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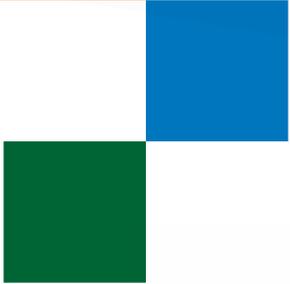
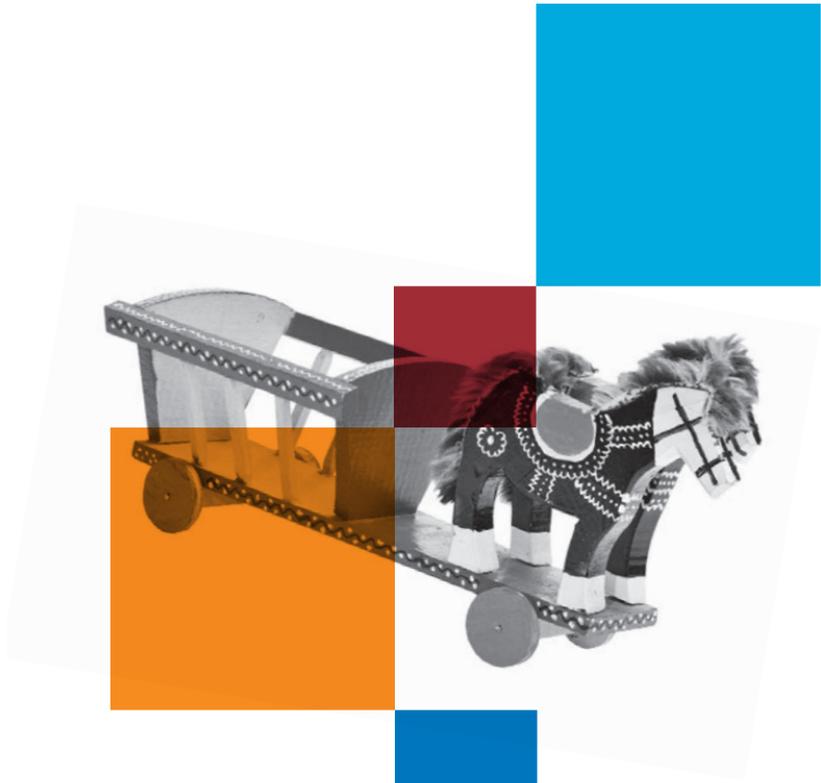
*Main celebration of  
Croatia's accession to  
the European Union*

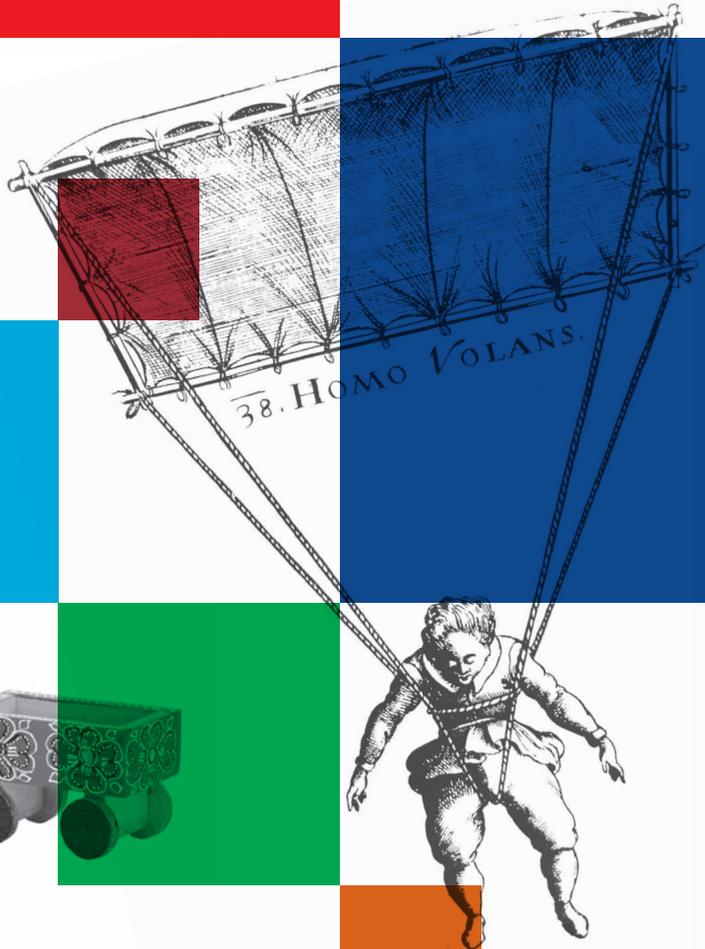
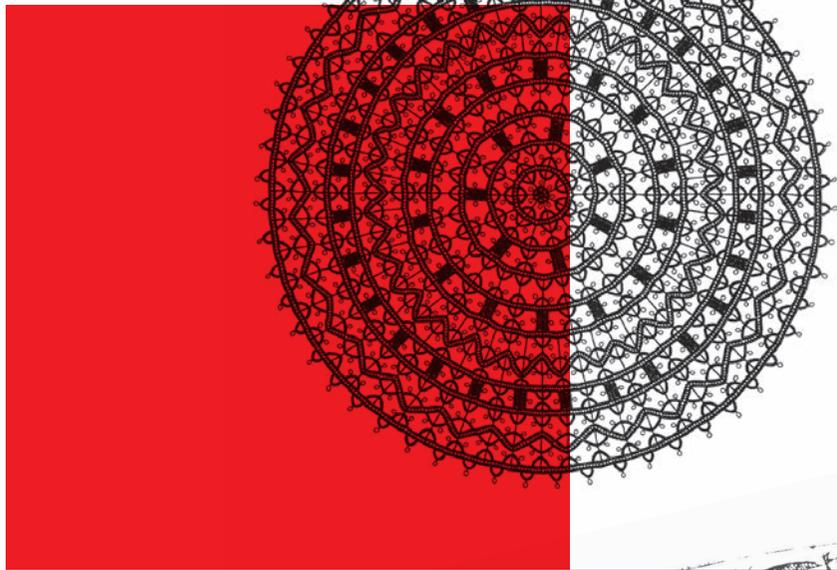
**REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA**

