

Summary

Ivan Rogić, in his biographical-memorial introductory contribution, starts with providing an insight into the peculiar “bipolarity” of Tuđman’s oeuvre. In the first group of works, the papers focus on researching the subject and scope of information science. In the second group, the works focus on the analysis of the information-related practices applied in the former Yugoslav and Serbian/Montenegrin aggression against Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The author’s starting point is the hypothesis that the same intention and scientific scrupulousness are at the core of these works. The difference is only in the thematic orientation. In the first group of papers, phenomena and issues within information science are investigated, while in the second, information phenomena present in the aforementioned war and aggression environments are the focus. The central topic that connects both groups of papers “from the inside” is the question of information, misinformation and counter-information. Based on this, the author points out that even in the theoretical analyses of Miroslav Tuđman, one can gain insights that point to the complementary presence of information and misinformation in the “information space”. The author especially emphasizes four of Tuđman’s insights, which are as follows: triplicity of knowledge; instrumentalization of symbolic structures; equating the informatization of society with the imperative of modernization; and technical transformation of the information infrastructure. All the aforementioned factors include, as a “natural” result, the complementarity of information, counter-information, and misinformation.

According to Rogić, in Tuđman’s second group of works, the focus of Tuđman’s analytical attention is on the social context: the role of individual social actors and the ways of subordinating the “information space” to their strategies of increasing (social) power. The author points out actors who strive to create a market society as common generators of such strategies, where society as a whole has to be subordinated/reduced to the economic market; the author also highlights actors of corporate “feudalism”, actors of transhumanist “normality”, and actors who aspire to politically constitute themselves as empires. Based on the social and event-related basis shaped by the aforementioned groups of actors, Tuđman points to four methods in the “information

space” that are used to erase the stricter boundaries between information and pseudo-information: the management of collective memory, the cancellation of collective and personal identities, the instigation of constant social disorder (in the form of “deterministic chaos”), and the production of the consent of social communities transformed into a mass. In such an environment, the management of social knowledge is substantiated as a monopoly formation of unreliable public knowledge and strict supervision of censored knowledge. Ivan Rogić concludes that, if one considers the entirety of Tuđman’s oeuvre, he affirms three fundamental “defender” intentions: the defence of the cognitive quality of social knowledge, the defence of fundamental sociocultural values, and the defence of community integrity. In conclusion, the author asserts that there is no “crack” in Tuđman’s oeuvre.

The article written by David Vaandrager, Willem Leeuwenkamp and Giliam de Valk aims to present a piece of the groundwork for security and intelligence practitioners who would like to develop horizon scans for the protection of organizations involved in the well-functioning of society. The authors achieve this through a system analysis by asking the following: *How can we assess future threats for organizations involved in the well-functioning of society, with a focus on causal loop diagrams as a method for system building?* The authors present six Causal Loop Diagrams (CLDs) in which they illustrate the interconnectedness of the circumstances that create threats for society. The authors conclude that the mechanisms which are disclosed in the CLDs create opportunities for proactive security measures, as the CLDs may pinpoint key drivers that influence threat developments. These insights can be transformed into early warning indicators for monitoring purposes in order to mitigate such threats.

Silvana Marić Tokić and Ivica Skoko write that in the Information Age, information is placed at the centre of socio-political events that create the dominant knowledge in the public space. By knowing that whoever controls the information also controls certain social trends which can bring profit, specific interest groups, be it political or economic, began to influence such information. Public knowledge has an indispensable share in human development and, as technology evolves, such influence has been raised to perfection by the creators of (dis)information. By changing the temporal and social context, a change in the dominant knowledge occurs, and the function of remembering that knowledge is maintained in the public space. Based on that function and under the influence of media controlled by interest groups, new knowledge emerges, on its way to become dominant.

