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3D Žurnal / 3D Journal

Superprivate • Turističke transformacije / Touristic transformations

Nevidljivi Zagreb / Invisible Zagreb

Arhiv / Archive • Tiskara Borba / Borba printing-house

Swarm Intelligences

Jasmina HUSANOVIĆ • Karmen RATKOVIĆ & Marko SANČANIN • Ruth NOACK • Leo PAVIČIĆ • AtoS • Urban KORDEŠ & Matej ČERNIGOJ • Stathis GOURGOURIS • Nenad DIMITRIJEVIĆ & Obrad SAVIĆ

Javno vlasništvo i stvaralački rad /

Public Domain and Creative Labor

Sloboda stvaralaštvu! / Freedom to Creativity!

O radu / On Labor

radionica / workshop

*Zagreb - Cultural
Kapital 3000*

Zagreb - Kulturni kapital Evrope 3000

je platforma za suradnju nastala kao zajednički projekt **Centra za dramsku umjetnost, Multimedijalnog instituta, Platforme 9,81** i udruge za vizualnu kulturu **Što, kako i za koga/WHW**.

Zagreb - Kulturni kapital Evrope 3000 se odvija u okviru projekta **relations**. Projekt **relations** inicirala je njemačka Savezna zaklada za kulturu. **Kulturni kapital** će razvijati one suradnje - kako među nositeljima tako s lokalnim i internacionalnim inicijativama - koje tematiziraju promjene društvenih uvjeta kulturneproizvodnje, razvijaju strukturni položaj nezavisne kulture i preispituju dominantne režime reprezentiranja kulture. Do 2005. u sklopu **Kulturnog kapitala** planirane su konferencije, umjetnički festivali, izložbe, radionice, predavanja, predstavljanja, publikacije, medijske produkcije i dr. Važan dio projekta bit će aktivnosti iz kulturne politike usmjerene na reforme institucionalnog okvira nezavisne kulture - povećavanje njenog utjecaja i jačanje njenih resursa.

Zagreb - Cultural Kapital of Europe 3000

is a collaboration platform created as a joint project of the **Center for Drama Art, Multimedia Institute, Platforma 9,81** and **What, How and for Whom**. This project takes place in the framework of **relations**. **relations** is a project initiated by **Kulturstiftung des Bundes, Federal Cultural Foundation, Germany**. **Cultural Kapital** will foster those collaborations - both between the project initiators and the local and international initiatives - that will address changes in the social conditions of cultural production, develop the structural position of independent culture and question the dominant regimes of representing culture. Until 2005, **Cultural Kapital** is planned to include conferences, art festivals, exhibitions, workshops, lectures, presentations, publications, media productions, etc. An important part of the project will be cultural policy activities directed towards reforming the institutional setting of independent culture - increasing its influence and strengthening its resources.

27/10/2004 Predavanje na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Prištini
Lecture at the Faculty of Architecture in Priština

Nastavak istraživanja **Superprivate** zamišljen je kroz prezentaciju istraživanja, distribuciju publikacije i intenziviranje regionalnog dijaloga na teme kojima se bavimo. Budući da dijelimo sličan kontekst zbog kulturnih i povijesnih činjenica, Balkan je svakako prvo tržište ideja koje nas zanima. U prvom dijelu 2005. planiramo seriju predavanja u glavnim gradovima Jugoistočne Europe, a prije svega u gradovima bivših jugoslavenskih republika kojima ćemo intenzivirati dijalog i po mogućnosti uspostaviti početnu istraživačku i edukativnu mrežu koja bi ponudila platformu za razmjenu urbanističko-arhitektonskih znanja koja nedostaju u oficijelnom kulturnom i znanstvenom diskursu.

Nakon prvog takvog predavanja održanog na kongresu Hrvatskih arhitekata u Zadru, u Prištini smo održali drugo predavanje o temama iz **Superprivate**. Posebno smo se usredotočili na ilustracije mehanizama koji [ne]kontroliraju urbani razvoj i arhitektonskih tipologija koji su izravan proizvod takvog stanja.

U diskusiji s kosovskim studentima na temu urbanizma bilo je interesantno otkriti izravne sličnosti sa situacijom u Hrvatskoj. Gradovi kao Priština, Peć ili Đakovica doživljavaju "graditeljski bum" u godinama nakon rata te su građevine koje nastaju u samim centrima naselja i uz glavne prometnice vrlo nalik tzv. "turbo-folk" arhitekturi predgrađa Zagreba, Beograda ili Sarajeva.

We have conceived the continuation of the **Superprivate** research project as a series of presentations on the research, distribution of publications and an intensification of regional dialog on the topics with which we are concerned. Since we share a similar cultural and historical context, the Balkans are, in fact, a market of ideas that we find interesting. In the first half of 2005 we plan a series of lectures in the capitals of southeast Europe, starting with the cities of former Yugoslav republics where we will intensify the dialog and work on establishing an initial research and education network, one that would offer a platform for an exchange of architectural and urban planning knowledge missing from the official and cultural scientific-scholarly discourse.

After holding the first such lecture in the series at the **Congress of Croatian Architects** in Zadar, we held the second lecture in Priština on the topics of **Superprivate**. We focused especially on illustrating mechanisms that does [not] control urban development and architectural typology that is a direct consequence of such a state.

In the discussion on urban planning with Kosovo students we found interesting similarities between the local situation and the one in Croatia. Cities like Priština, Peć or Đakovica are experiencing a "construction boom" in the post-war years. The buildings erected in the very centers of the cities and next to the main traffic arteries are very similar to the so-called "turbo-folk" architecture of the outskirts of Zagreb, Belgrade or Sarajevo.

Nevidljivi Zagreb/Invisible Zagreb

Arhiv Nevidljivog Zagreba/Invisible Zagreb Archive

skupne izložbe/joint exhibitions:

“Izložba o prirodi i društvu” u Exit galeriji, Peć, Kosovo / **“Nature to Society Exhibition”** at the Exit Gallery, Peja, Kosovo

“Odabrani prostori” u Nacionalnoj galeriji, Tirana, Albanija / **“Chosen Places”** at the National Gallery, Tirana, Albania

Izložba materijala **“Iz arhiva Nevidljivog Zagreba”** sastavljena je od različitih zemljovida i organizacijskih dijagrama koji prikazuju rezultate projekta mapiranja aktivnosti u nađenim napuštenim prostorima na različitim lokacijama u gradu, organizacijski sustav koji smo koristili u produciranju privremenih događanja u suradnji s privremenim korisnicima, uredima Grada Zagreba s područja kulture, urbanizma i upravljanja nekretninama, privatnim korisnicima i medijima.

“Izložba o prirodi i društvu” predstavlja najmlađu generaciju umjetnika čiji su “priroda i društvo” oblikovani procesima tranzicije, ratom i poslijeratnom obnovom i ostalim općim mjestima traumatičnih 90-ih. Izložbu potpisuje kustoski kolektiv **Što, kako i za koga /WHW**.

Izložba **“Odabrani prostori”**, koju je kurirao **Erzen Shkololli**, metafora je našeg vremenskog/prostornog odnosa i njihova dijalektičkog uvjetovanja naše egzistencije. Umjetnici koji su sudjelovali u izložbi rade site specific ili virtualne instalacije na lokacijama i u prostorima.

The exhibition of materials **“From the Invisible Zagreb Archive”** is produced from various maps and organizational diagrams showing the results of the project’s mapping activities in found abandoned spaces in various locations throughout the city. It also includes the organizational system that we used in producing temporary events in cooperation with temporary users, departments of The City of Zagreb involved in culture, urban planning and real estate management, private users and media.

The **“Nature to Society Exhibition”** presents the youngest generation of artists whose “nature and society” were shaped by the transition processes, war and post-war reconstruction, as well as other common places of the traumatic nineties. The exhibition was curated by the **What, How & for Whom** collective.

“Chosen Places” curated by **Erzen Shkololli**, stands as a metaphor for our contemporary time/space relationship and their dialectical conditioning of our existence. Participating artists deal with interventions in places and spaces, which are either site specific or virtual installations.

03/12/2004 klub za net.kulturu MaMa

Bosna, liminalno: Biopolitičke frakture, svjedočenja traumi i emancipativni pomaci?

Centralni koncepti u teorijskim promišljanjima **Giorgia Agambena** – *homo sacer*, goli život, biopolitičke frakture, stanje izuzetka, zona indistinkcije, svjedočenje traumi – nude nov i plodotvoran okvir za kritičko sagledavanje bosanskih [post]ratnih “realnosti”. Predavanje se kreće u pravcu takvog dijalogiziranja, a bit će riječi i o problemima vezanim za otpore depolitizirajućim identitarnim projektima u Bosni, odnosno problemima vezanim za potencijalnost marginaliziranih, a ipak repolitizirajućih praksi i emancipativnih pomaka u sferi kulturne produkcije i građanskog angažmana naročito kada je u pitanju svjedočenje traumi.

