

CHRISTIANITY,
IDENTITY AND
MEMORY.
CROATIAN AND
POLISH
PERSPECTIVE

BOOKLET

Prof. Anna Zajchowska-Bołtromiuk

Associate professor in the Institute of History,
Card. St. Wyszyński University in Warsaw
a.zajchowska@uksw.edu.pl

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE DOMINICANS OF POLISH PROVINCE OF THE ORDER
ON THE REFORM OF THE CHURCH IN THE LATE 14TH AND IN THE 15TH CENTURY.**

The end of the 14th and the 15th century is a period of a deep crisis of the Catholic Church on every level of its functioning. One of its results is a discussion on the reform in capite at in membris followed by specific actions taken by both single people and institutions. Among them was dominican friars. Not only in the last decade of the 14th century they undertook a reform of their own Order but also single friars were involved in the reform of the Church. Some of their actions were limited to the local communities, others influenced the whole Order of Preachers as well as the Universal Church. Some of those reformers belonged to the Polish Province of the Order.

In paper I would like to focus on those whose works were known outside Poland influencing to the shape and directions of the reform movement in the Universal Church.

Biographical note:

Anna Zajchowska-Bołtromiuk – a profesor at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. Her reserach is focused on the history of the Church in the late Middle Ages, in particular the sermons, hagiography and intelectual formation of the mendicant friars. She is the author of dozens of articles and two books. She participated in many research projects both Polish and international. She is currently working on a critical edition of *De formatione et reformatione Ordinis Fratrum Praedicatorum* of Henry Bitterfeld

Dr Anna Głusiuk

Assistant professor in the Institute of History,
Card. St. Wyszyński University in Warsaw
a.głusiuk@uksw.edu.pl

THE WOMAN IN THE SERMONS OF SAINT BERNARDINO OF SIENA

St Bernardine of Siena (1380-1444) is considered one of the most outstanding preachers of fifteenth-century Italy. This Franciscan, who called for penance, conversion, and the struggle with one's own weaknesses, gave the faithful who listened to him the best example to follow. Such large crowds of both women and men came to listen to his teachings that the churches of the time turned out to be too small to accommodate them. In order to reach all those who came to listen to him, Bernardine often preached his sermons in town squares and meadows. In his teaching, in addition to strictly theological issues, he also dealt with usury, gambling, magic, adultery, etc. From his sermons we learn about the problems faced by the inhabitants of Italy at that time. Bernardine must also have seen deficiencies in the upbringing of both women and men, because in his sermons he repeatedly pointed out how they should behave, which attitudes were allowed, and which should be avoided. He directed much of his teaching to women. He addressed girls of marriageable age, married women, and widows separately. He spoke to them in clear terms about their duties to God, family, and society. He taught them how they should behave, what virtues they should possess, and what vices they to fight in order to enjoy the recognition and esteem of their families and the local community in which they lived.

Biographical note:

Dr. Anna Głusiuk, a graduate of the Salesian University in Rome. In 2011 she obtained her doctoral degree (the dissertation title: *Vita Cristinae monialis prope monasterium S. Albani: editio cum adiectis commentariis criticis et ad auctoris vitae descriptionem pertinentibus*). Since 2012 she has been assistant professor at the Institute of History, Faculty of Historical Sciences of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. Her research interests focus on education, the situation and role of women in the Middle Ages, medicine, and literature of that period. She is the author and co-author of four books and over thirty articles.

Dr. sc. Marija Karbić
Croatian Institute of History,
Department of History of Slavonia, Sirmia and Baranya
mkarbic@isp.hr

**PERCEPTION AND AUTO-PERCEPTION OF NOBILITY IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY-CROATIA DURING ANTI-OTTOMAN DEFENSE IN LATE 15TH
AND EARLY 16TH CENTURY**

