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PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE 2017

VICTORY OR DEFEAT?
Societies between Warfare and Post-War Turmoil

Pula, Croatia
May 25-27, 2017

Past, Present, Future 2017: Victory or Defeat
Book of Abstracts
International Conference held in Pula, Croatia, May 25-27, 2017

Past, Present, Future 2017: Victory or Defeat
B O O K   O F   A B S T R A C T S

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula
Faculty of Humanities
May 25-27, 2017

Pula 2017

C O N T E N T S

Victory or Defeat
Second biennial conference in the series *Past, Present, Future*
Pula, Croatia, May 25-27, 2017

Following the successful first conference in the series entitled "Identity in Flux" (May 2015) the Department of History is organizing the second in the series of conferences to tackle issues that challenge contemporary Europe by providing a historical context for their emergence and explaining the patterns of behavior that are common to different historical periods and are still relevant today.

War has always had a profound impact on society.   From the beginning of recorded history, wars have forged, expanded and destroyed kingdoms and empires, helped give rise to religions and ideologies, given impulse to technological advancement and steered the course of history. Great battles and wars have attracted scholarly attention since the dawn of historiography and they frequently feature prominently in national narratives and origin myths of peoples all over the world. Political history tends to focus on the causes of wars as well as the peace treaties that put an end to warfare, whereas military history looks at the strategies, tactics and technologies employed during wars. Social history tries to determine how societies cope with the onset of military activities, loss of manpower, economic downturns or booms, destruction of infrastructure, pandemic outbreaks and so on. The European Union has been created in order to end wars on a continent that has a long history of violence.

 The aim of this conference is to look at the aftermath of wars in history and the changes in society in the final phases of war and its aftermath. Can we speak of sudden transformations in the Greek world after the Peloponnesian war and the conquests of Alexander? How did Romans deal with their numerous veterans after the civil wars during the final decades of the Republic and what effect did it have on Roman society? How did Roman citizens react after the defeats of the empire at the hands of the barbarian conquerors? How did societies change in the wake of Carolingian conquests, the Crusades, the Mongol and Turkic invasions? The religious wars in Germany lasted for decades and the Ottoman Wars in the Balkans for centuries. How did this affect the population that may have grown completely unaccustomed to peace times? Napoleon shattered ancient empires and republics. How did their inhabitants deal with the sudden death of polities that lasted for centuries? The two world wars are the defining moments of the twentieth century with consequences that stretch to this day. How did winners and losers in the great conflicts deal with immense losses of the most productive part of the population or with the need to provide for the millions of wounded and disabled, the widows and orphans? What were the consequences on the mental health of soldiers and civilians? Can one even speak of clear winners and losers in wars? Were there attempts to heal

the rifts between yesterday's mortal enemies? Who were the heroes and villains in post war narratives?

These are just a few of the myriad questions regarding the end and aftermaths of wars. In the Europe without borders and without wars, the answers from our past may help to better understand the present as well as to prepare us for the challenges in the future.

Keynote speakers:
1. **Peter Heather** (King's College, London)
2. **Drago Roksandić** (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb)
3. **Dubravka Stojanović** (Faculty of Philosphy, University of Belgrade)

We invite **historians and scholars of related disciplines** to apply by submitting a proposal for papers (up to 1500 characters) with the accompanying brief biographical note to **rkurelic@gmail.com** **(or past.present.future.pula@gmail.com)** by **January 1 2017**. Submissions from PhD students are also welcome. The papers should be approximately 15 minutes in length and sessions will include ample time for discussion. The working language of the conference is **English**.

The registration fee is 60 Euros (30 Euros for PhD students). Meals (lunches and dinners throughout the conference) will be provided by the Organizer.

Robert Kurelić, PhD
Head of the Organizing Committee

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

VENUE:
Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Faculty of Humanities
(Sveučilište Jurja Dobrile u Puli, Filozofski fakultet)
I. Matetića Ronjgova 1, Pula

OPENING, CLOSING AND KEY-NOTE LECTURES:
Aula Magna Tone Peruško (second floor)

WORK IN SECTIONS:
Lecture rooms 12 (ground floor), 17 (first floor) and 18 (first floor)
Duration: 15 minutes per presentation and 10 minutes per discussion after every paper or, depending on the number of panelists, 30-40 minutes for a joint discussion at the end.

BREAKS (Thursday-Saturday):
Refreshments at the lobby

LUNCH (Thursday, Friday):
University canteen (University Campus)

DINNER (Thursday, Friday):
University canteen (University Campus)

WEB-PAGE:
http://www.unipu.hr/index.php?id=ppf-victory-defeat

THURSDAY, 25 MAY

10.00	Registration, entrance hall
11.00	**OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško **Dubravka Stojanović** (Faculty of Philosophy. Belgrade) Victories vs. Defeats: The Unreliability of Memory
13.00	Lunch, university canteen
15.00	**WORK IN SECTIONS: ROOMS 12, 17, 18, THURSDAY-SATURDAY**
18.30	**JOURNAL PRESENTATION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško *Tabula 14, Past, Present, Future I: Identity in Flux (Pula, May 28-30, 2015)* Robert Kurelić, Igor Duda
20.00	Dinner

THURSDAY, 25 MAY: ROOM 12 (ground floor)	
15.00	**FALL OF EMPIRES: THE BEGINING OF EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY**
	Ana-Teodora Kurkina: People, who draw Borders: Bulgarian 19th -century Revolutionary Ideologists as Crafters of Balkan Post-war Frontiers
	Tamás Révész: Transformation of the Armed Forces in 1918-1919 in Hungary. Democratic Values and Military Institutions?
	Marco Bresciani: Everyday Defeat. Popular Experiences of the Border Building in the Upper Adriatic (1918-1920)
	Árpád Hornyák: The Cross border-Owners along the Hungarian-Yugoslav Frontiers after the World War I.
16.40	Break

18.30	**JOURNAL PRESENTATION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško *Tabula 14, Past, Present, Future I: Identity in Flux (Pula, May 28-30, 2015)* Robert Kurelić, Igor Duda
20.00	Dinner

THURSDAY, 25 MAY: ROOM 17 (first floor)	
15.00	**PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION IN 20 th CENTURY EUROPE**
	Michala Lônčíková: The End of War, the End of Persecution? Post-WWII Anti-Jewish Violence in Slovakia
	Dimitrios Varvaritis: Manifestations of Antisemitism in post-Shoah Greece, 1944-1949
	Iva Jelušić: Making a Partisan: How the Winners Fashioned the Image of Women in War?
	Veronika Mila Popić: Victory or Defeat: the Repression of the Yugoslav Communist Government and the Transformation of the Mission of the Women Religious Congregations in Croatia 1939-1952
16.40	Break
18.30	**JOURNAL PRESENTATION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško *Tabula 14, Past, Present, Future I: Identity in Flux (Pula, May 28-30, 2015)* Robert Kurelić, Igor Duda
20.00	Dinner

THURSDAY, 25 MAY: ROOM 18 (first floor)	
15.00	**MEDIA, ART AND FOLKLORE**
	Andrej Pezelj: Painting in the Environment of Constant War
	Anja Mlakar: How Wars Echo in Folklore
	Dragan Batančev: *Otpisani* as TV Mourning
16.15	Break
16.30	**THE HERITAGE OF WORLD WARS**
	Sylwia Bykowska: The World War II and its Impact on the Society of Gdańsk
	Steffan Laffin: Occupied Naples and the Idiosyncrasies of the Italian Campaign in World War II
	Jonathan Kaplan: "They who sit in a Glasshouse..." Former National-Socialists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR
17.55	Break
18.30	**JOURNAL PRESENTATION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško *Tabula 14, Past, Present, Future I: Identity in Flux (Pula, May 28-30, 2015)* Robert Kurelić, Igor Duda
20.00	Dinner

FRIDAY, 26 MAY	
9.30	**WORK IN SECTIONS: ROOMS 12, 17, 18**
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Peter Heather (King's College London) War & Peace, Decline & Fall: the End of the Roman Empire
13.00	Lunch, university canteen
15.00	**WORK IN SECTIONS: ROOMS 12, 17, 18**
18.30	**ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško **Defeats in Europe in the 19-20th Centuries** Ivan Čolović, Catherine Horel, Drago Roksandić, Dubravka Stojanović
20.00	Dinner

FRIDAY, 26 MAY: ROOM 12 (ground floor)	
9.30	**EASTERN ADRIATIC IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES**
	Miroslav Posarić: „…Armata manu ecclesiam intraverunt." (CDI II a.1304). Conflict Management in Medieval Pola and Parenzo
	Josip Banić: The Venetian Takeover of the Margraviate of Istria (1411-1421): The Modality of a Passage
	Marija Mogorović Crljenko, Danijela Doblanović Šuran: Indicators of Population Trends at the Time of the Uskok War
10.45	Break
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Peter Heather (King's College London) War & Peace, Decline & Fall: the End of the Roman Empire
13.00	Lunch, university canteen
15.00	**ROME AND THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES**
	Filippo Carlà-Uhink: (Re-)Founding Italy: The Social War and Its Aftermath and the Construction of an Italic Identity in the Roman Republic
	Vedran Bileta: Ruling the Unruly. Re-examining the Aftermath of Civil Wars in the Late Roman West
	Marina Zgrablić: Istrian Church after the Ostrogothic War
16.15	Break
16.45	**CHRISTIANS AND OTTOMANS**
	Robert Kurelić: Who Won? The Crusade of Nicopolis Revisited
	Rike Szill: Ottoman 'Victory' – Byzantine 'Defeat'? New Perspectives on the 'Fall' of Constantinople 1453 in Late-Byzantine Historiography
	Paul Srodecki: The Impact of the Ottoman and Muscovite Wars on the Construction of antemurale- Based Frontier Identities in East Central and Southeastern Europe (1400–1700)
	Davor Salihović: (Re)defining Societies: The Bordering Process at the 15th - century Hungarian-Ottoman Frontier
18.25	Break
18.30	**ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško **Defeats in Europe in the 19-20th Centuries** Ivan Čolović, Catherine Horel, Drago Roksandić, Dubravka Stojanović
20.00	Dinner