Postdejtonska je Bosna paroksizam liminalnosti, utjelovljenje neizlječivog raskida unutar trijadnog modernog političkog projekta, i upravo zato što je sve više nemoguće osigurati glatko funcioniranje principa upisa života u poredak ili naciju, nove ‘nesuvisle’ regulativne mjere i definicije se pojavljuju kako bi ponešto pokrpale taj princip. Možda je o ovim aporetičnim figurama unutar ‘političkog’ najvažnija upravo činjenica da one u sebi sadrže potencijalnosti za prakse koje nadilaze biopolitička djelovanja suverene vlasti i da se kreativnost ljudske prakse naročito potvrđuje u svom značaju i intenzivnoj prisutnosti upravo u traumatskim i osiromašenim vremenima. Svjedočenje biopolitičkim traumama, kao akutno pitanje bosanskih spletova danas, i kao jedna od glavnih tema Agambenovog opusa, u srži je mogućih rasplitanja i ras-

pleta unutar kojih se energije individualnog i kolektivnog djelovanja daju pretvoriti u emancipativne pomake. Etičko-političko zalaganje za te oprimjeravanje takvih pomaka u sveopćem političkom trbuhozborstvu u Bosni i oko nas cilj je ovog predavanja.

Svoj teorijsko-praktični angažman **Jasmina Husanović** voljela bi smjestiti u neke granične prostore pregovaranja između političke filozofije, sociologije i kulturalnih studija kada je u pitanju emancipativna politička praksa. Doktorirala je na temu “*Preizljevanje političke zajednice i emancipativna politika: Ogledi o Bosni*” na Odsjeku međunarodne politike Sveučilišta u Walesu, Aberystwyth, Velika Britanija. Već niz godina aktivna je u raznim građanskim inicijativama i projektima u BiH i balkanskoj regiji, a njeni stručni radovi te prijevodi stručne literature objavljuvani su u raznim bosansko-hercegovačkim i britanskim znanstvenim časopisima. Trenutno radi kao docentica pri Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Tuzli.

Swarm Intelligences — Yugoslavia

Jasmina Husanović

03/12/2004 net.culture club MaMa

Bosnia, liminally: Biopolitical fractures, trauma testimony and emancipatory shifts?

The central concepts of **Giorgio Agamben's** theoretical thought — homo sacer, bare life, biopolitical fractures, state of exception, zone of indistinctness, trauma testimony — offer a new and fruitful frame for a critical review of Bosnian [post]war “realities”. This lecture moves in the direction of that type of dialog,

Jasmina HUSANOVIĆ would like to station her theoretical-political engagement within the liminal spaces of negotiation between political philosophy, sociology and cultural studies in the case of emancipatory political practice. She received her PhD on the topic “**The overflowing of the political community and emancipatory policy: Essays on Bosnia**” from the Department of International Policy at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Great Britain. For a number of years she has been active in several civil initiatives and projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkan region, and her scholarly works and translations have been published in numerous Bosnian and British scientific journals. She is currently employed as an assistant professor at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla.

and includes the problems related to the resistance of depoliticized identity projects in Bosnia or the problems concerning the potentialities of the marginalized, but still repoliticized practices and emancipatory shifts in the sphere of cultural production and civic engagement, especially when dealing with the testimony of trauma.

Post-Dayton Bosnia is a paroxysm of the liminal, the embodiment of the incurable break-up within the triadic modern political project, and precisely because it becomes even more impossible to secure the smooth functioning of inscribing life into the order or nation — new “senseless” regulative measures and definitions appear to somehow stitch-up that principle. Perhaps these aporetic figures within the “political” are most importantly defined by the fact that they in themselves hold potentialities for practices that surpass the biopolitical actions of the sovereign government, and that the creativity of human practices is especially confirmed in its meaning and intensive presence in these traumatic and impoverished times. The testifying of biopolitical trauma, as an acute question of Bosnian knots today and as one of the themes of **Agamben's** opus, remains at the core of possible disentangling and unraveling within which the energies of the individual and collective action can be turned into emancipatory shifts. The ethical-political intercession and exemplification of such shifts in the omni-political ventriloquism in Bosnia and around us all is the goal of this presentation.

Swarm Intelligences

AtoS - Assistants to Students

03-05/12/2004

Što je zajedničko živovj stanici, tvornici Rade Končar, Internetu, naselju Kajzerica, ljudskom umu i šestom a?

1. pa, ovaj, sad ...
2. ne zanima me
3. složeni samoorganizirajući adaptivni sustavi
4. 4 asa

Na seminaru AtoS u prostorijama Privatne srednje ekonomske škole Katarina Zrinski u Zagrebu proveli smo čitav vikend odgovarajući na ovo pitanje.

03/12/2004

Mislav Ante OMAZIĆ i Domagoj HRUŠKA

Ekonomski fakultet u Zagrebu

Poslovna strategija i klasična organizacija

Predavanju je cilj predstaviti složenost, formalizaciju i centralizaciju ekonomskih sustava kao i upoznati slušatelje s temom poslovne strategije na razini poduzeća, poslovne jedinice, funkcionalne jedinice i pojedinca.

Hrvoje ŠTEFANČIĆ i Vinko ZLATIĆ

Zavod za Teorijsku Fiziku, Institut Ruđer Bošković

Struktura kompleksnih mreža - od interneta do biologije

Tijekom zadnjih nekoliko godina znanstvena zajednica poklanja veliku pažnju istraživanju kompleksnih mreža. Pronađene i dokumentirane u brojnim raznorodnim sistemima: društvenim, informacijskim, biološkim..., kompleksne mreže predstavljaju jedinstvenu interdisciplinarnu temu kojom se danas bave fizičari, matematičari, biolozi, sociolozi, informatičari. Područje

kompleksnih mreža nastoji dati odgovor na pitanje što je zajedničko tako raznorodnim sistemima poput Interneta, www-a, ljudskih socijalnih kontakata, prehrambenih lanaca u ekološkim studijama, interakcije proteina i mnogih drugih, proučavajući njihovu mrežnu strukturu. Statistički opis sistema koji se mogu predstaviti strukturom kompleksne mreže daje uvid u bitna svojstva tih sistema, kao što su: njihova otpornost na slučajne greške [kvarove], osjetljivost na namjerne [npr. terorističke] napade, efikasnost njihovog pretraživanja ili podložnost širenju epidemija [npr. računalnih virusa na Internetu ili SARS-a u ljudskom društvu].

U ovom modulu će se polaznike

1. upoznati s konceptom kompleksnih mreža u različitim sistemima
2. upoznati sa statističkim opisom bitnim za proučavanje kompleksnih mreža
3. naučiti kako se može modelirati rast kompleksne mreže
4. informirati kako se iz jednostavnih modela može objasniti postojanje kompleksnih mreža u kvalitativno vrlo različitim sistemima.

Preduvjeti za pohađanje kursa su: elementarno poznavanje rada na kompjuteru i poznavanje najosnovnije statistike bilo s kojeg studija.

Marko SANČANIN i Damir BLAŽEVIĆ

Platforma 9,81 - kolektiv za arhitekturu i medije

DPU)(dpi - kako su urbanistički Detaljni Planovi Uređenja [DPU] zamijenjeni samorganizirajućim kaosom piksela za stanovanje

Prezentacija jednogodišnjeg rada **Platforme 9,81** na projektu **3D Žurnal** koji analizira utjecaje tranzicijskih procesa na promjene u prostoru. Istraživanje pod imenom promatra tranzicijske razloge promjena u

sustavu građenja i urbanističkih planova u Hrvatskoj s težištem na promjenama koje su se dogodile u stambenim naseljima. Odnos između novoizgrađenih objekata uvjetuje razvoj javnih prostora i komunalne infrastrukture koja nastaje tek nakon gradnje objekata. Jedan od ciljeva projekta bio je ukazati na lošu kvalitetu novih tipova komunalnih prostora.

DPU(**dpi** će ilustrirati sustav urbanog planiranja i konkretne objekte koji su mu posljedica; ilustrirat ćemo pojedina urbana pravila i pokazati različitost njihovih interpretacija tijekom izgradnje; osvrnut ćemo se na razvoj javnih prostora koji nastaju u takvim okruženjima. Praktični dio namijenjen je razgovoru o samoorganizirajućim procesima koji djeluju na urbanitet i estetiku novih objekata te o ekonomskim utjecajima na uvjete stanovanja. Na modelu zagrebačkog naselja Kajzerica promatrat ćemo promjene u gustoći i razvoju javnih prostora i komunalne infrastrukture.

