

40th Anniversary of the Croatian Catholic Mission

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40th Anniversary

of the Croatian Catholic Mission



40. OBLJETNICA
HRVATSKE KATOLIČKE MISIJE
CANBERRA - QUEANBEYAN



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“ IN TE, DOMINE, SPERAVI!”

“I TRUST IN YOU, LORD!”

“U TEBE SE, GOSPODINE, UZDAM!”

(Ps 38,16)

**These words have been engraved on Bishop's shield,
and they guided him through the life unto the death**





Uvod / Introduction	2
Životni put Blaženog Alojzija Stepinca The Life Story of Blessed Aloysius Stepinac	3
Hrvatski katolički centar Canberra - Queanbeyan Croatian Catholic Centre Canberra - Queanbeyan	8
Dolazak svećenika Arrival of Priests	10
Dolazak časnih sestara u Canberru Arrival of Nuns to Canberra	22
Hrvatski dobrotvorni centar Croatian Community Welcome Centre	31
Hrvatsko društvo žena Canberra - Queanbeyan Croatian Women's Association of Canberra – Queanbeyan	36
Osvrt na doseljenike Reflection on migrants	39
Životna priča jedne iseljeničke obitelji The life story of one migrant family	45
Daleki put obitelji Vujica od Sarajeva do Canberre Long way for family Vujica from Sarajevo to Canberra	48
Nekoliko riječi o knjizi A few words about the book	50
Grb i znak - Hrvatski katolički centar Canberra - Queanbeyan Coat of Arms and the symbol of the Croatian Catholic Centre	63
Proslava četrdesete obljetnice misije - foto galerija Celebration of 40th anniversary of the Mission with the photo gallery	66
Uređivanje crkve i okoliša Restoration of the Church and the Grounds	81
Donatori Donators	95
Pokrovitelji Sponsors	97
Pastoralno vijeće Pastoral Council	98

Slaviti 40. obljetnicu misije je veliki događaj, a još veća radost da se u toj proslavi uz svesrdnu podršku Preuzvišenoga gospodina nadbiskupa Marka Coleridge, postavi i blagoslovi kao trajni spomen, kip kardinala Alojzija Stepinca.

Četrdeset godina požrtvovnog rada svećenika redovnika Franjevačke provincije, Uzvišenja sv. Križa Bosne Srebrene i časnih sestara družbe Klanjateljica Krvi Kristove, okrunjeno je proslavom obljetnice i postavljanjem kipa našeg mučenika i blaženika, kao dar svima nama.

Knjiga je namijenjena cijeloj zajednici Canberre, Quenbeyana i Batemans Baya kao spomen na mnoga zbivanja, od prvih dana misije, te za buduće generacije, kao sjećanje na njihove bake i djedove. Neka ih podsjeti na zajedništvo svećenika, časnih sestara i vjernika, koji su radili na očuvanju stoljetne povijesti, vjere i kulture Hrvata katolika na ovim australskim prostorima.

Ovo je priča jedne zajednice, koja je ustrajala u vjeri i ljubavi za očuvanjem običaja i tradicija. Knjiga govori o skromnom početku misije i njenim vjernicima, koji su izabrali Canberu kao novi dom u potrazi za boljim životom. Kao što smo postavili kip Kardinala Stepinca na vječnu slavu i sjećanje, tako neka ova knjiga pobudi nove generacije na još jaču vjeru i ustrajnost u životu, baš kao i generacije prije njih.

U knjizi su zapisani prvi radovi i briga naših svećenika i časnih sestara prema iseljenim sinovima i kćerima Hrvatskoga naroda u Canberri. Svi ste vi ostavili zavičaj i svoje mile i drage i došli u novu domovinu Australiju ranjenih srdaca, sa željom, da se jednom vratite u staru Domovinu. Uloga Hrvatskog katoličkog centra je bila da pomogne ta ranjena srca, očuva zdrav duh i temeljna načela katoličke vjere.

It is a momentous occasion to celebrate the 40th anniversary of a Catholic Mission. Our joy will be heightened as we come together with the encouragement of Archbishop Mark Coleridge, to erect and bless a statue of Cardinal Aloysius Stepinac in our church grounds here in Canberra.

The forty years of hard work of both the priests (friars belonging to the Franciscan Province Exaltation of the Holy Cross of Bosna Srebrena) and the sisters (The Adorers of the Precious Blood of Christ) who gave so much and worked so tirelessly for this community.

This book has been created for the whole of the Croatian community in Canberra, Queanbeyan and Bateman's Bay, as a way of documenting the history of the mission from its earliest days, as well as to serve as a reference for future generations.

This is the story of a community which has persevered in its faith, and has worked hard to preserve its customs and traditions. It is also a story of the humble beginnings of a mission and its faithful who chose Canberra as their new adopted home in search of better lives. As we pay tribute to Cardinal Stepinac by raising up a statue in his honour, we trust that this book will awaken new generations to be strengthened in their faith, as the generations who have gone before them. This book documents the love and care of the priests and nuns for the migrant sons and daughters of the Croatian people in Canberra over forty years.. all of us who left our homeland, relatives and arrived to our new home, Australia, with wounded hearts, many of us with the hope of returning to old country. The purpose of the Croatian Centre was to help and soothe those wounds and to preserve fundamental principles of Catholic faith.

This book documents the love and care of the priests and nuns for the migrant sons and daughters of the Croatian people in Canberra over forty years. All of us left our homeland and our dear relatives and arrived to this our new home, Australia, with wounded hearts, many of us with the hope of returning home to the old country. The purpose of this Catholic Centre was and still is, to help soothe those wounds, and to continue to provide support and care for all in the community to continue to live out our Catholic faith, and to continue to strive to be the best people we can be.

ŽIVOTNI PUT BLAŽENOG ALOJZIJA STEPINCA

Alojzije Stepinac rođen je u Brezariću 8. svibnja 1898. godine kao peto dijete, od oca Josipa i majke Barbare, koji su u svome braku imali osmero djece. Obitelj je godine 1907. iz Brezarića preselila u Krašić, pa se često spominjalo Krašić, kao mjesto njegova rođenja.

Poput Sv. Monike, koja je molila za svoga sina Augustina, njegova majka posti i moli za svoga sina tri puta tjedno, s nadom da će njezin sin Alojzije postati svećenik.

Školovanje, služba u vojsci i zarobljavanje opečatilo je duhovnu zrelost i iskristaliziralo konačnu odluku da želi biti svećenik, pa 1924. odlazi na studij u Rim.

26. listopada 1930. godine zaređen je za svećenika u Rimu, u crkvi svetoga Petra Kanizija. Prvu svetu Misu slavio je u Rimu, u crkvi Svete Marije Velike, na blagdan Svih svetih, a prvu svetu Misu u Krašiću, proslavio je 19. srpnja 1931. godine.

Za biskupa je zaređen 24. lipnja 1934. godine u zagrebačkoj katedrali. Tog svečanog dana majka Barbara dolazi u zagrebačku katedralu u narodnoj nošnji.

7. prosinca 1937. nakon smrti nadbiskupa Antona Bauera, Stepinac preuzima službu i naslov zagrebačkog nadbiskupa.

Upornim zauzimanjem za ljudska prava progonjenih, zauzimanjem za sudbine pojedinaca, te svojim propovijedima u zagrebačkoj katedrali, nadbiskup Stepinac je dolazio u sukob s vlastima. Jasno je govorio:

THE LIFE STORY OF BLESSED ALOYSIUS STEPINAC

Stepinac was born in Brezarici on 8th May 1898. He was one of eight children born to Josip Stepinac and his wife Barbara. The family moved from Brezaric to Krasic in 1907. It is for this reason that Krasic is often referred to as his birthplace.

His mother fasted and prayed three times a week for her son, just as Saint Monica had prayed for her son Augustine, in the hope that Stepinac would become a priest.

Education, national service and imprisonment contributed towards his own personal spiritual development and maturity, and led eventually to his decision to enter the priesthood. He began his theological studies in 1924.

He was ordained to the priesthood in Rome on the 26th October 1930. He celebrated his first Mass in Rome in the church of St Mary Major, on the feast of All Saints, and his first Mass in Krasic on the 19th September 1931.

He was ordained a Bishop on the 24th June 1934 in the Cathedral of Zagreb. His father had since passed away, but his mother was present for the ordination.

Following the death of Archbishop Bauer in 1937, Stepinac accepted the office and title of Archbishop of Zagreb.

Stepinac advocated strongly for the human rights of those who suffered persecution. This, coupled with his outspoken homilies in the Zagreb Cathedral, brought him direct conflict with the prevailing authorities He said:

“Nikada Katolička crkva ne može priznati sustav, koji bi htio seljaku oduzeti njegovu zemlju, obrtniku njegovu kućicu, privatniku poštenim trudom stečenu imovinu, radniku i čovjeku uopće njegovu dušu.”

Javno osuđuje postupke vlasti, a komunistički vlastodršci pokreću protucrkvenu kampanju velikih razmjera.

Nastaje doba ubijanja svećenika i napadanja na biskupe. Na sastanku s predsjednikom vlade Narodne Republike Hrvatske, Vladimirom Bakarićem, nadbiskup Stepinac predaje popis civilnih osoba, koje su zatvorene, iako neudžne.

Otvoreni sukob između katoličkih biskupa, na čelu sa Stepincem i komunističkog režima je uzrokovalo Pastirsko pismo hrvatskih biskupa, objavljeno nakon sjednice Biskupske konferencije 1945. u kojemu doslovno piše:

“Kad dođu k vama osobe židovske ili pravoslavne vjeroispovijesti, koje se nalaze u smrtnoj opasnosti, pa zažele konvertirati na katolicizam, primite ih, da spasite ljudske živote. Ne zahtijevajte od njih nikakvo specijalno vjersko znanje, jer pravoslavni su kršćani kao i mi, a židovska je vjera ona, iz koje kršćanstvo vuče svoje korijenje. Uloga je i zadaća kršćana, u prvom redu, spasiti ljude. Kad prođe ovo vrijeme ludila i divljaštva, ostat će u našoj Crkvi oni, koji budu konvertirali zbog uvjerenja, dok će se ostali, kada opasnost prođe, vratiti u svoju.”

To pismo je sačuvano u Zagrebačkom nadbiskupskom arhivu.

18. rujna 1946. po nalogu javnog tužioca Jakova Blaževića Stepinac je uhićen.

Nadbiskup je već u istrazi odbio se braniti, a sud mu je dodijelio službene branitelje, kojima je pripremanje za obranu bilo silom onemogućeno. 30. rujna 1946. započelo je

“The Catholic Church would never recognise a system that would seek to take land away from a peasant, or business or property from tradesmen or workers who had gained it with hard and honest work. Such actions are soul destroying.”

His public condemnation of the actions of government and communist authorities provoked an extensive anti-Church campaign. The killing of Priests and assaults on Bishops became widespread. Stepinac met with Vladimir Bakarić, the President of the NRH, and provided him with a list of the innocent civilians who were imprisoned at that time.

The Catholic Bishops, led by Stepinac, came into direct conflict with the communist regime. As a result, Stepinac published a Pastoral Letter on behalf of the Bishops Conference in 1945 which stated the following:

“When people with a Jewish or Orthodox faith come to you, who find themselves in mortal danger and express a wish to become Catholic, accept them to save their lives. Don't require of them any special religious knowledge, because Orthodox believers are Christians like us, and Christianity has its roots in Judaism. The first priority for Christians is to save lives. When this time of madness and savagery passes, those who converted for the right reasons will remain, while the others will return to their own faith.”

This letter is preserved in the Archdiocesan archive in Zagreb.

On the 18th September 1946, Stepinac was arrested under the directive of the Public Attorney, Jacov Blazevic.

Even while under investigation, the Archbishop refused to defend himself. The court appointed him defence counsels, who themselves were

suđenje na kojem je nadbiskup Stepinac bio optužen za:

- suradnju sa okupatorom i ustašama,
- obnašanje: dužnosti vojnog vikara u NDH,
- prisilne prijelaze pravoslavnih na katolicizam,
- neprijateljsku djelatnost nakon komunističkog prevrata u Hrvatskoj.

Nadbiskup i njegovi odvjetnici u svojoj izjavi pred sudom 3. listopada 1946. argumentirano su pobili sve točke optužnice. Suđenje je bilo unaprijed inscenirano i sud je odbio saslušati svjedoke i nije uvažio niti jedan argument obrane.