The paper will try to show, using several examples, how life in the parts of the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia south of the Drava river, which bordered the area under the rule of the Ottomans or, at least, were exposed to their frequent attacks, and the role that the nobility of those regions consequently played in the defense of the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia, affected identity of that nobility and their self-perception, but also that how others perceived them. One of the most prominent fighters against the Ottomans in that period was the Bishop of Veszprém, Peter Berislavić, by origin a nobleman from Trogir, who, after being appointed first as governor and then as ban of Croatia, Dalmatia and Slavonia, tried to organize an effective anti-Ottoman defense, but also directly participated in the battles. In the paper, through the analysis of his actions, his relations with internal and external factors (especially the Pope), it will be shown how Peter himself perceived his position and role, but also how others perceived him. In addition to Peter, I'll also deal with the members of the Berislavić Grabarski family, originating from the Borić Ban kindred from the Požega county, who also held important positions in the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia. Bartholomew was the prior of Vrana, Francis the ban of Jajce, and John the ban of Srebrenik and the Serbian despot. Through the available sources, I'll try to shed light on their perception of the role they played, as well as the ways others perceived them. By his appointment as the Serbian despot, John also faced the issue of his acceptance by the Serbs, who, unlike him who was a Catholic, were of the Orthodox faith, and his attitude towards the Orthodox Church. Using the example of the members of the Berislavić Grabarski family, the importance of noblewomen in society will be pointed out, especially in the transfer of property, reputation and position, as well as the way in which their role was perceived. At the end, I'll look at the representation of the nobility from the regions south of the Drava river and its role in the anti-Ottoman wars in narrative sources, for example in the works of Louis Crijević *Tuberon Commentarii de temporibus suis* and Franciscan John Tomašić *Chronicom breve Regni Croatiae*.

Dr. sc. Marija Karbić
Croatian Institute of History,
Department of History of Slavonia, Sirmia and Baranya
mkarbic@isp.hr

Biographical note

Marija Karbić defended her M. phil. dissertation (Family in the Urban Settlements of Medieval Slavonia, 13th-16th Century) in 2001 and her doctoral thesis (The Noble Kindred of Borić ban. An Example of a Noble Kindred from Požega County) in 2005. She has been working at the Croatian Institute of History since 1997 (at its Department of History of Slavonia, Sirmia and Baranya since 2007). From 2014 she is the president of the Scholarly Council of the Institute and from 2017 a member of its Managing Board. As external teaching associate, she has been teaching various courses at Faculty of Croatian Studies and Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb (since 2005) and the Croatian Catholic University (since 2017). She is an external collaborator of the Institute of Lexicography Miroslav Krleža in Zagreb (since 1997) and a member of the Editorial Boards of several scholarly journals. In her scholarly work, she deals in the first place with history of nobility and urban settlements in the Sava and Drava interamnum in the Middle Ages. She participated in several research projects financed by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of RC and the Croatian Science Foundation. Besides that, she participated in a number of research projects financed from other sources, some of them international. Since 2020, she has been participated in the research projects Topography of Power: Eastern Adriatic Cities in Medieval Spheres of Power (TOPOS) and Development and Heritage of the Military Orders in Croatia (milOrd), both financed by the Croatian Science Foundation. She is also a researcher on the internal project of Croatian Institute of History Sources for the history of Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. She participated in a number of scholarly conferences in Croatia and abroad, and published a greater number of scholarly articles and books *Plemički rod Borića bana (The Noble Kindred of Borić Ban)* (Slavonski Brod, 2013) and, together with D. Karbić, *The Laws and Customs of Medieval Croatia and Slavonia: A Guide to the Extant Sources* (London, 2013).

Dr Bartłomiej Dźwigala
Assistant professor in the Institute of History,
Card. St. Wyszyński University in Warsaw
b.dzwigala@uksw.edu.pl

WAR LITURGY AND CRUSADING IDEOLOGY IN EARLY PRINTED LITURGICAL BOOKS FROM PŁOCK AND ZAGREB DIOCESES

The aim of the presented paper is to examine two early printed liturgical books: Missale Plocense 1520 and Missale Zagrebiense 1511. In a frame of comparative approach, main characteristics and specific features of both missals will be researched. Research is conducted from a perspective of a war liturgy, defined as texts that refer to military struggles, mainly in defence of the Church and Christian societies. The texts from the both early printed missals are to be put in a wider context of Ottoman expansion in Central Europe which contributed to transformations in a crusading ideology. As Cecilia Gaposhkin recently examined, waging war in defense from Ottomans and their dependents was conceptualized as holy war, holding similar status as medieval crusades to the Holy Land.

Both Płock (historical centre of Mazovia region in central Poland) and Zagreb were become a bishoprics in the second half of XIth century, and were situated at the frontiers of Latin Christendom. Both Płock and Zagreb bishops, Erazm Ciołek and Luka Baratin respectively, at the beginning of XVI century made a decision to print liturgical books, which was not unusual among catholic bishops in Europe but still challenging and risky enterprise. Importantly, pre-tridentine printed liturgical books expressed regional cultural and political identity, as Natalia Nowakowska examined (Nowakowska, From Strassburg to Trent, Past and Present), and from this point of view this kind of evidence offer unique insight into self-perception of particular communities.

