

# European and North American Encyclopedia Conference

The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography  
Zagreb, 6-8 October 2022



# Contents

Modern Croatian Encyclopedistics between Profession, Society, and State .....	5
The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography .....	13
Foreword to the Online Edition of the Croatian Encyclopedia .....	17
European and North American Encyclopedia Conference .....	21
Conference Topics .....	23
Conference Programme .....	25
List of Participants .....	27



Miroslav Krleža



Mate Ujević

## Modern Croatian Encyclopedistics between Profession, Society, and State

Exposed to conquests for centuries, and brought together only in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century under Habsburg rule but still not unified, Croatia and Slavonia and Dalmatia and Istria were in many ways behind the development trends in Western and Northern Europe, where multivolume general encyclopedias had been printed already in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Still, despite the more- or less-pronounced expressions of the hegemonic strivings of Vienna and Pest, from the 1830s the legalist insistence on centuries-long state continuity became increasingly intertwined with broader cultural-political activity, which, in the sense of national integration, continued to be linked to the real, though sometimes disputed, subjectivity of the Kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia and the symbolic subjectivity of the Triune Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia until the end of World War I. There were also thoughts about expanding this Croatian core into a broader 'Illyrian' or, later, 'Yugoslav' integration as well as about winning over the Bosnian and Herzegovinian Muslims.

Besides newspapers and journals financed through relatively small but well-established subscriber circles, who were, along with patronage, the main source of new civil associations such as the Matica hrvatska (Matrix Croatica) and the Society of St Jerome, there was a strengthening of state institutions such as the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, the University of Zagreb, and gymnasiums (high schools) especially after the Croatian-Hungarian Settlement in 1868. In the sense of scientific productivity, gymnasiums had significantly stronger influence than today.

Within the frame of such increased interest in an identity-based conception of the past, already in the 1850s and 1860s historians Šime Ljubić and Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski published (separately) authorial biographical compendiums of limited extent: *Renowned People of Dalmatia*, *Yugoslav Artists*, and *Famous Croats of the Past Centuries*.

Prompted by the similar undertakings of Austrian Germans and Hungarians as well as Poles and Czechs, ideas about a multivolume general encyclopedia in the Croatian language appeared. The first such edition was launched by gymnasium professors Ivan Zoch and Josip Mencin, who published several fascicules and two volumes in Osijek from 1886 to 1890, up to the letter G. Despite their enthusiasm, and probably also due to political obstructions, they gathered only a small circle of associates, almost none of them from the mentioned central scientific institutions, so they often had to use already published texts written by Bogoslav Šulek, Vjekoslav Klaić, Franjo Ksaver Kuhač, and other prominent researchers. Apart from including the work of several geographically distant but prominent names, such as Spiridon Brusina, Radoslav Lopašić, Petar Lorini, and Petar Kuničić, that encyclopedia expressed its national integralism by explicitly promoting the unity of the Triune Kingdom.

The first Croatian national encyclopedic volume, published in Hungarian and German in 1901 and 1902 as part of the famous series *Die Österreichisch-ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild*, launched by Crown Prince Rudolf in the 1880s, had somewhat more success, but was almost completely forgotten after 1918. In accordance with the territorial divisions of the Monarchy, the volume was entitled *Croatia and Slavonia* but, unlike the other six volumes about the Transleithania, these lands were not listed under the Kingdom of Hungary, but as part of the Lands of the Crown of St Stephen, i.e. as of equal 'rank' to the Kingdom of Hungary, and this impression was strengthened by a rich selection of illustrations by eminent Croatian painters. Edited by Iso Kršnjavi, the then already former head of a government department, certain components were covered by experts such as Ćiro Truhelka, Ivan Bojničić, Nikola Andrić, and Emilij Laszowski. In addition to a connection with Dalmatia highlighted in the introduction, the historical overview included the medieval Croatian state that once existed on its territory and the free election of the Habsburgs as the rulers of Croatia in 1527. Anton Hadžić covered the church autonomy and the literature of Croatian-Slavonian Serbs separately, while the overview of Croatian literature was said to form a whole with overviews from the previously published volumes about Istria, the Austrian Littoral, and Dalmatia, which included contributions by Croatian intellectuals such as Vjekoslav Spinčić, Frane Bulić, and Marcel Kušar. Indeed, the mentioned volume about Dalmatia included a brief history of the medieval Croatian state, written by Josip Jelčić.

