

The International Conference

**CROATIA AND SLOVAKIA:
HISTORICAL PARALLELS AND CONNECTIONS
(FROM 1780 TO THE PRESENT DAY)**

Zagreb, Croatia, 7-11 May, 2014

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Department of Slovak History

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**CROATIA AND SLOVAKIA:
HISTORICAL PARALLELS AND CONNECTIONS
(FROM 1780 TO THE PRESENT DAY)**

(Celebrating 140th anniversary of the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities
and Social Sciences, Department of History, 1874-2014)



FF press
Zagreb, 2014

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University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences & Department of
History and Department of West Slavic Languages and Literatures

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PREFACE

Croatia and Slovakia are two Slavic countries which shared a lot of complementary patterns in the past. At the same time, Slovaks and Croats, two similar nations in a common (Central) European context, connected mutually in various ways. Having in mind these facts and still insufficiently known aspects, Croatian and Slovak historians, with the help of colleagues from other countries, organized an international conference on the Slovak – Croatian parallels and connections during the Medieval and the Early Modern Period, which was held in Bratislava and Levoča in June 2011. The conference was devoted to the history of Slovaks and Croats within the Hungarian Kingdom and the Habsburg Monarchy until the end of the eighteenth century, covering a variety of topics from ethnogenesis through high and lesser nobility and the history of art to the church history and the history of minorities. Two years later, a representative publication was published in Bratislava in English and German as a result of this conference.

Parallels and connections in the Croatian – Slovak relations were marked by evident coherences and nuanced permeations in a particular way during the last two centuries. Revival movements, the revolution of 1848, the processes of modernization and the formation of modern nations fulfilled the “long” nineteenth century in the history of Croats and Slovaks within the Habsburg Empire, which was transformed into Austria – Hungary and ceased to exist at the end of World War I. (A)symmetric Slovak and Croatian experiences with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on one hand, and World War II with its specificities on the other, represent big themes in the history of the two nations during the “short” twentieth century. Cultural history is not less important, especially the Croatian – Slovak intercultural dialogue. Personalities like Juraj Haulik and Bogoslav Šulek or Josip Andrić and Ivan Esih left a notable trace in the modern and contemporary Croatian and Slovak history and culture. Comparative linguistic, eco – historical and many other aspects deserve also scientific attention. Finally, Slovak and Croatian independence in the regional and European context, including the modern minority identity among Croats in Slovakia and Slovaks in Croatia, are crucial features of the past two decades, during which both countries and both nations entered the European Union.

In the light of the aforementioned considerations, the Department of History of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb – in cooperation with the Department of West Slavic Languages and Literatures of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb and the Department of Slovak History of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Comenius University in Bratislava – is organizing an international conference on the topic of the Croatian – Slovak parallels and connections from 1780 to the present day. Therefore, a certain number of Slovak, Croatian and other professionals, especially those who had offered new research results or innovative intellectual contributions to the cause, have been invited to attend the conference on the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the Department of History of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb. The bilateral Organizing Committee expresses its gratitude to all those who helped in the preparation of the conference and hopes that the esteemed participants and guests will have a successful work and pleasant time in Zagreb and beyond.

In Zagreb, 22nd April, 2014

Prof. Željko Holjevac, Ph.D.
Mgr. Martin Vašš, Ph.D.

The International Conference

***Croatia and Slovakia: Historical Parallels and Connections
(From 1780 to the Present Day)***

Conference venue:

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Faculty Library, Conference Hall, 2nd Floor

PROGRAM

Wednesday-Sunday, 7-11 May, 2014

WEDNESDAY, 7th MAY, 2014

15:00 – 16:00 Registration

16:00 – 16:40 Opening Ceremony

I. SESSION: THE REVIVAL MOVEMENTS AND REVOLUTION OF 1848

(**Chair:** Mgr. *Martin Vašš*, Ph.D. & Prof. *Željko Holjevac*, Ph.D.)

16:40 – 17:00 **Vlasta ŠVOGER**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
On Connections between Croatian and Slovak Intellectuals in the National Revival Period

17:00 – 17:20 Mgr. **Peter PODOLAN**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Croatian Elements in the Life and Work of Ján Kollár

17:20 – 17:40 **Zdravka ZLODI**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Idea of Slavic Reciprocity in the Revival Movements of Croats and Slovaks

17:40 – 18:00 Prof. PhDr. **Dušan ŠKVARNA**, Ph.D. (Banská Bystrica)
Slovaks and Croats in the Revolution of 1848-1849: Comparison and Manifestations of Their Cooperation and Solidarity

18:00 – 18:30 Discussion and Break

18:30 – 19:30 Promotion of the publication *Slovakia and Croatia Vol. I. Historical Parallels and Connections (until 1780)*, edited by Martin Homza – Ján Lukačka – Neven Budak, Bratislava-Zagreb, 2013

THURSDAY, 8th MAY, 2014

2. SESSION: THE SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

(Chair: Prof. PhDr. Dušan Škvarna, Ph.D. & Vlasta Švogel, Ph.D.)

- 09:40 – 10:00 Mgr. **Miriam VIRŠINSKÁ**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Jozef Miloslav Hurban and his Contacts with Croats
- 10:00 – 10:20 PhDr. **Daniela KODAJOVÁ** (Bratislava)
The Idea of Slavonic Cooperation and Cyrillo-Methodian Idea as the Fundament of National Narratives Constructed by National Representatives during the Nineteenth Century
- 10:20 – 10:40 **Zoran GRIJAK**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Resistance of a Croatian Cardinal and the First Archbishop of Zagreb, Juraj Haulik, to the Requests of the County Assemblies of Croatia and Slavonia to Introduce Old Church Slavic Liturgy into the Roman Catholic Service in the Triune Kingdom in 1864
- 10:40 – 11:00 Prof. **Damir AGIČIĆ**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Croatian Perceptions of Slovaks at the Turn of the Nineteenth into the Twentieth Century
- 11:00 – 11:20 Prof. **Željko HOLJEVAC**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Croatian Press on Slovaks in the Period of Dualism: Some Examples
- 11:20 – 11:40 Break

3. SESSION: THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

(Chair: Prof. Ivica Šute, Ph.D. & Mgr. Lukáš Krajčír)

- 11:40 – 12:00 **Marina PERIĆ KASELJ**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
"If I were not Slovak I would be a Croat; numerically it is a Small Nation, but Great and Glorious": The Role of the Slovak Writer and Doctor Matej Bencur (Martin Kukučín) in the Formation of the Croatian Emigrant Community in Punta Arenas (Chile)
- 12:00 – 12:20 **Branko OSTAJMER**, Ph.D. (Slavonski Brod)
Janko (Ivan Krstitelj) Tombor in the Light of Necrology
- 12:20 – 12:40 Prof. PhDr. **Roman HOLEC**, CSc. (Bratislava)
Ideology and Practice of Agrarianism in the Mirror of Slovak-Croatian Relationship
- 12:40 – 13:00 Mgr. **Pavol MATULA**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Slovak Press Reaction on the Assassination of the Croatian Representatives in the Yugoslav Parliament in 1928

PROGRAM

13:00 – 13:30 Discussion

13:30 – 15:00 Lunch

4. SESSION: THE INTERWAR PERIOD

(Chair: Prof. PhDr. Roman Holec, CSc. & Marina Perić Kaselj, Ph.D.)