04/12/2004

**Vladimir IVKOVIĆ, Nikica VILIČIĆ,
Veljko JOVANOVIĆ**

Institut za Antropologiju, Zagreb

**Primjena modela kompleksnih
sustava u antropologiji i biologiji**

Poimanje razina kompleksnosti uvelike je arbitrarna podjela koja prije svega ovisi o kriterijima postavljanja granica sustava. U antropologiji – a posebice biološkoj antropologiji – razine sustava obuhvaćaju vrlo široki spektar sustavnih komponenti koje postoje u mreži međusobnih odnosa. U antropološkim se sustavima mreža odnosa proteže od razine molekule DNA pa do razine populacija. Upravo zato antropološke sustave smatramo kompleksnim sustavima unutar kojih stvaranjem novih mreža

odnosa [emergence] nastaju nova svojstva sustava. Model LOPI kojim se koristimo u našim istraživanjima je agent model. Model LOPI sastoji se od odjeljaka čiji broj može varirati u skladu s potrebama simulacije. Sustav odjeljaka povezan je protocima koji uvjetuju eliminaciju agenata procesom prijelaza u sljedeće odjeljke, ili njihovim ispadanjem iz sustava. Ovisno o postavljenim uvjetima protoci također omogućuju ulaz agenata u sustav. Model sadrži i pomoćne odjeljke koji iterativno kontroliraju stanje unutar sustava odjeljaka putem pozitivnih i negativnih povratnih sprega. Model LOPI koristimo u istraživanju biodemografske dinamike populacija Republike Hrvatske.

**Petra KLARIĆ RODIĆ¹
Armano SRBLJINOVIĆ²**

1 | Odsjek za sociologiju, Filozofski fakultet
Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

2 | MORH, Zagreb

**Primjena modela zasnovanih na
agentima u sociologiji**

Osnovna ideja modela zasnovanih na agentima vrlo je jednostavna: specificira se ponašanje pojedinih individua – agenata te pravila njihove interakcije. Zatim se, pomoću računalno implementiranog simulacijskog modela koji uključuje mnoštvo takvih agenata, istražuje koje su posljedice specificiranih pravila ponašanja i interakcija pojedinaca na kolektivnoj razini, odnosno koja se svojstva pojavljuju na razini društva kao cjeline. Ono što modele agenata čini posebno zanimljivima jest činjenica da posljedice na kolektivnoj razini vrlo često nisu ni očite ni očekivane, čak i kad su ugrađene pretpostavke o svojstvima agenata izrazito jednostavne. Cilj modulaje upoznatih polaznike s osnovnim načelima izrade i izvršavanja modela agenata te prikazati neke od mogućnosti njihove primjene u sociologiji.

Robert FABAC¹ i Josip KASAC² **Teorija igara i sistemska dinamika**

1 | MORH, Zagreb

2 | Fakultet strojarstva i brodogradnje
Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Teorija igara matematička je grana koja zahvaća u interdisciplinarno područje strateških interakcija s dva ili više sudionika. Racionalni igrači [ili organizacije] izabiru svoje strategije s ciljem ostvarenja vlastitih koristi, a ishodi igara zavisi su od napravljenih strateških izbora svih sudionika. Igre se mogu analizirati i rješavati kao matrice ili kao ekstenzivne. Značajno je odrediti ravnotežnu točku igre, jer ona upućuje na optimalne strategije sudionika. Relevantne informacije mogu biti djelimično ili potpuno raširene među igračima. Dilema između konfrontacije i suradnje u strateškim situacijama, asimetričnost informacija i neizvjesnost akcija, proširuju kontekst teorije igara uvodeći elemente mješovitih strategija, teorije vjerojatnosti, pa i bihevioralne analize. Mogući kooperativni strateški scenariji znače i stvaranje koalicijskih tvorbi koje su upućene na rješavanje problema raspodjele zajednički ostvarene dobiti. Primjena teorija igara prisutna je u domeni ekonomije, politike, vojne strategije...

U drugom dijelu predavanja govorit će se o sistemskoj dinamici, metodologiji dinamičkog modeliranja i simuliranja složenih društveno-ekonomskih sustava. Dok mnoge tradicionalne tehnike modeliranja primjenjuju statistički prilaz analizi podataka i izvode zaključak o uzročnoj vezi između koreliranih varijabli, sistemska dinamika razvija eksplicitni opis uzročnih odnosa u obliku strukture nelinearnih povratnih veza. Osnovni cilj upotrebe sistemske dinamike je omogućavanje razumijevanja utjecaja strukture sistema i strategija upravljanja na ponašanje sistema u vremenu. Simulirajući ponašanje sustava primjenom modela

sistemske dinamike uzimajući u obzir širok raspon alternativnih scenarija, omogućuje se donosiocu odluke testiranje alternativnih pretpostavki, odluka i politika, unutar simuliranog okruženja.

Andreja BUBIĆ¹ i Dražen DOMIJAN²

1 | Odsjek za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet
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Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Rijeka

Neuralna sinkronizacija: psihofizički, neurofiziološki i matematički aspekti

Kognitivna neuroznanost predstavlja multidisciplinarno polje istraživanja u kojem se susreću kognitivne, računalne i znanosti o mozgu koje zajedno pokušavaju objasniti složene veze između kognitivnih fenomena i funkcioniranja mozga, odnosno živčanog sustava koji se nalazi u temelju tih fenomena. Cilj je pritom naizgled vrlo jednostavan: objasniti "kako mozak misli", odnosno kako mozak gleda, kako pamti, uči, govori, kako rješava probleme i obavlja sve one procese koji mu omogućuju spoznaju sebe i svijeta koji ga okružuje.

U ovoj radionici ćemo pogledati primjer proučavanja neuralnih osnova percepcije, odnosno načina na koji su informacije iz okoline reprezentirane u mozgu. Klasičan odgovor na ovo pitanje je da je intenzitet podražaja proporcionalan frekvenciji okidanja akcijskih potencijala neurona, ali to ne objašnjava kako se distribuirana aktivnost velikog broja neurona koordinira u jedinstveni perceptivni doživljaj. Stoga je predložena nova mogućnost koja uzima vrijeme kao neuralni kod. U ovom pristupu informacije se kodiraju tako da oni neuroni koji se aktiviraju simultano, kodiraju isti aspekt podražaja dok neuroni koji se aktiviraju u različitim vremenskim intervalima, kodiraju različite aspekte podražaja. U izlaganju

je dan pregled argumenata za i protiv neuralne sinkronizacije kao mehanizma percepcije. Posebno je istaknuta važnost interdisciplinarnog pristupa ovom problemu, budući da su argumenti koji se koriste, dobiveni različitim metodama. Na primjer, matematički modeli sinkronizacije pokazuju da takav mehanizam ima ograničeni kapacitet. S druge strane perceptivna istraživanja pokazuju da ljudi nemaju ograničenje u reprezentiranju objekata iz okoline. Neurofiziološka istraživanja ne daju jednoznačan odgovor budući da dio njih registrira sinkronizaciju ali određeni broj istraživanja ukazuje na razliku u frekvenciji okidanja neurona kao relevantnu varijablu. Na kraju izlaganja dane su i smjernice za buduća istraživanja koja bi mogla rasvijetliti ovo pitanje.

Miran BOŽIĆEVIĆ¹ Josip STEPANIĆ²

1 | Multimedijalni institut, Zagreb i Institut za društvena istraživanja u Zagrebu, Zagreb

2 | Fakultet strojarstva i brodogradnje Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb

Postavljanje modela i kriteriji kvalitete

Timski rad na projektu redovito prate problemi postavljanja kriterija odlučivanja – o prioritetima, odabiru između više mogućnosti, podjeli raspoloživog vremena na pod cjeline i sl. Upravljanje kvalitetom je operativna metodologija konstruiranja kriterija odlučivanja koja u uobičajenoj cjelini polazi od iskustva svih sudionika tima, a završava na agregiranim izričajima iskustva – konsenzusom dobivenim kriterijima odlučivanja. U praktičnom dijelu studenti postavljaju optimalni algoritam za ponašanje modelnog sustava u zadanoj situaciji. Na temelju toga, u kasnijem teorijskom dijelu upoznavaju se s kriterijima kvalitete i osnovama upravljanja kvalitetom.

05 & 06/12/2004

Urban KORDEŠ i Matej ČERNIGOJ

Sveučilište u Ljubljani

Od kontrole do kooperacije – Preživljavanje u kompleksnim sustavima

Trenutni porast interesa za dinamike kompleksnih sustava je djelomice posljedica rastuće kompleksnosti moderne društvene organizacije. U prošlosti se znanost pokazala prilično uspješnom u proučavanju našeg prirodnog okruženja te se stoga vjeruje da se isto rasuđivanje može primijeniti i na rješavanje problema nastalih u našem društvenom okruženju. Držimo da je ovo uvjerenje fundamentalno nedostatno. Ljudski društveni sustavi tvore autonomni autopoietični entiteti čije se ponašanje ne pokorava nekim jednostavnim instinktivnim obrascima ili pravilima, čak štoviše ono je osjetljivo na nove informacije. Stoga će se svako znanje o društvu na kraju vratiti samom društvu i promijeniti ga na nepredvidljive načine. Svaki će pokušaj da se takvo znanje iskoristi za društvenu kontrolu neizbježno rezultirati protureakcijom te na taj način ubrzati proces promjene. Naše postmoderno doba već je rezultat takova razvoja. Vjerujemo da trebamo prihvatiti ovu hermeneutičku cirkularnost, umjesto da je izbjegavamo tražeći sve sofisticiranije metode predviđanja i kontrole, te razviti radikalno drugačije načine razmišljanja koji će protumačiti ulogu samih mislioca sa svim popratnim epistemološkim i etičkim implikacijama. Kako bismo ukazali na mogućnosti koje se otvaraju u ovom smjeru povest ćemo vas na kratko putovanje kibernetikom drugog reda, konstruktivizmom, participativnom epistemološkom pozicijom te epistemologijom samoupoznavanja.

