

NEWSLETTER

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF SOCIALISM
CENTAR ZA KULTUROLOŠKA I POVIJESNA ISTRAŽIVANJA SOCIJALIZMA

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Socialism and the Sea



From 26 to 29 August 2026, the 12th Doctoral Workshop of the Centre for Cultural and Historical Research of Socialism (CKPIS) and the Department of History at the Faculty of Humanities was held at Juraj Dobrila University of Pula. This year's theme was *Socialism and the Sea*.

Since 2015, the Doctoral Workshop has offered four days of training for doctoral students of history and related humanities

and social sciences. It provides opportunities for the exchange of knowledge, participation in stimulating discussion, and networking among young researchers, as well as for mapping trends in research. This year, participants explored different aspects of socialism in relation to the sea and the coastal region as a setting, occasion, or driving force behind historical events and processes.

At the heart of the workshop programme

PROJECT IN CONVERSATION: Jelena Đureinović (pp. 7-9)



were presentations by twelve doctoral researchers: Ivan Batoš, Tin Celner, Antun Dulibić, Sakino Funaki, Milena Kvapil, Rita Lucas Narra, Marija Martinović, Vladimir Radulić, Mirko Savković, Maja Tatković, Diklić, Ljubica Vlahović, and Vukašin Zorić. They came from around ten universities in France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Serbia, and Croatia.

Participants also had the opportunity to attend invited lectures delivered by Dr. Ruža Fotiadis (Humboldt University of Berlin), Dr. Iva Kosmos (University of Zagreb), and Dr. Anita Buhin (NOVA University Lisbon). Prof. Dr. Igor Duda, the head of the organising team, took participants on a walking keynote through sites of social tourism in Fažana and its surroundings.

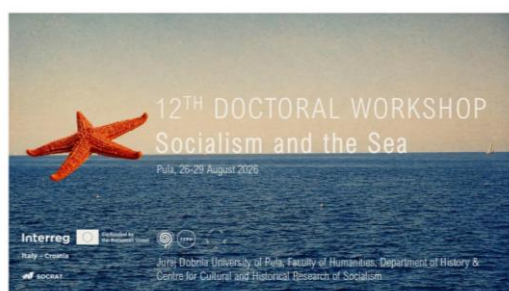
For the second year in a row, we collaborated with Kino Katarina and Marta Baradić, whose organisation brought Nadja Šičarov and Mia Felić to the workshop. They prepared a selection of home movies from the collection of the Slovenian Cinematheque,

made during the socialist period and thematically connected with the sea and summer holidays.

This year, through thematical links, educational workshops and financial support, we also collaborated with the SOCRAT project (*Networking Crafts and Contemporary Art for Sustainable Tourism*, Interreg Italy–Croatia 2021–2027), in which the Department for Culture and Heritage of the Istrian County participates. The shared aims are to develop new cultural and tourism routes and to provide training for both professionals and the wider public.

A visit to Pula's Kaštel and the Historical and Maritime Museum of Istria was also part of the programme.

The organising committee of the 12th Doctoral Workshop consists of the aforementioned Igor Duda and Anita Buhin, together with Dr. Tina Filipović (University of Pula), Dr. Sara Žerić Đulović (IOS Regensburg), and doctoral researchers Tin Celner and Antun Dulibić.



WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Venue: Faculty of Humanities (Filozofski fakultet), Negri Street 6, room 219

Wednesday, 26 August

18.00 Workshop opening

18.15 **Keynote:** IVA KOSMOS, PhD (University of Zagreb)
Socialist Fish-Canning Factories on the Adriatic Islands:
Social Change, Workers' Memories and Postindustrial Silence

19.30 Dinner

Thursday, 27 August

9.15 **Keynote:** RUŽA FOTIADIS, PhD (Humboldt University of Berlin)
"The most loyal helpers to the coastal people – a boat for the sea and a donkey for the land".
Animal-Powered Transportation, Socio-Economic Transformation and Living Technologies in
Southeast Europe after 1945