15:00 – 15:20 Prof. **Ivica ŠUTE**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Image of Milan Hodža in the Croatian Public and Political Life of the Interwar Period

15:20 – 15:40 Mgr. **Lukáš KRAJČÍR** (Bratislava)
Adam Vereš and Slovak Ilok Protestants from the Point of View of Czechoslovak State Authorities

15:40 – 16:00 PhDr. et PaedDr. **Marek ŠMÍD**, Ph.D. (České Budějovice)
The Events in Croatia from the Point of View of Czechoslovak Envoys in Yugoslavia on the Eve of World War II

16:00 – 16:20 **Milan SOVILJ**, Ph.D. student (Prague)
Yugoslav-Slovak Relations 1939-1941, with the Particular Emphasis on the Croatian Ambience

16:20 – 16:40 Break

5. SESSION: WORLD WAR II – Part I

(Chair: Prof. Hrvoje Petrić, Ph.D. & Mgr. Peter Macho, Ph.D.)

16:40 – 17:00 **Vlatka DUGAČKI**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Independent Slovakia and the Banovina of Croatia seen from the Perspective of the Slovak Minority

17:00 – 17:20 Prof. PhDr. **Jan RYCHLÍK**, DrSc. (Prague)
Croatia and Slovakia during World War II

17:20 – 17:40 **Goran HUTINEC**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Activities of the Embassy of the Independent State of Croatia in Bratislava during World War II

17:40 – 18:00 Assist. Prof. **Peter MIČKO**, Ph.D. (Banská Bystrica)
Foreign-Trade Relationships of the Slovak Republic (1939 – 1945) and the Independent State of Croatia

18:00 – 18:30 Discussion

FRIDAY, 9th MAY, 2014

6. SESSION: WORLD WAR II – Part 2

(Chair: Prof. PhDr. *Jan Rychlík*, DrSc. & *Danijel Vojak*, Ph.D.)

- 09:40 – 10:00 Mgr. **Eva ŠKORVÁNKOVÁ**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Mgr. **Tatiana HUTYROVÁ**, Mag. Hist. (Brno)
Josip Andrić and his Views on the Slovak Politics during the Wartime Slovak State (1939-1945)
- 10:00 – 10:20 Mgr. **Martin JARINKOVIČ**, Ph.D. (Košice)
Contacts between the Hlinka and Ustaša Youth in the Years 1941-1945
- 10:20 – 10:40 Mgr. **Peter MACHO**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Brotherhood of Arms and Spirits: Cultural-Historical Aspect of Slavko Kvaternik's Official Visit to Slovakia in 1942
- 10:40 – 11:00 Mgr. **Martin VAŠŠ**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Slovak-Croatian Cultural Relations between 1939 and 1944
- 11:00 – 11:20 Break

7. SESSION: WORLD WAR II – Part 3

(Chair: *Goran Hutinec*, Ph.D. & Mgr. *Martin Jarinkovič*, Ph.D.)

- 11:20 – 11:40 Assist. Prof. **Zrinka KOVAČEVIĆ**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Croatian-Slovak Cultural Relations during World War II and their Perception in the Croatian Press
- 11:40 – 12:00 **Martin PREVIŠIĆ**, Ph.D. student (Zagreb)
The Independent State of Croatia and the Slovak Republic: two Examples of Internal Resistance within the Camp of Collaborationists
- 12:00 – 12:20 **Danijel VOJAK**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
A Comparative Study on the Sufferings of the Roma People in the Independent State of Croatia and the Slovak Republic during World War II
- 12:20 – 13:00 Discussion
- 13:00 – 14:40 Lunch

8. SESSION: LINGUISTIC AND ECO-HISTORICAL ASPECTS

(Chair: Prof. *Dubravka Sesar*, Ph.D. & PhDr. *Marcela Slobodníková*)

- 14:40 – 15:00 Assist. Prof. **Martina GRČEVIĆ**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Adjectives československý / česko-slovenský (Czechoslovak / Czechoslovak) in the Historical Context

PROGRAM

- 15:00 – 15:20 **Ivana ČAGALJ**, Ph.D. student (Zagreb)
The Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Literary Language Compared with the Theses on the Slovak Language
- 15:20 – 15:40 PhDr. **Alica KULIHOVÁ**, Ph.D. (Bratislava)
Ivo Andrić and Miroslav Krleža in the Hands of Slovak Interpreters (Translational Concept, the Questions of Micro- and Macro-Stylistics)
- 15:40 – 16:00 Prof. **Hrvoje PETRIĆ**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Protection of Nature and Origins of the Ecological Movement in Croatia and Slovakia before the 1990s: Selected Examples
- 16:00 – 16:20 Break

9. SESSION: CONTEMPORARY PARALLELS AND MINORITIES

(Chair: PhDr. *Alica Kulihová*, Ph.D. & Assist. Prof. *Zrinka Kovačević*, Ph.D.)

- 16:20 – 16:40 **Lukrecija Lara VRNOGA**, MA (Zagreb)
Political Changes in the new States – Slovakia and Croatia in the 1990s
- 16:40 – 17:00 Prof. PhDr. **Svetozár KRNO**, CSc. (Nitra)
PhDr. **Marcela SLOBODNÍKOVÁ** (Bratislava)
Comparative Retrospective of the Selected Aspects of the Development of the Slovak and Croatian Party Systems from 1989 to the Present
- 17:00 – 17:20 **Koraljka KUZMAN ŠLOGAR**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Key Factors in the “Preservation” of the Identity of Croats in Slovakia: Past and Present
- 17:20 – 17:40 **Filip ŠKILJAN**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Slovaks in the Censuses in Croatia from 1880 till 2011
- 17:40 – 18:00 **Marina PERIĆ KASELJ**, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
Filip ŠKILJAN, Ph.D. (Zagreb)
The Identities of the Slovak Minority in Croatia on the Examples of Osijek-Baranja and Virovitica-Podravina Counties
- 18:00 – 18:30 Discussion
- 18:30 – 19:00 Closing Ceremony

SATURDAY, 10th MAY, 2014

08.00 – 20.00 *Excursion to the City of Našice: visit to the Association of Slovaks in the Republic of Croatia, and the Central Library for Slovak Minority as well as city sights*

(Departure venue: Hotel Laguna, Kranjčevićeva 29, 10000 Zagreb)

SUNDAY, 11th MAY, 2014

Departures from Zagreb

SUMMARIES

Vlasta ŠVOGER, Ph.D.