Fascicules of the *Pedagogical Encyclopedia* were published by the Croatian Pedagogical-Literary Corps in Zagreb from 1895 to 1916, edited by Stjepan Basariček, Tomislav Ivkanec, Ljudevit Modec, and others. Thanks to an impressive circle of associates, its contents included topics from related fields of social sciences and humanities, and even the natural sciences. However, due to the war and the editor's health problems, publication stopped at the letter P.

The turmoil regarding the relationship between upbringing, faith, and science prompted unrealised plans for publishing a general encyclopedia by the Croatian Leon Society for fostering Christian philosophy and science and within the broader frame of the Croatian Catholic movement.

Approximately at the same time, and thanks to a donation by General Marko Crljen, the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts began working on an *Encyclopedic Yugoslav Dictionary*, i.e. an encyclopedia of the South Slavs, in cooperation with analogous Slovenian, Serbian, and Bulgarian institutions. Due to the Second Balkan War, and then World War I, the endeavour was limited to acquiring data for a *Croatian Biographical Dictionary*.

Namely, already in the period from 1898 to 1900, journalist and writer Milan Grlović compiled an impressive *Album of Worthy Croats of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century* for a private publisher in Zagreb, containing 150 biographies, sometimes written in a freer style, but covering the entire area of the Triune Kingdom, with much data and politically balanced, which can be seen if one compares the biographies of Josip Juraj Strossmayer and Ante Starčević, but also in the biography of Eugen Kvaternik, a rebel against the then ruler, Franz Joseph I.

Working independently of Grlović, Velimir Deželić Snr also collected biographical data, publishing it most extensively in the representative Zagreb publication *Famous and Meritorious Croats*, published in 1925 in honour of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Croatian kingdom, edited by Laszowski and including the Academy's mentioned 'biographical dictionary'. The introductory historical overview written by Rudolf Horvat was critical towards the way in which the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had been established, but also optimistic because Stjepan Radić, the leading Croatian politician of the time, had recently recognised the Ser-

bian Karađorđević dynasty. A significant introductory space was devoted to Istria and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the publication included numerous Bosnian and Herzegovinian Muslims. The author of these entries, Safvet-Bey Bašagić, published his own biographical dictionary in Zagreb in 1931, entitled *Famous Bosnian and Herzegovinian Croats in the Turkish Empire*.

From 1925 to 1929, fascicules and four thicker volumes of the *National Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian Encyclopedia* were published in Zagreb, in Latin-ijekavian and Cyrillic-ekavian forms, edited by Serbian historian Stanoje Stanojević. This was another private edition, made by the young Institute of Bibliography, a joint-stock company with allegedly 10,000 subscribers. Due to deadlines, there was likely pressure to reach a nominal end, so many topics were left for a never-published supplement. Within the given concept of a unified and tri-tribal nation, the Croatian material was covered with surprising thoroughness and neutrality in some entries, such as, for example, the Austro-Hungarian generals who fought against Serbia and Montenegro, but a significant number was marked by the then Yugoslav integralism of Viktor Novak, Milan Prelog, and Antun Barac, so that key yet controversial topics such as language and literature, state structures, and territorial divisions were often written by Serbian authors, without any mention that the Slovenian and Croatian components have their own development processes or, for example, separate criminal justice systems. Beyond the intent and negligence of the editors, the total disparity in the coverage of individual nations and the almost complete absence of coverage of the Catholic Church was likely to some extent the result of associate boycott, though, at least initially, professors close to the ideas of a federalist party, the Croatian Community, such as Ladislav Polić and Franjo Fancey, did write for the encyclopedia.

Be as it may, when the first single-volume general lexicons appeared after the dictatorship was relaxed in the mid-1930s, they too were private editions, though the *Minerva Lexicon* in Zagreb was published by a highly qualified group gathered around university professor Gustav Šamšalović, completely independently of Belgrade's *Omniscience (Sveznanje)* by Petar Petrović.