In her paper, Sanja Kisiček emphasizes the importance of leading a constructive dialogue and reflecting on one’s own experience as examples of learn-

ing strategies that nurture lifelong learning, new knowledge acquisition, as well as organizational growth and development. The paper presents and unpacks a communication pattern for constructive dialogue which is useful and used as a tool for creating a collaborative culture, applicable to all spheres of human interaction and including all stakeholders. These interactions include, among others, conducting meetings, conflict resolution, facing various professional challenges, brainstorming, lesson planning, knowledge assessment and evaluation, project execution and others. The protagonists of a collaborative professional environment should model and encourage constructive dialogue for other stakeholders, and they can be individuals coming from any of the organization's hierarchical levels, both operational and administrative, while also preferably being a natural part of the organization's workflow, yet not biased toward the existing organizational culture.

The question of what information science is has been present from the very beginnings of said science. Therefore, starting from the origins of information science, Tomislava Lauc considers its comprehensiveness and relations with related fields, such as data science. Since the inception of information science, the terms data, information, knowledge, and message have been intertwined in same or similar terms. Additionally, different traditions and perspectives also contribute to the problem of the definition of information science. A recognizable aspect is the mediation of data, information, knowledge, and messages, with emphasis on the user, as well as the social and cultural context in mediated communication. Therefore, the task of information science is to create experts trained to research and improve the user experience in different information environments.

Darko Babić writes that heritage does not exist *per se*, but it is the direct result of human actions, and a conscious choice that something is (and something else is not) recognized as heritage. In other words, heritage is a social construct that is constantly changing, depending on the contemporary needs. Regardless of the role that heritage can offer as a potential for economic development, we are far more interested in its role in shaping social beliefs and meanings. Such a form of heritage management is directly related to the idea of recognizing heritage as knowledge, and consequently as the organization of knowledge. Thus, the organization of knowledge becomes a specific form or model of heritage management (and vice versa), given that specific social values and meanings are communicated through the representation of the chosen heritage. In order to avoid manipulation, and thus undesirable denial of the right to heritage of groups that own heritage but are not in a position of the power that would allow them to determine what heritage is or is not, the

idea of heritage literacy is not only necessary, but also a key solution toward recognizing and using heritage for the common good, and as a particular form of a human rights applied to the heritage phenomenon at the local, national or, indeed, the global level.

Tourism is an important economic sector in Croatia. This is why Croatia, as a country, needs to take into account the effects of all the factors that can influence its success as a tourist destination. That includes the information exchanged with tourists, local communities, the public and tourism sectors, investors, academic communities and other users. Tourists are exposed to a huge amount of information, which is why tourist destinations need to be able to manage such information, as this process needs to result in adequate messages that will then get distributed to the tourism market. The market itself needs to satisfy the needs of the public and tourism sectors in relation to management information connected to the planning and management of tourism development, with the goal of making the appropriate business decisions. However, in Croatian tourism, there is an information gap between the information offered to users and their actual needs. This is because Croatia has not yet established a destination information system, as well as due to some questionable practices in the field of information management.

In his paper, Đani Bunja presents the results of database searches conducted in 2006 and 2021 in order to gain insight into the number of scientific papers dealing with the issue of information management and their resonance in the academic community, and it was found that today the focus of researchers is increasingly narrowed down to management information. The paper also deals with the concept of information management and its application in tourism, and finally, presents the current situation in Croatia, where the author observed insufficient transfer of knowledge generated through scientific research and tourism practice in relation to information management in Croatian tourism.

The paper written by Željka Miklošević and Mihaela Kulej outlines the characteristics of epistemological approaches to the presentation of knowledge in the contemporary museum. More precisely, it deals with the dialogic, narrative, and affective approaches, which are all based on the interpretive paradigm and its application in the museum. These interpretive epistemological patterns differ from the essentialist approach in the origin and nature of knowledge, the authority of knowledge distribution and the characteristics of the links between knowledge and society. They also form the basis for the development of the concept of participation because they facilitate, though to differing degrees, the involvement of users in museum knowledge creation and communication. Digital participatory technologies, such as social media, create an additional

impetus for the development of a participatory museum. In the context of the three interpretive epistemological patterns, the paper examines the importance of digital technology for participatory relations between museums and users, and detects new possibilities and limitations that digital communication and digital museum objects offer for museum epistemology. The present, but not well-represented, principle of the open museum is here proposed as a polycentric and reciprocal enhancement of the currently dominant characteristics of participation in contemporary museum communication.