Stepinac na sudu izjavljuje: "Hrvatski se narod plebiscitarno izjasnio za hrvatsku državu i ja bih bio ništarija, kad ne bih osjetio bilo hrvatskoga naroda koji je bio rob u bivšoj Jugoslaviji."

11. listopada 1946. bio je osuđen na kaznu lišenja slobode s prisilnim radom od 16 godina, a prvih pet godina je bio lišen političkih i građanskih prava. Iz Lepoglave izlazi 6. prosinca 1951. i vraća se u župni ured u Krašić.

12. siječnja 1953. Papa Pio XII. je imenovao 24 nova kardinala, među kojima je bio i zagrebački nadbiskup Stepinac. Tada ujedno i vlada FNRJ prekida diplomatske odnose sa Svetom Stolicom. Stepincu je imenovanje kardinalom bio znak s neba i jedno veliko ohrabrenje na životnom križnom putu.

Zadnju misu je uspio slaviti 7. veljače 1960. a već drugi dan nije više ustao iz kreveta. 10. veljače zamolio je župnika da sasluša njegovu veliku ispovijed, zatražio je bolesničko pomazanje i papin blagoslov za umiruće. Teškom mukom je sudjelovao sa časnim sestrama u moljenju krunice, a u 14. sati i 15 minuta izdahnuo je držeći u ruci svijeću, koju je dao blagosloviti za sebe. Nekoliko minuta prije izdahnuća uspio je izreći:

"NEKA BUDE VOLJA TVOJA!"

then prohibited from preparing his defence.

Stepinac was found guilty of treason and war crimes, and was sentenced to 16 years hard labour, the first five without civil and political rights. He was released from prison in 1951 and placed under house arrest in Krasic.

On the 12th January 1953, Pope Pius XII named him Cardinal of the Catholic Church. At the same time, FNRJ severed diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Stepinac was encouraged by the recognition bestowed upon him by the Church, and saw it as a sign from above to continue with his difficult life's journey and mission.

His last mass was celebrated on the 7th February 1960. The following day, he became so ill that he was unable to get out of bed. On the 10th February he asked his Parish Priest to hear his confession, requested Last Rites to be performed, and sought the Pope's Blessing for the Dying. With great effort, he participated in praying the Rosary with the Religious Sisters who were caring for him, and at 2.15 in the afternoon he passed away, holding in his hand a special candle, whispering:

"LET YOUR WILL BE DONE."



Home of the Stepinac family at Brezarić



Mother Barbara and father Joseph Stepinac



Parish Church of Holy Trinity at Krasic. Statue of Blessed Aloysius Stepinac erected on the 5. May 1998.



Altar where Stepinac celebrated his first mass in Krasic 19. July 1931.

HRVATSKI KATOLIČKI CENTAR CANBERRA I QUEANBEYAN

U Canberri i njenoj okolini tj. Queanbeyanu živi pet do sedam tisuća Hrvata doseljenika i njihovih potomaka rođenih u novoj domovini. U glavni grad Australije Hrvati se posebno intenzivno naseljavaju u šezdesetim i sedamdesetim godinama prošlog stoljeća. Po svojoj tradiciji pripadaju među narode, koji rado drže do svoje vjere i vjerskih vrijednosti, a većinom su katoličke vjere.

Početak sedamdesetih godina crkvene vlasti u Hrvatskoj, ovlaštene za pastoral iseljenika, uz blagoslov nadbiskupije Canberra i Goulbourn, odlučile su pastoralnoj brizi za doseljene Hrvate u ovome gradu dati trajni oblik. Time je započeo organizirani rad hrvatskih svećenika i časnih sestara u Canberri s hrvatskim doseljenicima na njihovom jeziku. Tako je nastao današnji Hrvatski katolički centar Canberra – Queanbeyan, koji objedinjuje katoličke vjernike hrvatskog jezika u Canberri (ACT), u Queanbeyanu (NSW) i Batemans Bay (NSW).

CROATIAN CATHOLIC CENTRE CANBERRA AND QUEANBEYAN

There are approximately five to seven thousand Croatian migrants and their children living in Canberra and Queanbeyan. As in other regions around Australia, the majority of migrants from Croatia came to Canberra in the 1960s and 1970s. Traditionally, Croatians are a proud nation – proud of their culture, their traditions and their Catholic heritage.

In the early 1970s, Church authorities in Croatia, with the permission and blessing of the Archdiocese, began a Catholic migrant mission in Canberra. This marked the beginning of organized pastoral work by Croatian priests and nuns in Canberra, Queanbeyan and Bateman's Bay.



First Croatian Catholic Centre, 23 Doonkuna St. Braddon ACT



Priest's residence at Retirement Village Stirling ACT



Priest's residence at Farrer ACT

Od završetka II. svjetskog rata broj hrvatskih doseljenika u Australiji neprestano je rastao. Kako su Hrvati poznati kao vjernički narod koji ne želi biti bez crkve i svećenika, za njima u novu zemlju stižu uskoro i njihovi svećenici. **Vlč. Ivan Mihalić** je 1953. došao iz Kanade u Australiju. Nastanio se u franjevačkom samostanu u Sydneyu a povremeno je obilazio Hrvate u Wollongongu, Milduri, Bonegilli, Wodongi, Melbourneu, Adelaidi, Berri i Broken Hillu te Canberri i Queanbeyanu.

Fra Rok Romac (alijas Osvald Tot) je 1955. došao iz Bolivije u Australiju. U početku djeluje među Hrvatima u Južnoj Australiji (Adelaide, Perth, Mildura, Broken Hill), a onda 1957. trajno prelazi u Sydney. Odatle redovito, barem jednom mjesečno, posjećuje Hrvate u Canberri i Queanbeyanu i za njih slavi mise.



Fra Lambert Ivančić počinje od 1966. dolaziti s fra Rokom Romcem u Canberri i od tada preuzima pastoralnu brigu za Hrvate na ovom području. U početku je fra Lambert dolazio mjesečno jedanput, kasnije dvaput i povremeno boravi u kućama obitelji Stjepana Vuka i Marka Babića.

Fra Euzebije Petar Mak dolazi 1968. iz Domovine i boravi i djeluje u Sydneyu. Zatim dobiva dužnost brinuti se za duhovne potrebe Hrvata u Canberri, Wollongongu i Queanbeyanu. Tjedan dana boravi u Canberri, tjedan dana u Wollongongu. Nakon smrti fra Roka Romca u Sydneyu, u travnju 1970. fra Euzebije se vraća u Sydney.



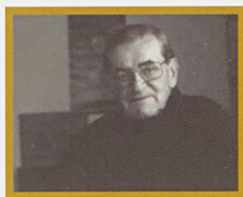
Following the end of the Second World War the number of Croatian migrants in Australia grew rapidly. The Catholic faith is integral to the Croatian people, and the Church in Croatia ensured that those migrants in Australia were not left without pastoral support. **Fr Ivan Mihalic** came to Australia from Canada in 1953. He lived in the Franciscan monastery in Sydney and he occasionally visited Croatians in Wollongong, Mildura, Bonegilla, Wodonga, Melbourne, Adelaide, Berri, Broken Hill and Canberra and Queanbeyan.

Fr Rok Romac (known as Osvald Tot) came to Australia from Bolivia in 1955. He was first active amongst Croatians in Adelaide, Perth, Mildura and Broken Hill, and then moved permanently to Sydney in 1957. From Sydney, he visited Canberra at least once a month and celebrated masses for the Croatian community.

Fr Lambert Ivancic visited Canberra with Fr Rok Romac from 1966 and provided pastoral care to Croatians during this time. He began his visits monthly, and then later began visiting Canberra twice a month. During his visits, he stayed with the families of Stjepan Vuk and Marko Babic.

Fr Euzebije Peter Mak came to Australia in 1968 and stayed and worked in Sydney. Later, he began to take care of the pastoral needs of Croatians in Canberra, Wollongong and Queanbeyan. He shared residence between Canberra and Wollongong, spending alternate weeks in each city. After the death of Fr Rok Romac in April 1970, Fr Euzebije returned to Sydney.

Fra Mato Bonić je došao 1970. u kraći posjet svojoj obitelji u Canberri. Na zamolbu franjevacu u Sydneyu, ostaje sve do Božića. Za njegov boravak među Hrvatima u Canberri doznali su u Vijeću za hrvatsku migraciju u Zagrebu.



Fr Mato Bonic came to Canberra in 1970 to visit his family. At the request of the Croatian Franciscans in Sydney, he stayed in Canberra until Christmas of that year.

U ime hrvatskih biskupa, a u sporazumu s Franjevačkom provincijom Bosnom Srebrenom, čiji je fra Mato bio član, Vijeće ga je zamolilo da preuzme dužnost hrvatskog dušobrižnika u Australiji. Fra Mato je imenovan voditeljem HKM Canberra - Queanbeyan 13. ožujka 1971. dekretom Vijeća za hrvatsku migraciju Biskupske konferencije. Kako je on upravo boravio u Canberri, smatralo se najprikladnijim da tu i ostane.

13. ožujak 1971. obilježava početak rada i djelovanja današnjeg Hrvatskog katoličkog centra Canberra - Queanbeyan.

U prvim godinama fra Mato, poput pravog misionara, nastoji okupiti zajednicu, naći prostor za liturgijska slavlja i osigurati sebi trajniji smještaj.

Vremenom je rasla potreba za još jednim svećenikom tako da 1977. iz Domovine dolazi fra Drago Prgomet.

Budući da dotadašnja kuća Hrvatskog katoličkog centra na O'Connoru nije zadovoljavala novonastalim potrebama djelovanja i življenja dvojice svećenika, 1978. kupljena je, a zatim i dograđena kuća na Braddonu (23 Doonkuna St.). Mnogi članovi hrvatske zajednice pomagali su u ovoj gradnji novčanim prilozima i dobrovoljnim radom.

Na molbu Hrvata iz Brisbanea koji su ostali bez hrvatskog svećenika, fra Drago tamo odlazi za Božić 1978. Nastojanjem Vijeća za hrvatsku migraciju iz Zagreba, tamo uskoro stalno i ostaje. Fra Mato ostaje ponovno sam u Canberri, te je zbog bolesti i zbog pastoralnih potreba opet morao tražiti pomoć od svojih poglavara u Sarajevu.

The Croatian Bishops Conference in Zagreb asked Fr Bonic to spiritually care for Croatian migrants in Canberra. On the 13th March 1971, Fr Bonic was appointed Croatian Migrant Chaplain for Canberra and Queanbeyan, by decree of the Croatian Bishops Conference, Office for Croatian Migration.

This date, 13th March 1971, marks the beginning of this Croatian Catholic Mission in Canberra.

Fr Mato worked hard as an effective missionary to unite the community, making many home visits, and seeking to find an adequate place for the community to celebrate mass, as well as suitable accommodation for himself as chaplain. In 1977, due to the increased workload on Fr Mato, Fr Drago Prgomet came to Canberra to provide additional help to the Centre.

To begin with, the two priests lived in a small home in the suburb of O'Connor. In 1978, the Croatian Community bought a bigger and more suitable house in Doonkuna Street in Braddon, which was later extended. Many members of the Croatian Community contributed through financial donations and free labour.

At the request of the Croatian Community in Brisbane which was without a priest, Fr Drago Prgomet moved to Brisbane in 1978. Fr Mato was once again the sole priest for the Canberra community. Because of his ill health, and due to the fact that he was getting older, he requested help in the form of an assistant priest.



Croatian priests in Australia at the spiritual retreat in Melbourne 2010. with Bishop Anton Skvorcevic



Dedication of the Croatian Retirement Village at Stirling (Bishop Pat Power and Fr Tvrtko Gujic)



St. Patrick's church in Braddon ACT



Procession of Croatia youth and altar servers at St. Christopher's Cathedral, Manuka ACT

26. siječnja 1980. dolazi iz Bosne i Hercegovine **fra Tvrtko Gujić**. Odlaskom fra Mate Bonića u mirovinu, 1985. godine, fra Tvrtko je službeno preuzeo vodstvo Hrvatske katoličke misije u glavnom gradu Australije. Kroz to vrijeme pomoćnici su mu fra Mato Bonić i fra Mato Martić.



Another Franciscan priest from Sarajevo, **Fr Tvrtko Gujić**, arrived in Canberra on the 26th April 1980. In 1985, Fr Mato retired, and Fr Tvrtko was appointed the Migrant Chaplain for the Croatian Catholic Community in Canberra and Queanbeyan. Fr Mato continued to assist Fr Tvrtko during this time. Another priest, Fr Mato Martić, also came from overseas to assist Fr Tvrtko at various times.