Swarm Intelligences

AtoS - Assistants to Students

Gordana PRUTKI-PEČNIK¹ i Emina VIŠNIĆ²

1 | Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa, Zagreb

2 | BLOK / Multimedijalni institut, Zagreb

Prijava projekata za mlade istraživače

Znanstveno istraživanje uključuje i razvoj spoznaje i prateće troškove. Čest način pokrivanja troškova je putem projekata. U izlaganju će biti riječi o natjecajima koji su mogući izvori financiranja samostalnih projekata mlađih istraživača. To podrazumijeva pojedince ili manje istraživačke grupe kao tražitelje potpore, s početnim iskustvom i referencama. Bit će navedene glavne stavke na koje treba obratiti pozornost u osmišljavanju projekta, odnosno prema projektne prijave za određeni natječaj. Kao praktični dio bit će opisano ispunjavanje projektne prijave pripremljene za sudionike **AtoSa** na natječaju za studentski projekt o interdisciplinarnom istraživanju složenih sustava.

03-05/12/2004

What do a living cell, the Rade Končar factory, the Internet, the Kajzerica neighbourhood, the human mind and a sixth grade class have in common?

1. Well, now, I...
2. I'm not interested.
3. They are all self-organizing adaptive systems.
4. Other.

We spent a weekend answering this question at the AtoS seminar held at the Private High School of Economics Katarina Zrinski in Zagreb.

03/12/2004

Mislav Ante OMAZIĆ & Domagoj HRUŠKA

Faculty of Economy, Zagreb

Business strategy and classic organization

The goal of the lecture is to present the complexity, formalization and centralization of economic systems while introducing the audience to the topic of business strategy at the corporate level, business units, functional units and individuals.

Hrvoje ŠTEFANČIĆ & Vinko ZLATIC

Theoretical Physics Department, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb

Complex networks structure — from the Internet to biology

In the last few years the scientific community has been paying a lot of attention to the research of complex networks. They are found and documented in numerous and various systems: social, information, biological..., complex networks present a unique interdisciplinary topic which are addressed today by physicists, mathematicians, biologists, sociologists,

computer scientists.

The complex networks field tries to answer the question of what such varied systems as the Internet, World Wide Web, human social contacts, food chains in ecological studies, protein interactions and many others have in common by studying their network structure. The statistical description of the systems that can be represented with a complex network structure gives an insight into the relevant qualities of those systems, qualities like: their resistance to random errors [break-downs], their sensitivity to intentional [i.e. terrorist] attacks, the efficacy of searching their contents or their susceptibility to the spread of epidemics [for instance viruses on the Internet or SARS in human society].

This module:

Introduces participants to the concept of complex networks in different systems;
Introduces participants to the statistical descriptions relevant to the study of complex networks;
Teaches participants how to use simple models to explain the existence of complex networks in qualitatively very different systems.

Pre-requirements for the course are: basic knowledge in using computers and knowledge of basics statistic as a part of any degree.

Marko SANČANIN & Damir BLAŽEVIĆ

Platforma 9,81 — architecture and
media collective

DPU)(dpi — how Detailed Urban Plans [DPUs] have become replaced with the self-organizing chaos of pixels in housing

A presentation of the one year work by **Platforma 9,81** on the project **3D Journal** — an analysis of the influence of transition processes on spatial changes. The research project looks at the transition process

reasons for change in the building and urban planning system in Croatia with an emphasis on changes that occurred in residential areas. The relationship between the newly erected buildings conditions the development of public spaces and communal infrastructure that are built after the buildings themselves. One of the goals of the project has been to draw attention to the poor quality of newer types of communal spaces.

DPU)(dpi will illustrate a system of urban planning and concrete objects that are its outcome; we will illustrate individual urban regulations and show the differences of their interpretations during building; we will reflect on the development of public spaces that occur in those environments. The practical part is dedicated to a discussion on the self-organizing processes that affect the urbanity and aesthetics of new buildings and the economic influences on living conditions. We will observe the changes in density and development of public spaces and communal infrastructure on the model of Zagreb's Kajzerica neighbourhood.

04/12/2004

Vladimir IVKOVIĆ, Nikica VILIĆIĆ, Veljko JOVANOVIĆ

Institute of Anthropology, Zagreb

The application of the complex systems model in anthropology and biology

The notion of levels of complexity is mostly an arbitrary division, one dependent on the criteria of setting the system's limits. Where anthropology is concerned — and especially biological anthropology — system levels include a very wide spectra of system components present in the network of interrelations. In anthropological systems the network spans from the level of the DNA molecule to the level of population. This is precisely why we consider anthropological

systems to be complex systems within which the creation of new networks of relations [emergence] causes the creation of new qualities of the system. The LOPI model we use in our research is an agent model. It consists of compartments whose number can be varied in tune with the needs of the simulation. The compartment system is connected with streams that define the elimination of agents by a process of passage into following compartments, or by their expulsion from the system. Depending on the set conditions, the streams also allow the entrance of agents into the system. The model also contains auxiliary compartments that iteratively control the situation within the system of compartments by positive and negative inter-reflexiveness. We use the LOPI model in our research of the biodemographic population of Croatia.

**Petra KLARIĆ RODIK¹ and
Armano SRBLJINOVIĆ²**

1 | Department of Sociology, Faculty of
Philosophy, Zagreb

2 | Ministry of Defence of the Republic of
Croatia, Zagreb

The application of models based on sociology agents

The basic idea behind agent-based models is relatively simple: the behaviour of individuals — agents is specified as are the rules of their interaction. Then, using a computer implemented simulation model that includes a multitude of such agents, we research the consequences of specified rules of behaviour and the interactions of individuals on a collective level, that is, the qualities that appear on the level of the society as a whole. What makes agent-based models so interesting is the fact that the consequences on the collective level are often neither apparent, nor expected, even when the built-in assumptions of the qualities of the agents are extremely simple.

The module's goal is to introduce the participants to the basic principles of building and executing a model and presenting some of the possibilities of their application in the field of sociology.

Robert FABAC¹ and Josip KASAČ²

1 | Ministry of Defence of the Republic of
Croatia, Zagreb

2 | Faculty of Mechanical Engineering,
University of Zagreb

Game theory and system dynamics

Game theory is a subdivision of mathematics that encompasses strategic interactions in an interdisciplinary field with two or more participants. Rational players [or organizations] choose their strategies with the goal of deriving benefit from it, and the results of the games are dependent on the strategic choices made by all the participants of the games. The games can be analyzed and solved as matrix or as extensive. It is of significance to define the balance point of the game because it points to the optimal strategies of the participants. Relevant information can be partially or completely available among the participants. The dilemma between confrontation and collaboration in strategic situations, the asymmetrical quality of the information and the uncertainty of the actions widen the context of game theory by introducing elements of mixed game strategies, theory of relativity, even behavioural analysis. Possible cooperative strategical scenarios can include the creation of strategical bodies directed at solving the problem of the distribution of jointly gained profit. Game theory finds its application in the domains of the economy, business, politics, military strategy.

The second part of the lecture talks about system dynamics, the methodology of dynamic modelling and simulating complex socio-economic systems. While many traditional techniques of modelling apply the statistical approach to data analysis and draw

their conclusions on the causative link between correlative variables, system dynamics develops an explicit description of the causative relations in the shape of a structure of non-linear recursive connections. The fundamental reason for using system dynamics is enabling the understanding of the influence of the system's structure and the strategies of management on the system's behaviour in time. By simulating system's behaviour through the application of system dynamics and taking into consideration a wide spectra of alternative scenarios, we allow the decision maker to test alternative assumptions, decisions and policies within a simulated environment.

Andreja BUBIĆ¹ and Dražen DOMIJAN²

1 | Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb

2 | Department of Psychology, University of Rijeka

Neural synchronization: psychophysical, neurophysical and mathematical aspects

Cognitive neuroscience is a multidisciplinary field of research in which cognitive, computer and neural science meet and attempt to jointly answer questions arising from the complex relations between cognitive phenomena and the functioning of the brain, and the nervous system that lies at the core of these phenomena. The goal seems very simple: to explain how "the brain thinks", that is, how the brain sees, how it remembers, learns, speaks, how it solves problems and performs all the processes that enable it to know itself and the world that surrounds it.

This workshop will take a look at an example of studying the neural fundamentals of perception, the way that information from its surroundings is represented in the brain. The classic answer to this question is that the intensity of the stimuli is proportional to the

discharge frequency of the action potential of the neuron, but that does not explain how the distributed activity of a large number of neurons is coordinated into a unique perceptive experience. A new possibility is suggested, one that looks at time as neural code. This approach codes information in a way where neurons that are activated simultaneously code the same aspect of the stimuli, while the neurons that are activated in different temporal intervals code different aspects of the stimuli. The talk gives an overview of pro and con argumentation for neural synchronization as a mechanism of perception. The importance of an interdisciplinary approach to this problem is especially noted, since the arguments used are obtained through different methods. For example, the mathematical models of synchronization show that this mechanism has limited capacity. On the other side, perceptual research shows that humans do not have limits in the representation of objects from their surroundings. Neurophysical research does not give a single answer to the questions posed since a part of it registers synchronization, but a portion of research points to a difference in frequency of neuron discharge as a relevant variable. In the end, directions are given for future research, research that might throw light on this question.