*Nova članica  
Europske unije  
od 1. srpnja 2013.*

**REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

*The new member  
of the European Union  
as of July 1, 2013*





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*Od više od stotinu nematerijalnih kulturnih dobara upisanih u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske, jedanaest ih je prihvaćeno i upisano na UNESCO-vu Reprerentativnu listu nematerijalne baštine čitavog čovječanstva. Ovaj izniman uspjeh potvrđuje bogatstvo hrvatske baštine, kao i višegodišnjeg predanog rada Ministarstva kulture Republike Hrvatske, njegovih stručnih službi i stručnjaka iz područja etnologije i kulturne antropologije. Večerašnji program polazi upravo od te zajedničke baštine Hrvatske i čovječanstva te vodi na put od drevnih običaja do suvremenih izričaja koji trajno koegzistiraju i koje Hrvatska donosi u Europsku uniju.*

*Out of more than one hundred items on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia, eleven have been approved and put on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the World. This exceptional success confirms the wealth of Croatia's cultural heritage and many years of dedicated work of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, its departments and experts from the fields of ethnology and cultural anthropology. Tonight's programme presents the cultural heritage that Croatia shares with humanity and takes us on a journey from ancient customs to modern expression which coexist in time and which Croatia will bring to the European Union.*

# National Anthem of The Republic of Croatia

— *Mihanović / Runjanin / arr. Radica*

*Domagoj Dorotić, tenor*

*Choir and Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Choir and Orchestra of the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb*

*Concordia discors, Academic Choir of the Faculty of Humanities*

*and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb*

*Antiphonus Vocal Ensemble*

*Symphony Wind Orchestra of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia*

*Ivan Repušić, Conductor*

Croatia's national anthem is *Our Beautiful Homeland*. Its verses are based on the historical verses published in the literary magazine *Danicza Horvatzka, Slavonzka y Dalmatinzka* in 1835, under the title of *The Croatian Homeland*. In 1848, its first four stanzas were set to music by Josip Runjanin. A Constitutional Amendment in 1972 made it into an official anthem of the then Socialist Republic of Croatia, which was its first official status. The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia of 1990 gave it the status of the anthem of the independent Republic of Croatia. That same year, a special law was passed, regulating the national symbols and the verses and music of the anthem.

This version of the anthem of the Republic of Croatia has been arranged by composer and Fellow of the Croatian Academy Ruben Radica.

## 2

# Lace

— **The Nightingale Song, traditional song of the Poljica region / Vrličko kolo – Dance, coreographed and arranged by: Zvonimir Ljevaković / Igor Lešnik: Surogat**

*LADO, National Folk Dance Ensemble of Croatia, solo: Vlatka Hlišć  
biNg bang, percussionist band*

*Contemporary dance troupe dancers*

*Academy of Dramatic Art students, University of Zagreb*

*Students of the Dance Department of the Franjo Lučić Art School of Velika Gorica and of the Contemporary Dance School Ana Maletić of Zagreb*

Lace is a piece of openwork fabric, patterned with open holes which appeared in the period of Renaissance in the area of the Mediterranean and Western Europe. It is created by looping, twisting or braiding threads of cotton, linen, agave, broom or metal. In Europe, lacemaking was mostly in the hands of women's church orders, citizens and nobility, whereas in Croatia, it was through them that it got to peasant women in small communities. Two techniques developed: needlework and bobbin. There are three main centres of lacemaking in Croatia which continue the centuries-old tradition. These are: Lepoglava in Hrvatsko zagorje, where lace is made with bobbins, Pag, in the Adriatic, where it's made with needlework, and Hvar, with agave thread. The lace of Dubrovnik was appreciated in the past, but little trace remains of it to this day.

The art of lacemaking with bobbins, made of rough linen thread, by peasant women of Lepoglava for their dowry or for sale, converted into fine lacemaking in a variety of forms. The demand was huge and the church order of St. Paul's monks, like the one in Lepoglava, encouraged laceworks which supplied lace to a large part of Europe. In the Adriatic island town of Hvar the craft is specific for the material it is made of: the agave thread. This indicates that it originates from the Canary Islands and is related to the Benedictine nuns' monastery. The Pag lace is influenced by the architectural and stonemasonry tradition of the island of Pag and mirrors the lines carved in

stone, the rosettes of Romanesque walls or ornaments from the doorways of the local churches. Mirna Cvitan Černelić wrote that this lace is 'architectural' and a 'form of collective memory'.

In 2010, the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding was added another item: 'ojkanje' singing style which originates from the Dalmatian hinterland and is produced by using different techniques of voice-shaking. A song lasts as long as the leading singer's breath holds. Melodies are based on limited tone sequences and verses deal with a range of topics: from love to current social and political affairs. The recent war, migrations from village to city and the change of lifestyle, all caused a sharp fall in the number of singers, but 'ojkanje' was preserved owing to local groups and the practise of folk ensembles.

*Vrlika circle-dance* is called after the village of Vrlika in the Dalmatian hinterland. The same as some other ancient dances of the Dinara mountain area, it is performed unaccompanied by music, or if there is some, independently from it. This type of dance, performed entirely without music, with rhythm coming solely from the dance steps, is called a silent dance. It is still danced spontaneously at the time of carnival, at weddings, holidays and fairs, though it is now more rare than before. It is also performed in an organized fashion, at Folk Festivals and Church festivities (patron saint days). This dance is still passed on from one generation to the next, but folk ensembles now play a crucial role in its preservation. The silent circle dance has been added to the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the World.

