceased to assimilate a long time ago and is, sadly, subject to very intense assimilation nowadays. That reverse process is, first of all, a result of the political circumstances which led to the change in the ethnic structure of the inhabitants of Boka. Numerous immigrants to Boka of different (not Croatian or catholic) ethnic background, when they first came to the Boka of the local (Croatian and catholic) population, possessed not solely the land site but also the cultural and spiritual heritage site of Boka, in which they implanted a system of values which supports the tradition they brought with themselves. Their attempts and efforts to change the environment they came to were eased by the process of population decline and emigration of the local natives.

The above mentioned state was here presented as concise as it could have been. As far as perspectives are concerned, i. e. our attempts to do everything what is in our power to change these trends, I am afraid that this is going to be an extremely difficult task.

The Croatian native local community in Boka Bay and in Montenegro, being aware of the risks and of the difficulty of the situation it found itself in, organized itself and is active in many fields, especially during the last fifteen years. Croats of Boka have organized themselves into various cultural societies with ambitious ideas, but also achievements in the fields of culture and education. They also try to be socially involved and present. Besides numerous activities and projects, on this occasion a special emphasis should be put on the media of the Croatian minority in Montenegro - printed "Croatian Gazette", radio and electronic Dux Radio, as well as on the renovation and reestablishment of the Croatian Culture House in Donja Lastva, where the premises of the Croatian National Council of Montenegro is also situated.

The Croatian minority in Montenegro has also founded a Croatian party in Montenegro - Croatian Civic Initiative, through which the Croatian community continues to express and exercise its political willingness in the best interest of the Croats in Montenegro.

Keywords: state, perspective, assimilation, change in ethnic structure, organisation and activities of the local Croatian community

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Research on the Value Orientations of Young Highly Educated Migrants from Serbia

Moving from one country to another is a social phenomenon which is widely spread. More and more migrants in the modern world lead double or triple lives, they often speak two or more languages and they are adapted to life in different cultures, different political and social environments. Being that the formation of values is influenced by both individual and social factors, what emerges is a significant question regarding what kind of value system is obtained or built by young emigrants in the event of an extremely complex social condition. The aim of this research was to identify types of value systems among the highly educated migrants from Serbia. For this purpose, a questionnaire has been constructed consisting of standardized scales – the Value Orientation Scale (Kuzmanović 1995), the Postmaterialism Scale (Inglehart, Baker 2000), and the Social Distance Scale (Bogardus 1933). Participants included 224 highly educated migrants, ages from 21 to 35. Results show that our respondents are individuals who are open to the world with secular-rational and self-expression values expressed. They are not conformists, nor are they authoritarian. They are individuals who are characterised by a low social distance and a prominent positive attitude towards gender equality. Theoretical analysis shows that their value system differs from a dominant value system in their home and host countries. These results could be the indicator that migrants accept the migrant lifestyle and form transnational migrant identities which is in accordance with the new approach in studying migrations – transnationalism.

Keywords: migration, young, highly educated, value orientations

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Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Path of Demographic Collapse

The number of Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to decline after the last census in 2013. This reduction can be observed both through a negative natural change and through a negative migration balance. Due to natural causes from 2013 to 2017, the number of Croats decreased by about 12,000, and every year from Bosnia and Herzegovina, on average, 12 to 13,000 Croats are leaving. Of course, the most intensive departure is that of the young population who are of working age and fertile. What is unusual in relation to former migrations from these areas is that an increasing number of young Croatian families leave Bosnia and Herzegovina, the same is true of the other two constituent peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not so intensely. The departure of young families means a journey without return, or just occasional visits to close relatives.

The last census in 2013 showed that only 29 645 Croats live in the Republic of Serbia, which is about 5.44% of the total number of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that number in the next census will surely halve.

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 497 883 or 91% of Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina were last listed, but by monitoring vital statistics from 2013 to 2017 it is noticed that the population has already decreased by about 2.2% due to natural causes and by about 10.5% of Croats have migrated.

The fact is that fewer children are born into families (in 2017, 363 less children were born than in 2013) and more and more young people are migrating out, the so-called non-family sector and the number of single families, and this is evidenced by a reduction in the marriage rate, later entry into marriage and the birth of children at a later age. This is largely due to high unemployment and the youth's perception of an uncertain future and so on.

Considering that there are no positive and promising signs on the horizon, now after five years from the last list, we can say that Croatians are "on the right path" to losing their constitutionality in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that at the same time another nation will become the absolute "owner" of the country called Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croats, demographic collapse, birth, mortality, natural growth, etc.

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Ideological Attitudes Underpinning a Hostile Anti-Immigrant Attitude toward the Middle East Refugees (Syrian, Iraqi, and Afghan)

There were two aims of this research. Firstly, to develop a short, valid, and internally reliable measurement indicating a hostile anti-immigrant attitude toward Middle East refugees, i.e. to construct a valid and reliable scale that may be applied in the field of social and political psychology research in different European countries faced with this kind of migrant crisis. Secondly, we tried to find out whether and to what degree ideological attitudes such as right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientations are significant predictors of a hostile anti-immigrant attitude toward Middle East refugees. This research was a part of a broader sociological and psychological study carried out within the regular scientific programme of the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies in Zagreb. The survey was carried out on the sample of students of the University of Zagreb (N=386; 55% were males) encompassing the following faculties: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Kinesiology, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Faculty of Traffic Engineering, and Faculty of Geotechnical Engineering. Factor analysis was performed in order to find out the construct validity of the measures applied in the study. Confirmatory factor analysis of the 9-item scale for measuring the hostile anti-immigrant attitude yielded an unidimensional measurement model with good fit indices (RMSEA=0.06, CFI=0.99). The scale was proven to be of a very high internal consistency (Cronbach alpha=0.94). Multiple regression analysis has shown that both right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation were significant predictors of a hostile anti-immigrant attitude toward Middle East refugees. Psychological structuring and psychodynamics of the hostile anti-immigrant attitude toward Middle East refugees were interpreted within the 'Triangular Theory of Hate' posed by Robert Stenberger, while the effects of ideological attitudes on the hostile anti-immigrant attitude were interpreted within the framework of a dual-process cognitive-motivational theory of ideology and prejudices posed by John Duckit. Some implications of research findings were discussed.

Keywords: right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, anti-immigrant attitude, refugees, the Middle East, the triangular theory of hate, cognitive-motivational theory, prejudice

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Sex and Age Structure as a Sustainability Factor of Romanian Population in Vojvodina

The knowledge of sex and age structure of the population has a significant role in the consideration of the survival and sustainability of a particular population. Demographic marks of one nation, together with historical, political, social and ethnological characteristics significantly determine its future.

Over the past several decades there was a significant change in the age structure of the population in Serbia and Vojvodina. These changes affected members of the minority ethnic groups in Vojvodina as well. Inhabiting of the same geographical area, with frequent migrations and similar historical events influenced the closeness and interconnectedness of the Romanians and other nations in Vojvodina.

The census taken after World War II shows a decrease in the Romanian population in Vojvodina. According to the census from 1948, there were 57,999 Romanians. Whereas in 1981 - 47,289 and after the census in 2011 only 25,410 Romanians. This phenomenon is also followed by the aging of the Romanian population. The process of population aging is becoming more evident in most municipalities in Vojvodina. The number of old people in the Romanian population is increasing in post-war censuses, and at the same time the number of young population is decreasing.

This paper analyses the sex and age structure of the Romanian population in Vojvodina as well as the influence of the mentioned structures on the sustainability of the Romanian population. Results and conclusions are the indicators of the future demographic trends regarding minority ethnic groups in the Vojvodina region.

Keywords: sex structure, age structure, ethnic groups, the Romanians, Vojvodina

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Migration - Women, Space, Media

The paper will show the impact of migration on women as well as the impact of women who despite migrations succeed to shape the space and have influence on the local communities. The subject of the research is the international project "Grandma's story" financed by the European Union's Erasmus + program. The project leader is the English non-profit organization Legacy WM, and the key partners are from England, Turkey, Estonia, Italy, Sweden and Croatia. The Croatian partners participating in the project are the Slavonia Museum and the Breza Youth Associations, and their partners in the research are The Department of Culturology and the Department of Informatics of J.J.Strossmayer University in Osijek.

The aim of the project activities is to include young people - refugees and migrants - into work and activities of the local community through the development of skills in the interpretation, understanding and valuation of cultural heritage and media in a tolerant and diverse environment. The secondary goal is to enable employees to collaborate with museums and galleries, heritage non-profit organizations specially located in the immediate vicinity of national minorities. The survey includes interviews with women who travelled for a variety of reasons during their lifetime, gathering information on the problems they encountered, linking with the local community, preserving cultural heritage and cultural memory, and media analysis of migration and refugee reporting in the daily newspaper.

Key words: migration, women, space, media, cultural heritage.

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Why Should I Come Back? Return Policies for Refugees and Internal Displaced People and the State-building Process of Bosnia and Herzegovina

One of the consequences of ethnic cleansing during the Bosnian War (1992-1995) was the forced displacement of people: more than half of the Bosnian population had to leave their homes. Therefore, one of the objectives of the Dayton Peace Agreement was to promote the return of refugees and internal displaced people.

Thus, in a conflict that had the incompatibility of the different concepts of state as one of its main motives, the public discourse of Bosnian institutions, NATO agencies and the EU, return policies should be seen within the framework of a broader discussion about the organisation and the state legitimacy of the country.

In the analysis of official documents of the Bosnian State, return policies can be seen as a way to rebuild a society that was separated. Certainly, the discourse will change until having a legal obligation as a support base, i.e. the requirements for an indisputable goal: access to the EU. On the other hand, the concept of return policies as a market economy in transition remains constant.

Furthermore, Bosnia's own issue to manage the relocation of its population can be provided as evidence in the context of a state that is being formed.

This exploratory research aims at analysing institutions based on documents, secondary literature and other sources considering their important role in regards to the symbolic and material consequences they may have.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, return policies, state discourse, legitimacy



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The Economic and Societal Impacts of Social and Monetary Diaspora Remittances: The Case of Serbia

The paper provides an overview of both social and monetary diaspora remittances and their economic and societal impacts. Since migration is never a sole “muscle drain” (labour power drain), but always to a certain extent a “brain drain”, the study analyses the possible effects of high-skilled international migration. In addition, pros and cons for monetary remittances are summarised and analysed. Being among the countries with the largest diasporas relative to the total nation’s population, Serbia represents a rich case study for the economic and societal impacts of social and monetary diaspora remittances.

Keywords: Social remittances, monetary remittances, economic impacts, societal impacts Serbian diaspora

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Interpretations of Croatia's Migration Past in Modern Historiography

Since the XVII century, Croatia has been attractive to various groups of immigrants. The context was changing, but from then until 1990, a significant number of people from different ethnic and religious groups immigrated to Croatia. Contemporary Croatian historiography (from 1990 to the present) has recognised this phenomenon and touches on these topics directly or marginally on a number of occasions. Based on several examples, the paper critically attempts to analyse the dominant scientific discourse on immigrants to Croatia. Significantly different status of different ethnic groups is observed. In interpreting the causes of immigration for particular groups, methodological errors are common in which the cause and effect of immigration are mixed. It concludes that migrations that have taken place in the past are generally interpreted through the needs of interpretation in the present and the construction of discourses in the present, and generally there is not sufficient consideration of the context in which the migrations occurred.

Keywords: causes of migration, historiography, historical context, ethnic groups



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The Croatian Culture in the Spanish language: An Analysis on Three Radio Programmes of the Croatian Community in Argentina

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the republic of Croatia, the Croatian community in Argentina is composed of 250.000 descendants of Croats. Immigration to Argentina started at the end of the 19th century. Most of the Croats in the new territory, and then their descendants, preserved the Croatian culture and identity and maintained contact with the motherland. Despite the unfavourable conditions, such as the distance and difficulties in preserving the mother tongue, they found different ways of preserving Croatian traditions. One of these ways has been through media (magazines, newspapers and broadcasting). Argentinean Croatian media has developed in Spanish from the beginning of its existence. The role of radio programs will be analysed in this research („Croacia en mi corazón“, „Croacias totales“ y „Bar croata“), and precisely its importance in preserving and transmitting the ethnic identity and the Croatian culture to Croats of Rosario and Buenos Aires. In addition, the influence of new technologies in the mentioned media will be considered, especially the Internet, the new possibilities they offer and the methods of communications developed via the Internet.

Key word: Croats in Argentina, immigration, media, Croatian identity, virtual communities

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Identities (Religion, Customs, Symbols, Music, Musical Instruments) Formed by Culture, Economy and States, are Migrating; Archaeomusicology, Archaeology, Ethnology/Cultural Anthropology and Genetics are Proving This and Giving Chronology.

This paper discusses two main concepts relating to identity: Identity expressed by symbol and by musical instruments and symbolic music structure in the diaspora. The first concept examined identity expressed by symbol and the so called "Croatian chessboard" (hrvatska šahovnica), a sequence of red-white squares positioned as chessboard fields, its history, migrations and interpretations of meaning. From an historical overview, the use of chessboard fields, i.e. "proto-chessboard" (my term) and lately framed chessboard ("šahovnice") on ceramics as a standardized symbol of Croatian ethnic, national and cultural identity (with a changeable number of fields) could be concluded that the oldest discovered proto-chessboard motif was created in Mesopotamy (Arpachia, from late half period, cca 4500 years B.C.), in Sumer (Elam-cca 2600 B.C.). As a result of the migration of the agricultural population to Europe, ("neolithic revolution"), it was transmitted and conserved through time on the territory of historical Croatia. Starting with the oldest archaeological finds of proto-chessboard ornament on the ceramics in Europe in sites as Vinča, Smilčić, Starčevo culture, Butmir culture, Retz-Gayari and Reštani, it achieved standardisation in Vučedol culture (by framing, showing the number of tribal chiefs in the Assembly /Sabha=Sabor/). This Vučedol standard form migrated with Japyges and Briges to Italy, where it has been used continuously through the time span of 400 years (1200-800 B.C). Then, it migrated to Crete, and Iran (Tepe Sialk-1100-800 y.B.C.). Proto-chessboards, together with motives as the tree of life, were confirmed as typical "mitanic" ceramic ornamentation and have existed in the time of the Hurrian (ProtoCroatian) state Mitani in Mesopotamy (15.-14. century B.C). Much earlier (3000-2500) those symbols migrated towards the East from Iran to Baluchistan; then to India. Origins of the protochessboard and chessboard symbolics are found in the teachings of Samkhia. Samkhia says that Lord Krishna is governing the world by an invisible net of 'gunas', as a spider does and as master of the fields ("kšetre-kšetraina") or with cube ("dyuta" gambling at dice) as Lords will govern peoples' destiny. Altogether, tree of life, spider net, spider, chess board, were Hurrian (Croatian ancestors) symbols of cultural-religious identity, cumulatively depicted on the vase from Megido. They were proving Hurrian (ProtoCroatian) migrations.

The second concept explored is identity as expressed by musical instruments and symbolic music structure in migration. Some Croatian traditional musical instruments could be interpreted as symbols and indicators of ethnic culture and identity. The concentration of archeological finds of instruments and iconographic sources, i.e. depictions of certain types of Croatian musical instruments in Sumer (Ur-Elam;2600-2400 B.C.), as double clarinets, two-stringed tamburas ("Cindra" from Grobnik:-sumerian name of instrument "gusilim") in addition to chessboard and wicker-work in Sumer, have provided Arhaeomusicology starting points for the reconstruction of the migration directions of musical instruments and transmitting ethnos and their chronology in comparison to genetic data. They are markers of ethnic and cultural identity through time and space. All those sources point to possible origins of Croatian diaphony in folk music as well as musical man-women symbolism in two voiced instrumental folk music.



Keywords: Protochessboard; Standardised Vučedol framed chessboard form; Hurrians (Croatian ancestors: protocroatiens); Samkhia; Kršna; Symbolics; Arhaeomusicology; Iconographic sources; Musical Instruments; Markers of ethnic and cultural identities.

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Refugees in the Collaborationist Propaganda of Occupied Serbia, 1941-1942.

At the end of the Second World War, mass evacuation, forced displacement, expulsion, and deportation of more than 15 million people took place across European countries. A number of these phenomena were categorized as violations of fundamental human values and norms by the Nuremberg Tribunal after the war ended. With the collapse of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the dismantling of its territory in 1941, more than 240 000 refugees came to Serbia. Their admission required an extensive policy that was to take care first of their care, and then creating conditions for their employment and establishing relatively normal conditions for further life. The Government of National Salvation has made efforts in that direction. One area in which that Government did have success was the acceptance of Serb refugees who fled from neighbouring states, most notably the Independent State of Croatia (NDH). However, at the same time, refugees were used for war propaganda. The Government of National Salvation used refugees for propaganda purposes to strengthen the cult of the personality of Milan Nedić, to create a picture of its work in the struggle for the Serbian people's existence and strengthened the political myths that diverted hatred towards its political and ideological enemies. The aim of this paper is to show that the refugees were abused for the propaganda purposes of the Government of National Salvation during 1941 and 1942.

Keywords: Government of National Salvation, refugees, propaganda, nazism, accepting refugees, Milan Nedic

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Contemporary Migration as a State and Global-European Challenge and/or Crossing and Identification Transmission

Migration is a controversial and complex phenomenon, that arises because of political, economic and cultural conditions, because of war, crisis, conflict, the bad state of human rights violations or natural phenomena - threat to the quality of life, climate change etc., as such (non) controlled movements have become the largest, most important political, economic, social, religious and security challenge for state policies and strategies of the European Union (EU), but important for Balkan countries as well. Depending on the analysis, migration has both causes and (non) positive consequences in both directions, both for countries losing their citizens due to migration and for countries gaining migrants (migrant countries of the EU). Although the largest volume of migration originates from the Asia-Middle East environment, in the middle of the Syrian War (2011 to today), Africa and the Balkans, including Croatia, this work will not analyse the causes and consequences of migration in these emigrant countries losing citizens but will address the state policies and strategies of the EU and the cultural identity of the countries of the EU.

Therefore, the main aim of the paper is to show that current/current uncontrolled maneuvers of the population towards Europe and (no)willingness to accept them have resulted in European governments and leaders adopting national and global programs and/or measures and national migration policies. Although in this direction there are still no effective results, the European Commission has presented and adopted a series of priorities and programs since September 2016 (September 2018), as have also the countries of the Balkans, ready to accept a liberal European approach to migration and asylum policies and cross-border settlement policies. The biggest of today's European challenges is that of the various relations and levels of relations: disagreements between the EU and Turkey and that environment; disagreements between and within individual EU members; the temporary challenge for the Transit Balkan refugee routes, including Croatia, which are at the same time migrant and immigrant countries, unequal distribution of migrants and (no) admissions within the EU, three or two divisions, or visions: Germany is in favour and Hungary announces a referendum on (no) acceptance and builds walls, but today (2018) Hungary renounces the walls because of migrating the "migrant" borders to the Balkan countries, migration is a challenge for demographic renewal, the development of labour market needs for the EU, the excessive influx of the refugee population as a crisis situation can result in a new political and cultural mix of multicultural and heterogeneous Europe; the new populace, which also has the effect of changing the political and cultural identity and the disruption of multiculturalism and the new risking divide of borders and identity.

Keywords: European Union, political migration, state, cultural identity, multiculturalism, migrants, economic development.

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Migration of Croats From the Boka Kotorska to Croatia

In the last 100 years, there were three significant migration waves of Croats from the Boka Kotorska. Historically, they were connected to the times of great wars in this area (World War I and II, and the Croatian War of Independence). There have always been individual migrations, especially when it comes to the future education of individuals or a better work place.

This paper's interests are migrations that came as a result of events which caused the persecution of Croats from the Boka Kotorska during and after the Croatian War of Independence, but also the elaboration of migrations that took place during the time of Yugoslavia. There will be pointed out a systematical "unnationing" of Croats from the Boka Kotorska as a domiciled nation of the Boka Kotorska, as a tool which planned and systematically changed the population structure. Historical facts that confirm the autochthony of Croats in the area of the Boka Kotorska (the oldest Croatian cathedral from 1166 is the Cathedral of Saint Tryphon in Kotor, separation of the Boka Kotorska from the motherland and merging to Montenegro ...) aren't emphasized enough, and combined with the falsification of history that was happening during the last century, today's situation is alarming and calls for the clear establishment of parameters that are going to assure cultural identity and also the political survival of Croatian population from the Boka Kotorska.

Keywords: the Boka Kotorska, Croats, migration, identity

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The Western Balkans Migration Route and Croatia: Playing on the Sidelines or at the Centre of EU Events?

This paper discusses the major legal and reality challenges in the context of the recent refugee influx into Europe and, in particular, in the context of the creation of the 2015/2016 Western Balkans migration route. It focuses on the legal implications of the Western Balkans Route and the position of Croatia by discussing the two landmark decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union in *A.S.* and *Jafari* and in *Mengesteab*. Despite the fact that in the past few years Croatia has been playing on the sidelines of EU asylum law and policy, the development of asylum law and practice in Croatia can only be understood in the context of EU asylum rules, the events on the Western Balkans route, and the tension between human-rights-related ambitions, on the one hand, and a combination of security concerns and xenophobic fears, on the other hand. For this reason, the challenges discussed in this paper are the result of the interaction among four factors: first, EU-level legislative harmonisation; second, Croatian national-level legal and practical issues; third, the refugee situation in the EU and on the Western Balkans route; and fourth, the legal implications of the Western Balkans route, as interpreted by the Court of Justice of the European Union in *A.S.* and *Jafari*.

Key words: Western Balkan route, migrations, refugees, Croatia, asylum



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Croatians from B&H in Croatia - Diversity as Wealth and How to Preserve It: The Example of the Association UBH Prsten

For a long period in Croatia, the most intense immigration has been the immigration of Croatians from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The language and common history with domestic Croatians are favorable for their fast and complete assimilation. According to some authors, negligence and loss of diversity threaten to "the mission" of links between the two countries. In order to preserve the cultural and other values of the region they come from, Croatians from B&H are linked first through their native clubs, and then through more complex organisational forms, from which is the most well-known association 'UBH Prsten'. It has a respectable membership base and a number of activities. The association's organisational structure adapts to the needs of its members, while respecting the geopolitical situation of the two countries.

