

# WWII-MONUMENTSEE

VLERËSIMI I MONUMENTEVE TË PAS-LUFTËS SË DYTË BOTËRORE NË EVROPËN  
JUGLINDORE ME QËLLIM TË ZHVILLIMIT TË NJË PRODUKTI TË RI RAJONAL  
TURISTIK/RRUGË KULTURORE



**Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Kosovo\*  
for developing new SEE regional tourism product/  
cultural route**



The “Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Kosovo\* for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route” is realized within the project “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route”.

The “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route” implemented by the EXPEDITIO was financed through a grant provided by the Regional Cooperation Council’s Tourism Development and Promotion Project. The RCC’s project is funded by the European Union and implemented in an effort to contribute to the growth and competitiveness of the six Western Balkans economies by supporting development and promotion of joint regional cultural and adventure tourism offer. This assessment is one of the “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route” outputs.

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\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

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## Introduction

The project “**WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route**” (herein referred as **WWII-MONUMENTSEE**) implemented by EXPEDITIO was financed through a grant provided by the Regional Cooperation Council’s Tourism Development and Promotion Project. The RCC’s project is funded by the European Union and implemented in an effort to contribute to the growth and competitiveness of the six Western Balkans economies by supporting development and promotion of joint regional cultural and adventure tourism offer. This assessment is one of the WWII-MONUMENTSEE project’s outputs.

The project WWII-MONUMENTSEE was carried out from November 2018 to June 2019.

Locations of the project: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo\*, Montenegro, Serbia and the Republic of North Macedonia.

**Post-World War II monuments found in South East Europe** area represent important potential for the development of a regional cultural tourism route. These monuments, mostly built after World War II on the whole territory of former Yugoslavia and Albania primarily represent memorials to fighting against fascism, but they are much more than that and some of them possess exceptional artistic value. Following the changes occurring during the 1990s in South East Europe these monuments have been disregarded, which has lead to their neglect due to lack of maintenance and in some cases to their devastation or complete destruction. Revived interest for these monuments started at the beginning of 21st century, since 2006, stimulated by foreign artists and researchers, as well as those from the SEE region. Furthermore, the importance of post-WWII monuments has begun to be rediscovered in connection with tourism, as well. However, all these initiatives and activities are sporadic, more often launched from abroad than by countries where the monuments are situated, and they are not synchronized, so that these monuments are not offered as a unique tourism product, neither at the level of individual countries nor of the SEE region. In addition, there are no data about these monuments collected at one place, nor a detailed analysis of their value, state and potentials for the development of touristic routes.

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**Specific objective** of the project WWII-MONUMENTSEE is: Completed the initial stage in developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route - post-World War II monuments, through carrying out an assessment. The **overall objectives** are: Developed new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route - post-World War II monuments; Enhanced (employment and sustainability of the) SEE regional tourism through developing new tourism product/ cultural route; Contributing to economic growth in SEE region through strengthening regional tourism and cultural routes.

The **activities** realized during the WWII-MONUMENTSEE project include: Forming a regional team of experts and defining the concept and methodology of work; Research and data collecting in the six SEE economies and producing six individual “Assessments of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route” by selected researchers; Organizing a one-day regional expert workshop; Producing a regional “Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”; and Distributing the results of the project to all the stakeholders.

The producing of **six individual “Assessments of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”** included the following activities and segments:

- **A review of the general state of the WWII heritage**, which was intended to provide a general picture of the treatment of this segment of cultural heritage in six economies, including: the legal framework regulating the protection, management and maintenance of the WWII monuments; institutions / key stakeholders responsible for the protection, management, maintenance, promotion of the WWII monuments; an official list / a database of WWII monuments; previous initiatives (artistic projects, researches, promotion, activism ...); an overview of stakeholders and a general review of the overall state of the WWII monuments: their protection, maintenance, use, management and touristic valorization.
- **Analysis of an expanded list of monuments** was carried out using the official lists of protected WWII monuments in individual economies, as well as a List of Proposed Sites for WWII Monument Route provided by the Regional Cooperation Council, containing

40 pre-selected monuments that needed to be included.<sup>1</sup> The analysis of monuments was made using the established criteria<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The list provided by the RCC included 40 monuments:

- *Albania*: Shkodër, Kamëz, Mother Albania (Tirana), Pezë e Vogël, Bërzhitë, Elbasan, Pishkash
- *Bosnia-Herzegovina*: Vraca Memorial Park (Sarajevo), Vogošća Monument, Battle of Neretva Memorial Museum (Jablanica), Mostar Partisan Cemetery, Sutjeska Monument (Tjentište), Zenica, Novi Travnik, Jajce, Sanski Most, Kozara (near Prijedor), Banja Luka
- *Kosovo\**: Prishtinë/Prishtina (city centre), Brezovicë/Brezovica Monument, Mitrovicë North/Mitrovica, Partisan Martyrs Cemetery, Matićani Hill, Prishtina
- *Montenegro*: Dola Memorial Site, Nikšić Monument, Barutana Memorial (Podgorica), Kolašin Memorial Museum, Berane Monument
- *Serbia*: Jewish Cemetery (Belgrade), Memorial Park Jajinci, Kosmaj Monument, Čačak Memorial Site, Kadinjača Monument Site (near Užice), Bujanj Memorial Park (Niš), Šumarice Memorial Park (Kragujevac), Monument to the Revolution (Leskovac)
- *Republic of North Macedonia*: Skopje Earthquake Monument, Kičevo Ossuary, Makedonium (Krushevo), Prilep Monument, Veles Ossuary

<sup>2</sup> The following criteria were applied:

- **VISUAL AND AESTHETIC QUALITIES**: Abstract form; Forms that defies the convention of traditional monuments; Forms which hides deep symbolic and/or universal meaning behind its abstract shape; Created by famous, well-known or widely accomplished artists from the era
- **HISTORICAL & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**: Tell universal histories of overcoming adversity and enemy defeat; Focus of human-level/civilian victory or tragedy; Relate compelling histories that are little known outside the region
- **NATURAL BEAUTY**: Favor monument sites located in remarkable natural sceneries; Favor monument sites in close proximity to national parks, scenic rivers, etc.; Favor monument sites in serene locations away from other touristic crowds
- **TOURISM**: Promoting Tourism in Under-served Areas
- **CONDITION**: In areas free of political/religious/ethnic tensions or violence; In areas not affected by landmines or other dangerous devices; Relatively intact and not dangerous or risky to traverse; Existing in a reasonable state of order and maintenance; Not excessively defaced or vandalized
- **ACCESSIBILITY**: Within a reasonable proximity to well traveled & maintained roads and highways, Within a reasonable proximity to touristic services (lodging, food, fuel, etc); Reasonable to locate by tourists unfamiliar with the area; Fully accessible for majority of the year, except in cases of extreme weather conditions

- **A proposal of potential routes** for each of the economies was made using the expanded list of monuments. Possibilities for different levels of routes have been recognized: regional route/s, routes within the countries, local routes. Furthermore, different topics have been considered, including: artistic value, designer(s), famous persons, the size, possibilities for filming, possibilities for mountaineering, antifascism, etc. Possibilities for including these monuments in the existing routes or the area's tourism offer have also been considered.
- **Detailed analysis of selected monuments** was based on the already made analysis of up to 10-12 monuments in each economy contained in the List provided by the RCC, as well as the expanded list of monuments selected by the researches. The detailed analysis was made using a questionnaire prepared by a regional expert team.
- **A list of references and annexes** has been provided for each assessment, including, among other things, an official list of protected WWII monuments; a list of stakeholders; additional material important for reviewing the general state of the WWII heritage

Based on individual Assessments in six economies a **joint regional “Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”** was produced.

The **“Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Kosovo for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”** is one of the six individual assessments produced within the project. The author of this assessment is Fjollë Caka.

This document contains **an excerpt from the Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Kosovo**, including the key data, analyses and proposals, while the complete material with the accompanying documentation has been delivered to RCC.

## Brief summary

Several monuments commemorating the World War II (WWII) have also been built across Kosovo, which during the time of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an autonomous province. Besides honoring the antifascist fighters and martyrs, those monuments promoted respect, equity and a shared identity among all nations living in SFR Yugoslavia. In Kosovo, those monuments were erected in Prishtina, Mitrovica, Peja, Kamenica and other cities or fighting sites. Monuments themselves, supported by annual gatherings organized by the state, were meant to commemorate heroism and sacrifice of the martyrs, and to celebrate victory of the revolution (Maliqi, 2014, pg. 13). They also were meant to promote respect, 'commonality', equity and a shared identity among all nations living in SFR Yugoslavia (Maliqi, 2014, pg. 13).

However, those monuments were not that well accepted by the citizens in Kosovo, since equality and shared identity were not something Albanian Kosovars shared with the other nationalities in SFR Yugoslavia. They did not enjoy the same rights as other nationalities across SFR Yugoslavia. In this regard, after the fall of SFR Yugoslavia, WWII monuments in Kosovo lost their significance; thus, being abandoned, damaged or demolished.

Those that survived to this day remain vandalized, with the majority of them stripped of plaques, infographics, copper sheets or other elements, and filled with graffiti (often with derogatory content) (forumZFD, 2014, pg. 13). They have been abandoned (ideologically and physically) by the citizens in Kosovo (of both Albanian and Serbian ethnicities) and are neglected by the state of Kosovo. Currently, the majority of WWII monuments in Kosovo are in poor condition, do not have a protection status, and are not properly maintained and taken care of. Only six WWII monuments commemorating the National Liberation Army or Movement (NLM) have been added in the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS)'s List of Cultural Heritage for Temporal Protection (which provides a one year period of protection). Out of these six monuments, one is totally destroyed and one is located in a private property. Another one's location has not been updated, as is the case of the monument in Rakanoc (Rakanovac), which is listed in the Municipality of Ferizaj but is actually located in the Municipality of Shtërpca (which was established during the decentralization process in 2013). Many other important monuments of the WWII, either commemorating the war itself or presenting the history of Kosovo cities, are left outside the list.