Miran BOŽIČEVIĆ¹ and Josip STEPANIĆ²

1 | Multimedia Institute, Zagreb and Institute for Social Research, Zagreb

2 | Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Zagreb

Setting up models and quality control

Team work on the project is regularly burdened with the problems of setting up decision making criteria - from priorities, choosing among multiple possibilities, dividing up available time into sessions and so on. Controlling quality is an operative meth-

odology of constructing criteria for decision making that in usual circumstances starts from the experiences of the team members and ends with aggregated expressions of the experiences — decision making criteria obtained through consensus.

In the practical part of the workshop students set up an optimal algorithm for the behaviour of the model system in a given situation. On the basis of this, the later theoretical part introduces quality criteria and the basics of quality management.

05 & 06/12/2004

**Urban KORDEŠ and
Matej ČERNIGOJ**

University of Ljubljana

**From Control to Cooperation
— Surviving Complex Systems**

The recent upsurge of interest in the dynamics of complex systems is, in part, a consequence of the increasing complexity of modern social organization. In the past, science has proven rather successful in dealing with our natural environment and it is therefore believed that the same kind of reasoning can be applied to solve the problems originating in our social environment. We find this belief to be fundamentally flawed. Human social systems are made of autonomous self-poietic entities whose behaviour does not obey any simple instinctive patterns or rules and is moreover susceptible to new information. Thus, any piece of knowledge about society will eventually be fed back to it and change it in unpredictable ways. Any attempt to use this knowledge to control society will inevitably result in counterreactions and in this way speed up the process of change. Our postmodern age is already a result of such development. We believe that instead of trying to avoid this hermeneutic circularity by seeking more and more sophisticated methods of prediction and control, we should em-

brace it and develop radically different ways of thinking that would account for the role of the thinkers themselves with all the concomitant epistemological and ethical implications. In order to show the possibilities which are opening up in this direction we will take you on a brief tour of second-order cybernetics, constructivism, the participatory epistemological position, and the epistemology of self-knowing.

**Gordana PRUTKI-PEČNIK¹ and
Emina VIŠNIĆ²**

1 | Ministry of Science, Education and Sport,
Zagreb

2 | BLOK / Multimedia Institute, Zagreb

**Project applications for young
scientists**

Scientific research includes both the development of knowledge and its accompanying costs. A frequent way of covering costs is through projects. This talk will be about grants as a possible source of financing independent projects by young scholars and researchers. This presumes individuals or smaller research teams as grant seekers, having initial experience and references. We will talk about the main items to pay attention to in the conceptualizing of the project and in the preparation of the project application for certain grants.

The practical part will describe the filling out of a project application prepared for participants of AtoS for the student project on the topic of interdisciplinary research of complex systems.

* **AtoS** su organizirali **Swarm Intelligences**, časopis **INDECS** i **Visoka škola Zrinski** u osnivanju. / **AtoS** was organized by **Swarm Intelligences**, **INDECS Journal** and the **Zrinski College**.

www.swarm-intelligences.org

27/10/2004

superprivate je knjiga koja društvene promjene u tranzicijskoj Hrvatskoj nastoji izravno povezati s promjenama izgrađenog i neizgrađenog okoliša.

superprivate arhitekturu prikazuje kao konačni proizvod spleta različitih društvenih utjecaja.

superprivate sastoji se od niza priloga, različitih po formi, sadržaju i načinu na koji su proizvedeni.

superprivate proizvod je istraživačkog tima **Platforme 9,81** i mreže suradnika s različitim tipovima znanja, od suvremene teorije i managementa do ekonomskih znanosti, stambene politike i urbanog planiranja.

superprivate namijenjen je arhitektima, planerima, studentima, investitorima, graditeljima, političarima, novinarima, građanima i svima koje zanima gradnja, planiranje, dizajn i korištenje prostora.

www.platforma981.hr



superprivate is a book which to describe Croatian social changes brought about by transition and to directly link them to changes within built and non-built environment.

superprivate portrays architecture as the ultimate product of intersection of various social influences.

superprivate comprises of a whole range of contributions differing in form, content and production modes.

superprivate is a product by the **Platforma 9,81** research team and a network of collaborators who draw on various types of knowledge from contemporary theory and management through economic sciences, housing policy and urban planning.

superprivate is intended for architects, planners, students, investors, builders, politicians, journalists, citizens and anyone interested in building, planning, design and space usage.

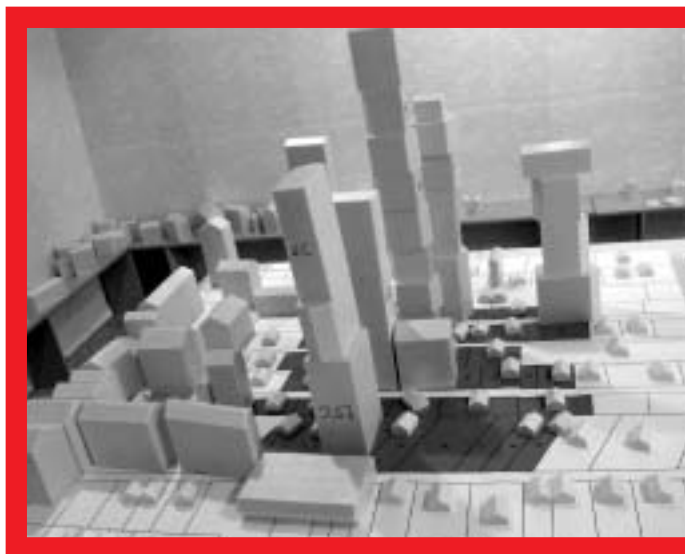
18/12/2004-31/01/2005

sudjelovanje Platforme 9,81 na izložbi Normalizacija/ Participation of Platforma 9,81 at the Normalization exhibition

Rad **Platforme 9,81** je igra u kojoj posjetitelji izložbe imaju priliku preuzeti ulogu divljih graditelja iz 90-tih godina u Zagrebu. Igrajući se s maketom zagrebačkog naselja Kajzerica, bilo tko može postati špekulant-graditelj ako uspješno prođe kroz simulirani proces gradnje nove građevine.

Nakon što kupi parcelu i sruši postojeću kuću, posjetitelj odabire jedan od scenarija djelovanja u prostoru: poduzetnik, hrabri poduzetnik ili divlji graditelj. Izborom graditelj određuje veličinu svoje buduće građevine [dakle i profit], ali i preuzima određeni rizik u odnosu na zakon. Svatko bira svoju poziciju: legalna, ali ne i profitabilna gradnja ili osadni pokušaj obmane zakona, gradskih vlasti, urbanističkih pravila.

Izložbu je organizirao kolektiv **Što, kako i za koga / WHW**.



The presented work of **Platforma 9,81** is a game in which visitors of the exhibition have a chance to take on the role of Zagreb's "wild" builders from the nineties. Playing with a model of Zagreb's Kajzerica neighborhood, anyone can become a speculative builder on condition they pass a simulated process of building a new edifice.

After purchasing a lot and knocking down the existing house, the visitor chooses one of the scenarios of action in the space: an entrepreneur, a brave entrepreneur, or a wild builder. Through choice, the builder determines the size of her or his future edifice [and the profit from it], but also takes on a certain level of risk in relation to the law. Everyone chooses their position: legal but not profitable construction or a more profitable attempt at deceiving the law, city officials, urban planning regulations.

The exhibition was organized by **What, How & for Whom / WHW**.

Swarm Intelligencies & Community Art

Karmen RATKOVIĆ & Marko SANČANIN

20/12/2004 Društvo Arhitekata Zagreba/
Architects' Society, Zagreb

Inventura

Dvodnevni rad s polaznicima škole sastojat će se od zajedničkog „kopanja“ po osobnim projektnim arhivama voditelja [**Ratković:** *Ženski Studiji, Community Art, Centar za mirovne studije* i dr.; **Sančanin:** *Platforma 9,81, Otokultivator, rad s BADco* i dr.].

Struktura se zasniva na ideji osobnog arhiva. Složen prema vlastitom sistemu vrednovanja osobnih postignuća i planova za budućnost, arhiv će biti prezentiran polaznicima. Arhiv će biti otvoren da bi ga se zajedno s drugima presložilo, da bi se razotkrio i nadopunio novim ili da bi nešto iz njega bilo odneseno. Isprva će voditelji međusobno intervenirati u arhive jedan drugome, govoriti o ideološkim izvorima projekata i komentirati projekte zajedno s polaznicima.

Posebna pažnja će se usmjeriti na nerealizirane - “propale projekte” koji će polaznicima radionice biti ponuđeni kao njihovi vlastiti novi projekti.

