

ZAŠTITA KULTURNE BAŠTINE HRVATSKE NA RAZINI EVROPSKOG VIJEĆA

Branka Šulc



jelovitom evropskom kampanjom o kulturnoj baštini Evrope, koja je intenzivnije otpočela tijekom Evropske godine arhitektonske baštine, 1975., a napose je određena Evropskom konvencijom o kulturi iz 1990. godine, Evropsko vijeće traži i nove strukture i politiku u pristupu zaštiti kulturne baštine u srednjoj i istočnoj Evropi. Evropsko vijeće (The Council of Europe), osnovano 1949. godine u Londonu, danas je najveća evropska organizacija koja povezuje sve parlamentarne demokracije u Evropi i putem deklaracija, preporuka i konvencija unapređuje ljudska prava, kulturu, edukaciju i dr. Putem Pododbora Parlamentarne skupštine Evropskog vijeća za evropsku arhitekturu i umjetničku baštinu i Pododbora za kulturu i edukaciju vodi i sistematsku analizu stanja kulturne baštine u zemljama srednje i istočne Evrope i u konzultaciji s njima identificira područja za prioritetne akcije, upozorava vlade tih zemalja na nenadoknadivu štetu za kulturnu baštinu izvođenjem nekontroliranih planiranja, razvoja i turizma ako se ne primjenjuju konzervatorski principi, potiče razmjenu informacija i stručnjaka, — traži nove oblike planiranja u zaštiti arhitektonske i kulturne baštine, uvodeći nove postupke u konzervaciji, pravnoj zaštiti baštine i dr.

Parlamentarna skupština Evropskog vijeća posebnu je pažnju posvetila stanju kulturne baštine u srednjoj i istočnoj Evropi i u svojoj Preporuci 1172. (1992.) ističe da prvi put cjelovito razmatra sveukupno kulturno naslijeđe Evrope. Te nove perspektive vode direktno i prema mogućnosti uključenja svih evropskih zemalja u primjerenije očuvanje baštine.

Izražava i zabrinutost poradi ilegalne prodaje pokretnih kulturnih dobara, sistematskog razaranja kulturne baštine u Hrvatskoj od strane JNA i potpunog nepoštovanja međunarodnih konvencija u oružanim sukobima te preporuča odlazak grupe eksperata konzervatora u Hrvatsku, koji bi u suradnji s Vijećem ministara zapadnoevropske unije i parlamentarnih stranaka Evropskog vijeća trebali i neposredno intervenirati na očuvanju ugrožene hrvatske baštine.

Istom preporukom Parlamentarna skupština rezimira stanje arhitektonske baštine u srednjoj i istočnoj Evropi, koja je neposredno izložena propadanju i razaranju poradi nedostatne pravilne pravne podloge i njezine pravodobne primjene i neadekvatnih stručnih i tehničkih mogućnosti za njezino očuvanje. Preporuča način osiguranja integracije zaštite spomeničke baštine u politiku planiranja i društvenih reformi i izradbu liste prioriteta u zaštiti srednjoevropske kulturne baštine.

Uskoro će Parlamentarna skupština Evropskog vijeća u Strasbourgu imati na dnevnom redu i točku o ratnom uništavanju kulturne baštine u Hrvatskoj s prijedlogom mjera stručno-tehničke pomoći na očuvanju i obnovi ugrožene hrvatske baštine.

To je jedan od zaključaka sa sjednice Pododbora Parlamentarne skupštine Evropskog vijeća za evropsku arhitekturu i umjetničku baštinu, na prijedlog predsjednika Jacquesa Baumela, održane u suradnji

sa Skupštinom Republike Slovenije u Ljubljani od 24. do 26. travnja 1992. godine.

Sjednica ovog Pododbora, uza sudjelovanje predsjednika Odbora za kulturu i edukaciju Evropskog vijeća, članova Odbora za dodjelu Evropske nagrade za muzej godine, održana je o temi prezentacije stanja zaštite kulturne i prirodne baštine, strategije zaštite, novog zakonodavstva i prilagodbe evropskim standardima, problemima mreže muzeja, stanju kulturne baštine u ratu u Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj, Češko-Slovačkoj i Poljskoj. Pododbor je na sastanak pozvao i predstavnike iz djelatnosti zaštite spomenika kulture i iz ostalih bivših republika Jugoslavije, koji se sastanku nisu odazvali.

