

Summary

Considering the number of emigrants in relation to the overall population of the country, viewed globally, Croatians make up one of the most numerous migrant communities. It is impossible to establish the precise number of Croatians who have emigrated, but according to the estimates of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, there are approximately three million of them in the world today. In addition to the number of migrants itself, it is important to point out the longevity of the migration process from Croatia which began as early as the 15th century. In spite of that the history of migration from Croatian lands as well as the life of Croatian communities in emigration and their development prospects as well as their relations to homeland Croatia have still not been sufficiently explored. In particular, the number of studies that deal with the third and fourth generation of migrants and their relationships with present day Croatia is quite inadequate. Accordingly, researchers in the fields of social and humanistic sciences not only have the need but also the obligation to continue to explore these topics so with that goal in mind this compendium was compiled to shed more light on specific historical and contemporary characteristics of Croatian migration. It includes papers prepared for the international annual scientific symposium *Annales Pilar* entitled *Croatian Migrants and the Homeland: Development Prospects* (Zagreb and Dubrovnik, 26-28 May 2011). As its main characteristics is the diversity of themes and research approaches, the editors believe that this plurality will give a fuller insight into a phenomenon that is as complex as migration.

The collection is made up of thirty papers prepared by thirty three authors. Its introductory part contains the work prepared by the Director of the Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Prof. Dr. Sc. Vlado Šakić and the papers of the ambassadors of Australia and the Swiss Confederation, followed by the scientific papers assorted into four topical groups.

The introductory paper contains a brief overview of the history of migration on the global level and the impact of global migration trends on Croatia. The text of the Australian Ambassador Beverly Mercer sheds light on the basic elements of the Australian policy of multiculturalism and the Croatian emigration community in Australia while the contribution of the Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation Denis Knobel presents the Swiss model of regulating ethno-cultural relations and the position of the Croatian migration community within that context.

The first topical group of the scientific-scholarly part of the collection, entitled *Croatian Migration Communities in the World*, contains nine papers. In the paper under the title *Multiculturalism in the World and Croatians in Emigration*, Marin Sopta presents an historical overview of the policy of multiculturalism, emphasizing in the

process the differences in the understanding and implementation of policy measures in Canada and Australia in relation to the West European countries. It is followed by the paper written by Katica Jurčević entitled *A Survey of the Position and Integrative Significance of Croatian Migrants in Germany*. The author presents a brief survey of the history of Croatian migrants in Germany and explores the current position of Croats in that country. She considers that Croats are very well integrated in German society wherein the most significant role in the preservation of the identity of the Croatian communities is played by Croatian Catholic missions, Croatian ethnic organizations and Croatian supplementary schools. In the next paper, *Croats in Germany — the Homeland Church and the Homeland: Status and Prospects*, Adolf Polegubić dwells upon the spiritual guidance offered to Croats in Germany particularly emphasizing the importance of the Croatian Spiritual Guidance Office in Frankfurt on Maine. In her paper entitled *Young Croats in Germany*, Jadranka Gvozdanović presents an overview of the history of the Croatian minority in the Federal Republic of Germany from the mid-twentieth century to the present, including a survey of the oscillations in migration trends resulting from economic and political factors. Rebeka Mesarić Žabčić's paper, *The Phenomenon of Overseas Chain Migrations and Local/Regional Identity* deals with the phenomenon of the chain migration of Croatian migrants from the regions of Dalmatia (Podgora) and Kvarner (Susak) to overseas countries (New Zealand, USA) from the end of the 19th and during the 20th century. The contribution of Danijel Vojak entitled *Samobor Migrants in the United States of America: A Homeland Perspective* analyses the migration of the population from the then Samobor County in the period 1880—1918 to the United States of America. According to the author, between 2419 and 6781 citizens from the Samobor County, mainly men, emigrated of which only a small number returned. The following paper, *Prominent Croats in the Economic Development of New Zealand up to World War II*, written by Ana Jura, deals with the activities of Croatian immigrants in New Zealand from the time of their emigration up to World War II with special emphasis on their role and contribution in the economic life of the country. Marina Perić Kaselj's contribution, *Croatian Migrant Communities in Argentina: Identity Building in Cyber Space (on the example of Argentina)* explores the influence of information and communication technologies in developing the identity of Croatian migrant communities in Argentina and is based on the analysis of the methods of self-presentation on the social network Facebook. Marina Deur in her contribution entitled *Croats in Brazil* writes that the number of Croats born in Croatia and living in Brazil is decreasing and the fourth generation of their descendents is coming of age. Croats emigrated to Brazil in two waves, the first taking place in the 19th century and the second after World War II. Many intellectuals, military personnel, priests, free professionals, qualified experts and entrepreneurs now make up the Croatian diaspora in Brazil. The third and fourth generations of Croatian emigrants have become assimilated, but even among them there is an interest for their "roots", especially among third generation emigrants.