Even though there seem to currently be 11 WWII monuments in Kosovo, the researcher has included only 10 monuments (disregarding the bunker located in a private property) into the expanded list of WWII monuments. Most of the monuments (3 of them) are located in Prishtina, the capital city of Kosovo, whereas the others in other municipalities, including Shtërpca (2 monuments), Mitrovica North (1), Fushë Kosova (1), Gjakova (1), Shtime (1) and



Viti (1). Out of these, there are six monuments analyzed in detail, including the Monument to Fallen Miners in Mitrovica North, Monument to Shari Mountains Partisan Unit in Brezovica, and Monument to Heroes of NLM, Partisan Martyrs Cemetery, and Monument to Boro and Ramiz in Prishtina. All these monuments have important historical and artistic values. Many of them have been landmarks of the cities they are located into or appeared in many Yugoslavian postcards. Such examples include the Fallen Miners Monument in Mitrovica North (designed by Bogdan Bogdanović) and Monument to Heroes of NLM in Prishtina (designed by Miodrag Živković).

Remaining WWII monuments in Kosovo present a considerable potential for academic research (regarding their historicism, artistic styles, visual representation, symbolism, and social values), for spatial revitalization (improved accessibility and infrastructure, renovated monuments, maintained landscapes, added infographics) and for economic development (through touristic packages). Raising awareness about these monuments and memorials, both of local citizens and international visitors, can be initiated through a more thorough archival and desk research about the monuments, creation of a database of both standing and destroyed monuments, added information (descriptive plaques) around the monuments, and more discussing events and study-tours.

Building on the assessment and documentation of these WWII monuments in Kosovo, this research proposes three potential touristic routes for visiting those monuments, based either on monuments geographical proximity or artistic representation.

## Description of the general state of WWII monuments in Kosovo

From 1945 to late 1980s, several monuments commemorating the World War II (WWII) have also been built across Kosovo, which during the time of Socialist Federal Republic (SFR) of Yugoslavia was an autonomous province. Lapidaries, statues, cemeteries of martyrs, and memorial parks were built in almost every municipality of Kosovo, either in the city centers or in fighting sites (Maliqi, 2014, pg. 13). They commemorated events (battles) of partisan brigades (such as the Miners monument in Mitrovica) or paid tribute to prominent heroes/martyrs of the antifascist war (such as monuments of Boro Vukmirovic and Ramiz Sadiku in Landovica and Prishtina).

Monuments themselves, supported by annual gatherings organized by the state, were meant to commemorate heroism and sacrifice of the martyrs, and to celebrate victory of the revolution (Maliqi, 2014, pg. 13). They also intended to promote respect, 'commonality', equity and a shared identity among all nations living in SFR Yugoslavia (Maliqi, 2014, pg. 13). Such values were often conveyed through the monuments socialist and futuristic design and symbolism (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 3). Therefore, WWII monuments design was commissioned to well-known Yugoslav artists, sculptors and architects, such as Bogdan Bogdanović (Miners Monument in Mitrovica North) and Miodrag Živković (monuments in Prishtina and Fushë Kosova) (Burghardt & Kirn, 2012, pg. 85).

However, those monuments were not that well accepted by the citizens in Kosovo, since equality and shared identity were not something Albanian Kosovars shared with the other nationalities in SFR Yugoslavia. They did not enjoy the same rights as other nationalities across SFR Yugoslavia. Thus, after the fall of SFR Yugoslavia and the 1998-1999 war in Kosovo, WWII monuments in Kosovo lost their significance (Caka, 2016, pg. 18). In 1999, there was a wave of removals and destruction of the monuments built during the Yugoslavian era, as well as by Slobodan Milošević (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 43). Many were severely damaged and left in ruins (i.e. in Peja or Lipjan) or totally demolished (such as those in Gjilan, Ferizaj, Landovica, Rahovec and Kamenica).



Figure 1. Destroyed monuments in Gjilan (left) and Landovica (right). Credits: Spomenik Database.



*Figure 2. Destroyed monument in Peja. Credits: Marko Krojac.*

Those that survived to this day remain vandalized, with the majority of them stripped of plaques, infographics, copper sheets or other elements, and filled with graffiti (often with derogatory content) (forumZFD, 2014, pg. 13). They have been abandoned (ideologically and physically) by the citizens in Kosovo (of both Albanian and Serbian ethnicities) and are neglected by the state of Kosovo. “Once a grand lesson of lesson of socialist history and nation building, it is now an erased text, a course in forgetting. Only its stark forms remind the viewer of something lost, and dimly recalled aspiration (forumZFD, 2014, pg. 13).” Currently, the majority of WWII monuments are not officially considered as a shared heritage having historical or artistic values; thus, are not legally protected, restored and managed.

Cultural heritage in the Republic of Kosovo is protected and managed through the Law No. 02/L-088 on Cultural Heritage, approved by the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports (MCYS) in 2006. MCYS addresses its archaeological, architectural, natural, cultural landscapes, movable and intangible heritage. The responsible agency or protection and preservation, research and publishing, and promotion of Kosovo’s heritage and sustainable development of cultural tourism is the Department of Cultural Heritage within the MCYS.

The ministry drafts two main list for protecting and managing its assets, which include the List of Cultural Heritage with Permanent Protection and the List of Cultural Heritage for Temporal Protection. There is no official list or database for World War II monuments. However, a few have been added in the MCYS’s List of Cultural Heritage for Temporal Protection (which provides a

one year period of protection).<sup>3</sup> The list for 2018-2019 consists 1595 assets of archaeological, architectural, natural, cultural landscapes, movable objects and intangible heritage (MKRS, 2018). Out of these, 921 (57.8%) of the assets fall into the architectural heritage, which consists monuments<sup>4</sup> and ensembles. Only six of all the listed monuments commemorate the National Liberation Army or Movement (NLM), which comprises less than 1% of all the listed monuments.

Out of these six monuments, one is totally destroyed (NLM fountain in Zborc, Shtime) and one is located in a private property (NLM bunker in Vrellë, Lipjan). Another one's location has not been updated, as is the case of the monument in Rakanoc (Rakanovac), which is listed in the Municipality of Ferizaj but is actually located in the Municipality of Shtërpca (which was established after the decentralization process in 2013). Other monuments comprise the Partisan Martyrs Cemetery in Prishtina, the Ossuary of Fallen Fighters of the National Liberation Antifascist War in Gjakova,<sup>5</sup> and the NLM Monument in Viti.<sup>6</sup> Other important monuments of the WWII, either commemorating the war itself or presenting the history of Kosovo cities, are left outside the list.

Therefore, in this project, several still standing WWII monuments in Kosovo have been identified, located, analyzed and documented. Besides the six listed monuments in MCYS's List of Cultural Heritage for Temporal Protection, the researcher has identified five additional monuments, most of them being in a poor shape in terms of maintenance, but still standing physically. Out of these monuments, those that are more significant in terms of their historical, social and artistic values include the Monument to Fallen Miners/Shrine to the Revolution in Mitrovica North, Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement/Monument to the Revolution in Prishtina, Monument to the Sharr Mountains Partisan Unit in Shtërpca, and Monument to Boro

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<sup>3</sup> Proposals for including different assets in one of the lists can be submitted by competent institutions, legal or physical entities. Proposals are evaluated by competent institutions (i.e. Regional Centers for Cultural Heritage, Institution for Protection of Cultural Heritage) and approved by Kosovo Council for Cultural Heritage.

<sup>4</sup> Monuments are considered constructions and structures (including their movable elements) distinctive for their historical, archaeological, artistic, and scientific values, contributing towards social and technical interest (Law No. 02/L-088 for Cultural Heritage, 2006, pg. 3).

<sup>5</sup> The Ossuary of Fallen Fighters of the National Liberation Antifascist War in Gjakova has been recently renamed to Fadil Hoxha Monument in 2018. The site is in poor condition and is not properly maintained. It has been closed for several years, and there are current attempts to renovate it. Since there is not much information in literature and online and the researcher could not access it, it has been disregarded for further analysis in this project.

<sup>6</sup> Monument to NLM in Ramjan (Viti), Commemoration Fountain to the NLM in Zborc (Shtime), and Monument to NLM in Rakanoc (Shtërpca) have also not been analyzed in details nor included in suggested routes in this project, since there is not much information available, the original monuments have been totally destroyed or rebuild, and the existing ones do not represent authentic values.



Vukmirović and Ramiz Sadiku in Prishtina. There is also another WWII monument located in Liberty Square (Sheshi i Lirisë) in Fushë Kosova that is still standing.<sup>7</sup>

None of the listed (but also unlisted) monuments are taken care of, in terms of renovation, maintenance and management.<sup>8</sup> Other challenges include the lack of interest from the institutions and the general public to keep (maintain or restore) them, unclear division of agencies roles and responsibilities for protection and maintenance of monuments,<sup>9</sup> lack of knowledge about the monuments from the broad population themselves (especially the youth), lack of credible information (i.e. name of monument, designers, year of construction, year of protection etc.), lack of management, and the tendency to destroy them (and replace them with other monuments, mainly ones commemorating the last war in Kosovo, 1998-1999) (Caka, 2016, pg. 22).

However, remaining WWII monuments in Kosovo present a considerable potential for academic research (regarding their historicism, artistic styles, visual representation, symbolism, and social values), for spatial revitalization (improved accessibility and infrastructure, renovated monuments, maintained landscapes, added infographics) and for economic development (through touristic packages). Raising awareness about these monuments and memorials, both of local citizens and international visitors, can be initiated through a more thorough archival and desk research about the monuments, creation of a database of both standing and destroyed monuments, added information (descriptive plaques) around the monuments, and more discussing events and study-tours.

Some of the related stakeholders for addressing these opportunities regarding the WWII monuments in Kosovo include Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (Department of Cultural Heritage, Kosovo Institute for Protection of Monuments, and Regional Centers for Cultural Heritage), municipalities (local governments), NGOs (cultural heritage, tourism, economic development), businesses (touristic agencies, architectural bureaus, marketing agencies), experts

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<sup>7</sup> There is no information whatsoever about the monument, no known name nor dedication; yet, based on a hidden engraving and its stile, it seems to have been designed by the famous sculptor Miodrag Živković. One of the monuments in this site has bronze figures shaped in women-like features, therefore is unique compared to the other remaining monuments. As the site is close to Prishtina, the researcher has added this forgotten monument into the suggested routes, hoping that exposure to it, curiosity, and unanswered questions will bring to light more information about the monument.

