

## Restitution of Croatian statehood. Determinants and conditions

### Abstract to scientific dissertation

The essence of this discourse is to overview and analysis of the circumstances causative restore the independent state of Croatia with special emphasis on establishing the Republic in international structures.

The political changes in Croatia due to historical conditions, outlooks, the role of the Diaspora, etc. convicted were implemented in two stages. The first was the restoration of independence, which could in frontline conditions go hand in hand with the implementation of the principles of the democratic system. On the transformation came to wait a decade begun under the sign of cautious reforms implemented under the pressure of international public opinion, but also the demands of these parts of society who wishes to enter their country in the European mainstream.

Among the research questions Author situates issues such as: whether the loosening of restrictions in the federal national issues, the freedom to articulate historic-cultural identity, religious, language separation would reduce the expansion on the Sava -River of xenophobic attitudes and aspirations to secede. An important place is useful in this context that Croatian elites struggle with the process of national emancipation in the antinomy of centralist and Unitarian projects.

The main objective of this dissertation is to present an overview and analysis of the events and attitudes of individual and collective, as well as the reasons that, unlike in neighboring Slovenia, slowed down the process of approaching the regional aggregation and integration of a continental and global levels.

In objectified way the author presents the effort of reconstruction, but also hollows out the pathology in the first years of independence, trying to somehow point out elements against the Croatian narrative to leveling mechanisms of Serbs animosity (both in terms of the area of their own and as a neighboring country and as one of the three components of the structure of the Bosnian).

The main focus is on providing, in a chronological-problematic, the last quarter of the century: years 1980-2013. From the Tito's death, by the crisis of federation through the political-military aspects of the civil war, culminating on peace reintegration of East Slavonia, leftover of Baranya and Sirmium after recovering from isolation due to change of course by the successors like Tudjman to find a rate of 28 EU countries.

Somewhat from the Polish perspective leans submitting the trial over the course of the forced settlement of European affairs Cvetković - Maček, Banovina autonomy, failed traumatic and phobias for other nations caused by Independent State of Croatian, their racist laws, concentration camps, etc.

After the introduction which documenting the ancient depending Hungarians, Venice, Austrians, resisting against the might of the Ottoman Empire, dualistic monarchy of 1866 year, the Author invoke to the history of the State of SCS, later Kingdom under

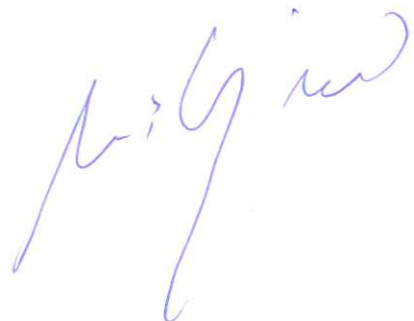
Karadjodjevic's dynasty with its pro France defensive orientation and attempts to initiate relationship between neighboring countries, but also important effects of conflict and internal tears.

Significant part of this analysis concerns to consequences of april aggression (1941) on Yugoslavia, taking side by Croatia for Axis Powers, unsuccessful attempt to national rebuild with Pavelic, fascist attitudes with all its consequences, although there were also many opponents of regime. To understand the syndrome of Balkan feuds, the author undertake the problematic aspects of ideological falsity as well as decreed unity in people's order, which ones ideas weren't enough to overshadow deep contradictions, repressions, as well if it comes to Croatian Spring and mass movement in favor of changes (Maspok).

The author relate to proceeding of armed conflict 1991-1995, the patriotic attitude and in the other hand military actions. The democracy of first President were also evaluated, also the analysis includes political scene, extremisms, which ones symbol was the calling of Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosnia, and difficulties with determine regional dealings.

Following through political order, often questionable conceptions, like for example economic model, were the starting point to evolution of constitutional thought and consequent as formal and legal order, mainly the national efforts to participate in Partnership for Peace, and afterwards in NATO. The author presented also the attitude of international institutions relating to this changes, and qualifying access requirements set by Brussels, as well as the opinion of International Court of Justice.

The analysis which showed the Croatian progress in difficult return to European scene and taken an equal place on it, has been based on polish, british and american sources, documents of The Security Council of United Nations, reports of Defense Committee NATO, UE Commission, it's also based on Croatian monographies, government reports, expert opinions, bulletins, periodicals and electronical data bases.

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