The second topical group of papers, *Croatian Language and Culture in Emigration* comprises six contributions. The introductory work by Zdenka Weber is entitled *Croatian Cultural Promotion as one of the Preconditions of Safeguarding the National Identity of Croats Abroad*. The author sees the preservation of national identity as one of the major objectives in the context of presenting cultural content intended for Croats that have emigrated. She therefore advocates the affirmation of Croatian national heritage at the international level and cultural dialogue with countries of immi-

gration. In the paper *The Croatian Language Institute in Melbourne and the Recognition of the Croatian Language in Australia*, the authors Ivan Hrštic and Artur Nalis examine the activities of the Institute and the Croatian community in Australia aimed at gaining recognition of Croatian as a distinct language in Australia. This is followed by the paper written by Marica Čunčić entitled *The Teaching of the Croatian Language, Culture and Literature at Universities in the USA and Canada*, in which the author examines, on the basis of her personal experience and available data, the teaching of Croatian language, culture and literature at the university level in USA and Canada. Lada Kanajet Šimić and Lidija Cvikić are the co-authors of the paper *E-learning of Croatian as a Familial Language: Present Status and Developmental Prospects* in which they analyze e-learning which they consider the most effective method of teaching the Croatian language as a second language, and present the prospects of its use in learning Croatian as an ancestral language. Stjepan Šulek's work entitled *Freedom of the Word in Croatian Exile with a reference to the journal Kroatische Berichte (1976—1990)* contains a brief overview of the influence of the mentioned journal, published in German, with special emphasis on the individuals behind it. The last paper in this group is the one by Vesna Kukavica, entitled *Croatian Emigration Periodicals in the 21st century*. The author writes about the role of Croatian immigration periodicals in the daily lives of Croatian emigrants and their contribution to their integration with the homeland.

The third topical group contains six papers. The first introductory one, by Ivan Tepeš, is entitled *The Contribution of the Croatian Pheasant's Party (HSS) to the Preservation of the Idea of Croatian Independence Among the Croatian Emigration from 1945 to 1990 and the Establishment of Independent Croatia*. According to the author during the entire duration of the period under consideration the activities of HSS among immigrant circles were based on the presumption that it was the only true representative of the Croatian people, a stand which made cooperation with other emigrant organizations much more difficult. It is followed by Ivan Čizmić's paper, *The First Period of Cooperation between Franjo Tuđman and Croats in the USA and Canada (1966—1987)*, in which the relationship between Franjo Tuđman and the Croatian emigration in the USA and Canada is explored on the basis of periodic publications and relevant literature from the given period. Gordan Grlić Radman in the paper entitled *The Contribution of the Croatian Diaspora to the International Recognition of the Republic of Croatia* analyses the institutional framework of the international recognition of the Republic of Croatia in the context of international relations and Greater Serbian aggression. According to the author, at the outset of the crisis the international community supported the unity of the former Yugoslav community and only in the second half of 1991 it had a change of heart owing to the considerable role and influence of the Croatia diaspora. In his paper, *The Promotion of Truth about Croats in the Federal Republic of Germany*, Gojko Borić draws attention to the fact that the image of Croats in Germany during socialist Yugoslavia actually did not exist as well as to the efforts of Croatian immigrants, particularly the circle of individuals gathered round the journal *Kroatische Berichte*, in suppressing Yugoslav propaganda. Furthermore it dwells on the journal *Bulletin* the goal of which was to inform the German public of the political, economic and cultural circumstances in Croatia and the position of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In his paper entitled *Current Status of Relations between Homeland Croatia and its Diaspora* Tomislav Đurasović presents his thoughts on current relations between homeland Croatia and its nationals who have migrated in the context of globalization and the European Union. Analyzing the

role and position of the European Union he considers that it has no future and warns of the gap between the Croatian ruling elite and Croatian diaspora. In the last paper in this topical group Branko Barbić writes about immigration policy of the Republic of Croatia. Croatia does not currently have an articulated immigration policy that can be deduced from its laws and institutions. Ineffect, they give rise to the conclusion that Croatia's immigration policy is developing in the direction contrary to the policies of the EU Member States which give top priority to such policies.

The last topical group of papers, entitled *Contemporary Migration Processes and Prospects* comprises of six works. The first is Božo Skoko's paper entitled *The Role of Croatian Migrants in Processes of Creating an Image of Croatians in the World*. The author explores the significance of a nation's image in contemporary international relations with an emphasis on Croatia's image and ways of its creation. In the work special attention is devoted to the role of Croatian emigrants in the creation of Croatia's image among citizens of the host country. It is followed by Jure Vujić's paper entitled *Croatian Identity between Modern and Post-modern Concepts* in which he draws attention to the fact that Croatian identity in the post-modern era is characterized by a lack of clear social integration, national homogenous polycentric identification and lack of stable and civic political culture. In the paper *Migration Activity from Croatia to Germany and Return Tendencies — An Account of Recent Developments*, Caroline Hornstein Tomić discusses the hitherto development, existing features and future migration trends from Croatia to Germany. Temporary and circular migration and transnational activities between the two states have become the dominant mobility pattern of the qualified working force, thereby reflecting general European mobility trends. Jasna Čapo is the author of the paper "No one can actually have a plan of whether to return or not": *the changeable articulations of returning to the homeland among Croatian economic migrants in Germany*. On the basis of narrative material collected among Croatian guest workers, changes in the articulation of their plans to return to the homeland are analysed in the paper. It seems that their return is a result of a complex process of decision-making within a framework set by changeable migration policies and measures both in the host country and country of origin and that the decision-making process contains a pragmatic weighing of possibilities offered to the migrants in both countries. This is followed by Walter Vori Lalich's paper *Post-Migration Dynamics: Towards a New Configuration of a Transnational Social Space*. The author considers that the dynamics of post-migration demographic and contemporary global social space impacts the content, quality and intensity of relations. According to him the trans-national space that connects these distant localities will be defined by the participation of migrant descendants to whom Croatian is the second language of communication as well as by their needs, interests and aspirations. The concluding paper in the compendium, entitled *The Young Migrant-Returnee in the Labour Market in Croatia* was written by Zvonimir Milas and Nikolina Vukojević. The authors present the profiles of young returnees and an overview of their inclusion in the labour market in Croatia. In addition, they outline the advantages and drawbacks of a typical young returnee and attempt to assess the returnee's prospects in the future. In conclusion they point out the necessity of creating a specific institutional framework for the active recruiting of potential returnees and their permanent stay in the homeland.