FRIDAY, 26 MAY: ROOM 17 (first floor)	
9.30	**EARLY YUGOSLAV SOCIALISM**
	Igor Duda: How to Feed the Labour Force? Yugoslav First Five-year Plan and Workers' Restaurants in the Period of Post-war Scarcity
	Goran Arčabić: The Giants Era: Industrialization Process in Socialist Yugoslavia 1947 – 1952
	Saša Vejzagić: Revolutionary Enthusiasam in the Service of Reconstruction and Resistance: The Role of Youth Labor Actions in the Earliest
	Dijana Dijanić: What was it like for Women in Socialist Croatia 1945-53?
11.10	Break
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Peter Heather (King's College London) War & Peace, Decline & Fall: the End of the Roman Empire
13.00	Lunch, university canteen

15.00	**TOURISM AND ECONOMY ON THE EASTERN ADRIATIC**
	Nataša Urošević: Brijuni in World War I.
	Maya Hadar: Social Identification and Group Performance: the Effect of Different War Outcomes on National Pride, the Sense of Belonging and the Sense Community Among Citizens
	Jelena Barić: The Mediterranean Europe Mass Tourism – Social, Economical and Political Causes of the Phenomenon
16.15	Break
16.50	**VICTIMS AND VILLAINS: PEACE AND MEMORY**
	Lovro Kralj: Rise and Fall of the Independent State of Croatia in the Memoirs of the Ustasha Members
	Višeslav Aralica: Making Peace in the Warrior Society: Ending the Blood Revenge in the Balkans in the Historical and Anthropological Perspective
	Jelena Đureinović: Glory for the Defeated: The Tale of the Two Antifascist Movements of Serbia
	Tamara Pavasović Trošt, Jovana Mihajlović Trbovc: Post-War Memory Making between the National and the Local: Challenges to Official Nationhood Narratives post-1990s in the Former Yugoslavia
18.25	Break
18.00	**ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško **Defeats in Europe in the 19-20th Centuries** Ivan Čolović, Catherine Horel, Drago Roksandić, Dubravka Stojanović
20.00	Dinner

FRIDAY, 26 MAY: ROOM 18 (first floor)	
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško Peter Heather (King's College London) War & Peace, Decline & Fall: the End of the Roman Empire
13.00	Lunch, university canteen
15.00	**SPANISH FLU PANDEMIC RECONSTRUCTED**
	Miha Seručnik: Spanish Flu in the Mortuary Records – a Collaborative Study
	Katarina Keber: The 1918 Influenza Pandemic in Central Slovenia: Research Challenges
	Urška Bratož: Spanish Flu in Koper: First Research Results
16.15	Break
16.30	**Toni Buterin, Robert Doričić, Igor Eterović, Amir Muzur:** The Spanish Flu in the City of Rijeka and it's Surroundings: the Public Impact and the Image of the Epidemic
	Nikola Anušić: Socially Corelated Variabilities of the Spanish Flu Mortality
	Iva Milovan Delić, Marlena Plavšić: Depression and the Spanish Flu Pandemic in the Pula Area
17.45	Break
18.00	**ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**, Aula Magna Tone Peruško **Defeats in Europe in the 19-20th Centuries** Ivan Čolović, Catherine Horel, Drago Roksandić, Dubravka Stojanović
20.00	Dinner

SATURDAY, 27 MAY

9.00	**WORK IN SECTIONS: ROOMS 12, 17, 18**
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Drago Roksandić (Faculty of Humanities, Zagreb) Beyond Victories and Defeats: Popular Strategies of Survival on the "*Triplex Confinium*" After 1699
12.45	**CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško

SATURDAY, 27 MAY: ROOM 12 (ground floor)	
10.00	**CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES**
	Robert Antonin: Mongolian Invasion and the Development in the Central Europe in the 13th Century
	Silvie Vančurova: The Era of Restoration and Interregnums after Lipany and the Hussite Wars
	Beata Możejko: War between Poland and Teutonic Order (1454-1466) – the Impact on the Society
11.15	Break
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Drago Roksandić (Faculty of Humanities, Zagreb) Beyond Victories and Defeats: Popular Strategies of Survival on the "*Triplex Confinium*" After 1699
12.45	**CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško

SATURDAY, 27 MAY: ROOM 17 (First floor)	
10.00	**EARLY MODERN CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE**
	Dijana Pinjuh: Brigandage in Herzegovina in the 17th and 18th centuries
	Arkadiusz Janicki: „Finis Poloniae!" The impact of the 1794 Kościuszko's insurrection on the fate of the Polish state and society
	Jan Charvát: Polish Messianism and its Conceptualization in the Third Polish Republic
11.15	Break
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Drago Roksandić (Faculty of Humanities, Zagreb) Beyond Victories and Defeats: Popular Strategies of Survival on the "*Triplex Confinium*" After 1699
12.45	**CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško

SATURDAY, 27 MAY: ROOM 18 (First floor)	
9.30	**PAST AND PRESENT: INFLUENCES ON CONTEMPORARY LIFE**
	Marin Beroš: Contemplating the Aftermath of a Global War – an Optimist's View
	Vedran Dukovski: The Economic Situation in the Croatian part of Zone B of Venezia Giulia 1945-1947
	Ana Ljubojević: Long way "home"? Former soldiers' memories of the 1990s and identity in post-war Serbia
	Albert Bing: The Effect of 20th Century Wars on the Development of Modern Political Culture in Croatia
11.10	Break
11.30	**KEY-NOTE LECTURE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško Drago Roksandić (Faculty of Humanities, Zagreb) Beyond Victories and Defeats: Popular Strategies of Survival on the "*Triplex Confinium*" After 1699
12.45	**CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE,** Aula Magna Tone Peruško

ABSTRACTS

Robert Antonin
Mongolian invasion and the development in the Central Europe in the 13th century

The process of the emergence of the Mongol Empire during the reign of Genghis Khan, its subsequent expansion, the culmination of its territorial scope in the course of the 13th century and the collapse into partial territorial units ruled by several generations of Genghis Khan's successors in the 14th century, is one of the most remarkable historical stories, in the course of which an interconnection of historical development within an extensive spatial horizon occupying a substantial part of the Eurasian region. Although the direct effects of the formation of the Mongol Empire and the expansionist policies of its rulers were reflected primarily in the fortunes of the then Asian and East European state entities, the importance of the invasion towards the west cannot be ignored. That in the early 1240s profoundly affected the distribution of political and economic forces in Central Europe and directed local developments for the next few decades. At the same time, it also provoked reactions in the Western European cultural sphere. Proof of this are not only the efforts of Louis IX to establish contacts with Khan in order to create an alliance in wars in the Holy Land, but also the quite numerous messages directed to the court of the Mongol rulers.The Paper will focus on the impact of the Mongolian campaign into East and Central Europe (1223-1242) and its short-term and long-term consequences for the development in Central European countries in 13th century.

Nikola Anušić
Socially Corelated Variabilities of the Spanish Flu Mortality

The Spanish Flu mortality is known for its maleness (predominantly male seks differentials) and its W-shaped age profile, which differentiates it from previous influenza pandemics. This specific age and sex mortality profile is considered a universal feature of the Spanish Flu. In contrast to this, we argue that Spanish Flu mortality sex differentials and, consequently, mortality age profile, could vary in correlation with the age and sex structure of the previously predominant morbidity in the influenza affected population. The social correlation of this previous morbidity could have been transposed to the Spanish flu mortality.

Višeslav Aralica
Making Peace in the Warrior Society: Ending the Blood Revenge in the Balkans in the Historical and Anthropological Perspective

The destructive effects of the custome of blood revenge (blood feuds) in the Balkan societies is well known. In this paper I would like to present the other aspect of that institution, namely the making of peace which ends the feud. In an institution which is

in its fenomenology very crude and simple, in general lacking the elaborate rituals, we find a surprisingly elaborate and simbolicaly very rich ritual that marks the end of the war between two parties. By presenting the ritual in all its details, I will try to compare it to the other known examples of peacemaking in the societies and states temporaly and spacialy distanced from Balkan. By doing so, I would like to outline posible answers on questions: (1) what are the historical origins of the peacemaking ritual in question; (2) can it be compared to the peacemaking and reconciliations of modern times; (3) under what conditions is that ritual/custome preserved.