Towards the end of the 1930s, work on a new, multi-volume general *Croatian Encyclopedia* was launched by gymnasium professor and Catholic intellectual Mate Ujević. Having developed an unparalleled promotional ac-



tivity, the initiative began with Typography, a joint-stock company of Dragutin Schulhof, and was soon supported by the Banate of Croatia, followed by the Independent State of Croatia, when the encyclopedia was taken over by the newly-established Croatian Bibliographical Publishing Institute (HIBZ), also under Ujević's leadership. Elaborating a long-term cultural strategy, Ujević announced the launch of a Croatian dictionary and Croatian bibliography already during the Banate, and worked on the encyclopedia inclusively, retaining even politically unsuitable associates such as Ivo Krbek, an expert in administrative law, whom he enticed to print an extensive pro-democratic text entitled *Separation of Powers* in 1943. The *Croatian Encyclopedia* was largely unaffected by wartime propaganda and distanced itself from the values of the new European order, so some hoped that work on it may continue even after the fifth volume (the letter E), but the post-war authorities did not allow this, and dissolved the HIBZ.

A parallel encyclopedic publication, *Our Homeland*, edited by geographer Filip Lukas, likely created using materials collected for the unachieved national encyclopedia of the Matica hrvatska (Matrix Croatica), but printed in 1943 by the Ustaša Supreme Headquarters, presented a more ideologically-charged depiction of recent history, but nonetheless offered a wealth of data from various fields and did not, for example, proscribe left-leaning writers.

Be as it may, after the first post-war years that were coloured by a very agitprop-influenced cultural scene, the circumstances became somewhat more favourable and, under still somewhat obscure circumstances, the Institute of Lexicography was established by a Yugoslav government decree in 1950 as the sole federal institution based in Zagreb. Its founder and first director, the erudite writer Miroslav Krleža, who had, after some pre-war divergences, reconciled with the Communist authorities and become politically active (until resigning from the Central Committee of the League of Communists in Croatia in 1967, when he expressed support for the Declaration on the Name and Status of the Croatian Literary Language), remained at the Institute's helm until his death in 1981, balancing between his personal and national strivings and the changing social and Party, i.e. political, landscape.

Established primarily for publishing a more successful *Encyclopedia of Yugoslavia* than Stanojević's, the Institute completed its first edition in the early 1970s, but the completion of the second edition, carefully elabo-

rated according to the nations and nationalities of the largely decentralised Constitution of 1974, in a time when the Institute had already become a Croatian republican institution, was prevented by irreconcilable differences between the republican and the provincial editorial boards, and eventually the collapse of the state. Adherence to similar ideological-political constraints, especially a Marxist approach to social sciences and a part of the humanities, was a *condicio sine qua non* of the majority of the Institute's general publications until the late 1980s, but this influence was only marginally apparent in the achieved specialised programme; problems in this transmission were already visible in the polarised reception of the first volume of the *Croatian Biographical Dictionary* in 1983, when the key complaints were related to the coverage of so-called negative personalities, the lack of a Marxist view of the past, and the lack of a genitive in the publication's title.

In addition, a separate yet inadequately researched topic are the fates of the experts who came to the Institute of Lexicography with the burdens of 1929, 1941, 1948, or 1971, for whom Krleža sometimes publicly vouched in a state order that generally did not suffer the existence of an autonomous public scene, though even this was not enough to free them from surveillance by state security services. The most prominent among them, the mentioned polymath Ujević, even became the Institute's chief organiser and Krleža's only deputy. Until his sudden retirement in 1965, he managed, among other things, to complete an almost comprehensive, ideologically neutral bibliography of texts published in Yugoslav periodicals until 1945 (over two million units) and the first edition of the multidisciplinary *Maritime Encyclopedia*, which had essentially been launched by the HIBZ, within the frame of a culture war for a Croatian Adriatic.

Be as it may, the Institute of Lexicography was not the only encyclopedic publisher in socialist Yugoslavia. Namely, in contrast to the HIBZ, which had the journal *Knowledge and Joy*, the Institute did not produce a youth-oriented encyclopedia, so this 'niche' was occupied by *The World Around Us*, published by the publishing house Školska knjiga (Schoolbook) in the 1960s. Not counting the Belgrade-published editions from the fields of social sciences, which were not so well-covered by the Institute, from the 1950s so-called Croatian cadres cooperated on two editions of the multivolume *Military Encyclopedia*. There were controversies, for example regarding the depiction of the Partisan movement written by Colonel Franjo Tuđman, which had to be defended by the then Croatian Party leadership.