Fr Tvrtko će ostati u sjećanju kao svećenik ustrajan u radu, pun elana s mnogobrojnim idejama i ljubavlju prema glazbi. Njegov veliki životni projekt je izgradnja staračkog naselja na Stirlingu i kupovina crkve na Farreru. Sam je režirao igrokaze iz Hrvatske povijesti koji su bili zanimljivi i uspješno okupljali staru i mlađu generaciju tako da je sam susret nazvan – Susret generacija. Mnogi će ga se sjetiti po poučavanju vjeronauka u Hrvatskoj etničkoj školi, te po duhovnim programima na hrvatskom radiju i uvježbavanja crkvenog zbora.

Godine 1991. fra Nikica Zlatunić preuzima vodstvo Hrvatskog katoličkog centra u Brisbaneu i fra Drago Prgomet se vraća u Canberu. Tu ostaje do 1993. godine.

Fra Stjepan - Frane Šešelja, koji je bio u Hrvatskom katoličkom centru u Wollongongu, zbog zdravstvenih razloga više nije mogao voditi Centar pa fra Drago Prgomet odlazi u Wollongong. Fra Mato Bonić umire u Canberri 29. svibnja 1995.

Godine 1998. iz Bosne i Hercegovine dolazi **Fra Vjeko Tomić** ali se već 2000. godine vraća, jer biva imenovan gvardijanom u Kraljevju Sutjeski.

Fr Tvrtko will remain in our thoughts as a priest diligent in his work, enthusiast with many ideas and the great love for music. His life projects were the construction of Croatian nursing home at Stirling and acquiring the St Augustine's church in Farrer. He created and directed plays from the Croatian history that were interesting and successfully gathered the older and younger generation and were named – Meet the Generation. Many will remember Fr Tvrtko for his catechist classes at the Croatian Ethnic School, weekly religious programs on the Croatian Radio and conducting of the church choir.

In 1971, Fr Nikica Zlatunić took leadership of the Brisbane mission, and Fr Drago returned to Canberra, where he stayed until 1993.

In 1995, due to the ill health of **Fr Stjepan Seselja**, who was the Croatian priest for the Wollongong mission, Fr Drago was appointed to lead the Croatian Catholic Community in Wollongong. Fr Mato Bonić passed away in Canberra on the 29th May 1995.

Fr Vjeko Tomić came to Canberra to replace Fr Tvrtko Gujić, but stayed for only one year, before returning to Croatia in 2000 to take up the appointment of Guardian of the Franciscan monastery in Kraljeva Sutjeska.



Mother Teresa in Canberra

23. studenoga 2001. u Canberru dolazi **Fra Anto Šimunović** i 2002.

preuzima vodstvo Hrvatske katoličke misije Canberra - Queanbeyan. Fra Tvrtko se vraća u Fojnički samostan u Bosni i Hercegovini. Dana 23. srpnja 2002. godine, nakon što je fra Ivo Tadić preuzeo vodstvo Hrvatskog katoličkog centra u Wollongongu, fra Drago Prgomet ponovno dolazi u Canberru 19. kolovoza 2002. i tu ostaje s fra Antom Šimunovićem.



Fr Anto Šimunovic arrived in Canberra on 23rd November 2001, and a year later was appointed Migrant Chaplain for the Croatian Catholic Community of Canberra and Queanbeyan. Fr Tvrtko returned to his monastery in Fojnica, Bosna and Hercegovina. In 2002, there was a change of priests in Wollongong. Fr Ivo Tadic became Migrant Chaplain, and Fr Drago Prgomet returned to Canberra to assist Fr Anto Šimunovic.

27. kolovoza 2009. **fra Miroslav Mandić** je stigao iz Njemačke u Canberru da zamijeni fra Antu Šimunovića, koji se po svojoj želji vraća za župnika u rodno mjesto, Kotor-Varoš (Provincija Bosna Srebrena, Bosna i Hercegovina).



Fra Miroslav je postavljen voditeljem Hrvatske katoličke misije Canberra - Queanbeyan u crkvi Sv Augustina, Farrer 18. listopada 2009. po nadbiskupu Marku Benediktu Coleridge.

Fra Miroslav je uveo neke pastoralne i liturgijske promjene koje odražavaju stvarnu mogućnost jednog svećenika da slavi misu i bavi se pastoralnim poslom na jednom mjestu, a to je središte na Farreru. Poduzeto je mnoštvo unutarnjih i vanjskih renovacija na crkvenoj zgradi kao osnovnog poboljšanja prostora za štovanje i slavljenje Boga. Franjevački moto, Pax et bonum je u potpunosti proveden ponovnim aktiviranjem pastoralnog vijeća s više pododбора, postavljanjem stalnog voditelja crkvenog zbora, elektronskih crkvenih zvona, ekranskom projekcijom liturgijskog slavlja u riječi i slici, druženjem poslije mise uz osvježujuće napitke i kolače (agape). Najvažniji zadatak za fra Miroslava i pastoralno vijeće je bilo organizirati obljetnicu Hrvatske katoličke misije u Canberri i Queanbeyanu i to u dva djela.

On 27th August 2009, **Fr Miroslav Mandic** arrived in Canberra to replace Fr Anto Šimunovic who (at his own wish) returned to his birthplace, Kotor Varos (Province of Bosna Srebrena, Bosna and Hercegovina) to take up the position of parish priest.

Fr Miroslav was inducted as a Croatian Mission Chaplain of Canberra and Queanbeyan at St Augustine, Farrer on 18th October 2009 by Archbishop of Canberra and Goulburn, Mark Benedict Coleridge.

Fr Miroslav had introduced some pastoral and liturgical changes reflecting the reality of single priest celebrating the masses at one focal place at Farrer. Many internal and external improvements to the church building and the grounds have been undertaken to better the worshipping environment. Franciscan motto, Pax et Bonum has been fully implemented by re-activation of Pastoral Council with many sub committees, acquiring a permanent music conductor, electronic church bells, screen projection of liturgical presentation in word and pictures, after mass social interaction with refreshments (agape). The most important task for Fr Miroslav and Pastoral Council was to organize the commemoration of 40th anniversary of the Croatian Catholic Mission

Prvi dio, slavljenjem svete Mise 12. veljače 2011, koju je predvodio nadbiskup Canberre i Goulburna, Mark Benedikt Coleridge, franjevački provincijal u Australiji i Novom Zelandu fra Paul Smith i franjevački provincijal Bosne Srebrene fra Lovro Gavran u koncelebraciji s mnogim hrvatskim i australskim svećenicima. Vrhunac toga prvoga djela proslave je bio blagoslov kipa kardinala Stepinca postavljenog pri samom ulazu crkve na Farreru.

in Canberra and Queanbeyan in two stages. On 12th February 2011, the Feast of Venerable Cardinal Aloysius Stepinac was presided by Archbishop of Canberra and Goulburn Mark Benedict Coleridge, Franciscan Provincial of Australia and New Zealand Fr Paul Smith and Franciscan Provincial of Bosna Srebrena Fr Lovro Gavran concelebrating with many Croatian and Australian priests. The culmination of the first part of the celebration was the blessing of the statue of the Cardinal Stepinac erected at the entrance of the church at Farrer.





Warm welcome to Fr Miroslav by Archbishop Mark at the solemn mass of induction as a new Chaplain of Croatian Catholic Mission Canberra and Queanbeyan 18.10.2009.



Procession on the grounds of St. Augustine church Farrer on the Fiest of Assumption of The Virgin Mary (Velika Gospa)



Altar servers with Fr Miroslav



Reverend prayer during the mass



Presentation of confirmation candidates



Part of the confirmation presentation



Blessing of palm branches at Easter



Archbishop Mark Coleridge and Fr Anto Simunovic

DOLAZAK ČASNIH SESTARA U CANBERRU

Prve sestre družbe Klanjateljice Krvi Kristove došle su u Australiju 14.12.1963. godine i nastanile su se u Melbourneu u Hrvatskom katoličkom centru na Clifton Hillu. Kako se broj sestara povećao 1968. godine, sestre su kupile kuću. S obzirom da su sestre povremeno posjećivale Canberru i upoznale se s nekim hrvatskim obiteljima, sestre su počele razmišljati o dolasku u ovaj grad.

Razmišljanje o dolasku u Canberru se ostvarilo kad je stigao novi dušobrižnik, fra Mato Bonić.

20. travnja 1971. godine napisao je dopis poglavarstvu sestara Klanjateljica Krvi Kristove u Zagrebu i zamolio je odobrenje za dolazak nekoliko sestara iz Melbournea i nekoliko iz Domovine, jer vjernici u Canberri su već i prije dolaska svećenika u Canberru pokretali pitanje dolaska časnih sestara.

Sestre su namjeravale u Canberri privremeno iznajmiti kuću za stanovanje, a zatim graditi, prema svojim potrebama, prikladno boravište. Od poglavarstva iz Zagreba sestre su dobile 23. kolovoza 1971. dozvolu za taj pothvat.

Sestra Klara Jakovljević dolazi u Canberru 31. kolovoza 1971. i s fra Matom Bonićem i gospodinom Markom Babićem odlaze kod nadbiskupa Cahilla da zatraže dozvolu hrvatskim časnim sestrama naštaniti se i djelovati među Hrvatima u Canberri.

Mogućnosti nadbiskupa da materijalno uzdržava časne sestre nisu bile ohrabrujuće. Stjecajem okolnosti, situacija se promijenila na nadbiskupskom dvoru, jer su se časne sestre, koje su vodile kućanstvo, morale vratiti u Fiji.

ARRIVAL OF NUNS TO CANBERRA

The first Sisters from 'The Adorers of the Precious Blood of Christ' came to Australia on the 14th December 1963, and lived at the Croatian Catholic Centre, Clifton Hill in Melbourne.

The idea for the Sisters to begin working in Canberra came to fruition with the arrival of Fr Mato Bonic.

On the 20th April 1971, Fr Mato Bonic wrote to the Sisters' authorities in Zagreb, requesting that they send Sisters from their Order to Canberra.

The Sisters initially intended to rent a house in Canberra, and then at some later stage to build appropriate accommodation. On the 23rd August 1971, they received permission from their superiors to do this.

Sister Klara Jakovljevic came to Canberra on the 31st August 1971 to meet with Fr Mato Bonic. They visited Archbishop Cahill together with Mr Marko Babic to seek permission for the Croatian Sisters to live and work amongst Croatians in Canberra.

Archbishop Cahill was not able to provide the Sisters with financial assistance, but allowed them to live temporarily at Archbishop's House. Two of the Sisters worked as paid housekeepers in the House, while the remaining Sisters worked pastorally amongst their countrymen.

The Archbishop gave them permission to look for land and build a house, and pledged to help them in this endeavour.

On the 27th November 1971, the first Sisters from the Order arrived in Canberra:



Croatian sister's first house in Cook ACT



Sister's house in Stirling

Nadbiskup je ponudio hrvatskim časnim sestrama da se nastane u nadbiskupskom dvoru, s time, da dvije sestre mogu voditi kućanstvo i biti plaćene za taj posao, a ostale sestre se mogu brinuti za svoje sunarodnjake.

Nadbiskup je također rekao da mogu tražiti zemljište i graditi si kuću, a on će im biti od pomoći koliko mu mogućnosti to dopuste.

27. studenog 1971. godine u Canberru dolaze prve časne sestre, s. Klara Jakovljević i s. Josipa Santro, a zatim dolaze s. Emanuela Tutić i s. Cecilija Glibo. Dvije sestre ostaju raditi u nadbiskupskom dvoru, a dvije sestre su počele raditi među Hrvatima.

26. veljače 1973. godine u Canberru dolaze s. Mihelina Antunović i s. Leopolda Melek, a s. Emanuela Tutić i s. Cecilija Glibo se iste godine vraćaju u Zagreb.

Nakon mnogih pokušaja i neuspjeha da pronađu prikladno zemljište i dobiju zajam za gradnju vlastite kuće, sestre su ipak uspjele pronaći već gotovu kuću. Uz neke promjene kuća je zadovoljila potrebe stanovanja i potrebe rada sestara, a 3. kolovoza 1973. iz nadbiskupije se sele s. Leopolda Melek, s. Mihelina Antunović, s. Tereza Kuzmić i s. Klara Jakovljević, a na njihova mjesta dolaze s. Marija Čosić i s. Julija Galir.