Keywords: migration, assimilation, association, UBH Prsten

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Croats in the Light of Emigration Policy 1920 – 1939

Existing research on emigration issues is mainly based on the analysis of demographic or societal and political aspects in a given time period without discussion and the additional analysis of paradigm shifts that caused deep changes in organising the emigration of the people because of poor socio-economic conditions. This change in paradigm shifts gradually increased the involvement of the state, i.e. the establishment of the social policies which changed the attitude of the governing bodies in the direction of understanding that care for emigrants and returnees is their responsibility and job. In light of this, we will discuss the results of the research based not only on emigration policies before 1920, but in the period from 1920 to 1939 as well. We will argue the following:

- The state was an instrument, rather than the creator, of the emigration policies and a key role was played by administrators and reformers from Croatia (A. B. Grado, F. Aranicki, M. Bartulica, J. Šilović);
- Croatia took the largest part of the emigration process burden and did that successfully thanks to its long experience in the Austro-Hungarian Empire;
- Certain social and cultural programs (an emigration home for poor returnees in Jelsa, the home for orphans on the island of Korčula) would not be possible without money from various charities and benefactors both from Croatia and abroad (but again of Croatian origin);
- Croatian institutions were not only deeply involved in facing different emigration policy issues, but were actively trying through emigration policy to improve the economy, e.g. tourism (establishment of the Viganj school for tourism and housekeeping);
- In the research period, emigration institutions in Croatia stopped having only a controlling character, but developed into people's institutions with higher social and cultural importance.

One can assume that this historical review of the issues connected with emigration and the return of people during the last century could be of assistance in facilitating more creative thinking in the development of today's emigration and return policies.

Keywords: Ministry of Social Policy and Public Health, Emigration Commissariat, Federation of Emigration Organisations, public registers, emigration laws, Emigration fund, executive bodies of emigration service, individual law protection

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Potentials (un-) leashed: A Critical Review of Change Agency in Remigration Processes

Qualitative research of remigration and its impact on socio-cultural, political and economic transformation processes has often been framed by the “migration and development nexus”. I am seeking to scrutinize such framing by looking into transformative potentials of social and cultural remittances in every-day practices of re-migrants who engage in diverse professional/work contexts (i.e. academia, private business, the NGO-sector). The post-communist transition environments in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, like other historical settings where political system change took place, bear countless stories of – self-assumed or assigned - expectations of change agency attached to remigration. In my contribution, I comparatively discuss experiences from Lithuania, Romania, Eastern Germany (former GDR), Poland and Croatia in transition, and specifically after accession to the European Union, based on qualitative research. I am addressing the precarious relationship between intentions and actual experience by looking into the role of networks and social capital, chances and obstacles for social and cultural remittances, and by identifying strategies to open-up spaces for change agency. All contexts provide experiential insights into the migration and development nexus, and they raise the question of change agency in the context of remigration. In this light, the sustainability of policies and programs which are to

Keywords: Remigration, transition society, transformation change agency, social / cultural remittances

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The Market Economy in the Function of an Economy in Transition and the Developed Economies of Europe

Forming of the European Union and the market unification of 28 national economies of its members caused the forming of two market wholes - developed economies and economies in transition. Apropos, countries that originated after the fall of the Berlin wall and their economies indicated developmental inability. Apropos, indications are that separation of the etatistic totalitarian regime, regarding non-market constituted economies, are not possible to conduct very fast. Limitations and the burden of the past demand time, knowledge and a political will for separation for the past and for adopting a market economy on a macro and micro level. The problem with the adopting new economies of Europe and their preoccupation with market economy is denoted as „transition“, so today we have many economies in terms of „economies in transition“. The difference between new economies in transition and the developed economies of Europe have become so severe that they become, in a sense, a burden for the developed economies of EU, also a threat for their future. Is it a relevant problem and discourse of the latest labours of the European Union, the United States of America and China that support the project „Three Seas“, all with the agenda of developing the economies in transition faster and prolonging the developed economies of Europe and the world. Even though respected world-known analysts, such as Leste Thurow, have argued that these economies will develop faster than the developed economies, nonetheless is not the case. Consequently, Thruow's theory of intermittent equilibrium has to wait for better times and opportunities. The research question is being asked, why do the economies in transition lapse in development? This is the theme of the paper, and the analysis will be for the main part based on macro models, their success as well as their background survival. In so doing, all the relevant limits of development are shown, and as a key factor - development break, emphasize the knowledge and education that support sustainable development and a market economy, that are sine qua non of today's state economy.

Keywords: economy in transition, developed economies of Europe, economy macro models, knowledge and education, political will.

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The Labour Market Position of the Immigrant Population in Croatia

Throughout its history, Croatia was both an emigrant and an immigrant country. In earlier history, population from Central and South-Eastern Europe inhabited then-empty spaces in Croatia, while recent immigrants came mostly from neighboring countries. Migrant population, like Croats in other countries, integrated easily or even lacked the objective need for integration. But regardless of cultural and social integration, the labor market may show difference between immigrant and domestic population. The job market position reveals the specifics of the immigrant community and whether there is a socioeconomic component that would significantly differentiate the immigrant population from the domestic. The difference can be positive, negative, or neutral as, for example, a preference for self-employment. In the case of Croatia, where most of the immigrants come from a very similar socioeconomic environment, there is a question of the existence of significant differences in the labor market between the immigrant and the local population. Croatia does not implement a modern population or migration policy, and immigration has been largely non-selective in terms of employment and education. The paper focuses on the immigrant population over the last few decades and from the Labor Force Survey micro-data, explores the position of labor market participants.

Keywords: immigrant population, labour market, socioeconomic characteristics

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Honorary Consul of the Republic of Croatia in Slovenia

Position and Perspectives of the Croatian Community in the Republic of Slovenia

As a result of the independence of the Republic of Slovenia and its constitution as an independent state, members of the Croatian people became foreigners if they had not been Slovenian citizens before 25.6.1991 or if they had not been able to obtain Slovenian citizenship by 26.12.1991 by virtue of the law, which enabled Slovenia to provide a shortened procedure for Slovenian citizenship to Croatian nationals who lived in Slovenia during the common state.

Members of the Croatian people in Slovenia who did not succeed in obtaining Slovenian citizenship were deprived of their right for permanent residence by a special decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia on February 26, 1992, and in large numbers, due to the loss of their right to a prior residence, which related to citizenship, were prevented from staying in Slovenia, which also meant a loss of employment and other rights related to citizenship and residence.

As the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia found a violation of constitutional rights, due to the deprivation of the right of permanent residence, the RS passed a special law on the Regulation of the Status of Citizens of Other Successor States of the Former SFRY in the Republic of Slovenia, which stipulated minimum financial compensation for injured erased persons (those not allowed permanent residence).

For the past 26 years, the position of Croats in Slovenia has remained undetermined despite various efforts and proposals by Croats united in various cultural societies to regulate their status and collective rights.

Resolving the position of Croats in Slovenia is a vacuum, with no clear choice of what and how to approach the future status of Croats in Slovenia, whose number is increasing with the possibility of employment of Croatian citizens in Slovenia without special obstacles.

Concerning the current situation of Croats in Slovenia, it is worth mentioning the adoption of the Declaration on the Position of the National Communities of the Members of the Former Yugoslavia in 2011, by which the Slovenian Parliament declaratively confirmed the existence of open issues with the collective rights of members of other nations living in Slovenia.

The perspective of the future recognisable existence of Croats in Slovenia depends on many conditions such as;

- settlement of disputed relations between the states (border, Ljubljanska banka, etc.,
- creating a positive climate in the relations between the states and especially in the field of economy,
- participation in the field of culture and education,
- establishment of advisory bodies in which representatives of the state of Slovenia and representatives of Croats in Slovenia would participate in order to create a positive climate for mutual relations,
- the need for Croatian businessmen to pay special attention to the employment of young educated staff, descendants of Croats who have immigrated to Slovenia for 60 years,

- inclusion of Croatian scientists in Slovenia in Croatian scientific research,
- taking care of Croatian students studying in Slovenia,
- financial and other assistance to Croatian associations in Slovenia to involve young people in their work,
- associations for organising cultural and other activities in the Slovenian social environment,
- the presence of Croatian financial institutions (banks and insurance), which would offer services to members who are Croatian nationals,
- to offer more favourable conditions for acquiring Croatian citizenship to the descendants of Croats and to provide more favourable conditions for the start-up of entrepreneurial ventures based on their knowledge and experience.

In addition to these conditions, a clear long-term vision should be formulated on the close involvement of Croatia and Slovenia, given the range of common interests in the EU and the integration of the Balkans with the EU.

Keywords: Croats in Slovenia, Slovenia, legal status

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The Characteristics of the Fertility of the Ethnic Groups of Vojvodina

Fertility is one of the three main components that influence the dynamics of a population, its size and the structure above all else. It is, therefore, extremely important for all modern demographic researchers. The characteristics of fertility are included in the measures of the population policy and family planning and have become an inevitable part of the strategy planning of the national, regional and local character.

During the last few decades, the average fertility rate has plummeted in Europe, as well as in all the regions in Serbia, except Kosovo and Metohija (as estimated, not according to the official data). The fertility rate has significantly dropped during the last 50 years. Thus, today, all European countries face lower birth rate, insufficient for simple generation replacement. One of the most unfavourable trends in Serbia is noticeable in Vojvodina. In this region, the fertility rate has decreased, there are fewer women with more than one child, while the average age for a first-time mother has risen.

According to the last official data (Demographic Statistics, 2016), the average fertility rate in Vojvodina is 41.37‰, while in 2011, it was 39.51‰. The total fertility rate (TFR) is only 1.44 (while in 2011 its value was 1.38). This is far below the level necessary for simple population reproduction (2.1 children per woman).

The subject of the research of this paper includes the general characteristics of fertility in Vojvodina and the characteristics in relation to ethnicity. The aim is to determine the similarities and differences in characteristics of the general and specific fertility rate of ethnic groups in Vojvodina. The result would significantly improve the process of segmenting measures of population policy. There are more than 26 ethnical groups in Vojvodina. The analysis includes 21 ethnic groups, according to the official data of the last census (Census 2011). All the data were processed using comparative and descriptive methods, main demographic techniques, and are graphically presented.

Keywords: fertility, ethnic groups, Vojvodina, giving birth

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Who is Harmed by Immigration?

In philosophical literature, there are numerous arguments in favour and against the immigration politics of open doors. The proponents of the open door policy often argue that immigration is a (human) right that protects every individual, regardless of his or her ethnicity, citizenship or religion, against grievous harms to his or her wellbeing. On the other side, the opponents of this policy assert that the massive and often uncontrolled influx of immigrants harm the socio-economical structure of the recipient countries and peoples. These two sides often talk past each other because they analyse the problem of immigration in different categories: while one side insists on an individualist approach, the other pushes for an ethnocentric approach. In this presentation, I will try to approach the problem from the standpoint of group agents, such as state, in order to assess the harms and the benefits of an open door immigration policy.

Keywords: immigration, harm, group agents, state, political philosophy

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The Changing Ethnic Structure of Ljubljana: Is the Old Dichotomy of the New and Old Minorities Still Viable?

Ljubljana, with its 300.000 inhabitants and the metropolitan area of some 600.000 people, saw a rapid concentration of population from the last traditional census in 2002. With some 266.000 inhabitants, Ljubljana was already the biggest city in Slovenia, but the migration patterns have not pointed to such a concentration of population as we have witnessed in the last one and a half decade. Since there were not any more traditional door-to-door censuses carried out in Slovenia after 2002, it is hard to assess the changed ethnic structure of Ljubljana's population. Nevertheless, there are alternatives for such an assessment. Given that the old notions of ethnicity are relatively outdated and that increased international migration is constantly bringing novel changes, there is a need to discern between the old, rather rigid perceptions of ethnicity and other types of belonging, and a new conception in which person-based experience comes more and more into the focus. In this way we analysed the new 2015 data from the so-called register-based census, which reveals an interesting twist in what would be seemingly expected through a laymen's eyes. The contribution presents new data on Ljubljana's population with special concern given to the intraurban resettlement and specific types of spatial segregation and pronounced gentrification.

Keywords: Ethnic structure of Ljubljana, migration, new migration, intraurban mobility, internal migration

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Social and Economic Factors of Global Migrations

This paper presents a sociological and economic analysis of the factors that lead to large migrations in Europe in the second decade of the 21st century. Migration movements have been present from the oldest societies and the main reasons for these movements were economic and social wars. Many of them were massive and often changed the demographic picture of social spaces. At the beginning of the new millennium, the countries of the Western Balkans experienced a real exodus of the younger population through a "silent" migration to the EU states and America. According to the reports of the World Bank from 2015, around 25% of the population moved out of the Western Balkans. These migrations are due to economic recessions, as well as numerous national and religious conflicts. Some migrations are accompanied by conflicts and some by the 'silent' integration of the incoming population. Migrants carry with them their culture, customs, lifestyle and habits. In the contact of cultures, the type of culture can make integration and adaptation easier or more difficult, but it can also cause conflicts of different types. Multiculturalism or tensions between old residents and "newcomers" are two aspects of the reality of global migrations. Religious, national and racial conflicts, the migrant crisis, are negative reactions to global migration movements that take place before our eyes and in agency reports. Factors that lead to global migrations are: political, economic, cultural and life situations. The conflicts in the Balkans, the economic crisis, the economic transition of post-socialist states, the ruined economy and the impoverishment of the population, the "Arab Spring", the wars in Syria, the postwar traumas in Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq, the red line of poverty in Central African countries, are reasons for mass migration movements towards the EU states.

Keywords: migration, migrant crisis, social factors, economic factors

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Public-Private Partnerships in a Transnational Society: Opportunity or Excuse?

Due to the specificity of the work method and the goals it is aimed at, the public sector, unlike the business, is not profit oriented, but is also a traditionally bad manager. On the other hand, the private sector subordinates social goals to the business goals. Public-private partnership is one way to take advantage of each sector's strengths; in this joint business venture of the sectors that are different in their objectives, the basic catalyst of success is the possibility of allocating risk to a partner that manages it more effectively. The correct risk allocation is a condition of achieving higher value for money invested, which is realised on the basis of cost savings as a result of more efficient management.

The main problem of research is defining the role of public-private partnership in a transitional society. From the aforementioned problem, the subject of research is defined - the suitability of public-private partnership as an instrument for financing certain public needs in a concrete socio-economic environment.

A case study was selected as the basic method of research. When choosing the method for researching the defined subject and problem, a crucial role was played by the fact that a very small number of practical cases exist, most of which are also in the early stages of implementation.

The aim of the paper is to identify the cause-and-effect dependence of the application of the public-private partnership model and to increase the volume and/or quality of public investments, which can encourage and direct both sectors into a more innovative way of acting in the field of financial management.

The results of the survey show that the Republic of Serbia has shown initiative and recognises the need for innovative solutions and the implementation of the public-private partnership model, but also that there is a lack of capacity of the public sector to apply the ambitious legal framework adequately in practice. Formally, in almost all observed cases of practice, the economic viability of planned projects was demonstrated (achieving greater value for money invested). However, the analysis found that, almost as a rule, it is about unrealistic and lump-sum assessments of data used for the study needs. It can be assumed that the consequences of such decisions, especially in the longer term, will have negative effects on the success of the projects launched.

Key words: public-private partnerships, public necessity, financing, value for money

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Youth Emigration – Facts and Issues

When Croatia joined the European Union in 2013, it opened up many business and developmental opportunities. An open labour market in such a large community of states has many benefits, but it also carries certain problems with it for those countries with a less developed economy. According to the Croatian Institute for Statistics, during 2017 the number of emigrated citizens was 47.352, while only 15.553 immigrated. In just one year, Croatia lost almost 32 thousand citizens, which is not a small number if you take the entire Croatian population into consideration (4.105.493). The majority of those who emigrated were young people between 20-39 years old.

This negative trend of youth emigration is a problem which opens up a plethora of demographical and economic issues, since the Croatian population is aging. The average age of a Croatian citizen in 2016 was 42,8 years, which puts Croatia among the countries with the oldest populations in Europe, while youth emigration is one of the main factors contributing to that problem. A large share of old people in the population creates many economic and demographical issues, since it is much harder to maintain a retirement system and a pension fund, as well as economic stability. It also raises the issue of the education system and the youth employment system, since Croatia invests a substantial amount of resources into its youth education, with its youth finding work outside their native country after completing their education.

Stopping this negative trend of youth emigration is certainly one of the key prerequisites for the enhancement of Croatia's demographical picture, which would also lead to more stable and prosperous economic development. For that reason, we think it is of vital importance to present the main statistical data, analyse the cause of the problem and find a good direction for future development so that the problem of youth emigration could be solved, paving a way for a better future for both young and old people in Croatia.

Keywords: youth emigration, youth, emigration, demography, Croatia

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Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Diaspora and the Homeland – HAZUDD

Croatian expatriate intellectuals have participated in the life and activities of numerous Croatian emigrant organisations around the world and have left a deep working footprint in them, which is especially large and permanently visible in the vast and varied publishing opus that originated in the Croatian diaspora. However, throughout the history of Croatian emigration, within the numerous and diverse Croatian emigrant organisations, there are an extremely small number of organisations that were exclusively academic, i.e. intellectualistic. The reasons for this should be sought at two levels. One is related to the conditions, needs and conceptions of Croatian emigrant life, and the other to the fact that expatriate intellectuals were much faster and more integrated into the social structure of immigrant countries than other strata of Croatian emigrants.

Therefore, it is especially interesting and significant to explore the causes of the emergence and conception of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Diaspora (and the homeland). Namely, HAZUD was *de facto* created in 1973, and *de iure* was founded in 1978 in Switzerland. The initiators of HAZUD were the Nobel Lavoslav Ružička and Dragan Hazler, who was then a key figure of HAZUD for half a century. In 2018, after Dragan Hazler retired due to his advanced age, the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Diaspora and the Homeland (HAZUDD) is registered in Switzerland, which is the conceptual and practical (but not formal) successor to HAZUD. This presentation and work will outline the context of the occurrence of the circumstance and the conception of HAZUD's activities until 1990 and beyond 1990, and then explain the problems that arose after Hazler's withdrawal and the circumstances, causes and projected purpose that led to the founding HAZUDD's.

Keywords: Croatian emigration, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Diaspora (HAZUD), Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Diaspora (HAZUDD), Dragan Hazler

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Phenomenology as the Analytical and Empirical Tool in Social and Humanistic Sciences: The Significance of Religion for the Collective Identity of the Janjevo Community in Republic of Croatia

The main element of the work is related to the use of a dual approach to phenomenology on the epistemological and methodological level in reflection to the nature of the religious life of Janjevac's in the Republic of Croatia. The paper discusses the importance of religion in Janjevac's life on the theoretical basis and provides an analytical basis for the development of phenomenology within empirical practice. With this in mind, in the first part of the work, Janjevac's religious life is approached through the category of intersubjectivity of the meaning of religion in Janjevac's everyday life. Individuals, members of Janjevac community as an autochthonous Croatian community, attach certain meanings to religious life that defines valuable forms of life both transcendently and secularly. The religious life of the Janjevo community is one of the essential components of the construction of reality of their everyday life. As such, it is one of the components of collective identity. In advance, we speak of collective religious identity as the aspect of construction of reality *par excellence* (Berger, Luckmann, 1992). This aspect is developed through a special form of relationship between religion and the stock of knowledge that is used to perform interactions in everyday life. This epistemological elaboration is analysed through the empirical model in the form of qualitative research based on phenomenology as a methodological research technique. The research analyses the meaning and experience of religion for the everyday life of the Janjevac community in the Republic of Croatia. The relation between the individual and the religious forms of life is being investigated. The research also investigates the ways that this relation reflects the reality of everyday life in general.

Key words: phenomenology, Janjevo community, religiosity, everyday life, identity

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Terminological Reflection/Discussion on Literature From the Diaspora

Researchers and analysts of literature in the diaspora (from Europe and overseas - North and South America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, to name only the most significant) have long sought a theoretical and historical code in which literature could be explored and analysed in a relevant manner, and have long struggled with terminology to deal with operative concepts such as diaspora literature, emigrant literature, literature between two homelands, exile literature, and other mentioned literature in the diaspora. The legacy of two countries, the ones from which migrants left and those they were moving to, was doubly accepted and unaccepted, was understood from the opposite point of view, burdened by double political, social, cultural and spiritual contexts and always at risk that, through all these multiple possibilities of observation, they do not disappear as literature. The paper will examine terminology which describes, names and categorises this type of literature, and offer some new terminological solutions that have emerged on the basis of the current theoretical background to date and with respect for what is recognised as the indisputable links of emigrant literature - family, emotional, spiritual, social, intellectual and cultural heritage transferred - to the land of immigration and establishing links in which between these two spaces, through the concept of memory, recognises and articulates its own identity.

Keywords: literature, emigration, migration, terminology

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Economic Effects of Emigration in Croatia

Migrations, together with foreign direct investment and international trade, are one of the key globalisation elements. While the flows of international trade and capital on the global level increased several times due to liberalisation that has occurred under the leadership of international organisations in the last decades, migration has not come through this process and today on the global level around 3% of citizens migrate. Still, in some countries and regions the share of immigrants has increased significantly and amounts to over 10% of the total population, as is the case in the European Union where migration within member countries is one of the key liberties. Migrations among European Union member countries have significantly increased primarily as a consequence of the accession of eastern countries that are characterised by a set of „push“ factors which direct emigrants towards old member states, attracting them with a set of „pull“ factors. This trend is present in Croatia which has recorded a negative migration balance for the last decade, being increased even more with European Union accession. The recorded emigration increase in Croatia is an important economic, social and political issue which demands in depth analysis and planning due to possible future effects on development within all mentioned areas.

While the economic impact of immigration has been widely investigated within scientific literature, the impact of emigration on the origin country has not been so widely explored. The most commonly mentioned negative impact is „brain drain“, but also „brain waste“. Although in the short term we can expect positive effects from emigration on salaries and a decrease in unemployment, in the long run the absence of the most capable individuals might have extremely negative consequences on development and decrease the possibility of convergence towards developed countries. On the other hand, it is important to consider the importance of current transfers which emigrants send back to their country of origin, thus increasing the national income. This inflow, contrary to foreign direct investment and portfolio investment has been relatively stable and can be even counter cyclical. In Croatia, remittances amount to more than 4% of gross domestic product which is the highest relative amount in the European Union, where the average in the last few years was 0.65%, while it ranges from 2% to 4% in most of the countries that have accessed after 2004. However, the effects of remittances on the economy overall in long term can be varying, as it can also lead to domestic currency appreciation and it might even have „Dutch disease“ effects.

