

se dobit od kulturnoga turizma i percepcija virtualne kulture u javnim politikama.

Knjiga *Cultural Tourism Goes Virtual: Audience Development in Southeast European Countries*, temeljena na kombiniranim znanstvenim istraživanjima s područja kulturnoga turizma, dobrodošla je ne samo kao ilustracija stanja kulturnoga turizma u istraživanim zemljama nego od koristi može biti stručnjacima koji se bave obrađivanim područjem, ali i pojedincima, odnosno ustanovama/organizacijama uključenima u osmišljavanje kulturnih i informacijskih politika. Ovom knjigom dobili smo korisne, zanimljive i znanstveno utemeljene podatke, koji mogu poslužiti kao smjernice za planiranje brojnih strateških politika, pa tako i kulturnoga turizma. Ti podaci omogućuju i razumijevanje razloga, nužnosti i mogućnosti što ih pruža virtualna kultura za dobrobit svakoga razvijenog društva.

Damir Demonja

Nevio Šetić
ISTRA ZA
TALIJANSKE UPRAVE
O istarskoj emigraciji
i njenom tisku u
Zagrebu 1918.-1941.

Dom i svijet, Zagreb, 2008., 296 str.

"Istria Under the Italian Rule – Istriian Emigration and Publishing in Zagreb 1918-1941" (*Istra za talijanske uprave, O istarskoj emigraciji i njenom tisku u Zagrebu 1918.-1941.*), was written by the author on 296 pages and published by Biblioteka Povjesnica, Dom i

svijet, in Zagreb 2008. The book consists of a foreword and introduction, and three chapters which methodologically, historically and scientifically through research, follow consequently the idea of the Croatian national integration process with the underlined theme addressed in the title. In addition to the concluding remarks, the supplement and bibliography, this book also entails summaries in Slovenian, Italian, German and English language, as well as a table of contents: personal names and geographical terms.

This work represents a continuation and addition to the historical research conducted and initiated in the author's previous book *Naša sloga on Istria's Connection to Other Croatian Lands (1870-1915)* published in 2005 (which was based on the journal *Naša sloga* published 1870-1915). Since all scientific research and new findings open up numerous additional questions and issues to be further explored, Nevio Šetić is compelled in this book to provide answers to some of his own questions raised by his inquisitive mind and based on his research of the Istrian emigration publications in Zagreb between the two World Wars. Through his monographic approach, the author explores and conducts his research based on the emigration press (newspapers: *Istra, Mali Istranin, Istranin, Istarski glas*; calendars: *Emigrant, Soča, Jadranski kalendar*) produced by the Istrian emigrants in Zagreb (socially best organized) which enables him to provide a comprehensive chronological overview of the socio-political and cultural conditions of the Istrian society between the two WWs when "Croats were undergoing unprecedented life drama." (Šetić, pg 9) Namely, under the Italian rule, Istria is presented through three mutually interconnected and complex sections and historiography framework model. The author provides three comprehensive chapters of social conditions in Istria: (1) before and after the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy disintegration; (2) the period 1918-1941 of Istrian emigration; and (3) finally, the publication of the

Istrian emigration in Zagreb for the same period. Within this framework Nevio Šetić presents an overview of the cultural and civilization values of Western Europe in line with or against the values of the Croatian national integration process which was at the time in the state of stagnation as the Istrian emigration community found itself caught in the process of disintegration and "the second stage of the in-between-phase of Croatian national integration in Istria". (Šetić, pg 9) Since the period of the Croatian national integration process during Juraj Dobrila's phase, the prominent Croatian intellectuals belonging to the second generation of the national *Enlightenment* leaders (Spinčić, Laginja, Mandić), as indicated by the author, continue to follow their national ideas and represent Istrian interests through Starčević's Croatian Party of Right as they still believe in the overall Croatian national and territorial unity, the same as Croatian state independence. Istrian intellectuals and their people therefore consider Istria to be an integral part of the Croatian legal and state entity proposed by the Croatian Party of Right in order to develop the only thing that was possible at the time and within Croatian territory – "the emotional integration of Croatian people" – which was permanently engrained into the Croatian nation and Croatian political thought as – "self-awareness of Croatian independence". (Šetić, pg 259)

In this context, the exceptional role of the Istrian emigration press is evident on several levels. Indicated by the author, the press and publishing activities among many things have "contributed to the mutual connection of Istrian emigrants" and they become reliable sources of information "about difficult circumstances in Istria

under the fascist Italian rule, as well as about Istrian emigration activities in all parts of the Yugoslav state territory." (Šetić, pg 264) Furthermore, "along the anti-fascist lines" within its emigration order the same as among the rest of the citizens in the Yugoslav state, Istrian emigrant press has contributed to the spread of the anti-fascist movement. (Šetić, pg 264) Finally, Nevio Šetić concludes that "the press and its overall content represent a comprehensive document about Istrian emigration life" deeply connected to the active participation and work of the emigration community upholding and nurturing people's anti-fascist and Croatian national (integration) awareness and the need to free occupied Istrian lands and reintegrate them into Croatian territory. (Šetić, pg 264) Therefore, it is possible to conclude based on the author's research that the Istrian community suffered greatly under the repressive, totalitarian and fascist regime through undemocratic modern systems of repression, torture and physical destruction. In the framework of the contemporary conventions of human rights protection, values and laws Istrian Croatian communities were systematically denied their human and legal rights, the same as their right to belong to the Croatian nation and people, to maintain and develop their national identity, their language in schools and institutions, and above all their fundamental rights as individuals with Croatian names and surnames, which was denied. As a result of those repressive methods, forced migrations and emigration of Istrian Croats into other Croatian lands and foreign countries are studied in this work. This research enables one to study the complex social context of geopolitical struggle and imperialistic tendencies towards Croatia by its close and distant world powers through a process that is unique and special and in return provides elements to define a comprehensive socio-historical overview of the recent past. Indicated by the author himself, this book greatly expands the knowledge about the national

integration process, democratization, modernization and social development of Croatian lands and territories including Istria, and provides a new insight into the Croatian political and social history in the context of the contemporary social theory of modernity.