It is argued that first missals from Płock and Zagreb are unique in comparison to other printed liturgical books from Central Europe. Both missals contain various texts of war liturgy, more elaborated than in other regions. From the other hand, whilst missal from Płock is closely similar to earlier Cracow missals and expresses the same elements of cultural identity, Luka Baratin's missal seems to be a unique liturgical expression of a Zagreb rite and Croatian identity. Liturgical texts deriving from the crusading ideology contributed through liturgy to a collective memory, local identity and self-perception in a trouble years of the crisis caused by the Ottoman advance.

Dr Bartłomiej Dźwigala
Assistant professor in the Institute of History,
Card. St. Wyszyński University in Warsaw
b.dzwigala@uksw.edu.pl

Biographical note:

Dr Bartłomiej Dźwigala: MA (2011) and PhD (2015) in medieval history (Card. Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw) and MA (2014) in neo-Latin philology (University of Warsaw, Institute of Classical Studies). From 2016 he works at Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Institute of History as an assistant professor in medieval history. He holds a number of various posts at the University: he is a supervisor of students of history academic society, Erasmus programme coordinator, from 2019 vice-director of the Institute of History, from 2021 general editor of a series "Studia Historica Mazoviensia". In March 2018 he taught at Peter Pazmany Catholic Univeristy in Budapest in frame of Erasmus programme. In 2020 he conducted an internship at Ghent University (Belgium) in frame of the programme "Master of Didactics" which was focused on innovative methods of tutoring in academic didactics, and from 2021 he designed authorial course on research methods in medieval studies in which he taught several students as a tutor. His main area of expertise is a crusading movement and the Crusader states in the East in 12th century, though to his research interests belong also literature, liturgy and art in the Middle Ages, a reception of an ancient classical culture in later periods, a history of Mazovia and Poland in Central European contexts, incunabula and early printing. He conducted research stays in various European academic centres as in Berlin (2014, 2017, 2019), London (2018 financed by the De Brzezie Lanckoroński Foundation, and in 2022 financed from a research grant awarded by Polish National Science Centre). His recent publications contain: Printing, Liturgy and Crusade in Early Modern Mazovia: Contra Turcos Mass in the First Printed Missal in 1520 of the Diocese of Płock (accepted in: Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique for 2024); Constantine, Helena and Heraclius in the Latin Kingdom Jerusalem, Journal of Ecclesiastical History 72 (1)/ 2021, p. 18-35; Palm Sunday and Easter 1118 in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem: sacred topography, liturgical celebrations, and a dynastic crisis, in: Political Liturgies in the High Middle Ages, red. P. Figurski, P. Byttebier, J. Dale, Brepols, 2021, p. 193-211.

Dr. Hrvoje Kekez,
associate professor of medieval history,
Catholic University of Croatia (Department of History)

THE LATE MEDIEVAL ZAGREB COUNTY AS THE PART OF ANTEMURALE CHRISTIANITATIS. THE CASE STUDY OF ZRIN ESTATE

Although the Ottoman raids onto the parts of Medieval Slavonia, that is today Central Croatia, started as early as beginning of 15th century, it was not before the fall of Medieval Kingdom of Bosnia in Ottoman hands in 1463, that Ottoman raiders started to continuously plunder areas of medieval Croatia and Slavonia. It was exactly in the middle of 15th century that Croatian lands started to be presented and perceived as Antemurale Christianitatis, i.e. within the concept of frontier states of Western Christendom, which was conceived mainly to denote a defensive belt towards the non-Christian peoples in the East. Many of important anti-Ottoman defensive strongholds existed in those times on the areas of late medieval Zagreb County, especially on the Zrin estate. So, it is not strange that in his letter from March 1540 addressed to queen Anne of Hapsburg, Count John Zrinski notified her about the news he received that the Ottomans were planning to raid his estate, and in it Count Zrinski described his fortifications on his Zrin estate by using words: *...ipsa castra mea tanquam clypeus et propugnacula a parte Thurcarum regno Croatiae....* Due to the continuous rivalries among the most prominent magnates of Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia, ever since young Louis II stepped to the throne in 1516, the royal power started to diminish. The first and most damaging symptom was a breakdown of royal finances. It became more and more complicated to collect the most important source of royal revenue - the one-florin tax called "subsidy". The royal treasury was not able to provide necessary means leaving frontier commanders to resolve the problem of financing their troop. Hence, the organization of defense of local areas became the mostly obligations and necessity of local feudal lords. This was especially case in the areas south of river Drava that is in medieval Croatia and Slavonia. As soon as the late 15th century yonder feudal lords started to organize rather elaborated "defensive systems" on their estates consisted of smaller and bigger strongholds strategically spaced around their lands. Such was the case of late medieval Zrin estate as well. Therefore, in this paper "defensive systems" of Zrin estate in late 15th and first half of 16th century (the case study) will be presented by detected number, typology, and fortification features of yonder strongholds. Even more, their strategic positions as well as defense potential of each fortification will be discussed