Od dvostruke garaže na jednoj strani sestre su napravile kapelicu, a druga strana je preuređena u dječje obdanište. Zarada sestara je bila od dječjeg obdaništa i održavanja muzičkih satova. Ova kuća se nalazila na adresi 6 Templeton St. Cook.

Po dolasku u Canberru sestre počinju voditi crkveno pjevanje i zbor dobiva ime "Sveta Cecilija," koji i danas, nakon 37 godina, prati sva naša crkvena slavlja.

Sister Klara Jakovljevic and Sister Josipa Santo, and later Sisters Emanuela Tutic and Cecilia Glibo. Two of the Sisters worked at the Archbishop's House, and two others began work with the Croatian Community.

On the 26th February 1973, Sister Mihelina Antunovic and Sister Leopolda Melek came to Canberra, while Sisters Emanuela Tutic and Cecilia Glibo returned to Zagreb in that year.

After many failed attempts to find suitable land and acquire sufficient finances to build a house, the Sisters finally bought a house at 6 Templeton St, Cook. The house required some modification before it was rendered suitable for the Sisters to live and work in it. On the 3rd of August 1973, Sister Leopolda Melek, Sister Mihelina Antunovic, Sister Tereza Kuzmic, and Sister Klara Jakovljevic moved into the house in Cook, and Sisters Marija Cosic and Julia Galir went to work at Archbishop's House.

The double garage was converted, one part for a chapel, and the other to serve as a child minding centre. The Sisters earned money from running a child minding centre and also through providing music tuition.

Shortly following their arrival in Canberra, the Sisters undertook responsibility for the church choir. This choir 'St Cecilia' is an important part of the liturgy, and will continue for as long as the Croatian Community continues in Canberra. The first Sister to lead the choir was Sister Cecilija Gibo; other Sisters who also led the choir included Sister Iuminata Antunovic, Sister Slavica Turcic, Sister Judita Baljkas and Sister Leopolda Melek. The Sisters led liturgical singing in the church at St Mary's, St Patrick's in Braddon, Sacred Heart in Queanbeyan, occasionally at St



Sisters at the front of the Archbishop house



First Croatian church choir "St Cecilia"

Prva voditeljica zbora je bila s. Cecilija Gibo, a iza nje su se na toj dužnosti izmijenile s. Illuminata Antolović, s. Slavica Turčić, s. Judita Baljkas i s. Leopolda Melek. Sestre su vodile crkveno pjevanje u crkvama u kojima su se okupljali Hrvati. To su bile crkve St Mary's, St. Patrick's na Braddonu, Sacred Heart u Queanbeyanu, te prigodno katedrala na Manuki i župnoj crkvi Sv. Rafaela u Queanbeyanu.

Dolaskom u Canberru sestre počinju s podukom u vjeronauku u kući na Cooku. U svibnju 1972. godine sestre osnivaju i Hrvatsku etničku školu, koja se održavala u hrvatskim domovima, a 1980. Hrvatska etnička škola nastavlja s radom u Technical Collegeu na Reidu.

Uz te poslove sestre su se bavile karitativnim radom, a sve se više osjećala potreba da se taj rad proširi. Iz tih potreba nastao je Hrvatski dobrotvorni centar, a osnovale su ga s. Slavica Turčić i Branka Vlaičević 1991. godine. Prvi ured centra se nalazio u kući sestara na Cooku, a nakon godinu dana Hrvatski dobrotvorni centar se preselio u Hrvatski katolički centar na Braddonu. Svoje stalno mjesto centar je dobio u Griffin Centru u središtu Canberre.

Kad se počeo graditi Hrvatski starački dom i naselje na Stirlingu, s. Anđelita Šokić i s. Slavica Turčić sudjelovale su u radu odbora. Po završetku gradnje sestre su se doselile u naselje 1994. godine i ostaju na toj adresi do 1998., kad kupuju kuću na Westonu.

Rad u Hrvatskom dobrotvornom centru se povećavao iz dana u dan jer ranije generacije doseljenika zalaze u stariju dob. Broj starih i bolesnih osoba u zajednici se stalno povećavao, pa je s. Julija Galir 1998. formirala grupu dragovoljaca, koja posjećuje stare i bolesne.

Christopher's Cathedral in Manuka, and also at St Raphael's church in Queanbeyan.

The Sisters also took part in the religious education of children at their home in Cook.

In May 1972, the Sisters began the Croatian Ethnic School. The School was held at both of the Croatian Ethnic Clubs and later at the Technical College in Reid.

Charity was an integral part of the Sisters' mission in Canberra, and they began the Croatian Charity Centre in 1991. Sister Slavica Turcic and Mrs Branka Vlaičević were responsible for the creation of this Centre. The office was first located in their home, and then later at the Croatian Catholic Centre at Braddon, and then finally found its permanent home at the Griffin Centre, in the centre of Canberra's CBD.

The Sisters were active in the Croatian Village (Nursing Home and Residential Dwellings for the elderly) from its beginning. Sister Anđjelita Sokic and Sister Slavica Turcic were members of the Village's Committee. At the completion of building works in 1994, the Sisters came to live at the Croatian Village in order to be closer to the older people there. They stayed there until 1998 at which time they bought a house in Weston.

Work at the Welfare Centre increased as the number of elderly in the Community rose. This prompted Sister Julia Galir, in 1998, to form a group of volunteers to visit those in need. When the Croatian Catholic Centre moved to St Augustine's Parish in Farrer, it became easier to undertake such activities.

Apart from the Sisters already mentioned, the following Sisters were also active in



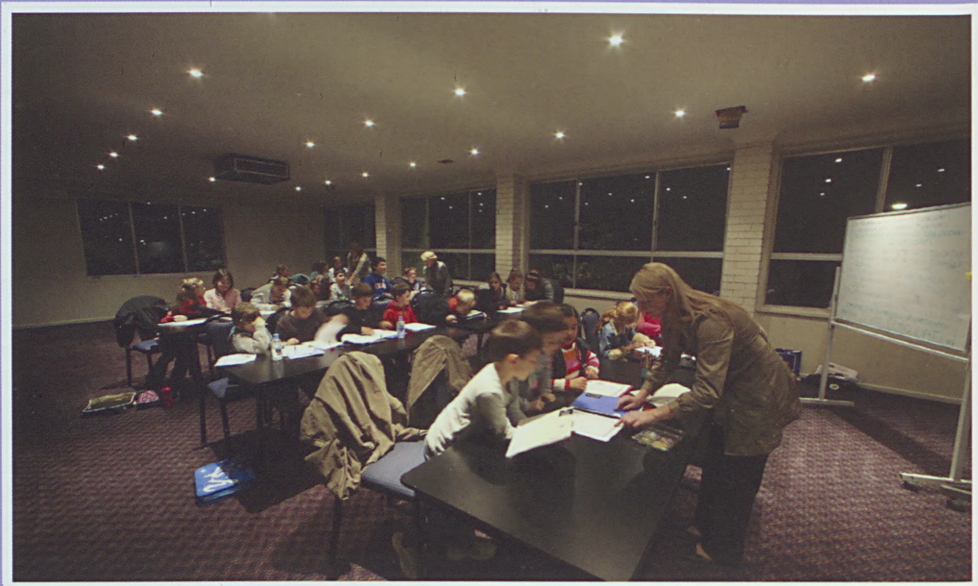
First Holy Communion at St. Mary's church in Braddon ACT



Croatian Church's Youth Choir



Croatian Ethnic School at The Technical College in Reid



Teacher and the students in the classroom

Kada se Hrvatski katolički centar preselio na prostore crkve Sv. Augustina na Farreru, prikladne prostorije omogućile su raznoliki rad sa svim uzrastima u zajednici.

Na poticaj i podršku Hrvatske katoličke misije 1999. godine grupa dragovoljaca osniva laičku grupu "Maria de Mattias" – "tko je moj bližnji." Grupa marljivo radi i ulaže mnogo truda nastojeći pomoći starcima i bolesnicima.

Kroz sve vrijeme djelovanja i rada u Canberri živjelo je oko 19 sestara družbe Klanjateljica Krvi Kristove. Osim već spomenutih sestara, koje su djelovale u Canberri bile su i s. Leonija, s. Emilija Dodig, s. Viktorija Tomić i s. Regina.

S. Tereza Kuzmić i s. Slavica Turčić došle su u Australiju kao djeca s roditeljima, pa su u Australiji pristupile družbi Klanjateljica Krvi Kristove.

Sestre su prema svojim darovima, koje im je udijelio Bog, nastojale raditi na zadacima koji su pred njima stajali, a taj rad su obavljale što su bolje mogle. Dvije sestre su radile u katoličkim školama. Njih dvije i još nekoliko sestara su obavljale dužnost učiteljica u Hrvatskoj etničkoj školi.

Neke od sestara su radile u Hrvatskoj katoličkoj misiji na uređivanju i pripremanju Nedjeljnog lista, dok su neke posjećivale bolesnike, te su vodile molitvene grupe.

S. Fabiola Bockmann je vodila molitvenu grupu Krvi Kristove. Neke su poučavale u kršćanskom nauku one koji nisu bili pričesteni, krizmani ili kršteni. Organizirale su mnogobrojna hodočašća vjernika u Gospina svetišta u Galong i Penrose Park.

Canberra: Sister Leonija, Sister Emilija, Sister Victoria Tomic and Sister Regina.

With the support of the Croatian Catholic Centre, a group of lay people together with the Sisters began a lay group called 'Maria de Mattias' – 'Who is my neighbour?' This group works hard to assist the sick and the elderly in the Croatian Community.

Through all of the years in Canberra lived and worked about 19 sisters of congregation of the Adorers of the Precious Blood of Christ. In addition to the a fore mentioned sisters, who have worked in Canberra were s.Leonia Cukovic,s.Emilia Dodig, s.Victoria Tomic, s.Regina Simunovic, s.Teresa Kuzmic and s.Slavica Turcic who came to Australia as a child with her parents and entered the congregation of the Adorers of the Precious Blood of Christ in Australia.

The sisters by their spiritual gifts, which God has bestowed upon them, carried on with tasks, which stood before them the best they could. Two sisters have worked in Catholic schools and other sisters as teachers in the Croatian ethnic school.

Some of the sisters helped in the Croatian Catholic Mission, editing and preparing Weekly Church Bulletin, while others are visiting in hospitals and led the prayer groups.

S. Fabiola Böckmann was a leader of the "Precious Blood of Christ" prayer group. Some of other sisters taught the Christian Doctrine for those uninitiated in the churches sacraments. They organized numerous pilgrimages to the shrines of Our Lady in Galong and Penrose Park.



Croatian Church Choir "St Cecilia" with Cardinal Kuharic



Pilgrimage to Wollongong

HRVATSKI DOBROTVORNI CENTAR

Hrvatski dobrotvorni centar osnovan je u ožujku 1988. Registriran je kao Udruženje u lipnju 1988. U svibnju 1988. Hrvatski dobrotvorni centar se uspješno natječe i dobiva dodjelu novčane potpore za razdoblje od tri godine od Ureda za emigraciju, lokalne vlasti i etnička pitanja, i to za socijalnog radnika sa skraćenim radnim vremenom. Time je bio zabilježen skroman početak izravne socijalne skrbi u Hrvatskoj zajednici u Canberri. Usluge su se pružale pojedincima, obiteljima, skupinama i za unapređenje zajednice kroz razne seminare gostujućih govornika i socijalnih radnika. Kroz dugi niz godina institucije: Hrvatski nogometni klub Deakin, Hrvatsko-australski klub O'Connor, Hrvatski etnički radio 2XX, Hrvatska katolička misija i Hrvatski međudruštveni odbor Canberre i Queanbeyana davali su podršku Hrvatskom dobrotvornom centru sve do prekida djelovanja u 2005. kada su tu ulogu preuzele razne lokalne agencije socijalne skrbi kroz programe kućne njege i pomoći zajednicama (HACC).

CROATIAN COMMUNITY WELFARE CENTRE

CCWC was established in March 1988. It was registered as an Association in June 1988. In May 1988. Croatian Community Welfare Centre successfully applied for and was granted half grant for the period of three years from the Department of Immigration, Local government and Ethnic Affairs. This was for a part time welfare worker. That marked a humble beginning of direct help to the Croatian Community of Canberra. Services provided were for the individuals, families, groups and community development through various seminars by guest speakers and welfare workers. For many years Croatian Deakin Soccer Club, The Croatian – Australian Club O'Connor, Croatian Ethnic Radio 2XX, Croatian Catholic Mission and Croatian Coordinating Committee of Canberra and Queanbeyan, supported the Croatian Welfare Centre until cessation in 2005. when other local government welfare agencies through Home and Community Care (HACC) programs continued with the services.