Sjednica je jedna u nizu navedenih tijela u zemljama srednje i istočne Evrope kojom se teži direktnom upoznavanju s problemima u zaštiti spomeničke baštine.

Sažete prezentacije navedenih tema kolega iz Zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Republike Slovenije, Restavratorskog centra Slovenije, Zavoda za zaštitu naravne in kulturne dediščine iz Maribora, Narodnog muzeja i Narodne galerije iz Ljubljane, Slovenskoga muzejskog društva, kao i iz Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Ministarstva prosvjete i kulture Republike Hrvatske i Muzejskoga dokumentacionog centra iz Zagreba, Nacionalnog muzeja iz Krakova i Nacionalnoga komiteta ICOM-a Češko-Slovačke, bile su podlogom za opsežnu diskusiju.

O problemu spomeničke baštine u Hrvatskoj, koja se tijekom rata od prve polovice 1991. godine do danas planski uništava, skup su iscrpno izvijestili Ferdinand Meder, direktor, i Vlado Ukrainčik, profesor iz Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Ministarstva prosvjete i kulture RH, uz prezentaciju video-snimke o razaranjima Dubrovnika, pregledu kulturne baštine Hrvatske, brojnim pokazateljima uništavanja pokretne i nepokretne kulturne baštine, problemima u provedbi mjera zaštite spomenika kulture, otegotnim okolnostima primjene međunarodnih konvencija o zaštiti kulturne baštine, napose Haaškoj konvenciji, problemima u realizaciji projekta obnove, procjeni ratnih šteta na kulturnoj baštini, međunarodnoj suradnji hrvatskih kulturnih institucija i potrebnoj međunarodnoj urgentnoj pomoći i dr.

O stanju u muzejskoj djelatnosti Hrvatske, s povijesnim pregledom, današnjoj mreži muzeja, legislativi, ulozi središnje institucije za muzejsku djelatnost — Muzejskoga dokumentacionog centra, informatizaciji muzejske djelatnosti i ratnim štetama izvijestila je Branka Šulc, direktorica MDC-a.

Izlaganja su popraćena obimnim dokumentarnim publikacijama o ratnim štetama na spomenicima kulture na engleskom jeziku, Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Ministarstva prosvjete i kulture RH, koje Zavod ažurno priprema, dopunjava i tiska svakih nekoliko mjeseci od početka rata, sa sažecima o svakom pojedinom kulturnom spomeniku, naselju, urbanoj cjelini i dr. a popraćene su preglednim statističkim pokazateljima šteta i izborom fotografija, te MDC-a i Ministarstva prosvjete i kulture RH o destrukciji muzeja i galerija u Hrvatskoj tijekom rata.

Publikacije su pohvaljene kao relevantan izvor dostupnih informacija o stanju kulturne baštine u Hrvatskoj i raspršile su sumnje Pododbora Parlamentarne skupštine Evropskog vijeća za evropsku arhitekturu i umjetničku baštinu, iskazane u njihovu izvještaju Parlamentarnoj skupštini, u prosincu 1991. godine, o potencijalnoj opasnosti iskorištavanja ratnih šteta na kulturnoj baštini u političko-propagandne svrhe.

