



SUMMARY

Events and social processes that followed the Second World War in the Makarska littoral permanently altered social and economic relations in the community, but also the landscape of this area. However, a systematic scientific approach to research these facts within the humanities and social sciences was not developed in Croatia during the mentioned period. Therefore, this volume is primarily an incentive for further research on this subject as well as improved public debate on development perspectives and identity determinants of the Makarska littoral.

This collection includes papers that have been prepared for the interdisciplinary scientific conference *The Makarska littoral at the end of World War II until 2011* (Makarska, 3rd and 4th May 2012). This anthology includes twenty-one texts that have been written by 32 authors with various scientific and professional interests. A predominant number (18 papers) are in the field of the humanities and social sciences, while two are in the natural sciences and one is from the technical sciences. The papers are grouped into six themes.

The first theme is on the *Population and its features* and includes four works. In the paper, *The population of the Makarska littoral: Demographic trends in the maelstrom of social change 1945 – 2011*, demographer, Roko Mišetić and sociologist Mario Bara analyse demographic trends of the population in the Makarska littoral in the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century during which this region is characterised by distinct positive dynamics of population processes. This is followed by the work of demographers, Dražen Živić and Sandra Cvikić entitled *Forced war migrants in the Regional Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees of Makarska*. In this paper, the authors analyse migration to the Makarska littoral during the 1990s as a result of the Serbian armed aggression on Croatia as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina. More than

45.000 displaced people and refugees were registered in organised or private accommodation in the area of the former Regional Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees of Makarska. In the next paper, entitled *Characteristics of the socio-professional structure of Makarska's population – a developmental or regressive resource?* sociologist, Krešimir Peračković examines changes in the socio-professional structure of the population in Makarska between 1971 and 2011. The author argues that Makarska did not undergo processes of deagrarianisation and industrialisation in the same way as the rest of the Croatia. In the same way, it did not have identical processes of deindustrialisation and tertiarisation immediately before and after independence of the country. The last paper in this section is entitled *The educational attainment of pupils and schools of the Makarska littoral* and was written by psychologists, Josip Burušić, Marija Šakić and Toni Babarović. This is the result of a field study that included 307 pupils from seven primary schools of the Makarska littoral. This paper analyses the educational attainment of pupils and schools of the Makarska littoral at the end of the primary education cycle in the context of the county and state.

The second thematic unit, *Local settlement networks and government* comprises three papers. In the first work, *Socio-geographic changes in the settlements of the Makarska littoral* sociologist, Sonja Podgorelec and demographer, Sanja Klempić Bogadi analyse socio-economic processes such as littoralisation and deagrarianisation, which influenced the transformation of the Makarska littoral. The authors suggest that the economic focus on tourism spurred the expansion of coastal settlements through mass construction of tourist facilities as well as additional facilities, which brought about physiognomic and functional changes in settlements. Sociologist, Geran Marko Miletić in a paper titled *The basic features of secondary residence in the Makarska littoral* gives a structural and process analysis of secondary housing. Miletić warns that a group of temporary residents of the Makarska littoral are becoming relevant social actors due to their increasing numbers and that this group does not have the same interests as permanent residents with regard to the determination of local development priorities. This thematic section concludes with the work of lawyers, Frane Staničić and Mihovil Škarica entitled *The main challenges to effective and democratic local government – an example of the Makarska littoral*. The authors argue that decentralisation processes have no future without modern government. The focus of their analysis is on the functional connectivity of local government units in the Makarska littoral.