The overall effects of emigration and the actions of the diaspora largely depend on a range of determinants within the country of emigration - macroeconomic situation, political situation, legal system, the level of corruption, infrastructure development and similar. The „brain gain“ through return migration and foreign direct investment driven by the diaspora are hardly achievable in the case of „*status quo*“ within the emigration country. The main goal of this paper is to point out the importance of the analysis and predictions of migration flows for the future growth of Croatia, as well as to point out possible implications of stagnation as a result of not carrying out reforms and satisfaction with the current positive emigration effects – decrease of unemployment and remittances inflow.

Key words: migration, Croatia, brain drain, economy

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Croatian Emigration to America as a Socio-historical Fact and its Expression Through Performance in Poetry, Music, Exhibitions and Film: The Croatian Place Zlobin in America and the Creative Invention of Radovan Tadej

During the 19th and 20th centuries many Croats left for North America to work in the growing industries of the United States. The theme of this paper is the emigration of the inhabitants of the Croatian place of Zlobin to the United States. Zlobin is a settlement in Croatia, located at the border of the Croatian coast and the mountain district. The historical facts about Croatian emigrants from Zlobin in America were researched by Radovan Tadej and published in his book titled "In Search of the Lost People of Zlobin". The book was presented to the descendants of Croatian emigrants from Zlobin in the United States. The facts that Radovan Tadej investigated were poetically transformed into many of his poems, for he is, above all, a poet. Based on oral reports and documents about the life of Croatian emigrants from Zlobin, Tadej creates poetic texts that will be thoroughly analysed in this paper. He also transformed his work into cinematic expression because he wrote a screenplay for a documentary film. Tadej's songs were also performed in very popular music compositions by the young songwriter from Zlobin - Alen Polić. Additionally, Tadej participated in the creation of a large exhibition on Croatian emigration presented in Rijeka. Historical facts in the invention of Radovan Tadej came through their multifaceted performance: from documentary to poetic truth.

Keywords: Croatian Emigration, Zlobin, Poetry, Film, Exhibitions

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Remain in or Return From Germany

The paper presents an exploration of the emotional attitudes of Croats, who emigrated to the Federal Republic of Germany after Croatia's accession to the EU, about returning to their homeland. It is based on an already published survey conducted in 2017 in Germany using the survey method, an online survey and a semi-structured interview based on a sample of 1200 expatriate Croats, and is a continuation of the analysis of a research study presented in the book "Emigrating Croats to Germany. Are we losing Croatia?" and the scientific paper "Contemporary Migration of Croats to Germany: Characteristics and Motives" (Juric, 2017).

The survey reaffirmed that the consistent perspective of expatriate Croats in Germany was that they were very satisfied and did not regret leaving Croatia. The vast majority do not feel alienated. Accordingly, only a few think about returning. The reasons why they do not want to return are the same ones that led to their departure from their homeland, primarily because of an unjust society and the so-called "captured state", that is, one characterised by corruption, weak institutions, nepotism and clientism.

Keywords: emigration, return, Croats, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany

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Majorisation of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina

With the recently concluded elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a (re)majorisation of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken place. Today's political divisions and government structure in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been agreed as part of the Dayton Agreement (or the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina), with tacit changes, often to the detriment of Croats. The elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina do not guarantee the right of constituent peoples and others to elect their legal representatives in institutions, but it happens that one constituent people elects representatives of another constituent people, which leads to stagnation of the quality of political relations in the country.

The lack of Croatian political institutions and a system that enables the Croats to be represented in power by persons who do not have the support of the Croatian electorate but are elected at will by the political elites of the other two nations (Muslims and Serbs). The „The Komšić Case“ is a well-established pattern of circumventing the legal system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which allows the Croats, as the smallest nation, to be voted over when electing a Croatian member of the BiH Presidency or electing a Member of Parliament in the upper house of the parliament entity.

Otherwise, two members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosniak and Croat) are elected in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), whereby a voter may choose to be a Croat or Bosniak member of the Presidency, as the numerical ratio is in favor of Bosniaks versus Croats (3: 1) it that leaves much room for manipulation. Most of Komšić's votes were won in predominantly Bosniak areas, while in areas with Croat population, he received a small number of votes, thereby paralysing a system where one could represent one people, elected by the votes of another people. The dysfunctionality of the (electoral) system, which further leads to other aggravating circumstances, has been identified as a key factor in Bosnia and Herzegovina's future, and any (future) reform is thus halted (that is, to the detriment of the Croats) and accession into the European Union is clearly delayed.

Keywords: majorisation, Croats, Bosnia and Herzegovina, constituency, electoral system.

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Bolivian Emigrants From Trogir

In the mid-twentieth century, many families all over Croatia went to the countries of South America: Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia, because they wanted a better life for themselves and their relatives. This was after World War II, which was a time of reconstruction but also of the new political structure. A small number of private craftsmen who wanted to keep their crafts and make a living from their work for the purpose of feeding their families failed in doing so. Salvation was seen in leaving their home and immigrating to Bolivia.

The aim of this paper is to outline the departure, and also the return, of the Avanic family from Bolivia who closed their bakery in Trogir in hope of finding a better life and living conditions for their daughters in Bolivia. In the late sixties of the 20th century, the famous bakery Avanic closed its doors after almost a hundred years of work. Three generations of men, with their bakery skills, pastry and bread, won the hearts of the residents of Trogir and won prestigious awards at international competitions in Italy. Because of the advancing socialism and the change in the political and social situation in the country, bakery Avanic couldn't stay open.

The testimony of this time is an interview and the family's material legacy of the family members who returned to their country. Through the interview method, I included testimonies of sisters Tomislava and Tončica Avanić and their ninety-year-old mother Vinka who experienced the image of Bolivia and their departure in a specific way. Sisters Tomislava and Tončica were seven years old when they left Trogir with their parents at the invitation of their uncle Branko from Bolivia. That was a new experience for them, they remember the image of leaving the city when crowds came to see them for the last time, wishing to greet them for the last time and thank them for the smells and flavours of pastries and cakes spreading into the streets of the city. After they settled in Cocabanba, Bolivia, a new bakery Avanić opened its doors. However, they were no longer the same desserts or the same way of making bread although they lived the way they wanted to live in their country. Sisters Tončica and Tomislava's family was extended with two more sisters - Kladija and Linda while they were in Bolivia. This work is devoted to those who did not want to return home after their parents returned in 1975. Life took them away from Croatia and Bolivia.

Keywords: sisters Avanić, bakery, immigrants, Bolivia, return

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Sustainable Entrepreneurship Education: The Challenges and Prospects of Higher Education for Entrepreneurship

The purpose of this paper is to gain a better understanding of the importance of entrepreneurship education in the Republic of Croatia. Entrepreneurship has been cited by the European Union as one of the eight key competences for life that is important for an individual's personal fulfilment and development. A key problem in research is the lack of a unique concept of entrepreneurship education. Consequently, it is unclear what the goals, organisation, methods and pedagogy of such education are and what competencies entrepreneurship education providers should have.

The main objective of the research is to identify the key assumptions for sustainable entrepreneurship education in the Republic of Croatia. The results of the research indicate that sustainable entrepreneurship education requires educational entrepreneurship programs at all levels of education (kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, colleges and lifelong education).

Also, sustainable entrepreneurship education should adopt new and different ways, methods and pedagogy of learning and teaching with the purpose of creating a collaborative model of entrepreneurial education and development of entrepreneurial skills, behaviours and attitudes (conventional lectures/exercises, role-playing activities, visits to entrepreneurial partner companies, student enterprises, and student entrepreneurial incubators and accelerators).

Finally, for sustainable entrepreneurship education, it is necessary to have competent lecturers who, in addition to academic title, election to a scientific-educational title, and teaching skills must also have experience in working in the economy. The practical application of this paper is aimed at moving away from traditional theoretical approaches in support of a collaborative model of entrepreneurial education.

Keywords: sustainable entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurial competences, Republic of Croatia

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Old and New Minorities in Slovenia

The protection of the rights of national minorities in Slovenia includes different levels of protection that contain individual and collective dimensions of the protection of minority rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia guarantees all human rights without discrimination in respect of any personal circumstances. Equality is guaranteed to all citizens by the law, and in accordance with the Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia, denial and disrespect of this right is perceived as a criminal offense of the Violation of Equality. At the same time, the Constitution guarantees special protection for only two minority communities (Italians and Hungarians) and Roma ethnic communities, thus ensuring a certain scope of collective rights only for these three groups, which is accepted in most legal doctrines as a satisfactory model of minority protection. This is the fundamental reason why Slovenia has not yet adopted a wider minority-based law. This approach is repeatedly disputed, both in academic discourse in Slovenia and in the countries of the region, as well as from the perspective of international organisations. In the last two decades, a number of proposals have been made to include other ethnic communities in the area of minority protection in Slovenia as the holders of collective rights. In February 2018, a draft of the Act on the Implementation of the Collective Cultural Rights of the Minorities of the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Slovenia was prepared.

In this paper, we consider the trend of the development of the model of minority protection in Slovenia, which would include other minority groups, primarily members of the German speaking community and members of peoples from countries of the former Yugoslavia (except Slovenes) living in Slovenia, in accordance with the recommendations of international monitoring mechanisms.

Keywords: National Minorities, Discrimination, Protection of Minority Rights, Slovenia, framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities

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The Impact of Migration Trends on Sustainable Human Capital in the Republic of Croatia

In a modern business environment, marked by the development of information technology, increased labour mobility and globalisation, human capital is one of the most important factors of sustainability and competitiveness of a company. The same holds true at the level of the entire state economy. If human capital in a particular country is unable to track the trends, changes and competencies that the modern business environment requires, stagnation or decline in economic activity will result, and consequently, GDP and living standards will be reduced. Over the last few years, apart from demographic and economic challenges, the Republic of Croatia faces the departure of a highly educated workforce that has the potential to create value added in the economy. At the same time, the workforce coming to the Republic of Croatia mainly fills jobs in service activities with little added value (especially in tourism). Therefore, migration trends and labour market needs must be harmonised, and conditions must be created for quality human capital that can meet the required conditions, and one of the main ways is to attract labour from other countries, including the second, third and fourth generation of Croatian emigrants. The main aim of the paper is to explore the impact of migration trends on sustainable human capital in the Republic of Croatia. Research data is secondary, and research will use descriptive and inferential statistics. The research results suggest that there is a link between migration trends and human capital in the Republic of Croatia. Based on research results, scientists and experts from the field of migration and human capital as well as corporate and political decision-makers can create a long-term immigration policy that will influence the trend and direction of migration movements in the Republic of Croatia. Consequently, human capital would be at the level required for sustainable growth and development of the Croatian economy.

Keywords: migration movements; human capital; added value; sustainable economy; Republic of Croatia

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Emigration/Return and Identity of Croats Through the Prism of the Renewal of the Roman Catholic Church of The Holy Trinity in Kukujevcı (RS) and Building The Memorial Church of The Holy Keoss in Zrin (RH)

This paper discusses emigration and the prerequisites for the return of Croats from Kukujevcı (Srijem, Republic of Serbia), highlighting their identity/survival through the prism of the rebuilding the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church in Kukujevcı and comparing it with the erection of a memorial church on the site of the parish church of Nasašća sv. Cross in Zrin (Zrin, Republic of Croatia).

The place Kukujevcı dates way back to the 14th century when it went by the name Kukurkudhel. It was mostly populated by Croats (95%). The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity in Kukujevcı as a cultural monument is of great value especially to Croats in that area. It was built in 1770 and is under the protection of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Srijemska Mitrovica, Republic of Serbia. The Church of the Holy Trinity was heavily damaged during World War II, and then after the post-war renewal was not restored to its original appearance. During the aggression of the Serbian armed forces to Croatia in the nineties, it was yet again heavily damaged and then turned into a sawmill. On the initiative of the Parish office of the Holy Trinity, Kukujevcı, restoration was planned and the renewal activities are occurring.

A similar pattern of cultural genocide occurred with the occupation and the destruction of Zrin in Banija, on the slopes of the Zrin hill, burnt in 1943, and then a hundred year old graveyard was destroyed. The destroyed church stones were then used as building material for houses and economic buildings. The Zrin people, who were not killed and who didn't run away, were evicted. The new building of the church is being erected in memory of their suffering and for the return of their children at the initiative of the Church Restoration Foundation in the Diocese of Zrina.

Keywords: Kukujevcı, Croats, church, Zrin, renewal

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Construction of the Croatian Cultural Landscape and Identity in the Activity of Dalmatian Immigrants in South America During the First Decades of the 20th Century

Using an example of a Croatian migrant community in South America at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, we observe how migrations can become a very important *resource* for a national community that initially fragments and dissolves, but eventually creates and unites. Through the process of de-territorization and re-territorization, inherited cultural codes and values are transferred and enhanced through the interaction with the society of reception, converging into a new set of values. In the initially unfavourable circumstances of disaggregation and economic frailty, the immigrant community finds creative forces to profuse their own *cultural landscape*, based on common interests and experiences, as well as the need for belonging. Applying interdisciplinary methods and taking into account the importance of *landscape* as a social construct in the creation of modern identities, we will try to identify the process of creation of a Latino-Croatian identity among the migrants in Argentina and Chile. Their affirmative mediatory and political activity was of great influence on the social processes in their Croatian homeland, especially before and during the First World War. Horizontal and vertical integration of the Croatian immigrants, their interaction on all levels, created a series of organizations that actively promoted the politics of liberation of Croatia from Austro-Hungarian rule, based on their own needs and ideals that we will identify. In the meantime, the Croatian community acts as a very important factor of solidarity and integration among the migrants, especially the newcomers, assuming many roles in the local community, often for gratitude to their receptive country. *The homeland is not the soil (land), but the freedom, the order, prosperity and civilization of the native land organized in the essence and in the name of that very land!* – are the words of one of the authors of the Argentine Constitution that contains the thought of the founding fathers but also the ideals of Croatian emigrants at the turn of the century.

Key words: Croatian emigrants, Croatian community, Latin America, Argentina, Chile, spatial turn, cultural landscape, transnational identity

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"I am an International Person" - The Experiences and Identities of Workers from Yugoslavia in Switzerland (1960-1980)

Between 1960 and 1980, the number of Yugoslav citizens in Switzerland increased by 60 000. A large part were so-called "temporary workers abroad" or "gastarbeiters". The life experiences of these individuals are important for interpreting the first decades of post-war labour migration in Switzerland, but to date they have not been sufficiently historiographically studied, as is the "gastarbeiter experience" in general (Brunnbauer, 2016).

Critical debates in recent years have highlighted the lack of visibility of migrant experiences in Switzerland's migration history and underlined the need for research that presents migrant perspectives in national narratives (Skenderovic, 2015).

The lack of representation is particularly evident when it comes to women "working abroad", since their perspective is often further marginalised (Ivanović, 2012). This contribution to the conference covers the aforementioned shortcomings and brings to the forefront the following questions: What individual experiences describe the workers who migrated from Yugoslavia to Switzerland in the 1960s and 70s?

How do these descriptions discuss identities and feelings of belonging and what opportunities open the individual life experiences of female migrant workers from Yugoslavia to integrate a migrant perspective into public memory cultures in Switzerland and post-Yugoslav areas? The sources used are autobiographies, interviews, and literary and audio-visual sources, while the concepts of transmigration (Glick-Schiller, 1995) and multidirectional memory (Rothberg, 2009) are relevant for the theoretical part of the research.

Keywords: identity, Yugoslavia, migrant perspective, labour migration, Switzerland

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Asylum Seekers as a National and Religious Threat Within the Student Population of the University of Split

The question of the existence or absence of national and religious threats by asylum seekers is linked to the understanding of the nation's ideology and the process of politicising religion as well as the religionisation of politics in the current processes of globalisation. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of national and religious threats within the student population of the University of Split. Based on a previously conducted survey on the stratified sample of 286 students at the University of Split, the article analyses national and religious threats as a social and religious attitude towards asylum seekers. We applied a questionnaire about the students of the University of Split, and it is very close to the complex ethnic and religious context of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The results have shown that both national and religious recognition and the ethnic and religious context have a significant impact on the existence of national and religious threats by asylum seekers. The paper seeks to explain the reasons for such research results in the context of the work of American sociologist Manuela Castells, who warns that new globalising networks "empower previous forms of society" which are largely related to national and religious content. In this paper we are starting from the thesis that finding new models of social communication towards asylum seekers can not be an attempt to re-establish control over life and land, both in the ideology of nationalism and political religion and the ideology of consumer culture, lifestyles and hybrid-transnational cultures of changeable identities.

Keywords: Asylum seekers, nation ideologies, religionisation of politics, globalisation, students and identity.

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Ethnic Identity of the Slovak National Minority in Croatia Through the Prism of Institutionalisation of the Slovak Community in Our Regions

There are many factors that shape the ethnic identity of members of national minorities in Croatia. The ethnic identity of the Slovak national minority is being tackled in relation to the current public organisation and the social activities of members of the Slovak ethnic community in Croatia. The paper questions the relationship between the existence and functioning of ethnic organisations and their influence on the formation and maintenance of the Slovak minority ethnic identity of members of different generations of the Slovak minority.

Keywords: Slovak national minority, ethnic communities, ethnic identity, ethnic associations, institutionalization

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The Impact of the Migration Crisis on the Future of the EU

Migrant movements that resulted as a product of Middle East war breakthroughs represent a global challenge in the modern world. The massive inflow of migrants to more developed countries of the European Union has caused the greatest crisis on the European continent after World War II and has seriously threatened to endanger the half-century processes of cooperation and integration of the European states into a *sui generis* such as the European Union. Namely, the overflow of migrants from the Middle East caused the showing of numerous weaknesses and flaws in the “European family”. The leaders of the European Union countries, on whose borders migrants came across, have shown themselves as being disunited on migration policies, that resulted in border closures, rising racism, xenophobia and fear for the future of the European project of peace and solidarity. The current migrant movements towards the European continent, looking from the perspective of their massiveness, it's volume probably makes the fifth key period of great migrations in history. The migration crisis is not only the problem of the European Union, but also the problem of all other international subjects. It's quite certain that we are experiencing a global problem that forces us to globally respond.

Keywords: migrants, migrant movements, migrant crisis, European Union and the future of the European Union.



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Students and Their Social Environment: Perception of the Future

We are witnessing, on a daily basis, globalisation processes that have intensified mobility and migration of the population. Migration studies generally confirm the assumption that people between the ages of 15 and 35 migrate more than others. There are numerous reasons why they migrate, these include the pursuit of a better life, the escape from poverty, political and war conflicts and natural disasters.

In this study, we are interested in the perception of students (young people) of good socio-economic status and highly educated parents, and their social environment (parents and friends) related to the perception of their future and desire to move out of the country. The results obtained will be considered and compared with recent research in the field. Of particular interest will be the reasons cited by the study participants regarding emigration from the country and perception of the future.

Keywords: migration, students, socio-economic status, perception of the future

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Blood Inheritance

My grandfather Šimun Hreljac Barać left his birth place in Barci on the coast of Crkvenica and arrived to Bolivia in 1908 like many other adventurous immigrants.

He formed a family with a Bolivian citizen and had a child named Jaime, my father, who was raised in the Croatian culture.

Once I found a yellow paper in the book of my grandfather written in Croatian. I translated it and it literally said: "There is no bigger sorrow than living in a foreign land". I just realised that he never came back to his homeland and that he settled in a place in which language and culture were very different from his own. He left his parents and brothers and promised them to come back. Unfortunately, he did not come back and never saw his family again. In that moment, I knew that the story was incomplete.

I gave part of my grandfather's blood back when I sent my daughter Marian Miroslava to Zagreb, where she currently lives. Now she is learning the Croatian language and culture. She obtained her 'Domovnica' and now she is completely integrated into Croatian society. Finally, I fulfilled the promise of my grandfather.

Nothing would be possible without the love and the sense of belonging we have inherited for the homeland of our parents and grandparents. Moreover, we can also feel that Croatian identity which is demonstrated every day after hearing our name, spelling our surnames, visiting our cemeteries, dressing the chessboard T-shirt and observing the tricolour flag. It is a deep and inexplicable feeling that only we can understand.

Keywords: Immigration, integration, descendants, emigrants, Croatia

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Inaccessible Archival Materials as the Object of Emotion and (Re)Construction of the Croatian National Identity

In line with Sara Ahmed (2004), who points out the existence of “the emotionality of texts”, we can consider what effects the texts of archival materials may be having on public discourse, i.e. pondering the way in which the texts of archival materials “generate effects” (2004:19) and creating its cultural visibility, regardless of its contents. Emphasising the way that emotions participate in the materialisation of collective and individual bodies, creating their surface and the boundaries toward the “Other”, Sara Ahmed (2004) questions how texts construe the object of feeling by labelling, generating, and performing emotions and by the effect emotions have on the object. The object of feeling, towards which emotions are directed and stick to, is circling within the public space by its very narratives. This is the way emotions are shifted through time (past-present-future) and the joint public space. At the same time, various subject positions are established connecting the collective and individual level through the interpretation of emotions. It is just this relation between the collective and the individual that, by the interpretation of emotions, enables the politicisation of emotions (Ahmed, 2004:171). Emerging periodically are archival materials representing the files of the former Yugoslav intelligence-security system (colloquially called UDBA) as the object of discussion within the public and political sphere, that is bound with the (re)construction of the Croatian national identity. In such a context, the files of UDBA, as the object of emotion generated through the narratives of both the archive as an institution and archival materials, is primarily focused on in this study. Such emotions take part in the (re)construction of the Croatian national identity, in structuring the constitutive norms of memoirs/history (a sense of belonging to a common history), and in (re)articulation of the Other (the enemy, someone who is perceived as a threat). In such a way, the new paradigms of exclusionism are established creating simultaneously ideological phantasms that construe reality through the politicisation of emotions.