Goran Arčabić
The Giants Era: Industrialization Process in Socialist Yugoslavia 1947 – 1952

After winning the elections for the Constitutional Assembly in 1945 the Communist Party took power in the newly declared Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Following the Soviet template, an economic model was designed in which the state authorities dictated the direction and pace of development. It peaked in 1947 with the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan of National Economy at federal, national and local level. Ideologically motivated building of heavy industry and electrical industry was to provide a base for the independence and self-sufficiency of the state's economy. This paper analyzes the building process of four industrial plants of federal significance aiming to examine impacts of politics on industrialization and, indirectly, on the urban planning as well as on the population movement and structure. Four case studies are comparable for a further research of consequences of the ideology-driven industrialization process in the last quarter of the 1940s and early 1950s in Yugoslavia. Results indicate that some factories, despite numerous problems during the building process, grew into drivers of the local, national and federal economy. Simultaneously participating in care for their employees by the upbuilding of social standards' facilities, factories affected the expansion and even the construction of new urban residential areas. Industrial giants erected during Five-Year Plan period (1947 – 1952) could be understood as remains of the process of creating a new society and a new "socialist" man in Yugoslavia.

Josip Banić
The Venetian Takeover of the Margraviate of Istria (1411-1421): The Modality of a Passage

The Margraviate of Istria, a temporal possession of the Patriarchate of Aquileia, was a continuingly shrinking region during the High and late Middle Ages. By the beginning of the fifteenth century it was reduced to mere eight fortified towns and a single fort, being thus smaller than both Venetian and Austrian possessions on the Istrian peninsula. Nevertheless, the Margraviate constituted a *land* in Otto Brunner's sense of the term, it was governed by shared legal customs and its modest noblemen

recognized themselves as the elites of the *Marchionatus*. During the "great Venetian expansion" the Republic of St. Mark conquered the entire Patriarchate of Aquileia, annexing its entire temporal possessions to their expanding dominium. The paper aims to provide a detailed aftermath of the Venetian takeover of the Margraviate of Istria focusing primarily on the models of incorporation of the former Aquileian communities in Istria. Since the last scholarly enquiry dealing with these questions was conducted in the 1920s, the author will seek to analyze this seminal passage through the lenses of "empowering interactions" theoretical framework. Venetian sources, both published and unpublished material, will be carefully analyzed in order to demonstrate how the central government in Venice treated the newly conquered Margraviate and how this passage differed from the annexation of Friuli, Dalmatia and even other Istrian communities that had become a part of the *Signoria* during the thirteenth and fourteenth century.

Jelena Barić
The Mediterranean Europe Mass Tourism – Social, Economical and Political Causes of the Phenomenon

Through this essey, the concept of mass tourism on the coastal parts of Mediterranean Europe is analized along with social, political and economical circumstances by which the phenomenon and symbol of consumer society came into being and affected the global economy of the latter part of the 20th century. Starting just shortly after the Second World War, the essey will compare and draw parallels between the most significant processes which influenced the beggining of mass tourism in the Mediterranean countries, at the time, most visited by tourists such as France, Italy, Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia, and briefly review the specificities surrounding the occurance of the youngest economic activity in the mentioned countries. The essey will also atest specificities of the sociely and economical factors and mass tourism appearance on the Adriatic and determine the bonds and differences in relation to broader Mediterranean Europe. Mass tourism on the Adriatic went through similar phases and processes as it were on the other Mediterranean coasts of Europe, but also with certain different mass tourism features, especially on the eastern Adriatic coast. It is intriguing to notice the resemblances regarding tourism industry amongst individual countries as they followed same trends and tourist requirements, leading to uniformity of the offers handed over throughout Mediterranean Europe. Although the majority of countries during the fifties and sixties experienced the mass tourism phenomenon, in certain areas its further evolution depended on the countries social and political circumstances and trends within its tourism industry.

Dragan Batančev
Otpisani as TV Mourning

My presentation re-interprets the popular TV show *Otpisani* (1974-75) as not only a comic book-like narrative about seemingly larger-than-life resistance fighters, but also an exciting commentary of the failed experiment of building a supranational Yugoslav state. Drawing upon the Yugoscepticism of the show's creator, Dragan Marković, I link *Otpisani* with the social and national unrest resulting in the controversial 1974 constitution. In contrast to spectacles such as *Bitka na Neretvi* and *Sutjeska*, *Otpisani* undermines the official NOB ideology by omitting Tito, frequently ironizing the role of the Party, and constructing the image of the charismatic urban outlaws in opposition to the predominantly rural Partisan identity. In like manner, *Otpisani* reflects the increasing insulation of Yugoslav republics by featuring mostly Serbian characters and actors, thereby ignoring the fact that a Slovenian, Olga Vrabič, actually led the Belgrade resistance movement. Moreover, the character of non-Partisan anti-Fascist Srba clearly breaks the Partisan monopoly on the liberation struggle, while episode 13 openly questions the communist revolutionary principles from an ordinary citizen's perspective. Even the famously implausible gunfights with the German soldiers are more than meets the eye for they serve as a prelude to the protagonists' mourning for their dead friends. The memory of the dead in *Otpisani* then serves as an ominous reminder that the aftermath of WWII in Yugoslavia was a continuation of the war with other - in this case, televisual - means. All in all, my contribution seeks to elucidate the ways in which *Otpisani* both redefined and revitalized the cult of the dead war heroes by making them more human.

Marin Beroš
Contemplating the Aftermath of a Global War – an Optimist's View

The end of the World War 2 had made humanity painfully aware that the next global conflict could well be its last. Although we succeeded in avoiding total annihilation for more than 70 years, we can hardly say that we are living in a peaceful period. Some theorists, such as Marxist thinkers Hardt and Negri, are even going so far in describing our current state of world politics as an endless global civil war, which in their opinion is central in the perseverance of Empire, their concept of (world) sovereignty without sovereign. Moreover, they consider that the global war is a main obstacle in the construction of peaceful world democracy. This paper will examine their position, as well as several other authors in political theory and philosophy, on the possibility of establishing a global, cosmopolitan democracy (and ending the global war).

Vedran Bileta

Ruling the unruly. Re-examining the aftermath of civil wars in the Late Roman West

Civil war can be considered to be as the most extreme form of disintegration for any organized society, and Rome was not an exception. The notion of civil war was embedded into Roman society from the fratricidal inception of the city on the Tiber, to be later epitomized in bloody and costly struggles of the Late Republic and High Empire. However, it was the fourth century that saw the reoccurrence of internal conflict on such a scale that caused a profound change not only in the makeup of the Roman military but at all levels of imperial society. And yet, the internal struggles of the fourth century received considerably less attention than their Republican or earlier Imperial counterparts. It is the aim of this paper to shed light on this phenomenon and to re-examine the impact and consequences that the fourth-century civil wars had on the socio-political developments of the Late Roman Empire on the West. The paper will focus on four aspects related to the war's aftermath, which I do consider very important for the better understanding of the Late Roman civil wars, and their consequences for the late Roman Empire. Firstly, a short overview of the Roman notion of civil war will be presented. The theoretical notion will then be applied to the actions and strategies of the fourth-century emperors when dealing with the defeated side. The paper will focus on three prominent cases: the treatment of adherents of Magnentius by Constantius II in 351-353, and to Theodosius II's treatment of supporters of Maximus in 388, and Eugenius in 394. The soldier's attitude to the intra-imperial struggle will also be analyzed, since it was the army that played the main role in Late Imperial politics. Lastly, the paper will address the consequences that the civil wars had on the makeup of Roman elites, such as the emergence of the new regional power-broker, the bishop. Finally, the phenomenon of civil wars will be placed in a larger socio-political context of the unmaking of the Late Roman West.

Albert Bing

The Effect of 20th Century Wars on the Development of Modern Political Culture in Croatia

Current views on the war in which the Croats were engaged in the 20th century were designated by the opening of a pluralistic space in nineties as well as the outbreak of new wars associated with the breakup of Yugoslavia and the establishment of the Croatian state. In this sense, the modern perception of the world wars and their historic significance takes place in a complex interaction with the wars in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991 to 1995). During and after these wars appears a series of very different interpretations of their historical significance. This work will emphasize some of the issues associated with viewpoints of Croatian and Yugoslav intelligence and political elites on the character and historical relevance of wars. Some

relevant historical aspects will be taken in consideration: correlation of creating an independent nation-state and the transition of social change, the issue of revisionism and revanchism as a result of wars, as well as the general problems of the development of a free democratic society in Croatia and the region.

Urška Bratož
Spanish Flu in Koper: first research results

The paper aims to present the first results of a research on Spanish Flu break out in the urban area of Koper between the autumn of 1918 and the beginning of 1919. Beside the extent of the epidemic, which affected to a high degree also the civilian population, the age, sex and partly social structure of the diseased population will be presented, comprising the morbidity and mortality rates. Although some methodological problems were encountered, regarding especially inconsequent and non-uniform recording of the cause of death in the parish registers (as a consequence, in some cases Spanish Flu could not be confirmed with certainty), the data will serve as a first quantitative estimation of the epidemic outbreak.

Marco Bresciani
Everyday Defeat. Popular Experiences of the Border Building in the Upper Adriatic (1918-1920)

In recent times the clear division between the Great War and the post-1918 peace has been more and more questioned and the deeper, long-standing legacies of the wartime experience into the post-war turmoil have been highlighted. Moreover, the Habsburg studies have called attention to the non-national social and cultural practices or imperial administrative and political traditions which kept on shaping the successor states. This paper will address some crucial issues concerning the post-Habsburg Upper Adriatic in the immediate post-war transition. The conventional narratives have often argued that the new or enlarged nation-states were legitimized on the ground of the previous national claims and conflicts which ultimately disrupted the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. As a consequence, it was assumed that the post-war societies more or less peacefully and quickly adapted to the new geopolitical borders. Quite the contrary, drawing on a social historian approach, this paper would like to ask how the transitory solutions of the truce affected the everyday social experiences, before the treaties formally settled the new state borders (1920). In this regard, an important amount of documents, produced by the Italian occupation military and civil authorities, shows how the mental and social practices of the populace unfolded a persistent linkage with the imperial pre-war space, well beyond the new asserted national borders. From this grassroots point of view, victory and defeat were quite

relatively abstract concepts, missing populace's everyday concrete demands and difficulties.