<sup>8</sup> Kosovo has an Agency for Management of Memorial Complexes, which is responsible for designing, building, administrating and managing memorial complexes, which are defined as “zones with special national interest and historical character” (AMKM, n.d.). However, this agency does not cover monuments and memorials of the World War II. It only addresses memorials dedicated to Kosovo Liberation Army and the last Kosovo war in 1998-1999 (AMKM, n.d.).

<sup>9</sup> Management and maintenance (administration) of monuments is not clearly defined in Law No. 02/L-088 for Cultural Heritage. However, MCYS has put into discussion the Draft Law for Amendment and Supplementing the Law No. 02/L-088 on Cultural Heritage, which aims to rationalize the number of agencies (and their competencies), to combine policymaking and implementing functions, and to support sustainable development and management.

(architects, artists, historians, sociologists, economists, urban planners etc.), academia, and the broad community. For a full list of stakeholders refer to *02-Stakeholders in Kosovo*.

The most active entity in protecting the WWII monuments in Kosovo is the Kosovo's Association of Antifascist National Liberation War Veterans (Organizata e Veteranëve të Luftës Antifashiste Nacionalçlirimtare të Kosovës – OVLANÇ). It strongly condemns the destruction and lack of maintenance of WWII monuments in Kosovo, stating that such acts diminish the contribution of around 6,200 martyrs (of all 53,000 local people) who fought against the fascist occupation during the World War II (OVLANÇ, 2019). According to OVLANÇ, these monuments and memorials remember the heroism of local fighters and commemorate victory over fascism, therefore they should be properly protected and maintained. In this regard, the organization supports initiatives for protection and renovation of WWII monuments and memorials, engages in commemoration activities of WWII events, and cultivates and promotes National Liberation Movement's values and ideals. Some of the commemoration activities include the celebration of the 75<sup>th</sup> year of the liberation from fascism, of the foundation of first Albanian troop Zenel Hajdini, days of victory and freedom for different cities in Kosovo etc.



Other vocal organizations working towards raising awareness towards the WWII monuments and their representation include forumZFD, Alter Habitus - Institute for Studies in Culture and Society, University Program for Gender Studies and Research, Stacion – Center for Contemporary Art Prishtina, Kosovo's Architecture Foundation, and Youth Initiative for Human Rights. Many other artists and architects support the monuments as remnants of an important period of Kosovo, with important artistic and social values, as well as more liberal media (including Kosovo 2.0 and KultPlus).

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## An expanded list of monuments

NO	NAME	DESIGNER	CONST. YEAR	CITY/PLACE	EVENT IT MARKS	COORDINATES (Google Maps)	SHORT EXPLANATION	PHOTOGRAPH
	Monument to Fallen Miners OR Shrine to the Revolution	Bogdan Bogdanović	1973	Partisan Hill, Mitrovica North	Miners' revolt in Jul. 30, 1941 Mitrovica's liberation in Nov. 23, 1944	42°53'45.3"N 20°51'36.4"E	Commemorating local Albanian and Serbian miners' (Miner's Troop) revolt against the German forces .	
	Partisan Martyrs Cemetery	Svetislav Ličina	1961	Matičan Hill of Velanija neighborhood, Prishtina	Local Partisan Army revolts during 1941-1944	42°39'31.8"N 21°10'31.8"E	Represents fighters and civilians from the area who perished during war. <u>MCYS LCHTP, 2018.</u> <sup>10</sup> Listed No. 1007, Unique no. 3403.	



<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports (MCYS)'s List of Cultural Heritage for Temporary Protection (LCHTP) or 2018-2019






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	Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement OR Monument to the Revolution	Miodrag Živković	1961	Square Adem Jashari (former Brotherhood and Unity Square), Prishtina	Prishtina's liberation in Nov. 19, 1944	42°39'56.6"N 21°09'52.4"E	Representing all (Albanian, Serbian and Montenegrin) fallen fighters and victims of the war.	
	Monument to the Sharr Mountains Partisan Unit	Svetomir Arsić Basara	1964	Brezovicë, Shtërpca	Sharr Mountains Partisan Unit's revolts 1942-1943	42°13'12.0"N 20°59'49.5"E	Commemorating fighters of the Sharr Partisan Unit.	
	The Ossuary of Fallen Fighters of the National Liberation Antifascist War; In 2018 renamed to Fadil Hoxha Monument	Main project designed by Skender Hasimja, while mosaic by Esat Valla, Masar Caka, and Ibrahim Ponosheci	1984	Çabrat, Gjakovë		42°22'48.4"N 20°25'16.7"E	Presents the cemetery of the killed fighters from Gjakova and its vicinity during the NLM. <u>MCYS LCHTP, 2018</u> . Listed No. 777, Unique no. 871.	

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	Monument to the National Liberation Movement (NLM)	Unknown	1965	Ramjan, Viti	Establishment of the First Albanian Partisan Troop "Zenel Hajdini" on September 17, 1942		Commemorating the First Albanian Partisan Troop "Zenel Hajdini". It was destroyed in 2003 and rebuild by Vahide Hoxha, the widow of Fadil Hoxha. <u>MCYS LCHTP, 2018</u> . Listed No. 1258, Unique no. 2745.	
	Commemoration Fountain to the National Liberation Movement (NLM)	Unknown	1943	Zborc (Carralevë), Shtime	War of 1943 in Carraleva; death of Abdullah Shabani (a hero of Zenel Hajdini Partisan Troop)		Commemorating the partisans' battle in Carraleva. The fountain does not exist anymore. In proximity is a marble plaque for Zenel Hajdini Partisan Troop (and the tomb of Abdullah Shabani). <u>MCYS LCHTP, 2018</u> . Listed No. 1348, Unique no. 3041; 2987.	

## WWII-MONUMENTSEE

	Monument to Boro Vukmirović and Ramiz Sadiku	Unknown	1961	City Park, Prishtina	Death of partisan heroes Boro Vukmirović (Montenegrin) and Ramiz Sadiku (Albanian) in April 1943	42°39'39.3"N 21°10'06.8"E	Commemorating the friendship of two partisan/anti-fascist soldiers, Boro and Ramiz, a symbol of Brotherhood and Unity.	
	Unknown	M(iodrag) Živković	1967 OR 1987	Liberty Square, Fushë Kosova	Unknown	42°38'07.1"N 21°04'56.3"E	No information found online, neither from the authorities. Engraving in the bronze monument "M. Zivkovic" in Cyrillic alphabet and "67" or "87" (no clear view).	
	Monument to the National Liberation Movement (NLM) OR Putnice (Travelers) Monument	Unknown	20th century	Rakanoc, Shtërpca (not Ferizaj as listed in the MCYS list)	Death of 46 local Serbian inhabitants, killed by Bulgarian forces in June 28, 1944	42°13'38.8"N 21°00'50.2"E	Dedicated to local inhabitants killed by Bulgarian forces. Located in the Municipality of Shtërpca, established after decentralization process in Kosovo. <a href="#">MCYS LCHTP, 2018</a> . Listed No. 1301, Unique no. 2894.	

## The description of potential WWII monument routes

World War II (WWII) monuments in Kosovo can be visited and explored through the three potential routes, grouped under the following themes:

1. WWII monuments in Kosovo,
2. WWII monuments in Prishtina (and its vicinity), and
3. WWII monuments built by famous Yugoslavian artists (Bogdan Bogdanović and Miodrag Živković).

Through these tours, six WWII monuments can be seen, which include the:

4. Monument to Fallen Miners, Mitrovica North,
5. Partisan Martyrs Cemetery, Prishtina,
6. Monument to Boro Vukmirović and Ramiz Sadiku, Prishtina,
7. Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement, Prishtina,
8. Monument in Fushë Kosova, and
9. Monument to the Sharr Mountains Partisan Unit, Brezovica/Shtërpca.

As noted, most of the WWII monuments are located in the city of Prishtina (the capital of Kosovo) and its vicinity (Fushë Kosova), whereas the remaining ones are in Mitrovica North and Brezovica. Besides these monuments, there is other cultural heritage, natural landscapes and other touristic attractions to be seen or experienced throughout the journey.

Prishtina offers many cultural heritage (archaeological and architectural) sites within the city and in its proximity, natural parks, and other urban attractions (museums, art galleries, cultural events, cafes, restaurants, etc.). The city is also well-known for its bustling night life. Some of the tourist attractions in Prishtina include the National Museum of Kosovo, Bazaar Mosque, ruins of the Bazaar Hammam, Jashar Pasha Mosque, the Clock Tower, Mehmet Fatih II Sultan Mosque and Hammam, Ethnographic Museum etc. In its vicinity the archaeological site of Ulpiana and Monestary of Gracanica can also be seen.

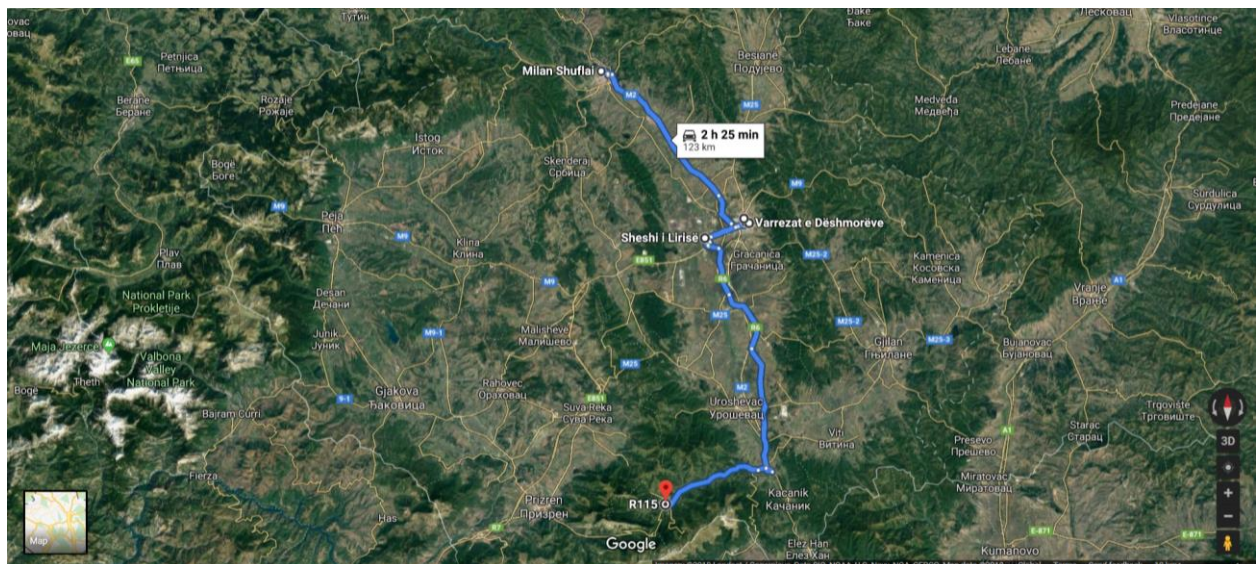
Touristic attractions in the area of Mitrovica include the Saint Demetrius Church (North Mitrovica), Ibër River Bridge (dividing the city of Mitrovica), the artificial lake of Ibër River (Mitrovica South), Zalli Mosque, Old City Hammam, Hotel Jadran, Saint Peter's Basilica Church and Trepça Mine in Stan Tërg (in Mitrovica South), and Zvečan Fortress and Banjska Monastery (in Zvečan).