Nakon izlaganja o stanju i problemima kulturne baštine u Hrvatskoj na prijedlog predsjednika Pododbora, Jacquesa Baumela, članovi su prihvatili da se Hrvatskoj organizacijski pomogne da u svim parlamentima evropskih zemalja članica Evropskog vijeća izlozbama fotografija i video-snimkama te predavanjima predstavi sadašnje stanje svoje baštine, napose da se intenzivira slanje svih vrsta informacija i dokumentacijskog materijala o daljem uništavanju i otuđenju hrvatskoga kulturnog blaga pododborima Evropskog vijeća koji se bave kulturnom problematikom, da na jednoj od sljedećih sjednica Parlamentarne skupštine Evropskog vijeća u Strasbourgu stručnjaci iz Hrvatske izvijeste o uništavanju kulturne baštine tijekom rata u Hrvatskoj. Za stručno-tehničku pomoć Evropskog vijeća koja je na ovom sastanku ponuđena potrebno je da Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Ministarstva prosvjete i kulture RH, zajedno s koordinativnim institucijama za pojedine kulturne djelatnosti, Arhivom Hrvatske, Nacionalnom i sveučilišnom bibliotekom, MDC-om, Restauratorskim zavodom Hrvatske i dr. pripremi i stručnu podlogu i prijedloge. Članovima navedena Pododbora upućen je poziv od strane hrvatske delegacije da jedan od svojih sastanaka održe u Zagrebu i da se direktno upoznaju i s razinom destrukcije spomeničke baštine u Hrvatskoj. Budući da je tijekom svibnja 1992. godine Republika Hrvatska stekla status posebnog gosta pri Evropskom vijeću, očekivati je da se intenziviraju dalji neposredni kontakti između naših i evropskih stručnjaka i na toj razini.

Na razini Evropskog vijeća unutar njegovih brojnih odbora doneseno je niz preporuka, rezolucija i deklaracija, kojima se unapređuje i pomaže očuvanje kulturne baštine u Evropi, poput preporuka za Evropsku nagradu za muzej godine (1977.), o ruralnom arhitektonskom naslijeđu (1979.), industrijskoj arheologiji (1979.), podmorškoj kulturnoj baštini (1978.), konzervaciji evropskoga kulturnoga naslijeđa (1975.), međunarodnom kriminalu (1986.), kulturnoj kooperaciji u Evropi (1988.), preporuka o stanju kulturne baštine u srednjoj i istočnoj Evropi (veljača 1992.) i dr., te deklaracija o izgradnji i prirodnoj baštini u Hrvatskoj (rujan 1991.), brojne rezolucije o suradnji s UNESCO-om i ostalim međunarodnim organizacijama, rezolucija o povratu umjetničkih predmeta i niz drugih iz područja kulture, edukacije, arhitektonskog naslijeđa.

Evropska konvencija o zaštiti arheološke baštine, usvojena siječnja 1992. godine na Malti, Evropska konvencija o prekršajima u odnosu na kulturna dobra, Delphi 1985. godine, koja upućuje na postojanje Evropskoga komiteta za kriminalističke probleme pri Evropskom vijeću vezano i uz krađu umjetnina, Evropska konvencija za zaštitu arhitektonskoga naslijeđa Evrope, Granada 1985., uz niz drugih od važnosti su i za očuvanje kulturnoga naslijeđa u Hrvatskoj.

Evropsko vijeće putem svojih pododbora za evropsku arhitekturu i umjetničku baštinu te za edukaciju i kulturu organizatorom je i brojnih simpozija u evropskim zemljama s temama poput Muzeji i evropska kulturna baština: trezori ili oruđe? (održan u Salzburgu, Austrija, rujna 1991. godine), Evropskog simpozija o tvrtkama specijaliziranim za restauraciju zgrada od interesa za kulturno naslijeđe (Strasbourg, lipanj 1991.), uz brojne druge ukazuju i na mogućnost organiziranja stručnog skupa navedena Pododbora Evropskog vijeća o temi zaštite i obnove ratom devastirane kulturne baštine u Hrvatskoj sa stručnjacima iz evropskih zemalja u Hrvatskoj.

Interes za očuvanje preostale kulturne baštine u Hrvatskoj je očevidan. Na našim je institucijama i stručnjacima da taj interes još više potaknu i primjereno se uključe u evropske tokove brige za vlastito kulturno naslijeđe.

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THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CROATIA ON THE LEVEL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

By Branka Šulc



he Council of Europe has been seeking new structures and new policies in the approach to the protection and preservation of cultural heritage of the Middle and Eastern Europe through the all-European campaign on cultural heritage, which had been first intensified in 1975 by the

European Year of Architectural Heritage and had been regulated by the European Convention on Cultural Heritage of 1990.