Tema programa ne postoji, tijek dijaloga s učenicima nije predvidiv. Voditelji će nastojati pokazati što više projekata, a da zadrže pažnju i interakciju s učenicima.

Inventory

The two-day work with the participants will include joint “digging” through the personal project archives of the workshop leaders.

[**Ratković:** *Centre for Women's Studies, Community Art, Centre for Peace Studies, etc.*; **Sančanin:** *Platforma 9.81, Otokultivator summer workshops, scenography with BADCo., etc.*]

The structure of the workshop is based on the idea of the personal archive. Organized according to one's own system of evaluating personal accomplishments and future plans, the archive will be presented to the workshop participants. It will be opened for all to reorganize, to reveal and complete with new materials, or to take something away. In the beginning, the workshop leaders will jointly intervene in each other's archives, talk about the ideological sources of the projects and comment on the projects together with the participants.

Special attention will be directed to the projects that were not realized — “failed projects” — that will be offered to the workshop participants as their own new projects. There is no set topic of the program, the direction of the dialog with the participants cannot be predicted. The workshop leaders will attempt to display as many projects as possible, while maintaining the attention and interaction among the participants.

21/12/2004 net.kulturni klub MaMa/net.culture club MaMa

Računarstvo u sportu

Predavanje počinje pregledom osnovnih istraživanja i pravaca računarstva u sportu. Koje su karakteristike sporta koje iziskuju primjenu metodologije kompleksnih sustava? Zbog dobro uređenih uvjeta odvijanja [pravila, prostor igre, vrijeme] sport je pogodna platforma za razvoj i testiranje modela kolektivne inteligencije i multiagentnih sustava. Istraživači su, na primjer, iskoristili pravila nogometa kako bi dizajnirali i konstruirali robote koji uz pomoć umjetne inteligencije i multiagentnih sustava uče tu igru i igraju je kao tim. Različite istraživačke inicijative te vrste sučeljavaju svoje robotske momčadi na godišnjem međunarodnom turniru **RoboCup** [www.robocup.org].

Computers in sport

The lecture opens with an overview of the fundamental research and directions of computer use in sports. What are the characteristics of sport that require the application of complex systems methodology? Because of the well-regulated conditions of occurrence [rules, game space, time], sport is a suitable platform for the development and testing of models of collective intelligence and multi-agent systems. The researchers have, for example, used football rules to design and construct robots that use artificial intelligence and multi-agent systems to learn the game and play as a team. Different research initiatives of this kind confront their robotic teams at the annual international tournament **RoboCup** [www.robocup.org].

Mr. sc. Leo PAVIČIĆ voditelj je Centra za kineziološku informatiku na Kineziološkom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Predavao je informatiku na Kineziološkom fakultetu i na Odsjeku za sociologiju Filozofskog fakulteta kao vanjski profesor. Diplomirao je i magistrirao na Kineziološkom fakultetu, a uskoro će doktorirati na temu "Modeliranje kolektivnih sportskih igara". Predsjednik je Hrvatske udruge za računarstvo u sportu te jedan od članova osnivača i član odbora **International Association for Computer Science in Sport**. Autor je znanstvenih radova u područjima medicine, antropologije, kineziologije i informatike, a trenutno se bavi istraživanjem vezanim uz modeliranje i simulaciju kolektivnih sportskih igara.

Leo PAVIČIĆ, M.Sc., is the head of the **Center for Physical Education Computing** at the Faculty of Physical Education in Zagreb. He has taught computer science at the Faculty of Physical Education and at the Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Philosophy. He has a Master's degree from the Faculty of Physical Education and will soon complete his doctorate on the topic "Modelling of collective sports games". He is president of the **Croatian Association for Computer Science in Sport**, one of the founders and a member of the board of the International Association for Computer Science in Sport. He is the author of scientific-scholarly articles in the fields of medicine, anthropology, physical education and computer science, with his current field of research is linked to modelling and simulations of collective sports games.

29/12/2004 klub za net.kulturu MaMa / net.culture club MaMa

Hipnoza i kritika - filmska muzika za Balkan
[predavanje i diskusija]
Hypnosis and critique — film music for the Balkans
[lecture and discussion]

Stathis Gourgouris u svojem izlaganju analizira estetiku kao narativnu strategiju suspenzije u filmovima “*Odisejev pogled*” **Thea Angelopoulosa** i “*Underground*” **Emira Kusturice**, kao i muzici koju su komponirali **Eleni Karaindrou** i **Goran Bregović**. Muzika koju stvara Karaindrou uvodi momente suspenzije u **Angelopoulosovo** razmišljanje o balkanskoj historiji, a **Bregovićeva** pak muzika uvodi ekstazu u **Kusturičinu** priču o ratu u bivšoj Jugoslaviji. A obe vode u hipnozu. Za **Gourgourisa** takva hipnoza je moment samoformuliranja, imaginarne performativnosti nacije ili evolucije nacije koja sanja.



In his talk **Stathis Gourgouris** analyzes aesthetics as a narrative strategy of suspense in the films “*Ulysses’ Gaze*” by **Theo Angelopoulos** and “*Underground*” by **Emir Kusturica**, and in the music composed by **Eleni Karaindrou** and **Goran Bregović**. The music created by Karaindrou introduces moments of suspense into **Angelopoulos’s** view on the history of the Balkans, while **Bregović’s** music introduces ecstasy into **Kusturica’s** story of the war in former Yugoslavia. And both lead into hypnosis. For **Gourgouris** that hypnosis is a moment of self-formulation, imaginary performativity of a nation or an evolution of a nation that dreams.

Stathis GOURGOURIS predaje komparativnu književnost na Sveučilištu Columbia u New Yorku. Autor je dviju zapaženih monografija: “*Sanjana nacija*” [1996.] i “*Je li literatura misli?*” [2003.].

Stathis GOURGOURIS teaches comparative literature at the University of Columbia in New York. He is the author of two acclaimed monographs: “*Dream Nation*” [1996] and “*Does Literature Think*” [2003].

Swarm Intelligences

Nenad DIMITRIJEVIĆ & Obrad SAVIĆ

30/12/2004 klub za net.kulturu MaMa / net.culture club MaMa

The disintegration of Yugoslavia: war crimes and figures of denial [lecture and discussion]

Raspad Jugoslavije: ratni zločini i figure poricanja [predavanje i diskusija]

U ovom će predavanju dvojica istaknutih beogradskih teoretičara prezentiraju vlastiti rad na socijalno-teoretskoj rekonstrukciji događanja oko raspada Jugoslavije i time povezanih fenomena kolektivnog sjećanja i odgovornosti.

Nenad DIMITRIJEVIĆ predaje na Srednjevropskom sveučilistu [CEU] u Budimpešti. U fokusu njegovih istraživanja nalaze se intersekcije pravno-konstitucionalne i političke teorije.

Obrad SAVIĆ je predsjedavajući Beogradskog kruga, te jedna od najzapaženijih intelektualnih ličnosti s prostora bivše Jugoslavije.

U diskusijama i radu seminara pored predavača sudjeluju: **Dušan Bjelić** [University of Southern Maine], **Edward Mitchell** [Bosporus University, Istanbul], **Borka Pavičević & Ana Miljanić** [Centar za kulturnu dekontaminaciju, Beograd], **Orhan Kocak** [Istanbul] i **Vesna Teršelić** [Centar za mirovne studije, Zagreb].

The following guests will join the lecture and discussion:

Dušan Bjelić [University of Southern Maine], **Edward Mitchell** [Bosporus University, Istanbul], **Borka Pavičević & Ana Miljanić** [Center for Cultural Decontamination, Belgrade], **Orhan Kocak** [Istanbul] and **Vesna Teršelić** [Center for Peace Studies, Zagreb].

In this lecture two distinguished theoreticians from Belgrade present their work on the social-theoretical reconstruction of events surrounding the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the associated phenomena of collective memory and responsibility. **Nenad DIMITRIJEVIĆ** teaches at the Central European University in Budapest [CEU]. His research focuses on the intersection of legislative-constitutional and political theory.

Obrad SAVIĆ is the head of the Belgrade Circle and one of the most noted intellectuals from former Yugoslavia.

* događanja organizirana u suradnji s **Beogradskim krugom** i **Centrom za kulturnu dekontaminaciju**, u sklopu njihova projekta "Tranziciona pravda u bivšoj Jugoslaviji"

* these events are organized in cooperation with the **Belgrade Circle** and the **Center for Cultural Decontamination** as a part of their project "Transitional justice in former Yugoslavia"

Javno vlasništvo i stvaralački rad

SLOBODA STVARALAŠTVU! festival slobodne kulture

12-15/01/2005 Zagreb

Tiskara "Borba", Fakultet elektrotehnike i računarstva,
net.kulturni klub MaMa, Močvara / Jedinstvo

22/01/2005 Split

Klub Kocka

Malo je zakona danas koji gotovo sve građane, gotovo svih razvijenih i zemalja u razvoju, dvadeset četiri sata dnevno, sedam dana u tjednu drži - kriminalcima. Ti okorjeli kriminalci slušaju i kopiraju mp3-je, gledaju i razmjenjuju divx-e ili koriste ilegalne kopije softvera. Slovo zakona koji oni svakodnevno krše je globalno harmonizirana pravna regulacija intelektualnog vlasništva i autorskih prava.

