



SUMMARY



The main aim of this book: *Modernisation in Croatia and Croatian migration*, highlights the direct relationship between the basic sets of changes in Croatian society in the period 1868 – 2000, which conventionally is recorded as the content of modernisation, and the changes that shape the migration of Croatian citizens abroad. Since neither the practice of modernisation nor the migration practice in this period cannot be artificially separated from changes that preceded them, this book presents the basic insights in the preceding period. They facilitate a better understanding of the changes, their direction and effects (in this period).

In this book, modernisation is considered in two basic ways. First, it is the signifier of a general framework of social conditions in the observed period, therefore, a kind of summary on the general social conditions. Accordingly, its basic dynamics can be presented with a typological scheme. This book systematically argues that the relation: Empire – Kingdom determines Croatian modernisation. This means that Croatian society in the modern period is shaped in a “two-storey” way. At one level, it is formed by participants originating from Croatian society, covered by the signifier: Kingdom. At another level, it is formed by participants of a superior Croatian society, who have direct control and other powers in it, covered by the signifier: Empire. The presented analysis shows that the Kingdom is determined by a structural *deficiency* of modern autonomy throughout the period. Therefore, the objectives of its modernisation are achieved partly, mostly inadequately. In contrast, the Empire has a real monopoly on shaping and directing social implementations throughout the period. Therefore, it appears as a modernisation actor that is simultaneously present in social reality, but is above it, at a higher level with regard to the accumulation of social and management power. Since the modernisation of

Croatian society is only identifiable from the perspective of imperial goals, changes that shape and create the Empire only rarely coincide with the changes that the Kingdom aspires to. Therefore, the presented work represents the assessment that, as a rule, the effects of the Empire are inseparable from typical *colonial* practices in the reality of Croatian society. This provides insight into the second, basic way this book considers modernisation. This boils down to “balancing” changes that is brought about by the three main sectoral branches of modernisation: industrialisation, urbanisation, bureaucratisation. Each of these sectors specifically shapes change and relations between the major actors bringing them into the other layers of social reality in a relative way.

Migration from Croatia in relation to modernisation also occurs in two basic ways. In general terms, migration per se is the specific content of modernisation, since modern autonomy defines, among other things, the mass territorial mobility of the population. However, specifically observed, Croatian migration is a special process of characteristics which is in a direct relation to the basic formation model of modernisation in Croatia. In other words, migration is established and strengthened as one of the stable modes of social behaviour that is directly tied to connections and tensions between the Empire and the Kingdom. From this perspective, the lack of autonomy in Croatian society to shape and realise modern transformation occurs as a *central factor* on the list of factors that affect migration practices.

Relying on the presented starting-points, this work is divided into six main parts.

In the first part, as indicated, the basic characteristics of migration are presented and the main ways in which it can be defined are outlined. It is clear that the main attitude is that migration in the modern period, is primarily a search for work. Following the presented analysis, it is shown that such migration is certainly important in the migration balance, but that migration practices determine other types of incentives and types, above all political, military and socio-cultural. A review of the first, *pre-modern* period of Croatian migration, called: migration from the border is presented in this section. This general experience brought two important changes in Croatian society: it shaped the new territorial conception of regions and countries in the scheme: far / near. It also strengthened the specific symbolic status of migration as a behavior – that liberates. The presented demographic analysis shows that Croatian society was demographi-

cally and territorially damaged in a permanent way in this period of migration from the border during the 16th – 18th century.

The second part analyses migration during the first Croatian modernisation, which coincides with the period 1868 – 1940. This is the period when the figures of the Empire formed the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the first Yugoslavia. In consideration of diverse sources and material, the authors in detail describe the basic migration practices, their reflections in the Croatian public, as well as the construction of domestic institutions to take care of migration. In the sense already indicated, the general theme of the first Croatian modernisation is used as a binding basis for a more detailed analysis of migration incentives in particular, a kind of exodus of Croatian peasants. The authors remind us that this period can be accurately called semi-modernisation or disputed modernisation. The Empire has a central monopoly over its formation and blockades. On the part of the Empire, there are incentives and practices that wish to merge the incompatible: fossilise feudal templates of management in the peasant world in accordance with the profits of the Empire and shape in a controlled way “pockets” of modern changes as the basis and strengthening of new social status, directed by the Empire of immigrant groups, with which the Empire plans to monitor and direct future modernisation. In this period, the demographic depletion of Croatian society through massive migration is continued.

In the third section, migration is analysed during the period of the second Croatian modernisation, which coincides with the period 1945 – 1990. During this period, the figures of the Empire formed the second Yugoslavia. Its specificity is twofold: totalitarian rule is formed, the idea of an independent Croatian state from the Empire’s perspective is a crime, indeed, a criminal idea. Therefore, throughout the period the Empire was *in a specific war against Croatian immigration*, particularly against that part in which migration was prompted by political violence. But besides this violence, war demarcations after 1945 on the western borders of the State of second Yugoslavia as well as multiple economic and socio-cultural reasons appear on the list of incentives and migration factors. Compared with migration groups from the previous period, groups with higher levels of education and groups in which family members were separated as a result of previous migration migrated more often during this period. The gathering of groups with higher education in

immigration gradually facilitated the formation of a successful Croatian *national opposition* to the second Yugoslavia. At the end of the eighties they took on the task to prepare for changes that are generated by the collapse of European communism at the end of this period. The demographic depletion of Croatian society continues during this period.

The fourth part analyses migration after 1991 until, roughly, 2001 (when the last census was taken). There are two central facts during this period. The first is related to the exceptional support and solidarity of Croatian immigration in the defence of Croatia against the second Yugoslavia, followed by Serbian and Montenegrin aggression. Without its financial support and the action of numerous influential networks in the world's most important countries (USA, Germany) Croatian prospects for a successful defence would have been mostly symbolic. The second is related to the persistence of totalitarian heritage in Croatian society, which makes it difficult in the considered period to find the best answers to the controversies of modernisation during this period, or, as the authors indicate, the third modernisation. Actors from immigration found themselves excluded from the future of Croatian development due to the operation of this totalitarian heritage, besides numerous innovations. Authors warn that in such a context, it is reasonable to ask *about the receptive (in)competencies* of Croatian society in relation to the social, human and economic capital of the Croatian immigrant community.

In the fifth part, a summed-up, detailed review examines the relationship of the Catholic Church in Croatia towards migration. In relation to migration, the Catholic Church addresses much of its traditional practices in missions or charitable institutions, as well as the strongholds of the Social doctrine programme, shaped in the modern period, starting with "agile" figure of Pope Leo XIII. The Catholic Church in Croatia in this way provided extremely useful and important assistance to Croatian immigration throughout the observed period.

In the sixth section, in the concluding review, the authors specifically differentiate levels of migration incentive factors. Three basic levels are differentiated. These are: the microlevel, or individual level; macro level, or level of modernisation model, meso or intermediate level, where incentives from both mentioned levels construct and transform into patterns of social group behaviour and networks. The authors justifiably insist on the insight how migration decisions are stably incorporated

in the dynamics of social networks, and the accumulation of social capital (specifically, solidarity, reciprocity, obligation), in these networks. The size of the accumulated social capital operates in two-ways, as a factor of migration and as a factor in conflicting decisions. It is particularly useful to point out that immigrants in their countries of immigration do not appear as abstract, atomised individuals but as members of new social groups and networks that are gradually formed, which specifically confirms the ability of social capital accumulation. Thanks to this, immigrant groups in practice and in the course of modernisation appear as significant participants of development not only in societies of their immigration but in societies of their origin, practically functioning as builders of specific developmental “bridges”.

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Summary