The only Croatian film to have won an Oscar and the first non-American Oscar-winning animated film is the 'Surogat' from 1961, by Dušan Vukotić (1927-1998). It served as an inspiration to a renown percussionist Igor Lešnik, founder of the Zagreb Percussionist Studio who composed a musical dedication to it. The film is a brilliant representation of its author's original character and the features of the highly appreciated Zagreb School of Animated Film. Its often awarded films feature a stylized drawing, deal with serious topics and have no text, thus departing from the Disney-style animation. The central character makes and removes objects and people: inflates or deflates them, until he gets deflated by being punctured by a nail on the road, because he cannot survive for long in an artificial world. This message resonates still, in our increasingly 'virtual' world.

# 3

## Symphony No. 3 in D-major, Allegro

— **Luka Sorkočević / arr. Šulek**

*Symphony Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Conducted by Ivan Repušić*

*Dancers*

*Students of the Academy of Dramatic Art of the University of Zagreb*

*Students of the Dance Department of the Franjo Lučić Art School of Velika*

*Gorica and of the Contemporary Dance School Ana Maletić of Zagreb*

— **Presenting traditional pottery from Potravlje**

The Dubrovnik composer *Luka (Lukša) Sorkočević* (1734 – 1789) was also a diplomat, a patron of arts and founder of art academies, who composed mostly in his youth, at the time of the re-flowering of Dubrovnik, a city whose historical nucleus is on the UNESCO's and Croatia's List of World Cultural Heritage Sites. Luka Sorkočević is the author of the first Croatian Symphonies, composed on the model of Italian opera overtures. He composed seven of them, along with two overtures and chamber music pieces, cantatas and didactical pieces. Musicologist Ennio Stipčević claims that Sorkočević 'wrote several anthological sheets of Croatian and European pre-classical music'. In our time Sorkočević's Symphonies are played in the revised versions of the composer Stjepan Šulek, which is the case tonight. Stipčević also mentions that the author's autographs show 'the ease, self-confidence and undisputable talent Sorkočević had in composing his pieces... outwardly careless, yet knowledgeable, playing aptly, almost like W. A. Mozart.'

Pottery is one of the old Croatian traditions. Traditional pottery is made without a wheel, on a foot-kicked or a hand-turned wheel. The foot-kicked wheel prevails in the Pannonian region, while the hand-turned version is more represented in the Adriatic and Dinaric mountain area, where Potravlje, a village near Sinj, between the Svilaja mountain and the Peruča lake, is located. *Potravlje* is known for the manufacturing of baking bells, vases, pots, jugs, crocks and similar objects. It supplied the area and all of central Dalmatia with such ware. Although traditional crafts are dying out, this tradition continues uninterrupted. Traditional pottery in Potravlje is protected as the intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia.

# 4

## **Glagolitic singing: My People**

*Faroski kantaduri*

*Dancers*

*Students of the Academy of Dramatic Art of the University of Zagreb*

### **— Presenting Glagolitic Script**

*Glagolitic singing* is a traditional Roman Catholic singing – style of the Southern Adriatic areas in the past and today. It developed in the middle ages and survived in those areas until the 20th century. In some communities it is performed live until this day. It derives from a specific privilege that the Holy See gave to the Croatian Adriatic Bishoprics in the early middle ages. Croatian clerics, the 'glagolitic clerics' (the verb 'glagolati' means 'to speak') were allowed to perform Roman Catholic rites in languages understood by the people, whereas in other Catholic areas Latin prevailed in church. In the middle ages glagolitic singing was performed in the Old Slavonic language (or Church Slavonic, as it is sometimes called). From the 17th century Croatian language was used. Choir Glagolitic singing was at first performed by groups of priests, later by groups of laymen, 'church singers'. A large number of recorded liturgical songs in Glagolitic singing come from Gregorian choral melodies, with influences of other church music styles. Glagolitic singing is liturgical, paraliturgical (the octosyllabic song *Gospin plač*, Our Lady Weeps, is a part of the UNESCO protected religious heritage of the procession *Za križen* from the island of Hvar), chanted prayers and popular religious songs. Glagolitic singing is the intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia, which should help preserve its specificities: the local and regional style of tight intervals and the local paraliturgical customs like the procession *Za križen* (Following the Cross).

Although the script that later came to be called *Glagolitic* was at first intended for the wider Slavic area, it was created in order to note the liturgy in the Old Slavonic. Time passed and it survived only in Croatia. It was shaped by St. Cyril when he and St. Methodius, in the 9th century, went into the Slav-populated regions to spread Christianity, which they were ordered to do by the Byzantine emperor Michael. The script and the rites were only later called Glagolitic. After the 12th century, this specific script survives and develops only in the Croatian areas, mostly in the maritime parts. In the east it got replaced by the Cyrillic alphabet, and in the west, it was pushed out by the Latin script. Glagolitic script was used to write texts for various purposes: religious books, songs, registers, inscriptions on stone monuments, etc. The signs are alphanumerical and each letter has a numerical value. About 1000 Glagolitic inscriptions remain in Croatia, mostly in churches. One of the most important is the Baččanska ploča plaque made at the beginning of the 12th century on the island of Krk. In the 15th century five incunabulas were printed in the Glagolitic script. The Glagolitic Missal is the oldest European missal printed in a non-Latin script (in 1483, only 28 years after the Guttenberg Bible).