Toni Buterin, Robert Doričić, Igor Eterović and Amir Muzur
The Spanish Flu in the City of Rijeka and it's Surroundings: the Public Impact and the Image of the Epidemic

The Spanish flu, one of the worst epidemics in history, appeared in 1918, on the eve of the end of the World War I. The characteristic of the epidemic on the territory of the city of Rijeka has poorly been studied. Certainly, the lack of primary sources such as hospital registries have made more difficult the understanding of the incidence and the course of the epidemic in the city. Therefore, death certificates have emerged the main primary source. The purpose of this presentation is to explore and describe mortality caused by (Spanish) flu during 1918 and at the beginning of 1919, using death registers for those living in the area of the city centre and surrounding parishes. The results of the Spanish flu mortality research in the area of Rijeka are compared to the Spanish flu specific mortality in the territory of three parishes situated in the wider area of Rijeka – Brseč, Mošćenice and Lovran. The elucidation of the characteristics of the Spanish flu epidemic and its impact on the quotidian life in the city of Rijeka is possible by the analysis of daily newspapers as well. In this paper, we have explored such articles in the *La Bilancia*, Rijeka's newspaper in Italian.

Sylwia Bykowska
The World War II and its impact on the society of Gdańsk

Under the agreements made by the super powers at the Potsdam Conference in July and August 1945 the eastern areas of Germany and Gdańsk were annexed to Poland. At the same time the eastern territories of pre-war Poland were incorporated within the borders of the Soviet Union. The transfer of the German population from Poland and the Polish citizens of eastern Taken Lands commenced. The end of World War II was a turning point in the history of Gdańsk. Even in the first months of 1945, the city was still called Danzig and belonged to Germany. In the vast majority of it it was inhabited by the German population. Along with the invasion of Gdańsk by the Soviet Army in March 1945 the city experienced a terrible destruction and shortly thereafter the expulsion of almost the entire existing population commenced. I would like to show how a German city in a few months after the war became a Polish city, first of all through the exchange of population, but also due to the nationalist ideology triumphant after World War II. Settlers from different parts of post-war Poland occupied the place of the Germans departing from Gdansk. The year 1945 marked the beginning of their new life. Everyone had to arrange their life there, settle down and learn to live, displacing the city's German past at the same time. The Polishness

of the city and of its new society was built strictly on the basis of the national criteria. A handful of Polish native population had to undergo national verification and prove their Polishness. Fanning hatred towards the German population and anything German was a common behavior. However, contemporary citizens of Gdańsk show multiple activities towards reconciliation and rapprochement between the two nations.

Filippo Carlà-Uhink
(Re-)Founding Italy: The Social War and Its Aftermath and the Construction of an Italic Identity in the Roman Republic

The Social War, which began in 90 BCE, is one of the most problematic episodes of Roman history: a rebellion of the Italic allies of Rome, it was concluded, to put it in an oversimplifying way, by their military defeat but their political victory, as Rome granted them full Roman citizenship and therefore the integration of the entire peninsula (except for the northern *Gallia Cisalpina*) in one and the same political frame. It is the aim of this paper to quickly show the main aspects of this war, starting from the aim of the rebels and the way in which they constructed, during the rebellion, an alternative identity which was, paradoxically, the one imposed onto them by the Romans, to discuss then the aftermath of this military confrontation and the ways in which this war, which represented a very persistent trauma in the Roman society of the 1ˢᵗ century BCE, not only had "practical consequences" on Roman society and politics, e.g. through the integration of the new citizens in the political life of the city, but was also quickly and urgently "reworked" in cultural memory, bringing the Italic and Roman identity to overlap, constructing in discourse a very successful image of Italy as "unity and diversity", necessary to overcome the dramatic division which had led to the armed confrontation.

Jan Charvát
Polish Messianism and its Conceptualization in the Third Polish Republic

Even after the partitions of Poland seemed to be complete by the end of 1795, the lands formerly belonging to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth had not been able to stay away from turmoil for more than 40 years. By the 1830, as the November Uprising broke out, Poland has been once again caught in the midst of war, eventually losing to the Russians. It was however from the ashes of this uprising that the polish messianism rose. A discourse, drawing from the defeat not limited to literature, philosophy, or political thought that is still prevailing to this date in the decision-making bodies of the Third Polish Republic. This proposed paper would be based on the research the author had put together as a research assistant of the EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy and as the assistant of the political section of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Warsaw to the topic of messianism in the course

of the past two years. Staying true to the stance of prof. Maria Janion on the topic of the presence of messianism in the contemporary Polish politics, the analysis itself will be based on the work of prof. Andrzej Wawrzynowicz, Konrad Górski, Andrzej Walicki and others. Main purpose of it will be to impartially depict the issue in all of its complexity and conceptualize the term of polish messianism from the points of view of literature, philosophy and political thought. The concluding part of the paper would be bringing forth examples of messianic teachings in the contemporary political manifestoes and political decisions in Poland.

Dijana Dijanić
What was it like for women in socialist Croatia 1945-53?

The aim of this paper is to present the ways in which socialism (in its first years) influenced women's lives. Socialist state and Communist ideology gave women (new) rights. Women's rights (provided from above) were included in the first Constitution. They were part of larger social, economic and ideological change. These changes were mainly in the field of legislation. The three main aspects of women's emancipation were economic independence, access to education and political participation. Access to education has helped women to be employed in better paid jobs and to fulfill their professional ambitions. It was considered normal for women to work, but that she could take a position of influence at work was not. The economic independence of women resulted in double burden for women because two incomes in household has become an economic necessity. Women were employed and at the same time they took care (without any decrease) of all domestic chores. Women had very little free time and that led to inequality between men and women. Birth of a child significantly influenced the woman's decision to reduce her professional ambitions. This was the result of a lack of a sufficient number of kindergartens and other supporting facilities that would enable women to satisfy their need to be successful mothers and to prosper at work. Despite the economic and social changes, the question of male and female roles has never been discussed and roles remained unchanged.

Igor Duda
How to Feed the Labour Force? Yugoslav First Five-year Plan and Workers' Restaurants in the Period of Post-war Scarcity

Soon after the end of World War II, Yugoslav authorities started to develop the system of special subsidised restaurants for workers. Placed within factories and firms, as well in public spaces in city centres, these restaurants had an important role in the making of a new socialist citizen, but also in a successful implementation of the first five-year plan. In the years of post-war food rationing and shortages intensified by the threat of Soviet aggression, workers' restaurants were a precondition for higher

productivity of labour. Good organization, well-stocked storages, well-equipped kitchens, clean dining areas, skilled and polite staff, as well as nutritious menus were all seen as an ideal. However, it was hard to achieve such conditions in practice. Moreover, camaraderie between the staff and workers-consumers was promoted, but these relations usually depended on general circumstances in a restaurant. Since there was an increase of female labour force, restaurants sometimes provided meals for entire families and thus played an even larger role in a society which was going through rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. The presentation is based on archival records of the relevant federal authorities, the Alliance of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and other sources.

Vedran Dukovski
The economic situation in the Croatian part of Zone B of Venezia Giulia 1945-1947

The task of this article is to present the state of Istrian economy as well as the economy problems that have arisen in the period of 1945-1947 on the territory of a Croat Istria and the city of Rijeka. This article covers the period of the beginning of rebuilding the war shattered economy. It is also a period of unresolved political and legal status of Istria, which was separated into two occupation zones. The Zone A of Venezia Giulia was under the occupation of British-American forces (AMG) and Zone B of Venezia Giulia was under the occupation of Yugoslav army (JMA). There are also problems of destroyed industries, lack of raw materials, lack of professional staff, separated monetary system, lack of money, severed trade relations, very poor cooperation with AMG and general penury. With all this problems there is also the internal conflict between District National Committee's and Regional National Committee as well as non-cooperation between District National Committee and Yugoslav Military Administration in Zone B. Those conflicts affected the slow rebuilding of the Istrian economy. The article also covers the consequences of unsettled political situation, destroyed economy and general penury such as economic crime, smuggling and creation of black market. For the needs of this article the funds of National archive in Pazin, British National archive Kew in London, National archive in Zagreb and Military archive of Republic of Serbia were used.

Jelena Đureinović
Glory for the Defeated: The Tale of the Two Antifascist Movements of Serbia

The paper explores the construction of the narrative of two antifascist movements of Serbia, focusing on the interpretation of the Yugoslav Army in the Homeland (more commonly known as the Chetniks) and their leader Dragoljub Mihailović. While the Chetnik movement was judged negatively in socialist Yugoslavia, as traitors,

collaborators, and war criminals, the counter-narratives to the Yugoslav politics of memory were most openly promoted in the emigration communities, especially in the United States where many of the Chetniks fled at the end and after the Second World War. These narratives, positively interpreting the Chetnik movement and justifying or negating collaboration and war crimes, became visible within Yugoslavia in the 1980s and have gained more prominence ever since, transfering to the sphere of the official politics of memory and becoming institutionalized after the year 2000. The paper examines the construction of the Chetniks as a national antifascist movement of Serbia, which was institutionalized in legal frameworks by the changes of the so called Veteran Law in 2004, pronouncing the members of the Yugoslav Army in the Homeland and Ravna Gora movement as 'the fighters of the People's Liberation War' and equalizing them with the Yugoslav Partisans. The paper explores the history of the reinterpretation of the Chetnik movement, linking it to the politics of memory on the Second World War and socialist Yugoslavia in contemporary Serbia. Historical revisionism, revolving around the politics of national reconciliation and depolitization of antifascism with a purpose of delegitimization of Yugoslavia is perceived as the main characteristic of this tendency. The paper is primarily concerned with the argumentation that lays behind the narrative of Chetnik antifascism and the multiple purposes this narrative has in the context of contemporary Serbian politics as well as its accession to the European Union.