Dr. Hrvoje Kekez,
associate professor of medieval history,
Catholic University of Croatia (Department of History)

Biographical note:

Dr. Hrvoje Kekez is an associate professor in medieval history at the Department of History at the Catholic University of Croatia in Zagreb. He earned his PhD from University of Zagreb in 2012. His professional interests are related to the history of medieval Croatian and Slavonian nobility, medieval topography, as well as medieval urbanism and Croatian heraldic heritage. He has published a number of articles and reviews and participated in several foreign and domestic conferences. His recent publications include: *Srednjovjekovna Dubica: Orisi grada na obalama rijeke Une* [Medieval Dubica: Description of the city on the banks of river Una] (Zagreb: Naklada Breza, Hrvatsko katoličko sveučilište, Sisačka biskupija, 2022), Krešimir Regan (coauthor); *Zrin – srednjovjekovno sijelo knezova Babonića i knezova Zrinskih – tvrđi grad, urbana aglomeracija i posjed* [Zrin – Medieval Seat of Counts Babonići and Zrinski – Castle, Urban Agglomeration and Estate], (Zagreb: Srednja Europa, 2020), Krešimir Regan (coauthor); *Pod znamenjem propetoga lava: Povijest knezova Babonića do kraja 14. stoljeća* [Under the Sing of Upstanding Lion: History of the Counts of Babonići to the End of 14th Century] (Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2016), "An Abbey as a Stronghold: A Strategic Role of Cistercian Abbey of Blessed Virgin Mary in Topusko (Toplica) in Anti-Ottoman Defense Efforts during 16th Century", *Review of Croatian History*, vol. 17, no. 1 (2021); „Lech's Supposed Origins in Croatia: Regarding the Identification of the Rivers Huy and Krupa in the Works of Jan Długosz and Maciej of Miechów”, *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, vol. CXXVI, Eng.-Language Edition no. 3 (2019); "Croats and the Fifth Crusade: Did two members of the Babonić noble family accompanied King Andrew II of Hungary on his Crusade?", *The Fifth Crusade in the Context: The crusading movement in the early thirteenth century* (London - New York: Routledge, 2016), "The Travels of John Babonić: The Mobility of Slavonian Noblemen in the Fourteenth Century", *Travels and Mobility in Middle Ages: From Atlantic to the Black Sea* (Turnhout: Brepols Publishers, 2015), "In the Service of the Mighty King: Political Relations between the Counts of Blagaj and King Sigismund of Luxemburg", *Review of Croatian history* 11 (2015).

Dr Robert Skenderović

Croatian Institute of History – Subsidiary for the history of Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja (Slavonski Brod)

**BENEDICT VINKOVIĆ, BISHOP OF ZAGREB, IN DISTRESS OF BEING ANTEMURALE
CHRISTIANITATIS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 17TH CENTURY**

The diocese of Zagreb, as the only diocese of the Kingdom of Slavonia, had an important political role in the Habsburg Monarchy. For the Croats, it was the main diocese around which the Croatian Estates gathered. Research into the historical role of Zagreb bishop Benedikt Vinković (1637 – 1642) perhaps best explains the position of Croatia in the first half of the 17th century through the fate of one person. The fate of Bishop Vinković, his ecclesiastical and political activities reveal all the problems of shaping Christian identity, perception and self-perception of Croats at that time. The study of this topic is undoubtedly important for Croatian national history, but also for understanding the policy of the Holy See, Habsburg Monarchy, Hungarian Estates and Hungarian Episcopate towards the territory of Kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia. In a way through the prism of this case study one can have a better understanding of the situation in South-East Europe, which is important in a wider European context.