# 5

## *Se me ra morta privari / If Death Deceives Me*

— *Obrovac / Brkarić Krculić*

*Tamara Obrovac & the Transhistrria Ensemble*

'Jazz is my freedom, and my roots are my inner truth'. These are the words of the singer, flute-player, composer and text author *Tamara Obrovac*. Her musical expression is created under the influence of jazz and folk music and dialect of Istria, the largest Croatian peninsula. Together with excellent musicians of her international ensemble Transhistrria, she adds humour and inventive improvisation to the Istrian-Mediterranean jazz. The text of the song *Se me ra morte privari* is in *Istrianromanian language*, sometimes also called the *Vlaški* or *Žejanski*. Istrianromanian language was and is still spoken in two separate regions in the Northeastern area of the Istrian peninsula. They lived in relative isolation until modern roads were built in the 1970s. The population speaking that language then moved to cities, and today it is spoken by numerous emigrants from Istria who emigrated to the United States, Canada and Australia. The language is sometimes called 'čiribirski' or 'ciribiro' in Italian. The academic community calls it Istrianromanian which indicates its linguistic link to the Romanian language. It is estimated that only about 150 native speakers of the language remain in Istria. According to the UNESCO Report on Language Vitality and Endangerment, produced by the UNESCO's Department for the Intangible Cultural Heritage, it is a very endangered language. This piece of music gives it a modern aura and reminds us of the importance of the preservation of linguistic diversity and our heritage.

# 6

## *The bell-dancers of the Kastav region*

*Halubajski zvončari*

*LADO, National Folk Dance Ensemble of Croatia*

*Coreography and Music by Zvonimir Ljevaković*

At the time of Carnival, ten groups of men go around their own and neighbouring villages, making kilometre-long rounds along the traditional routes of the Kastav region. This is the area between the city of Rijeka and the Učka mountain in the Primorsko-goranska County, the town of Kastav and the municipality of Viškovo, where *Halubajski zvončari* (bell-dancers) originate from. Some wear masks representing animal heads and others wear a variety of headgear which symbolize vegetation and fertility. They wear white trousers and marine striped t-shirts. They carry a stylized mace in their hands. All have sheep skins worn inside-out, which indicates their connection to herding regions, and bells which give them their name. The bell sound announces their tour of the villages. As bells hang from them, it is produced by making different moves, which requires skill and stamina, which is the reason why it is considered that not anyone can be a bell-man. Various legends are related to them, about the chasing of Tatars and Turks, who were scared by the looks of the bell-men, and sometimes by their weapons. This custom embodies ancient magical rituals which are supposed to invite fertility and announce the end of winter and is still vital today. It retains the strongly social meaning and function by enabling the interaction of the bell-men group and those accompanying them with the population of the villages they pass through. Its significance was recognized by placing it on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the World, put together by the UNESCO. Specific dishes, handicrafts (masks, headgear and bells) and dances are related to this custom, and the bell-men are always a part of the Rijeka Carnival, the largest in Croatia, and one of the best known in Europe.

# 7

## 2CELLOS: *Smooth Criminal*

— *Michael Jackson cover*

2CELLOS

*The Zagreb Electrical Tram*

The planetary success of the Croatian cello duo 2CELLOS began by their performing of the song *Smooth Criminal* by Michael Jackson (originally from Jackson's Album *Bad* of 1987). Cellists Luka Šulić and Stjepan Hauser are successful and awarded for their classical music programme, which they like to go back to. Their version of Jackson's hit got them over a million hits on the You Tube page in just a couple of days. They are a Croatian success story written all over the world. What followed was a success series in discography and concerts of the popular crossover music. Elton John said about them: 'You should see them live. I can't remember anything as exciting since I listened to Jimi Hendrix live back in the sixties.'

# 8

## Vuprem oči

— a popular song from Međimurje

— arr. Fačini / Kovačić

Tamara Korunek

Valentina Fijačko

Renata Sabljak

Symphony Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision

Ivan Repušić, Conductor

Simbioza Band

Dancers

'Beautiful green Međimurje, full of flowers' is the text of the song *Vuprem oči* (I turn my eyes), about the Northernmost region of Croatia, Međimurje. It lies between the rivers Mura and Drava and is full of rich fields and wine-growing slopes. The songs of Međimurje are often of a slower pace, in old church scales and archaic minor pentatonic scale, with a narrow melody scope, pervaded by melancholy, like this one. The old and the new meet in the three versions of this song: traditional songs from the region are sung a capella, which is the first version, sung by Tamara Korunek, in accordance with the popular tradition of Međimurje. Conductor Tomislav Fačini made the second version of the song, for the soprano (Valentina Fijačko) and symphony orchestra, and Stanko Kovačić is the author of the third version, amalgamating the Međimurje song with the modern popular music.

# 9

## Queens of Slavonija

*LADO, National Folk Dance Ensemble of Croatia  
Coreography and music by: Zvonimir Ljevaković*

LADO, the National Folk Dance Ensemble of Croatia modelled this number to the ancient custom from Slavonija, a region in the Eastern part of Croatia. The 'queens' from the village of Gorjani are young girls who march through the village in Spring, on the day of the Holy Spirit, the Whit Sunday, and perform a specific ritual. The group consists of 'queens' and 'kings'. Kings carry swords and men's hats, and queens, like brides, wear white flower decorations in their hair. They select songs for the family they visit from a broader repertoire. The kings perform a sabre dance, and the queens comment on the dance figures. That is followed by a dance number all participate in, and the visited family can join in. After they are treated to food and drinks, they go on to the next house. On the day following the Whitsuntide, they go to the nearby village or town, and their procession ends in a feast and a party at the home of one of the performers. The queens' or the Ljelja procession is on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the World.