Keywords: Croatian national identity, constitutive norms of identity, emotions, politicisation of emotions, ideological phantasms

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Damned Empires

In this paper, I address the idea of cursing in a political context. We can reconstruct a curse in a political context by presenting it as part of an oath that is an extremely important part of the legal order tradition. In this paper, I present and comment on the ideas of two authors - the Italian philosopher Giorgio Agamben and the American culturist Greil Marcus. Agamben deals with the oath and the curse in *The Sacrament of Language*, and Marcus reflects on the phenomenon of self-cursing on the example of the United States in *The Shape of Things to Come*. I connect the two authors, so that after presenting the term of curse with the help of Agamben, I reflect on the refugee crisis with the help of Marcus' idea of self-curse. Marcus originally claims that the USA has failed on its own oath to create a community of the free and equal "Great City on the Hill" and that they need to understand all the consequences of this underachievement. The European Union is built on a set of fundamental values similar to those underpinning the American Constitution, and what they should have in common are human rights arising from the Bourgeois Revolution. These rights create obligations that the states based on them have, and one of the obligations is the reception of displaced persons and refugees. Giving up your alleged fundamental beliefs is giving up the original vow, which has a universal supranational dimension in both the EU and the USA. The refugee crisis and everything that has happened around it has a dimension that goes beyond security and humanitarian issues, which is to illuminate the fragility of the alleged ideological foundation of liberal democracies, the belief that people should be treated as if they were all free and equal.

Keywords: refugee crisis, European Union, refugees, Giorgio Agamben, Greil Marcus

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Croatian Philosophy and National Identity

The role of philosophy in spiritual culture in general is presented in the paper. A summary of Croatian philosophers is provided, with an emphasis on the period from the 19th century to the present when philosophical works are written in the Croatian language and when works are written reflecting on the role of spiritual culture in raising the awareness of national identity.

Older Croatian philosophers wrote works in foreign languages, mostly in Latin, but they undoubtedly belonged to the Croatian people's corpus. In the 19th century, national awareness and aspiration to contribute to the establishment and preservation of national identity began in the field of philosophy and science.

Keywords: philosophy, national identity, Croatian language, culture

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Croatian as a Minority Language on the Wave of New Emigration: Many Questions and Few Answers

The Croatian Language Portal (called the HJP) defines a national minority as "a group of people who are nationals of the country in which they live, but differ from other residents by certain characteristics (national, racial, religious, linguistic, etc.)." In line with this definition, this paper deals with the issue and status of Croatian as a minority language in the context of the latest wave of emigration from the Republic of Croatia to EU countries. According to the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, in the first half of 2017, about 40,000 of its former inhabitants (most of whom emigrated to Germany) left the Republic of Croatia. Arriving in a new country and in new life circumstances, immigrants from Croatia also come with their mother tongue, which in new circumstances should change from mother tongue to minority language status. What actually happens when immigrants and their family members enter a system that is linguistically different from the one they left, how they manage to get "inserted" after immigrating into this bilingualism, whether a bilingual system is created immediately upon arrival, or is there any at all? Does bilingualism or immigrants remain in the domain of home and family in the mother country entered, and in the domain of work in the accepted official language of the receiving country? This paper will attempt to provide answers to these and other questions related to Croatian as a minority language in the new wave of emigration.

Keywords: Croatian language, minorities, emigration, European Union, minority languages

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Folklore Symbols in Croatia as Symbols of True and False Identity

The topic of the paper is folklore as the bearer of the true symbol of identity, which in recent times in Croatia, is becoming a phenomenon of ethnical, and thereby, national identity because ethnic identity is only one of the possible identities offered to people in a multi-ethnic context. Also, particularly emphasised in the paper is folklorism as a false symbol of identity, and highlighted with caution because instrumentalisation research still has not responded to the question of the meaning of the contemporary presence of folklore and folklorism, as well as its use and symbolic function. Following the theory of folklore and folklorism, underlined is the revival of folklore and the possibility of identification with such folklore.

The aim of the paper is to highlight the strong need for maintaining traditional values, as well as researching the various changes in the system of folklore and folk genres, their usage value in everyday life, including tourism. These aspects must be examined in light of interdisciplinary cooperation with ethnologists, anthropologists and ethnomusicologists. They are directly applicable in teaching, in various media, in regional and local journals and in collections that nurture traditional culture, as well as cultural tourism, where especially emphasised is the interpretative level of oral and folk tradition. In this manner, appearing in Croatia in a new role is intangible heritage, as one of the foundations for the development of a tourist destination's offer. Furthermore, it also aids in the development of cultural and national identity within the framework of globalisation.

Keywords: folklore, folklorism, identity, tourism, intangible heritage

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Archives, Community and Society in a Contemporary Global Environment - Interaction & Solidarity

Archives are all around us - different in their typology, holdings, activities and specialisation - but a unique and irreplaceable resource for shaping individual and collective memory, understanding the past and documenting the present. Contemporary archives are described and seen as open institutions accessible to all users, institutions who actively contribute to the cultural life and shaping of the identity in the community in which they operate, as well as institutions open to diverse research and developing of partnerships with records creators and users. Also, archives' work is marked by social and technological changes, high professional diversity, and networking and openness trends, which can be traced through archives' activities at all levels, since they are expected to be flexible and responsive to the challenges and needs of their environment. In addition to issues related to cultural heritage and the digital society, the focus of the archival experts increasingly focuses on private and special archives, archive and community interaction, archival activism, the role of archives in human rights protection, archives of minority groups, migrants and "ordinary people", active inclusion of archives into social processes and related topics. The paper will present international archive trends, policies and actualities from the work of the professional community, record creators and holders and users of archives related to the social role, activity and perception of the archives.

Keywords: archives, society, archival activities, global environments, contemporary trends

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Labour Market Participation of Returnees to the Cultural Homeland, Croatia: Processes to Participation

Governments of particularly struggling economies such as Croatia are becoming increasingly interested in the financial potential of return migrants in helping to build the economy in the homeland. Return migration from the Diaspora is viewed as a vehicle for bringing knowledge and skills to the homeland which is seen as an opportunity to reduce brain-drain and assist the development of best practises in professional fields (Pifat-Mrzljak, Juroš & Vizek-Vidović, 2006). There is an identified need to expand the analytical framework pertaining to migration to investigate the diverse forms of migration and in particular return migration should be investigated as a multi-stage process to identify common antecedents leading to return. Preparation for return migration is an important part of the process and one that needs to be supported, this nowadays being assisted with advances in technology (Cassarino, 2004). This study investigated in particular the labour-market participation of returnees to their cultural homeland. The participant group included first, second and third generation Croatians who returned/moved to Croatia. In-depth interviews were used to identify the multi-stage process of return migration, tangible and intangible resources as well as proactive processes relating to information gathering and preparation for moving, in particular transnational behaviours prior to moving to Croatia and following the return migration were focused on. This article presents the analysis of identified themes surrounding planning for return migration, labour-market participation, transnationalism and emotional perspectives.

Keywords: diaspora, Croatia, return, migrations

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Anti-Immigrant Discourse in European Politics

From the beginning of the migration crisis in 2015, triggered by the aggressive expansion of ISIL, and subsequently further intensified by the waves of economic immigrants from Asia and Africa, and, at the same time linked to the increasingly numerous terrorist attacks of Al-Qaeda throughout Europe, the European states responded to it in different ways.

Some states, primarily the Federal Republic of Germany, have been promoting pro-immigrant attitudes, expressing welcome to migrants and appealing to citizens and the entire state administration system to adapt to the circumstances and to show understanding for the newcomers. Other states, such as Hungary, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, have taken a defensive position, trying to control and strictly regulate the entrances to their territory. They strongly emphasized that any crossing of the state border, unless using the official border crossings and without the necessary documents, is illegal, regardless of the circumstances immigrants cited as the cause of migration (war, religious and national persecution, threats to life...). Due to the pressure on the absorption capacities of certain EU member states, which were the most exposed to the immigrant wave (Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary), the provisions of the Dublin Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003), as well as new the Dublin Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council), could not have been applied. The provisions of the Schengen Agreement were temporarily suspended (Greece, Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Hungary are part of the Schengen area, while Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria, although EU members, are not). Overall, the migrants' crisis has shaken the political, legal, social, economic, and general civic foundations of Europe.

In the paper, attention will be paid to anti-immigrant discourse in European politics. More specifically, we shall analyse constructions, figures, phrases, idioms, and general arguments used to build a clear, recognisable and persuasive anti-immigrant point of view. Our hypothesis is that we will find most of such discourse confirmations in the statements of the leaders of the extreme right parties (*cf.* Fennema 1996, Van der Brug and Fennema 2009, Venho 2016). Particularly, the role of political discourse in creating a discriminatory and anti-immigrant mood will be considered (Borčić 2010, Lawton 2013, Kovač 2016). The discourse analysis method will be used to identify typical structures in available statements given by politicians and government officials. We shall try to conclude whether there is a unified European anti-immigration discourse and what are its general features.

Keywords: anti-immigrant discourse, European politics, discourse analysis

Vladimir Lončarević

Systematic study of spirituality, Zagreb, Croatia

Issues of Croatian Country-nation Development in the Mind of Mirko Meheš

Mirko Julius Mehes (Valpovo, 1921 - Sudbury, 1999), a Croatian Christian intellectual, spent most of his life in exile. He studied in Zagreb, Graz and Paris. During NDH he served in the Promotional Battalion, in which he performs as a singer, musician and actor. In May 1945, he left Croatia. He was captured at Bleiburg, but managed to escape, first to Hungary and Austria, then to Paris, where he became involved in union work among Croatian workers. He was responsible for the founding of the Croatian Workers' Union in Paris and the launch of the newsletter "Croatian Worker - Newsletter of the Croatian Workers' Union of France and Belgium". In 1951, he moved with his family to Canada. He taught at Laurentian University in Sudbury. He has written in numerous emigrant periodicals. He dealt mostly with social and identity issues relating to Croatian emigration. He warned of the devastating consequences of the "third Bleiburg" - the loss of hundreds of thousands of young people due to post-war political and economic emigration ("the first Bleiburg" was caused by the Ottoman invasions and the "second Bleiburg" by mass crimes in 1945). He dealt with the issues of aging and dying in emigration, intergenerational relations, procreation and an understanding and love of one's homeland. In this context, he wrote about the issue of the return of emigrants and the disappearance of Croatian political emigration. His conception of the "Croatian biological economy" is emphasised, as presented in the discussion "Is J. M. a traitor? Problems of the Croatian Biological Economy" 1976. He believed that because of their small size and their vulnerability, the Croats must establish a system that would allow them to save every Croatian person existentially and thus their identity. This presentation and work will outline the basics of his views on topics and problems related to the social, political, demographic and cultural topics of Croatian national development.

Keywords: Mirko Mehes, Croatia, state, nation, emigration, development

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The Bokelj Navy as a Paradigm of Croatian Cultural Heritage

The heritage of the Bokelj Navy is a paradigm of Croatia, both material and intangible cultural heritage, which has remained outside the national boundaries and represents its essential component. The special problem of Croatian culture is cross-border Croatian cultural heritage and its incorporation into the integrity of national heritage. Croatia has yet to systematically list and process national heritage in Europe and the world, so that Croatian cultural identity can be duly considered. The international experience of Cult of St. Blaise, as a symbol of the Croatian historical State – the Dubrovnik Republic, whose stateness unfortunately is not incorporated in the preamble of the Croatian Constitution, is of crucial importance for placing this problem on the list of national cultural priorities.

The paradigmatic second cultural recognizable symbol of the Croatian Boka Kotorska is the Cult of St. Tryphon as a communal cult of one of the towns – the state for "self-rule" in the time of the Croatian-Hungarian dynasty (Zadar, Dubrovnik, Kotor), of which only Dubrovnik achieved complete and permanent emancipation. The Cult of St. Tryphon had the same initially symbolic meaning of stateness for the commune of Kotor, and its character was on money, stamp and flag. It was a cult that gathered the Kotorans who were in the national process of the creation of the nation of the XIX century, as Croats declared themselves to be Catholics and as such attended the Institute of St. Jerome – the papal Croatian Institute.

The Bokelj Navy is one of the symbols of the communal army, that existed in Dubrovnik with the symbolic admiral, and is one of the unbreakable elements of the Cult of St. Tryphon Cathedral. The Croatian people had a difficult history, i.e., from the XV century, they were exposed to the same processes of destruction of state territory, enslavement, Islamization and the repression of cultural memory as the Armenians experienced by the Ottomans. The paradigmatic destiny of Armenians also connects the Croats. Thus, the Ottoman invasion of the Croatian kingdom was most intense during the first half of the XVI century. The consequence of it was the displacement of Croats into neighbouring countries, the removal of slavery and the Islamisation of part of the population and the process of transition to orthodoxy and the immigration of Vlachs to Croatian territories, as well as the unforeseeable consequences on the number of Croats in the coming centuries. The multiplicity, also the compactness of the national territory, like for the Armenians, had an immense effect on the integration process that was delayed. Croatian and Armenian people, primarily through Dubrovnik experience of memory, through the Cult of St. Blaise and the Cult of St. Tryphon shares the common destiny of small nations. This fate manifests itself more in the common paradigm: the Ottoman invasion, the disabling of the nation's development, the biological destruction, the withholding of the victim, the absence of timely intervention by the international community, post-genocidal memory destruction syndrome and finally adopting someone else's heritage and culture. Likewise, the Armenians and Croats had in their historical experience a long process of national emancipation, namely the creation of two communities: Emigrant and Homeland. Today, the Armenians have basic strategic preferences about their future with a critical analysis of the geostrategic situation, unlike Croatia. In this case, the united two elements of the Croatian Corps from Boka.

Keywords: Boka Navy, Boka Kotorska, fraternity, Kotor, identity

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Opportunities for Cooperation of Croats Living Abroad with Croatia: Culture, Economy, Science ...

The subject of the presentation is the pilot project Register of Croatian Entities outside the Republic of Croatia, an original project of the Central State Office for Croats outside the Republic of Croatia promoting the networking of Croats worldwide and their connection with their homeland.

The Register is a digital database and communication network, available at www.registarhrvataizvanhrvatske.hr. The database of the Registry consists of a structured set of data on its registered users, i.e. records on Croats outside the Republic of Croatia as individuals, and records on associations, civil society organisations, enterprises, religious organisations and other types of legal entities related to Croats outside the Republic of Croatia.

The presentation will discuss the most important components, advantages, capabilities and functionality of the web application-Registry. The possibilities and opportunities available to Registry users to establish economic, cultural, educational and scientific cooperation with Croats from the homeland and around the world will be presented. The Registry also enables direct communication between all its users, as well as receiving notifications of opportunities to pursue professional and personal interests.

Keywords: Register of Croatian entities outside the Republic of Croatia, database, diaspora, associations

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Women as Identity Support in Migratory Processes

This international professional scientific meeting "Migration and Identity: Culture, Economy, State" is of vital importance, a space that allows the opportunity to think about the composition of identities from different experiences and approaches.

From a specific family history of Croatian immigrants to Argentina, there are several concepts that can unravel the complexity of new identity constructions, and the difficulties faced by many people who are forced to leave their places of origin due to situations in which they are often aliens.

One hypothesis is the fundamental role of women in sustaining the identity of origin to survive.

In Argentina the strongest immigration movements happened in the first half of the 20th century because of the two World Wars. The case to be exposed here is that of these generations that came from former Yugoslavia. Some of them supported the concept of Yugoslavia, others denied its existence, whereas there were other immigrants who always recognised themselves as Croats. In addition, there is an influence of these minorities on their descendants despite the passage of time and the increase of cultural, economic, and emotional distances, continue to investigate their origins and find difficulties to understand these divisions that in the ancestors were motive of strong disputes.

Women were active actors, but at the same time invisible by the male chauvinist model of Western societies. With no pretensions to find absolute truths, the chosen path to expose this research is through interviews and poems. There is a large Croatian community in Argentina with a strong sense of identity. These experiences allow us to do research on this 'interculturality', which occurred in the countryside, mainly in Argentinian Pampa Húmeda; and in the city: the "conventillos" in Buenos Aires, where many immigrants started a new life.

Keywords: Identity, transculturation, machismo, woman, migration.



Marko Mandir

Croatian Cultural Society in Maribor, Slovenia

Croats in Slovenia - Quarter of a Century of the New Paradigm

We will briefly refer to the historical and geographical aspect of the continuity of relations between the Slovene and Croatian people with an emphasis on the Croatian community in Slovenia. From this point of view, we will locate the neuralgic points that hamper bilateral propulsion, and eventually offer possible solutions to the strengthening of good neighbourly relations as a pledge to a brighter future that we as neighbours have to share.

Keywords: Croatian Community in Slovenia, Minorities, Bilateral Relations, Geopolitics, Historical Continuity, New Future

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Migration, Some Psychological Aspects of Migration, and Forms of Content-Based and Functional Organisation Among Immigrant Populations (The Experience of the Croatian Heritage Foundation and the UBH Prsten Association)

Although coming into this world and departing from it are not a matter of our choice, the life that lies between those two points consists of countless choices made by us. Our life hangs on some of these choices, while others determine our quality of life. Frustration among individuals and minority groups leads to general frustration. Throughout the whole of human history migration has been one of the avenues of escape. However frustrating it too may be, at times even traumatic, we nevertheless often see in it a solution and in the present day, with the world reduced to a global village, migration has become a way of life. A better place to live in is both easy to seek out and to find. Through the experience of the Croatian Heritage Foundation and of the ‘UBH Prsten’ association, I wish to show some good and some bad aspects of the form, content and functional organisation of immigrant groups. The Croatian Heritage Foundation (CHF) was established in 1951 and is a national institution charged with the mission of preserving the inherited language, culture and identity of the over three and a half million Croatians living abroad. The CHF therefore, in the country and abroad, stages numerous language, culture, education, heritage, publishing, information, ecological, not-for-profit economic, and sporting programmes—adapting them to the specific nature of modern mobility in the Croatian communities, in the multilingual and multicultural milieus in which they live. It achieves this mission through a diverse range of programmes. The ‘UBH Prsten’ association was founded in Croatia in 2005, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2018, as a non-governmental, non-partisan and not-for-profit organisation. It is financed through membership fees, sponsorships and the donations of good people. Its objective is to promote and protect traditional customs, culture, economic cooperation, social interaction and humanitarian work in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the prosperity and preservation of the core values and unity of the Croatian people.

Keywords: Croatian Heritage Foundation, UBH Prsten, migration, psychological aspects of migration, liberty and minority group rights, frustration in individuals and minority groups

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Strategic Communications – Republic of Croatia's Reputation and Position

Strategic communications of a certain organisation, or a country is a coordinated communication process, adjusted with specific actions. Information processes, during the 1980's in accordance with diplomacy, military and economy have become the fourth instrument of state power. Informational activities exist since the first written documents, with the development of mass media and the experience of ideological management propaganda created. It is being slowly eliminated by both, the versatility of the media and the democratic development of society. Etymologically, propaganda belongs to the old ideological schemes, since then it has shaped history.

The path from propaganda to information and media operations is the path of public communication development and technological possibilities, as well as the media, including the Internet and social media. When one compares information itself with the diplomacy, military, and economy, one comes to the conclusion that information does not sustain the administrative unit. In developed countries, there is a dissolution trend of strategic communications, although strategic communications management enables national information strategies.

In the Republic of Croatia, during the mid-nineties, the Ministry of Information ceased its activities. Public authority has obligations regarding public information, or the fulfilment of “public standards” within principles of publicity, general rights to public opinion and the demand for public information.

Croatian strategic documents and reports, for the first time, recognise the need for strategic communication, and the menace of external defamation and false news, failing to recognise the need for proactive communication and the organisation of capable strategic communication, which enables stable reputation, position and influence on Croatia, exercising national goals, creating a stable and creative environment, empowering the economy, demographic policies, efficient interaction with our neighbours, partners and allies, identity support, managing migration processes in the light of a recent wave of refugees, relations with the diaspora, institutions' openness, communication with social players etc.

The country's strategic communications could be organised in multiple formats such as: a specialised information and communication agency, e.g. National information and communication agency NICA-DIKA (Domovinska informativna i komunikacijska agencija DIKA), empowered information office of the government or the coordination of pre-existing informational capacities within various ministries. All of the before mentioned options enable efficient capabilities of strategic communication, providing, also designing and adopting, a national information strategy complied with all the laws from the public communications' domain and public information services.

Keywords: strategic communication, ability to strategically communicate, national information strategy, informational activities, reputation and position of the Republic of Croatia

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The Croatian diaspora in Chile and its process of re-croatization after the war in 1991

Croats in Chile, since their arrival from the second half of the nineteenth century, have historically been well-established in that country, which has enabled them to have good positions in various fields of Chilean society, namely political, economic, cultural and social, even to this day.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, after being considered part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, this diaspora underwent a process of national re-identity since 1917 and lasted until the independence of Croatia in 1991, with nearly 80 years under the 'Yugoslav identity'. In this context and after the war, the bulk of the Chilean-Yugoslav communities until then suffered a rapid 're-croatization' phenomenon that occurred between 1991 and 1992. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to try to explain what the factors were that allowed this process of re-identity or successful resignification of the Croatian in a short period of time and that to date remains very strong.

Keywords: Croatian diaspora, re-croatization, Yugoslavism, identity, Chile, Croatia

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Sociocultural Features Of Contemporary Return Migration In Croatia - An Example From The Island Of Korcula

In migration studies, the phenomenon of return migration is considerably less represented in both theoretical and empirical works. The purpose of this article is, through an analysis of contemporary theoretical literature and through our own empirical research of returnees on the island of Korcula, to highlight the specificity of return migration within other types of migration and to recognise some important sociocultural processes present through the returnee's experience of different situations both in the emigration country and in Croatia as a country of return. A special focus of the research is precisely on the returnee's (re)integration or adaptation and/or encounter with the local culture if it's the new cultural form in the case of the second generation. In the first part of the paper, a brief overview of the present knowledge in this area is given with an emphasis on differences in earlier theoretical approaches to return migrations (e.g. Zelinski, 1971, Massey, 1990, Lindstrom and Reyes, 1997) and some recent findings (e.g. Markowitz and Stefansson, 2004; Čapo Žmegač, 2010; King and Christou, 2010). In particular, the relatively newer Cassarin model will be presented as a more comprehensive theoretical model of return migration, which can be used as an adequate conceptual starting point for the operationalisation of empirical research (Cassarino, 2004).

The second part will contain further discussion about empirical research on returnees on the island of Korcula. Some authors (e.g. Lajić, 1992) view returnees to the islands as ideal settlers, precisely because of their previous experience of a specific island lifestyle. Field research was conducted during 2014 using a semi-structured interview with 13 return migrants to the island of Korcula and included returnees of the first and second generations. The most significant insights reveal that the return regardless of how it was planned, does not necessarily mean automatic integration. First generation returnees associate themselves most closely with one another, with neighbours or relatives and insist less on new friendships, but once the return occurred, likely will remain. The returnees of the second generation returned still as an active labour force, they are creating a broad range of social relationships and come up with a number of initiatives to improve living conditions. However, the option of new departure from the island they consider possible and open.