Outing with elderly under the watchful eye of S. Slavica Turcic and Mrs Branka Vlaicevic



Retirement Village, Stirling ACT



Prayer Group "Precious Blood of Christ" Belconnen



Prayer Group "Precious Blood of Christ" Queanbeyan



Caritative-Pastoral Group "Maria de Mattias" with Archbishop Francis Carroll (1998.)



Prayer group "Living Word"



Caritative Group "Maria de Mattias" – lunch for elderly in the church hall at Farrer



Bishop Skvorcevic socialising after mass

Povijest časnih sestara povezana je s mnogim pothvatima. Mnogi pothvati su započeli u zajednici i traju do danas. Jedan takav pothvat je osnivanje i rad ženskog društva.

Časne sestre su željele okupiti hrvatske žene i pružiti im priliku da rade i osjećaju se korisne u zajednici. Kad se pokazao interes i sakupio se dovoljan broj žena za stvaranje organizacije, započeo je rad na stvaranju pravilnika, imena i odabiranju odbora. Usvaja se ime Hrvatsko društvo žena, a ulogu predsjednice preuzima Viktorija Ečimović.

Rad društva je raznolik i mnogobrojan. Društvo radi u suradnji sa zajednicom i pomaže svaku akciju. Hrvatsko društvo žena organizira proslavu Majčinog dana, Očevog dana, Nikolinski piknik, pomaže školu ako zatreba, folkloru, siromašnima, te zastupaju zajednicu na multikulturnom festivalu Canberre svake godine.

Imale su i nekoliko izložbi hrvatskih rukotvorina, koje su bile od velikog interesa, kako za našu zajednicu, tako i za Australce.

18. studenoga 1985. je značajna za Hrvatsko društvo žena jer to je datum kada je društvo registrirano.

Prva majka godine je izabrana 1982. godine, a tu titulu je dobila Viktorija Ečimović.

Društvo je uvijek spremno pružiti pomoć bilo kojoj akciji, a njihova darežljivost se zapaža i u darivanju cvijeća za crkvu u svečanim prigodama. Rad Hrvatskog društva žena je primjeran i može služiti mladom naraštaju kao uzor i poticaj da se uključe u rad.

The Croatian Sisters influenced many good initiatives, one of which was the creation of the Croatian Women's Association.

The Sisters wanted to gather Croatian women and give them an opportunity to do something for themselves and the Community. Once there was enough interest and an adequate number of women ready for it, the process of forming an organisation began, including formulating rules of the organisation, deciding upon a name, and choosing members for the committee. The committee decided upon the name the 'Croatian Women's Association', and the first president of the Association was Viktorija Ecimovic.

The work of the Association is varied and far-reaching. They worked in cooperation with the whole of the Community and assisted many good works. Croatian Women's Association organises events such as the celebration of Mother's Day, Father's Day, St Nikolas Day picnic, as well as assisting with the ethnic school, folklore and disadvantaged families and individuals. The Society represents the community at the Multicultural Festival in Canberra each year. They have also held several exhibitions of Croatian handicrafts, which were of great interest not just to the Croatian Community, but to the wider Canberra community as well.

The Croatian Women's Association was registered on the 18th November 1985. The first Mother of the Year award was given to Viktorija Ecimovic in 1982.

The Association is always ready to give help in any way it can to assist the Croatian Community, such as donating flowers to decorate the church on special occasions. The work of the Croatian Women's Association is exemplary, and can be an example to younger generations to carry on this worthy work.



Members of the Croatian Women's Association at the Croatian Club O'Connor ACT



Croatian Women's Association at the Christmas celebration at the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia



Sale of home produce: jams, soups, herbs etc



Exhibition of folk handicrafts

Prvi hrvatski doseljenici počeli su stizati u Australiju još u 18. stoljeću i to najviše iz ekonomskih razloga.

Po završetku II. svjetskog rata val iseljenika je bio znatno veći jer mnogi napuštaju domovinu iz političkih razloga. Treći val doseljavanja Hrvata u Australiju bio je početkom devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća. Iseljenici koji dolaze u tom razdoblju su iz ratom zahvaćenih krajeva Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine.

Veliki broj hrvatskih iseljenika je sačuvao vjeru i identitet, ostao odan baštini, dok se jedan broj hrvatskih iseljenika stopio sa australskom kulturom i jezikom.

Crkva je imala veliku ulogu u životu hrvatskih iseljenika i pokušala je usporiti taj proces stapanja sa australskim jezikom i kulturom. Namjera Crkve je bila da iseljenici sačuvaju vjeru, identitet i svijest o pripadnosti svojoj baštini.

Svaki naš iseljenik nosi iza sebe priču o dolasku u Australiju i o teškom početku u novoj zemlji i sredini.

The first Croatian migrants came to Australia as early as the 18th century, predominantly for economic reasons.

Following World War II, the number increased rapidly, due to political reasons. The third wave of migrants relocating from Croatia to Australia occurred at the beginning of the 1990s. Immigrants who came in this period predominantly came from the war-affected regions of Croatia and Bosnia Hercegovina.

A large number of migrants have preserved their Catholic faith and identity, and while many have remained deeply immersed in Croatian culture and tradition, others have integrated more fully into Australian culture and its way of life.

The Church has played an important part in the life of Croatian migrants. The intention of the Church was to assist migrants to preserve their religious and cultural identity and to deepen in their awareness and understanding of the complexities of belonging to two cultures. In some cases, this has contributed to slowing down the process of integration.

Every migrant carries within them their own personal story about coming to Australia, including for many, the difficulty of beginning again in a new country, in a foreign culture and environment.



First folkloric group "Croatia" practicing at the Croatian Club O'Connor ACT



Folkloric Group "Croatia" with choreography teacher Franjo Tomic

Priča koju je ispričao Vinko Glavinić je zavidljivoća, jer njegova ljubav prema vjeri, običajima i domovini je jaka i žarka danas, baš kao i kad je došao u Australiju 1965. godine. Nakon što je pobjegao, po drugi puta, preko granice, s bratom Andrijom započeo je život sa ostalom braćom i nastanio se u Queanbeyan-u.

Početak je bio težak jer nije poznao jezik. Ipak, pronalazi posao i kao svi naši vrijedni Hrvati, cijenjen je od poslodavca i ostaje raditi kod njega nekoliko godina.

1966. se oženio Mirjanom i zasnovao obitelj.

1969. godina ostala je duboko u sjećanju Mirjane i Vinka, jer im je australska država dodijelila kuću na Cook-u. To je bio veći događaj i radost nego dobitak lutrije.

Vinko kaže da dolaskom svećenika sa stalnim boravkom u Canberri započinje "novo" poglavlje u povijesti Hrvata i rada Hrvatskog katoličkog centra Canberre i Queanbeyana.

1971. Vinko osniva folklornu grupu, a vježbanje održava u prostorijama naših časnih sestara, koje su također pomagale oko vježbanja folkloru.

1975. započelo se radom mlađeg naraštaja, a grupa je nosila ime Croatia. Broj djece je rastao i brojio je oko 180. Ponesen entuzijazmom Vinko sakuplja djecu i sam ih vozi svojim autom na probe. Vježbalo se jedno vrijeme u prostorijama na Reid College, te u Hrvatskom klubu O'Connor-u i Hrvatskom nogometnom klubu Deakin.

The story that Vinko Glavinic has told is very impressive, not least because his love for his faith, customs and homeland is as strong and vivid today, as it was when he came to Australia in 1965, after fleeing for a second time across the border with his brother Andrew. He started his new life in Australia with his brothers and lived in Queanbeyan.

The beginning was difficult because he didn't know the language. However he was able to find work, and, like most other hard working Croatians, he was esteemed by his first boss, and ended up working for him for many years. In 1966 he married Mirjana and they began a family together.

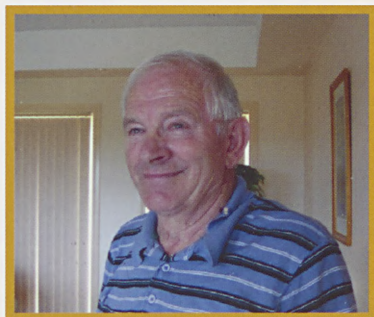
1969 is a significant year in the memory of Mirijana and Vinko because they

were given a government house in the Canberra suburb of Cook. They recall that, for their family, that was a bigger event than winning the lottery.

Vinko said that with the arrival of the first Croatian priest in Canberra, a new chapter began for the Croatians in Canberra and Queanbeyan.

In 1971, Vinko formed the first Croatian folklore group in Canberra. The group began practising together at the residence of the Croatian nuns, who were instrumental in the establishment of the group in the early days.

In 1975, the group began accepting younger people, and the group was named 'Croatia'. The number of children who were part of the group was impressive, numbering at



Prvi nezaboravni nastup folklorne grupe Croatia je bio prigodom osnivanja etničkog vijeća s nastupom u Njemačkom klubu. Zatim slijede mnogobrojni nastupi i mukotrpan rad a vježbalo se i po sedam dana u tjednu.

Vinko priča o tom radu sa toliko žara i po neki puta mu se mogla vidjeti suza u oku. Pitajući Vinka da li može reći, odnosno, osvrnuti se na prošlost i sadašnjost i to u vjerskom smislu, Vinko odgovara:

“Život je bio puno življi i bolji nego danas, a naravno, bili smo mlađi i imali smo malu djecu. Danas treba raditi na sjedinjenju i jedinstvu vjernika bez obzira od kuda su. To će biti moguće ako se nađu sposobni ljudi, koji znadu raditi s narodom. Treba slušati što vjernici žele i što ih smeta.”

180! Encouraged by their enthusiasm, Vinko continued to be practically involved in all aspects of the administration of the group. At various times, practices took place at Reid College, then later at the Croatian Club in O'Connor, and then at the Croatian Soccer Club in Deakin.

The first unforgettable performance of the folklore group 'Croatia' occurred during the celebration of the beginning of the 'Ethnic Council', which took place at the German Club in Narrabundah. Many practices and much hard work followed, with the group practising many times each week.

When speaking about those early days, Vinko was filled with enthusiasm and joy, so much so that there was occasionally a tear in his eyes. When Vinko was asked for his reflections on the past and the present, and in particular in a faith sense, he answered:

“Life was much more lively and better than today but naturally we were younger and we had small children, so life was different. Today we need to focus on uniting the community, irrespective of where anyone comes from. That will be possible if we have capable leaders who know how to work with people. You need to listen to what the desires and concerns of people are, as well as listening to what bothers them.”



Senior and young members of the Folkloric Group "Croatia"



Folkloric Group "Croatia" in Međimurje costumes



In early 1980 one part of the "Croatia" group seperated and started a new group called "Kardina Stepinac". This group practised in the croatian club O'Connor. With dilligent work and with the help of parents the group had many stage performances and recieved many awards.



Folkloric Group "Cardinal Stepinac" and the professor Luka Budak from Macquarie Univesity Sydney

ŽIVOTNA PRIČA JEDNE ISELJENIČKE OBITELJI

Životna priča Marice i Šime Badžim počinje 1962. godine kad su se upoznali u Zagrebu gdje su oboje radili, a Marica je ujedno pohađala kemijsku tehničku školu. Nakon pet godina od prvog susreta, Marica i Šime odlaze u Miljevce i sklapaju brak, a potvrđuju ga sakramentom 1967. u crkvi Imena Isusova.

Firma u kojoj je Marica radila, odlučila je organizirati odmor i rekreaciju u Austriji, kao nagradu dobrim i primjernim radnicima. Tako i Marica dobiva odobrenje za putovanje u Austriju i može povesti sa sobom, na istu putovnicu, još tri člana svoje obitelji. Na grupnu putovnicu stavljeno je ime Marice, Šime, brata Petra i njegove zaručnice Mande. Brat Petar je tu vidio zadnju priliku da se izvuče iz komunizma, jer je pokušavao prebjeći granicu nekoliko puta i svaki put je bio uhvaćen i kažnjavao zatvorom.