# Moja prva ljubav / Girls in Summer Dresses

— *Sacher / arr. Kovačić*

*Darko Rundek*

*Srđan Sacher*

*Simbioza Band*

*Choir of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Choir of the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb*

*Dancers*

*Students of the Academy of Dramatic Art of the University of Zagreb*

*Students of the Dance Department of the Franjo Lučić Art School of Velika Gorica and Contemporary Dance School Ana Maletić of Zagreb*

*My First Love (Girls in Summer Dresses)* is a song of the New Wave group *Haustor* from Zagreb, which was founded by Darko Rundek, singer and guitarist, bass player Srđan (Samuel) Sacher and guitarist Ozren Štiglić. It was their first hit and is probably their best known song, although they recorded many more popular songs later, on four studio albums. In the heyday of the New Wave, the exceptionally creative musical eighties, director Rundek brought to the band a theatrical influence, Sacher brought the interest in ethno music, and the topics they sang about indicated their social engagement. Before the onset of serious tones, this song, with its rock-band style, elaborate wind instruments and a Caribbean note, meant the ultimate urban welcome to the Summer in Adriatic ports that Zagreb sometimes resembles, since it is a continental capital of a (mostly) Mediterranean country. Although it is in its forties, *My First Love* remains one of the favourite Croatian popular songs.

# Ode to Freedom

— **Gotovac / Gundulić**

*Petar Puljić, reciter*

*Choir and Symphony Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Choir of the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb*

*Ivan Repušić, Conductor*

*Dancers of Contemporary Dance*

*Students of the Academy of Dramatic Art of the University of Zagreb*

*Students of the Dance Department of the Franjo Lučić Art School of Velika*

*Gorica and the Ana Maletić Contemporary Dance School of Zagreb*

The great *Ivan Gundulić* (1589 – 1638), a poet of Dubrovnik and Croatia, authors, among other works, a historical epic *Osman*, lyrical verses and the religious epic poem *Tears of the Prodigal Son*. His work is thick with baroque poetics, rich in linguistic ornaments, elaborate comparisons and rhetorical figures, metaphors. *Ode to Freedom* is a fragment from the three-act pastorella *Dubravka*, first staged in 1628. It is actually a political allegory which was set to music all of four times, the most famous being the one by composer *Jakov Gotovac* (1895 – 1982), of 1928. Gotovac wrote music-and-stage pieces, songs, choir and orchestra music pieces. His opera *Ero from the Other World* made Croatian music famous. The Symphonic Reel is enriched with lively rhythmic motifs and rich orchestration. In his work, he often used the elements of the Mediterranean and other national 'colours'. His *Ode to Freedom* always accompanies the hoisting of the flag on the Orlando's Column in Dubrovnik, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, a Croatian national festival. It is very ceremonious and in full harmony with the text. It took Gundulić only six verses to present a convincing glorification of freedom, the highest value of all, invoking it by claiming that 'no treasure can pay for its pure beauty'.

*Oh, beautiful, oh dear, oh sweet freedom / gift in which all fortune  
God gave us / the true cause of all our glory / the only adornment  
of these woods / every bit of silver, all the gold, all human lives /  
can not pay your pure beauty!*

12

## **Govori**

- *Predsjednik Vlade Republike Hrvatske*  
*Zoran Milanović*
- *Predsjednik Europske komisije José Manuel Barroso*
- *Zamjenik Predsjednika Vlade Republike Irske*  
*Eamon Gilmore*

12

## **Speeches by**

- *Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia,*  
*Mr. Zoran Milanović*
- *President of the European Commission,*  
*Mr. José Manuel Barroso*
- *Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland,*  
*Mr. Eamon Gilmore*

# Starting Tesla's Power Transformer

*Ruža Pospiš Baldani / Ivan Đikić / Ratko Rudić*

One of the scientists who influenced the modern way of life most was from Croatia: *Nikola Tesla* (1856 – 1943). Humanity is in his debt, for his outstanding inventions. Some of his progressive ideas had to wait until our time to be confirmed in practise. His name was given to the SI unit measure for magnetic field strength and to a crater on the Moon. Tesla patented more than 700 inventions. The most famous ones are the high power generator and the polyphase system of alternating currents. Nikola Tesla built the first alternating current two-phase motor and enabled the production of the first electromotors of alternating current. After the two-phase, he started building polyphase systems.

Today, more than 90% of all electrical engines in the world use his system, although many resisted it at the beginning. In the US, he patented the rotating magnetic field, the polyphase energy transmission system, the induction engine and corresponding transformers and generators. Based on his inventions, the design was made for the hydroelectric power plant on the Niagara Falls. Tesla researched throughout his life. In 1898, he patented remotely controlled devices. He never gave up, not even when his laboratory was destroyed in a fire in New York and he could not prove that he had invented the x-rays before Roentgen. He was particularly proud of the radio transmission invention and was reportedly disappointed that Marconi got the Nobel Prize for the radio-telegraphic connection between Europe and the US.

# 3D mapping of great Croatian inventions and discoveries

— *airship, light bulb, dactiloscropy, torpedo, Mohorovičić discontinuity, mechanical pencil, speedometer, dynamo, the theory of forces and structure of matter, necktie and parachute*

## AIRSHIP

Timber trader and a technical fanatic *David Schwarz* (Švarc; 1852 – 1897) dedicated most of his life and earnings to the making of a manageable airship. He lived in Županja and in Zagreb, but started building his airship made of aluminium in St. Petersburg, where he had two successful flights. The work was continued in Berlin, where he was to fly in front of the German Emperor, but his sudden death prevented him from showing his project. Trial flight was made, however, and the airship flew. In flight, the driver belt slipped off the propeller, but Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, who attended the experiment, understood the potential of the airship and purchased all design blueprints from Schwarz's widow. The contract stated that Schwarz invented the airship, but Zeppelin added some changes and then registered the airship as his own patent, so that today it is called 'the zeppelin'. It was only after WW II that Schwarz was recognized the priority of invention.

## INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULB

The Croatian chemist and metallurgist *Franjo Hanaman* (1878 – 1941) in collaboration with Aleksandar Just, invented the first economical light bulb with a filament wire, patented in 1903. The American General Electric Co. later bought his patent. The light bulb with Wolfram wire filament is still in use and back then replaced the light bulb with carbon, in use until that time. It was a turning point in the production of light fittings.