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On Connections between Croatian and Slovak Intellectuals in the National Revival Period

Based on the articles published in the Croatian periodicals, the correspondence kept up between the Croatian and Slovak revivalists, the diary entries made by Andrija Torkvat Brlić and other relevant literature, the paper will show frequent contacts and close cooperation between the Croatian and Slovak intellectuals at the time of the Illyrian movement in Croatia. This cooperation was particularly intense and fruitful in the 1840s and it was carried out at several levels: through personal communication (especially at the time when the members and supporters of the national revival movement were studying in Vienna), in the articles of the Slovak revivalists published in the Croatian newspapers and through mutual political cooperation (particularly at the Slavic Congress in Prague and during the revolutionary turmoil in Hungary in 1848).

Mgr. Peter PODOLAN, Ph.D.

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Croatian Elements in the Life and Work of Ján Kollár

Ján Kollár, a Slav by conviction and a propagator of the Pan-Slavic idea, showed in his work an interest in the Croatian nation within the great Slavic nation. During his long-term residence in Pest, he had a chance to establish contact with those Croats who had also lived there. He managed to visit Croatia and he described his journey in a travel book. Later he even met with several well-known Croatian representatives, such as Ljudevit Gaj, Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski and Josip Jelačić, the Ban of Croatia. In his conception

of Slavic reciprocity within the Ilyrian tribes, he paid special attention to the Croatian literature and culture. Kollár's ideas inspired the Croatian national movement in many ways.

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The Idea of Slavic Reciprocity in the Revival Movements of Croats and Slovaks

The (Pan) Slavic idea, which in the previous centuries had promoted cultural and political cooperation among the Slavic nations, became a serious manifestation in the entire Slavic area during the nineteenth century, where different understandings of (Pan) Slavism by individual supporters became particularly evident. The Slavophil movements, which in the second half of the eighteenth century had stimulated the development of the Slavistics (as a comprehensive scientific discipline which studies languages, history, culture and literature of Slavic nations), gained a more intense impetus and a comprehensive character in the first half of the nineteenth century. The main characteristic of the emergence of the Slavophil movements was the fact that these currents affected all Slavic nations, although their perceptions of Slavism were not identical. On one hand, the differences in the perception of Slavism, especially how the inter-Slavic cooperation was maintained, became prominent during the second half of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, the recognition and comprehensiveness of adherence to Slavophile ideas in practical terms manifested through efforts to understand the origin of each Slavic nation and the Slavs in general, having in mind the study of their affinity by determining the level of language closeness and traditional similarity at three basic levels: historical, linguistic and literary-cultural ties. A revolutionary factor appears as an additional element of reciprocity and homogenization of a part of the Slavic world during the nineteenth century, in terms of recognizing a common enemy (Germans, Hungarians). This factor motivated some Slavs to pursue their

cultural and political liberation, which was, for many of them, closely associated with the ideal of independence accompanied by a constant aspiration for solving problems of their (lost) sovereignty. The specific locations and closeness of the two nations (Croatian and Slovak) significantly influenced both the character and intensity of their interrelation within their revival movements, which eventually led to the permanent connection between Croats and Slovaks.

Prof. PhDr. Dušan ŠKVARNA, Ph.D.

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Slovaks and Croats in the Revolution of 1848-1849: Comparison and Manifestations of Their Cooperation and Solidarity

- Before March 1848:* Together at the last Assembly of Estates in Bratislava
- March/April 1848:* Slovaks and Croats at the negotiations of the Austrian Slavs in Vienna; Kukuljević and Štúr
- April and May 1848:* Programmes and movements, their assertion at home, the Slavic solidarity in Hungary
- June 1848:* At the Prague Slavic Congress. Croats invited Slovaks to declare immediate disobedience to Hungarian government; the Slovak programme of federalisation of Hungary
- July and August 1848:* Slovaks in Zagreb and in the Slavic South. Objectives, contacts, negotiations, results, impressions. Slovaks in the Croatian national movement and public life
- September 1848:* Croats among the volunteers in the September Uprising. Brlić's view of the Uprising
- October and November 1848:* Slovaks see hope in Jelačić. His limited possibilities. Permission to organise the second campaign of the volunteer units
- December 1848 and January 1849:* Utješenović's project of the federalisation of the Habsburg monarchy; the motivator of other initiatives for the fed-

eralisation of the Austrian monarchy. Slovak politics and federalisation of the Austrian monarchy

March 1849: Imposed March Constitution and definition of the status of Slovaks and Croats. Slavic reactions to the Constitution

May 1849: Slovaks and Ožegović's project of the federalisation of the monarchy

September 1849: Passiveness of Croats, the "swan song" of Slovaks. Slovak politicians are the last to manifest their programme of Slovakia as a country of the Crown or at least as an autonomy within Hungary

Mgr. Miriam VIRŠINSKÁ, Ph.D.

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Jozef Miloslav Hurban and his Contacts with Croats

The text describes the contacts of Jozef Miloslav Hurban with the representative of the Croatian national movement. It will concentrate on the beginnings of their correlation which began while J. M. Hurban was studying at the Evangelic Lyceum in Bratislava. Moreover, the paper will outline the mutual Slovak and Croatian fight against Hungary during the revolutionary years of 1848/49 and the Hurban's role in this fight. The last part will attend to describe renewed contacts between the Slovak and Croatian national movements after 1860, which can be seen in the participation of J. M. Hurban on the celebration of the 300th anniversary of Mikuláš Zrínsky's death in Zagreb.

PhDr. Daniela KODAJOVÁ

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The Idea of Slavonic Cooperation and Cyrillo-Methodian Idea as the Fundament of National Narratives Constructed by National Representatives during the Nineteenth Century

Throughout the nineteenth century, the themes of Slavonic ethnic unity, common first part of history, common future, and the work of Christian missionaries Saints Cyril and Methodius were connected to the development of the national movements, Slovak as well as Croatian. The climax of the usage of these topics was reached on the millennium anniversary of the coming of the Thessalonian brothers (1863). They brought Christianity and alphabet to our nation and were supposed to be celebrated in the contemporary literature and in the nationally oriented periodicals. Cyril and Methodius left a permanent trace in the Slavonic world. Their work motivated new revivals of the Slavonic cooperation after 1848 and mainly around the 1860s. Bishops Štefan Moyses and Josip Juraj Strossmayer were the most representative persons and symbols of their separate national movements and of the whole Slavonic movement at the same time. They both made great and serious efforts in the process of revering the work of Slavonic apostles. Moreover, literary and publicist writings, religious-historic paintings and festivities were influenced by the new interest in the national and Slavonic history. The festivities commemorating Saints Cyril and Methodius became an expression of political and national demonstration rather than religious celebrations.