On the other hand, the *Encyclopedia of Croatian History and Culture* of 1980, whose chief editor was the university professor Igor Karaman, a commemorative edition published by Školska knjiga, was withdrawn from the market due to Party pressure.

In order to complete the picture, here shall also be mentioned the unfinished encyclopedic publication *Croatia – Land, People, Culture*, published in two volumes by the University of Toronto Press in 1964, edited by Prof. Franjo Hijacint Eterović and Krsto Spalatin, in which the majority of texts were written by expatriate intellectuals and acknowledged socialist Yugoslavia as, at least, a temporary fact, but also mentioned that Croats formed the absolute majority in two of its central republics.

Of course, the state independence and democratisation of the 1990s brought new possibilities and new challenges to Croatian encyclopedistics, but these cannot be covered here in more detail due to lack of time. However, in the circumstances of globalising, all-encompassing digitisation, accompanied not only by the dying out of the traditional readership—buyers and subscribers—but also the so far irreversible disappearance of patrons, an increasingly prominent lack of interest in the public media, and decreasing public funding, it appears that many of the difficulties of the founding period are returning in a new guise, demanding, of course, new solutions.

As the past shows us, surrendering ourselves to the free market is certainly not one of them, though the irreplaceable role of the state as a founder needs to be harmonised with the autonomy of the profession. Similarly, when presenting materials, one needs to strive for an optimal ratio between research and popularisation on the one hand, and global and national on the other.

Moreover, in a world saturated with alternative facts and burdened by some new culture wars, the old postulate that encyclopedistics are not only informative, but also formative, can only gain traction. I am convinced that this will be proven, in various ways, at this conference, which I am deeply honoured to open.

→ This text was originally published as the *Encyclopedistics 2020 – achievements and challenges* conference opening speech, in the journal *Studia lexicographica* (2020) 14(27).



KROKODIÉR

KROKODIÉR

## The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography

The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography is the central lexicographical institution in Croatia. Established as the Lexicographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 5 October 1950 by the decision of the Yugoslav government; renamed the Yugoslav Institute of Lexicography in 1962; founding rights transferred to the Croatian Parliament in 1972; received its current name by government decree in 1991; its organisation and fields of activity were defined by law in 2003. The Institute was then defined as a public institution of particular interest for Croatia, active in the fields of lexicography and encyclopedistics. The Institute was founded at the initiative of M. Krleža, who served as its first director (till his death in 1981; the institution has been named after him since 1984). Krleža founded the Institute in Zagreb because there already existed a strong lexicographical tradition in the city as well as direct work experience on the *Croatian Encyclopedia* (1941–45), whose chief editor M. Ujević became Krleža's assistant and took over leadership of organisational and lexicographical tasks. Krleža conceptualised and, as chief editor, led the *Encyclopedia of Yugoslavia* project (first edition 1955–71, 8 vols), Ujević was the chief editor of the institute's first specialised encyclopedia, the *Maritime Encyclopedia* (first edition 1954–64, 8 vols), one of few such editions in the world, and also rare according to its system and article elaboration methods. The institute's third core publication in this period was the *Encyclopedia of the Institute of Lexicography* (1955–64, 7 vols, chief editors Krleža, M. Kostrenčić and M. Protega), whose third edition was published from 1977 to 1982 under the title *General Encyclopedia* (8 vols; a supplementary volume was published in 1988; chief editor J. Šentija).