### **DACTILOSCOPY**

*Ivan Vučetić* (Juan Vucetich, 1858 – 1925) was 26 when he moved to Argentina from the island of Hvar. He got employed with the police force in La Plata. While studying the Bertillon method of identification following anthropometric principles and similar experiments of Francis Galton, Vučetić got the idea that by systematization of the composition of papillary lines on fingertips – fingerprints, individuals could be identified. In 1891, Vučetić established a file of iconophalangometry (fingerprints were divided into four groups), and in 1894 he named the method dactiloscopia. In 1892 he solved the first police case by applying his method. Other recognized identification methods worldwide derive from his method of dactiloscopia.

### **TORPEDO**

*Ivan Blaž Lupis / Vukić* (1813 – 1875) was a marine officer in the Austro-Hungarian Navy, originating from Rijeka, engaged in solving a series of technical problems in navigation. One of his ideas made the invention of torpedo possible. Vukić himself tested several models and then in 1864 made a contract on improving the invention with Robert Whitehead of Great Britain. The torpedo factory Whitehead & Co. was founded in Rijeka in 1873. During the improvement stage the idea of surface vessel was abandoned and it was placed under the water surface. From 1880, the Lupis-Whitehead torpedo is the standard weapon of all developed navies.

### **THE MOHOROVIČIĆ DISCONTINUITY**

The first Croatian meteorologist and climatologist *Andrija Mohorovičić* (1857 – 1936) left behind a series of discoveries and improvements in the quality of life. He studied the movement of clouds, established the time-service, a network of storm-monitoring stations and the first hail-protection stations. Mohorovičić was also a seismologist and the first scientist who managed to unambiguously determine the depth of one of the boundary layers in the Earth's interior. The existence of a boundary between the Earth's crust and its mantle was confirmed later, and named after him: the Mohorovičić discontinuity (or the Moho-layer). His hypothesis on the velocity of the earthquake wave in the Earth's crust is now called the Mohorovičić Law. The same as Tesla, he had a crater on the Moon named after him.

### **THE MECHANICAL PENCIL / PENKALA**

*Eduard Slavoljub Penkala* (1871 – 1922) is one of the most significant inventors from the beginning of the 20th century. His work resulted in 70 or 80 inventions from the fields

of mechanics, chemistry, physics, aeronautics; he patented 2 to 3 inventions annually. The first mechanical pencil in the world, called *penkala* after him, was patented in 1906. As early as 1907, he patented the first fountain pen in the world with solid ink and opened the way for the construction of the first modern ball-point pen. His factory for the manufacturing of writing sets was established in 1911, and he constructed the first airplane in Croatia, which took off in 1910.

#### **SPEEDOMETER**

The Istrian teacher *Josip Belušić* (1847 – ?) invented the speedometer (tachometer, or velocimeter) which caused a great deal of interest at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1889. He soon won at the city of Paris tender, so that in 1890 his velocimeter became a standard equipment of the Paris carriages. It measured and counted the speed, stopping time, duration of rides and stops, number of passengers, and the embarking and disembarking of passengers. He commented on his invention for the Trieste journal 'Naša sloga': 'It is a small device which, in the manner of a faithful servant, controls every step made by the coachman and all he does with the horses and carriage entrusted to him, in the absence of the master.'

#### **THE THEORY OF FORCES AND THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER**

*Ruđer Josip Bošković* a diplomat of Dubrovnik (1711 – 1787) engaged in an exceptionally large number of scientific disciplines, leaving a deep trace in each of them. He was into mathematics, optics, astronomy, geodesy, archaeology, statics, philosophy and literature. He authored the most important scientific theory of his time: the original theory of force which interpreted the structure of matter and all the natural phenomena known to that date and proved that the law of discontinuity is valid in the nature and in geometry. He shaped his own curve of force – the *curva Boscovichiana*, which, according to *Ivica Martinović*: 'described the Newton gravity at great distances, and at small it interpreted cohesion and fermentation, whereas at very small distances it described the action of *Bošković's* infinite repulsive force'. He made the 'model of the atom' and developed the model for determining comet trajectory and constructed optical, astronomical and geodesical instruments. He established precise concepts of the aspect of the Earth and theories on the appearance of the Universe. The central Croatian scientific institute for natural and biochemical sciences and research of the sea and the environment is named after *Bošković*.

#### NECKTIE – THE CRAVAT

The fashion of the cravat, a kerchief tied around the neck in a particular manner, migrated from the military uniform to civil attire in France around 1670. Its design changed with time, and in modern times it has become the only relaxed and colorful accent of the male attire of suits, which have become uniformly dark and sombre. Although the French and Italian words *cravate* and *cravata* are frequently mentioned earlier, it is often claimed that this accessory draws its name and origin from Croats: at the time of Louis XIV, the soldiers of the cavalry regiment of Croats (*Croates*, in French), wore a ribbon with gold fringe called Royal *cravate* around their necks.

#### THE DYNAMO

The inventor from Križevci *Marcel pl. Kiepac* (1884 – 1915) was from his youth inspired by the inventions of Nikola Tesla. He patented the naval compass in Berlin in 1910. It indicated North disregarding the presence of iron or magnetic forces, and was later improved. In 1912, in France, he patented a dynamo for lighting vehicles, an electrical generator which was mechanically powered by the vehicle itself. The Kiepac dynamo could use wind energy as well. With Heinrich Weiland he designed the 'Kiepac-Weiland' system, which was the model for the functioning of their low-voltage 'small transformer'. He operated in other fields of mechanics and electronics as well.