10.20 Break

10.45 MIRKO SAVKOVIĆ (LMU Munich)
Yugoslavia, Britain, and the Rhodesian Sanctions Regime in Adriatic Ports

11.15 ANTUN DULIBIĆ (University of Zagreb)
Crossing the Sea: The Conference of Adriatic Cities of Yugoslavia and Italy

11.45 VLADIMIR RADULIĆ (University of Zadar)
Sea Rental – "Releekonomik" of the Eastern Adriatic

12.15 UROŠ POPADIĆ (University of Belgrade)
Locked in a Land-Locked Land: The Bar Railway, the JANAF Pipeline, and the Sea Imaginary in Socialist
Serbia and Hungary (1974–1979)

13.00 Lunch

14.00 RITA LUCAS NARRA (Nova University Lisbon)
Other Seas to Fry: the Mediterranean in the Discourses of the Portuguese Revolution (1974–1975)

14.30 VUKAŠIN ZORIĆ (University of Belgrade)
Memories of the Mulin: Interpretations of the Cattaro Mulin in Monarchist and Socialist Yugoslavia

15.00 Break

17.30 **Walking Keynote:** IGOR DUDA (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula)
Social Tourism in Fažana and its Surroundings

20.00 Drinks and snacks at the beach

Friday, 28 August

9.15 SAKINO FUNAKI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

Styling Socialist Consumption at the Seaside

9.45 MILENA KVAPIL (University of Arts in Belgrade)

Women of Late Socialist Yugoslavia and the Sea(side): Western Modernity vs. Balkan Tradition

10.15 LJUBICA VLAHOVIĆ (University of Belgrade)

Tourism, Consumerism, and Late Socialism: Gastarbeiter Žika on the Adriatic Coast

10.45 Break

11.30 IVAN BATOŠ (University North)

Zdenko Runjić as a Cultural Broker of Dalmatian Identity in Socialist Yugoslav Popular Music

12.00 MARIJA MARTINOVIĆ (Sorbonne University, Eur'ORBEM / CEFRES)

The Adriatic as Political Stage: 1968 Korčula and the Paradox of Socialist Legitimacy

13.00 Lunch

14.00 **Kino Katarina – Guest Screening:** Socialism and the Sea on Film

Home Movies from the Slovenian Cinematheque
(curated by NADJA ŠIČAROV and MIA FELIĆ)

15.30 Break

18.15 **Visit to the Historical and Maritime Museum of Istria** (Povijesni i pomorski muzej Istre)

20.00 Dinner

Saturday, 29 August

9.15 **Keynote:** ANITA BUHIN, PhD (Nova University Lisbon)

Romantic Adriatic: Entertainment, Love and Sea in Yugoslav Popular Culture

10.20 Break

10.45 TIN CELNER (University of Zagreb)

Between Leisure and Defence: The Adriatic Coast and Tourism within the System of Total People's Defence
and Social Self-Protection

11.15 MAJA TATKOVIĆ DIKLJIĆ (University of Ljubljana)

The Meaning of Home of Elderly Slovenians as Lifestyle Migrants in Croatian Istria

11.45 Workshop closing

12.00 Brunch

Workshop supported by the SOCRAT Interreg Italy – Croatia project and Juraj Dobrila University of Pula.