Attractions in Shtërpca include the Sharri National Park (providing walking, hiking, sightseeing wildlife etc.), Brezovica ski center, Jazhincë Lake, Saint Nikola and Saint Jovan churches, caves etc. Sharri National Park is a separate branch of the Dinarides, located in the south-eastern part of Kosovo. It is a natural border between Kosovo and North Macedonia. It is one of the largest (70 km length and 30 km width, a total of 534 km) and highest mountains in the Balkan Peninsula (Park Dinarides, n.d.). The park has unspoiled nature and raw beauty, supported by over 1500 species of plants, 200 species of birds, 147 species of butterflies etc. (Park Dinarides, n.d.). The area is also characterized with cultural heritage, ethnography (colorful dressing styles), music and folk traditions. In proximity, there is another World War II monument (referred as Putnice Monument) built in Rakanoc (Rakanovac) village, previously part of the Municipality of Ferizaj and now of the Municipality of Shtërpca. This monument was built sometime in 1950s to commemorate the execution of 46 local Serbian people killed by Bulgarian forces in June 28, 1944 (Spomenik Database, n.d.; Traces of War, n.d.).


## Route 1 – WWII monuments in Kosovo

This suggested route aims to give an overall overview of WWII monuments in Kosovo. It can start from Mitrovica North to Brezovica/Shtërpca, passing through Prishtina, or vice versa depending on the closest point of entry to Kosovo. The road passes through the eastern part of Kosovo, crossing the country through north to south. The whole visit can be organized in day.



*Location of monuments in Mitrovica, Prishtina, Fushë Kosova and Shtërpca.*

Below are presented the WWII monuments, with a short description and a photograph, which can be seen throughout this route.

Route 1 – WWII monuments in Kosovo			
#	WWII monuments	Description	Photograph
	Monument to Fallen Miners, Mitrovica North	Commemorating local Albanian and Serbian miners' (Miner's Troop) revolt against the German forces. Brutalist architecture, represents the mining tray, city landmark.	
	Partisan Martyrs Cemetery, Prishtina	Represents fighters and civilians from the area who perished during war. Concrete star/flower shape complex, central red sphere, city landmark.	
	Monument to Boro Vukmirović and Ramiz Sadiku, Prishtina	Commemorating the friendship of two partisan/anti-fascist soldiers, Boro and Ramiz, a symbol of Brotherhood and Unity. Human-level, bronze cast realistic bust.	
	Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement, Prishtina	Representing all (Albanian, Serbian and Montenegrin) fallen fighters and victims of the war. First modernist monument, large concrete work, elegant shape, bronze cast abstract sculptures, city landmark.	
	Monument in Fushë Kosova	No information found online, neither from the authorities. Tall reinforced concrete monument (with a star-burst/bullet-hole-like motif opening), bronze cast sculpture (with women-shaped figures, a unique feature compared to the other monuments).	
	Monument to the Sharri Mountains Partisan Unit, Brezovica/Shtërpca	Commemorating fighters of the Sharr Partisan Unit. Concrete curved walls representing lungs, abstract black steel sculpture.	

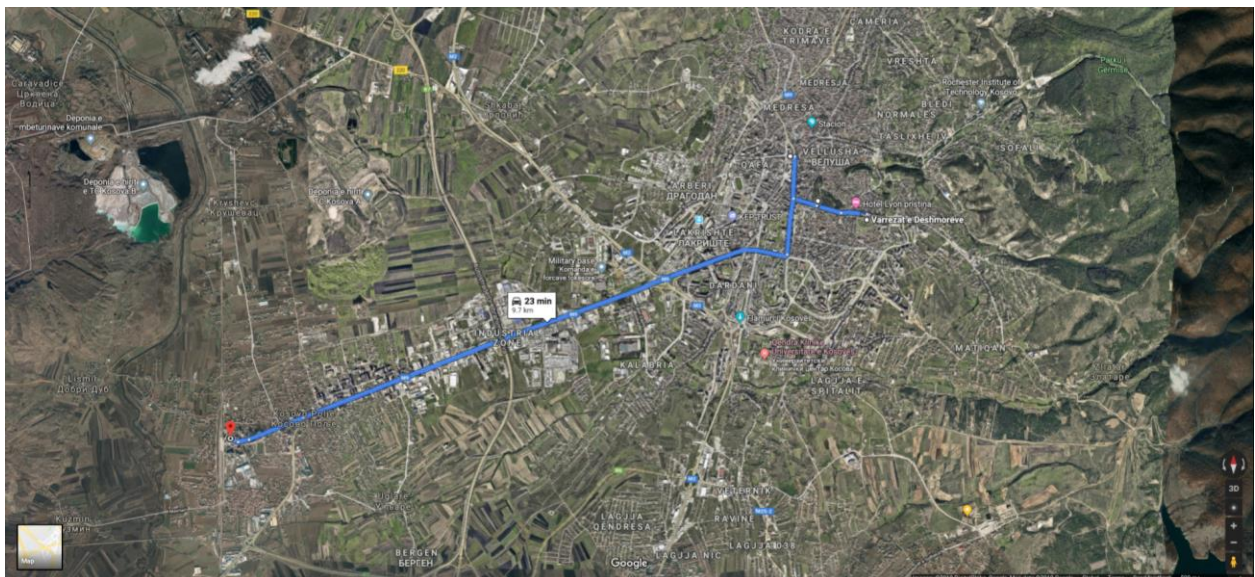


## Route 2 – WWII monuments in Prishtina (and its vicinity)

This suggested route aims to give an overview of WWII monuments located in Prishtina and its vicinity (Fushë Kosova). The journey can be completed in half a day, either on foot (if only monuments within the city are visited) or by car/public transport (if the monument in Fushë Kosova is included as well)


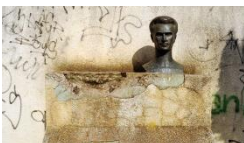




*Proximity of monuments in the city of Prishtina, if visited on foot.*



*Proximity of monuments in Prishtina and Fushë Kosova, if visited by car or public transport.*

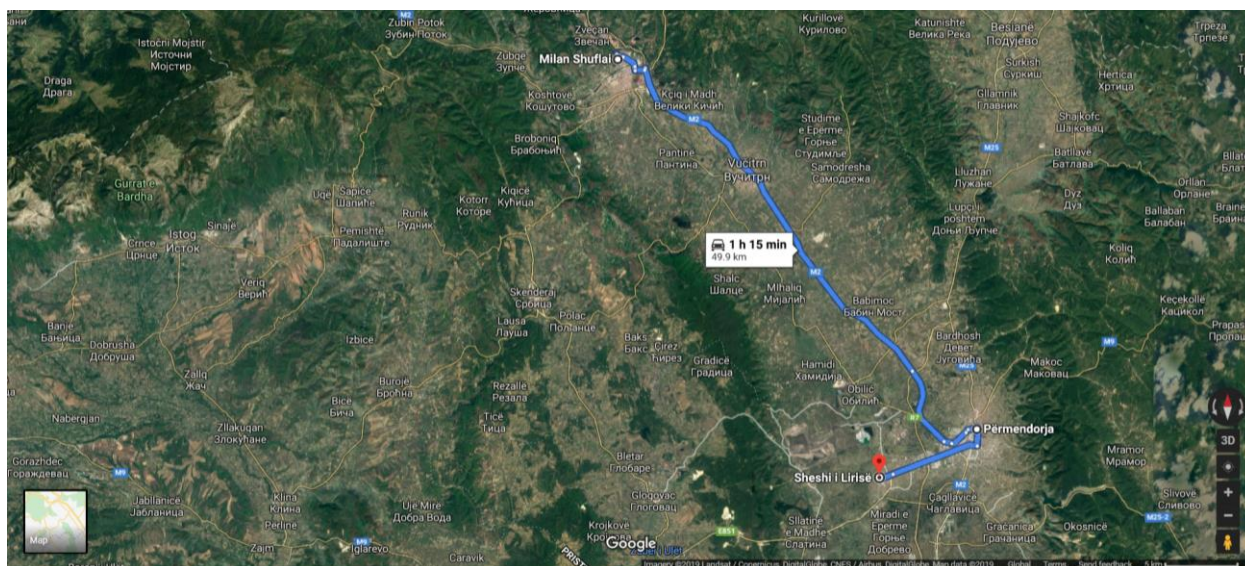
Below are presented the WWII monuments, with a short description and a photograph, which can be seen throughout this route.

Route 2 – WWII monuments in Prishtina (and its vicinity)			
#	WWII monuments	Description	Photograph
	Partisan Martyrs Cemetery, Prishtina	Represents fighters and civilians from the area who perished during war. Concrete star/flower shape complex, central red sphere, city landmark.	
	Monument to Boro Vukmirović and Ramiz Sadiku, Prishtina	Commemorating the friendship of two partisan/anti-fascist soldiers, Boro and Ramiz, a symbol of Brotherhood and Unity. Human-level, bronze cast realistic bust.	
	Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement, Prishtina	Representing all (Albanian, Serbian and Montenegrin) fallen fighters and victims of the war. First modernist monument, large concrete work, elegant shape, bronze cast abstract sculptures, city landmark.	
	Monument in Fushë Kosova	No information found online, neither from the authorities. Tall reinforced concrete monument (with a star-burst/bullet-hole-like motif opening), bronze cast sculpture (with women-shaped figures, a unique feature compared to the other monuments).	