A new general encyclopedia, the *Croatian Encyclopedia*, was published in 11 volumes (1999–2009); around 30% of its contents are devoted to Croatian national topics. The institute also published a series of specialised encyclopedias, such as the *Medical Encyclopedia* (first edition 1957–65, 8 vols; second edition 1967–70, 6 vols), the *Encyclopedia of Forestry* (first edition 1959–63, 2 vols; second edition 1980–87, 3 vols), the *Encyclopedia of Technology* (1963–97, 13 vols), *Encyclopedia of Agriculture* (1967–73, 3 vols), and the *Encyclopedia of Physical Culture* (1975–77, 2 vols) as well as

those dedicated to specific fields of art, such as the *Encyclopedia of Visual Arts* (1959–66, 4 vols), the *Encyclopedia of Music* (first edition 1958–63, 2 vols; second edition 1971–77, 3 vols), the *Encyclopedia of Film* (1986–90, 2 vols), the *Encyclopedia of Croatian Art* (1995–96, 2 vols), and the *Croatian Literary Encyclopedia* (2010–12, 4 vols). The personal *Encyclopedia of Miroslav Krleža* (1993–99, 3 vols) marked the beginning of a series of similar works in lexicon form (*Lexicon of Marin Držić*, 2009; *Lexicon of Ruđer Bošković*, 2011; *Lexicon of Antun Gustav Matoš*, 2015), while the *Istrian Encyclopedia* (2005) was followed by a series of so-called regional publications (*Lexicon of Zagreb*, 2006; *Encyclopedia of the Croatian Zagorje*, 2017; *Turopolje Lexicon*, 2021). The publication of (mostly specialised) lexicons was intensified in the 1990s (*Lexicon of Medicine*, 1992; *Lexicon of Economy*, 1995; *Croatian Universal Lexicon*, 1996, second edition in 2012; *General Lexicon of Religion*, 2002; *Lexicon of Film*, 2003; *Lexicon of Technology*, 2007; *Lexicon of Law*, 2007; *Lexicon of Philosophy*, 2012; *Lexicon of Visual Arts*, 2014). The *Croatian Biographical Dictionary* (9 vols published from 1983 to 2021) is distinguished by the extent of its research and bibliography. The Institute has also published multiple editions of the *World Atlas* (first in 1961, seven editions by 2006) as well as the *Atlas of Europe* (1997) and the *Atlas of Croatian History* (first edition 2003, second edition 2018). Dictionaries form another group of institute publications. They include the *Eight-Language Encyclopedic Dictionary* (8 vols, 1987–2010) and the *Dictionary of the Croatian Language* (2000).

From the 2010s, along with continuing work on the *Croatian Encyclopedia* (published as the online edition [enciklopedija.hr](https://enciklopedija.hr) since 2013) and the *Croatian Biographical Dictionary* as its core editions, the Institute has dedicated itself to digitising its printed encyclopedias, while its newer publications include the *Croatian Encyclopedia of Technology* in 4 volumes (2 vols published 2018–22). An institution that has made a great contribution to the preservation and improvement of the Croatian intellectual standard and whose products can, according to their number and diversity, be compared to similar works in the most widespread world languages, The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography is constantly striving not only to meet current cultural needs and relations, but also to surpass them.

→ Original text available at: <https://enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=35937>



**HRVATSKA**

**OPĆA**

**ENCIKLO**

**PEDIJA**



## Foreword to the Online Edition of the Croatian Encyclopedia

The online edition of the *Croatian Encyclopedia* is a professionally edited encyclopedia that is freely accessible and communicatively open to its readers (users). In contrast to open online encyclopedias, which strive to offer everything about everything, in specialised encyclopedias one can find arranged and systemised knowledge about what is most important. Today, the number of sources of knowledge has multiplied, and the amount of available information has grown at an incredible rate, but their relevancy and reliability have dwindled. Therefore, specialised encyclopedias have become a sort of guide that arranges and systemises the totality of knowledge and sustains lexicographical standards. They offer a body of relevant, systemised and reliable knowledge because they are made by leading experts. However, the *Croatian Encyclopedia* is open to reader (user) initiatives, suggestions, and contributions; users can also become the encyclopedia's associates. Every contribution is welcome, including comments, suggestions for improvements, corrections, and even amended or entirely new articles written by associates. Thus, the encyclopedia is open towards communication with its users and their contributions, and fulfils its basic role, providing true, reliable, balanced, and understandable information about everything relevant.