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The Resistance of a Croatian Cardinal and the First Archbishop of Zagreb, Juraj Haulik, to the Requests of the County Assemblies of Croatia and Slavonia to Introduce Old Church Slavic Liturgy into the Roman Catholic Service in the Triune Kingdom in 1864

In January 1864, the Virovitica County Assembly and later Zagreb County Assembly drew up petitions in which they asked the archbishop of Zagreb and cardinal, Juraj Haulik, to introduce the Old Church Slavic language into the Roman Catholic service in the archdiocese of Zagreb, i.e. in the Croatia – Slavonia Ecclesiastical Province. It was evident that these petitions were made as a result of a previous, negative experience with the Germanisation of Croatian schools and administration in the period of Neoabsolutism (1851 – 1860). In other words, it was an attempt to intensify efforts to preserve the Croatian cultural and national identity, in order to resist the similar threats in the future. The archbishop Haulik opposed the petitions, explaining that introducing secular language as the common liturgical language would be in contradiction with the principles of the Catholic universalism. He added that the diversity of the popular language could be a possible threat for the unity of faith. Moreover, he stated that Old Church Slavic was actually not a secular language and that it was used in the Diocese of Senj, where only the clergy could understand it. He even dismissed the claims that this act would contribute to bringing Catholic and Orthodox Christians closer, claiming that Orthodox Christians have greater animosity towards those Catholics who attend Old Church Slavic liturgies than those who attend the Latin ones. In the light of cardinal Haulik's arguments against the introduction of the Old Church Slavic liturgy, we should evaluate his work in the period of Neoabsolutism. It is very hard to say that he was carrying out a Germanization. However, he undoubtedly acted, opportunistically but moderately, first as an intention to help the Catholic Restoration (the Austrian concordat of 1855), but in concordance with the intentions of the present regime, to which he could hardly show his opposi-

tion, in favour of the introduction of the German language into the public life. At the same time, before and during the period of Absolutism, in spite of his Slovak origins, he also worked on founding Croatian cultural and economic institutions – the Croatian-Slavonic Economic Society in Zagreb (1841) and the Croatian Literary Society of St. Jerome (1868), and as a patron of Croatian national institutions: the National Museum in Zagreb, the Matica ilirska, the Society for Yugoslavian history. He got accustomed to Croatia, where he was appointed head of the Church in 1837, and a proof of that is the fact that after ban Haller had left, he was called upon to take up the post of the president of the Croatian Parliament. It all happened at the time when the Croatian People's Party got the support from the Austrian government, so the Croatian Parliament managed to carry out some very important revivalist goals – such as the introduction of the Croatian language as an official language (1847) etc.

All of this is a proof that, although he clearly acted as an opportunist during the period of Neoabsolutism, and sometimes even in the first half of the 1860s, as e. g. when the Counties of the Croatia – Slavonia requested the introduction of the Old Church Slavic liturgy into the Roman Catholic service in the Triune Kingdom, he did not act against the interests of the Croatian people. Moreover, his work had, in fact, a positive effect on their realisation, since Haulik, despite the fact that he was a promoter of the Catholic Restoration, knew well what the role of the Church was after 1848. Looking further in the future, he aimed to reconcile the ideas of the modern nationalism with the belief about the apostolic mission and the universal character of the Church. That was the reason why he did not support the idea of an un-national, estate-feudal Church, but he also did not like the idea of a Church that would wholeheartedly and permanently promote the German influence.

Prof. Damir AGIČIĆ, Ph.D.

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Croatian Perceptions of Slovaks at the Turn of the Nineteenth into the Twentieth Century

The paper will show how Slovaks were presented in the Croatian public life, especially political and cultural, at the turn of the nineteenth into the twentieth century. At that time, Croats and Slovaks were living within the same state, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or in a narrower sense, within the Lands of the Crown of Saint Stephen. At that time, they had many common points, especially in the field of politics and culture. At the same time, joint meetings became frequent, so the Croatian and Slovak public officials were engaged in strengthening their mutual friendships and friendly relations.

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Croatian Press on Slovaks in the Period of Dualism: Some Examples

During the period of dualism, the Croatian newspapers often wrote about Slovaks in the former Upper Hungary. The newspapers which were published in Croatian and German in the former kingdom of Croatia – Slavonia (an autonomous province within the Lands of the Hungarian crown) often wrote about history, economy, culture and life and customs of Slovaks. Among the authors of the aforesaid newspaper articles, which particularly

followed the events among Slovaks, there was a Croatian intellectual and a politician, Stjepan Radić. The Croatian press paid special attention to the subordinate position of Slovaks in Upper Hungary and to the way the Hungarian authorities treated them, to the process of Hungarization of Slovaks and de-nationalization of abandoned Slovak children in other parts of Hungary, as well as to the Slovak national movement. On October 27, 1907 the Hungarian gendarmes killed 15 Slovaks during the consecration of the local church. This event became known as the Černová massacre and it was also echoed in the Croatian press of that time.

Marina PERIĆ KASELJ, Ph.D.

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If I were not Slovak I would be a Croat; numerically it is a Small Nation, but Great and Glorious: The Role of the Slovak Writer and Doctor Matej Bencur (Martin Kukučín) in the Formation of the Croatian Emigrant Community in Punta Arenas (Chile)

In this paper we wish talk about the role of Matej Bencur within the Croatian emigrant community in Chile. In 1908, after thirteen years of medical work in Selca on the Adriatic island of Brač, Matej Bencur emigrated with his wife, born on Brač, together with a large group of local inhabitants to the southernmost part of Chile, to Punta Arenas. Immediately upon arrival, he became the founder and a member of several Croatian cultural societies, fire departments and charity associations. This shows that his influence and contribution in the formation, building and development of the Croatian emigrant community became extremely important. Therefore, in this paper we will try to analyse the aspects of his activity in several Croatian associations, as well as other social activities in which the component of preserving the national (Croatian) identity was given a special importance. Bencur described his impressions and observations, as well as coexistence and processes of integration and adaptation of Croatian immigrants in his book under the title *Mother Calls*, which represents not only literary but also

ethnological, historical and sociological study of exceptional value for the research on the Croatian community in Chile. In this paper we will show how particularly such literary works, in which Bencur described the picturesque Croatian immigrants living in Magallanes Province in the southern Chile, by showing his empathy and sharing similar experience with the characters, he has preserved a valuable source of the Croatian and Chilean history, thus saving from oblivion the life of the Croatian immigrant community in Chile at the beginning of the last century.

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Janko (Ivan Krstitelj) Tombor in the Light of Necrology

A native Slovak from Žilina, Croatian writer and politician Janko (Ivan Krstitelj) Tombor can be classified as a Slovak who has left a particularly deep and significant trace in the Croatian history. Historians and literary historians wrote repeatedly about him and his work. The first who did it was a literary historian and a playwright Nikola Andrić, who wrote about Tombor while he was still alive. Andrić became interested in Tombor while he was working on his book *Pod apsolutizmom (Under absolutism)*, which was published in Zagreb in 1906. He was quite surprised when he had found out that Tombor, an old Illyrianist, was still alive. Andrić wrote about Tombor as one of the most influential “forgotten writers of absolutism” not only in his book, but also in several smaller newspaper articles, thus refreshing the memory of him.