Artificial intelligence is defined as the ability of a device to mimic human activities such as reasoning, learning, planning and creativity. It also allows technical systems to perceive their environment and perform actions – with a degree of autonomy – in order to achieve certain goals, while also providing new opportunities to access and solve existing problems. However, it is important to emphasize that the appropriate development direction and a strategic approach to the development are a necessity to the progress of AI, with the goal of positively influencing the future advancement of society in whole. The main topic of this paper written by Marija Boban is the potential and development of artificial intelligence and its application in the information age, with special emphasis on data protection and citizen privacy. The need for a detailed elaboration of the regulatory framework for artificial intelligence, which is currently being developed for the European Union, should certainly be highlighted.

The paper written by Ana Barbarić and Ivana Hebrang Grgić presents the Croatian Emigrant Press Project (HIT Project), which has been conducted since 2018 at the Department of Information and Communication Sciences, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. The paper expands on why the geographical area of Australia and New Zealand was chosen within the HIT Project as a starting point for studying the publications of Croatian emigrants. The methodological settings of bibliographies of books and serial publications made in the Koha open-source software are also highlighted. Special emphasis is placed on the potential of open public access bibliographies, for bibliometric research.

Since its establishment in 1991 and during its thirty years of operation, the Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences has devoted a large part of its scientific interests and potential to interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research into the history of the Homeland War and the phenomenon/paradigm of “Vukovar ‘91”. The central publishing and manifestation projects related to the Homeland War and the events in Vukovar in 1991 refer to the traditional scientific and professional conference dedicated to the days of the war in Vukovar, as well as to the published collections of papers from the conferences throughout the

years. In this context, it is possible to evaluate the scientific achievements of Miroslav Tuđman, who was not only one of the founders of the Pilar Institute, but also a frequent participant and speaker at these conferences. In this paper by Dražen Živić and Ivana Bendra, an overview is given of the scientific contributions of Miroslav Tuđman on the topic of the Homeland War, Serbian armed aggression against Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croat-Bosniak relations, and Vukovar in 1991, which he presented to the academic, scientific and wider public in the form of summaries and Power Point presentations of conference announcements and papers published in proceedings. These works theoretically, methodologically and conceptually came from the context of information science, to which Miroslav Tuđman devoted most of his academic and scientific career, but they also resulted from the point of view of a direct participant in the Homeland War.

According to Władysław Bułhak, the meeting of the security apparatuses of the Soviet Bloc countries (7–12 March 1955) as an event constituting the communist intelligence community itself, its proceedings, and finally, the directional “guidelines” adopted at its end, altogether constituted a kind of “cornerstone” of the Communist intelligence community, which might be called Moscow’s Eight Eyes, Shields and Swords Alliance. They also did not lose their influence on the organisations, tasks, circulation of information, methods and manner of operation of the intelligence and counterintelligence services of individual countries, even in the years after the collapse of the whole communist system in Eastern and Central Europe.

Davor Marijan writes that within the defence system of socialist Yugoslavia in the 1970s, a problem arose as to what to call crisis situations in times of peace that arise from the alleged threat of a special war. Since 1982, such crisis situations were called extraordinary circumstances and were an important segment of the Yugoslav defence and security system. Several theoretical procedures were gradually developed that were supposed to prevent extraordinary circumstances, and the obligation of all political and administrative bodies was to develop plans for such cases. The concept was unclear to many at the lower levels of decision-making, especially in the mid-80s, with the mass arrivals of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo to Belgrade, which was an announcement of nationalist gatherings, meetings, or events of the people, based on which the leaderships of Vojvodina and Montenegro were overthrown, and Serbia limited the autonomy within the republic. One part of the provisions of extraordinary circumstances was selectively applied in the final, crisis years of Yugoslavia: in Kosovo in 1989, and in Croatia and Serbia in 1991.