CONFERENCES AND CFP

Infrastructural Actors and Activism in Contemporary History, Potsdam, 9-11 June 2027

Historians have long shown that the creation and design of large technological systems depend on economic, political, cultural, and social factors. Accordingly, they are not neutral but express values by enabling and facilitating certain forms of mobility and interaction while impeding and excluding others. In this sense, it may even be tempting to bestow them with agency. Yet, concrete infrastructures are the product of both material characteristics and actors who invent, build, maintain, use, subvert or contest them. This conference proposes to focus on these infrastructural actors and their agency in the creation and transformation of mobile societies. Distinguishing between four different types of actors, the papers on specific infrastructures, above all focusing on mobility, energy, digital, and communication infrastructures, are especially welcomed. ([Read more](#))

Application deadline: 9 October 2026

Life Cycles under Socialist Regimes: Managing Gender Relations, Aging, and Health, Ljubljana, 16 February 2026

The workshop will explore how socialist states sought to manage human life cycles through scientific knowledge, administrative practices, and institutional interventions. Focusing on gender relations, aging, and health, it will examine these fields as central dimensions of socialist biopolitics and as sites where broader models of governance and technocratic management were developed. Bringing together perspectives from conceptual, institutional, and political history as well as the social sciences, the workshop will investigate how socialist regimes attempted to organize social reproduction, welfare, health, and individual life trajectories between the 1950s and 1991. ([Read more](#))

Application deadline: 15 September 2026

Slavic Game Studies III. Save Points of History. Temporalities, and Memory Cultures in Games From and About East (Central) Europe, Passau, 17-19 March 2027

Digital games are historical and cultural products that stage, (re)affirm, and construct imaginary worlds. At the same time, they create their own spaces; their in-game time is governed by its own rules; and they form communities of players. Both the locations they simulate and the games themselves can become places of memory. The conference is dedicated to these phenomena. Temporalities and cultures of memory now bring together multiple fields of inquiry, methods, and theoretical concepts, offering extraordinary added value for Slavic Game Studies, which is increasingly establishing itself as a distinct transdisciplinary field of research. ([Read more](#))

Application deadline: 30 September 2026

Actors, Witnesses or Subjects? Children in Post-war Central and Eastern Europe, 1945–89, Warsaw, 19–20 November 2026

The Second World War did not end childhood's encounter with violence, loss and upheaval. Across Central and Eastern Europe, millions of children entered a post-war world marked by political division, forced migration, ideological conflict and the rise of communist regimes. The conference invites scholars to reconsider this history through children's eyes. Bringing together researchers from history, childhood studies, sociology, memory studies, literary and cultural studies, and related disciplines, it explores children not only as subjects shaped by political and social forces, but also as agents who interpreted, negotiated and responded to the realities around them. ([Read more](#))

Application deadline: 18 September 2026



PUBLICATIONS

Adrian Pelc, *The Archaic in the Yugoslav Cinema of the 1960s. Modernity's Discontents in a Post-Revolutionary Film Industry* (Routledge 2026)

This book investigates the “Golden Age” of Yugoslav cinema and sheds light on it from a fresh perspective. By examining various tropes and discourses of the “archaic” that shaped not only the flourishing Yugoslav cinematic modernism of the 1960s but also a broader Yugoslav cultural politics, the book reveals a nuanced panorama of cultural negotiations. The “archaic” – that which is at odds with modernity – is a peculiar crossroads where Marxism intersects with Balkanism, while both are circumscribed by a general distrust towards representation. The analysis thus opens new perspectives on a politics of aesthetics that shaped some of the most successful Yugoslav films of all time. ([Read more](#))



POSITIONS, GRANTS AND STIPENDS

Fellowships for postdocs, IEG Mainz

The Leibniz Institute of European History (IEG) awards fellowships to postdocs conducting research in European history, the history of religion, and other historical disciplines (including Digital Humanities). The IEG funds research projects on European history from the early modern period to contemporary history. Particular focus is on the projects with a comparative or cross-border approach, on Europe in its relation to the wider world, on topics of intellectual and religious history, with digital tools and methods, or on environmental history. ([read more](#))