In 1911 Tombor died of old age as a retired priest. Although he did not take part in active public life for decades, quite a substantial number of articles were published in the Croatian and Slovak newspapers in his memory, and they have never been studied, until today. The analysis of these texts, found in twenty or so Croatian and several Slovak newspapers, shows that the news about Tombor’s death was given a great attention, and that this was,

both in Croatia and Slovakia, to a large extent the result of Andrić's efforts to pull Tombor out of oblivion: his texts were used, directly or indirectly, by the most newspaper editorial boards in order to create a basic, biographical part of a necrology, to which the author often added his or her remarks and ratings. The texts from the newspapers are valuable and interesting primarily because they reveal a lot of previously unknown or ignored details of Tombor's life. Moreover, the attention should also be given to the expressed value judgements, especially to the political ones, which should be approached with a delayed criticism. Therefore, the analysis of the newspaper articles published on the occasion of Tombor's death represents an important contribution to the biography of this extinguished Slovak and Croat.

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Ideology and Practice of Agrarianism in the Mirror of Slovak-Croatian Relationship

The ideology of agrarianism has intensively been developing for decades. Brisk exchange of ideas has occurred between different countries, national forms of this ideology and various ideological concepts. Specific forms of this ideology were formulated with regard to special conditions in particular countries, but there were also aspirations to create an ideology with universal values unaffected by time and place.

The paper describes Slovak (Czechoslovak) – Croatian (Serbo – Croatian) relationship from the agrarian ideology point of view from the early 20th century to World War II. Politicians, scientists, intellectuals and writers from both countries (regions) influenced each other and formulated principles of agrarianism for the specific conditions of peasants, associations and agrarian parties. Special attention is paid to the so-called *Green International* and to the Union of the Slavonic Agrarian Youth.

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Slovak Press Reaction on the Assassination of the Croatian Representatives in the Yugoslav Parliament in 1928

In the late 1920s, the political system in Yugoslavia got into a deep crisis, which was shown, inter alia, by the inability of the parliamentary parties to cope with the situation. The tension among the members of the parliament escalated to the extent that they were throwing each other insults and uttering threats so that it ended in physical confrontation. The situation culminated on 20th June, 1928, during a parliamentary session. A member of the Serbian People's Radical Party, Puniša Račić, shot the president of the Croatian Peasant Party, Stjepan Radić, and several other Croatian politicians. This incident led to a great protest in the society and affected Serbo-Croatian relations in other respects, too. A year after the assassination, the King Alexander took advantage of the situation in the parliament to stage a coup and to consolidate his power. The assassination of the Croatian Members of Parliament was not left without a reaction in the Slovak press. It was particularly noted in an autonomist newspaper, which published extensive articles on the subsequent events and developments in Yugoslavia. The authors commented and compared the situations of Slovaks and Croats in the centralized states, but they also expressed their own sympathies.

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The Image of Milan Hodža in the Croatian Public and Political Life of the Interwar Period

Slovak Milan Hodža, the president of the Czechoslovak government (1935-1938) and one of the most distinguished members of the Czech Agrarian Party, was one of the highly respected Central European politicians. He also enjoyed a great support from the Croatian nation. In his long journalistic work, he pointed out numerous problems related to the Croatian political and cultural events. Milan Hodža made friends with many Croatian politicians, such as Stjepan Radić, Ivan Lorković, Fran Supilo, Većeslav Vilder etc., and he also collaborated in several newspapers, such as “Obzor”, Supilo’s “Novi list” etc. Significant are his memories of Rijeka resolution, which were published in the Memorial Book of “Obzor” (1935). For many years Milan Hodža was a leader of the mutual Croatian-Slovak political cooperation, which was based on mutual respect and democracy. Therefore, the celebration of his 60th birthday in 1938 could not pass unnoticed in Croatia. Numerous articles were written, brochures were published and talks were held in his honour. In this way, Milan Hodža, as a person, represents strong connections between Croatia and Slovakia within the scope of the political and cultural life of Central Europe.

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Adam Vereš and Slovak Ilok Protestants from the Point of View of Czechoslovak State Authorities

This study does not only reflect on the historic research that we have done so far on the Slovak Protestants, who lived in Ilok and gathered around pastor Adam Vereš, but it also presents a much deeper research into the topic. As the first bishop in the Yugoslav state, he gathered around himself the Slovak Protestants, taking care of their national-political life and organised them in economic and cultural institutions. The aim of this paper is, among other things, to refer to published articles, which did not only explain the religious position of the Slovak Protestants, but they also emphasized their difficult position in the city, region and country. Adam Vereš is undoubtedly related to the establishment of the Protestant Church in the Yugoslav state, which was one of the leading topics in the Slovak press at that time. In the study we have made a particular emphasis on the interest of Czechoslovak state authorities (the Ministries, ministerial studies, the President's office) in Pastor Adam Vereš, as a significant figure among the Slovak Protestants, but also as one of the key figures in strengthening the Czech-Slovak reciprocity in the Yugoslav state.

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The Events in Croatia from the Point of View of Czechoslovak Envoys in Yugoslavia on the Eve of World War II

This paper will focus on the events in Yugoslavia in the second half of the 1930s, in the period when Vaclav Girsá (1935-1938) and Jaroslav Lipa

(1938-1939) held the positions of the Czechoslovak ambassadors in Belgrade. The diplomatic letters and political data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague will be analysed and interpreted from the point of view of the European international relations. I will also emphasize the official positions of the Czechoslovak diplomats and their role in the state events, with a particular focus on Croatia and the Croatians, in the period from the establishment of the Regent Prince Paul's government (paying special interest to the personality of the Prime Minister M. Stojadinović in 1935), through the economic crisis, parliamentary elections, political tensions in the country, ethnic problems, etc., until the breakdown in diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the spring of 1939. The role of two Czechoslovak diplomats will also be analysed.

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Yugoslav-Slovak Relations 1939-1941, with the Particular Emphasis on the Croatian Ambience

The declaration of independence of Slovakia on March 14, 1939 and the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia a day later had a big impact on the whole of Europe. At that time, the official circles of the Yugoslav state remained highly reserved towards the events in the former Czechoslovakia. This was primarily because Yugoslavia feared a possible German reaction if they provided any support to their former ally within the Little Entente. However, the disappearance of Czechoslovakia and the formation of the Slovak state and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia affected various structures of a – so to say – very heterogeneous Yugoslav society. Moreover, the fate of Czechoslovakia was especially compared with the Serbo-Croatian relationship and the unsolved position of the Croatian nation within Yugoslavia. In a very complex situation, in which the Yugoslav state had an un-

certain fate and Germany had a great influence in Slovak ambience, the two countries were trying to establish a specific cooperation. Based on archival materials from Bratislava, Prague, Zagreb, Belgrade and Berlin, periodicals and relevant literature, this paper will attempt to analyze the Yugoslav-Slovak relations immediately before and at the very beginning of the World War II, with a special emphasis on the views of Croatia toward Slovakia and the representatives of the Slovak government toward the Croatian nation and the Banovina of Croatia.