Temporary workers abroad (guest workers) are a phenomenon that largely marked the 1960s and 1970s of the Yugoslav communist state, as by the mid-1970s, over 800,000 of its citizens were working outside Yugoslavia in European countries. Given that it involved a large number of people, particularly those of working age, and given the broader political and security context that was marked by the Cold War and the opposition of numerous emigrants to the communist government in Yugoslavia, the main goals of Josip Mihaljević's contribution are to respond to the question of how the Yugoslav government and its political police (Udba/SDS) viewed guest workers in the context of security, as well as the question of whether such workers represented a security problem for communist Yugoslavia. The article concludes, based on recently conducted research on archival documents of the SDS and other unpublished archival documents, as well as data collected using the oral history method, that the Yugoslav security services closely followed and monitored guest workers, that they feared their potential negative influence, but that they also saw potential in them for the fight against political emigration. The negative activity of guest workers, which the Yugoslav government was afraid of, was still insignificant on a wider scale during the 1970s.

In his paper, Stipe Kljaić deals with the issue of Dalmatian regionalism, more popularly known as Dalmatian autonomy in the second half of the 20th century. During the Croatian Spring, the connection between the concepts of Dalmatian autonomy and Yugoslav unitarism is emphasized. In the evaluations of the left-wing Croatian intelligentsia resulting from the spring movement, both concepts were, according to their analyses, the so-called reactionary remnants of the past that threatened not only the consolidation of the position of socialist Croatia, but also the preservation of the results of the revolution and the achievements of Yugoslav federalism. With the fall of the communist system and at the time of the disintegration of the Yugoslav state, the idea of Dalmatian regionalism reappeared, now taking on new forms in changed historical circumstances.

In his contribution, Domagoj Knežević provides an analysis of Franjo Tuđman's political and historical views on current political events in the mid-1980s through the Information of the State Security Service of the Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In the mid-1980s, global political changes began to emerge, and after Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the USSR, the possibility of an end to Cold War tensions and the possibility of a certain political liberalization in European countries with a communist system began to be realistic. Clearly, this had implications for the situation in the communist SFRY. And Franjo Tuđman met those years in the

status of a political dissident who, due to political reasons, was twice sentenced to prison and banned from public speaking for several years. Consequently, he belonged to the narrowest group of so-called Croatian nationalists who, as enemies of communist Yugoslavia, were under strong surveillance by the State Security Service of the Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Gordan Akrap and Ivica Mandić provide an overview in their paper of the development of Croatian intelligence capabilities. They briefly compare the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of military intelligence estimates of conflicting sides during the Battle of Vukovar (1991) and during the reintegration of the Croatian Danube region (1995 – 1998). The paper is based on several lectures by authors who were direct participants (on all levels of influence) in the processes and events described in this paper.

Mijo Beljo writes that the daily newspaper *Oslobodenje*, based in Sarajevo, is one of the oldest regular newspapers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The roots of its printing can be traced back to August 30, 1943, when members of the local and provincial committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) issued several copies of the first issue in the town of Donja Trnova. After the war, *Oslobodenje* was published in both the Cyrillic and Latin scripts as a newsletter of the Union of Communists of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This dual characteristic remained the paper's official position until the end of July 1992, when texts were printed exclusively in Latin. At the beginning of the Homeland War on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Oslobodenje* maintained its role as an influential media outlet in which daily news about war, political, social, economic and other events was transmitted. However, an analysis of the writing of *Oslobodenje's* texts in the period between 1992 and 1993 shows that the newspaper acted exclusively as a public media for the Muslim-Bosniak community in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Precisely because of this, texts from that period are full of misinformation and writings that, in retrospect, can undoubtedly be classified as war propaganda.