1967. napustili su Zagreb i odlaze sa grupom na "odmor" u Austriju. Kad su dobili dozvolu da mogu sami razgledati grad, koriste priliku i odlaze pješice po autoputu. Na putu ih zateče mrak, počeo je padati snijeg, skoro ništa hrane nisu imali sa sobom, a niti jezik nisu poznavali. Na autoputu se zaustavlja jedan auto i preveze ih do grada Vilacha. Na policijskoj stanici mole za pomoć, a već drugi dan su prebačeni u logor Traeschkirhe.

THE LIFE STORY OF ONE MIGRANT FAMILY

The life story of Marica and Sime Badžim began in 1962 when they met in Zagreb where they both worked, during which time Marica was studying chemistry at the technical college. Five years later, in 1967, they were married in the church of 'The Name of Jesus'.

The company for which Marica worked offered 'holidays' in Austria as a reward for exemplary workers. Marica was given permission to go on such a holiday with three family members. Marica took her husband Sime, her brother Peter, and his fiancée Manda. Her brother Peter viewed this as his last chance to escape communism. He had tried several times unsuccessfully to escape across the border, and upon being caught, had been punished and imprisoned.

In 1967, the group left Zagreb and went on 'holiday' to Austria. They were given permission to go sightseeing on their own. They took this opportunity and started along the highway on foot. As they walked, they found themselves in the dark and cold, with very little food, and unable to speak the language. During their journey, a car stopped and the group were offered a ride to the city of Vilach. At the police station in Vilach, they asked for help, and found themselves transferred to the Traeschkirhe refugee camp the following day.

While waiting for a new passport, they found employment, and in that same year, travelled to Australia. In Australia, they were accepted into the camp at Bonegilla. On arrival in Australia, they had only twenty dollars with them, which they generously shared with Marica's brother and his fiancée. They stayed in Bonegilla for three weeks until Sime's cousin Joso Perishic brought them to Canberra, to a family that we all know very well – Marko and Marica Babic from Narrabundah.

Dok su čekali novu putovnicu, oboje su se zaposlili i te iste godine putuju u Australiju. U to vrijeme prihvatilište za useljenike se nalazilo u Bonengilli. Po dolasku u Australiju imali su samo \$20, koje su bratski podijelili sa Maričinim bratom i njegovom zaručnicom. U Bonengilli ostaju tri tjedna nakon kojih ih Šimin rođak Joso Perišić dovodi u Canberru k obitelji Marka i Marice Babić iz Narrabundah. Šime i Marica ostaju kod ove obitelji na stanu mjesec dana. Marica odmah pronalazi posao i bez poznavanja engleskog jezika radi kao čistačica u bolnici.

Mogućnost učenja engleskog jezika je postojala, ali Marica i Šime ulažu sav trud kako bi se sredili i zasnovali obitelj.

Uključuju se u hrvatsku misiju i redovito dolaze na misu na hrvatskom jeziku. Šime pomaže gradnju Hrvatskog kluba O'Connora, a kad se gradio Hrvatski nogometni klub Deakin, Šime opet doprinosi svojom zidarском strukom. Po završetku gradnje postaje doživotni član kluba. Nakon rada Šime vozi svu djecu u hrvatsku školu, hrvatski folklor sa željom da sačuvaju tradiciju.

stayed with the Babić family for one month. Marica found employment very quickly, as a cleaner at the Royal Canberra Hospital, despite not having any knowledge of the English language.

While they had the opportunity to learn the English language, Marica and Sime devoted all their energy into establishing themselves in a new country, and starting a family. They became a part of the Croatian Mission, and were regular attendees at Sunday mass.

Sime helped with the building of both the Croatian National Club in O'Connor, and the Croatian Soccer Club in Deakin. Upon the completion of the building of the Club in Deakin, he became a life member.

In 1969, their first daughter, Nives was born, and in that same year, God blessed them with a government house. Their joy was increased when Marica's brother Peso and his wife Manda, obtained a government house next door to them. The Badzim family was blessed with two more daughters, Dijana and Lucija, and a son, Ante. Six and a half years after coming to Australia, Marica's brother Peso died. He was survived by his young wife Manda and their four small children. Marica and Sime took upon themselves the holy Christian duty of caring for Manda and her children.



Obitelj Badžim priznaje da im život u Australiji nije bio lagan, jer je bilo dana kada su oboje išli s jednog posla na drugi da bi podigli obitelj, ali nikada nisu zaboravili niti svojih u Hrvatskoj.

Kad su započeli svoj vlastiti biznis, nastojali su da svojim primjerom poduče djecu ako žele nešto postići u životu, da trebaju raditi. Ovak trud nije uzaludan, to potvrđuju njihove kćeri i sin, koji se danas, kao odrasli ljudi, nakon radnog vremena posvećuju volonterskom radu. Obitelj je završila svoju priču ovim riječima:

“Zahvalni smo svojim roditeljima za njihov odgoj, trud i vjeru, koju su u nas usadili.

Zahvalni smo Bogu, koji nas je jačao, pokazivao putove i blagoslivljao nas.

Zahvalni smo Australiji, koja nas je primila i pružila nam mogućnost da se u njoj nastanimo i svojoj djeci osiguramo bolji život, da se ne bojimo niti mi, niti djeca reći da smo vjernici. Zahvalni smo svećenicima i časnim sestrama, koji su nam pomogli u očuvanju našeg hrvatskog imena, jezika, kulture i vjere u Boga. Zahvalni smo svojoj djeci, koja razumiju zašto smo ih odgajali kako jesmo i što nas oni danas poštuju.”

Marica kaže:

“Život mog djetinjstva bio je težak, ali mi je ostao u dubokim i lijepim uspomenama. Nije mi djetinjstvo bilo ispunjeno igračkama, igrama i bogatstvom, ali me je naučilo poštenju, dubokoj vjeri u Boga i bolje sutra, ljubavi i poštivanju obitelji, cijeniti ono što imam i biti zadovoljna s onim i najmanjim.”

They both worked hard, and attended Holy Mass, giving a good example to their children and to the children of Marica's late brother. It was important to them to raise their children with a strong foundation in both their Croatian culture and heritage, and their Christian faith. After a hard day's work, Sime would drive both his and his late brother in law's children to Croatian school and to folklore in order to preserve their culture and tradition.

The Badzim family admit that their life in Australia wasn't always easy, as there were days when they both went from one job to another and had to work several jobs a day in order to raise their family. They also helped their relatives in Croatia.

When they began their own business they took their children with them, in order to keep them close, and also to teach them that if you want to achieve something, you need to work for it. That this effort is not without its results is attested to by their children, who are now adults and, although they work full time, upon finishing work, spend their time as volunteers. The family finished their story with these words:

“We are thankful to our parents for our upbringing, and for the effort they put into raising us, and for instilling within us our faith. We are thankful to God who has given us strength, showed us the way and blessed us. We are thankful to Australia, which received us and gave us a new home and the opportunity to secure a better life for our children. We are thankful that neither our children nor we are afraid to say that we are Christian. We are thankful to the priests and sisters who helped us to preserve our Croatian name, language, culture and faith in God. Finally, we are thankful to our children who understand why we raised them as we did and for respecting us today.

In conclusion Marica said: “My childhood was difficult, but remains deeply and fondly within my memory. It wasn't filled with toys, games or wealth, but taught me to be honest, to have a deep faith in God and to hope for a better future. and to respect what I have and to be content with even the smallest things.”

DALEKI PUT OBITELJI VUJICA OD SARAJEVA DO CANBERRE

U rujnu mjesecu 1991. godine Iva odlazi iz Sarajeva s dvoje djece (Ana i Tea) u Njemačku. Dva mjeseca iza Ive dolazi u Njemačku njen suprug Anto.

Hrvatska manjina u Sarajevu nije imala nikakvih prava i naravno strahovali su od progona, što se i potvrdilo 1992. godine, kad je Ivina i Antina kuća bila zapaljena.

U Njemačkoj, obitelj Vujica ostaje 4 i pol godine, nadajući se, da će rat prestati i da će se moći vratiti svojoj kući. Od kuće nije ništa ostalo, a Hrvati se nisu vraćali ili su se vraćali u jako malom broju, zbog uvjeta pod kojim su morali živjeti u podijeljenoj Bosni i Hercegovini. Isto tako podjela je bila pozitivna za Srbe i Muslimane, jer oni su dobili svoj dio, a Hrvati su ostali u zajednici sa Muslimanima.

Razmišljajući o djeci i njihovoj budućnosti Iva i suprug Ante su odlučili da pokušaju otići u Australiju. Za vrijeme boravka u Njemačkoj dobili su treće dijete, sina Petra.

1. svibnja 1996. dolaze u Australiju, Canberru. Zahvaljujući Ivinom stricu Ivanu Pavloviću i njegovoj obitelji, dolazak u Australiju nije bio tako traumatičan. Kod strica ostaju mjesec dana, a onda iznajmljuju kuću.

LONG WAY FOR FAMILY VUJICA FROM SARAJEVO TO CANBERRA

In September 1991, Iva Vujica departed from Sarajevo to Germany with her two children (daughters Ana and Tea). Her husband Ante joined her two months later.

The Croatian minority in Sarajevo were without rights and they were naturally afraid of persecution. This fear became a reality in 1992 when Iva and Ante's house was burnt down.

Ante and Iva remained in Germany for four and a half years, hoping that the war would end and that they would be able to return home. Nothing remained of their house. Croats didn't return to the area, or if they did, it was only in small numbers, because of the conditions in which they were forced to live in the divided Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina was positive for Serbs and Muslims, because the Serbs got their part, while the Croats remained in community with the Muslims.

Considering their children and their future, Iva and Ante decided to try and relocate to Australia. During their stay in Germany, their third child (a son, Peter) was born.

Ante and Iva and their children arrived in Australia on 1 May 1996, thanks to Iva's uncle, Ivan Pavlovic and his family. This ensured that their arrival in Australia was not as traumatic as it might have been. They stayed with uncle Ivan for a month, and then moved into a rental home.

Tjedan dana poslije dolaska u Canberru, kćerke su počele plesati u folkloru, a Iva i Ante se uključuju u zajednicu i nastoje da se druže sa svojim hrvatskim narodom. 1998. godine Iva počinje raditi u Hrvatskom staračkom naselju kao njegovateljica. Deset godina kasnije završila je školu za Medicinsku sestru i danas tamo radi, a suprug Ante radi u građevinarstvu kao i većina hrvatskih ljudi.

Obitelj nastoji ići u crkvu skoro svake nedjelje. Jedna kći je učiteljica u hrvatskoj školi. U Australiji obitelj dobiva četvrto dijete (sin Mate). Troje djece još uvijek pleše u hrvatskom folkloru.

Na kraju priče Iva je rekla:

“Hrvatska zajednica nam svima znači mnogo. Hrvatski običaji su uvijek u našim srcima i nastojimo odgojiti našu djecu u hrvatskom duhu. Ponosni smo što imamo tako jaku zajednicu, gdje hrvatstvo predstavlja našu prošlost, ali i budućnost. Zato svi trebamo nastojati odgojiti djecu da znaju hrvatski jezik i običaje”.



One week after their arrival in Australia, their daughters began dancing with the folklore group. Iva and Ante joined the Community and sought to form friendships with the Croatian people. In 1998, Iva started work at the Croatian Village as a carer for the sick and elderly. Ten years later, she completed her education and became a qualified nurse.

Iva still works in the same retirement village, while Ante works in the building industry, mainly with the Croatian people.

The family tries to go to church almost every Sunday. One daughter is a teacher at the Croatian school. Their fourth child (a son, Mate) was born to the family in Australia. Three of their children still dance with

the folklore group. At the end of the story, Iva said:

‘The Croatian Community means so much to us. Croatian customs are always in our hearts, and we are trying to bring up our children in the Croatian spirit. We are proud to have such a strong community, where our Croatian identity and heritage makes up our past, as well as our future. Therefore, we should all try to teach our children the Croatian language and customs.’

NEKOLIKO RIJEČI O KNJIZI

Knjiga 40. godišnjica HKM je zamišljena i realizirana u vrlo kratkome vremenu. Prikupljanje podataka je bilo putem usmene predaje, osim dokumentacije o stvaranju Hrvatske katoličke misije i o dolasku časnih sestara. Vjerodostojnih dokumenata nema, pa su slike preuzele ulogu dokumenata.

Ovo nije povijesna knjiga ili kronika, već samo osvrt na početak rada Hrvatske katoličke misije i suživot misije i vjernika. Na sljedećim stranicama knjige uključene su slike iz zajednice i misije u stilu slikovnice, koja će dočarati pojedine događaje i na trenutak nas podsjetiti na već zaboravljene uspomene.