Maya Hadar
The Effect of Discrepant Outcomes of Political Violence on National Pride: Israel, 2004-2013

The study is aimed at shedding light on the intricate relations between social identification of group members and group performance. The Internet-based experiment and research examine variations in social identity's saliency (including the components of national pride, sense of belonging and sense of community) of group members, generated by different war outcomes (victory, defeat, stalemate and agreement). The experiment was conducted via WEXTOR, a platform for web experiments. All participants were presented with a short passage, describing their life as citizens of a peaceful imaginary country. The participants were then confronted with a conflict between their country and a second made-up country (the conflict scenario itself was identical for all participants). Soon after, the participants were randomly assigned to one of four experimental conditions and a different war outcome was presented to each group. Following the conflict and the randomly assigned outcome, participants were presented with five statements. Using five levels Likert-type scaling, the participants were asked to grade their agreement with the said statements on five points scale. The statements referred to national identity, national pride, sense of belonging and sense of community. Hence, the independent variable was conflict's termination type (victory, defeat, stalemate and agreement), whereas the

dependent variables were the grading of agreement with the five statements. An analysis of the effect variations in conflict outcomes had on each of the different parameters was conducted using statistical tests. The research supports the conclusion that a positive group identity is sustained despite poor group performance, as no significant differences between groups were observed across parameters and conditions. The paper also addresses the psychological and sociological mechanisms that may account for the found effect, and discusses the importance of the findings in the realm of post conflict societies.

Árpád Hornyák
The Cross border-Owners along the Hungarian-Yugoslav Frontiers after the World War I.

After the World War I. the political structure of Central Europe changed dramatically. Instead of one single empire, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, there were established so called national states. New states with new political regimes certainly had crucial influence on the inhabitants of the concerned areas, especially on those whose status has changed and by one night became subjects of a totally different state. The political changes caused serious changes in almost all fields of everyday's life but possible the most affected were people whose property was divided by the border. My paper aims to elaborate based on the Yugoslav (Serbian, Croatian) and Hungarian archival sources how this situation effected on the everyday life of these people whose number was over twenty thousand; what kind of strategies found did these people to tackle the new situation and what regulations were implemented on the side of the two states.

Arkadiusz Janicki
"Finis Poloniae!" The impact of the 1794 Kościuszko's insurrection on the fate of the Polish state and society

In 1794 an uprising led by Tadeusz Kościuszko began. The outbreak of the 1794 insurrection for many was a tragedy which would only bring the ultimate doom against a superior enemy and Kościuszko himself was seen as a "revolutionist" or a "radical". For patriots, however, Kościuszko was the "freedom knight" whose glory gained in the American war outshone all others and the only person able to lead the nation to victory. T. Kościuszko had eventually lost, yet he became the hero and the favourite of Poles. In the 19th century T. Kościuszko's legend was significant to all the inhabitants of former lands of Rzeczpospolita. In effect of the uprising, Poland was wiped out from maps of Europe for the following 123 years. Many who participated in the insurrection lost their lives, freedom or estates, many were sent deep into the Russian state. Exorbitant changes in mentality, legal, economic and social statutes of

Poles occurred. The process of building a one nation comprised of ethnically, religiously and historically various element, outgoing for centuries, was contained.

As for the elites, Kościuszko's insurrection was a "cry of despair" of the falling state and a fight for the honour of the nation, whereas for peasants it symbolised the approaching changes and the heroic fight for the motherland. Kościuszko's reforms, which aimed at expanding the uprising to the national level so as not to be limited to nobility only, as well as his plans for complete abolishment of serfdom and introduce manumission, would become a source of inspiration and set the direction of operation for further generations of Poles. The speech shall present the impact of Kościuszko's insurrection on the fate of the Polish state and society.

Iva Jelušić
Making a Partisan: How the Winners Fashioned the Image of Women in War?

According to official numbers, as many as two million Yugoslav women actively supported partisan units in Yugoslavia during World War II in a broad range of functions, and approximately one hundred thousand women joined the partisan resistance as fighters. One quarter of them died during the war and another forty thousand were wounded. Mass participation of the Yugoslav women in the conflict, especially in the role of fighters, on the territory of this country was unprecedented. What happened to all those women partisans after the war? This paper will focus my attention on the way in which imagery of women partisans developed in the first years following the end of World War Two. It will analyze how the members of the Antifascist Front of Women of Croatia (*Antifašistička fronta žena Hrvatske*, AFŽH) managed the legacy of the People's Liberation Struggle. More precisely, the paper will discuss the solutions they utilized when adjusting the image of women who participated in the armed struggle to their, unexpectedly, more conservative worldview and political interests.

Jonathan Kaplan
"They who sit in a Glasshouse..." Former National-Socialists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR

The debate on the "Heritage" of the National-Socialist regime and on the ways by which the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic confronted their Nazi past after the Second World War have occupied historians for decades. This discussion was instrumentalized in order to denounce the German Democratic Republic on the one hand and in order to show how the Federal Republic's "brown stains" influenced its post-war politics on the other, depending on which side of the borders one stood. In recent years, the battlefield of the East-German historiography took a worrying turn with the growing popularity of Extreme Right political parties

and attacks against foreigners and refugees across Germany. These phenomena are, generally speaking, being explained by the methods the GDR used in order to deal with its National-Socialist past and with Nazi and Neo-Nazi elements in comparison with the Federal Republic. In my research, I focus on case-studies of the East German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Nazi past of its diplomats. I examine the East-German historical narratives and their influence on the ministry's diplomatic activities, by concentrating on the term *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* (coming to terms with the past). I argue that the tension between the GDR self-determination as the opposite pole of Nazi Germany and of the Federal Republic, together with the hiring of former Nazis as diplomats, matches the complex interpretations of the *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* in the GDR. In my presentation, I will discuss continuity and discontinuity in the Ministry's diplomats hiring policy, using different examples of East German Diplomats; each embodies another character of what I see as the East-German version of *Vergangenheitsbewältigung*.

Katarina Keber
The 1918 Influenza Pandemic in Central Slovenia: Research Challenges

The Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919 affected Slovenian territories as well. One of the Slovenian physicians Josip Tičar labelled it in 1922 as "a serious cousin of the Asiatic Cholera and Plague." The scale of impact on the population is reflected by numerous death recordings in death registers across most of the Slovenian territories, all national and local media reported on it. The deadly second wave of influenza struck the Slovenian territories of Austria-Hungary in September 1918 and subsided by the end of December that year. One of the rare documented developments illustrating the diffusion of the flu among the larger part of the population is the contraction of the disease by students and teachers of Ljubljana schools. Between 16 % – 75 % of all students contracted the disease in individual schools. In general, 403 people died in Ljubljana due to the flu and pneumonia between September 1918 and February 1919. Although the epidemic did not last for long, it became a public health issue. Researching the population impact of the flu pandemic is challenging for various reasons. One of the main factors blurring the view on the scale of the flu outbreak is the complex geo-political (end of WW I, the fall of Austria-Hungary, emergence of the new State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs) and difficult social environment in the second half of 1918. Since influenza had not been identified until that time in the Austro-Hungarian legislation as a dangerous infectious disease that physicians would be required to report on, there is no statistical data on contraction and mortality rates for individual provinces. Access to death registers for 1918 is difficult since they are still being held by the local administrative units of the State.

Lovro Kralj

Rise and Fall of the Independent State of Croatia in the Memoirs of the Ustasha Members

In the past 20 years the academic field of humanities witnessed an upsurge of memory studies programs, conferences, books and papers. Memoirs and testimonies of the Holocaust survivors received particular attention by variety of disciplines such as psychology, sociology and literary studies. Only recently, and after a fierce debate on the methodology, did the historians dealing with fascism and the Holocaust start to integrate memoirs on an equal footing with other historical evidence. Number of institutions were established to further promote the aim of integrating victims' testimonies into the historical narratives, most prominent being the Yale based Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies and the USC Shoah Foundation in Los Angeles. The overall aim of this paper is to analyze different components and layers of the Ustasha memoirs and testimonies. Particular goals are to detect and critically investigate different strategies of self-representation and self-justification. Moreover, critical analysis of the given narratives can shed light on the continuity or discontinuity with previously held ideological beliefs. Ultimately, the aim is to close important research gaps within the research on the history of the Ustasha movement and perpetration of mass violence in Croatia.

Robert Kurelić

Who Won? The Crusade of Nicopolis Revisited

The Crusade of Nicopolis is described as one of the last European campaigns against the Ottomans and as the final nail in the coffin for the European crusading zeal. The defeat of the crusading armies at the hands of Bayezid signaled the end of an era as the classical crusading spirit all but vanished in the West putting a stop to the grand multinational campaigns against the enemies of the faith. The Crusade itself involved a number of powers of the ages, from France and Burgundy to Hungary, Venice and the Ottomans, as well as the minor regional states in the Balkans. Although the European crusading movement was clearly defeated at Nicopolis, the consequences for the principal acters were not so clear cut. This paper will look at the aftermath of the campaign and seek to assess whether a deeper layer of winners and losers can be revealed, with the possiblity of reevaluating the significance of „victory and defeat".