The third thematic unit titled *Economic evolution: From agriculture to transportation and tourism* includes four papers. In the first paper, *The Makarska littoral – from the riviera to a microregion* sociologist, Saša Poljanec-Borić and economist, Luka Šikić analyse the impact of mass tourism as a „development lever“ of the Makarska littoral during the „second“ and „third“ Croatian modernisation. The authors claim that the development concept of „riviera“ has been exhausted and should be replaced with the concept of „microregion“. This is followed by the work of historian, Danijel Vojak entitled *Economic Development of the Dalmatian and Makarska littoral between 1945 and 1962*. He analyses and compares the economic and political conditions of the Makarska area with those in Croatia and Dalmatia after World War II. Subsequently, the work by architect, Jasenka Kranjčević is entitled *Tourism in the regional plans of the Makarska littoral from 1945 until 1990*. This paper examines the relationship between tourism and space in the regional context as well as the design and functioning of settlements with respect to spatial plans. The last paper in this section is *Maritime-urban development of the Makarska port from 1945 until 1985* by historian, Valentina Lasić, which gives a detailed presentation of urban development and maritime activities of the Makarska port from 1945 until 1985.

The fourth thematic unit, *The earthquakes of 1962 in local history* includes papers that deal with the earthquakes that hit the Makarska littoral in 1962. The first two papers present the work of geophysicists. Mirko Orlić, Miroslava Pasarić and Marijan Herak are the authors of *Sea movements associated with the Makarska earthquake of 11 January 1962* in which a hydrodynamic numerical model explains the appearance and characteristics of the „small tsunami“ in the sea during the earthquake on 11 January 1962 in the central Dalmatian archipelago. Davorka Herak and Marijan Herak in their work entitled *Seismicity and earthquake danger in the Makarska littoral* indicate that the area from the Makarska littoral to Dubrovnik is the most vulnerable to earthquakes in Croatia. This is followed by the work of historian, Ivan Hrستیć, *Events in the Makarska littoral during and after the series of earthquakes in 1962*. This paper is based on unpublished archival materials, periodicals, and relevant literature that explore the events in the local community during and after the series of earthquakes. Sociologists, Marko Mustapić and Nenad Karajić in their work entitled *Natural disasters as factors of modernisation in Croatian society: An earthquake example in the Makarska littoral in 1962* analyse the impact of catastrophic earthquakes in 1962 on the course of

the modernisation process in the Makarska littoral during the „second“ modernisation of Croatian society. Finally in this section, the work of journalist, Smiljana Šunde entitled *Settlement of Podgora's inhabitants closer to the sea – the other side of the coin* shows the tragic fate of inhabitants from Podgora during the renewal of damaged family homes and the building of new settlements along the coast under the control of communist authorities.

The fifth thematic unit, *Notes on identity* consists of four papers dealing with various determinants of local identity. Sociologist, Maja Štambuk in her work entitled *The Makarska hinterland in the role of development* analyses the possibility of renewing the model of life and work that relies on the complementarities of the mountain and coast. The author takes into account the preservation of the protected mountainous area and the renewal of the rural world on the mountain by stimulating the sustainable use of natural resources. Subsequently, the work of archaeologist, Marinko Tomasović entitled *Interest for the Makarska littoral in the humanities from the second half of the 20th century on the basis of published literature* is a critical essay on existing scientific and professional literature in the humanities on topics related to the Makarska littoral. In his review, he claims that the period after 1990 is crucial for the development of archaeology and art history in this area. This is followed by the work of sociologist, Slaven Letica entitled *The theoretical concept of a „useful past“ and a long-term vision of Podgora's development*. This paper examines this concept and fundamental principles for the future development of Podgora in which a balance between local traditions, quality of life for residents and tourism is envisaged. At the end of this section, ethnologists, Antonija Zaradija Kiš and Vedrana Vela Puharić in a paper entitled, *Cultural perspectives on the ruined heritage of St. Martin on the Makarska littoral* analyse the possibility of reviving the abandoned tradition of St. Martin in the local community, while noting the importance of the two ruined St. Martin places of pilgrimage, Kotišina and Samartinje in the local tradition.

The sixth thematic unit, *At that time of defence ...* includes the work of historian, Jakša Raguž „*In the Konavle hills*“ – a contribution to understanding the activities of the 156th Makarska-Vrgorac Brigade / Army Defence Regiment of the Croatian army, in which the author follows in detail the role and activities of the 156th Brigade during the Homeland War. From establishment to the end of the Homeland War, the unit was engaged on the Southern Front, particularly on the extremely difficult terrain bordering Konavle hill, which was defended from October 1992 until January 1996.