The online *Croatian Encyclopedia* is based on the printed edition that was published in 11 volumes from 1999 to 2009, under chief editors Dalibor Brozović (vols 1–3), August Kovačec (vols 4–7), and Slaven Ravlić (vols 8–11). That edition included 9,272 pages in large encyclopedia format, on which 67,077 articles were published (a total of 1,059,000 lines), with 17,000 black-and-white images and 504 pages with full-colour images. It was the result of the work of 1,070 authors, mostly external associates. The production of individual volumes involved the cooperation of 20 to 30 Institute employees and 300 to 400 external associates. In this sense, the *Croatian Encyclopedia* is an expression of the intellectual capabilities of our society, most of all its scientific community, and the connections and integration of lexicographers into this community. It continues the great encyclopedic tradition institutionalised by the Institute of Lexicography in the vein of the largest European

countries (and only some small and medium-sized ones), and was influenced by the following general encyclopedias: the unfinished *Croatian Encyclopedia* (5 vols, 1941–45, chief editor Mate Ujević), the *Encyclopedia of the Institute of Lexicography* (7 vols, 1955–64, chief editors Marko Kostrenčić, Miroslav Krleža, and Miljenko Protega), and the *General Encyclopedia* (8 vols, 1977–82, chief editor Josip Šentija).

In today's globalised world, in which nations and states are drawn together into a single cosmopolis, the scene of standardising and homogenising, but also of great differences and conflicts, the issue of national cultural identity has become exceptionally important and encyclopedias, universally accessible, do not have only an informational function and purpose, but also, increasingly, one related to identity. In the Foreword to the first volume of the *Croatian Encyclopedia* (1999), it is defined as a general encyclopedia with a heightened national component. It is a general encyclopedia because it summarises and systematises the total knowledge, and it is national not only according to its name and the language it is written in, but also because it presents, in a more complete and comprehensive manner than other world encyclopedias, the facts about Croatia, its heritage and achievements, history and current status, without the omissions or distortions or prejudices that others may harbour towards it. In addition, no other encyclopedia can express the specific position of Croatia towards the world, which is a result of its geopolitical position, culture, and economic-political interests, and is also manifested in seemingly general and neutral topics, because it forms part of its identity.

Since the 11-volume printed encyclopedia was finished in 2009, it was decided that all further work within the frame of the *Croatian Encyclopedia*, as one of the core programmes of the Institute of Lexicography, would continue in the form of a computer base from which an online edition would be created within a few years, together with other electronic and multimedia editions. Thus, the work on a general institute encyclopedia would be given a permanent and systematic character. Work on the project of an online edition began in autumn 2011, with a revision of the alphabetical list of articles and the writing of new articles, followed by revisions and additions to the text in the computer database in 2012. With the launching of an online edition of the *Croatian Encyclopedia* we enter a new phase, in which certain conceptual innovations follow, above all, a more explicit authorial profiling of a part of the macropedic and overview articles (the signing of articles,

selected bibliographies) as well as certain other articles (links to freely available significant books and articles, e.g. in the Hrčak database and similar) and in the illustrated part of the encyclopedia (video materials etc.).

→ Original text available at: <https://enciklopedija.hr/predgovor.aspx>



The first European and North American Encyclopedia Conference, Brussels, October 2019

## European and North American Encyclopedia Conference

**The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography, Zagreb,  
6–8 October 2022**

The first European and North American Encyclopedia Conference, organised by the Great Norwegian Encyclopedia, the European Parliamentary Research Service, and the Mission of Norway to the European Union, was held in Brussels in October 2019. It brought together encyclopedia editors and publishers from 17 European and North American countries, who discussed the role of professional encyclopedias in the digital age, which is characterised by a constantly growing amount of information from various, often unreliable sources with free access. Encyclopedia publishers therefore face many challenges, from the financial sustainability of projects and institutions to threats of their ‘extinction’ and replacement by new, digital sources of knowledge. The goal of the conference was to share experiences about the current state and functioning model of national encyclopedias and identify possible areas of collaboration.

The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography organises the second European and North American Encyclopedia Conference, with the aim to further examine the role of encyclopedias in providing access to reliable and verified information of general interest in the user’s native language as well as their role in the preservation of national and cultural identity. Furthermore, the conference will open the floor to discussion on various types of collaboration among encyclopedia publishers, which could contribute to their reliability as well as their sustainability.

The conference will be attended by editors and publishers from eleven countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, Slovakia, and Sweden, and online participation for those unable to attend the conference in person will be provided.