Ana-Teodora Kurkina
People, who draw borders: Bulgarian 19 th -century revolutionary ideologists as crafters of Balkan post-war frontiers

The proposed paper connects state-building creativity to the mobility of the public actors, who engage in sketching and justifying borders of their perspective states following the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878. Putting the case into the context of elite theory, the paper examines state-building projects of the mobile 19th-century Bulgarian intellectuals and their attempts to craft a state, while being citizens of the Ottoman Empire and representatives of the Imperial non-core group. The paper claims that post-war turmoil enabled the non-core group intellectuals to propose and apply state-building projects they had little possibility of fulfilling before the drastic changes took place. The non-core group elites, therefore, used conflicts between Greater Powers to their advantage, exploiting the networking possibilities in a post-war empire. Moreover, the non-core group elites used their mobility and a web of social networks as a way of achieving their state-building aims and, therefore, politically-induced mobility can be regarded as a great asset when determining the impact of a public actor. The paper suggests that a post-war Empire that does not incorporate non-core group elites, faces a strong chance of getting a cohort of potentially influential propagators that engage in grand-scale political creativity subsequently reshaping the borders of their host-state. The case of the middle of the 19th century Bulgarian revolutionaries can be viewed as one of the examples of a link between state-building, public actor's status and post-war turmoil that can be applied to similar cases worldwide

Steffan Laffin
Occupied Naples and the idiosyncrasies of the Italian Campaign in World War II

My proposal sheds light on the situation of Naples in the context of World War II between 1943-1945, and more specifically on the occupation of the city by the *Allied Military Government (for Occupied Territories)* with its concomitant procedures and dynamics. While the Italian Campaign and subsequent administration of occupied territories started in Sicily and went smoothly there, it was in Naples where both the war itself and the occupation halted and faced difficulties. Even while facing these problems, the goal of an immediate reconstruction was already set in motion which made the setting in Naples noteworthy and chaotic all at once. I would like to focus specifically on the character of the occupation and how it was perceived between the poles of liberating Italian territory from the Nazi dominion yet occupying the co-belligerent Italian nation on part of the Allied armies. In many ways, the occupation seems to delineate a watershed between war and peace, albeit oftentimes signifying such a strict distinction. In addition, the Italian society in itself and the muddy

situation in Naples can be inquired into, thereby highlighting phenomena like the black market, problems of housing and food supply. Hence I aim to offer a contribution concerning the overall character of the occupation while also focusing upon a theme which can provide useful insights and potentially allows for abstracting from this historical context and set my paper in relation to other presentations.

Michala Lônčíková
The End of War, the End of Persecution? Post-WWII Anti-Jewish Violence in Slovakia

One of the side-effects of the international politics of Nazi Germany was the establishment of the Slovak state on the eve of WWII in March 1939. The Slovak state immediately became the Nazi satellite and its political representatives instrumentalized and realized the politics of anti-Semitism which gradually led into the deportations to the concentration camps in 1942. Totalitarian regime had legalized the Jewish persecution but the fall of the Slovak state in May 1945 did not automatically bring the end of anti-Semitism in the Slovak society. Even though the official policy had significantly changed in the renewed Czechoslovakia, anti-Semitic moods and even its brachial demonstrations somewhat framed the everyday reality of the Jewish survivors, who were returning to their homes from the liberated concentration camps or hiding places. Their attempts to reintegrate into the society, where they had used to live, regularly came across with intolerance, hatred and social exclusion which was even strengthened by the classical anti-Semitic stereotypes and prejudices. Desired capitulation of Nazi Germany and the end of systematic Jewish extermination did not automatically mean coming back home and return to a peaceful everyday life. Main aim of this paper is to focus on the social dynamics between the Slovak majority and decimated Jewish minority in the first post-WWII years and analyze some crucial factors, particular motivations and circumstances of the selected acts of individual as well as collective anti-Jewish violence in Slovakia.

Ana Ljubojević
Long way "home"? Former soldiers' memories of the 1990s and identity in post-war Serbia

Based on ethnographic study carried out with war veterans in Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, this paper analyses personal memories of the 1990s and their impact on former soldiers' identities. We question how social production of memory is used to change or confirm the existing narratives about the war. Compared to other post Yugoslav states, Serbia has a different relation to the wars of the 1990: official memory is ranging from silence to denial because of the nation's aggressive involvement in the conflicts. War veteran population is therefore marginalised and

discriminated both on symbolic and material level. Following the methodology of frame analysis, we analyse participants' emotional investment related to identity before and after the wars of the 1990s, their understanding of defeat or failure, as well as the notions of departure and return. We are particularly interested in how the veterans, originating from Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina, negotiated their identities in their Kin-State, i.e. Serbia. Finally, we observe the relations between the former soldiers' perceptions of identity and the reasons and purposes of participating to an armed conflict.

Iva Milovan Delić and Marlena Plavšić
Depression and the Spanish Flu Pandemic in the Pula Area

Spanish pandemic, the largest demographic disaster of the XX century, directly killed 50 – 100 million of the world population, either by its virus or by the consequential pneumonia. Alongside with the physical symptoms of the illness, the infected people could experience concurrent or subsequent mental disorders, primarily depression. However, the major problem with these early attempts to associate influenza with mental disorders is the lack of reliable statistics and standardized clinical diagnostic criteria. Therefore research results can only be approximative. This study attempts to explore if a larger number of patients in the Pula regional hospital diagnosed with mental disorders during 1919 can be related with a large number of patients diagnosed with the Spanish influenza during 1918 and 1919. In different words, the aim of the research was to examine if the same persons, after experiencing and been treated for influenza, checked in the hospital again, with a mental disorder diagnosis. If this can be confirmed, relationship between these two groups of illnesses could be probable.

Anja Mlakar
How Wars Echo in Folklore

Traumatising events in history can leave a big impact on the collective memory. Folklore with a historical content can be seen as part of collective memory and offers glimpses into the ways that a society sees it's own past. History is an important source for folklore and stories about times of conflict and war from different historical eras form a substantial corpus of Slovene folklore with a historical content. Yet it is not all as it seem at first glance: these legends do portray a certain imagery of real historical accounts and enemies, but can't simply be equated with historical sources. So in order to approach this topic it is necessary to use a multidisciplinary approach, because history and folklore have to be studied from different points of view. Folklore isn't bothered with being consistent with historical facts – it's main purpose is to express the inner dynamic of the community, it's fears, identities and values. Even more so, sometime the memories of different wars in history are unrecognizably mixed

together in folklore or, what is especially interesting, are only an "updated" version of much older stories that now feature more "up to date" enemies. Based on Slovene folklore and examples from folklore of other nations I will attempt to portray how wars are depicted in folklore and with what purpose they exist.

Marija Mogorović Crljenko and Danijela Doblanović Šuran
Indicators of Population Trends at the Time of the Uskok War

The conflict between the Venetian Republic and the Habsburg Monarchy, also known as the Uskok War or the War of Gradisca, lasted from 1615 to 1617, while in Istria it lasted eight months longer, until 1618. Both inhabitants of the Austrian and Venetian part of Istria took part in this war, while the contemporaries considered it as one of the most devastating conflicts up to that time. Former researches have shown that 30% to 50% of all the Istrian inhabitants lost their lives in it. Over 90% of all the cattle and arable land were destroyed. In their exposition, the authors will show the demographic indicators' testimonials for the period before, during and immediately after the war. The registers from both the Austrian and Venetian Istria will be studied, as well as other sources, like marriage disputes and notary files which qualitatively describe the individuals' situations in the period after the war and witness about the extent and consequences of the war considering individual destinies.

Beata Możejko
War between Poland and Teutonic Order (1454-1466) – the impact on the society

The Teutonic Order established a state in these territories known as the Monastic State of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, which flourished most dynamically in the latter half of the 14th century. The first signs of crisis appeared after the Great War of 1409 to 1411, which was won by Poland (and included the Order's defeat at the momentous Battle of Grunwald on the 15th of July 1410). A few years later because raising taxes the society: nobility and burghers finally decided to openly oppose the Order and seek the support of the King of Poland, Kazimierz Jagiellończyk (Casimir IV Jagiellon). The king's decision (1454) about incorporation led to the outbreak of another Polish-Teutonic war. Such long war – almost thirteen years exerted a big impact on the society- nobility and burghers but also peasants. The main theatre of this war was played in cities and villages on Prussia (also on the part of this land - Pomerania). This war changed life of two generations- this adults before war and this still young and grew up during this difficult time, because cruelly, hunger and death. I would like explain also sociological aspect of this war, relationships between the polish society (members of nobility family) and the society from Prussia (also nobility family and burghers from Gdansk (Danzig) , Toruń (Thorn) and Elbląg

(Elbling), what was old and what was new in this relationships during this war and short time after that. We have excellent written sources about it . In this paper I would like to show how this war changed society in Prussia but also in Poland on the end Middle Ages.