Keywords: remigration, return migration, returnees, island of Korcula, integration

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Migrants: Enrichment or Threat to Society

The phenomenon of migration is not a novelty of our age. The history of human civilization is the history of migration, moving, changing places of residence. Migrations begin as early as the first Bible days - the expulsion of Eve and Adam from Paradise on Earth, and they continue to this day.

Today's migrations, however, are a special phenomenon. Migrants are perceived as foreigners and thus a threat to society. Recent developments show that the fear of "new aliens", of people who in Bauman's understanding of the 'alien' come from a different cultural circle, is so great that migrants are as viewed as significantly affecting not only the demographic situation in certain EU countries, but also the political events in them at election time. Therefore, migrant foreigners, as opposed to 'native foreigners' who are of the same cultural and religious background and with whom they live on a daily basis, are not welcomed in Christian Europe.

However, the opposite view is taken by Pope Francis. Throughout his pontificate, he strives to convince European Christians that migrants as 'new aliens' are not a threat but an enrichment to the society they come to, and that for our own sake, we should to get to know them and learn from them, and that these poor, rejected and socially disadvantaged migrants are God's creatures as well as members of European welfare societies.

In this paper, the author will attempt to outline advantages of the Pope's understanding of the foreigner to Europe and to European Christians, and the advantages that they bring to society from other cultural and, therefore, religious circles.

Keywords: migrants, foreigners, Christianity, European Union, Pope Francis, Zygmunt Bauman

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Association of Croats in Luxembourg

Just eight days after the Republic of Croatia had declared independence, on 16th October 1991 the **Luxembourgish Initiative for Croatia** had been established, with the aim to collect humanitarian aid for the Homeland.

The association **Friends of Croatia** was established on 15th January 1992, with the goal to support the rapid development of Croatia.

Union of Croats "Zrinski and Frankopans" was founded on 30th August 1992 and was active in creating conditions for stopping emigration from Croatia, getting together refugees and bringing them back to the country.

Croatian Catholic Mission Luxembourg was established on 27th May 1994 with the purpose of providing material support to the Mission's pastor. From 2016, it has been publishing its activities on the website www.hkm.lu.

After the Homeland War ended, there was no longer the need to gather aid, so the Croats in Luxembourg were traveling to support our national football team, preparing futsal tournaments and organising visits of Croatian folklore ensembles. Finally on 29th April 2006, they established the **Croatian Cultural Sport Club Croatia Luxembourg**, which was active until 2010.

When Croatia entered the European Union many Croats came to Luxembourg for their employment in EU institutions. So on 16th May 2014, the Club was renewed under a new name: **Croatian Society Luxembourg**. The website www.hrvatska.lu was built, as well as Facebook group and page, where information on living, accommodation, education and employment in Luxembourg is provided. The Society organises many cultural and educational activities and stands to promote our culture, history, music, gastronomy, tourism and so forth. From 1500 Croats living in Luxembourg, around 150 became its members.

The new Board elected in January 2017 started to put emphasis on status strengthening and cooperation with the governments of Luxembourg and Croatia, to be able to perform more demanding projects. We delegated a member to the *Luxembourg Government's Council for Foreigners*, a Board member to the *Liaison Committee of Foreign Associations* and a member to the *Communal Advisory Commission for Integration* of the Mamer Commune.

On 4th October 2017, the **FC Sokol Luxembourg** (www.sokol.lu) was established, whose futsal team in the last season won the *Second* and now is competing in the *First Luxembourg Futsal League*.

Keywords: Croatian associations, associations' activities, associations' membership, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Croatian Society Luxembourg

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Non-Compliance as a Motive for Youth Immigration: Critical Readings from Migration Literature

A very complex problem of immigration is approached in this article with the focus on immigration decision-making, that is, the factors influencing the decision to immigrate (using the example of youth immigration). Though the paper gives a rather exhaustive list of the existing categories of migration factors, the matter of analysis is not, quoting Žižek, historical reality as such but its echoes in *artistic texts*, in this case, in referential literature as well as general migration motivation discourse as expressed in cultural-literary transpositions of motives and their frequency in the works under observation (novels, poetry, satirical literature, murals, graffiti, etc.). A central object of analysis is the paradigm which comprises a set of referential categories, namely, dissent, protest, loss, disappearance, and the like, including the crucial one: refusal to *participate in native society or culture*, i.e., *non-compliance*. This concept subsumes the mentioned and numerous other categories as well as, albeit indirectly, a publicly announced personal decision not to comply with the dominant cultural (social, economic, political, ideological) models of *sending cultures* while leaving open, with its own formulation, that is, its negative definition, a possibility of simultaneous *compliance* with some other models, including those of *receiving cultures*.

Keywords: Immigration; Motivation; Migration Literature; Youth Immigration; Non-compliance

Marija Matek

Welcome Office, Central State Office for Croats Abroad, Zagreb, Croatia

Welcome Office of the Central State Office for Croats Abroad

In order to facilitate the return, recovery and integration of displaced Croats - returnees into the entire national system of the Republic of Croatia, a Welcome Office was established within the Central State Office for Croats Abroad.

The Office welcomes numerous issues such as obtaining Croatian citizenship, obtaining an identity card, passport, registering information, registered vehicles, recognising foreign certificates or diplomas, etc. The Office provides information on customs privileges when importing household items and economic inventory upon return and immigration to the Republic of Croatia, as well as on tax reliefs for Croatian returnees / immigrants, natural and legal persons, upon their establishment and entering into a business relationship in the Republic of Croatia.

The Welcome Office is a focal point for all Croats outside the Republic of Croatia and all Croat returnees in order to facilitate their return and integration into the entire national system of the Republic of Croatia and in this regard, communicate and coordinate affairs with other competent state administration bodies, with public institutions, in particular the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance - the Tax Administration and the Ministry of Science and Education.

The Welcome Office is actively involved in reviewing the activities of Croats outside the Republic of Croatia, and follows and monitors the results of integration of Croatian returnees into the social system of the Republic of Croatia.

Keywords: Central State Office for Croats Abroad, Welcome Office, Emigration, Diaspora

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Return Migration to the Republic of Croatia: Perception and Recommendations of Croatian Diaspora Members from Australia and the United States of America

Return migration, as an integral part of the migration process, has been the subject of research attention and interest for a long time. A group of the scientific community assert that return migration, given the amount of research interest present, has stagnated in relation to the process of emigration or immigration of a population. Due to different approaches to return migration and the unequal categorization of return migrants in migration policies and statistics, the state has made it difficult to monitor and compare it internationally (OECD, 2008; Kuschminder, 2013).

Also, return migration is in a disadvantageous research position because of the difficulties in gaining accurate statistics and the limited monitoring of return migration, in the world and in Republic of Croatia. More reliable statistical data on return migration is missing because many immigrant countries do not record the departure of migrants, while countries of origin do not treat their own citizens as immigrants (OECD, 2008).

Considering the increased mobility of people within contemporary international migration (Castles, 2000), earlier ideas of return as "the process of closing the migration cycle ..." (Nejašmić, 1981, as cited in Peračković, 2006) and the permanent settling in the country of origin, today has been replaced by the point of view that return is only one step in the migration cycle and not necessarily its ending (Riiskjaer and Nielsson, 2008; Stefansson, 2006 as cited in Kuschminder, 2013).

The paper is based on a survey conducted during 2017 and 2018, which included the survey of semi-structured individual interviews with Croatian emigrants and their offspring from Australia and the United States. The focus of the paper was solely on the analysis of the response from the survey and the interview, which included and refers to the perception and recommendations of Croatian emigrants from Australia and the United States for returning to their homeland, Croatia. Although generally there is a possibility for all emigrants to return to their country of origin, we must take into consideration that all decisions of immigrants as well as perceptions and recommendations on returning to reality are always subject to change.

The research results can also be linked to the myth of return (Bolognani, 2015), through which emigrants gain strength, power, and value in places where they are denied, while the myth of return also affects the structure of immigrant life abroad affecting return, but also for potential investments in the country of origin.

Return to the homeland (new relocation or another resettlement during the emigrant's life) is also the new mobility of the same people who end their life migration cycle / circulation and enter into the adaptation process in an unknown old or new environment.

Keywords: Australia, migration, return migration, Republic of Croatia, United States

Nikica Mihaljević

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Croatia a Country That Few Really Wanted

The author analyzes the question of the state paradigm sought by Croatian liberal democratic political emigration of the second half of the 20th century. In the Croatian political diaspora (emigrant community), it has been said very often that its activists are fighting for a "free", "independent" and "sovereign" republic of Croatia. These terms were blurry, unclear, but seductive and mobilizing. Most commonly used as propaganda elements. But what they really were or what they were supposed to become - that's another question. Namely, in an ideal sense, the character of the country should be the expression of the people who shape and build that country. But from the enlightenment time to today, due to the incompetence of the nation entity, it has been removed from that ideal which has become self-evident and accepted that the country is the expression of the character of the ruling elite and not of the character of the people, and then it is clear even to elementary school students that power in such country is always an expression of the special interests of the ruling (classes, elites) and not all citizens who are colloquially called the nation. These authoritative attitudes already show that the question of the character of a country, its internal organization, its social characteristics, represent a multitude of problems and require scientifically based responses. One of the most important attempts to define the concepts of the Croatian republic and its social arrangements was undertaken in the Croatian political emigrant community in the 1980s. It was the "Croatian Political Lexicon" by Ivan Cerovac (Zagreb, 1946). "The Croatian Political Leksikon" (Worldwide, London 1988) is a book of real lexicon, with lexical worksheets, with added literature at the end of each additional entry. But one part of the article has been encyclopedic, and with its number of lines, stylization, references added, and critically accredited literature is crossing the lexicon frameworks. The publisher, as well as the publishing site, does not actually correspond to the actual facts, we assume, for the reasons of the security and hate of Udba's persecutors.

Keywords: Croatian emigration, political lexicon, Cerovac, country, arrangement.

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The Contemporary Education Aspect of the Roma Population in the Republic of Serbia

Level and structure of education of the Roma population in the Republic of Serbia are conditioned by their position in society and cultural specifics. A low profile of education equally contributes to the poverty and partially rooted belief that school is not needed for them. Inefficient and slow resolution of educational problems of the Roma ethnic group by the Government causes education to become a brake on faster socio-economic development. Statistical indicators are just an expression of the educational inferiority of the Roma ethnic group in relation to members of other ethnic groups in Serbia.

Literacy is a basic indicator of the level of education that, despite a decrease in the share of illiterates in the total Roma population aged 10 and over between last two census from 19.6% to 15.1%, indicates that the illiteracy of the Roma people is still well above the national average (2,0%). Observed by the regions of Serbia, there are no significant differences, because everywhere the Roma people represent an ethnic community with the largest share of illiterate people. In addition, children of the Roma ethnic community during their education are faced with numerous obstacles, that result in significant falling behind in school success. This paper will present the basic educational characteristics of the Roma population in Serbia, problems they face during schooling and suggestions for resolving these problems.

Keywords: educational structure, ethnic community, Roma, literacy, Serbia

Anđelko Milardović

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The Phenomenon of Identity in a Globalized World

At the epistemological level, the debate on identity goes in four directions. The first is the oldest, the philosophical one in which identity appears as a term in the field of logic. In the history of philosophy, the principle of identity is stated. "The principle of identity, first mentioned by Aristotle, can be formulated as follows: every being is itself, i.e. it is determined to be what it is and not at the same time something else, every being is what it is -"A = A"- expresses the same content of a concept. "

The second is the direction in social psychology that has its foundation in the theory of social identity by H. Tajfel (1974), derived from social categorization (bias), bias, social identification, self-image and image about others, competition, friendship and hostility among social groups, for example, locals and strangers.

The third is the direction in sociology. Giddens mentions personal and social identity. Personal reference is made to self-image. Social contains a picture of social affiliation to the culture of society. These pictures are not static. Identities are changing over time. Therefore, we can talk about the dynamic structure of identity, divided and multiple identities in the globalized world. How does globalization, as a child of the second modernization, affect personal, collective, national and cultural identity? It simultaneously transforms, deconstructs identities (national and cultural), constructs supernatural, cosmopolitan, hybrid (hybridization) in relation to the community, as J. A. Sholte points out in the book *Globalization* (2000).

In the form of anti-globalization and anti-modernization, various actors of the defense of personal, family, national and cultural identity appear. Castels also writes about the identity of resistance to modernization and globalization in the form of religious fundamentalisms, strengthening of sovereignty, populism as a response to the deconstruction of nation-state, national culture, and the traditional structures of society. Additionally, in a global information society we can talk about networked and virtual identities (avatars).

All these simultaneous processes of globalization and anti-globalization cause tensions in the field of identity. This can be seen within a divided EU, especially with regard to migrants and the migration crisis. As far as Croatia is concerned, the old debate is about three elements of identity. The first is the Mediterranean, the second is Central European and the third is the Balkan component. Discussions on identity may often, in a radical form, produce mental and physical violence.

The fourth line in thinking of identity is the political one. Its backbone is its policy of identity where culture is understood as a (political) ideology or meta politics in the wider sense of a fundamentalist interpretation of religion, which ceases to become a political ideology, an example of which Islamism and its policy of fighting Western "Satan".

The epistemological and phenomenological view of the question of identity shows that it is one of the most important categories in humanist-social sciences because it refers to seeking and constructing the meaning of personal and group existence with the questions of "who am I?", "Who are we?" and "What is the meaning of existence expressed in the gradual differences of identity manifestations?"

Keywords : identity, Europe, globalization, Croatia

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Emigration of Health Careers

The motivation for this presentation was stimulated by the personal testimonies of the departure of young professionals, married couples, and young and promising nurses, technicians and engineers, as holders of the health care system. Our law firm represents almost a thousand health professionals throughout the Republic of Croatia, to whom hospital employers do not pay salaries in accordance with the positive regulations of this country. Not only that, despite final judgments in favour of workers, hospitals pay the awarded wage differential, and continue to make miscalculations at the expense of health care workers. And it is this population of our citizens who is moving out of Croatia with their entire families, parents are leaving whose education in our country was not cheap, taking with them elementary school children. And as things stand now, I'm afraid they are leaving for a long period of time (if I'm optimistic). It remains a healthcare system without its leaders and carers, without healthcare professionals. Hospitals remain without doctors, without valuable nurses, without engineers... And we will all be patients one day!

The latest in the wave of emigration reports was conducted by the Croatian Employers Association, published in early June 2018. Some of the data in this research is shocking.

As many as 82% of expatriates leave with their spouses, and 72% of them take their children with them. Most emigrants are under the age of 40, a third of them are college-educated people, and as many as a fifth have a master's or doctorate. If we consider that as many as 73% of the new emigrants had jobs before leaving the Republic of Croatia, and that is precisely the population we are talking about, then it is clear what problem we are facing. Answering the question of what employers (in fact, the state) can do to stop the wave of departure of prospective health workers, we can only say briefly - to begin with, pay these people in accordance with regulations issued by that same state.

Keywords: emigration, health care, workers, salary, court cases



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The Effects of the Asymmetric Globalisation Process on “Brain Drain” in Modern Times

Despite hyper-technical advances, humanity is still living in conditions of enormous processes of division: enormous social and regional inequalities. In addition to war conflicts, these are still major factors in migration (internal and external) in modern times. In this paper, the authors discuss the effects of asymmetric globalization on migration processes, with a particular focus on brain drain - the emigration of the highly educated from transition countries. This paper investigates the phenomenon of "brain drain" from Serbia and presents the results of empirical research (student population attitudes about the causes and consequences of this phenomenon). The authors point to the polyvalent structure of both factors and consequences for the development of post-socialist societies; but also assert the need for a change in the neoliberal development and governance strategy of both transition societies and the global world system if sustainable development, peace and the global progress of humanity are desired.

Keywords: "Brain drain", asymmetric globalization, neoliberalism, inequalities, social democratic alternative.

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The Slovenian Re-identification Process Among Descendants of Slovenian Immigrants in Argentina

The republic of Argentina is a historical country of immigration with diverse waves of Slovene immigrants: a group of peasant families at the end of the 19th century, economic-political immigrants in the period between the two world wars, and the last group of anti-communist refugees after the Second World War.

The Slovene migration processes in Argentina have been studied by several Slovene researchers in the past. These studies have made a difference in the “natural evolution” of the unassigned ethnic-national identity of the Slovene immigrants and their descendants over time. However, my ethnographic study of Slovenes in Argentina gives evidence of a discontinuity of identifications with “Slovenity” and the assimilation and cultural views allow us to take other dynamic processes, as the recent ethnic revival ones, into account.

Therefore, this paper aims at presenting and analysing two relevant cases from the problem of identities. I will characterise and compare the recent ethnic processes of both groups: the descendants of the first and second migration waves of Slovenes who arrived to Entre Rios and the organised group in North Patagonia, which consists of the descendants of the second and third waves of immigrants. Both cases are interesting to analyse due to the fact that they show how descendants without an assigned continuity in regards to “Slovenity” in the past have started an ethnic re-identification and communalisation process in the last few decades since the publication of familiar autobiographies written by some Slovene descendants.

Key words: Slovenes in Argentina, identification process, communalisation process, ethnic revivals

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Croatian National Minority in Romania

The Croatian national minority living in Romania belongs among the least researched of all groups of Croats living outside of the present Croatian borders. On the one hand, it may seem surprising given the geographic proximity of Romania's Croats to their mother country, but may be explained in the context of scarce contacts that existed between Croatia and Romania throughout the 20th century, as well as a result of the fact that few people in Croatia are well acquainted with Romania as a country. The relatively small territory in the surroundings of Temesvar is home to a motley group of Croats, divided into at least three ethnic subgroups. They differ by local customs, but most importantly by the language varieties they use. People of Karaševo speak an old and archaic dialect, which some linguists say resembles the Bulgarian language or the Timok-Prizren dialect of Serbian, inhabitants of Rekaš use a variety of Štokavian, whereas the native tongue of Croats of Keča is Kajkavian. The Croatian national minority in Romania has lived under two states in the last several hundred years of its continued presence in the area: until 1918, its living space was governed by Austria-Hungary (more precisely: Hungary) and in 1918, it became part of Romania as a result of the outcome of the First World War and the Versailles Treaty. The level of minority rights enjoyed by Romania's Croats varied over time, but it can be said those rights were never very large. It may be in larger part due to the fact that it is a very small group, for which hardly anyone showed any interest, and which, due to its size, was also unable to fend for itself and eventually secure a better position. In the last 30 years, the number of Croats in Romania has been in steady decline, since the group has been going through a process of spontaneous and silent assimilation, but also because of extensive emigration, mostly to Western European countries.

Keywords: Romania, Croats, national minority, language, emigration.

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The Impact of Migration on the Identity of the Area and Population of the Zagreb Prigorje Region

The Zagreb Prigorje region, a Croatian province which historically encompassed parts of the city of Zagreb north of the Sava River, has undergone a number of development stages in its past. Due to various factors, the Zagreb Prigorje's geographic boundaries have never been defined. They were primarily reflected in migratory movements that, in several major and constant series of smaller waves, changed the demographic and cultural settings of the entire northwestern Croatia.

Consequently, the borders of the Zagreb Prigorje have been defined differently by historians, geographers and, for example, by ethnologists.

That is the reason why the unique identity of the Zagreb Prigorje and its inhabitants has never completely been created and defined as in the case of some other Croatian provinces. Despite having distinct folklore tradition, recognizable even beyond the borders of Croatia, the identity of the population remained at the level of settlements and villages within the province.

This paper will discuss the migration processes in the Zagreb Prigorje region from the medieval period to the modern times and their impact on the identity of the area and its inhabitants.

Keywords: *Zagreb Prigorje region, migration, identity, demography, population*

Croatiana Orešković

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Nation Branding – The Steps Made by the Office

In the field of Croatian emigration, the Office is focused on the (re)activation of a number of (passive) members of the Croatian emigrant community and the strengthening of existing capacities. For the aforementioned reasons, the need for a Croatian identity campaign and an analysis of the perception of Croatian identity in the Croatian diaspora was identified within the development of the Strategy for Relations with Croats outside the Republic of Croatia, and on that basis to create and implement a broader outreach in all countries where there are numerous diasporic communities.

Croatian Identity - commercially presented as part of the development of the national brand "Croatia" - it is the most dynamic platform that will contribute to strengthening the sense of national identity among Croats around the world. This platform is the basis for all other activities of the Office in the field of emigration (language learning, participation in community work through associations, etc.) and can be used polyvalent, especially in the fields of public diplomacy, business and tourism.

Keywords: diaspora, identity, Croatia; nation, Central State Office for Croats Abroad

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The Croatian Emigrants' Trust in the School System in Croatia and the United States

This paper explores Croatian emigrants' trust in the school system in both Croatia and the USA. In May 2017, participants of the Association of Croatian and American Professionals Conference, as well as members of the Croatian community in the Midwest, USA, were asked to participate in the research survey titled "Croatian Emigrants, Trust in Public Institutions, and Perceptions of Corruption". In the questionnaire, 134 voluntary respondents were asked about their personal emigrant experience and, if they were not the first generation of emigrants, about their family's emigrant experience. The respondents were also asked about their connections to Croatia (visiting Croatia, reading the Croatian newspapers or websites, preparing typical Croatian dishes, socializing with Croats, intentions to return to Croatia). The questionnaire also contains questions about the trust in public institutions (army, government, school system, courts, parliament, police, political parties, universities, president, medical institutions) in Croatia and the United States of America. All responses were anonymous. The descriptive analyses indicated lower levels of respondents' trust in Croatian than in American public institutions, except for the President: respondents exhibit more trust in the President of the Republic of Croatia than in President of the United States of America. Results of the T-test show that all these differences are statistically significant. The least difference is in the case of school systems and universities, but the greatest in the case of courts and government. Focused multivariate analyses just on respondents' trust in the school system, revealed no statistically significant relationship between any aspect of the emigrant experience and trust in the Croatian or American school system.