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The Independent Slovakia and the Banovina of Croatia seen from the Perspective of the Slovak Minority

With this paper we wish to show the ways in which members of the Slovak minority in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia experienced the establishment of the Czechoslovakia, and after that, the proclamation of independence of Slovakia and how their views affected the formation of the Banovina of Croatia. In other words, the paper will show how the Slovak autonomy within Czechoslovakia was compared with the Croatian one within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and what their remarks were on the breaking up of Czechoslovakia with an intention to create an independent Slovakia.

We will also analyse how much the political relations in Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia affected the Slovak minority itself, i.e. their points of view and aspirations, especially because in the interwar period the Slovak minority considered they had and demanded the same rights as Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

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Croatia and Slovakia during World War II

Slovakia acknowledged the Independent State of Croatia as soon as it was founded on April 10th, 1941, after which they established diplomatic relations. At the beginning, Slovakia found a possible Slovak-Croatian cooperation very promising, however, it soon turned out that such cooperation would not be simple. Not only was the NDH (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska) too weak itself, but Germany opposed the cooperation, too. It also turned out that these states were much less similar as far as the inner structure and ideology were concerned than it had been previously anticipated. In the end, the cooperation was limited only to culture and only until the spring of 1944.

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The Activities of the Embassy of the Independent State of Croatia in Bratislava during World War II

Based on archival materials from the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, the author will show how the diplomatic mission of the Independent State of Croatia was established in Slovakia, including its personnel structure and activities during World War II. Due to frequent changes in the diplomatic staff in the embassy, its complete dependence on Germany regarding their movements and communication with the homeland and the constant financial difficulties, this diplomatic mission was not able to fulfil the ambitious plan of cooperation between the Independent State of Croatia and the Slovak Republic.

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Foreign-Trade Relationships of the Slovak Republic (1939 – 1945) and the Independent State of Croatia

Foreign trade had a highly important role in the Slovak economy between 1939 and 1945. Ironically, when compared with the present day, when we are faced with the passive balance of trade, Slovakia had to cope with the danger of unlimited export. The majority of Slovak products found their place on the empty European markets without major difficulties. Since foreign trade was a very important factor for Slovakia, at the very beginning, the government passed an act which was a continuation of the trade treaties of the former Czechoslovak Republic. By passing the Act No. 2/1939 the first Slovak Republic accepted all trade treaties which had been previously signed by the Czechoslovak Republic and other states. By doing so, the new state clearly laid down the rules of the foreign trade policy at its very beginning. The Slovak Republic maintained their trade relationships with the Balkan region. Before Germany attacked Yugoslavia, the Slovak Republic had signed a trade agreement with Yugoslavia. Business meetings took place in Belgrade in July 1940. After Yugoslavia had been divided, they commenced foreign trading with the Independent State of Croatia. Once the trade agreement was signed in October 1941, a clearing payment was introduced. Goods exchange was slow and unreliable mainly from the Croatian part. Payments between both states were realised through special accounts “A” and „B“ at the Croatian State Bank in Zagreb and at the Slovak Mortgage and Communal Bank in Bratislava and corresponding accounts at the Slovak National Bank in Bratislava. The account “A” was used for goods, transport and other expenses connected with goods exchange. The account “B” was used for paying to diplomatic representatives. This account was also used for the transfer of savings to the Croatian citizens in Slovakia and to the Slovak citizens in Croatia. However, foreign trade between the countries was not very intense, and despite a certain expansion of goods exchange in 1942, trade relationships not very frequent until World War II.

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**Josip Andrić and his Views on the Slovak Politics during the
Wartime Slovak State (1939 – 1945)**

Very little is known about Josip Andrić (1894, Bukin – 1967, Zagreb), a great personality of the Croatian cultural life and often confused with other persons. He was the main figure in the Croatian Literary Society of St. Jerome which, alongside with the Matica and the Academy, belongs to the oldest Croatian cultural institutions. As an editor, writer and translator he was especially responsible for improving relations between Croats and Slovaks. Andrić also profoundly contributed to the mutual cooperation between the Croatian Literary Society of St. Jerome and the Slovak St. Adalbert Association. He was also a great admirer of the Slovak priest and politician Andrej Hlinka. Andrić visited Slovakia several times and he made active connections with the Slovak cultural and political elite. During his visit, he actively monitored the development of the political situation in Czechoslovakia and with great pleasure welcomed the declaration of the Slovak independence and the foundation of the Slovak State in which he saw an example and a possible ally for the Croats. He presented his views on the political and cultural events in Slovakia between 1938 and 1945 in numerous lectures, books and journals such as the Slovakian *Slovak* and the Croatian *Hrvatska straža* and *Obitelji*.

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Contacts between the Hlinka and Ustaša Youth in the Years 1941-1945

Contacts between the Hlinka and the Ustaša youth create a special chapter of mutual Slovak-Croatian relationships in the area of culture between 1941 and 1945. The emphasis is put on the development of these relationships. It is documented that an ambassador of the Ustaša youth worked at the general headquarters of the Hlinka youth within the Croatian embassy in Bratislava since May 1942. However, Slovaks refused the appointment of the ambassador of the Hlinka youth from the Ustaša youth, which had been proposed by Croats due to the lack of staff and economic reasons. Slovaks did not consider the relationship between the Hlinka youth and the Ustaša youth so important, unlike Croats, who compensated their drawbacks in other areas of diplomatic relationships by developing these relationships. Based on the analysis of archival materials from the Slovak National Archives in Bratislava and the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, the author of the paper concludes that the relationships of both pro-regime youth organizations were intensive in spite of the gradual stagnation in bilateral relationships caused by external as well as internal factors. The direct proof of that can be seen in mutual visits of the main officers, exchange summer camps, common sport activities as well as in the exchange of publications and promotional materials.

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Brotherhood of Arms and Spirits: Cultural-Historical Aspect of Slavko Kvaternik's Official Visit to Slovakia in 1942.

In July 1942, a distinguished citizen of the Independent State of Croatia, Marshal S. Kvaternik took part in a 5-day visit to Slovakia. He was accompanied by the Slovak Secretary of Defence, General Ferdinand Čatloš. The object of his visit was holding negotiations about gun supplies and cloth supplies for the Croatian army. But the visit had an important cultural and historical aspect, too. Kvaternik visited some Slovak cities, touristic resorts and spas as well as Ružomberok, where the mausoleum of Andrej Hlinka was situated. He also visited Turčiansky sv.Martin, the seat of Matica slovenská. This report describes the whole of his visit and analyses commentaries in the contemporary press and in the scripts of the related orations. It pays attention to the historic symbols and narratives used during the visit, which emphasized the legitimacy of the Slovak-Croatian alliance.