As a result of the Ottoman conquests during the 16th century, the Diocese of Zagreb was reduced to half of its territory. Moreover, its power was greatly reduced by the constant war expenses for defence against the Ottoman rule, and then by other problems such as the settlement of Orthodox Vlachs who did not want to submit to the authority of the Bishop of Zagreb. By persistently defending his position in relation to the emperor, Hungarian Estates, Hungarian Episcopate and the pope, Bishop Vinković managed to lay the foundations for strengthening of his Diocese that could be seen in later decades and centuries – to a certain extent until it was declared an archdiocese in 1852. Thus, with his actions, Bishop Vinković successfully defended the endangered position of the Catholic Church in the Kingdoms of Slavonia and Croatia in relation to increasingly strong Protestant and Orthodox demands. Equally important, he also strengthened the position of the Croats in the Habsburg Monarchy and their self-perception as a nation.

Dr Robert Skenderović

Croatian Institute of History – Subsidiary for the history of Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja (Slavonski Brod)

Biographical note:

Dr Robert Skenderović graduated Philosophy and History in 1997 and in 2005 defended his dissertation at the University of Zagreb. He works at the Croatian Institute for History – Branch for the History of Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja, where in 2021 he was elected to the rank of Scientific adviser. He authored three books, two textbooks, edited three conference proceedings and one collaborative book, published more than forty research papers on the history of church, historical demography, environmental history and cultural history published in internationally peer-reviewed scientific journals and reviewed books.

Dr Adam Buława

Assistant professor in the Institute of History,
Card. St. Wyszyński University in Warsaw
a.bulawa@uksw.edu.pl

CROATIAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE POLISH-RUSSIAN PARTISAN WAR OF 1863-1864

There is already scientific literature on the reception of the January Uprising by the Croatian public, as well as the cooperation of the West Slavs with the South Slavs during this period.

However, there are no attempts to describe the participation of Croats in military operations in the territories covered by the Polish national liberation uprising.

In the paper, this issue will be presented from the perspective of:

- head of the partisan unit in Northern Mazovia / in the Płock Voivodship (Piotr / Petar Schmeiss)
- company commander in the insurrection party of Karol Kalita, operating in the Świętokrzyskie region (Grzegorz/Grgur Saint Zegga)
- an anonymous participant in Teofil Łapiński's sea expedition from London to Palanga

Biographical note:

dr Adam Buława (born 1971), historian, researcher at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University. Former director of the Polish Army Museum (2016-2019).

Research interests: military history, the period of Polish struggles for independence 1795-1921

Prof. Rafał Łatka

Associate professor in the Institute of History,
Cardinal. Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AS A DEFENDER OF POLISH CHRISTIAN IDENTITY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND

The Catholic Church has played a very important role in Poland over the centuries. He had a significant impact on shaping the national identity and value system of Poles. This did not change during the communist rule in Poland (1944-1989). Despite the intensive anti-church activities of the authorities of the People's Republic of Poland, the clergy not only retained their social authority, but their role even increased. In my paper, I will present the most important activities of the Church related to the protection of Polish national identity during the communist rule. I will also pay attention to the role of the most important Polish bishops, with particular emphasis on Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. I will describe the influence of the Church on social attitudes that are opposed to communists and consider how effectively the Church shaped the young generation in the period of the People's Republic of Poland.

Biographical note:

Rafał Łatka (born 1985) - historian and political scientist, phd with habilitation in humanities in the field of history, professor at the Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński University, PhD in social sciences in the field of political sciences, expert at the Institute of National Thought Heritage Roman Dmowski and Ignacy Jan Paderewski, coordinator of the Central Research Project of the Institute of National Remembrance: "Communist authorities towards churches and religious associations in Poland 1944-1989". Editor of the publishing series: "The Catholic Church in Documents"; "Bishops in the reality of a communist state"; "Office for Religious Affairs: structures, activities, people". Author, co-author or editor of 36 books, including: Prymas Stefan Wyszyński w realiach PRL, Warszawa 2022; Episkopat Polski wobec stosunków państwo-Kościół i rzeczywistości społeczno-politycznej PRL 1970-1989, Warszawa 2019; Kościół katolicki w Polsce rządzonej przez komunistów, Warszawa 2017 (together with Józef Marecki); Arcybiskup Antoni Baraniak 1904-1977, Poznań-Warszawa 2017 (together with Konrad Białecki, Rafał Reczek and Elżbieta Wojcieszuk); Polityka władz PRL wobec Kościoła katolickiego w województwie krakowskim w latach 1980- 1989, Kraków 2016; Pielgrzymki Jana Pawła II do Krakowa w oczach SB. Wybór dokumentów, Kraków 2012. Deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "Pamięć i Justice", member of the editorial board of the journal "Glaukopis". Laureate: The Historical Book of the Year for them. Oskar Halecki in the category "The best scientific book devoted to the history of Poland and Poles in the 20th century" in 2019; Awards of the Prime Minister for 2021 in the category: Highly rated scientific achievements constituting the basis for awarding the degree of habilitated doctor and five Phoenix awards granted by the Association of Catholic Publishers