Keywords: Croatian emigrants, USA, trust, public institutions, school system

Lana Pavić

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Cosmopolitan Europe and Migration Challenges

Intensified migration influx from the Middle East recently provoked anti-immigration rhetoric amongst the states of the European Union. Many of them are advocating stronger protection of national identity, national borders and the external borders of the EU. Following this tendency, Croatia is not the exception. As argued by human rights groups, Croatian police are treating migrants with hostility and acts of violence. Police outrage is particularly intensive at the green borders in order to prevent entry of migrants into national territory. By the excessive use of force, police violate migrants' human rights and obstruct their possibility to access the asylum system, which furthermore criminalises the very need for refuge and abolishes the traditional European principle of hospitality.

Postmodern political theory and the ethics of discourse anticipate that current police practices are dangerous, not only for strangers, but for citizens as well. As emphasised by Jacques Derrida, criminalisation of refugees provokes omnipresence of the police which undertakes to *make the law*, since the state authorizes the police with power beyond its accountability. In doing so, the state avoids dealing with legal asylum procedures, while refugees lose the possibility to present their story and qualify for asylum.

Derrida's important insights warn about the danger of the police's omnipotence, especially in times of new technologies. Namely, strangers, the ones who we consider dangerous, are usually the first but not the only ones to be attacked by the nationalist parties and governments. Hence, in order to prevent violation of the human and political rights of citizens, it is necessary to prevent the rights of strangers. However, migrant challenges can be approached by strong advocacy for the idea of cosmopolitanism, based on the principle of hospitality, in other words, a fair answer to the political and legal challenges of our time.

Keywords: hospitality, cosmopolitanism, refugee, borders, police

Martin Pavlov

Croatia

Ante Pavlov

Croatia

Remembering the Foundation of the “Young Croatian” Soccer Sports Club That Competed in the First Amateur League Sydney During the Early 1970’s – the Role and Significance of the Development of National Sports Clubs in the Preservation of National Identity of Croats in Emigration.

A group of Croatian emigrants to Australia from Tisno near Šibenik manifested during the seventies of the 20th century their feeling of belonging to the Croatian people by establishing in Sydney, with the support from the then Croatian Heritage Foundation (*Matice iseljenika Hrvatske*), the Football Club «Young Croatian». Testimonies from authentic participants in these events, Mr Ante Pavlov, the club's coach, and Martin Pavlov, a member of the club's governing board - are testimonies, supported by many photographs of players and their jerseys, of difficult times and the love for Croatia and their birthplace that they carried in their hearts. By showing their photographs, they preserve the memories of those times and explain the importance of such a club for a Croatian person in 'far away' Australia. That was their battle for the preservation of their own identity, of their roots, for maintaining a connection with their birthplace, which shaped them as people of steadfast spirit and mighty strength to confront all challenges, be they of sport or life. Joso Simat was elected president and the following were Board members: Martin Pavlov, Marko Obradov, Ante Pavlov and Sime Malizija, the Youth Captain. Also, besides those from Tisno, other Croats from Vodice, Tribunj, Sinj, Blato (Island of Korcula) and other places in Dalmatia played for «Young Croatian» that competed in the First Amateur Soccer League of Sydney. The silver medal winning success achieved at this year's World Cup by our representation has also brought up and refreshed the memories and the joy, the joy shared today by the descendants of Croatian emigrants in Australia who followed the games in which the Croatian representation played and where national pride and the power of sport in the promotion and preservation of national identity was truly manifested.

Keywords: NK Mladi Hrvat (FC Young Croats), young Croatian, Sydney, representation, identity.

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The Corruptive Aspects of Migrations in Post-Yugoslav Transitional Contexts

The subject of the presentation is analysing the causal nexus between corruption and migration as two universal spatial and temporal phenomena that do not lose on topicality and significance in states formed on the territory of ex-Yugoslavia. *Genus proximum* of corruption and migration is their presence in all political milieus of post-Yugoslav republics, as well as the fact that these two concepts represent security risks both in countries of origin and in destination countries. The intention of the author is to determine the nature of the relationship (correlation) between migration and corruption by using the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International in selected countries of emigration on the ex-Yu territory. By focusing on the corruptive aspect of the migration phenomenon, the author notes that the existence of incentives and opportunities for corruptive arrangements and informal institutional practices leads to an increased influx of migrants in post-Yugoslav contexts that are perceived as more corrupt.

The author concludes that the synergetic effect of these two phenomena leads to a number of negative consequences from the aspect of the rule of law and development potentials of migration. Corruption facilitates migrations that have no legal basis and many bulky administrative procedures make simpler *a priori* through bribing for the purpose of obtaining false visas and documents. Corruption is a migration agent and often represents an obstacle to the return of migrants. Trafficking in human beings is often based on corruptive mechanisms as well as the realisation of the human rights of asylum seekers and migrants. Bribing through a negative allocation of resources leads to the formation of clientelistic social structures primarily in the country of destination through corrupt arrangements of officials at the border who control entrance in a country.

Keywords: corruption, migrations, crisis, risks, human rights

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The Construction of the Croatian Identity in South America

Following the line of the classic investigations of Ljubomir Antić, the migratory processes from Croatia to South America have been investigated primarily from a historical perspective and have focused mainly on some Latin American countries, especially Chile and Argentina, countries with the largest number of Croatian immigrants in the region. This approach is also shared by a series of works that have been developed from Latin American countries, contributing to the development of this field of study.

This presentation shows the preliminary results of an ongoing research project with the objective is to analyse, from a sociological perspective, the construction of the Croatian identity in South America. In this sense, historical contributions are taken into account as a global and explanatory framework of the migratory processes within which Croatian migrants and their descendants have defined their identity. Some of the questions that guide the investigation are: How is Croatian identity defined? Is it a national, regional or local identity? What differences, if any, can we establish between migrants and descendants? How do the geographic and temporal variables affect that definition? With what other aspects is the definition of identity linked? What characteristics does the Croatian identity assume in descendants of second, third, fourth and even fifth generation? Is it valid in those cases to speak of Croatian identity? To answer these questions, a strategy is implemented that combines quantitative and qualitative research techniques and instruments such as the administration of a questionnaire, conducting of interviews and participant observations.

Keywords: Croatian emigration, migration, identity, South America, Croatia

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Project of Hope: Ravča – Drvenik

The report will present the importance of the infrastructure project "Ravča - Drvenik". Although the project has existed since the 1980s until the present day it has not been realised. The project's objective, which includes access roads and tunnels, is to "bridge" the southern part of the mountain Biokovo and link the Vrgorac region to the southern Makarska coastline. The project is complementary to another design project - the construction of a new ferry port in Drvenik, which would have the capacity for new lines to Korčula, Lastovo and Pelješac along with the already existing line with the island of Hvar. The vicinity of neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina gives extra strategic importance to the project. This project truly deserves the "project of hope" epithet, since all the surrounding administrative areas - the town of Vrgorac, the municipality of Pojezerje, the municipality of Gradac and the municipality of Sućuraj, have a tremendous decline in population. The socio-economic influence of the Biokovo tunnel St.Ilija in the area of Imotski and Zagvozd will be accompanied by unreliable evidence for the realisation of the project "Ravča - Drvenik". The demographic trends of the mentioned regions, the current project status and all other relevant information will be exposed during the lecture itself.

Keywords: Ravča, Drvenik, Vrgorac, Gradac, Sućuraj

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Sociological Aspects of Changing Street and Square Names in the City of Zagreb Since the Independence of Croatia

The aim of this paper is to investigate the sociological aspects of changing street and square names in the City of Zagreb during the last three decades. The streets and squares are named for practical reasons. However, the names of streets and squares have a great symbolic significance - it can be said that they reflect collective social memory, but also the current social reality. On the other hand, the symbols get their meaning immersed in the context. Although this topic has already been analysed in scientific, professional and journalistic papers (eg. Marjanović, 2007; Stanić, 2009; Samardžić, Živković, 2016 et al.), which will be presented in the paper, the specificity of our approach is in the sociological perception of the phenomenon. Namely, using the focus group method, the experiences and meanings that Zagreb students attach to street renaming will be explored. In the early 1990s, Croatia and Zagreb were found in a time of great movements - a complete set of social, economic, political and administrative systems was changed. Changes were also marked by severe war conflicts. The period of transition from a socialist to a capitalist social organization marked the first two decades of Croatian independence, and the marks of the transition are also strongly felt at the present moment. Therefore, in this paper, we will also analyse the most recent and most famous example of a change of the name of a square - the change of the name of Marshal Tito Square to the Square of the Republic of Croatia. We think that this was the final known act of painting social changes in the urban space of Zagreb.

Keywords: City of Zagreb, streets, squares, symbols, identity, transition, social changes, students

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Paul Tijan (1908. – 1997.)

Paul Tijan was one of the most prominent cultural workers of the thirties and forties in Croatia. At the beginning of the thirties he worked in the Croatian Literary Society of St. Jeronima, and in 1938 with Matom Ujevic launched one of the most important publishing projects of the Croatian Publishing Institute, that saw him become the Secretary of the Croatian Encyclopaedia in 1941. He was editor-in-chief of the literary weekly (1941-1942) and "Readiness" (1943-1945). In 1945, he emigrated and studied Diplomats and archives in Rome. In 1947, he moved to Madrid where he organised Slavic studies and launched a series of encyclopaedia editions. From 1956 to 1975, he edited a Croatian program on Spanish national radio. He co-operated in a series of Croatian emigrant magazines "Person and Spirit", "Croatian Revival", "Freedom", "Voice of St. Antuna", "Studia Croatica" and so forth. The author outlines an analysis of Tijan's work in Croatia and abroad.

Keywords: Pavao Tijan, Croatian literature, Croatian culture, Croatian emigration



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Multilingualism and Identity

The multilayered and complex relationship between language and identity has been a point of interest for researchers in various scientific disciplines. This paper will investigate the relationship between language and identity in a minority community from a linguistic perspective. Based on qualitative and quantitative empirical data obtained during field research in the Croatian community in Canada, the paper aims to explore the construction and expression of identity in a multilingual environment.

Keywords: language, identity, bilingualism, multilingualism, minority community, emigrants, Croats, Canada

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Reflections of Cardinal Franjo Kuharić and the Development of Croatian Identity

The Christian Church exists in society and is an integral part of it - with the Christian call to men and women being a call to act in the world and among people. Christians need to keep faithful to their Christian identity both on personal as well as on a societal level. This means in one's daily encounters, with thoughts and initiatives, clearly and unambiguously living and promoting the message of the Gospel.

The early nineties of the last century were times of searching and disorientation within the new democratic atmosphere. Cardinal Franjo Kuharić analysed this new situation in his Lenten-Easter epistles and sermons. The starting point of his thinking was Christian anthropology and the message of salvation, which stemmed out of and finds its corrective in the Gospel. In her presentation, the author analyses Kuharić's sermons and epistles focusing on the main pillars of the Church and state/society relations as well as on the common good and family.

Keywords: Cardinal Franjo Kuharić, Croatian society, Catholic Church, common good, family



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Croatian immigration in Arequipa in the 20th century

This research explains the Croatian immigration and settlement process to Arequipa, which took place during the 20th century. This paper explains the local, national and international context regarding how Croatian immigration to Peru happened. On the other hand, this research describes the characteristics of the Croatian citizens who arrived to Arequipa in two periods: the first one goes from the beginning of the arrival of the first Croats until 1945; and the second one covers the post-second war period (following 1945). Finally, this study recreates the integration process of the Croatian citizens in Arequipa during the 20th century through the work and creation of marital and familiar ties in the new country.

Key words: History of Arequipa, immigration, Croatian immigration, 20th century

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Regional Aspects of Emigration From Croatia After Joining the European Union

In recent years, the Republic of Croatia has recorded an extremely negative balance of external migration, which is increasing every year. The exact numbers are not fully known, because many emigrants do not report their departure to the authorities, or do so considerably after emigrating. However, even such incomplete data show a drastic increase in the number of emigrated persons since Croatia joined the EU. In only six years, between 2012 and 2017, the number of immigrants increased from 12877 to 47352 which is an increase of 267.8%. In the period after joining the European Union, there have been significant changes in the structure of the emigration. Nowadays, emigrants are considerably younger and more educated than those who emigrated before Croatia joined the EU. In addition to that, there is a significant change in the regional origin of Croatian emigrants. This is particularly significant because of the growing share of emigrants from five eastern Croatian counties where according to the 2011 census, 18.8% of the total population of Croatia lived. The share of emigrants from those five counties in 2012 was only slightly higher than the mentioned share in the total population (19.5%), while in 2017 the share of emigrants increased to more than a third of the total number of emigrants from Croatia (34.5%). On the other hand, the share of emigrants from Dalmatia was 25% in 2012 and according to the census from 2011, one fifth of all Croatian residents lived in this region. In contrast to Eastern Croatia, in 2017 there was a significant decrease in the number of emigrants from Dalmatia since their share in total number dropped to 13%, which means that it has reduced by half in comparison with 2012. Together with Eastern Croatia, Banovina and Lika had a higher percentage of emigrants in 2017 compared with their total population in 2011. Both areas, compared to 2012, had a significant decrease in the share of people emigrating. Besides that, similar processes were recorded only in the parts of Northern Dalmatia, and the reasons are related to the population aging, poor level of education and the small number of potential workers, who predominantly prevail among immigrants. These areas had a relatively high share of Serbs according to the 2011 census. Serbs were emigrating out of Croatia during last six years not only towards Western Europe, but also towards Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. One share of Serbs was removed from the evidence because of fictive residence registration. It is considered that this population has emigrated. The mentioned hypothesis is confirmed because the official data show a huge number of emigrants from territorial units with a high share of Serbs (Ervenik, Gračac, Donji Lapac, Dvor, Cijljane, Vrhovine, Krnjak, Biskupija etc.). Istra, Hrvatsko zagorje and Zagreb are areas with a significantly smaller share of people emigrating abroad in comparison with the total population.

Keywords: population, emigration, depopulation, Croatia



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European Integration Processes and Development of Entrepreneurship, the Example of the Međimurje County

European integration processes and the effect they have on entrepreneurship development as well as a general economic flow in the Međimurje County will be discussed in the panel. Best practice examples will demonstrate a trend of progress after joining the EU and this will be the context in which the use of EU funds will be discussed. Trends, best practices and possible development scenarios will be presented as well.

Keywords: European integration processes, economic development of the Međimurje County, development trends

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Humanitarian Work Between Help and Business

Transformation of humanitarianism appeared in the 1990s through the process of institutionalization and the establishment of a post-industrial form that became acknowledged in the labour market as a separate sector. Based on the ideas of generosity and humanity as well as the imperative to save lives and alleviate suffering, the international humanitarian sector became professional manifesting itself through aspects typical for business and corporate culture. With the dialectical relationship between the two at first glance juxtaposed assumptions about (1) humanitarian work as helping the one(s) in need and (2) humanitarian work as a professional international sector, this paper aims to present a preliminary anthropological analysis of work experience in the humanitarian sector and contribute to the discussion on the “refugee crisis” in Croatia while focusing on economical and existential aspects of labour in the refugee camp of Slavonski Brod.

Due to the “refugee crisis” in 2015 and 2016, refugees and migrants became a significant group in the area of humanitarianism in Croatia gradually receiving more attention and generating different aid programs. The relief operation that continued to act even after closing the Winter Reception and Transit Centre through the non-profit sector, is based on a projectized form of immaterial labour and mobilization of administrative, communication and management workforce financed through international and European funding mechanisms. Taking into account the existing criticism of the relationship between humanitarians and the beneficiaries of aid, and the potentially negative outcomes of humanitarization and victimization, it’s interesting to introduce the phenomenon of economization of humanitarian aid in discussion, keeping in mind that this emergency, apart from satisfying the need to help, also produced jobs, work experience or career advancement for many humanitarians.

Key words: humanitarianism, work, refugee crisis, humanitarian aid, refugee camp

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The Future of Croatian Physicians – Globalisation and Migration Challenges "Quo vadis", Croatia?

Migration and globalisation phenomena influence everyday life, causing changes in society and cultural interpenetration. The region that Croatia occupies has for centuries been exposed to migrant waves with due regard for respecting differences and protecting its own existence. Today, as compared with past centuries, what constitutes the problem is the emigration of highly educated health professionals, which has particularly been seen after Croatia's accession to the EU. The health of citizens depends not only on health care and those employed in health care, but also on scientific and research developments the realisation of which is virtually impossible in Croatia unless firmly supported by the social community and interrelations with various industries, all being the primary cause of perspective intellectuals leaving the country as they fail to see a future in the existing system.

Health care can and must be more interrelated and more efficient in the management of the system and reduction of unnecessary costs. It is imperative that the difference between the funding of health care and funding of health be strictly distinguished. The most important problem in the current health care administration includes the lack of data coordination and interchange, uneducated health administration personnel, growing in numbers and inefficient, followed by the non-existence of the basic system interconnection and accessibility of the available data which all constitute the further cause of human capital flight.

Why is leaving Croatia so appealing to the best and the most valued highly skilled individuals? The answer is to be sought in the administrative block and injustice that they encounter while attempting to advance. Future generations have the pro-choice right, and it is our obligation to show them by our own example that it is possible to succeed in an administratively "disorderly" system which has been a "pilot project" for over ten years now! There remain some open questions, such as: could we individually have done more in the current systems, is there any possibility to motivate and reward quality performance rather than quantity (as evidenced by the existing health informatics system)? Which development course are the current health care systems pursuing? It is of paramount importance that the governing structures, which we are confident run the Croatian health care system in a well-planned and thoughtful manner, be admonished of the old wisdom of one of the greatest figures in history like Andrija Štampar, reinforcing the significance of prevention.

Keywords: health care, health, prevention

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The European Union at a Crossroads

The process of European integration started and took place in extremely complex internal and foreign policy circumstances. It is conditioned, above all, by real changes in post-World War II international relations, a new geopolitical division of the world, ideological conflicts between the democratic West and the communist East, in which Europe was the center of division and conflict. Numerous authors have emphasised the role of intelligent individuals, groups and federalist organisations in developing the idea of European integration. However, none of them played a major role in the real integration processes that led to the first successful European integration - the European Coal and Steel Community. Behind the process of European integration were the United States. Only two countries could have led this process - the UK and France.

Jean Monnet is the most significant figure in the European integration process. The process of European integration was a prerequisite for the restoration of German statehood and the creation of a modern democratic German state. The key factor in the success of the integration was interest. Without European integration, there would be no modernisation and economic renewal of the French state, nor renewal of German statehood. From the beginning, the process of European integration was a process of European elites, without the role and influence of European citizens, this being the reason why the whole process of European integration is marked by the notion of democratic deficit. From the outset, the goal of the European integration process was to create a political union that was never publicly and clearly made known to the citizens of the European Union.

Keywords: Integration, interest, elites, democratic deficit, model of organisation

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Multiculturalism as a Framework for the Preservation of the Language and Script of National Minorities in Serbia

The tumultuous geopolitical changes and contemporary globalisation processes significantly affect the position and stability of each country, while at the same time presenting a challenge to preserve national and linguistic identity in the process of international integration. Demographic trends, intense population migration, international politics and economic developments at the beginning of the 21st century also greatly contribute to this. Given the fact that multinational, multi-confessional and multicultural states are now more of a rule than an exception, the need to create a new approach to the integration of different ethno-cultural and minority communities into society is imposed. The paper is dedicated to preserving the linguistic identity of persons belonging to national minorities in the context of the multi-ethnic population of Serbia, with the aim of pointing out the importance of preserving and using language and script as one of the key minority rights, as well as the importance of multilingualism with a view to a successful and sustainable concept of multiculturalism. The ethnolinguistic mosaic of Serbia points to the need for the full and successful integration of minorities in all segments of society while respecting the diversity, preservation and promotion of their ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic characteristics. The status of minorities and their connection with the policy of multiculturalism implies respect for minority and human rights, and a necessary assumption of such a society is the construction of a civil state based on the recognition of the institutions of the economic and legal system, as well as the right to linguistic and cultural diversity.

Keywords: multiculturalism, national minorities, linguistic identity, multilingualism, integrative minority politics, normative regulation, Serbia.

Darko Richter

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The Split of an Orthodox Family Between Croatian and Serbian Identity

The broader family of the field-marshal Svetozar Borojević exemplifies dramatic national identity divisions during the latter half of the 19th century within the Croatian orthodox population. The Borojević were a Vlach clan from the region of Sandžak in today's Montenegro. At first they moved to Bihać in the 18th century, then crossed to Banovina in Croatia where they assumed the Croatian national identity. My paternal grandmother was Milka Borojević (1858-1913), a niece to WWI Austro-Hungarian field-marshal Svetozar Borojević (1856-1920). Her father Mile, a teacher, and field-marshal Svetozar were cousins; their fathers, Johan and Adam, were brothers. Like the field-marshal, she had Croatian national identity. In her scrapbook she wrote this motto on 27 December 1973: "A birdcall tells the bird, and the Croatian girl is told by her word". She was buried on the orthodox lot not far from the orthodox chapel on the main Zagreb cemetery of Mirogoj, in accordance with the Byzantine rite. Her father Mile had died just 5 years earlier (1908) in Ogulin, where he was buried in the "local Serbian-orthodox cemetery". Milka Borojević had one brother, Ljubomir. His children were: Čedomilj, Vukosava, Mile i Jelena. Mile had been a journalist, who during the WW II joined the staff of General Draža Mihailović as a translator. He was sentenced to long-term prison after 1945, and died in Sarajevo in the 1970s. Čedomilj died very young, while Vukosava and Jelena married Croatian journalists working in Belgrade (Sironić and Bajer, respectively). Both of them had very pronounced Serbian chauvinistic views. At the time when Milka and Svetozar Borojević had been born, there have been no native or settled Serbs in Croatia, nor was there any institutional Serbian-Orthodox presence. The Serbian Orthodox church was founded only in 1920. The identification of orthodoxy with 'Serbdom' becomes evident only in the latter half of the 19th century, and is spread by Serbian orthodox clergy occupying churches and monasteries, and politically from two directions: from within by instigation of the anti-national Croatian Khuen regime, and from without, through the system of secret agents of "Young Bosnia" or terrorist organizations such as "Unification or Death".

Keywords: Borojević, Vlachs, orthodox, Serbian-orthodox, Croatian

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Slovene Immigration to Argentina From a Communications Perspective: The Slovene Mutual Association of Córdoba

This research presents the Slovenian immigration to Córdoba, Argentina in the 20th century, its different stages and institutions created. However, the main objective of this research consists of introducing a case study which emerged from the problematization of the relationship between the organisational culture and internal communication within the Slovene Mutual Aid Association of Córdoba. This institution was established in 1940 and it was a late expression of ethnic mutualism. It has been maintained over the time with the main objective of preserving the Slovene identity. Nevertheless, several changes in the national and international scene throughout the 20th century imposed various restrictions to its development. The organisation was approached from a systemic perspective as a whole, considering the historical changes that have affected its mode of action. After the diagnosis of the relationship between organisational culture and internal communication subsystems, the incidence of this relation was noticed in the achievement of corporate goals. This relation among the subsystems has created a strong but conservative and dysfunctional organisational culture.