U svome radu misija je uvijek nastojala biti dio hrvatske zajednice i surađivati, ne samo na vjerskom, nego i na kulturnom, političkom i sportskom polju. Velika hvala svim vjernicima, koji su nesebično pomogli oko sakupljanja slika i pojedinih podataka.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE BOOK

This book was conceived of, and came to fruition in a very short time. Information gathered for the book came mainly from oral sources, with the exception of documentation about the formation of this Croatian Catholic Mission and the arrival of the Sisters. There are no 'official' documents, leaving the photos to tell much of the story.

This is not a history book or a chronicle, but only a short glimpse into the beginning of the work of the Croatian Catholic Mission and the life of the mission and its faithful. The book has been compiled in the style of a photo album, in an attempt to bring to memory certain events, and remind us of what may be already forgotten memories.

In its work the Mission endeavoured to be part of the Croatian Community and to cooperate, not only on a faith level, but also in matters of politics and sport. A big thank you is extended to all the faithful who were generous in helping with the gathering of photos and facts for this book.



*Members of the first prayer group,
meeting regularly at the Croatian sister's house in Cook ACT*



*When united, we are stronger. Rally for recognition of the Republic of Croatia
at the Parliament House in Canberra*



Rally for the recognition of the Croatian language in Australia



Fr Anto Simunovic at the recording studio of the Croatian Radio Program



Fr Gujic, Archbishop Francis Carroll and Fr Hore



Bishop Anton Skvorcovic from Pozega in Canberra



Instructing the altar servers



After lessons the game is on



New play ground



Always ready to help out



Church's picnic



Music and dance



Music and songs always present at gatherings



Table tennis was popular among every generation of Croatians



Bishop Gerardo Anton Zerdin from Peru helps with the draw of raffle tickets



Confirmants of 2010. with Archbishop Mark Coleridge and Fr Miroslav Mandic



Archbishop Mark Coleridge and Fr Miroslav Mandic with the "St Cecilia" church choir



Christmas concert at the Croatian Embassy 2009.



First Mass in Canberra of newly ordained Fr Josip Kesina



This memorial forever honours the life of Katie Bender who died in a tragic accident as a result of the implosion of the Royal Canberra Hospital, which once stood on this site.



Stained-glass window at the St Bernard's church Batemans Bay NSW

This leadlight window is in the church of St Bernard's Parish in Bateman's Bay. It is a gift from the Croats who live in this region. Other communities also contributed financially to the window. The window illustrates the connection of this Church to the universal church in a symbolic way (through the use of the image of Pope John Paul II), Australian Catholics (depiction of the first Australian saint, Mary McKillop) and with the Church in Croatia (illustration of Blessed A Stepinac).



First Croatian Catholic Publication

HRVATSKI KATOLIČKI CENTAR CANBERRA-QUEANBEYAN
 St Augustine's Church FARRER ACT 2607; 262 Beasley Street
 (PO Box 84: Farrer ACT 2607) Tel. 62862280; Fax 62869580
 E-mail: miroslav.mandic@yahoo.com.au



PASTORALNI LIST

27. 02. 2011. - 06. 03. 2011.

8. nedjelja kroz godinu A

MISNE INTENCIJE (27.02.2011.—06.03.2011.)

27.02.2011. Farrer 10.30am pro populo (za puk Božji)

+ Mara +Đuro Pavlečić +Ivan +Ana +Branko Matošević p.n. Lino i Kata Pavlečić s ob.

+Janko Soldo p.n. brata Veselka Solde s ob.

+ Ivan Ferenac ++ Ferenac p.n. Barbare Turčin i Nade Marinčić

05.03.2011. Farrer 9.30am

PRVI PETAK, sveta misa, mogućnost za svetu ispovijed i blagoslov s Presvetim

05.03.2011. Farrer 5pm

Krštenje: Anton Čelebija (roditelji Blaž i Tanja Čelebija)

06.03.2011. Farrer 10.30am

+Ivan Tušek ++Kozarić p.n. Ivane Tušek s ob.

+Stana Prebanda p.n. Ive i Vesele Ostojčić s ob.

+Danica Grgurić p.n. roditelja, sina i unučadi

Pokoj vječn danj im Gospodine!
 I svjetlost vječn naka im svjetli.
 Počivali u miru Božijem. Amen!

LITURGIJSKI KALENDAR KROZ TJEDAN (Farrer)

PON 28.02.	Roman, Teofil
UTO 01.03.	Albin, Zoran
SRI 02.03.	Janja Praška
ČET 03.03. 6.30pm	ZA STARIJE I BOLESNE (nakon razgovor kava čaj itd.) Casoslov za puk Božji— Marin, Kamila
PET 04.03. 9.30am	PRVI PETAK (SVETA MISA) Kazimir
SUB 05.03. 6.30pm	Teofil, Eugen, Natko
NED 06.03. 10.30am	DAN GOSPODNIJ — 8. nedjelja kroz godinu Farrer 10.30 am

PJESMA STVOROVA (Sv. Franjo Asiški)

PJESMA STVOROVA

(sv. Franjo Asiški)

Svevišnji, svemožni, Gospodine dobi,
 tvoja je hvala i slava i čast
 i blagoslov svaki.

Tebi to jedinom pripada,
 dok čovjek nijedan dostojan nije
 ni da ti sveto spominje ime.

Hvaljen budi, Gospodine moj,
 sa svim stvorenjima svojim,
 napose s bratom, gospodinom Suncem:
 od njega nam dolazi dan
 i svojim nas zrakama grije.
 Ono je lijepo i sjajne je svjetlosti puno,
 slika je, Svevišnji, tvoga božanskoga sjaja.

Hvalite i blagoslivljajte
 Gospodina moga,
 zahvaljujte njemu, služite njemu svi
 u poniznosti velikoj.
 (nastavlja se sljedeći put.....)

GRB I ZNAK HRVATSKOG KATOLIČKOG CENTRA CANBERRA - QUEANBEYAN



Ovaj znak je gotovo dva desetljeća znak Hrvatskog katoličkog centra Canberre i Queanbeyana. Zamišljen je da simbolički izrazi osjećaje hrvatskih doseljenika u Australiji u drugoj polovici 20. stoljeća.

Iseljenika ovdje predstavlja ljudsko srce i njegovu rodnu grudu – hrvatski grb u srcu. Snažni križ koji izlazi iz samog srca predstavlja razne poteškoće s kojima se iseljenik mora suočiti.

Tnova kruna ovdje jest Australija. Iz križa izlaze sunčeve zrake. To su zrake nade da će patnje ovog svijeta prije ili kasnije završiti. Slovo “M” znak je Marije Bogorodice u čiji se zagovor vjernik uzda dok nosi svoj križ. Znak je stavljen na ulaz crkve .

Hrvati su kršteni prije trinaest stoljeća. Od tada pa nadalje njihov narodni identitet snažno izgrađuje pripadnost Katoličkoj crkvi.

Znak se pojavljuje prvi puta uz naslov Hrvatskog katoličkog lista “Južni Križ” koji je u prosincu 1980. započeo izdavati fra Tvrtko Gujić, svećenik u Canberri. Godine 1985. postao je službenim znakom Hrvatskog katoličkog centra u Canberri i Queanbeyanu. U sadašnjem obliku znak se prvi put pojavio u 24. broju Južnog Križa u studenom 1992. godine.

COAT OF ARMS AND THE SYMBOL OF THE CROATIAN CATHOLIC MISSION OF CANBERRA AND QUEANBEYAN

This coat of arms is a symbol that represents the Croatian Catholic Mission of Canberra and Queanbeyan. It was conceived to represent the values and aspirations of Croatian migrants in Australia in the second half of the 20th century. The migrant and his homeland are symbolised by a human heart. The heart is the Croatian coat of arms (Grb). The prominent cross emerging from the heart represents the various difficulties which migrants have had to face.

The crown of thorns represents Australia. Sunrays come out from the cross. These are the rays of hope, signalling to us that the sufferings of this world will end sooner or later. The letter ‘M’ symbolises Mary, the Mother of God, in whose protection the believer puts his trust while carrying his cross. This coat of arms has been placed at the entrance to the Church.

Croatians were baptised as Catholics more than thirteen centuries ago. From that time, their national identity has very much been influenced by belonging to the Catholic Church.

This symbol appeared for the first time on the masthead of the Croatian Catholic publication ‘Južni Križ’ (Southern Cross). Južni Križ was published for the first time in December 1980. Its author was Fr Tvrtko Gujić, the Croatian Migrant Chaplain in Canberra at that time.

This symbol became the official symbol for the Croatian Catholic Mission in Canberra and Queanbeyan in 1985. In its current form, the symbol appeared for the first time in the 24th issue of Južni Križ in November 1992.

PROSLAVA ČETRDESETE OBLJETNICE MISIJE

Canberra (12.02.2011.)

Hrvatska katolička misija u Canberri - Queanbeyan (1971.-2011.) proslavila je u subotu 12. veljače ove godine četrdesetu obljetnicu postojanja.

Svečano misno slavlje u crkvi sv. Augustina u centru Farrer predvodio je nadbiskup Canberre Mark Coleridge u zajedništvu s provincijalom Bosne Srebrene fra Lovrom Gavranom i provincijalom Australije fra Paulom Smithom i drugim okupljenim svećenicima pristiglim iz Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine i drugih Hrvatskih katoličkih centara Sydneya, Melbournea, Wollongonga, Adelaide i Brisbanea s kojima vjernici Canberre gaje dobrosusjedske i vjerničke odnose. U prigodi 40. obljetnice Hrvatske katoličke misije u Canberri od 9. do 11. veljače održana je također trodnevna duhovna obnova koju su slavljenjem misa s tematskim propovijedima predvodili fra Stipo Karajica, duhovni pomoćnik u župi Sv. Marije Anđeoske u Sesevskoj Sopnici, fra Zoran Mandić, župnik i voditelj svetišta sv. Ive Krstitelja u Podmilačju i fra Janko Ćuro, tajnik Provincije Bosne Srebrene.

Središnjem misnom slavlju uz velik broj vjernika, od kojih je skupina djece i odraslih bila obučena u narodne nošnje, pribivali su i veleposlanik Republike Hrvatske u Australiji Vincencije Biuk sa obitelji i veleposlanik Bosne i Hercegovine u Australiji Damir Arnaut sa suprugom Sanjom, Hrvatske časne sestre Klanjateljice Presvete Krvi Kristove iz Adelaide i Sydneya te Zdenko-Zed Šešelja, vođa opozicije u ACT Parlamentu.

CELEBRATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF A MISSION

Canberra (12.02.2011.)

Croatian Catholic Mission in Canberra - Queanbeyan (1971-2011) celebrated on Saturday 12th February this year the fortieth anniversary. Solemn Mass in the church of St Augustine at the Farrer, Canberra was led by Archbishop Mark Coleridge in communion with the Provincial Minister of Bosnia Srebrena, Bosnia and Herzegovina Fr Lovro Gavran and Australian-New Zealand Provincial Fr Paul Smith and the other assembled priests from the Croatian, Bosnian and Croatian Catholic Centers in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Wollongong, Adelaide, Brisbane and Canberra, with whom faithful cultivate a good neighbourly relations. In occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Croatian Catholic Mission in Canberra from 9 to 11 February there was also a three-day spiritual renewal by celebrating Mass with themed sermons by Fr Stipo Karajica, chaplain at St Mary of the Angels in Sesevska Sopnica, Fr Zoran Mandic, pastor and leader of the shrine of St. John the Baptist, Podmilacje and Fr Janko Ćuro, Secretary of the Province of Bosna Srebrena.

At the Mass, beside a large number of believers, of which a group of children and adults were dressed in traditional costumes, were present the Croatian Ambassador to Australia Vincencije Biuk with the family and the Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Damir Arnaut with his spouse Sanja, Croatian sisters Adorers of the Precious Blood of Christ and the Leader of Opposition in ACT Government, Zed-Zdenko Seselja.

Oca nadbiskupa, goste i okupljene vjernike na početku je pozdravio voditelj HKM Canberra fra Miroslav Mandić, koji je ukratko predstavio povijest djelovanja misije u Canberri kao jedne veoma važne spona u očuvanju vjere, kulture, jezika, baštine Hrvata nastanjenih na ovim prostorima Australije.