Chaired by the director general of the Institute, as well as the editor-in-chief of the *Croatian Encyclopedia*, Dr Bruno Kragić, this three-day

gathering represents a great opportunity for the promotion of Croatian encyclopedistics, but also of reliable information on the Croatian culture, arts and sciences. A study trip to Krk island, an impressive site of Croatian cultural heritage, will certainly contribute to this goal.

The conference will take place on the premises of the Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography (Frankopanska 26, Zagreb), on 6 and 7 October, while 8 October will be dedicated to the study trip to Krk island.

The conference is financially supported by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Croatia.

## Conference Topics

### Panel 1 (6 October)

Topics for this panel will concentrate on the activities and achievements in the past three years, since the first European and North American Encyclopedia Conference in Bruxelles in 2019. The participants will address experiences, obstacles and challenges in the era of misinformation, as well as the global crisis, especially given the COVID-19 pandemic and armed conflicts. They will discuss how this situation affected their daily work as well as the number of users and visits to their websites.

### Panel 2 (7 October)

In this panel, the findability of encyclopedic content (especially on Google) will be analysed, as will the usability of encyclopedias in various target groups, primarily their adaptation to the school population. Furthermore, given the increased availability of alternative online sources, the participants will discuss how encyclopedias can contribute to building trust in reliable online sources of information (e.g. participation in fact-checking projects), and how to ensure its sustainability.

### Panel 3 (7 October)

Topics for this panels will include the exploration of possibilities for the collaboration and networking among national general encyclopedias, especially regarding the exchange of verified and reliable information on specific national topics; the treatment of national vs. general topics in encyclopedias will be included in the discussion. Furthermore, the possibility of recognition of encyclopedias as scientific publications, as well as encyclopedia publishers as academic publishers, will be explored. The discussion will be concluded with the perspective on future developments of encyclopedias.



The Baška Tablet and the church of St Lucia on the Krk island





# Conference Programme

## Thursday, 6 October 2022

10.00 Registration

10.30 Welcome address (representatives of the ministries)

10.40 Introductory talks:

***Dr Bruno Kragić** – Director General; **Dr Filip Hameršak** – Director*

11.10 Introduction to the conference programme:

***Dr Nataša Jermen** – Assistant Director*

11.15 Coffee break

11.45 Keynote address:

***Naja Bentzen** – European Parliament Liaison Office in Washington DC*

12.15 Presentation of the new participating encyclopedias:

***Dr Victoria Lazova** – Bulgarian Encyclopedia; **Dr Viera Tomová** –  
Encyclopaedia Beliana (Slovakia)*

12.45 Q&A

13.00 Lunch

14.30 **Panel 1:** *Experiences, obstacles and challenges in the past three years*

Introduction to the discussion: ***Erik Bolstad** – Great Norwegian  
Encyclopedia*

Discussion

17.30 End of day 1

**Friday, 7 October 2022**

10.00 Coffee

10.30 **Panel 2: *Visibility and usability of encyclopedias***

Introduction to the discussion: **Dr Niels Elers Koch** and **Erik Henz Kjeldsen** – *lex.dk (Denmark)*; **Per Söderberg** – *National Encyclopedia (Sweden)*; **Dr Stephan Gleich** – *Brockhaus NE*

Discussion

13.00 Lunch

14.30 **Panel 3: *Recognizability and networking of encyclopedias***

Introduction to the discussion: **Dr Nataša Jermen** – *Croatian Encyclopedia*; **Dr Valters Ščerbinskis** – *National Encyclopedia (Latvia)*