Slovo zakona koje je inicijalno trebalo suzbiti stvaranje monopola na tržištu i omogućiti kreativnim pojedincima da žive od svojih kreacija, zateklo nas je danas u situaciji gdje jedna nacionalna industrija zabave i jedna jedina softverska korporacija svojim proizvodima apsolutno dominiraju globalnim tržištem zabave i računalnih operativnih sustava. Progressivna ideja zaštite društvenog intelektualnog napretka i podrške kreativnoj produkciji postala je u samo dva stoljeća instrument isključivog oplođivanja krupnog kapitala.

U slučaju proizvodnje lijekova situacija je bitno ozbiljnija, pa se tako nerazvijena država pogodena epidemijom mora služiti lukavim trikovima poput proglašavanja elementarne nepogode, da ne bi plaćanjem legalnih nameta farmaceutskim multinacionalnim korporacijama bankrotirala, a da bi u isto vrijeme izlječila svoje bolesne građane. Znanstvena istraživanja nedostupna su zbog zatvorenog kruga distribucije časopisa u vlasništvu nekoliko velikih multinacionalnih korporativnih izdavača. Poljoprivrednici Trećeg svijeta blokirani su patentiranim genetski modificiranim sjemenjem korporacija.

Jasnu granicu koje ovo slovo zakona iscrtava između proizvođača i potrošača, privilegiranih i potlačanih, bogatih i siromašnih, razvijenih i nerazvijenih moguće je promišljati kao politički problem isključivo ekonomske globalizacije, teorijski problem

vlasništva nad sredstvima za proizvodnju i monopolom nad tehnološkim razvojem, pitanje kolektivne prirode intelektualnog stvaralaštva, san avangardne umjetnosti o nerazlučivosti proizvođača i potrošača i želje da se umjetnost ostvari kao praksa svakodnevnog življenja ili, jednostavno, objedinjeno u formi festivala pod parolom: "sloboda stvaralaštvu!"



Više informacija o samom festivalu i detaljan program:

More information about the festival including a detailed program:

www.slobodastvaralastvu.net

Public Domain and Creative Labour

FREEDOM TO CREATIVITY! Free Culture Festival

12-15/01/2005 Zagreb

Tiskara "Borba", Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, net.kulturni klub MaMa, Močvara / Jedinstvo

22/01/2005 Split

Klub Kocka

There are few laws today that hold almost all citizens, of all developed and developing nations, 24 hours a day, seven days a week — criminals. These hardened criminals listen to and copy mp3s, watch and share divxs or use pirated software. The law they are breaking day in and day out is the globally harmonized legal regulation of intellectual property and copyright.

The law, which initially should have prevented the creation of market monopolies and enabled creators to live off their work, today finds us

in a situation where one national entertainment industry and a solitary software corporation have absolute dominance over the global market for entertainment and computer operating systems with their products. The progressive idea of protecting social intellectual progress and supporting creative production has become, in only two centuries, an instrument of the exclusionary self-generation of global capital.

When it comes to the production of drugs, the situation is a lot more serious in that an underdeveloped country struck by an epidemic has to resort to ruses such as declaring a natural catastrophe in order to avoid going bankrupt over paying legal fees to multinational pharmaceutical corporations so as to cure its ailing citizens. Scientific research is made unavailable by a closed circle of distribution of scientific journals owned by a small number of large multinational corporate publishers. Third world farmers are locked down by the patented GM seeds of corporations.

The discrimination this law makes between the producers and consumers, the privileged and downtrodden, the rich and poor, the developed and underdeveloped can be considered as a political problem of exclusively economic globalization, as a theoretical problem of ownership over the means of production and monopoly over technological development, as a question of the collective nature of intellectual creativity, as a dream of avantgarde art of the indiscernibility of producers and consumers and the desire to transform art into the practice of everyday life, or simply, unified in the form of a festival with the slogan: "Freedom to Creativity!"







Nevidljivi Zagreb Sloboda stvaralaštvu!

privremeno naseljavanje tiskare Borba

U sklopu kulturnih programa u privremeno naseljenim prostorima **Nevidljivog Zagreba** od 12. do 15. siječnja pomažemo u organizaciji festivala **Sloboda stvaralaštvu Multimedijalnog instituta**. Program aktualizira napušteni prostor bivše tiskare u samom centru grada.

Bivša *Vjesnikova* tiskara, poznata i kao tiskara "Borba", posljednjih je 20-ak godina djelomično služila kao uredski prostor poduzeću "Tisak". Nakon djelomične rekonstrukcije, propadanje gornjih katova je zaustavljeno, ali je u međuvremenu objekt potpuno ispražnjen. U posljednje se vrijeme govori da će Grad kupiti taj prostor, a njegova se buduća namjena ne zna. Vremenski razmak do nove namjene **Nevidljivi Zagreb** će iskoristiti za privremeno naseljavanje prostora. Ukoliko prostor postane gradsko vlasništvo, javnost će morati biti prvi partner u odlučivanju o novoj namjeni.



Čiji je grad? Čije je znanje?

Festival **Sloboda stvaralaštvu** tematizira sustav koji upravlja javnim dobrima za distribuciju znanja i po tome je konceptijski vrlo blizak projektu *Nevidljivi Zagreb*.

U zemlji u kojoj je prije 15 godina sve bilo u javnom vlasništvu, tranzicijom su se dogodili nagli pomaci koje državni sustavi kontrole, zastarjeli ili odviše spori da se mijenjaju, nisu mogli usmjeriti. Upravo takva situacija omogućila je novim akterima prava na ono što je nekad bilo isključivo javno. Budući da je dereguliranost sustava još uvijek osnovni opis stanja te da se novi sustavi regulacije sporo ili pogrešno primjenjuju; zadatak je svih da opetovano





propitujemo novu situaciju i djelujemo u obranu javne sfere.

Nevidljivi Zagreb istražuje fizičke prostore javnosti, zajedništva i kulture, njihove transformacije i modele koji će omogućiti utjecaj javnosti u njihovom planiranju i politici korištenja. Zakonski okvir koji u obliku urbanih planova usmjerava prostorni razvoj i definira prava i obaveze aktera u prostoru još je uvijek nedovoljno definiran i ne korespondira sa situacijom na terenu. Takve slabosti redovito koriste veliki građevinski poduzetnici i trgovci nekretninama dok zakon ne uspijeva zaštititi ugrožavanje javnih prostora ili je relativno krut prema malim graditeljima. Analogno, **Sloboda stvaralaštvu** istražuje onaj dio javne domene u kojem se vrši proizvodnja i distribucija znanja. Taj prostor nije tro-dimenzionalni fizički prostor već intenzivni prostor informacijske razmjene. Ipak, on se materijalizira na svim razinama svakodnevnice pa je njegov utjecaj izuzetno važan. Jednako kao i urbanistički planovi, “Zakon o autorskim pravima“ nedovoljno sagledava lokalne specifičnosti [prije svega one povijesne u vezi s kvalitetnim nasljedem kolektivnog vlasništva] te umjesto da na sebe preuzme svoju kulturnu i razvojnu funkciju, on je prije svega usmjeren zaštititi prava velikih korporacija i njihovoj dobiti.

Važno je uočiti ovu nestabilnost javne sfere i načine kontrole privatnih aktera nad javnim resursima bez kojih je kultura nemoguća. U svojim projektima istražujemo koncepte i praktične modele otvorene prostorne infrastrukture koja će svima omogućiti sudjelovanje i razvoj.





Invisible Zagreb

Freedom to Creativity!

temporary settling in of the Borba printing-house

As one of the cultural programs in temporarily settled spaces of Invisible Zagreb, from January 12 - 15, we are participating in the organization of the **Freedom to Creativity** festival together with the **Multimedia Institute**. The program actualizes an abandoned space of a former printing-house in the city's very centre. The former **Vjesnik** printing-house, also known as the **Borba** printing-house, has served partially as office space for the **Tisak** [Print] company in the past twenty years. After partial reconstruction, the dilapidation of the upper floors was halted but since then the structure has been completely emptied out. Lately there have been rumours that the city will purchase the edifice, but the future use of the space is unknown. **Invisible Zagreb** will use this time to temporarily settle the space. If it does become the property of the city, the public will have to play the role of a prime partner in the decision on the space's new use.

Whose city is it?

Whose knowledge is it?

The Freedom to Creativity Festival

thematizes a system of public goods management in favour of distribution of knowledge, and this makes it conceptually close to the **Invisible Zagreb** project. In a country where only fifteen years ago everything was publicly owned, transition has brought about sudden shifts that state control systems, obsolete or too inert to change, could not direct. It is precisely this situation that allowed new actors rights to that which was once exclusively public. Since the deregulation of the system is still the current state and new systems of regulation are being slowly or wrongly applied, it is our mission to question and request the new

situation and to act in defence of the public sphere.