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Slovak-Croatian Cultural Relations between 1939 and 1944

The paper shows, from the Slovak viewpoint, the most dynamic period of Slovak-Croatian cultural relations between 1939 and 1944. The emergence of the First Slovak Republic and of the Independent State of Croatia was the primary determinant in the domain of cultural exchange, making it liable to be overshadowed by politics. The remarkable efforts were made to foster the Slovak-Croatian cultural relations and contacts during the Second

World War because they were aware of the close parallel between the ethnic and constitutional issues in Slovakia and Croatia. The paper focuses primarily on the analysis of the activities of Slovak Croatophiles in the cultural domain (especially of Stanislav Mečiar and Viliam Kovár), on the role of the Slovak-Croat Society after 1942, and on the importance of Slovakophile activity of the Croatian composer and musicologist Josip Andrić. The paper presents new facts from the backstage of the Slovak-Croatian cultural relations between 1939 and 1944 and follows, at the same time, the close connection of the Slovak-Croatian cultural relations with politics.

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Croatian – Slovak Cultural Relations during World War II and their Perception in the Croatian Press

When analysing Croatian – Slovak cultural relations in the past, taking into account mainly literature and theatre (translations, theatre plays, guest performances), we can conclude that Slovaks were more active and more “successful”. In the historical context of their relations, there is an exception in the first half of the 1940s, when the Independent State of Croatia and the Slovak Republic had highly intensive relations, so that the Croatian reception of the Slovak cultural events was continuous and intensive, too. To what extent they followed and supported these events can be seen in the periodicals of that time. Neither in Croatia nor in Slovakia could be found information about the Croatian and Slovakian culture and literature that much and that often, before or after that time. Slovakia’s cultural life was a topic in the Croatian press mainly from the second half of 1941 till the end of 1942, especially in “Hrvatski narod” and “Nova Hrvatska”. The authors of these articles were mainly Tias Mortigija, Zlatko Milković, Nikolaj Fedorov, Hinko Wolf, Vinko Nikolić, but sometimes even Josip Andrić and Geno Senečić.

Using the method of historical analysis we have researched the conditions of the development of the Croatian and Slovakian relations (through cultural, historical, social and political aspects) during World War II, and through chosen articles from the Croatian press of that time, we have analysed the reception of the Slovak culture and the Croatian – Slovak relations, finally arriving to a conclusion that the intensity of these ties depended on the overall mutual political, economic and cultural circumstances.

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The Independent State of Croatia and the Slovak Republic: two Examples of Internal Resistance within the Camp of Collaborationists

In the second half of 1943, when the tide turned for Axis powers, the collaborative regimes in Europe became more unstable. Because of this, their leaders started having different visions about the future direction of their policies. The imminent collapse of Germany compelled the collaborative regimes to make an effort in tying their future to the winning Allied powers. Having this in mind, the paper will compare the coup attempt by Vokić and Lorković in the Independent State of Croatia with the Slovak National Uprising in the Slovak Republic as two examples of internal resistance in the collaborative regimes, which were faced with imminent downfall, especially within their military structures (Vokić-Golian).

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A Comparative Study on the Sufferings of the Roma People in the Independent State of Croatia and the Slovak Republic during World War II

The history of the Roma people is, in the majority of the European countries, marked with certain significant events, one of whom is certainly their suffering during World War II. This war is the topic of the analysis which aims to compare the sufferings of the Roma people in the Slovak Republic and in the Independent State of Croatia. The research will intend to include various questions, such as the demographic, economic and social position of the Roma people in these two countries, before and during World War II. Moreover, a part of the research will aim to analyse the influence and the implementation of the Nazi, anti-Gypsy, repressive measures within them.

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**Adjectives *československý* / *česko-slovenský*
(Czechoslovak / Czecho-Slovak) in the Historical Context**

Starting with the history of the name of the common state of Czechs and Slovaks, the author will show what led to the ideologization of orthographic issues and to the dissemination of the compound adjective *československý* (Czechoslovak) without a hyphen during the twentieth century. The author will also describe both the application and adaptation of adjectives *československý* / *česko-slovenský* (Czechoslovak / Czecho-Slovak) in the Croatian texts as well as in the Croatian culture in general. Historical and linguistic study of the formation and function of the adjectives

československý / česko-slovenský (Czechoslovak / Czecho-Slovak) will be compared to the application of adjectives *srpskohrvatski / hrvatskosrpski* (Serbo-Croatian / Croato-Serbian).

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The Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Literary Language Compared with the Theses on the Slovak Language

The paper will try to compare two time-matched documents on the socio-political status of Croatian and Slovak languages in the socialist federal states from a sociolinguistic point of view. Special attention will be paid to the comparison of the Croatian and Slovak language situations and to the specific features of the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak language policies in the 1960s. The unitary concept of the two-variant Czechoslovak language used in the 1920s and 1930s, which actually implied a linguistic asymmetry in practice, was in the post-war socio-political context replaced by the idea of a convergent linguistic development of both the Czech and Slovak languages. The climax of the Slovak philological resistance to this program was represented in Ružička's *Theses on the Slovak Language*. In the 1960s, a lot of effort was put into defending the distinctiveness of the Croatian "variant" within the unitarian Serbo-Croatian language project throughout a model of variants, which Slovak and Czech language sciences had left much earlier. In this, specific Croatian context, *The Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Literary Language* was created. In many ways it was compliant with Ružička's *Theses*. The paper compares legal provisions on the Croatian and Slovak languages, which followed in the above mentioned documents, as well as their application in public life and the dynamics of language standardization, which came later.

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Ivo Andrić and Miroslav Krleža in the Hands of Slovak Interpreters (Translational Concept, the Questions of Micro- and Macro-Stylistics)

Translating the works of Ivo Andrić and Miroslav Krleža was and it still is a great honour for the Slovak translators, but on the other hand, it is also a matter of challenge, courage, and responsibility at the same time. The works of these world-known authors present a really great adventure of translation for all translators. They can confirm not only their knowledge of language, translational competence and skills, but also their own interpretational ability and inventiveness. There is a representative and large anthology of the works of Andrić and Krleža, which have been translated not only by the distinguished Slovak translators such as Andrej Mráz, Andrej Vrbacký, Ivan Minárik, Branislav Choma, Vlasta Baštová, František Lipka, but also by less known translators without any philological and literary background. The analysis of particular works of I. Andrić and M. Krleža translated into Slovak does not confirm the belief that excellent translations are done only by the translators who have had a substantial linguistic and literarily education. The translation of *Most na Drine*, written by I. Andrić, by Tomáš Štrba, a nonphilologist, is a clear example of this statement. In spite of his technical education, his translation from 1948 is still well read and can be compared with all contemporary translations. However, we can hardly say the same about the Slovak translation of the novel *Návrat Filipa Latinovicza* (1935) translated by A. Vrbacký and I. Minárik, who were involved in translational and literary activity to a much greater extent than T. Štrba. The translation of this novel was published in the 1930s, which is the reason why the translation has such quality and why today it is out-of-date: it was influenced by the social and cultural situation of that period and it also used a disunited language. However, there are no relevant and objective explanations for many negative elements in the translation. The most terrible mistakes that are noted down

can be found on a lexical level. They are basically caused by close translation and interlingual homonymy and very often by incorrect interpretation of the original. Although V. Baštová did an outstanding translation of the novel *Návrat Filipa Latinovicza*, which was published much later, in 1978, some works written by the aforementioned great authors of the Croatian literature, should have a reworked edition or a translation of a good quality, which could make us be proud of the literature translated in Slovak.