## Route 3 – WWII monuments built by famous Yugoslavian artists (Bogdan Bogdanović and Miodrag Živković)


This route aims to promote WWII monuments designed by famous Yugoslavian artists, such as Bogdan Bogdanović and Miodrag Živković. Bogdan Bogdanović designed the Monument to Fallen Miners in Mitrovica North. Whereas, Miodrag Živković designed the Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement in Prishtina and the Monument in Fushë Kosova. This journey can be completed in half a day.



*Location of monuments in Mitrovica, Prishtina and Fushë Kosova.*

Below are presented the WWII monuments which can be seen throughout this route.

Route 3 – WWII monuments built by famous Yugoslavian artists			
#	WWII monuments	Description	Photograph
	Monument to Fallen Miners, Mitrovica North	Commemorating local Albanian and Serbian miners' (Miner's Troop) revolt against the German forces. Brutalist architecture, represents the mining tray, city landmark.	
	Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement, Prishtina	Representing all (Albanian, Serbian and Montenegrin) fallen fighters and victims of the war. First modernist monument, large concrete work, elegant shape, bronze cast abstract sculptures, city landmark.	

	Monument in Fushë Kosova	No information found online, neither from the authorities. Tall reinforced concrete monument (with a star-burst/bullet-hole-like motif opening), bronze cast sculpture (with women-shaped figures, a unique feature compared to the other monuments).	
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## Examples of detailed analysis of selected monuments

Out of **10 monuments** contained in an expanded list of monuments in Kosovo\*, **6** were selected for which a detailed analysis was made using a previously prepared questionnaire. The detailed analysis was performed for the following monuments:

1. **Monument to Fallen Miners OR Shrine to the Revolution**, Partisan Hill, Mitrovica North; author: Bogdan Bogdanović
2. **Partisan Martyrs Cemetery**, Matiçan Hill of Velanija neighborhood, Prishtina; author: Svetislav Ličina
3. **Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement OR Monument to the Revolution**, Square Adem Jashari (former Brotherhood and Unity Square), Prishtina; author: Miodrag Živković
4. **Monument to the Sharr Mountains Partisan Unit**, Brezovicë, Shtërpca; author: Svetomir Arsić Basara
5. **Monument to Boro Vukmirović and Ramiz Sadiku**, City Park, Prishtina; author: Unknown
6. **Unknown**, Liberty Square, Fushë Kosova; author: Miodrag Živković

This document presents two out of 6 monuments that were analyzed in detail:

- **Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement**, Prishtina; author: Miodrag Živković.
- **Monument to Mining Heroes of the National Liberation Movement**, Mitrovica North; author: Bogdan Bogdanović

Detailed analyses of other selected monuments have been delivered to RRC.

## Monument to Mining Heroes of the National Liberation Movement

### BASIC DATA ABOUT THE MONUMENT

This monument commemorates local Albanian and Serbian miners, who joined the National Liberation Movement during the World War II (Miner's Troop) (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2014, pg. 53). The monument is located on a hill on Municipality of Mitrovica North (at the time of build being Mitrovica/Kosovska Mitrovica) and can be seen by Zvečan as well. It has been a landmark for the city of Mitrovica (which is now divided into Mitrovica South and Mitrovica North) ever since being built. The monument is considered "the center of the working class movement and of communist ideology in Kosovo (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2014, pg. 53)." Considering its relevance to Yugoslavia, it was the most valuable monument to the communist regime in Kosovo (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2014, pg. 53). It was meant to "bear witness to the peaceful coexistence of two communities in post-war Yugoslavia" (Notre Europe, 2008, pg. 3).

#### Official and/or common name of the monument

Monument to Mining Heroes of the National Liberation Movement (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2014, pg. 53). Also known as the Monument to the Fallen Miners or Shrine to the Revolution (Spomenik Database, n.d.).

#### The name and surname of the designer

Bogdan Bogdanović

#### The basic dimensions of the monument (width, length, height)

19 meter tall (Spomenik Database, n.d.)

#### Description of the visual characteristics of the monument / memorial complex

The monument is composed of two massive fluted/conic poles holding a stylized one-cart (symbolizing a wagon used in transporting minerals in Trepča mine). The poles and wagon are made of reinforced concrete (poured concrete with rebar) (Spomenik Database, n.d.). The one-cart was once clad with copper sheets, but, they have been removed (or stolen) along the years.

The two columns symbolize Albanian and Serbian miners, who worked and fought together against the German forces. Another interpretation of the one-cart in the monument considers it a cradle, with regards to Trepča mine being the cradle of industry and production, as well as the heart of Yugoslav strength (Spomenik Database, n.d.). In the 1980s, there was a slogan capturing this idea "Trepča radi, Beograd se gradi" (Trepča works, Belgrade creates OR gets build).

There are two limestone cenotaphs in proximity to the monument built in 1959. One of them contains the remains of miner fighters who lost their lives during the 1941-1945 in nearby areas. The other cenotaph is destroyed, but it was dedicated to Muharem Bekteshi, a local Partisan fighter killed in prison in Tirana in 1944 (Spomenik Database, n.d.).

## Additional comments

After the division of the city of Mitrovica (year 2013) into Mitrovica South and Mitrovica North due to Kosovo's decentralization process, the monument fell into the Municipality of Mitrovica North, which is inhabited by Serbian majority.

## LOCATION OF THE MONUMENT

## Country

Kosovo

## Municipality

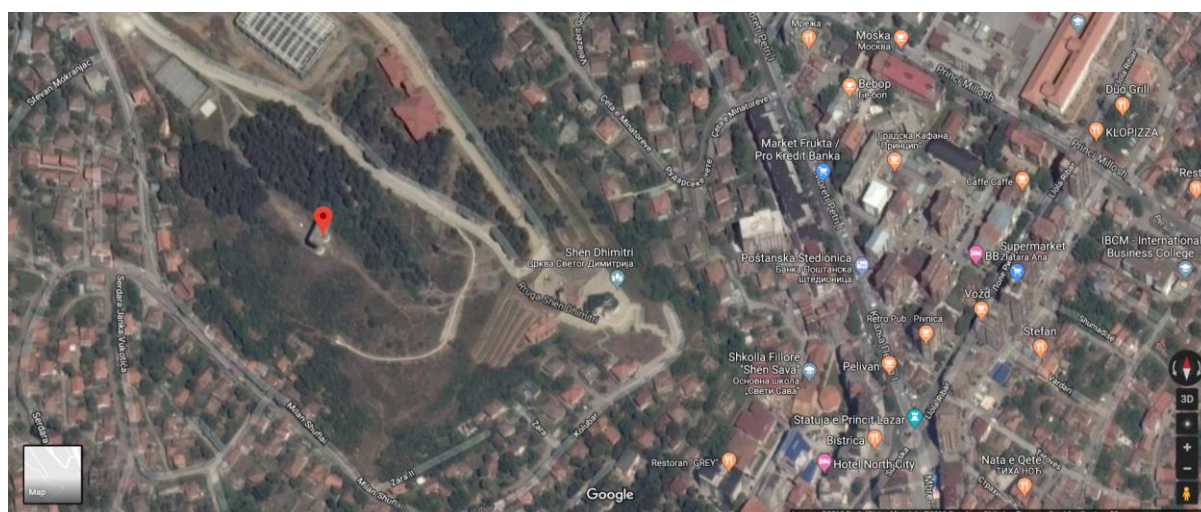
Municipality of Mitrovica North

## City

Mitrovica North (part of the city of Mitrovica/Kosovska Mitrovica, which was divided into Mitrovica South and Mitrovica North in year 2013)

### Geographic information (latitude and longitude)

42°53'45.3"N 20°51'36.4"E



## CONSTRUCTION OF THE MONUMENT

### The date when the construction of the monument began

I found no such information in the reviewed sources.

### The date when the construction of the monument was finished

1973.

### What historical event / person(s) is the monument dedicated to? Please provide the basic information about the event /person(s).

Miners' revolt in Jul. 30, 1941 and Mitrovica's liberation in November 23, 1944.

### Is there information why the monument was built at the particular time (for example, to mark an anniversary or some other occasion)?

No information found in the reviewed sources.

## CURRENT STATE, MODES OF USE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE MONUMENT

### CURRENT STATE

#### What is the current physical state of the monument

The monument's physical structure condition is fair, but there is excessive weathering of the concrete façade. The monument is not maintained nor taken care of.

#### Has the monument undergone any subsequent physical interventions, alterations, additions, etc? If yes, please describe which ones and state whether they, in your opinion, have contributed to or degraded its value.

The monument has not undergone any physical interventions nor additions, besides the weathering out (removal through time) of the copper façade. There were some graffiti in the base of the conic poles, however they have been covered in white paint.

## USE

**In what ways has the monument been used since it was built? What kinds of activities took place within the monument's complex and which stakeholders organized them?**

The memorial was used as a place of commemorating the fallen miner soldiers during the World War II.

**What are the present-day dominant activities related to the monument? (Please specify the types of activities and stakeholders who carry them out – excursions, tourist visits, commemorations of its anniversary or some other gatherings/events, etc.).**

There are no current activities (commemorations or official visits) happening at the memorial.

## INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE MONUMENT

**Is there any PR and educational material related to the monument (printed and digital) – brochures, souvenirs, films, video spots, commercials, etc? Has the monument been used as scenography for an event? Please specify which materials, who creates them and in which way they represent the monument.**

There is no official PR or educational material related to the monument. An organization working to assisting in overcoming war and violence and peacebuilding, forumZFD in Kosovo, among its several ateliers for places of memory and remembrance processes (Memory Mapping Kosovo), has organized several tours for local and international groups explaining the history and context of the monuments (forumZFD Kosovo, 2014). The tours were meant to be for studying or intercultural purposes, therefore are not offered as an official or touristic package.

