



ABSTRACTS

Ivan Rogić
Anka Mišetić
Maja Štambuk

THE URBAN ASPIRATIONS OF ZAGREBERS

This paper is based on empirical research conducted in 2000 with a representative sample of Zagreb inhabitants. The aim of this study was to describe as precisely as possible the urban aspirations of Zagrebians using survey questions that were organized around several themes. The first theme was related to the extent participants consider being a resident of Zagreb an important aspect of their identity. Their responses indicated that they value and have a strong sense of belonging to the city. The second group of questions asked participants about their thoughts on the future development of Zagreb. Their responses showed that they experience Zagreb as an important cultural and intellectual center in Croatia, but at the same time, they were not optimistic about the future development of the city. They seem to believe that the city has failed to establish the necessary conditions that would ensure a “better future”. In addition, participants also evaluated the conditions and quality of life in their own specific neighborhoods. The participants’ main concerns can be categorized as follows: (1) the need to complete urban development at the outskirts of the city and (2) parallel re-urbanization of the city. The third group of questions asked participants about residential conditions and their aspirations related to accommodation. Aspirations converge around owning a “family house with a garden”, but also, living on lower floors, in traffic-free zones, and other aspects related to the ecological quality of the environment.

Ines Sabotič

FROM THE TABLE TO THE BAR:

a brief history of sociability in coffee-houses and coffee-bars

A coffee-house (*kavana*) and a coffee-bar (*kafić*) are variations of the theme: sociability. This is a concept that provides an interesting research framework since it offers a context for studying development, education and integration of an individual into a particular social group as well as those relations between different social milieus. Sociability in a coffee-house or a coffee-bar mainly develops during (free) time when social norms are more relaxed. At the turn of the 20th century, coffee-houses and Modernism are inseparable, while at the end of this century, coffee-bars and New Wave are coupled. Special attention is given to writers in this paper, as patrons of both coffee-houses and coffee-bars. While it was more likely that writers would sit and write in coffee-houses, they were more likely to stand and read in coffee-bars. These differences to a certain degree were the consequences of different socio-political systems. Society was rigidly hierarchical during the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy - a hierarchy which was also extended to catering establishments. It was envisaged, through the laws, that catering establishments would cater for every social stratum. Thus, coffee-houses were reserved for bourgeois society, while inns (*krčma*) were for common people. During socialism (characterized as a regimented society), the coffee-bar provided the only acceptable form of sociability. However, there was often a coupling of the coffee-house tradition (discussions over coffee) and the inn tradition (alcohol). After the 1990s, it became possible to open all types of catering establishments. Even though the coffee-house and coffee-bar are products of the city, the coffee-house is bourgeois (social component in comparison to other strata), while the coffee-bar is urban (a space component in comparison to the rural milieu).

Lynette Šikić-Mićanović

CHILDREN AND THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD SPACES IN ZAGREB

This research used “child-friendly” and innovative qualitative methods to explore 11–14 year olds’ subjective experiences of their neighbourhood spaces, their social networks and participation in their community (a suburb of Zagreb, in Croatia). Results show that children’s experience and understandings of their neighbourhood are complex as well as heterogeneous and that the social nature of these

spaces is very important to them. Clearly, this study reveals the need to take children's perspectives and recommendations into account if we want to improve our living spaces, quality of life, and social relations.

Anka Mišetić
"WHO" IS ZAGREB TO ME:
discovering Zagreb-identity in the essays of high-school students

On the basis of about a hundred essays written by high-school students in Zagreb the paper analyzes the relationship between an individual and the city, youths' experiences of the city, and the answer to a central identity question - Who is a Zagreber? The third-year students who participated in this study were given a number of questions-keywords that provided them with some orientation in their written essays. In the first part of her paper, the author (using their responses) focuses on what they consider the main features of what makes one a Zagreber. Indirectly, these features do not only say something about the person/citizen, but also about what Zagreb is like as a city. Next, the author focuses on the students' explicit reports about the characteristics of the city. The image of the city emerges through a number of contradictions: Zagreb is seen as a metropolis and a medium/small town; as well as an ordered/chaotic city; as a promising city and city without potential. The students note the role of the city as a cultural center of the State as well as a multicultural city belonging to the European cultural tradition. They also emphasized Zagreb's role in modernization, and the related advantages of this compared to other Croatian cities. When they talk about their plans for the future, just over a half of the students report their intentions to stay permanently in Zagreb, while a fifth plans to leave the city. Even though the city, according to the participants appears in a dual role: as a big city/metropolis and as a home-place, Zagreb is also unmistakably perceived as a European city in an ecological, cultural and economic sense. On this basis, the current situation and future city development is being shaped and evaluated.