Tamara Pavasović Trošt and Jovana Mihajlović Trbovc
Post-War Memory Making between the National and the Local: Challenges to Official Nationhood Narratives post-1990s in the Former Yugoslavia

While research on the (mis)uses of history and subsequent revisionism of historical events to fit nationalistic agendas during and after the 1990s Yugoslav conflicts has flourished, most of the research assumes a singular re-written national narrative in each of the post-Yugoslav republics. Apart from assuming that these new narratives are uniformly accepted as *the* new national narratives, this research frequently assumes that the process of post-war memory (re)making is somehow consistent within the countries. However, the process of post-war memory making has occurred at three distinct levels: 1) the official politics of memory, usually taking place at the national level (official commemorations, history textbooks, national anthem politics, official calendars of public holidays, national symbols like flags, currency, etc) -- on which the bulk of research has been written; 2) local government politics (e.g. street renaming, removal or installation of historical monuments) occurring the local city or municipality level; and 3) grassroots and vernacular memory-making, typically organized by civil-society agents, which are frequently in opposition to or directly challenge official post-war strategies (e.g. the appropriation of anti-fascist symbols). In this paper, we examine the ways in which post-war memory making is contextually contingent, and the ways in which the local context influences local politics of memory. By focusing particularly on these efforts at the local and grassroots levels, either by civil society agents or local political bodies, and how these are at odds or in agreement with national-level policies, we demonstrate how symbols can play different roles at a national and at a local level in post-war memory reconstruction.

Andrej Pezelj
Painting in the Environment of Constant War

In the 17th century France, the idea of painting was conceptually opposed to the ideas of war and contagion. The painting (as well as others arts) was more related to the nature and less to the subjectivity of the author. The good painting was the manifestation of good or ideal nature, and as such it could happen to civilised society and in conditions of general peace and good police. The war and contagion were excluding the painting, and vice versa. The war or contagion could realise dramatic moments where the painting "almost disappeared", but the painting could also,

merely by it appearance, at least conceptually, stop the war. That is why writers on painting often mention the example of ancient painter Protogenes, who continued to paint in spite of war and even managed to stop Demetrius in his attack on the island of Rhodes. This is important because it makes us possible to think about alternation of war and post-war periods in lateral way and not only on the causality of the events. Although the war was almost pandemic phenomenon in Ancient regime, and the increase of taxes due to the war expenses meant often diminution in financing of culture, on discourse level the painting was functioning as conceptual oasis and balance to war. However, toward the end of 17th century, in the period of Louis XIV and his absolutism, we can notice, the arts become no longer incompatible with war, but on the contrary, it is possible to think the war as vector of their development. For Andre Félibien, for example, the wars of his great monarch cause the development of arts. In my paper I want to present a complex relation between art and war in the context of absolute monarchy. Dispersed "world war" of 21. century, could learn something from the civilisation were people were living with the phenomenon of omnipresent war. Such research could show the modifications of culture in these conditions. The function of painters was not only to transmit the ideal of royal ideology, they were also agents of political life. We will be probably obliged to think of art and its role in the society in the way that goes beyond the frames that we used until now, such as class conflicts, economic changes or pure esthetical ideology.

Dijana Pinjuh
Brigandage in Herzegovina in the 17th and 18th centuries

Brigandage existed in Herzegovina before the Ottoman conquest. Since as early as the mid-15th century, Vlach population operated in border areas, seized cattle from Dubrovnik subjects and captured people whom they sold into slavery. With the arrival of the Ottomans, brigandage became more intensive. Its growth was influenced by the deteriorating social position of the population, increasing taxes and appearance of forced labor, which all lead to resistance of the population. Continued insecurity dominated in border areas because of the brigand activity, so that there was almost no real peace on the border. Since 1640, their actions on the Venetian-Ottoman border marked a new chapter in the brigand warfare, which were an introduction to even greater conflicts that were to last until the end of the century. However, brigand activities did not cease even after the signing of the 1699 peace, which marked the end of the Vienna war. After years of plundering raids, it was difficult for brigands to give up this way of life, especially because plundering was one of their main ways of survival. Thus, in the 18th century too, Herzegovina was an area in which brigands actively operated, looting not only cattle, but also robbing rich merchant caravans on roads or imperial tax collectors, as well as richer peasants' and beys' houses.
Veronika Mila Popić

Victory or defeat: the repression of the Yugoslav communist government and the transformation of the mission of the women religious in Croatia 1939-1952

The topic of transformation of the mission or the existential purpose of Catholic women religious congregations in Croatia has been analysed on the example of the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul - Zagreb. The relevant historical period includes pre-war, Second World War and post-war years. However, a special focus is given to the period of the communist government from 1945 to 1952 in Croatia. The religious congregation was in the period the most numerous Croatian women religious congregation. In 1939 it numbered about 2000 members. Its members were present in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Italy, Albania and Argentina. In the post-war period the communist government explicitly defamed the credibility of solidarity of the members of the Congregation shown towards Croatian people. It defamed its important presence in the society in education, health-care and charity. That could be seen in numerous mock trials with accusations based on solidarity enacted towards soldiers of different armies and towards people of different nationalities during the Second World War. Death penalties were also carried out. Intensive post-war repression of the communist government was a catalyst of crisis. What followed was a transformation of the mission and of a "spiritual mentality". However, it could be concluded that repression, despite being severely destructive, did not lead to annihilation and lack of distinctiveness (which was the aim of the Communist government) but to acquiring a new level of communal and personal identity.

Miroslav Posarić
"...*Armata manu ecclesiam intraverunt.*" (CDI II a.1304). Conflict management in medieval Pola and Parenzo from the 12th to 15th century

The Istrian peninsula has been an important location in the northern Adriatic bay for centuries. Especially the towns on Istria's western coast accumulated considerable power, lending distinction to the region while establishing links with the cultural and political trends in Mediterranean Europe. As centres on the southern and western coasts of the Istrian peninsula, respectively, the cities of Pola and Parenzo played a significant part for the region in this context. The life in these cities was dominated by urban elites who organised collectives like the town council and cathedral chapter. A complicated network of social interactions existed between them and the bishops of these towns. The environment of these groups was marked by various conflicts that had a great impact on the development of Istrian urban culture. In most cases, discord arose from the allocation of roles in urban society. This makes for a perfect object of socio-historical investigation, to be analysed by asking the following questions: 1. Which events brought these conflicts about? 2. What kind of conflicts were they? 3. Which strategies did the actors pursue for conflict management? 4. How would they

try to settle the situation? 5. In which manner did the textualisation and standardisation processes setting in from the 12th century serve as a form of conflict regulation? The period from the 12th to 15th century provides an ideal evaluation period because of its many political upheavals. A rich tradition of diplomatic sources, urban statutes and books of account could be drawn upon as sample material.

Tamás Révész

Transformation of the armed forces in 1918-1919 in Hungary. Democratic values and military institutions?

The First World War, the war supposed to end all wars altered profoundly the way how people think about the role of military in the society. Both in the victorious and defeated states demobilization and disarmament became not only a practical task for the state administrations, but served also as an important and very popular political slogan. Although the desire for peace was one of the driving forces behind many Central European revolutions, the end of the war also led to the quick rise of militaristic values. Powerful veteran organizations mushroomed all over in Europe and paramilitary units were established in the defeated states to face the nations' – mostly imagined – internal and external enemies. The paper discusses this short, but very intense period of the Hungarian history after the end of the First World War. It focuses on the process how the new revolutionary government tried to transform the old Habsburg Imperial Army in order to establish their own democratic self-defence force. It shows the successes and limitations of this policy and identifies the reasons behind its failure during the winter of 1919. Through the extensive examination of written sources, the study intend to provide a complex and holistic view on the transformation of the Habsburg armed forces immediately after the end of the First World War in Hungary. It shows how the new, democratic and national policies interacted with the structures and institutions of the old imperial army. The paper sheds light on the reasons why the democratization of the Hungarian military ultimately failed in 1918-1919. Through presenting this case the study provides a new insight into the role of the military in the political destabilization of the defeated Central European states after the end of the First World War.

Davor Salihović

(Re)defining Societies: The Bordering Process at the 15th -century Hungarian-Ottoman Frontier

While previous scholarship has successfully determined the chronology, general historical facts, and political reactions to the Ottoman conquest of Bosnia in 1463, as well as pointed to the creation of the frontier in-between the opposing blocs, further

theoretical developments in border studies introduced additional research questions which are yet to be addressed in regards to the late medieval Hungarian-Ottoman frontier. Current conceptual trends in (ahistorical) border studies primarily propose further research into the bordering processes, i.e. the mechanism and models of social division, inclusion, and exclusion in the process of the construction of borders. In addition, latest theoretical contributions to the problem of border-genesis suggest the importance of the process of circulation of a set of social norms which ultimately defines the limits of a society and the uttermost borders of its social space. By relying on such theoretical premises, this paper aims to look at the characteristics of the bordering process which occurred in post-1463 Bosnia and defined the Hungarian frontier towards the Ottomans. Through the set of criteria, including the problems of territoriality, religious and other cultural features of the local society, economic, political, and administrative norms which were reproduced within the process of circulation, I will question both how and why the border was created, and why it reached its certain unsurpassed limit.

Miha Seručnik
Spanish Flu in the Mortuary Records – a Collaborative Study

Conducting a collaborative project that involves a statistical study of historical datasets, one is faced with several methodological and technical choices. This paper will discuss some of the points of the problematic as well as their possible solutions. It will then proceed to describe the choices made by a team of Croatian and Slovenian historians in an undergoing study of the outbreak of Spanish influenza. Case studies on datasets from mortuary books from Ljubljana, Pula and Koper are being conducted. The issues that will be presented include the choice of the platform for transcription and storage of the data, mapping of the medical expressions for the death causes recorded in the sources and collating the categories found in the three respective sources.

