

Summary

November the 18th — The Remembrance Day for 1991 Vukovar's Victims is the occasion when Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar in Zagreb and its Regional Centre in Vukovar have organized their traditional, and 20th in the row, scientific and professional conference *Vukovar '91 — Twenty Six Years Later: Public Discourses and Power Positions* (November 13-14, 2017 in Vukovar). Twenty-seven participants — prominent scholars and professionals — have presented 19 papers. This *Book of Proceedings* offers 11 articles submitted by 15 conference participants and their summaries in following order.

Authors Andrija Platužić, Željko Živanović and Ozren Žunec in their article *The Battle of Verdun and the 1991 Vukovar Battle — Similarities and Differences* provide an analysis of two battles — the first one at the beginning and the second one at the end of the 20th Century. Their scholarly analysis indicates numerous analogies and differences. There are numerous differences in the historical context and significance those battles bare for the respective states involved in the conflict, such as: the absolute size and ration of the conflicting powers; the war context — world vs. local level; symbolism of the first battle for the French — German reconciliation vs. absence of such convergence in the relationship between Croatia and Serbia in the second battle. However, both battles have simple space-temporal similarities such as the location of Verdun in France and proximity of Germany, and Vukovar's location in Croatia and proximity of Serbia; as well as, more elaborate asymmetric analogies related to planned strategic goals of exhaustion in the first battle, and extensive demographic impacts over the longer time period in the second battle.

Authors Anita Dremel and Renato Matic in their article *Sociology of Extreme Violence: Technologization of Discourse About Vukovar's 1991 Experience* discuss cruelty and absurdity of crimes compared to the traditional notions of violence. Whereas violence tends to destroy or inflict certain degree of pain; cruelty however, adds a new dimension to the pain, suffering and destruction producing humiliation and degradation. Based on Veronique Nahoum-Grappe's anthropology of 'extreme violence' authors present sociological inquiry into extreme violence of Vukovar 1991 Battle and production of various discourses related to war events. Framed inside the social constructivist paradigm, various discourses are debated in order to investigate the hegemony of their internal struggles.

Ivan Fremec in his article *Massacre or Conflict? — Vukovar 1991 in Wikipedia* provides an overview of the facts presented in Wikipedia — a web site available to the users of internet, which they can freely change — add or change information — crating the biggest public discourse platform. Thereby, he indicates, based on the Vukovar 1991 study case, that there are different discourses created and produced by Croatian and Serbian contributors to Wikipedia with respect to

the factual truths they present; and how this type of free encyclopedia is a platform for subjectively impregnated political discourse.

Stjepan Domjančić in his article *Militarization of the Public Discourse: National Security and Vukovar's Paradox* discusses the security issue in newly (after 2014) developed discourse of securitization namely, militarization of security. Based on the analyzed Croatian strategic documents related to security and defense, he concludes that there is a substantial change in how the Vukovar 1991 Battle is treated in public discourse over the time-span of twenty years, since its key characteristics correspond and reflect the change in national security discourse.

Tomislav Čužić in his article *Discourses About Glavašević and Glavašević's (Literary) Discourse* outlines the functional diversity of discourses related to Glavašević and his work, and how such discourses reflect the one created by Glavašević in his book called *Stories from Vukovar*.

Josip Esterajher in his article *Patterns of Crime: Vukovar, Srebrenica, Prekaz* discusses how crimes committed against non-Serbian population in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo during Yugoslav/Serbian aggression bares numerous similarities thereby forming a unifying pattern of behavior inherent to the Serbian regime of the time. Similarities are not only evident on the level of ideology and military aggression, but on the level of judiciary and prosecution of war crimes. The paper concludes indicating that Serbian politics and military goals have produced unintended results, which are more favorable for the nations under aggression.

Julija Barunčić Pletikosić in her article *Reconstruction After Destruction — Overview of the Reconstructed Sacral Architecture Condition in Vukovar Area and the Vukovar-Srijem County* provides an overview of destroyed sacral facilities owned by the Catholic Church and other religious denominations in the city of Vukovar and the County, and analyzes the process of its institutional reconstruction.

Ivan Markešić in his article *Religious Communities About Migration and Migrants* discusses a European Refugee Crisis in 2015 focusing on Croatia. Through critical approach, he questions contemporary EU values (accepting 'the Other'/diversity; freedom of movement; right to asylum) proclaimed by its supranational institutions and numerous normative regulations and laws.

Željko Pavić and Antun Šundalić in their paper *Catholicism, Cultural Work and Anti-Market Mentality in Croatia — Empirical Analysis of A Grounded Discourse* they present research results conducted on student population aiming to determine to what extent (Catholic) religiosity is connected to various aspects of relationships towards work and so called egalitarian syndrome.

Stjepan Kljaić in his paper *Emigrant Work by Oršanić Brothers Related to Croatian Question Inside Yugoslavia (1951—1968)*, provides a biographical insight into brother's work as intellectuals living exiled in Argentina, and their efforts to answer complex questions related to Croatian national identity inside Tito's Yugoslavia.

The final paper in this Book of Proceedings is made by Stanislav Šota. In his paper *Religiosity and Critical Assessment of the Youth in Vukovar Matriculation*

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Office Related to Marriage Preparation Courses — Comparison of Trans-Generational Values Required for the Stable and Quality Life in Marriage and Family, he presents research results of the empirical study conducted in Vukovar in 2017 on youth population. Based on the empirical data, next to the analysis of trans-generational trauma syndrome, he also provides an analysis of the trans-generational dimensions of values that form marriage and family.