#### THE PARACHUTE

Inventor, constructor, linguist, polyhistor *Faust Vrančić* (1551 – 1617) grew up in Šibenik and studied in Padova. In the technical literature he got famous for his work *Machinae Novae* displaying 56 constructions – inventions, with detailed drawings and explanations in five languages. There are various machines, bridges and clocks. However, a particularly famous one is a construction he called the *Homo Volans* (The Flying Man). It is a conical parachute with canvas stretched over a rectangular frame. Vrančić thus developed the idea which appears in the drawings by Leonardo da Vinci. There are records that Vrančić actually tested his parachute by jumping from a tower in Venice in 1617.

# Nelle tue braze

— Vranjanin

Vocal Ensemble Antiphonus

The Croatian Mountaineering Club 'Matica' Alpinists

The origins of Filip Vranjanin, or *Filippo de Laurana* (da Laurana, Lauranus, Lupranos; around 1475 – after 1520), cannot be confirmed, although it is considered that he could have originated from Vrana, near Zadar, thus his name Vranjanin, which is born by his namesakes, and possibly relatives Luciano Laurana - Lucijan Vranjanin, a great architect of the Renaissance and the sculptor Francisco. Filippo de Laurana lived and published music pieces in Italy and was one of the most prolific and appreciated authors of frottola of the early 16th century. He also composed in the form of motet and his Marian Lauda *Nelle tue braze* (also mentioned as *Ne le tue brazie*) is a standard part in the repertoire of the European Renaissance music ensembles.

# Ode to Joy

— from movement 4 of the 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony  
of Ludwig van Beethoven

*Valentina Fijačko, soprano*

*Dubravka Šeparović Mušović, mezzosoprano*

*Domagoj Dorotić, tenor*

*Luciano Batinić, basso*

*Choir and Symphony Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Choir of the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb*

*Concordia discors, Academic Choir of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb*

*Antiphonus Vocal Ensemble*

*Symphony Wind Orchestra of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia*  
*Ivan Repušić, conductor*

## **LIVE FROM SPLIT, RIJEKA, OSIJEK AND DUBROVNIK**

The performers are joined by: Choir and Orchestra of the Croatian National Theatre in Split, Choir and Orchestra of the Croatian National Theatre 'Ivan pl. Zajc' in Rijeka, Choir of the Croatian National Theatre in Osijek, The Libertas Choir in Dubrovnik.

## **LIVE FROM THE BREGANA AND BAJAKOVO BORDER CROSSINGS**

The Croatian Minister of Finance Mr. Slavko Linić will, at the Bregana Border Crossing between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia, take down the 'Customs' sign. Customs Department of the Republic of Croatia officials and Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia officials at the Bajakovo Border Crossing between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia, will put up the 'European Union' sign.

### **ODE TO JOY**

In 1972 the European Council adopted the decision of making the Ode to Joy of Ludwig van Beethoven its anthem. It is a part of movement 4 of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the composer used the verses of Friedrich Schiller. The verses celebrate the ideal of brotherhood and unity of the mankind, which is also a message that the huge performing body from all parts of Croatia wants to communicate. In 1985, the Ode to Joy became the anthem of the European Union, and for that purpose, is performed without lyrics. It was selected because it reflects the European ideals of freedom, peace and solidarity. The European anthem is not intended to be a replacement for the national anthems of member states of the European Union, but a celebration of all values that these states share.

17

## **Govori**

- *Predsjednica Litve Dalia Grybauskaitė*
- *Predsjednik Europskog Vijeća Herman Van Rompuy*

17

## **Speeches by**

- *Ms. Dalia Grybauskaitė, President of Lithuania*
- *Mr. Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council*

# **Ave Maria from Rock-opera Gubec-beg**

— **Metikoš / Krajač / Prohaska**

*Vanda Winter*

*Choir and Symphony Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Ivan Repušić, Conductor*

The first Croatian rock-opera, world's fifth, *Gubec-Beg* is a story of Matija Gubec, a peasant hero from the Croatian history, who, in the 16th century, led a peasant uprising against the cruel lord of Susedgrad and Stubica, Franjo Tahi. Relying on the novel *Peasants' Uprising* of the great Zagreb literat August Šenoa (1838 – 1881), music author Karlo Metikoš – known and successful abroad as Matt Collins – and libretto author Ivica Krajač created an exceptionally successful mix and top show of the Zagreb City Theatre Komedija. The heroism of Gubec, betrayed by his fellow fighters, the cruelty of Tahi and young lovers Jana and Đuro, arranged by Miljenko Prohaska, were first shown in the form of rock-opera in 1975. The performance was recently renewed and presented to new generations. The great Croatian singer Josipa Lisac was a legendary Jana in the first cast, an unfortunate girl in love. In the renewed version she is replaced by tonight's Jana, Vanda Winter, absolutely worthy of the role, who gave it her own touch.

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## **Govori**

- *Predsjednik Europskog parlamenta Martin Schulz*
- *Predsjednik Republike Hrvatske,  
prof. dr. sc. Ivo Josipović*

19

## **Speeches by**

- *Mr. Martin Schulz, President of the  
European Parliament*
- *Mr. Ivo Josipović, President of the Republic of Croatia*

# Film: Man in Croatia

— *from a variety of dialects to the first hydropower plant in Europe*

## AUTHORS

*Ivan Miladinov*

*Aleksandar Črček*

*Stanko Herceg*

*Frano Đurović*

In the night of Croatia's Accession to the European Union, this filmed story concludes the string of those shown until this moment and reminds us who are the people who now embark on such an important stage in their lives and who put their energy, creativity and emotion into the new era and connect with millions of Europeans. They are immersed in their origins and leaning on their tradition, which they want to enrich in their, and ours European tomorrow in a new way, and testify of the new and dynamic upcoming vitality with a broad smile.