The Council of Europe, founded in London in 1949, has become the largest contemporary European organization, linking all parliamentary democracies of Europe and improving human rights, culture, education, etc., through declarations, recommendations and conventions.

Through the Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the European Architectural and Artistic Heritage and the Committee for Culture and Education it has been analyzing the condition of cultural heritage in the countries of East and Middle Europe and identifying the areas of priorities, warning the governments of these countries of the irreparable damages to cultural heritage caused by the uncontrolled development of industry and tourism without the appliance of the principles of conservation, urging the exchange of information and experts, searching for the new ways of the protection of cultural heritage, introducing new procedures in conservation, in the legal protection of cultural heritage, etc.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has paid particular attention to the cultural heritage of the Middle and East Europe, and has pointed out in the Recommendation No. 1172 (of 1992) that the cultural heritage of the whole of Europe has been considered for the first time. These new views introduce the possibilities for all European countries to join in the proper preservation of European cultural heritage.

It has also expressed concern about the illegal trade with cultural heritage, about the systematic destruction of cultural heritage of Croatia by the Yugoslav Army and has protested the disregard for the international conventions on the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict. It has also recommended sending on a group of experts on conservation to Croatia with the mission to observe the situation in the field and take immediate measures for the protection of the endangered Croatian cultural heritage with the support of the Council of Ministers of the West European Union and the Parliamentary Parties of the Council of Europe.

The Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly has also summarized the condition of the cultural heritage of the Middle and East Europe, which has been exposed to decay and destruction caused by the inadequate legislation and its delayed enforcement, as well as by the deficient technical and professional resources for its protection and preservation. It has recommended the ways of integrating the protection of cultural heritage into the policies of planning and social reforms and preparing the lists of priorities in the protection of the Middle European cultural heritage.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has scheduled the question of the destruction of the Croatian cultural heritage by war and the proposal of the expert and technical aid for its protection and restoration for its next session at Strasbourg.

This has been one of the conclusions of the session of the Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the European Architectural and Artistic Heritage, which convened with the assistance of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia at Ljubljana from 24 to 26 April 1992, proposed by the President Mr. Jacques Baumel.

This session of the Subcommittee, also attended by the President of the Committee on Culture and Education of the Council of Europe and the members of the Committee for the European Award for the Museum of the Year, has discussed the presentations of the problems in the protection of cultural and natural heritage, the strategies to be employed in the protection and preservation, new legislation and its adjustment to the European standards, the problems of the networks of museums, the situation of cultural treasure of Croatia in the war, and the state of the cultural heritage of Czechoslovakia and Slovakia and of Poland. The Subcommittee had issued invitations for the session to the representatives of the institutions for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage of all former Republics of Yugoslavia, but they did not attend.

The session has been one in the series of meetings on the subject of the protection and preservation of cultural heritage of the Middle and East European countries pursuing the immediate insight into their problems and difficulties.

The summarized presentations on the subject by the members of the Institute for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Slovenia, The Centre for Restoration of Slovenia, the Institute for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage of Maribor, The National Museum and the National Gallery of Ljubljana, the Slovenian Museum Society and by the members of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Croatia and the Museum Documentation Centre of Zagreb, by the members of the National Museum of Krakow and the National Committee of the ICOM of Czechoslovakia, have given grounds for the comprehensive discussion.

The problem of Croatian cultural heritage, its systematic and intentional devastation since the beginning of war in 1991, has been presented to the Session by Mr. Ferdinand Meder, the Director of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Croatia and by the member of the Institute professor Vlado Ukrainčik, documented with video and photographic proofs of the destruction of Dubrovnik and the records on the damages caused by the war throughout Croatia. They have also reported on the difficulties encountered by the services for the protection of cultural heritage in their efforts to accomplish their tasks, of disregard to the international conventions on the protection of cultural heritage, in particular to The Hague Convention, on the problems of the realization of the projects for reconstruction and restoration, on the cooperation of the cultural institutions of Croatia with the corresponding international institutions and on the urgent need for the international aid.