Application deadline: 15 October 2026

Croatian Visiting Professorship, University of Alberta

The Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies is pleased to announce the call for the first Croatian Visiting Professor at the University of Alberta. The Croatian Visiting Professor is expected to contribute to the University of Alberta through teaching, research, and academic service during the appointment. Faculty pursuing interdisciplinary topics are heavily encouraged to apply. Currently, areas at the University with a vested interest in promoting deeper connections with Croatian research units include: Archeology, Women and Gender Studies, Environmental Studies, Gaming Studies, Digital Humanities/ AI, Security Studies. ([read more](#))

Application deadline: 15 October 2026

International Visiting Research Fellowship Programme in Regensburg for 2026/2027

The call is open especially to early-career scholars holding their PhD, from South-Eastern Europe, historians, anthropologists, linguists, and scholars of cognate disciplines. Fellows are expected to conduct research that resonates with the project's intellectual profile, particularly developing comparative and trans-regional research perspectives. Fellows will be offered the opportunity to spend one month in Regensburg, using the IOS library, consulting colleagues at UR and IOS, attending talks and seminars, and presenting their research in our research seminar. ([read more](#))

Application deadline: 30 September 2026

Two NOMIS Fellowships, eikones - Center for the Theory and History of the Image at the University of Basel

The NOMIS Fellowship Program supports groundbreaking research projects related to how images act as models or paradigms in scientific and aesthetic contexts. In both aesthetic and experimental settings, images often assume an exemplary character, aiding epistemic and learning processes. They fulfill evidential, didactic, and symbolic functions, and thereby produce different forms of knowledge. Relevant topics of research might consider, for example, the history and theory of imaging techniques in the natural sciences; the ideals and stereotypes that shape social contexts and political discussions; or the formation and dissolution of canons, iconographies, character types, and styles in the arts. On the methodological side, the projects should be rooted in a specific research field, and reflect on the relation between their individual discipline and image studies. ([read more](#))

Application deadline: 13 September 2026

LOOK FOR CKPIS.UNIPU ON INSTAGRAM



LOOK FOR CKPIS.UNIPU.HR ON FACEBOOK



PROJECT IN CONVERSATION

by Tina Filipović

Globalising the Yugoslav Revolution in the Postcolonial World: Veterans, Memory and Transnational Networks of Solidarity ([read more](#))

This research is funded by the Austrian Academy of Sciences, APART-GSK program.



Centring on exchanges between Yugoslav Partisans and anti-colonial liberation movements, the project explores the role of memory and war legacies in Yugoslav socialist internationalism and in anti-colonial solidarity initiatives. It focuses on the narratives of the common struggle for liberation, transfers of knowledge in war commemoration, and the sharing of the Yugoslav experience of the People's Liberation War (NOB) and the postwar building of state socialism in the postcolonial world. The memory of the NOB played a connecting role between Yugoslav actors and liberation movements during decolonisation. It surfaced in narratives of a shared struggle for liberation and in Partisans' deep identification with anti-colonial struggles, particularly prominent during the Algerian War of

Independence, and was communicated in public discourses in Yugoslav society. Veterans' internationalism also involved exchanges of knowledge in war commemoration. Finally, different spheres of Yugoslav anti-colonial solidarity were directly related to the wartime and postwar experiences of the NOB and the building of state socialism. Medical assistance represents an illuminating example, as it focused on the care of wounded and disabled soldiers, building on Yugoslav know-how in establishing fields, expertise, and structures of military medicine and rehabilitation during and after the war.

CKPIS spoke with Jelena Đureinović, project leader and a postdoctoral researcher at the Research Centre for the History of Transformations at the University of Vienna.

Your project shows that Yugoslavia's support for anti-colonial liberation movements extended far beyond diplomacy and military assistance. Could you introduce us to the projects' central research questions? Why place veterans at the centre of the story?