Keywords: Slovene immigration, Argentina, ethnic mutualism, organizational culture, internal communication

Aleksandra Rotar

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The Sovereign Collages Ellen Semen Developed in the Discourse of New Aesthetics

The hired contemporary artist Ellen Semen was born in Hamburg, school and university educated in Stuttgart. Her early childhood was spent in Croatia, in Lovran, during the occupied secession, with the highest aesthetics of architecture from the beginning of the 20th century. She diagnoses the problems in the society in which she lives and creates. Diagnostics considers a social problem with an emphasis on thinking, setting discourse between the functioning of the social community since one hundred years ago and today. Both suffer, inevitably, in themselves with 'War' as a model for ordering society. The war is propoganda for the realisation of global happiness for people, which in its essence creates many social, economic, cultural and anthropological disorders. Ellen masterfully, with her paintings through discourse, places the Biedermeierian, Germanic traits, that is, the problems of the society, the contemporary problems of small people, small peoples, only seemingly insignificant masses that bring with themselves great energy.

Keywords: Engaged painting Ellen Semen, Hamburg-Lovran.



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Expectations and Impressions of Returnees from the Croatian Diaspora

The work is based on an analysis of a questionnaire conducted among Croat immigrants who decided to return to live in Croatia. The questionnaire is particularly interesting because many respondents belong to the younger generations. By analysing, we can see what problems they encountered when they arrived, why some of them decided to return to the Diaspora, what their expectations were before they arrived and what are they today.

Keywords: Croatia, diaspora, migration, return, questionnaire

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Adherence of One Part of the Serbian Minority in the Republic of Croatia to Slobodan Milosevic's Greater-Serbian Policy from the 1990s; Causes and Effects

The paper outlines the development of Croatian-Serbian relations on the territory of the contemporary Republic of Croatia during the 20th century (from the creation of the Croatian-Serbian Coalition in 1905, to the establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1918, the proclamation of the Independent State of Croatia in 1941 and the outbreak of the Second World War, as well as the formation and the existence of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia), focusing on the basic causes of adherence of one part of the Serbian national minority in the Republic of Croatia to Slobodan Milosevic's nationalistic policy and its regime in the first half of the 1990s. In the process, the author analyses the flaring up of the Serbian rebellion in Croatia and the beginning of the Homeland War i.e. the proclamation of the Serbian parastate in Croatia, the so-called Republic of Serbian Krajina, and at the end he considers the difficult consequences caused by their participation in the failed implementation of the Greater-Serbian project on Croatian soil, particularly for the rebel Croatian Serbs.

Keywords: Republic of Croatia, Homeland War, Greater-Serbian policy, Serbian rebellion, the Republic of Serbian Krajina

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National Versus European Identity – Nation Branding

One of the underlying issues reflected in the National - European (global) comparison is the destiny, preservation and branding of national substance in the process of defining and creating European identity. The question of the persistence of national identities and regional specifics of EU surpass its philosophical - ontological discourse and impose new social practices that are engaged in the branding of essential national content. National brands outgrow questions of patriotism and national disillusionment because they take the form of unique recognition of national origin on the global European scale.

The methods and efforts in branding the nation emancipate national identity in phobic discourse from suppressing it due to global European integration. Manoeuvring the national brands and their affirmation complements dynamic European policy, economy and changeable demography. National branding consolidates current social practices on European soil because it guarantees national individuality, but it also paves the path for new globalization trends by offering a more modern base for closer linkage between the countries.

Croatia is facing the problem of branding its own history, economy, politics, industry, gastronomy, sport, fashion and other aspects of civic organization.

This paper deals, on equal terms, with defining and elaborating the priorities of nation states, EU members regarding social products and national peculiarities that should suggest the authenticity of the country of origin on a global scale, in a way that a national brand also has European value.

Keywords: identity, national, European, nation branding

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Mainstreaming Diaspora into the Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a significant number of Diaspora. According to the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), around 2 million persons originating from BiH live outside the borders of BiH. Most emigrants continue to maintain strong ties with BiH, while at the same time they are well-integrated in their countries of destination, with significant potential and expressed willingness to contribute to the development of BiH. Activities of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, as the competent institution for policy making towards the Diaspora, are carried out within three strategic objectives: 1. Development of the legal system and institutional capacities for cooperation with the Diaspora; 2. Responding to the needs and demands of the Diaspora; and 3. Diaspora engagement in the development of BiH.

Under the first strategic objective, several activities has been undertaken: Policy on cooperation with the Diaspora has been adopted; the preparation of the Strategy for Cooperation with the Diaspora is in progress; Diaspora issues have been included in several strategic documents at the country level of BiH as well as in a number of local development strategies; the capacities of local self-government units for development cooperation with the Diaspora are being strengthened; also the capacities of other relevant institutions at different levels of government are being strengthened in order to provide the necessary multisectoral approach in dealing with Diaspora issues.

Within the second objective, communication with the Diaspora has been enhanced through the establishment of an interactive web portal for two-way communication with the Diaspora; the mapping of the Diaspora has been conducted; the Diaspora is included in the development of public policies; while at the same time efforts were made to provide better services to the Diaspora in BiH and to support the activities of Diaspora organizations, improving their mutual cooperation, as well as to provide support for the learning of mother tongues in the countries of destination.

Within the second objective, programs for the transfer of knowledge from the Diaspora to the public and private sector in BiH have been developed as well as programs to support joint projects between the Diaspora and local actors and Diaspora investments.



Given the huge human capital in the Diaspora, particularly good results are achieved in transfer of knowledge programs as well as in involvement of local levels of government in cooperation with the Diaspora.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, diaspora, development, know-how transfer, inclusion of local governments in cooperation with the Diaspora.

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Political Perception of ‘*esuli*’ in Croatia: Between a “Welcoming Culture” and the “Culture of Exclusion”

In the Croatian state politics of the early 1990s, notwithstanding the formal establishment of democratic institutions, there was no significant detachment from the perception of *esuli* (Italian inhabitants of the former Italian provinces in the Eastern Adriatic) that had been characteristic of the politics of the history of the socialist Yugoslav state. The half-a-century long period of political and ideological divergence between the two states, with antagonised memories of common (post)war history, could not have been overcome in the conditions of the dominant nationalist and populist discourse of Croatian politics. New politics of national memory that were formed during the 1990s not only in Croatia, but also in Italy, proved to be entirely divergent with respect to achieving a historical consensus about the issues related to *esuli*, exodus, *foibe* and, in general, the events that had marked the war and the postwar period in the territory of the former Eastern Adriatic provinces of the Kingdom of Italy. The prevailing right-wing discourse of the 1990s in both states was based on - as Ruth Wodak would put it - “the language of walls”.

Namely, for half a century there had been almost no official contacts even between *esuli* and the representatives of the Italian minority in the socialist Yugoslavia whose official politics saw the activities of *free municipalities of esuli in exile* as being irredentist and directed against the 'territorial integrity' of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

After the fall of the Berlin wall and the disintegration of socialist Yugoslavia, in the period from 1990s to these days, the process of establishing a dialogue between the communities of *esuli* in Italy and the representatives of Croatian local authorities in the towns of their origin resulted in very diverse, indeed in opposed practices. With forms, style and the scope of communication with *esuli* as 'their' exiled citizens, the city authorities of Rijeka, Pula and Zadar confirmed a direct connection between the political power (of the ruling city ideology), the collective memory and history. The ideology of the city authorities and the corresponding politics of its history shaped the relationship of the “official home” towards *esuli* which - to put in Ruth Wodak's syntagma - moved from establishing a “welcoming culture” to the culture of exclusion. While, for instance, Rijeka (with the Socialist Democratic Party in power) and Pula (with the Istrian Democratic Assembly in power), already in the 1990s, established the politics of accepting and respecting the *counter memory* of *esuli*, trying to overcome the gap of several centuries that Pierre Nora defines as the relationship of “memory distance”, the politics in power in Zadar (i.e. the Croatian Democratic Community) created a conflicting atmosphere of relations with 'its own' community of *esuli*.

Keywords: *esuli*, *foibe*, exodus, memory, politics of history



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National-Demographic Changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina Between Census 1991 and 2013 with a Focus on Opportunities for Remaining and the Return of Croats

The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013 was just 86.6 % of what it was in 1991. The number of Bosniaks is 93.0 % of the pre-war number, Serbs 79.6 %, Croats 71.6 %, and Others 37.5 %. Each population's fluctuation significantly differs according to (non)existence of its majority in the administrative-territorial unit it lives in (entities, district, cantons, municipalities), as well as capacities for its ability to remain or return. This threatens balanced regional development and harmonious relations between peoples.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, constituent peoples, demographic changes, population census, return.

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Migration, Urbanisation and National Strategies - a Historical and Demographic Perspective

It is necessary to look at contemporary trends of migration and urbanisation through the prism of historical and demographic perspectives in order to identify some constant elements that determine them over a longer historical period, but also to distinguish elements that are characteristic of the economic and social specificities of the age in which we live. There is a widespread trend in Croatia of moving away from the villages to the cities. To some extent, this trend is also related to emigration from Croatia abroad. Displacement of rural areas is not a Croatian specificity, nor is it a new phenomenon in time. Over the last hundred and fifty years, there have been numerous examples of mass migration from countrysides to cities and from smaller cities to larger cities, showing that this is a long-term trend associated with the modernisation and industrialisation of society. Particularly important, and perhaps crucial, is the psychological factor of young people escaping from a poor and backward background into an environment that is socially and economically advanced and in that sense creates attractiveness. Internationally, this appeal could best be exemplified by the nickname the 'Big Apple' used for the city of New York.

State intervention is clearly necessary in this regard as well. However, the shaping of the state's demographic policy today is significantly hampered by a number of factors. The latest wave of emigration from Croatia puts the country at risk and in need of developing new demographic measures that respect the free movement of goods, people and capital. The state must certainly find a new model for managing demographic processes that would ensure the demographic and economic development of the Republic of Croatia. Specifically, when it comes to rural displacement, it is important to analyse the expected and acceptable process of rural displacement. The presentation will argue that this trend threatens the security, demographic and economic interests of the Republic of Croatia and that it is therefore necessary to formulate a national strategy that will ensure life in rural areas.

The focus of the strategy should be on developing quality of life and transport connectivity in these areas. The strategy to encourage young people to stay in smaller communities must be based on developing the quality of life in those areas closer to the quality provided by the big cities. Historical experience shows that, over a long period of time, it was primarily those settlements that were well connected with traffic. Therefore, improving the infrastructure and strengthening transport connections will make many settlements in the Republic of Croatia much more attractive than they are now. A good example of raising transport links between rural areas and cities is the train-bike-train model, which works great in some European countries. The national strategy should identify "promising" settlements (villages and smaller cities) that can be revitalised and invested in to preserve the spatial distribution of the population.

Keywords: migration, urbanisation, state strategies, historical-demographic perspective

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Demographic Resilience of Cities in Serbia – Future Development Challenges

Urban development in the 21st century has reached unprecedented levels in developed and developing world regions. Nowadays, cities represent complex development systems, concentrating in their urban and peripheral zones growing population, socio-economic and cultural activities, tourism functions and denser infrastructure. Such processes lead to spatial and social disbalance and are directly related to the demographic transition and changes in the population's mobility. In general, the term of urban resilience is explained as the ability and capacity of an individual, community, institutions and infrastructure to adapt to rising stress and shocks caused by numerous phenomena (unemployment, violence, food shortages, natural hazards, terrorist attacks etc). Demographic resilience is a relatively new concept and it is explained as the capacity of cities to keep the population at the optimum level, achieve and maintain a positive natural increase and stable migration balance. The most frequently used indicators are population number, population density and age structure, and except these, the analysis in the paper will include the migratory component (internal migration) and the indicators of vital statistics, as well as some socio-economic, in accordance with the available data. The objective of the paper is to assess the indicators of the demographic resilience of cities in Serbia, according to the modified model of urban resilience and through multiple statistical testing and crossing. The aim of the paper is to assess the demographic resilience quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition, the aim is to point out that mass migrations, disproportion between the young and the old population, number of births and deaths, have become civilization processes and trends, shaping our living space. In this way, it becomes more or less vulnerable, more or less resilient. Accordingly, the analysis will include cities of different territorial and population size and dynamics, different mutual reflections of urban and gravitational area to total development. The future development challenges must include the stabilization of demographic variables, leading to increased demographic resilience in the long-term and increasing the chances for sustainable development.



Key words: demographic resilience, cities, Serbia, development

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Migration Experiences, the Image of the Nation and the Identities Among Croats and South Slavs in South of Santa Fe

This paper is part of a broad research report and refers to memories transmitted by social groups of immigrants from the Balkans who arrived to Argentina in the different waves of immigration and who settled in the south of Santa Fe and the rural areas nearby. This migration originated from contexts of war, border changes and samples of States that affected the immigrants' identity construction. Some of these immigrants identified as: Austrians, Dalmatians, Croats, Yugoslavs, and other nationalities. The stories of these immigrants show the image of a nation through landscapes, feelings and familiar traditions of everyday settings that represented their place of origin. Additionally, they present memories from school, the first institutions in Rosario and some villages, which are affected by changes, crisis, ruptures and conflicts in the country of origin. These issues originated the members of local institutions to adopt different identities. Local immigrants identified themselves and are identified by others as Croats or Yugoslavs which originated great tension among them. Consequently, this fact gives more complexity to this research.

Key words: Identity, migration, nation, Balkan

Cristian Sprljan

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Conducting a Census of the Croatian community in Argentina: A pilot Case to Reach a Global Scale

With the slogan “Everything measurable can be improved”, this project proposes the need to conduct a census of the Croatian community in Argentina. This census is possible today thanks to the technology that will allow us to reach out to a large number of individuals and to take a significant sample. This community may be analysed with the collected information in a territory 50 times larger than Croatia.

The obtained information will give greater certainty in the following aspects:

- If it is a Croat or descendant
- The degree of kinship and the proximity with the Croatian immigrant
- Age
- Locality, town, city or province with a higher or lower density of Croats and their descendants
- Education level
- Economic activity
- The migration period of the descendant or the ancestor
- The degree of knowledge of the Croatian language
- The participation rate in Croatian institutions
- If the person has Croatian citizenship or not

This information will help to establish plans or projects to maintain, reinforce and increase the ties between Argentinean Croats and Croatia.

Keywords: Census, statistics, information, projection, identity

Gordan Stojović

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Old Diaspora and the Modern Understanding of Identity

In what we today call the Western civilization, especially in some countries in Europe, the trend of replacing or weakening national identities to further the agenda of regional, continental or even broader understanding of identity is on the rise. This occurrence is just the never ending circle of trying to replace ones identity which we have seen many times before through history. The diaspora has always been one of the more targeted groups, because a group of people living in a foreign environment with upheld traditions and values is one of the basic proofs of the existence of national identity. Because of that, there have always been attempts to diminish the importance of keeping the national identity within the diaspora, especially when dealing with a group of people who have emigrated a long time ago. If we take the division of the diaspora coming from ex-Yugoslavia, the examples are vast, even dating back to the times of Austria-Hungary who tried adopting everyone who was part of their territory, later the same happened in the Kingdom of SCS, and at the end in SFR Yugoslavia who spared no financial resource in the adoption of the artificial Yugoslav national identity. As an example we can also name Montenegro. In the year 1918 at the so called "Parliament of Podgorica", the attendees shouted "From this day, we are no longer Montenegrins!", despite that, the repression of the regime in the SCS, the civil feuds in Montenegro after the annexation in 1918, and everything else that followed, Montenegrins have survived in emigrant colonies especially in the USA and Argentina. Those same colonies today serve as examples of the basic national characteristics, which in different unions in their parent country have lived through great degrees of assimilation. Thus, other colonies of numerous European emigrant groups in South and North America and anywhere else, can serve as very valuable identity reserves in the event of the further attempts to weaken national identities.

Keywords: Europe, Identity replacement, identity reserves, Montenegro

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Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Official Statistics on Emigration from Croatia

Mechanical movement of the population, although a daily phenomenon of an increasingly mobile world population, is increasingly becoming a topic of various scientific and professional discussions due to its causes and consequences. Migration requires special attention in investigating cause and effect relationships and determinants that make it substantially and methodologically a highly complex component of overall population movement. Although an exceptionally important indicator of the socio-economic life of a country, and a response to the conditions and quality of work in Croatia, the study of migration has not yet achieved the basic prerequisite quality level of official data. On the basis of research, it would be possible to make quality and strategic policies that would give an answer to the causes of population movement, especially emigration. The purpose of this paper is to compare the official data of selected immigrant countries in which the register records the existence and inflow of the Croatian population, with the data from the Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics. The supposed deviation in the number is explained in the gap between the number of emigrants and those officially unregistered in Croatia. This problem often misleads a less-informed public, and underestimates the scale and consequences of emigration waves.

Keywords: migration, official statistics, emigration waves



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American Liberal Pedagogy of the Self in the Works of Vladimir Goss

Considering his biography, it is not surprising that Vladimir Goss vigorously discusses the issue of cultural differences between Croatia (in its various political and state variants in the 20th century) and the United States, his second homeland, making one society a mirror image of another reflecting each other's quirks and strengths in the course of Goss's long sojourn in the United States and after his return to Croatia. My presentation will focus on Goss' recently published memoirs *Veliki Gložac* (2017), where the narrator recounts from his own perspective how Croatian socialist and collectivist ethos, succeeded by American pedagogy of liberal individualism and capitalism after his emigration shapes his personal and professional life. What the memoirs foreground is a constant interplay and tension between the two cultural variants (political, economic, value systems, etc.) that imbued Goss' entire oeuvre, this work included.

Keywords: Vladimir Goss, *Veliki Gložac*, memoirs, individualism, collectivism

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The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography, Zagreb, Croatia

Muslims/Bosniaks in Sisak

In the area of Sisak Muslim/Bosniak workers from the area of western Bosnia (near Velika Kladusa, Cazin, Bosanski Novi and Bosanska Krupa) started to arrive in the 1950s. Most of them settled in the Caprag and worked in the Sisak metallurgical industry and refinery. One part of the Muslim/Bosniak group of workers first travelled to Sisak on a daily basis and then settled in the city together with their families. At the end of the 1960s, a *džemat* (islamic parish) was established in Sisak. During the Homeland War, Bosniaks/Muslims gave great defense to Sisak and Banija and participated in the construction of the Croatian state. Today, the Muslim/Bosniak population in Sisak is exceptionally well organised and influences the economic and cultural development of the city. Along with numerous associations such as the Bosniak National Community for Sisak-Moslavina County, Merhamet, Croatian Democratic Action Party, Nur Cultural and Art Society, Bosniak Homeland War Veterans Association and the Islamic Community of Sisak represent a significant national minority that influences Sisak's multicultural scene. According to the mentioned, the authors provide data based on the testimonies of the first and second generations of Bosniaks in Sisak and on the documentation kept in the Islamic Community in Sisak. The authors are interested in how Muslims/Bosniaks came to the area of Sisak, about their participation in the defense of the city of Sisak during the Homeland War and about their current position in the city.

Keywords: Sisak, national minorities, Bosniaks / Muslims, oral history.

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Life Values as a Predictor of Students' Emigration Attitudes

On a sample of 118 private business school students we investigate students' life values and their relationship with emigration attitudes and intentions to live and work abroad. Results reveal that 20% of students indicate a tendency to emigrate, 30% are undecided and 50% do not indicate a tendency to emigrate. In particular, students are more willing to plan to look for a job in a foreign country upon graduation than they wish to live and work in a foreign country. Regression analysis reveals that female students are more willing to emigrate and that they hold a more negative attitude towards Croatia, they value more instrumental values of self-directed competence (intellectual, logical, capable, independent, imaginative, ambitious, broad-minded) and they value less terminal values of positive affiliation (true friendship, happiness, freedom, mature love, family security). Further, if we predict students' perception of job opportunities in Croatia compared to job opportunities abroad as one of the significant push-pull factors of emigration, results indicate that a more negative perception of job opportunities is held by students who hold a more negative attitude towards Croatia, who value less instrumental values of restrictive conformity (polite, responsible, obedient, self-controlled, clean), who value more terminal values of mature accomplishment (wisdom, self-respect, social recognition, sense of accomplishment) and who value less terminal values of comfort/stimulation (exciting life, comfortable life, pleasure). This kind of analysis uncovers the value system of young highly educated people that we as a country might lose due to emigration. Knowing the value system of those who are considering to emigrate opens up possibilities of retention strategies for keeping them in Croatia, as well as strategies for attracting those who have already migrated for some period of time.

Keywords: emigration attitudes, instrumental values, life values, push-pull factors, terminal values

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Comparison of the Experiences of Young Immigrant Returnees with Consideration for Their Reasons for Return

By entering the European Union, the Republic of Croatia was provided entrance to the EU labour market, which enabled easier employment and rapid emigration of its citizens. Experiences of returnees after Croatia's accession into the European Union and reflections on emigration, return, conditions in both surroundings etc. are especially considered. The research covered the attitudes of young people who came exclusively for professional reasons as well as comparing them analytically with experiences of highly educated young people who were prepared for a change of profession and acceptance of less skilled employment.

Keywords: youth, migration, European Union, Croatia

Stjepan Šulek

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The European Union and National Identity

It is well known that Europe was not in good shape at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. After the collapse of communism, Europe seemed to be on the best path of East-West cooperation, but various crises erupted, economic and political, which dangerously suppressed what we might call a good European idea, as former German chancellor and instigator of the European Union Helmut Kohl explained in the book "Caring for Europe". In the meantime, many political, cultural and historical books have accumulated, covering the national identity of European nations within the European Union and in the tendencies of globalism.

The reunification of Europe, after the collapse of communism in both the Eastern block and in Yugoslavia, was seen as a triumph of freedom, progress and solidarity with Western democracy. The unification of Germany accelerated European unity. This has had a positive effect on Croatia as well. But in all EU Member States, in the East, West, North and South, major movements are emerging today, based on national ideas, the preservation of national culture as the basis of identity. These movements seek to stop the destruction of national identities in the era of globalism. This presentation will attempt to explain why this is occurring.