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Protection of Nature and Origins of the Ecological Movement in Croatia and Slovakia before the 1990s: Selected Examples

The protection of nature in Croatia has had a long tradition, starting from the late nineteenth or the early twentieth century. The article compares this movement in Croatia with the Slovakian one. After the World War II important developments took place in the nature protection. It is interesting that the first national parks in Croatia and Slovakia were both established in 1949 (the Plitvice Lakes, Paklenica and the Tatra National Park). Croatia and Slovakia have active organizations for the protection of nature. For example, in 1969 the Slovak Union for Nature and Landscape Protection (Slovak *zväz ochrancov prírody and krajiny*) was established in Slovakia. It gathered not only the former members of the Nature Conservation section (founded in 1958) of the National Museum Society, but also a variety of unorganized groups for the protection of nature. The Slovak Union for Nature and Landscape Protection was particularly active in the 1980s and it influenced, along with other factors, the development of the Slovak environmental movement. The environmental changes were undoubtedly provoked by the industrialization that had upset the balance of the environment. In Croatia, the environmental movement started developing in the early 1970s, but it acted within the system of socialist self-management,

which successfully prevented the “subversiveness of ecology”. Since the mid-1980s, different environmental actions were carried out “from below”, such as antinuclear movement, waste issues projects, spontaneous rebellions against the construction of hydroelectric power plants, and others. The author attempts to compare the beginning of the environmental movement in Croatia with the related developments in Slovakia, analysing the relation between the environmental and socialist ideologies, as well as putting them into the broader context of the global environmental movement.

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The Political Changes in the new States – Slovakia and Croatia in the 1990s

Since both Croatia and Slovakia had the same starting point – they did not exist as independent states, except when they were puppet states (Slovak Republic under the command of Tiso and the Independent State of Croatia); using the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union as motivators for dissolution as well as for the independence of other multinational states and the establishment of a new political map of Europe, strengthening the existing nationalisms – Franjo Tuđman and Vladimir Mečiar established, acting as the “founding fathers” of contemporary and modern European countries, two internationally recognized nation-states: the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Croatia. Since both states were created on the basis of strong national charge and since there were still unresolved traumas from the past, since it was easier to deal with the external enemy than with internal situations in both countries, both countries had significant difficulties in finding the right place on the European political and economic scene.

There was a huge gap between past and future, liberal and conservative and in both countries the parallel processes of building new institutions and of proving its own credibility to the outside world, especially to the European institutions, went on with great difficulties. Their citizens simply accepted new authorities as a “natural” continuation of the regime that had

previously existed in both countries: the so-called socialism with a human face. Slovakia had a significant advantage: leaders, or political elite of Slovakia – represented by Mečiar, and the Czech side represented by Klaus, without conducting a referendum, in order not to lose power, decided to divide Czechoslovakia without a military conflict, resolving it at the green table through negotiations. Croatia did not have this option.

The internal functioning of both countries was marked by the creation of new political elites and Croatia was unique in the fact that Croatians participated in conducting the state affairs outside Croatia, solely because they were invited to do so by their leader – Dr. Tuđman. The political and national suitability thus became more important than expertise, and this is when the bad economic situation started to develop in Croatia. In the meantime, Slovakia attracted investments more easily and it showed more credibility in its presentation as a new member of the EU, thanks to Mečiar's withdrawal from active politics, which resulted in faster integration of Slovakia into the Euro-Atlantic structures. On the other hand, Croatia has been struggling for years with the legacy of war and with showing respect to human and minority rights.

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Comparative Retrospective of the Selected Aspects of the Development of the Slovak and Croatian Party Systems from 1989 to the Present

The paper describes a long period since the disintegration of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the present. The authors intend to identify and to compare the im-

portant milestones in the development of the party systems of both states, which had a great impact on their current form. We also wish to present an authentic discovery, which will reject some of the stereotypes, which influenced the research on not only the party system of the Slovak republic, but also on the comparison of both countries' party systems.

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The Key Factors in the “Preservation” of the Identity of Croats in Slovakia: Past and Present

A substantial, centuries-long resistance to strong assimilation influences in a multi-ethnic environment is a historical and sociological characteristic of Croats in Slovakia. It becomes more understandable when we take into account the whole historical context and when assimilation powers are contraposed to the factors which influenced the “preservation” of the ethnic consciousness. The emphasis will mainly be placed on examining and analysing the key factors which have had a strong influence on the “preservation” of the Croatian language and identity. The paper will show how the factors have been changing over time – a part of them through metamorphoses / transformations, and the other by vanishing and being replaced by the new ones. In any way, it is about the historical continuity of the never-ending processes of revitalization and redefining of the Croatian identity in Slovakia. We have been following its changes from the time when the society was enclosed in autarchic, closed and ethnically homogenous environments, till the day of the contemporary society, linked by computer and communication technologies.

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Slovaks in the Censuses in Croatia from 1880 till 2011

Based on archival material and published statistical data, the author provides information about the number of Slovaks in Croatia from 1880 till 2011. The author pays special attention to the settlements in which they were and/or are resident population (Josipovac Punitovački, Jelisavac, Markovac, Zokov Gaj, Jakšić, Lipovljani, Našice, Miljevci, Soljani, Osijek, Jurjevac, Radoš and Ilok). The paper presents the circumstances in which Slovaks came to each of these settlements as well as to those in which they, according to the published literature, do not live anymore. Using archival material, the author also analyzes religious affiliation of Slovaks in certain settlements.

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The Identities of the Slovak Minority in Croatia on the Examples of Osijek-Baranja and Virovitica-Podravina Counties

Combining the method of in-depth interviews with the selected respondents of the Slovak minority living in Osijek-Baranja and Virovitica-Podravina Counties, especially in Josipovac, Markovac, Zokov Gaj, Miljevci, Jurjevac and Jelisavac on one side and the archival materials on the other, the authors will reconstruct the historical circumstances of the immigration of Slovaks, as well as their religious, linguistic and cultural identities. The authors will pay special attention to the issues of identity and its preservation depending on different socio-historical circumstances, as well as to the current position of Slovaks in these two Croatian counties.

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