The central research question that the project engages with is how the experience, memory, and legacies of the NOB informed Yugoslav anticolonialism. It is about entangled history of antifascism and anticolonialism. Veterans' agency, both through SUBNOR and through Partisans as individual actors – state officials, diplomats, representatives of social organisations, doctors, experts, cultural and media workers – is central to Yugoslavia's relations with anti-colonial liberation movements, particularly between the 1950s and early

1970s. Most Yugoslavs with whom liberation movements from different countries had contact were men and women with a lived experience of war and revolution, and this not only fostered a special bond between combatants, experiential and ideological, but also shaped the assistance. More broadly, we simply cannot think about socialist Yugoslavia without the veterans. The veterans are still understudied given their significance, although this has begun to change with recent scholarship on SUBNOR's agency, veterans' activism, and the role of welfare during the 1970s and 1980s.



Jelena Đureinović

Your project spans several countries and two continents. How do you approach this research methodologically? What kinds of sources and archives have been most important to your work?

It is a transnational history project intertwined with memory studies and veterans' history, grounded in multi-sited archival research in the post-Yugoslav space and in Algeria, with

Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique as additional case studies. The documents from socialist Yugoslavia, situated in the Archives of Yugoslavia and Diplomatic Archives in Belgrade and national archives in Zagreb and Ljubljana, and pertaining to Yugoslav institutions and social organisations, are the most important sources for this project. The second kind of sources is linked to liberation movements and their affiliated organisations, as well as postcolonial states and veteran associations. The accessibility of these documents, and whether they were destroyed, varies across countries, which is why archives and libraries in former colonial centres and diaspora initiatives have become very important to my project. Finally, I also explored the documents of the World Veterans Federation as a platform of veterans' internationalism after 1945, which integrated many anti-colonial liberation movements. Like with many projects, this can easily become an endless endeavour, because it makes sense to also look at the Red Cross and other international organisations, for example, but the funding and project duration are, unfortunately, limited.

Speaking of humanitarianism, what were the goals and long-term consequences of Yugoslav medical internationalism in Algeria? How did veterans of the Algerian War of Independence benefit from these initiatives?

In the broader context of Yugoslav medical internationalism and technical cooperation with Algeria in medicine, I am only interested in the initiatives concerning combatants, both

during the liberation war and after independence. When the Yugoslav Red Cross, SUBNOR and other organisations and institutions formed the Yugoslav Committee for Helping Algeria in the late 1950s, I do not think that they had long-term goals in mind. The care for the wounded combatants was a pressing issue for the FLN and the Yugoslavs had a very similar experience during the NOB. They invested enormous efforts in treating the Algerian combatants in Yugoslavia and organising structures in Tunisia, where the majority of wounded and disabled fighters were based. The wartime solidarity initiative translated into technical assistance, where Yugoslav experts were crucial for building the expertise, practice and institutional frameworks of disability care in independent Algeria, as medical workers in health institutions that also served as training centres and lecturers at universities. Both the veterans and civilians benefited from this. When Algerian veterans started organising themselves through a veteran association and a ministry, they sought advice from SUBNOR concerning legislation on veterans' welfare and protection. Yugoslav experts served on disability committees across Algeria, which were similar to those in Yugoslavia after the war. In this way, they helped shape veterans' welfare in long term. Numerous countries from both West and East rushed to Algeria's understaffed hospitals abandoned by the French after the independence, and Yugoslavia was certainly not the only country that accepted the wounded fighters for treatment. However, in the case of Yugoslavia, medical assistance

and broader solidarity with the Algerian liberation struggle were directly shaped by the Partisans and their war and postwar experience, and this is why it particularly targeted Algerian veterans.



Martyrs' memorial, Algiers

Finally, what are the planned project outputs, and which outputs are already available?

I am planning a book focusing on the Yugoslav Partisans in the context of the making of a global veteran community after 1945, but that is going to take some time. So far, the project has resulted in two journal articles and a few edited volume chapters that are either published or forthcoming, focusing on relations between Yugoslav and Algerian veterans, Yugoslav medical internationalism in Algeria and other aspects of the project.

NEWSLETTER

<https://www.unipu.hr/ckpis/en/newsletter>