**In what ways the information boards, official maps and infographics found at the site represent the monument? What are the key data and narrative they present?**

There is no infographics regarding the monument at the site.

## NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

**Is the monument situated in or near a protected natural area (a national park, etc.). If yes, please specify which one.**

No, it is not.

**What are the specific features and values of the monument's natural surroundings/landscape?**

The monument is located in a hill, which provides panoramic views to the city of Mitrovica South and Mitrovica North. It can also be seen from almost all the urban area of both municipalities.

## **SPATIAL-PLANNING AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS**

**Is the site recognized in national or local strategic documents (those related to development, tourism, business plans, etc.)? If yes, please specify in which way.**

Mitrovica North was established in 2013, due to the decentralization process in Kosovo. As a new municipality, it has recently started drafting its Municipal Development Plan based on the new Law on Spatial Planning in Kosovo, and it is not finished yet. The site of the monument was addressed as a public space in the previous Municipal and also Urban Development Plans (drafted in 2009), when the city of Mitrovica was not separated into two municipalities (Mitrovica South and Mitrovica North). The monument was not particularly addressed.

## **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: PROTECTION STATUS, MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING**

### **PROTECTION STATUS**

**Does the monument have any status of protection? If yes, please specify which one.**

The monument has no protection status.

**If the monument is protected, please indicate from which year it has been protected.**

Not applicable.

**Which institution is responsible for its protection?**

It should be the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and its related institutions (Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage, Regional Center for Cultural Heritage – Mitrovica).

### **MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING**

**Which institution is responsible for managing the monument or the site?**

Municipality of Mitrovica North.

**Is there a management plan for the monument? If yes, please provide the basic information (validity period, etc.).**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

**Are there Monitoring reports related to protection or management of the monument? If yes, please indicate who prepares them, to whom they are submitted and for what period of time they are produced?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

**Does the institution responsible for the management or care of the monument have a budget allocated for its protection or management? If yes, what is the budget amount?**

No information found for the existence of a specific fund for managing the monuments.

**Are there any plans to make additional investments in the monument or its surroundings in the future?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

**Is there information about the current costs of maintenance, protection or restoration of the monument?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

**Is there information about the amount of total revenues deriving from the use of monument (including donations, etc.)?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

## TOURIST VISITS, OFFER AND PERCEPTION

**Is there information about the annual number of visitors to the site? If yes, please provide the information and the sources of information.**

There is no information about the annual number of visitors to the site.

**Is there information about the structure of visitors? If yes, please provide the information and the sources of information.**

There is no information about the structure of visitors to the site.



**Is the admission to the site charged? If yes, please state how much?**

There is no admission fee for accessing the site. The site is open for the public at all times as it is a public space.

**Does the current tourist season have a distinct seasonal character? If yes, please specify what periods it covers.**

The site itself does not incite any specific changes to the tourist season.

**Are there any tourist attractions in the surroundings (tangible and/or intangible heritage)? If yes, please state which ones.**

The closest touristic attractions to the monument include the Saint Demetrius Church (which is uphill on the way to the monument), Ibër River Bridge (dividing the city of Mitrovica), and the artificial lake of Ibër River (Mitrovica South). There are other tourist attractions in proximity as well, such as Zalli Mosque, Old City Hammam, Hotel Jadran, Saint Peter's Basilica Church and Trepça Mine in Stan Tërg (in Mitrovica South), Zvecan Fortress and Banjska Monastery (in Zvecan).

**Is there currently a defined tourist offer for the mentioned monument? If yes, please describe it, specifying what it includes, who provides it, for which target groups and provide a link to additional information.**

I have no information of a defined tourist offer for the monuments.

**Based on the conducted analysis of online platforms and social networks (Foursquare, TripAdvisor, Airbnb, Facebook, Instagram, etc.) what is the impression of visitors about the monument? (Please state the key words they mentioned, the key positive and negative comments, how they use hashtags, etc.).**

In general visitors appreciate the monument's dedication ("sacrifice of miners who fought and died for their country"), historic (the mining town of Mitrovica) and artistic values ("significant piece of soviet era designed by Bogdan Bogdanović" and location (as a dominating object in the skyline of the divided town of Mitrovica) (TripAdvisor, n.d.).

**In your opinion, what kind of tourism would be optimal for this monument? Please describe briefly.**

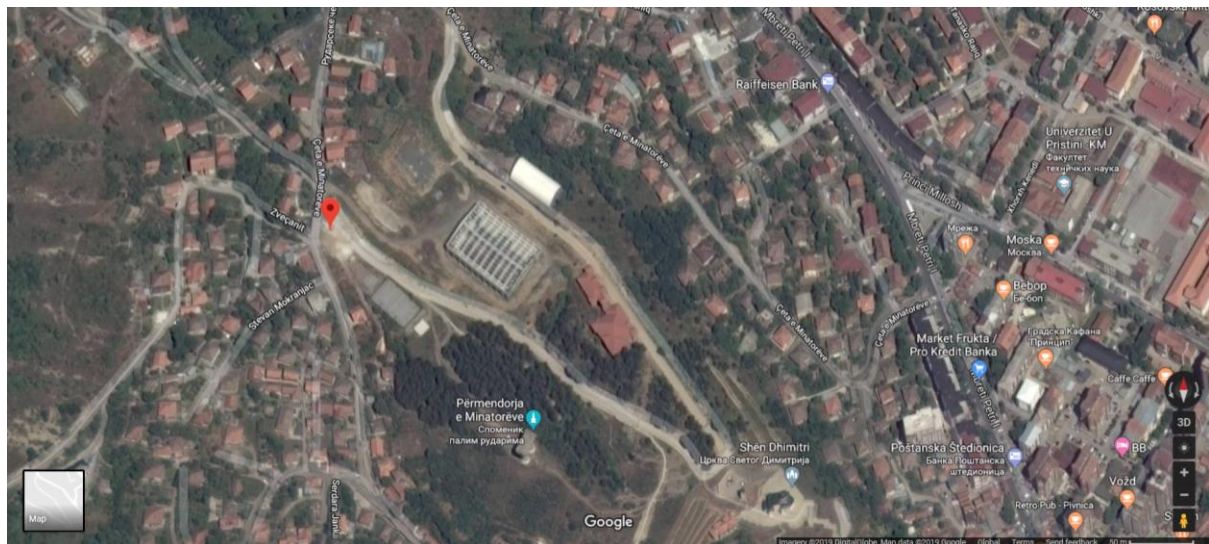
The monument has been a landmark for the city of Mitrovica (which is now divided into Mitrovica South and Mitrovica North) ever since being built. The monument is considered "the center of the working class movement and of communist ideology in Kosovo (Burmund &

Pfeifer, 2014, pg. 53).” Considering the relevance of Trepça mine (thus Mitrovica and Kosovo) to Yugoslavia, it was the most valuable monument to the communist regime in Kosovo (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2014, pg. 53). Besides historical and social values, the monument also has artistic values. It is the only monument built by Bogdan Bogdanović in Kosovo. As such, I think the monument should be properly represented through touristic packages.

## TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

**Is there a parking lot near the monument for private cars, bicycles and buses? Please describe it. Please specify its distance from the site.**

There is a parking space in the proximity of the area.



**Is access to the monument well-designed and safe? Please describe.**

The monument is a 15 minute walk from the main Bridge of River Ibër/Ibar (which divided Mitrovica North and Mitrovica South). The walk towards the hill is done through the Saint Dhimitri Street. There are a few cobblestone stairs towards the monument. The site has no lighting.

**Is there access for disabled visitors to the monument, i.e. to all the areas accessible for other tourists? Please describe.**

There is no access for disabled visitors (no wheelchair ramps).

**Are there toilets on the site? Please specify their distance from the monument and if their condition is satisfactory or unsatisfactory (physical condition, maintenance...).**

There are no toilets on the site.

**Is the site equipped with urban furniture, benches, litter bins, etc. Please describe.**

There are no benches and litter bins on the site.

**Is the site equipped with infographics, signs, inscriptions, etc. in different languages? Please describe.**

There is no infographics, signs or inscriptions about the Miner's monument. Information is only provided in the cenotaphs, where are engraved the names of the fighters and a dedication text by the Collective Workers of Trepça.

**Is there a source of drinking water on the site or in its vicinity (please state where)? Please describe whether it is a natural source of water, whether it is situated within a building, etc.**

The site itself does not have any drinking water source. I have no information if there is any fountain in the proximity.

**Is there lighting at the site? Please describe.**

There is no lighting at the site.

**Is the site covered by a mobile network, WI-FI, etc?**

The site is covered by mobile networks (by Kosovo and Serbian operators). There is no open Wi-Fi.

**At what distance from the site there can be found a coffee bar, a restaurant and accommodation facilities?**

Cafes, restaurants and some hotels (i.e. Hotel North City or Hotel BB) can be found within a 10-15 minute walk down the hill or within the city center of Mitrovica North (but also in the Mitrovica South as well)

## STAKEHOLDERS

- a. Association of Veterans of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War
- b. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
- a. Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage
- b. Regional Center for Cultural Heritage – Mitrovica
- c. Municipality of Mitrovica North
- d. NGO Aktiv

- e. *forumZFD* Kosovo
- f. Alter Habitus - Institute for Studies in Culture and Society
- g. University Program for Gender Studies and Research
- h. Kosovo Architecture Foundation – KAF
- i. Stacion – Center for Contemporary Art Prishtina
- j. Cultural Heritage without Borders – CHwB Kosovo
- k. Kosovo 2.0

## SOURCES

1. Burmund, D. & Pfeifer, Ch. (2014). MONUMENT: The changing face of remembrance. *forumZFD* & CRDP.
2. Spomenik Database. (n.d.). Prishtina. Link: <https://www.spomenikdatabase.org/pristina>
3. Notre Europe. (2008). Interview with Bogdan Bogdanović by Alexandre Mirlesse. Rencontre Européenne Nb. 7. Link: <http://www.helsinki.org.rs/doc/RE7%20-%20BBogdanovic.pdf>
4. TripAdvisor. (n.d.). Miner's Monument. Link: [https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction\\_Review-g774868-d12514695-Reviews-Miner\\_s\\_Monument-Mitrovica.html#photos:aggregationId=&albumid=101&filter=7&ff=259872729](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g774868-d12514695-Reviews-Miner_s_Monument-Mitrovica.html#photos:aggregationId=&albumid=101&filter=7&ff=259872729)

## ANNEXES

### Photo Documentation



*Monument to Fallen Miners in Mitrovica. Credits: Marko Krojac, 2014.*



*Miners' monument (left) and the plaque with names. Credits: forumZFD Kosovo, 2015.*



## Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement

### BASIC DATA ABOUT THE MONUMENT

This monument is dedicated to the fallen fighters of the National Liberation Movement, who fought against fascist occupation during World War II (Mari, 2015). It is composed of two parts: a 22 meter tall reinforced concrete obelisk (with three poles) and a bronze sculpture representing eight partisan figures (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46). Known as Memorial of Brotherhood and Unity, the monument intends to symbolize the “brotherhood and unity between Albanians, Serbs and other nationalities” (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46), mainly referring to Montenegrins. The unifying idea of the sculpture is to commemorate both the fallen fighters and victims of the war (Spomenik Database, n.d.).