Keywords: national identity, sovereignty, European Union, globalism

Marijan Šunjić

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The Role of the Educational System in the Formation and Development of Identity

Recently the focus of educational efforts has turned heavily towards professional training, neglecting its other important roles, primarily the formation and development of a young person's positive and healthy identity, including its several levels, from individual to the social.

In this paper I define and describe these various *levels of identity*, including personal, family, local community, linguistic and religious entities, nation state, wider cultural and traditional groups, European identity, various groups of sport fans, etc. I emphasise their positive and mutually interconnected roles in the protection of individuals and social groups from external threats and in the promotion of their common interests, which was also historically the reason for their formation. Each of these levels can contribute positively, though sometimes also negatively, to the behaviour of the individual and of different social groups sharing this identity.

I also discuss several common myths and prejudices concerning various forms of identity, as an example the generally negative attitude towards them and the claim that they are in mutual conflicts. I connect the role of various group identities in the protection of the person and explain the reasons and origins of recent attacks in the media on most of them, but primarily on the traditional family and the nation state.

Finally, I analyse briefly the situation in the Croatian educational system and argue how and why it fails to fulfill its expected role in the formation of any of the aforementioned levels of identity. Specifically, the consequences of totalitarian heritage and influences of globalization are described and discussed.

Keywords: Identity, identity level, identity role, social structures, education

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Some religious components of Croatian identity

At the beginning of human culture and throughout history, all the way down to enlightenment, the relationship between religion and culture was almost equivocal. Namely, both religion and culture were having their origin, their foundations, creativity, power, justification, and meaning in the cult. The complex cultural-historical relationship between culture and religion, in spite of the common origin (cult-urus, -a, -urum is what to be cultivated, tempered, nurtured, cared for, etc.), started in parallel and even opposite and opposing directions. Historical research tells us that religious particularity is addressed in cultural generality, so that today it is only about culture, society, or collective mentality.

National cultures, as well as national identities, are a multifaceted social phenomenon. This general rule applies, of course, to both Croatian culture and Croatian identity. Especially since Croatian identity and Croatian culture have emerged, shaped and grown in a space marked by the binding of at least three major cultural units. In the area of today's Republic of Croatia, especially in its Mediterranean part, before the resettlement of Croats, it was strongly influenced by Christianity, becoming an integral part of national identity, and it was overtaken by national culture and its manifestations.

With the divisions of Christianity, first to the east and west, and then to the western partition, Croatian culture and Croatian national identity, remain marked by permanent features of Western (Catholic) Christianity and then Orthodox and evangelical influences. And culture is certainly the embodiment of spirit, spiritual heritage, and traditional culture and cultural identity dominating one nation. The article analyses the role of religion and, above all, of the religious components of the formation of the Croatian national cultural identity. Namely, the Croatian national identity, as in most countries in Central and Eastern Europe, was developed "by or against" the country. Namely, country creations in which Croats lived did not favor the emergence and development of Croatian national identity, nor the preservation of the traditional heritage of Croats. Croatian national and religious identity was created and developed "in spite of" unfavorable historical and political circumstances, based on selected elements of ethnic cultural, religious and traditional heritage. The central place certainly belongs to religion, belonging to the Catholic Church, and thus to the Western European cultural circle and civility. In Croatia, as well as in most Central European and Eastern European societies, national identity was formed with the strong support of the religious affiliation to the Catholic Church. Moreover, it could be said that this fact, if it had not yet determined the Croatian national identity, at least gave it a fundamental and permanent feature of belonging to Western European cultural enrichment.

During the Communist era, the Catholic Church in Croatia had a pioneering role in caring for the preservation and preservation of the Croatian identity, which was often identified with Croatia and Catholicism. The Catholic Church in Croatia also had an indirect but important role in the destruction of the communist atheist system, which had not only hostile, malignant attitudes towards religion and



the Church, but was (inappropriate) to the Western civilization and cultural tradition that the Croatian people belonged for centuries.

Keywords: cult, religion, culture, Christianity, Croatian identity

Tuga Tarle

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Hybridisation of the World or Globalisation of Diaspora

Thanks to the postmodern market economy, driven by the need for capital build-up and cheap labour in the service of multinational companies, and in the political field - thanks to the crisis of national states, by losing their authority and sovereignty, we are witnessing global migration of the population in proportions previously unseen in the history of mankind until today.

Mixing cultures and traditions, unification of language, and the 'McDonaldisation' of a population influence the creation of new anomalous social formations. Theories of identity, race, and nation are being explored, transnational spaces are studied and new types of diasporas are being identified. Parallel to the processes of the hybridisation of the world, colonies of postmodern nomads or "homeless" people are created, while moral values and humanism are being ruined under the pressure of ubiquitous relativism. The Empire implements new colonisation strategies. Globalisation, on the one hand, multiplies identities and, on the other, causes the vanishing of cultures. Society is scattered to all smaller units. It's divided into many small particles that claim its right to the position of diasporas and otherness as a shelter against total alienation and dehumanisation. The abundance of otherness is not at all a problem for a globalised world, as long as this is not related to the right of a national state. How to preserve the right to diversity in this chaotic time, but not as otherness exposed to the imperial humiliation, but as a peculiarity, authenticity, quality, identity, as the fruit of the various traditions that resist the process of global assimilation - as a stronghold of existence, as a safe and peaceful home?

Keywords: home, globalization, diaspora, hybrid identities, otherness.

Ivan Tepeš

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Vladko Maček's Attitude in Relation to the Croatian Question and Yugoslavia's Inside Activities in Central and Eastern Europe Emigrants Organizations from 1947 to 1964

Vladko Maček, as the indisputable political authority of the Croatian people in the 1930's, spent the war in political isolation, and after the breakdown of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in May 1945 he left his homeland and until his death he spent the rest of his life in the Diaspora. From 1945, to August 1947, he lived in Paris and after that period until 1964 he was a permanent resident of Washington. Maček died in Washington in May 1964. During his stay in the Diaspora, he was politically active as President of the Croatian Peasant Party (HSS).

In Maček's first public statement which he gave in July 1945 to the American newspaper *The New York Times*, he sharply criticized the new Yugoslav government. During his stay in Paris, Maček used his political authority from the pre-war period to meet with foreign politicians and diplomats and acquaint them with his views on resolving the Croatian question and the situation in Yugoslavia.

Upon arrival in Washington in August 1947, Maček was actively involved in the activities of the International Peasant Union (MSU), an organization composed of refugee leaders of the peasant parties from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe who came under the influence of the USSR. In those countries, the state administration gradually took over the communist parties. Maček was one of the founders of the MSU and its vice president until his death in May 1964. Maček was also associated with an American organization called the National Committee for a Free Europe / Free Europe Committee and participated in its initiatives and activities during the Cold War, which had the collapse of communism behind the so-called "Iron Curtain" as its ultimate goal.

Congresses and public activities of the MSU were the ideal stage for Maček, because it was the way in which Maček presented his views on the solution of the Croatian question to the American and international public, pointing to criticisms of communism in general, but also criticism of the Yugoslav regime, which after 1948 came into conflict with the USSR. Because of the conflict between Yugoslav leader Tito and Soviet leader Stalin after 1948, Maček was placed in a worse position compared to other representatives of the peasant parties from Central and Eastern Europe, and so in his public appearances Maček tried to argue that there was no difference in the communist organization of the USSR and its satellites to arranging in Yugoslavia, regardless of the fact that the conflict between Tito and Stalin resulted in the exodus of Yugoslavia from the "Soviet lager". Maček criticized Western aid to Yugoslavia by explaining that aid to Yugoslavia was actually helping to consolidate the Yugoslav regime, which did not act in accordance with democratic standards.

Central and Eastern European emigrant organizations have been under US financial and political patronage, and therefore their activity has been in line with US foreign policy positions and interests. As one of the basic goals of the organizations of political emigrants of Central and Eastern Europe was the establishment of the Central European Federation of States and Peoples in the area among the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Sea, so Maček, as one of the solutions to the Croatian question, saw the integration of Croatia into such a Central European Federation.



Keywords: Vladko Maček, International Peasant Union, Iron Curtain, Cold War, Yugoslavia, Croatian Question

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'Pictures' about Gypsies and Roma in Serbia: Deconstructing Newspaper Headlines

Back in 1922, in his famous book *Public Opinion*, Walter Lippmann described in a simple, but very specific and clear way, how the 'pictures in our heads' were created. He would say that the only perceptions of events which we did not take part in are actually our mental images of those events, which is why he noticed very early, not only the biological and psychological predisposition of human beings for this, but he also very accurately explained the consequences of such perceptions in social reality. More than that, Lippmann suggested that public opinion is shaped by the massive influence of stereotypes which are the basis of every code. Much later, Jonathan Bignell used Saussurean tradition as a basis and developed a system of media semiotics, using and explaining codes from a primarily social aspect. Thus, he analysed the codes from newspaper discourses and concluded that these articles, which are used to communicate with readers, have a sort of ideological function, which means that, in fact, they can never be neutral. By referring to these two authors, as well as to others from the field of media and society, the goal of this paper is to identify the levels of representation and meanings of newspaper headlines which use the following two terms: *Gypsies* and *Roma*. How does a language become effective when addressing a minority? How are the codes, which help us understand who are *Gypsies* and who are *Roma*, agreed upon? Do we actually understand the difference between these two terms? To what extent do newspaper headlines affect the pictures in our heads? Why are there different headlines for one and the same article in printed newspapers and online editions? In order to try to answer these questions, we will analyse news headlines published over a period of several years. This paper will primarily use semiotic and discourse analysis.

Keywords: newspaper headlines, pictures, social reality, Gypsies, Roma, Serbia



Sonja Tošić Grlac

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Branko Sušec

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The History, Current Situation and Perspective of the Roma Community in Međimurje

Basic data on the history of the Roma national minority in Međimurje will be presented, as well as general statistic data on the development of the Roma community through time. The overview of legal regulations, Roma rights and obligations and Roma lifestyle paradigm will be presented. Roma community perspectives in education, housing, social protection, employment and other areas in which progress opportunities and better inclusion in the local community without negation of their own identity will be shown.

Keywords: Roma people in the Međimurje County, their lifestyle, progress perspective

Tanja Trošelj Miočević

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Catholic Church and Croats Out of Their Country

In this paper the author is offering a historical review of the role and activities of the Catholic missions and districts among Croatian emigrants around the world. Being aware of the fact that the migration processes are social phenomenon with a great ethnic and religious importance, and following movements and directions of the universal church on continuous and systematic care for emigrants, the Croatian Catholic church becomes more and more active and effective in efforts on pastoral care for Croatian emigrants.

Along with that pastoral care, members of the Croatian missions and districts, Croatian priests and nuns, also made great efforts in preserving Croatian culture and language, ethnic customs, and also researching Croatian history.

Based on the research of available documents and literature, the author concludes that with no doubt the Croatian church made the greatest contribution in preserving the Croatian national, political, cultural and religious identity among Croatian emigrants in the world.

Keywords: Church, Croats, emigration, identity, religion

Marijanca Ajša Vižintin

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From Tolerance to Intercultural Education

Mere tolerance of immigrant children is not enough. The problem is highlighted of when immigrant children are officially included in primary and secondary school lessons, but are passive and invisible. Intercultural education envisages active participation in the lesson. In addition to the teaching of the language of the environment and the language of study, which is an important foundation for inclusion in the host society, it also envisages the development of the intercultural capacities of the whole population. Within the teaching process an awareness is developed that people have always migrated, and are still migrating for a variety of reasons. In areas free of conflict, this is most often economic migration, which is followed by family reunification. Immigration and emigration were virtually balanced in Slovenia between 2010 and 2017: around 14,000 to 18,000 people immigrated and emigrated each year. The average qualifications of those immigrating and emigrating were also similar. Getting to know people with the migration or refugee experience, either in life, or in films, books, roundtables, etc., helps to significantly develop intercultural capacities, and to overcome prejudices. Schools can invite people who have immigrated or emigrated to talk about their personal experience of migration, about culture shock, about the issue of how to preserve the native language, and where and how to learn the language of the new environment, about the endless bureaucracy involved in arranging residence and other documentation, about renewing work permits, about the changing of a composite identity, about children's inclusion in a new school environment, etc. In partnership with immigrant children and parents, immigrants' clubs and societies, and teachers of native languages and cultures, and school teachers can prepare plenty of intercultural hours in various school subjects. Even so, the transition is being made from a superficially tolerant society to intercultural education.

Keywords: tolerance, intercultural education, inclusion, migrant children, refugee children

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Commemorative Remembrance: About the Impact of the Discourse of the Culture of Remembrance on the Suffering of Roma in World War II within the Roma Community in the Republic of Croatia

Today, the Roma population is one of the oldest and most numerous minority communities in the Republic of Croatia. The attitude of the majority population towards them was often characterized by violent conflicts, which was especially present in the discourse about them in the policy of state and local authorities. The quest for Roma assimilation has been present in Croatian territories, especially since the 17th century and peaked in the genocidal policies of the Ustasha authorities towards them during World War II. The consequences of that war for the Roma population in the Croatian territories were especially visible in their demographic situation, when they were only a few hundred in number. The socialist period did not allow the organisation of special commemorations for the Roma victims, who were "drowned" in official memorials to the "victims of fascist terror". Nevertheless, the newly organised Roma organisations began in the 1970s with individual and systematic commemorations of the suffering of their countrymen. With the founding of the Republic of Croatia, the issue of commemoration of Roma victims was still pushed to the margins of the official faces of the culture of remembrance of the victims of World War II. Attitude changes towards them only began to change at the beginning of this century, when the Romas are officially recognised with the status of a national minority, which further encouraged their civilian (non-governmental) organisation. It is particularly important to highlight the role of Roma MP Veljko Kajtazi in the Croatian Parliament, who, with several Roma non-governmental organisations, started arranging from 2012 official memorials to Roma victims. The presentation will especially address the issues of the relationship of official Croatian authorities to the issue of commemoration of Roma victims, while also addressing the impact of these commemorations on the organisation and cultural - political activities of Roma organisations.

Keywords: Roma, commemoration, Second World War, culture of remembrance.

Jure Vujić

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The Geopolitical and Philosophical Dimensions of Legitimacy Discourse on Immigration in the Contemporary Western Imagination

The issue of foreign migrants or, better speaking, our relationship with “others”, the question of alterity is an eminent question not only demographic and political, but also philosophical as an anthropological issue. The perception of the stranger-migrant concept has significantly evolved and changed its meaning and epistemological status. From rivalry, fear, assimilation, or utopian exaltation, a figure of migrants in our Western-centrist imagery has often been used for projection and the application of certain socio-political attitudes towards migration: from xenophobia, misanthropy or idealization, multicultural integration or assimilation, ethno differentialism or Eurocentrism, all the way to segregation and ethno-exclusivity.

Pro-migration attitudes are often in the service of contemporary global geo-constructivism that can be compared with the application of social engineering to peoples, states, regions, demographics and economics, as well as the methodology of governance and social political domination. Today's migration phenomenon in the 20th century does not look like any other phenomenon, and modern migrations differ from the first type of 20th century migration, not only in Western Europe, but all over the world. The beginning of the third milestone also opens the way to a new generation of migration phenomena characterized by much more chaotic uncontrolled and fluid migration globally. Today's migration phenomenon is a product of the global reality of crisis focal points, neo-imperial wars, ethnic-religious fragmentation, increased inequality and instability in certain world regions, transnational terrorism and the failure of international solidarity. At the global level, migration phenomena are also linked to: the rise of international migration flows, the crisis of managing that growth, and the rise of the risk of tribal and ethnic social closure. The global migration phenomenon raises the question of all the nations of the world about the future of their historical and cultural identity, which is rooted in their deep political genesis, security stability and ethnic-cultural cohesion. Therefore, it should not be limited to the symptoms of migration visible in the area of society, culture identity and demography, but also to look at the profound philosophical and epistemological-anthropological causes of the same phenomenon.

The task of this work encompasses the multilateral question of the interpretation of migratory flows as a means of contemporary global geo-constructivism as an object or factor of power within a political-philosophical legitimacy discourse as a breakdown of the cultural-identity and social consequences of the same phenomenon.

Keywords: Stranger, discourse, imagination, geopolitics, migration, globalization, identity.



Oliver Zambrano Alemán

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Croatian Diaspora in Venezuela between 1948 and 2018

The general objective of this paper is to study the Croatian diaspora in Venezuela between 1948 and 2018 and its links with the Croatian State within the global era. The approach of this research will focus on the political ideas that allowed the construction of the current Croatian State, the national and international circumstances that facilitated the arrival and consolidation of the Croatian diaspora in Venezuela and the Venezuelan immigration policy and international legal framework at the time when the Croatian immigrants left their homeland. Moreover, it will develop the dynamics before and after Croatian independence, i.e. during the cold war and up to the present day, emphasising historical events of great relevance such as the participation of the Croats of Venezuela in the Croatian National Council, the contributions they made in favor of Croatian independence from 1991 to 1995 and the links with the General Croatian Consulate in Venezuela before the consular activities were taken over by the Croatian embassy in Brazil in 2014. Finally, this paper will briefly mention the important characters of the Croatian community in Venezuela and their contributions to both nations.

Keywords: Venezuela, Croatia, Diaspora, Links, Important Characters

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The Position of the Croatian National Minority in Serbia and Challenges in the Process of Serbia's Accession to the European Union

According to the latest 2011 census, the Croatian national minority in the Republic of Serbia is the fourth minority group by number containing 57,900 members, which should be considered as contributing to the development of Serbia's multi-ethnic space through its cultural characteristics and the same identity patterns and constituents and representation of the bond to their home country.

The position of the Croatian people in Serbia is influenced by various factors of a demographic, historical, legal and political nature, whose analysis gives an idea of its extremely disadvantaged position. The main foreign policy determinant of all Serbian governments from October 2000 to the present (in a declarative sense) remains the process of European integration and finally Serbia's full membership in the family of the European states.

Challenges such as state interference in identity issues, high poverty, an unfavourable demographic picture, non-participation in decision-making and social and political exclusion from the structures of state bodies and society in general, and finally the relations of the mother and the domicile state, as a kind of complex factor of Serbian-Croatian relations, further make it difficult and complicate the position of the Croatian community in the conditions of an unconsolidated democracy.

Keywords: national minorities, Croatia, Serbia, European integration, multi-ethnicity, identity, assimilation.

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Demographic Balance of Croats in the Republic of Serbia (2002 - 2016)

Total depopulation is the dominant and continuous demographic process within the Croatian ethnic minority community in Serbia. From the 1961 census to the latest in 2011, the total number of Croats (those who were declared as Croats in the censuses) was reduced by as much as 69.4%, with the average relative annual change rate of -1.88%. The existence and strengthening of the total depopulation were influenced by negative trends in bio-reproduction and by the emigration of the Croatian population. In accordance with the foreseeable continuation of decline of the number of Croats in Serbia after the 2011 census, the object of this scientific analysis is the demographic balance of the Croatian population in the period from 2002 to 2016. The purpose of the research is to analyse the publicly accessible census data and vital statistics in the mentioned period. The aim of the research is to determine the levels of natural decline, to estimate the crude migration balance and to describe and evaluate the proportions and structure of the demographic balance as one of the indicators of an increasingly unfavorable demographic situation of Croats in Serbia. At the same time, we want to point to the extremely unfavourable age and sex structure as the dominant determinant of declining reproduction of the Croatian population and to explain the causal connection between the following processes: demographic aging - natural decline of the population - negative demographic balance (total depopulation). Based on the Serbian vital statistics data as well as data on the migration of Croatian citizens to Croatia from Serbia, we will evaluate the demographic balance of Croats for the period 2011 - 2016 and determine the level of contemporary depopulation trends in the natural and migratory population dynamics. We will compare the levels and structure of the demographic balance of Croats with the ethnic majority as well as with the other selected minorities in Serbia.

Key words: Croats, demographic balance, birth rate, mortality, migration balance, republic of Serbia

Panel **Positive Examples of Migration in Croatia**

Panelists

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Mateja Đaković

Business Depot d.o.o., Pleternica, Croatia

Anamarija Blažević

City of Pakrac, Croatia

Moderator:

Sanela Dropulić

Virtual Women's Entrepreneurship Center, Zagreb, Croatia

The panel “Positive examples of migration in Croatia” will bring together three women who each in their own way are an example of success and positive impact when migration is in question.

Two of them are entrepreneurs - one is from the Slavonian town of Pleternica, the other from Sibenik. They had to migrate to succeed in their entrepreneurship. This is a positive story and a success - when migration takes place in favour of the Croatian economy and raising the economical standard. In this direction, the mayor of Pakrac, Anamarija Blažević, is also working to ensure a full range of infrastructural contents for people to move to Pakrac and, above all, to launch their business projects.

The panel brings together women whose activities make a better economic story for Croatia, based on positive examples of migration in Croatia.

Keywords: migration, positive examples, economy, entrepreneurship, city, infrastructure, panel, women.



Panel Contemporary Croatian Tourism - Identity and Migrations (Opportunities and Threats)

Panelisti:

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Ante Grancarić

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Sanela Vrkljan

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Moderator:

Dijana Katica

This panel: Contemporary Croatian Tourism - Identity and Migration (Opportunities and Threats) will bring together experts from four different areas of work in tourism (scientific, non-governmental, governmental and the private sector) who will each explain the threats and opportunities for the development of modern tourism in Croatia.

Tourism is a multidisciplinary set of activities that integrates identity and migration, and contains factors such as economic, sociological and cultural on the one hand and state regulations, subsidies, development strategies and action plans on the other.

On the one hand, in the modern world of globalisation there is a need to preserve the identity of the Croatian people and its traditions, while on the other tourism seeks to meet the needs of foreign guests and world trends and standards and thus threatens and disrupts traditional culture for the purpose of the economic survival of tourist enterprises.

The discussion would be in the direction of bringing modern tourism as a guardian and promoter of the identity of the Croatian people, or possible opportunities for positioning Croatia as a naturally and



culturally preserved destination, which in the future will attract with its authenticity, tradition and gastronomy (emigration of the domestic population to foreign countries due to economic reasons and the growing need for foreign labour in tourism), strict state regulations and the economic effects arising from them.

Keywords: tourism, economy, identity, culture, tradition, state regulations, migration, sustainable rural development, demography, employment, contemporary trends



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