Discussion

16.30 Finishing thoughts

**Dr Bruno Kragić** – *Croatian Encyclopedia*

17.00 End of Conference

# List of Participants

## **BULGARIA**

*Bulgarian Encyclopedia Scientific Information Centre*

*Bulgarian Academy of Science*

bas.bg

**Victoria Lazova**, Director

victoria.lazova@bulg-enc.bas.bg

+359 896280488

**Milena Todorova**, Science Editor

milena.todorova@bulg-enc.bas.bg

+359 897918148

## **CROATIA**

*The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography*

lzmk.hr

*Croatian Encyclopedia*

enciklopedija.hr

**Bruno Kragić**, Director General and Editor-in-Chief

bruno.kragic@lzmk.hr

+385 14800398

**Filip Hameršak**, Director

filip.hamersak@lzmk.hr

+385 14800398

**Nataša Jermen**, Assistant Director

natasa.jermen@lzmk.hr

+385 98621614

**Tomislav Šakić**, Assistant Editor-in-Chief

tomislav.sakic@lzmk.hr

+385 14800387

**Igor Hofman**, Assistant Editor-in-Chief  
igor.hofman@lzmk.hr  
+385 14800477

**Zdravko Pondelak**, Assistant Director  
zdravko.pondelak@lzmk.hr  
+385 14800404

**Irina Starčević Stančić**, Head of Editorial Office for Digital Content  
irina.starcevic.stancic@lzmk.hr  
+385 14800385

## **DENMARK**

*lex.dk*  
lex.dk

**Niels Erik Koch**, Editor-in-Chief, Head of Secretariat  
nek@lex.dk  
+45 21230742

**Erik Henz Kjeldsen**, Head of Development, Head of Editorial  
ehk@lex.dk  
+45 51296549

**Marie Bilde Rasmussen**, Associate Editor  
mbr@lex.dk

## **GEORGIA**

*Georgian Encyclopedia*  
encyclopedia.science.org.ge

**Zurab Abashidze**, Editor-in-Chief  
Zurab\_abashidze@hotmail.com  
+995 599368040

## **GERMANY**

*Brockhaus NE*  
brockhaus.de

**Stephan Gleich**, Project Manager  
stephan.gleich@brockhaus.de  
+49 8992928388

**Nicola Hartmann**, Project Manager  
nicola.hartmann@brockhaus.de

## **LATVIA**

*National Encyclopedia*  
enciklopedija.lv

**Valters Ščerbinskis**, Editor-in-Chief  
vscebinkis@gmail.com  
+371 29109520

**Asnāte Rībena**, Editor  
asnate.ribena@lnb.lv  
+371 29197458

## **LITHUANIA**

*Science and Encyclopedia Publishing Center*  
melc.lt

**Adomas Karnišauskas**, Head of Information Technology Department  
adomas@melc.lt  
+370 52431333

## **MONTENEGRO**

*Montenegrin Academy of Science and Art  
Centre of Lexicography*  
canu.me

**Dragana Marinković-Dubljević**, Secretary  
draganadubljevic@canu.ac.me  
+382 67269780

**Novak Vukadinović**, Independent Advisor  
novakvu@canu.ac.me  
+382 69381244

**Ksenija Ljujić**, Associate  
ljujick98@gmail.com  
+382 67482336

## **NORWAY**

*Great Norwegian Encyclopedia*  
snl.no

**Erik Bolstad**, Editor-in-Chief and CEO  
bolstad@snl.no  
+47 91131091

**Ola Nordal**, Managing Editor  
nordal@snl.no  
+47 99354075

**Marion Godager Tveter**, Editor  
tveter@snl.no  
+47 97510258

## **SLOVAKIA**

*Encyclopaedia Beliana  
Slovak Academy of Sciences*  
beliana.sav.sk

**Viera Tomová**, Editor-in-Chief  
viera.tomova@savba.sk  
+421 220907915

**Tatiana Šrámková**, Director  
tatiana.sramkova@savba.sk  
+421 220907926

**Nina Glausová**, Senior Editor  
nina.glausova@savba.sk  
+421 220907919

**Jozef Adámať**, Senior Editor  
jozef.adamat@savba.sk  
+421 220907934

**Miloš Šrámek**, IT support  
sramek.milos@gmail.com  
+43 6603858059

## **SWEDEN**

*National Encyclopedia*  
ne.se

**Per Söderberg**, Editor-in-Chief, Head of Content  
per.soderberg@ne.se  
+46 708393430

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER:**

*European Parliament Liaison Office in Washington DC*  
europarl.europa.eu/unitedstates

**Naja Bentzen**, Senior Policy Analyst  
European Parliament Fellow at the German Marshall Fund / George Mason  
University  
naja.bentzen@europarl.europa.eu  
+1 2028730156; +32 471053845

This document was produced with the financial support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The contents of this document are under the sole responsibility of The Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography and do not under any circumstances reflect the positions of the Ministry.