Invisible Zagreb researches physical spaces within the public, the community and culture, their transformations and the models that will enable public influence in planning and the policy of usage. The legislative framework that directs spatial development and defines spatial rights and obligations of the actors through urban plans is still quite undefined and does not correspond with the on site situation. These weaknesses are regularly taken advantage of by large construction entrepreneurs and real estate dealers, while legislature does not succeed in protecting endangered public spaces, or is unreasonably rigid toward small constructors. Analogically, the **Freedom to Creativity Festival** looks into a part of the public domain that holds the production and distribution of knowledge. That space is not a 3-dimensional physical space, but an intense space of information exchange. Still, it is materialized on all levels of everyday life so its influence is of substantial importance. Just like urban plans, the Copyright Law does not take into consideration local specifics [firstly those historical in relation to the quality of the legacy of collective ownership], and instead of taking its cultural and development function onto itself, it focuses primarily on protecting the rights of large corporations and their profits.

It is important to note this instability of the public sphere and ways of control of private actors over public resources without which culture becomes impossible. In our projects we research the concepts and practical models of open spatial infrastructure, ones that will allow participation and development for all.

O radu

Moje lice je ekran koji kupuje

Radionica "O radu", Grožnjan - Zagreb, 2004/2005

I.

Od 1. do 12.09.2004. održan je prvi dio radionice na temu rada. Voditelji te prve teorijske faze, koja se održala u Grožnjanu u Istri bili su **Ellen BAREIS**, članica skupine **Kanak Attak**, i **Nik DURIC**, osnivač kazališne grupe **showcase beat le mot** iz Hamburga. Sudjelovalo je 7 studenata dramaturgije, filmske režije i snimanja i jedna koreografkinja.

Tema je prvog dijela radionice bila povijest rada, od fordizma, preko postfordizma do nematerijalne teorije o radu danas. Dok je posao prije informacijske tehnologije bio vremenski i lokalno ograničen, danas se novi oblik posla širi preko svih dijelova života. Dok je prije postojao teški posao i vrijeme rekreacije, današnja vrsta rada nema granice. Svi uvijek rade. Na ekranima, uz čitanje i učenje, na telefonu, u mreži. Ali rad na kompjuterima nije više "mrtvi posao", nego dio života radnika. Znanje i informacije su više nego ikada dio komunikativnog rada. U postfordizmu ljudska je komunikacija najproduktivnija vrsta posla. Rad, politika i intelekt nisu više odvojeni, nego zajedno stvaraju novu sferu socijalnog života, koji se danas pokazuje u novom obliku posla.

II.

Drugi dio radionice održan u Zagrebu, od 10-19.01.2005., uz prezentaciju zadnjeg dana radionice, bavi se vizualizacijom naučenoga. Kako izgleda nova vrsta posla u postfordizmu? Što znači današnji rad na ekranima računala za naše živote? Leitmotiv predstave na kraju radionice biti će torba. Torba kao simbol kapitalizma, kao znak bogatstva [torbe s potpisima] i siromaštva [izbjegličke karirane torbe], torba kao instrument migracije u Europi.



Nik DURIC iz **showcase beat le mot** & studenti **Akademije dramskih umjetnosti** u Zagrebu predstavljaju:

[Moje lice je ekran koji kupuje], performans

19/01/2005 MM Centar | 20:00

Hvala / Thanks:

René POLLESCH | Danijela KAPUSTA | Saša DJURIĆ

On Labour

My Face is a Shopping Display

Workshop "On Labour", Grožnjan - Zagreb 2004/2005



Nik DURIC from **showcase beat le mot** & students of the **Academy of Drama Art** in Zagreb present:

MY FACE IS A SHOPPING DISPLAY, a performance

19/01/2005 MM Center | 20:00

I.

The first segment of the workshop on the topic of labour took place in Grožnjan from 1. - 12.09.2004. The workshop was led by **Ellen BAREIS**, a member of **Kanak Atak**, and **Nik DURIC**, co-founder of the performance group **showcase beat le mot** from Hamburg. Seven students of dramaturgy, film directing, photography and one choreographer took part.

The topic of the first part of the workshop was the history of labour, from fordism, to postfordism and immaterial labour theory of today. While labour in the times predating information technology was bound in terms of time and locality, today a new form of labour spreads through all of life's segments. While before we had hard labour and time for recreation, today's kind of labour has no boundaries. Everyone is always working. On their computer screens, while reading and learning, on the phone, on the net. But work on computers is no longer "dead work", but rather a part of a 'labourer's life. Knowledge and information are now more than ever a part of communicative labour. Human communication is the most productive kind of work in postfordist times. Labour, politics and intellect are no longer separated, but joined to create a new sphere of social life, one visible in a new kind of labour.

II.

The second part of the workshop took place from 10. - 19.01.2005 in Zagreb and included a public presentation on the last day which dealt with the performative

visualization of the learned. How does the new kind of postfordist labour look like? What does today's screen-based work mean to our lives? The leitmotif of the performance at the end of the workshop is a bag. The bag as a symbol of capitalism, a symbol of wealth [signature bag] and poverty [chequered refugee bags], the bag as an immigration instrument in Europe.

19 & 20/02/2005

Turističke transformacije – radionica 1

Održat će se radionica s temom turističkih transformacija koja tematizira kompleksne promjene u kulturnim i prostornim odnosima uzrokovane turizmom koji se ubrzano razvija na jadranskoj obali. Nagle promjene uzrokuju vrlo specifične nove entitete, mijenjaju uspostavljene protokole i unose nove kulturne postavke. Lokalni kontekst modificira se pod utjecajem toka kapitala i posjetitelja. Cilj projekta je diagnosticirati i razotkriti nastale fenomene, formirati kritičke stavove i konstruirati prijedloge intervencija. Radionica će biti usmjerena sintetiziranju postojećih studija i interesa sudionika projekta, te prepoznavanju transformacija kroz analizu potencijala i konflikata. Projekt je dio **3D Žurnala** koji se bavi komunikacijom i istraživanjem suvremenih prostornih fenomena.

Touristic transformations – workshop 1

We will hold a workshop on the topic of touristic transformations which thematize the complex changes in cultural and spatial relations caused by the fast-growing tourism along the Adriatic coast. Rapid changes cause very specific new entities, change established protocols and introduce new cultural setups. The local context becomes modified under the influence of the flow of capital and of visitors. The goal of the project is to diagnose and discover the lost phenomena, form critical attitudes and construct suggestions for intervention. The workshop will focus on synthesizing the existing studies and interests of the participants of the project, and on the recognition of transformation through analysis of potential and conflict. The project is a part of **3D Journal** dealing with communication and research of contemporary spatial phenomena.

SAMUEL MARTIN



instant kultura – teritorij kao objekt želje / instant culture – territory as an object of desire

www.platforma981.hr

25/02/2005 klub za net.kulturu MaMa / net.culture club MaMa

Neka promišljanja akcije kao medija

Ovo predavanje uzima kao svoje polazište kraći esej filozofa **Giorgia Agambena**, te pokušava transformirati čin predavanja u medij izložbe.

Some thoughts on action as a medium

This lecture takes as its starting point a small essay by the philosopher **Giorgia Agamben**, and attempts to turn the act of lecturing into a medium of exhibition.

Ruth NOACK [1964.], studied art history, audiovisual media and feminist theory in the USA, England, Germany and Austria. She has been a lecturer and critic since 1990 and started curating with **Roger M. Buergel** in 1992. Between 2000 and 2004, she was a full time lecturer of film theory at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna. She acted as president of **Aica Austria** 2001-2003. Her exhibitions include: “**Things we don’t understand**”, Generali Foundation/Vienna and “**Organisational Form**”, Škuc Gallery/Ljubljana, 2002/3, also shown at Kunsraum der Universität Lüneburg and Galerie der Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst/Leipzig.

Ruth NOACK [1964.] je studirala povijest umjetnosti, audiovizualne medije i feminističku teoriju u SAD, Engleskoj, Njemačkoj i Austriji. Predaje i piše kritičke osvrte od 1990., a od 1992. kurira sa **Rogerom M. Buergelom**. U periodu između 2000. i 2004. predaje teoriju filma na **Fakultetu primjenjenih umjetnosti pri Sveučilištu** u Beču. Predsjednica je **Aica-e** Austrije 2001.-2003. Njezine izložbe uključuju: “**Stvari koje ne razumijemo**”, **Zaklada Generali**, Beč i “**Organizacijski oblik**”, **Galerija Škuc**, Ljubljana, 2002./03., također pokazana u **Kunsraum der Universität Lüneburg** i **Galerie der Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst**, Leipzig.

Zagreb - Kulturni kapital 3000 / Zagreb - Cultural Kapital 3000

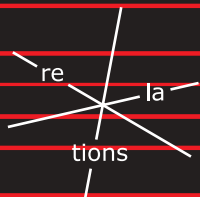
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Zagreb - Cultural Kapital 3000

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www.projekt-relations.de

Kontakt. The Arts and Civil Society Program of **Erste Bank Group** in Central Europe.



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Sve aktivnosti održane u **Galeriji NOVA** podržao
All activities held in **Gallery NOVA** supported by



<http://www.kulturnikapital.org/>

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