Paul Srodecki
The Impact of the Ottoman and Muscovite Wars on the Construction of antemurale- Based Frontier Identities in East Central and Southeastern Europe (1400–1700)

The allegorical presentation of one's own country as an *antemurale Christianitatis* ("forewall of Christianity") is a European phenomenon which can be found everywhere where Latin Christianity borders, or has bordered, other cultural regions, such as Islamic or Orthodox ones. In Hungary, Poland and Croatia in particular, but also in the Mediterranean area, on the Iberian peninsula and in the Baltic states, concepts were developed from the Middle Ages onwards, which stylized these

countries and societies as "forewalls/bulwarks of Christianity" – later secularized as "forewalls/bulwarks of Europe". From the 14th Century onwards vague frontier area terms slowly disappeared and were replaced, significantly, by militaristic vocabulary to describe the Christian outpost countries, such as *scutum*, *clypeus*, *arx*, *praesidium*, *fortalitium*, or – most commonly – *propugnaculum* (bulwark) and *antemurale* (forewall). The recourse of the ruling East Central European dynasties, the Hunyadis and the Jagiellonians, to this rhetoric between the 1440s and 1520s led to the emergence of a European-wide public *antemurale*-discourse as a specific propaganda tool, which sought to provide additional legitimacy of their own rule and to manage financial support. This paper will briefly outline the origins of the East Central and Southeastern European *antemurale topoi*, which most of all can be found in the times of the Ottoman and Muscovite Wars. Built on constructions of alterity and alienity, these identity *topoi* had huge impact on the self-perceptions of the frontier societies of Latin Christianity.

Rike Szill

Ottoman 'Victory' – Byzantine 'Defeat'? New Perspectives on the 'Fall' of Constantinople 1453 in Late-Byzantine Historiography

Hardly any other historical event had such a significant impact on the medieval world of Latin Christianity like the 'fall' of Constantinople in 1453. Whereas the Ottoman success proved their military ability and political capability in the Mediterranean for the following centuries, for Byzantine contemporaries, the capture evoked a deep psychological crisis that manifested itself in a broad range of literary accounts: Interestingly enough, instead of focusing the dimensions of devastation and power shifts, the majority of this principal sources rather deal with the failure of biblical exegesis as the actual crisis experience. Hence, this paper deals with an examination of the perception and productive acquisition of historical realities questioning the necessarily applicability of terms like 'victory' or 'defeat': Referring to probably one of its most controversial sources, the historiography of Kritoboulos of Imbros, whose author is notorious for being a biased admirer of Mehmed II, it focuses on proving that his work is not a mere product of Ottoman panegyric but a productive and innovative coming to terms with the historical events on a broader scope. In this respect, it offers both an alternative explanatory approach and an innovative counter concept to Christian eschatology contributing to the literary discourse on the perception, interpretation and evaluation of the outcome of events as well.

Nataša Urošević
Brijuni in the World War I

The paper will present the results of the research conducted in Austrian archives, related to the development of tourism on the Brijuni Islands in the most dynamic and dramatic period before, during and after the First World War, but also to some important political and military events and persons, bearing in mind their importance because of the proximity of Pula as the former main Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) naval port. The analysis of rare documents and collections (which include correspondence of Franz Ferdinand related to the Brijuni Islands, unpublished parts of memoirs of their owner Paul Kupelwieser as well as unpublished development plans, diaries and letters) will indicate some interesting and important relationships between participants of important historical events, such as the conflict between Paul Kupelwieser and Franz Ferdinand because of his attempted takeover of the Islands. The paper will also highlight the importance of the Brijuni Islands and the naval port Pula during the 20th century, expecially during and between the two world wars, as well as after the World War II.

Silvie Vančurova
The Era of Restoration and Interregnums after Lipany and Hussite wars

Situation after Hussite revolution and after the death of Albrecht II. of Habsburg wasn´t easy and this period is usually called the Era of Interregnum. The unity of the victors immediately collapsed after the return from the battleground of Lipany. Disputes on religious points and other matters between the temporary allies were so serious that they would be resolved only much later. This period was significant for constant negotiations and political assemblies. This caused many conflicts between political representation, mainly between catholic and utraquits. These political groups set up political assemblies together, because they had to solve complicate situation in kingdom. The biggest problem was, who could be mount the throne, because of death of Zikmund Lucemburský and his son-in-law. Very important was also to improve administration in kingdom. A way out of the emergency of anarchy in kingdom was found in many assemblies which resulted in diet of January 1440 I what was referred to as the "Epistle of Peace", by which the nobility and towns of both persuasions enjoined to keep the peace and the present state of affairs in the country until the next ruler was elected. Bohemia was divided into four counties, each one with its own government and hetman on its head. Political assemblies took place in medieval towns, some of them were more important, some of them less important and some of these towns became centres of newly established counties.

Dimitrios Varvaritis
Manifestations of antisemitism in post-Shoah Greece, 1944-1949

In the aftermath of the Second World War the Jews of Greece that survived the *Shoah* faced, like their coreligionists in the rest of Europe, a host of pressing issues as they endeavored to rebuild their lives. These issues included matters such as securing shelter and work, reclaiming property confiscated and/or held by Christians and dealing with the sorrow of the loss of family and the destruction of communities. In confronting these obstacles many Jews also faced the indifference, if not the outright hostility and antisemitism of the general population. Although antisemitism in Greece has in recent years begun to be studied in great detail, scholars have tended to focus on specific and *visible* manifestations of antisemitism such as the Corfu blood libel (1891) or the Campbell district riots in Thessaloniki (1931). This paper aims at rectifying this imbalance by focusing on the relatively understudied postwar period and by exploring a number of discourses and events that demonstrated hostility to Jews. Through a close reading of the two main Jewish newspapers of the period (Israelite Tribune, Thessaloniki & Jewish Hearth, Athens), the relevant records of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece as well as a number of related non-Jewish newspapers it will contextualise these discourses and events and offer, with reference to earlier and analogous cases of Greek antisemitism, a basic typology.

Saša Vejzagić
Revolutionary Enthusiasam in the Service of Reconstruction and Resistance: The Role of Youth Labor Actions in the Earliest

Only 15 days after the Cominform Resolution was published in the daily *Borba* and read all over Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito unexpectedly appeared on the Motorway "Brotherhood-Unity". He visited the camp on the 44th kilometer of the motorway, inspected conditions of life there and announced to gathered cheerful youth that they will hear him talking on the Fifth Congress. Why, in this grievously significant moment did Tito visit a youth camp? What was so important on the motorway that Tito had to see after the Cominform had just expelled CPY from the Communist International, in the moment when Yugoslavia lost overnight its political and economic support from its "fraternal" countries? The answer to these questions lies behind the importance of youth labor actions (YLA). Using the example of the YLA Motorway Belgrade-Zagreb, the paper will critically examine this importance. The youth labor action on the project "Brotherhood-Unity", worked to build a high-speed motorway connecting Belgrade and Zagreb. The project lasted for two years during the reconstruction and development period of Yugoslavia and was intersected by the

schism with the Cominform only few months after the YLA started. Regardless of the economic crisis and blockade that significantly pressured Yugoslavia simultaneously from both the West and the East, the YLA motorway project prevailed and its construction continued uninterrupted. In the paper, I will explore the connection and draw a line from the broadest political context, through to a single development project, down to the experiences of the lowest personalities on the ground. The interrelation between those three levels creates an image demonstrating how crisis caused by the Tito-Stalin split in 1948 affected Five-Year Plan projects and at the same time changed the Party policy towards as well as the ideological discourse within YLAs.

Marina Zgrablić
Istrian Church after the Ostrogothic War

By becoming a part of Justinian's empire in 538, during the Ostrogothic war, which obviously did not largely affect Istria, the istrian churches with the bishopric sees established in Pola, Parentium and Tergeste in the earlier centuries, have become the important exponents of the Byzantine and Ravennate church politics. The church circumstances changed, especially with the foundation and expansion of the church properties of Ravenna, and confrontation with the church authorities of Aquileia. Since the church architecture in the early Byzantinte period in Istria has been largely discussed in the literature, the focus of this particular survey are the dedications of the of the churches to single saints, in order to precisely establish their actual provenience and frequency of use, taking into account some particular cases, which appeared in Istria during the 6th century. The newly introduced oriental and Ravennate saints' cults respond to the changing socio-cultural and political circumstances after the end of the War, adapting to the needs of people living in Istria in the 6th century, and show the extent and the character of Byzantine rule between Late Antiquity and Early Medieval ages. The study is based on the hagiographical, hagiotopographical and archaeological sources.

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The study programme of history was first established at the Pedagogical Academy of Pula in 1961, but it was closed nine years later. After a long pause, in the early 1990s an initiative was launched for the establishing of a new study programme of history. The first generation was enrolled in 1994. As a part of the University of Rijeka, the Pedagogical Faculty was renamed Faculty of Philosophy in 1998 and in 2006 as Department of Humanities it became part of the newly established Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, the seventh Croatian public university.

The University has the license for single major and double major, undergraduate (BA) and graduate (MA) studies of history. In 2005 all programmes were reformed according to the guidelines of the Bologna Process. Since 2001 the students have been members of the International Students of History Association (ISHA). A successful cooperation with history departments at home and abroad has been established, as well as the exchange through the EU Erasmus Programme. Faculty members have been participating in different research projects, on both international and national levels.

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