So far it is evident that the potential of this historical research greatly expands the scientific boundaries previously created by the author's methodological framework, therefore giving directions for socio-historical study based on social theory of modernity. As a comprehensive historical section, next to the previously published book *Naša slova on Istria's Connection to Other Croatian Lands (1870-1915)* in 2005, the already established historiography model is extended to include contemporary areas of social research to study the Croatian modernization process at the end of the 18th century through the Enlightenment period (19th century) until today. Modernization processes and the national state building (19th and 20th century) represent a complex system of causal relationships and social interaction based on the new pillars of the civil society organized around democratic principles and capitalist economic market. As a relevant stakeholder of this comprehensive West-European and world *Normative project of modernity* Croatia finds itself in a very complicated geo-political, cultural, social and societal interaction of complex cultural, religious and social pluralistic elements and relations. (Korunić, 2003: pg 4) Namely, being a part of the modern Croatian national development process (as national community in the civil society) and national identity and, in the context of various proclaimed national ideologies of national consciousness, this research (that follows

national integration processes and activities of Istrian population in Istria and abroad) actually represents a basic term of reference for the social theory of modernization research application framework. (Korunić, 2003: pg 4) A model which contains such a research framework requires the definition of group elements closely related to the social theory of modernization specially adjusted to the indigent local, regional and national Croatian national integration process. Therefore, it is possible in this framework to study the socio-historical phenomenon such as nation, nationalism, ethnic and national identity, through a critical approach based on its grounded, structural, functional, elemental and content wise system. (Korunić, 2003: pg 4) Contemporary literature which provides an insight into the outlined phenomenon is based on theoretical models developed to enable social research of the "normative project of modernization" (Gerard Dealnty); models which determine individual and different "national development trajectories" (Stein Rokkan), as well as those that contain "ideological critical approach" (Hobsbown, Gellenn, Kedourie) and constitutive normative bonds of language and education (Greenfeld, Anderson). (Cvikić, 2003: pr 11-18)

In the conclusion of this book review it is important to note some of the basic underlying features and values of this work:

This book provides a rounded and comprehensive work based on the substantial historical research conducted in the area of the national integration process in Istria and Istrian people displaced through forced migrations in other Croatian lands. Historiography and its task is therefore fulfilled through identification of major socio-historical connections, causal relationships and ties based on theoretical and methodological synergy of defined national integration processes in Croatia. The exceptionally detailed overview of the political, national and statutory contemporary thought of the Istrian intellectuals at the time of Istria's occupa-

tion in Istria and abroad is provided in this work, as it also outlines major social processes of modernization, democratization and social formation of the Croatian society.

It indicates a specific social context and elements of Croatian national identity roots, creation, development and reconstruction of Istrian people in Istria and other Croatian lands. This is done through an extensive overview of the socio-political and economic activities in the real social structures of the society, which enables one to further explore subjective elements of human behavior (human consciousness and special feelings, myths, ideology and symbols tied to people, nation and nationalism) as they have influenced and still have an impact on construction, reproduction and transformation processes of Istrian community for all levels of social research: language, culture, economy, political system, education and schooling, social relations and social interaction, etc. (Korunić, 2003: pg 5)

Next to the above mentioned, the approach defined by sociology opens up new venues to explore and gain valuable insight into Istrian Croats as a community (constituted through construction, reproduction and transformation processes). This community is an inseparable part of the Croatian national body at the time of the modern nation-state building process in Europe. Therefore Croatian people as a new national community have developed modern social structure and relations in order to become a "massive collectivity on all macro levels" (2 levels: different organization of life and different process of citizen's self-identification). (Korunić, 2003: pg 5)

Finally, the author provides extensive overview of the work and activities related to the "members of the next generation of Croatian politicians in Istria (Vjekoslav Spinčić, Matko Laginja, Matko Mandić)" as well as Istrian emigrants in Croatian lands. This overview is based on their relevant press releases, published works and work of the cultural institutions. In return, this indicates their importance for the process of "Croatian national consciousness development and political orientation of Istrian Croats" as they encouraged greatly "the overall integration of Croatian people". (Šetić, pg 12) Therefore, it is evident that this book provides venues to conduct social research of ethnic and national identity (individual, group and collective, on national and ethnic levels of consciousness) their formation and development in the real social context of *vertical identification* and identity on individual level in the mutual hierarchy of social dependence. (Korunić, 2003: pg 16)

Based on this new historical research it is possible to determine and better understand modern social processes which have influenced the development of the Croatian nation in relation to the West European nation state building in the 19th and 20th centuries.

As a "historian and man deeply rooted in Istria", the author of this book, continuously since the beginning of the 1980s when he appears for the first time in historiography, and especially since the independence of Croatia, contributes greatly through his scientific research and work to the exploration of Istrian history. (Šetić, pg 7) His life dedication becomes one of the most important tasks of all historians in Croatia – the systematic research of a long period of modern national integration of Croatian society and state, "as a clear sign and form of Croatian identity manifestation." (Šetić, pg 7)

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