Images take us from the lacemakers of Lepoglava to the last remaining potter making his ware in the ancient manner in Potravlje. We then visit the Istrian Glagolitic Alley which gives young people the opportunity to familiarize themselves with our ancient script. Bednja is a village in Hrvatsko zagorje which preserved its specific speech throughout centuries, like Gorjani near Đakovo preserved the Ljelja march. Gundinci is a village in Slavonia where modern times did not interfere with the bond between man and horse and Šušnjevića in Eastern Istria guards the rare speakers of the protected 'vlaško-žejanski' dialect.

Krka river, above Šibenik, hosted the first hydropower plant in Europe and the second in the world, and in that night, Šibenik was the first city in the region that lit up its streets with alternating current.

These are the achievements that motivate the Croatian generation of 2013.

# Sunny Fields

— **Blagoje Bersa**

*Symphony Orchestra of the Croatian Radiotelevision*

*Symphony Wind Orchestra of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia*

*Ivan Repušić, conductor*

— **Presenting the craft of traditional wooden toymaking from the region of Hrvatsko zagorje**

— **Feedback from Social Networks on Croatia's Accession to the European Union**

*Blagoje Bersa* (1873 – 1934), is the initiator of the Modernist style in Croatian music and a musician whose education, technical prowess, orchestration and production under the influence of the Strauss and Mahler symphony pieces and his lyrical talent sharply elevated the level of Croatian music in his lifetime. He founded composition studies at the Zagreb Music Academy. For that purpose he returned from Vienna and thus changed and professionalized the course of the Croatian music production. Musicologist Eva Sedak wrote: 'The complexity of the style and aesthetic intersections of Modernism in music is most powerfully realized in the musical output of Blagoje Bersa (*Dramatic Overture* 1898, *Idyll* 1902, *Sunny Fields* 1919, and *Apparitions* 1926). The Mahler concept of poetic musical programme is enriched by the orchestration, relying on Richard Strauss, which is central to Bersa's music-and-stage opus.'

Wooden toys are characteristic traditional handcrafted products of the Hrvatsko zagorje region, which have a long history. The skill of making them is a part of the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the World. They are crafted by men and painted mostly by women. Each item is unique, made of the soft wood from the area: willow, linden, beech and ash. Craftsmen now make a range of fifty toy items, from flutes and mandolins to animal-shaped toys and other objects.

## QUOTES

Mate Balota: *A Jewel*  
Ivana Brlić Mažuranić: *The Stribor Forest*  
Josip Kozarac: *The Forest of Slavonia*  
Miroslav Krleža: *Petrica Kerpuph Ballads*  
Marko Marulić: *Judith*  
Josip Pupačić: *The Sea*  
Dinko Šimunović: *Rainbow*  
And Nikola Tesla quotes.

THE FOLLOWING ACTORS WILL RECITE THE TEXTS:

Jadranka Đokić, Trpimir Jurkić, Ksenija Marinković, Krešimir Mikić, Sreten Mokrović and Doris Šarić Kukuljica.

## LIST OF CROATIAN WORKS AND PHOTOGRAPHY SHOWN AT THE EVENT

Photographs of lace exhibited at the *Praise to the Hand Exhibition and Lace-making in Croatia* of the Ethnography Museum in Zagreb. Exhibition author: Nerina Eckhel, photos by: Vid Barac

Photographs of women in traditional costumes, by Vid Barac

Photographs of torpedoes from the exhibition: *The Rijeka Torpedo – First in the World*, City of Rijeka Museum. Authors of the Exhibition: Dinko Zorović, Goran Pernjek and Ervin Dubrović. Photography author: Željko Stojanović

Frane Paro: *Permutations of the Elements of Glagolitic Letters*  
from Paro: *Four Heralds of the Joyful News of Constantine the Philosopher*

Authors of photographs provided by the Croatian National Tourist Board: Damir Fabijanić, Sergio Gobbo, Aleksandar Gospić, Saša Halambek, Renco Kosinožić, Ivo Pervan, Mario Romulić, Dražen Stojčić, Igor Šeler.

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'La Marco' Flower Shop  
KONČAR - Electrical Industry Inc.  
Privredna banka Zagreb d. d.  
Podravka d. d.

**CELEBRATION TO MARK THE OCCASION OF THE ACCESSION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION**

ORGANIZED BY

*Working group for marking the Accession  
of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union  
Chaired by: Tomislav Saucha, Chief of Staff, Prime Minister's Office*

ARTISTIC PROGRAMME COORDINATED BY

*Berislav Šipuš, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Croatia*

DIRECTED AND SCREENPLAY BY: *Dora Ruždjak Podolski*

CO-AUTHOR AND CO-SCREENWRITER: *Ivan Miladinov*

PRODUCED BY: *Nina Čalopek*

STAGE DESIGN BY: *Dragutin Broz*

COSTUMES DESIGNED BY:

*Danica Dedijer*

*Linda Bilan, Antonia Jakšić Dorotić*

COREOGRAPHED BY: *Petra Hrašćanec*

3D MAPPING: *Pixel Design*

LIGHTING BY: *Marko Foretić*

MUSIC EDITOR AND SCORE: *Tomislav Fačini*

MUSIC SCORE AND BACKGROUND MUSIC BY: *Stanislav Kovačić*

MUSIC PRODUCER: *Krešimir Seletković*

DIRECTOR'S ASSISTANTS: *Marina Pejnović / Petra Jagušić*

COREOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT: *Nikolina Medak*

STAGE DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT: *Alen Čadež*

CHIEF STAGE MANAGER: *Roko Grbin*

VIDEO DISPLAY PREPARED BY: *Tomislav Krajcer*

PROGRAMME BOOKLET EDITOR: *Dina Puhovski*

LANGUAGE EDITING: *Jelka Pavišić / Suzana Kovačević*

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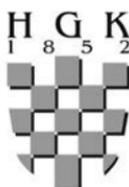


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