Anka Mišetić
Geran-Marko Miletić
ATTACHMENT TO ZAGREB:
the "locals" and "newcomers"

The authors examine to what extent one's home, that is attachment to their place of living is linked with attitudes

toward some aspects of life in Zagreb. Functional or emotional attachment to a specific place/environment is a very complex relationship. Cross (2003) distinguishes three levels of the environment (natural, social and built) and five dimensions of attachment (desire to live there, sense of belonging, identification with the place, dependency on the place and future expectations). Attachment to one's home conceptualized in this way served as a framework for this study.

To gain insight into Zagreb's attitudes towards their city, data collected in a study "Urban aspirations of Zagreb's" conducted in April 2000 was used. As part of the study, participants were asked whether they considered themselves to be "locals" or "newcomers" in Zagreb. In a detailed way, the paper analyzes the following segments: attachment intensity to the city, identification with the city, evaluation of the city environment, directions for future development of the city economy, and the perception of characteristic features of city life. Using statistical methods, a significant difference in attitudes on several variables was obtained between those who subjectively evaluated themselves as either "locals" and the "newcomers". However, it should be noted that, although significant, the observed differences were not related to the direction of the attitudes but to their intensity.

Maja Štambuk
TWO HOMES:
Zagreb's descendents from Selca

The paper is based on the results of a survey of Zagreb's descendents from Selca. The aim of the research was two-fold: One was to establish whether and to what extent those who moved away can be considered a factor in the development of the communities where they (or their ancestors) were born, and in what way they activate or can activate the developmental potential of their communities. The second aim was to investigate the role, status, and the importance of these descendents to Zagreb. Undoubtedly, they contribute to the wealth of human resources needed for the development of the city. Besides individual contribution to the overall progress, human capital from rural areas enriches the city by contributing to its diversity, which according to the social definition of a city, is one of its essential attributes.

The degree of belonging to Selca was measured by peasant symbolic values: geographic area, language, dialect,

and history, but also by some evaluations, aspirations and plans. Corresponding to the aims of this study, we also investigated some aspects of belonging and attachment to Zagreb.

Because of its position in the national economic, educational, cultural and political network, Zagreb attracts a young and ambitious population, that is, in a specific way, selected newcomers. This type of population has attained, as a rule, above average levels of education so it can be assumed that they contribute positively to their new place of living. Hence, a city such as Zagreb has modernization responsibilities towards the development of the periphery and in a way has a further duty to develop and contribute to rural areas. Their relationship the “old” home is expressed in different ways, and the ways they contribute to its development are different too. The rural world heritage is preserved in their memories. The results of this research show that their loyalty and willingness to participate in the developmental activities of their “old” home is not debatable. Thus, it can be assumed that Zagreb could institutionally play the role of a national development actor more successfully through its newcomers (and their offspring).

The status of Zagreb in national endeavors ensures its long-lasting attraction. This has advantages compared to other actors, but entails more responsibility in every sense. Zagreb, with its domiciliary status, as well as its identity and position as sole and national actor with tasks that enhance its position accepts “its foreigners”, assimilate them, but also leave them with adequate freedom to live their dual domiciliary status.

Benjamin Perasović
A RECYCLED FARM – THE VUKOMERIĆ GROUP

As part of examining the relationship between the city and village in Croatia according to a post-modern perspective, a specific project “recycled farm”, that is, the beginnings of the well-known *Vukomerić Group* is outlined in this paper. This group steadily originated in the adolescent and wider scenes of urban subcultures, affective alliances, social movements and lifestyles in Zagreb. Namely, youth, born in Zagreb aged between 22 and 24 (when they came together as a group) decided to form a permacultural, ecologically sustainable farm in a village called Vukomerić near Zagreb. Both sexes are equally represented in this group, while they share punk, ecological, liberal, vegetarian and other preferences in which they often (but not

compulsorily) link musical and activist identities. This recycled farm is envisaged as an open educational centre – close enough to Zagreb to eliminate fears of isolation – that endeavours to help the city heal some of the wounds inflicted by the inherent aggression of urbanisation. *The Vukomerić Group* is very specific and is not a classic (modern) example of what happened in the United States in 1960s when people left the city to live in the country to escape the burden of city life, pollution, and other pressures of the city. Instead, it is about a cooperative relationship with a devotion to rural and ecological agriculture that attempts to redefine the urban and rural; a bond that does not abandon the city completely. *The Vukomerić Group* is shown here through its stages of development, projects, and environmental workshops that suggest that it has post-modern aspects in the light of a theoretical framework coined by Ivan Rogić. Namely, the young actors involved in this recycled farm: a) are constituted autonomously in relation to an institutional context; b) are considerate with regard to the life world; and c) are competent compared to a technical society. Even though they are statistically small in number, these types of examples show the direction of possible future trends because of their ecological imperative and rural promise of an eventual brighter future development.