Ivo Lučić explains that the Croatian Reporting Service (HIS) was established within the Office of National Security by the Decision of the President of the Republic on March 21, 1993. It was organized as an external intelligence service and the central service of the Croatian intelligence community. It had four basic functions: data collection through its operations and agencies abroad; analysis, consolidation, assessment and submission of intelligence data and reports to the President of the Republic, the head of the UNS, the Prime Minister and other users; cooperation with foreign reporting services; and directing and harmonizing the work of the intelligence community in the Republic of

Croatia. One of the main reasons for the establishment of the UNS and the intelligence community was the need to coordinate the work of intelligence services and to uniform the methods of reporting to the state top. Until then, the services were uncoordinated, and the reports were often contradictory. The process of connecting the services was completed in 1994, well before the liberation operations of the Croatian Army, which is why their preparations and progress took place without major errors. The connection of the HIS with the armed forces and the Croatian Army was also based on personnel who mostly came from the army, where they had a respectable reputation. The employment policy in the HIS was to hire people who already participated in the Homeland War at the very beginning and, only with rare exceptions, not to hire people who worked in the former Yugoslav, communist services. The Croatian Reporting Service made a great contribution to the political and diplomatic preparations for liberation operations, and it showed all its strength during those operations, from Cincar and Winter '94, through Summer '95 and Storm, to Maestral and the Southern Move. Another important role of the HIS, that is, the Croatian intelligence community as a whole, was in the fight against terrorism and organized crime. In this context, the security preparation for the arrival of NATO forces in BiH should be considered, in which the HIS, together with partners, particularly the CIA, made an immeasurable contribution. The ideal that the HIS strove for was the provision of true and objective information, inasmuch as possible uncontaminated by prejudices, political preferences and the impulse to satisfy the wishes and expectations of the users of the information. Providing information that does not conceal or invent, and is based only on facts. Its sole function was to serve the state leadership as a basis for making adequate decisions. This ideal was based on the authority and intellectual honesty of Miroslav Tuđman. It is no coincidence that the sign of the HIS, unlike the majority of other world services, whose signs are decorated with eagles, snakes, swords and daggers, was an owl that symbolizes wisdom.

Miroslav Tuđman's book *Druga strana Rubikona (The Other Side of the Rubicon)* aimed at contributing to a deeper understanding of the contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina, a country whose social and political reality is deeply marked by the past war. The object of analysis, conducted by Ugo Vlajsavljević, are the difficulties and challenges emerging from the author's attempt to unveil Izetbegović's political strategy that still plays a crucial part in the current "war by other means". The author argues that Tuđman's extensive and in-depth research requires supplementary explanations in order to fully unveil Izetbegović's strategy. It is claimed that his strategy operates both as a "fundamental interpretation" of the past war's reality and as a matrix of the Bosnian Muslims'

self-understanding. The paper also endeavours to explain the amazing support that Izetbegović enjoyed from ex-communists during his presidency, especially during the war, when he ruled as a Sovereign, benefiting from the state of emergency and marital law.

In regards to processing evidence when proving the thesis that Tuđman and Milošević divided Bosnia and Herzegovina at the meeting in Karadžević, the judicial-methodological approach of the Trial Chamber at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia differs from the scientific-methodological approach. This paper, written by Roman Domović, analyses the differences in the methodological approach and shows that when it comes to the circumstances of the meeting in Karadžević, the statements from the verdict in case IT-04-74-T cannot be accepted as facts.

Saša Mrduljaš writes that Croatia's positioning as a member of the EU and NATO rightfully creates a sense of security among its citizens in relation to existing and potential political turbulence in its southern and eastern neighbourhood. But this refers to Croatian membership in associations which, according to the character they already have, may or may not manifest a lasting significance. On the other hand, possible changes in the geopolitical configuration of the region to which Croatia belongs could significantly affect its position in the long term. In this sense, it would be expected that the relevant segments of Croatian society take seriously the current promotion of the idea of a "Serbian world" aimed at integrating Republika Srpska (RS) and Montenegro into Serbia, with the perspective of reducing them to the level of Serbian state territory. In this paper, along with a general presentation of local geopolitical relationships, especially those within Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the research focus is on the opportunities in Montenegro, where the undisguised operationalization of the "Serbian world" project has been ongoing in the recent period.