**Dr Mario Jareb,
Croatian Institute for History, Zagreb**

**ON THE CROSSROADS OF FAITH: CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SERBIAN ORTHODOX
CHURCH IN THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES/ YUGOSLAVIA
THROUGH THE EYES OF US MINISTERS AND CONSULS IN BELGRADE AND ZAGREB**

The primary mission of US diplomatic missions in the Kingdom of SHS/Yugoslavia throughout the interwar period was to serve more as observation points than as active representatives of American interests in the country. Thus, the duties of US ministers and consuls were limited exclusively to the collection and processing of data on various aspects of life in Yugoslavia.

Data on religious life, that is, the activities of various religious communities and organizations/churches, were therefore often mentioned and analyzed on the pages of dispatches and reports compiled by US ministers in Belgrade and consuls in Zagreb. They are available primarily among the documents of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Record Group (RG) 84, Records of Foreign Service Posts, Diplomatic Posts, Yugoslavia.

The most attention in dispatches and reports was devoted to the Serbian Orthodox Church as a kind of state church of the Kingdom and to the Catholic Church, which at the same time represented the vast majority of Croats and Slovenes. Thus, by observing the activities of the two church organizations, the representatives of the United States were able to analyze the relations between the national groups that the churches represent. In other words, the relations between the two religious groups reflected the position of three groups - Croats and Slovenes as Catholics, but in this respect primarily Croats, and Serbs as members of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Since they were neither Orthodox nor Catholic themselves, the American ministers in Belgrade were able to approach both communities and their religious and political leaders honestly and without prejudice. For example, the American minister in Belgrade and Episcopalian by faith John Dyneley Prince, upon his arrival in Belgrade in the mid-1920s, advocated the idea of close Orthodox-Anglican (Episcopalian) cooperation or even union. In addition to the presented facts, the reports and dispatches of US diplomats often contain critical remarks on the behavior and attitudes of both communities, specifically their leaders. However, it is more than an impression that they viewed the Serbian Orthodox Church as an organization primarily focused on achieving Serbian national interests and Serbian dominance in the Kingdom by all possible means.

**Dr Mario Jareb,
Croatian Institute for History, Zagreb**

Biographical note:

Mario Jareb studied history and archaeology at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Zagreb, where he graduated in 1994. As a postgraduate student he studied history at the Central European University in Budapest, Hungary. In 1995 he was admitted by the Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, and the University of the State of New York, Albany, New York, USA, to the degree of Master of Arts in History. From 1995 to the present, he has been employed at the Croatian Institute of History in Zagreb, Croatia. His research is primarily focused on the development of the Ustasha-Domobran (Home Guard) movement in the interwar period. He also deals with Croatian national symbols and the establishment of Croatian borders. He was a Fulbright Program Student at the Russian and East European Institute, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA, from 2001 to 2002. He was awarded a PhD in History at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Zagreb in 2003. From 2005 to 2008 he participated in the activities of the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research as a member of Croatian delegation. From 2006 to 2009 he was a member of the Council of Jasenovac Memorial Area and Museum. From 2016 to 2017 he served as the member of Mixed Croatian Catholic and Serbian Orthodox Commission for the re-reading of the life and work of Blessed Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac.

Selected publications:

- **Sovjetski zločin u Katynskoj šumi: Uloga doktora Eduarda Luke Miloslavića [Soviet Crime in the Katyn Forest: The Role of Dr. Eduard Luka Miloslavić (Edward Lucas Miloslavich)]** (Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest and AGM, 2019), 335 pages
- **Mediji i promidžba u Nezavisnoj Državi Hrvatskoj [Media and Propaganda in the Independent State of Croatia]** (Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2016.), 987 pages
- **Ustaško-domobranski pokret od nastanka do travnja 1941. Godine [The Ustasha-Domobran Movement from its Emergence to April 1941]** (Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest and Školska knjiga, 2006), 665 pages