Zahvalio je Bogu, koji je četrdeset godina pratio hrvatsku zajednicu Canberre svojim blagoslovom, te molio snagu za buduće misijske godine. Zahvalio je nadbiskupu Coleridgu, kao i cijeloj Nadbiskupiji i domaćoj Crkvi na domaćinskom udomljenju mnogih vjernika doseljenih iz raznih zemalja na ove prostore, tako i mnogih Hrvata doseljenih iz Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine. Nakon mise nadbiskup Coleridge je pred crkvom blagoslovio podignuti zavjetni kip bl. Alojzija Stepinca, rad hrvatskog akademskog kipara Ante Jurkića.

Pozdrav i zahvalu u ime pastoralnog vijeća nadbiskupu i okupljenim gostima i vjernicima prigodnim riječima izrekao je Drago Turčić. Misno slavlje uzveličao je skladnim pjevanjem misijski zbor pod ravnanjem Leopolda Melek. Nakon mise za sve okupljene goste i vjernike upriličen je duhovno-kulturni i zabavni program i druženje.

At the beginning Fr Miroslav Mandić, the Chaplain of the Croatian Catholic Mission in Canberra, greeted the Archbishop Mark Coleridge, guest and faithful who gathered here and briefly introduced the history of the mission as a very important link in preserving the religion, culture, language and heritage in the regions of Australia occupied by Croats.

He thanked God, who forty years followed the Croatian community of Canberra with His blessings and prayer for the strength in future missions. He thanked the Archbishop Coleridge, as well as the whole of the Archdiocese for welcoming and hosting many faithful immigrants who come from various countries to settle in this region especially from Croatia and Croatian immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the Mass, Archbishop Coleridge has blessed the newly erected statue of the Blessed Aloysius Stepinac, the work of Croatian sculptor Ante Jurkic.

Greetings and thank you on behalf of the Pastoral Council was extended to the Archbishop Coleridge, assembled guests and faithful with appropriate words uttered by Drago Turčić. Mass was enriched by the harmonious singing of the church choir conducted by Leopolda Melek. After the Mass for all the gathered guests and the faithful, there was musical and cultural entertainment with snacks and drinks.





Procession at the beginning of the solemn Mass on 12th February 2011.



Assembled congregation at St. Augustine



Offertory by dancer of the "Croatia" folkloric group



The trans-substantiation



St. Cecilia choir



Unveiling of statue of Cardinal Stepinac



Moments before the blessing of the statue



Archbishop Coleridge's solemn prayer



Blessing of statue of Cardinal Stepinac with the incense



Archbishop, priests, alter servers



The choir with Bishop Mark and Fr Miroslav



Folkloric group "Croatia" with Archbishop Mark



Faithful gathered around the statue



The author of the statue of Cardinal Stepinac, sculptor Anto Jurkic



The friars at the new entrance



Chatting at the lunch



View from the guest table



Sisters enjoying the lunch



The spirit of celebration



The moment of appreciation



The celebration continues with a song



Celebration continues after Mass



Archbishop Mark at the Croatian bowling



At the departure: Fr Paul Smith, Fr Miroslav Mandic, Ambassador Vincencije Biuk and Archbishop Mark Benedict Coleridge

**EUHARISTIJSKO SLAVLJE S
NUNCIJEM U CANBERRI,
NADBISKUPOM GIUSEPPE
LAZZAROTTO 13.03.2011.**

**CELEBRATION WITH
APOSTOLIC NUNCIO,
ARCHBISHOP GIUSEPPE
LAZZAROTTO ON 13th
MARCH 2011**

Nakon ovog važnoga dijela proslave u obilježavanju sjećanja na datum osnivanja misije, 13. ožujka 2011. slavljena je sveta misa s apostolskim nuncijom u Australiji, njegovom ekscelencijom, prečasnim Giuseppeom Lazzarottom i svećenicima iz nadbiskupije.

Na kraju svete mise je slijedio obred pepeljanja, a nakon toga druženje uz pjesmu.

Following this important stage in celebrating of commemoration of actual date of establishment of the Mission, 13th March 2011. with main celebrant Apostolic Nuncio, His Excellency, Most Reverend Giuseppe Lazzarotto with the priests from Archdiocese and beyond.

At the end of the Mass there was the distribution of ashes, followed by light meal and refreshments.







UREĐIVANJE CRKVE I OKOLIŠA

Uređivanje crkve i okoliša za proslavu 40. obljetnice počelo je već u kolovozu 2010. sa velikim odazivom vjernika dragovoljaca za sve vrste radova. Ovo je još jedna prilika da se pohvale svi koji su na bilo koji način pomagali i pridonijeli nesebičnom žrtvom u vremenu, materijalu i novčano, da se ostvari zamisao i ideja proslave obljetnice misije.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH AND THE GROUNDS

Renovation of the church and the grounds for the celebration of 40th anniversary started back in August 2010. There was a great response from the volunteers for many tasks at hand. This is another occasion to thank the many of you for the selfless sacrifice in time, materials and the money, contributed in so many ways for this celebration to happen. You helped the idea and the thought of commemoration of this momentum in time of the Mission.



























Australian Croatian Club O'Connor



Croatia Deakin Soccer Club



The Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in Canberra

DAROVATELJI

Adžić Kuzman i Lucija
Anjelić Ivan
Babić Marko i Ana
Badžim Šime i Marica
Baljak Kristina
Balta Jozefina
Bandur Drago i Mila
Barać Kuzma i Anka
Barać Zoran i Helena
Barbarić Marko i Dragica
Barić Blanka i Ante
Barišić Marin i Linda
Barišić Mate i Grozdana
Batinić Milka
Begić Dragica
Belavić Josip i Marica
Benac Janko i Vera
Bilobrk Vlado
Biško Edgar i Živana
Blažević Vlatko i Radojka
Bobanović Božo i Slavka
Božin Ante i Ana
Bonić Frano i Kata
Brdas Janjko i Danica
Brozić Mijo i Katica
Brozinić Drago i Štefica
Brozinić Mika i Marica
Brozinić Stjepan i Marica
Bručić Jelena
Černi Franjo i Ljubica
Čirjak Mile i Miranda
Čirjak Šime i Danica
Molitvena grupa QnB
Črep Slavko i Marija
Cvitanović Ante
Diškordija Viktor i Marija
Domitrović Ivan i Danica
Došen Gojko i Rajna
Filipović Leopold i Kristina
Franjić Šime i Katica
Frkić Vlade i Jagoda
Fužinato Djovani i Rozana
Gadžić Stanko i Marija
Galeb Jagoda

Galić Ante
Galović Marija
Gavran Drago i Tereza
Gavrić Mato
Glavinić Andro i Neda
Glavinić Jozo i Mirjana
Golubić Martin i Đurđa
Grbavac Slobodan i Ljubica
Grgić Elza
Grgić Ljubo i Zora
Henjak Jozo i Vanja
Henjak Karmela
Herc, obitelj
Hodočasnici Wollongong
Hrvatski Dom O'Connor
Hrvatsko Društvo Žena
Ikić Bepina
Imširović Kata
Ivanić Barka
Ivanić Ivanka
Jozanović Ante i Marija
Jugović Milan i Marija
Jukić Stanko i Senka
Junaković Jerina
Jurić Toni i Agneza
Jurjević Marko i Milica
Kelava Zdenka
Kesak Štef i Nevenka
Kobak Blaž i Nada
Kolak Vice
Košić Katarina
Kovač Ljubo i Ankica
Kovač Eugen i Brooke
Kovač Jerko i Marija
Kovač Joža i Juliška
Kovačić Ivan i Luce
Krajcar Toni i Danica
Krajšek Zvonko i Klementina
Kraljević Mate, obitelj
Krstin Stjepan
Kunčić Štefan i Stoša
Lauc Ljubo i djeca
Leko Mladen
Lemezina Mile i Ika

DONATORS

Lemezina Pere i Nada
Luketić Ruža
Lupinski Antonija
Maček Augustin i Ana
Magdić Ana
Malešić Mijo i Katica
Mamić Slavica
Mandić Marija
Mandić Mato i Mila
Mandić, fra Miroslav
Maričić Tomislav i Nevenka
Matić Stipe, obitelj
Matijašević Pero
Mihaljević Zora i Stipe
Mehek Vladimir i Katica
Melek Leopolda
Mikulić Kata
Mikulić Pavle i Katica
Milas Željko i Ana
Miličević Stipe i Iva
Moguš Slavica
Nemet Pavle i Ozana
Novačić (Ličan) obitelj
Obsivač Nevenka
Ostojić Ivo i Vesela
Parancin Luka i Marija
Paulić Nikola
Pavelić Zora
Pavić Neda +Lučana
Pavković Gojko i Drina
Pavković Krešo i Vinka
Pavletić Lino i Kata
Pavlović Anton i Antonija
Pavlović Mijo i Marija
Perić Ante i Marija
Perić Ivan i Katarina
Perić Lole
Perković Jozo obitelj
Perković Petar i Nevenka
Perišić Josip i Vera
Pešec Josip, obitelj
Piknik, Sv Augustin
Pinjuh Mirko i Vera
Pivac Davorka

Podolski Stjepan i Stoja
Polegubić Mate i Anka
Postaj Mate i Anka
Pratežina Ivo i Draga
Prenda, obitelj
Prpić Ivan i Katica
Prpić Vinko i Ružica
Radić Miroslav i Marija
Rajić Anto i Ružica
Rajić Ivan i Edit
Rajić Zvonko i Ljubica
Rezo Drago i Paulina
Rezo Stanko i Mara
Ribić Danica
Roso Ljubo i Ana
Rover Pavao i Antonia
Ružkan Stjepan i Marija
Sajler Ivo i Katica
Salve Augustin i Stoja
Sep Toni
Sigismundi Pero i Ana
Soldo Ante i Zdenka
Soldo Jozo i Iva
Soldo Stanko i Viki
Soldo Veselko
Soldo (Dželat) Franjo i Ana
Subašić Božo i Jaka
Subašić Marija
Šušić Stojan i Milka
Šešelja Anđelo i Bosiljka
Šešelja Ljudevit i Katica
Šešelja Šime i Radmila
Šimunić Jure i Anka
Škaro Kata
Škrtić Danica
Škrtić Ruža
Šporčić Nikola i Vesna
Špaleta Nado
Špralja Alberto i Marija
Špralja Mladen i Milica
Šuker Petar i Višnja
Tomas Stjepan
Tomičić Ivica i Kata
Tomičić Mato i Alisha
Tomičić Niko
Tomljenović Dragica
Trošelj Ivka
Tonković Ivica i Barka

Topić Jozo
Turčić Drago i Vesna
Vidaić Paško i Marija
Vidović Mile i Ana
Vondruš Mirko i Marija
Vranko Ljubomir i Katica
Vrkić Blaž i Jerka
Vrkić Ivka
Vrkić Šime i Ljubica
Vrkić Šime i Stoša
Vučak Mate i Anka
Vučković Željko i Beba
Vujica Ante i Iva
Vukoja Ivan i Dragica
Vukoša Bruno i Rosana
Zec Mihajlo i Slavica
Zelić Frane i Zorka
Zovak Ruža
Živko Ivica i Maša

Firma
"Acclaim Contractors Pty Ltd"
Potrebica Filip, Potrebica Ivan,
Potrebica Marija, Papak Robert

Firma
Vanguard Logistics Services
(Aust) Pty Ltd
Zeljko Blazic (Sydney)

Firma
"Pacific Stone"
Džaja Ante, Rezo Stipe, Zovko
Daniel

Firma
Zelic Homes Pty Ltd
Frank Zelic



PacificStone
MARBLE GRANITE SANDSTONE

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Zeljko Blazic
Managing Director – South Pacific

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PASTORAL COUNCIL - PASTORALNO VIJEĆE
Saint Augustine Church - Farrer



Drago Turčić



Anna - Leopolda Melek



Ljubomir (Ljubo) Vranko



Marija Črep



Fra Miroslav Mandić



Ljudevit Šešelja

Pastoral Council - Pastoralno vijeće



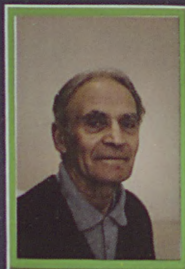
Šimun (Šime) Franjić



Klementina Krajšek



Pavo Rover



Ivica Sajler



Marija Subašić

O God of Wisdom, we are thankful for your call to serve on our Parish Pastoral Council. Help us in these days to articulate once again your vision so that it pervades the hearts and lives of each of us here and all our parish. Give us strength to carry out the vision for the mission of the Church and the service of the poor. We come to you with ready hearts. Amen.

„Act justly, love tenderly and walk humbly”

2010-2011