Ms. Branka Šulc, the Director of the Museum Documentation Centre, has reported on the museums of Croatia, with a brief historical survey, on the contemporary network of museums, on legislation concerning museums, on the role of the Museum Documentation Centre as the central institution for museum activities, on the introduction of computer network into museums and on war damages.

The reports have been documented by the comprehensive publications in English on the war damages to cultural heritage which have been updated and reissued in short periods by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Croatia since the beginning of war, containing summary description of every single cultural monument, of rural and urbane historical units etc., the data about damages done to them, the statistics of damages and photographic proofs, as well as by the publications on the damages caused by war to Croatian museums and galleries, issued in the same way by the MDC and the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Croatia.

The publications have been appreciated as a relevant source of the accessible information on the condition of cultural heritage of Croatia, and have dispersed the doubts expressed by the Subcommittee on the Architectural and Artistic Heritage of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, in their report to the Parliamentary Assembly in December 1991, about the possibility of the misuse of the reports on war damage to cultural heritage for the promotion of political issues.

After hearing the reports on the predicament of the cultural heritage of Croatia and on the difficulties confronted in its protection, the members accepted the proposal of the President of the Subcommittee Mr.

Jacques Baumel to give support to Croatia in all fellow countries of the Council of Europe to present its condition through the exhibitions of photographs and video tape and through lectures. They also agreed upon support to intensify dispatch of information and documentation on the devastation and pillage of the Croatian cultural treasure to other Subcommittees of the Council of Europe concerned with culture. The meeting reached conclusion to help the experts from Croatia to report on the devastation of cultural treasure to one of the following sessions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg. The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Croatia has been assigned with the task to prepare the expert grounds and proposals for the expert and technical aid planned to be given to Croatia by the Council of Europe, together with other coordinate institutions for culture, The Croatian Archives, the National and University Library, the MDC, The Institute for Restoration of the Republic of Croatia, etc.

The Croatian delegation invited the members of the Subcommittee to convene at Zagreb for one of the following meetings, and thereby achieve the immediate insight into the scope of destruction of cultural heritage of Croatia.

In view of the status of a special guest of the European Council acquired by Croatia in May 1992, we expect to intensify direct contacts between European and Croatian experts at this level, too.

At the level of the Council of Europe, its Subcommittees have brought forth a series of recommendations, resolutions and declarations with the aim to improve and support the protection of European cultural heritage, such as the Recommendation on the European Award for the Museum of the Year, of 1977, on the Rural Architectured Heritage of 1979, on the Industrial Archaeology of 1979, on the Underwater Cultural Heritage, of 1978, on the Conservation of the European Cultural Heritage of 1975, on the International Crime, of 1986, on the Cultural Cooperation in Europe of 1988, on the Condition of the Cultural Heritage of Middle and Eastern Europe of February 1992, or the Declaration on the Construction and Natural Heritage of Croatia of September 1991, many resolutions on the cooperation with the UNESCO* and other international organizations, the Resolution on the Restitution of Works of Art and a series of others covering the areas of culture, education and cultural heritage.

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, passed in January 1992 at Malta, the European Convention on the Criminal Offense to Cultural Heritage, of Delphi 1985, pointing to the existence of the European Committee for Criminology of the Council of Europe, also regarding the larceny of the works of art, the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe passed at Granada in 1985, and a series of other acts have been very significant factors for the protection of the cultural heritage of Croatia.

The Council of Europe, through its Subcommittees for the European Architectural and Artistic Heritage, and through the Subcommittee on Education and Culture, has organized many conferences in European countries on the subjects such as »The Museums and the European Cultural Heritage: Vaults or Tools«, which convened at Salzburg, Austria, in September 1991, or the European Symposium on the Companies Specialized for the Restoration of Buildings, at Strasbourg in June 1991, and many others, which give us grounds to believe it will be possible to organize at this high level an international conference of experts on the subject of the protection and restoration of the cultural heritage of Croatia devastated by war.

The international interest to protect and preserve the remaining cultural heritage of Croatia has been obvious, and it rests with our institutions and experts to further animate this interest and join in a proper way the European course of treasuring our own cultural heritage.

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