#### Official and/or common name of the monument

Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46). In everyday language, it is referred as Memorial of Brotherhood and Unity (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46), “tre rremëshi” (the three branches), and “trekëndëshi” (the triangle) (Mari, 2015). It is also known as the Monument to the Revolution (Mari, 2015).

#### The name and surname of the designer

The square and its monuments were designed by Miodrag Živković.

#### The basic dimensions of the monument (width, length, height)

The height of the obelisk is 22 meters (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46), whereas the dimensions of the bronze figures are unknown. The square has 160 square meters.

#### Description of the visual characteristics of the monument / memorial complex

The monument is composed of two separate parts: a white 22 meter tall obelisk and a bronze sculpture. The obelisk has an elegant structure, with three poles opening as a bouquet at the top, made of reinforced concrete. Whereas, the bronze sculpture contains eight figures (with angular cubist-like bodies and small heads with minimized features), which represent eight partisan fighters (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46). Monuments are placed within a 10 meter distance.



## Additional comments

i. The site where the Brotherhood and Unity square was build was the Old Bazaar (çarshia) of Prishtina, the city's economic, social and cultural core (Caka, 2016, pg. 16). The Bazaar had around 365 shops at the beginning of the World War II (Caka, 2016, pg. 17). It was destroyed under the motto "Destroy the old, build the new", upon the approval of the first urban plan for Prishtina in the 1950s in order to modernize the city (CHwB Kosovo, 2008, pg. 8; Caka, 2016, pg. 17). The destruction made space for the administrative buildings (Municipality of Prishtina and the Assembly Building), and the Brotherhood and Unity square in-between them. However, Prishtina lost most of cultural heritage upon this destruction of the old shops and monuments of vernacular architecture in the Bazaar, influenced by Ottoman architecture.

ii. Stairs at the entrance of the square from the side of Agim Ramadani Street were designed by Burhanedin Sokoli (1951 – 2014) an architect and professor at the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture at the University of Prishtina. In his lessons, he used to take the square as an example of "how not to design stairs, as they are too long for taking one step at a time and too short for including a second pace" (Mari, 2015). Sokoli was well known in Kosovo, and as a homage to him, the Municipality of Prishtina decided not to keep their style during the renovation of the square.

## LOCATION OF THE MONUMENT

### Country

Kosovo

### Municipality

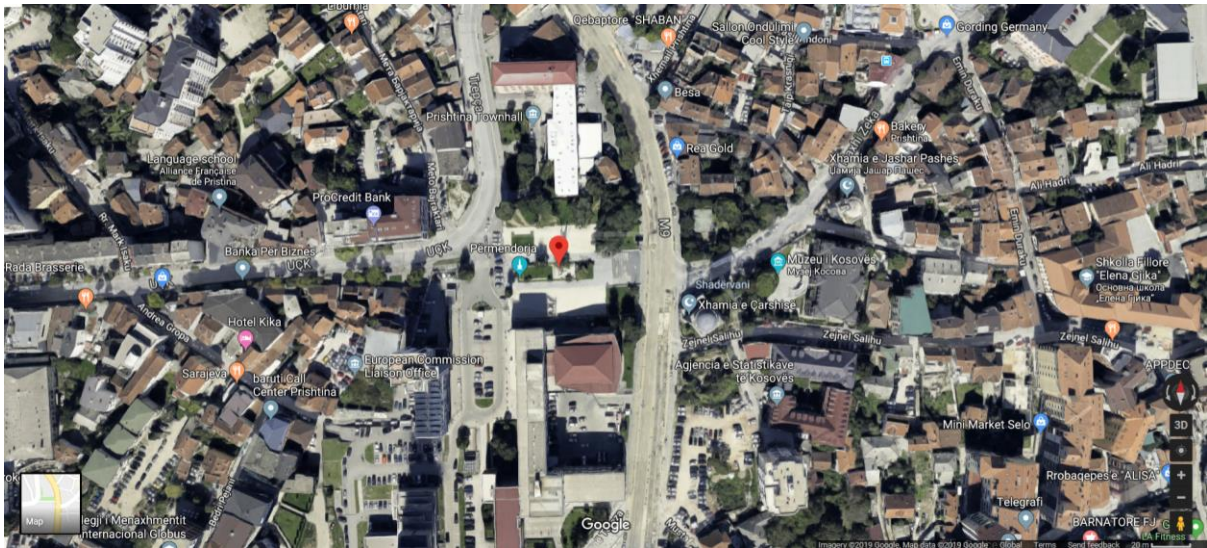
Municipality of Prishtina

### City

Prishtina

### Geographic information (latitude and longitude)

42°39'56.6"N 21°09'52.4"E



## CONSTRUCTION OF THE MONUMENT

### The date when the construction of the monument began

The monument is a result of a national competition held across Yugoslavia in 1959 (Mari, 2015). Construction started at the same year (Spomenik Database, n.d.).

### The date when the construction of the monument was finished

1961 (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46).

### What historical event / person(s) is the monument dedicated to? Please provide the basic information about the event /person(s).

The Local Partisan Movement revolts during 1941-1944

### Is there information why the monument was built at the particular time (for example, to mark an anniversary or some other occasion)?

No information found.

## CURRENT STATE, MODES OF USE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE MONUMENT

### CURRENT STATE

#### What is the current physical state of the monument

In year 2010, the monuments were considered “dilapidated” and not taken care of (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46). Nowadays, monuments are in a good physical shape, however, their authenticity has diminished.

#### Has the monument undergone any subsequent physical interventions, alterations, additions, etc? If yes, please describe which ones and state whether they, in your opinion, have contributed to or degraded its value.

After the 1998-1999 war in Kosovo, there was an attempt to damage the obelisk monument with a dynamite (Burmund & Pfeifer, 2010, pg. 46; Mari, 2015); however, the attempt failed, and both monuments still stand. After the declaration of independence in Kosovo in 2008, a group of students painted the bronze figures with the flags of the first countries recognizing Kosovo’s independence, including the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, United Kingdom and Albania. Some graffiti was also added in the bottom part of the obelisk, however, they have been covered with white color during a recent intervention in the square.

The Brotherhood and Unity square was renamed Adem Jashari square (sometime in year 2000 or 2001, though there is no document to prove it), in the name of a national hero of the last Kosovo war. The name was officially reapproved in 2010 (Mari, 2015). There were plans by the previous local administration in Prishtina (in 2010) to reconstruct this square. The plan included building an underground parking garage and replacement of the WWII monuments with the monument of Adem Jashari (Mari, 2015). This idea had both supporters and opponents (with the latter mainly being architects and artists), but failed to materialize. In 2015, the current local administration decided to reconstruct the square by keeping the monuments intact. To this day, the monuments are still standing. The square does not represent a socialist public space as it used to be.

### USE

#### In what ways has the monument been used since it was built? What kinds of activities took place within the monument’s complex and which stakeholders organized them?

The monuments are located in a public square in the city center, which was previously known as Brotherhood and Unity Square. The square was a typical socialist square, with the monuments placed in its center, an adjacent fountain (which does not exist anymore due to modifications in the 1970s), and no places to sit. It was mainly used for social or political gatherings organized by

the state (of Yugoslavia). After the war in Kosovo, the square was used as a skate-park for kids, which were installed in one of its wings (Mari, 2015).

**What are the present-day dominant activities related to the monument? (Please specify the types of activities and stakeholders who carry them out – excursions, tourist visits, commemorations of its anniversary or some other gatherings/events, etc.).**

The current square (now known as Adem Jashari) is used as a public space. After the latest interventions by the Municipality of Prishtina, the square's condition and amenities have been improved. There is more green area and places to sit around the monuments, and the floor has been totally replaced.

There are no commemoration or other activities happening regarding the monuments or their representation. However, the square has been used for other artistic gatherings and events (such as fairs, exhibitions, book publications etc.)

### **INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE MONUMENT**

**Is there any PR and educational material related to the monument (printed and digital) – brochures, souvenirs, films, video spots, commercials, etc? Has the monument been used as scenography for an event? Please specify which materials, who creates them and in which way they represent the monument.**

There is no official PR and educational material related to the monuments prepared by the state of Kosovo or the local administration of Prishtina.

However, there are several NGOs that have conducted artistic interventions or other events in the square. For example, artist Albert Heta from Stacion – Center for Contemporary Art Prishtina has replaced the old lighting lamps in the square during his “Revelution (Revealing the Revolution)” installation in 2012 (Luci, 2014, pg. 222). Kosovo 2.0, an independent media organization, has written about the monuments and their condition in several articles and has organized a publishing event for their Public Spaces magazine in this square (sometime around 2013-2014).

An organization working to assisting in overcoming war and violence and peacebuilding, forumZFD in Kosovo, among its several ateliers for places of memory and remembrance processes (Memory Mapping Kosovo), has organized several tours for local and international groups explaining the history and context of the monuments (forumZFD Kosovo, 2014). The tours were meant to be for studying or intercultural purposes, therefore are not offered as an official or touristic package.

**In what ways the information boards, official maps and infographics found at the site represent the monument? What are the key data and narrative they present?**

There is no information regarding the monuments provided in the site.

## NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

**Is the monument situated in or near a protected natural area (a national park, etc.). If yes, please specify which one.**

The monuments are located within the city center, in close proximity to the historical zone of Prishtina. There are several monuments of architectural heritage adjacent to the square. Furthermore, there are ruins of a 15<sup>th</sup> century hammam, just at the entrance of the square.

There are no national parks in proximity, but local parks such as the Prishtina City Park, Taukbashçe and Gërmia are not that far from the square.

**What are the specific features and values of the monument's natural surroundings/landscape?**

The square is surrounded by some older trees, but they are not officially protected ones.

## SPATIAL-PLANNING AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

**Is the site recognized in national or local strategic documents (those related to development, tourism, business plans, etc.)? If yes, please specify in which way.**

This square was included in Prishtina's previous spatial planning documents, such as Urban Development Plan of Prishtina for 2012-2022 and Urban Regulatory Plan Qendra 1 (2005) as a public square. Both planes are outdated due to the new Law No. 04/L-174 on Spatial Planning approved in 2013. It has no special protection status.

## INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: PROTECTION STATUS, MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING

### PROTECTION STATUS

**Does the monument have any status of protection? If yes, please specify which one.**

The monument has no protection status.

**If the monument is protected, please indicate from which year it has been protected.**

N/A.

**Which institution is responsible for its protection?**

It should be the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports and its related institutions (Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage, Regional Center for Cultural Heritage – Prishtina).

**MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING****Which institution is responsible for managing the monument or the site?**

Municipality of Prishtina.

**Is there a management plan for the monument? If yes, please provide the basic information (validity period, etc.).**

No information found about a management plan for the monument.

**Are there Monitoring reports related to protection or management of the monument? If yes, please indicate who prepares them, to whom they are submitted and for what period of time they are produced?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

**Does the institution responsible for the management or care of the monument have a budget allocated for its protection or management? If yes, what is the budget amount?**

No information found for the existence of a specific fund for managing the monuments.

**Are there any plans to make additional investments in the monument or its surroundings in the future?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.

**Is there information about the current costs of maintenance, protection or restoration of the monument?**

I found no such information in the reviewed sources.

**Is there information about the amount of total revenues deriving from the use of monument (including donations, etc.)?**

No information found in the reviewed sources.



## **TOURIST VISITS, OFFER AND PERCEPTION**

**Is there information about the annual number of visitors to the site? If yes, please provide the information and the sources of information.**

There is no information about the annual number of visitors to the site.

**Is there information about the structure of visitors? If yes, please provide the information and the sources of information.**

There is no information about the structure of visitors to the site.

**Is the admission to the site charged? If yes, please state how much?**

There is no admission fee for accessing the site. The site is open for the public at all times as it is a public space.

**Does the current tourist season have a distinct seasonal character? If yes, please specify what periods it covers.**

Tourist season in Prishtina in general is mainly affected by the weather conditions, thus, mainly spanning from March/April to September/October. The site itself does not incite any specific changes to the tourist season. Since there is no information about the monuments on site, tourists may just pass across the square wondering about the monuments (unless they already have some information about the monuments or are accompanied with someone knowledgeable about their history).

**Are there any tourist attractions in the surroundings (tangible and/or intangible heritage)? If yes, please state which ones.**

There are a lot of tourist attractions nearby, including architectural heritage and other tangible heritage (within the museums in the proximity). Some of these include: National Museum of Kosovo, Bazaar Mosque, ruins of the Bazaar Hammam, Jashar Pasha Mosque, the Clock Tower, Mehmet Fatih II Sulltan Mosque and Hammam, Ethnographic Museum etc. The site is also in proximity to the city center, which has other touristic attractions, such as the main city square (Mother Theresa Boulevard) surrounded by Modernism buildings, comprising the National Theatre, fountains, other national monuments, shops, cafes and restaurants.

**Is there currently a defined tourist offer for the mentioned monument? If yes, please describe it, specifying what it includes, who provides it, for which target groups and provide a link to additional information.**

There is no defined tourist offer for the monuments in specific. However, there is an offer for some monuments and buildings built during the Yugoslavia era, named “Communism Heritage in Prishtina” and organized by Catun. It includes the monuments in the Brotherhood and Unity Square, Rilindja building, Central Bank, National Library, and Palace of Youth and Sports (Boro and Ramizi). It costs 29 euros/person, and a minimum of 5 persons per group is required (Catun, n.d.).

**Based on the conducted analysis of online platforms and social networks (Foursquare, TripAdvisor, Airbnb, Facebook, Instagram, etc.) what is the impression of visitors about the monument? (Please state the key words they mentioned, the key positive and negative comments, how they use hashtags, etc.).**

No remarkable impressions found regarding the monuments in this square on social networks.

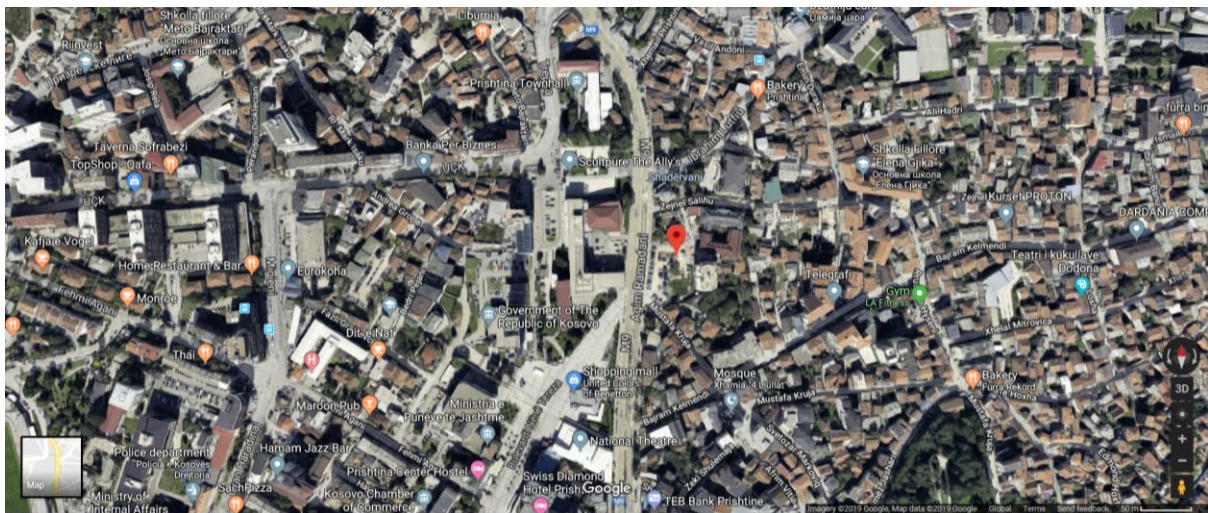
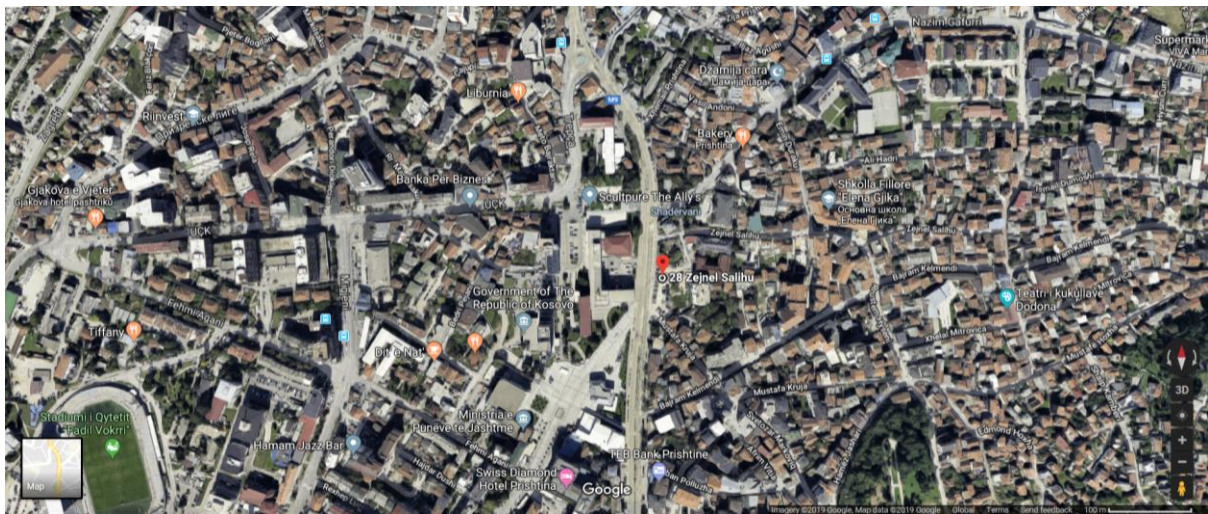
**In your opinion, what kind of tourism would be optimal for this monument? Please describe briefly.**

Monuments at the site have both historical and artistic values. They are testimonies to Kosovar modernism (Sahatciu, 2013). They used to be landmarks for Prishtina during the Yugoslavian era, appearing in many postcards. The site is a representation of the history of Prishtina’s development as a city, Kosovo’s position in Yugoslavia, and the Tito’s ideology of Brotherhood and Unity. Therefore, it should be properly represented through touristic packages.

## TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

**Is there a parking lot near the monument for private cars, bicycles and buses? Please describe it. Please specify its distance from the site.**

The site itself does not have parking spaces, however, there is a private parking within its proximity (a 2-3 minute walk) mainly for cars. There is no designated parking for busses or bikes.



**Is access to the monument well-designed and safe? Please describe.**

The site is easily accessed through various public buses. It is easily accessible on foot and has wheelchair ramps. It is well lightened and safe during the night as well.

**Is there access for disabled visitors to the monument, i.e. to all the areas accessible for other tourists? Please describe.**

Yes, the site has wheelchair ramps.

**Are there toilets on the site? Please specify their distance from the monument and if their condition is satisfactory or unsatisfactory (physical condition, maintenance...).**

There are no toilets on the site. Toilets can be accessed in the cafes and restaurants in the proximity.



**Is the site equipped with urban furniture, benches, litter bins, etc. Please describe.**

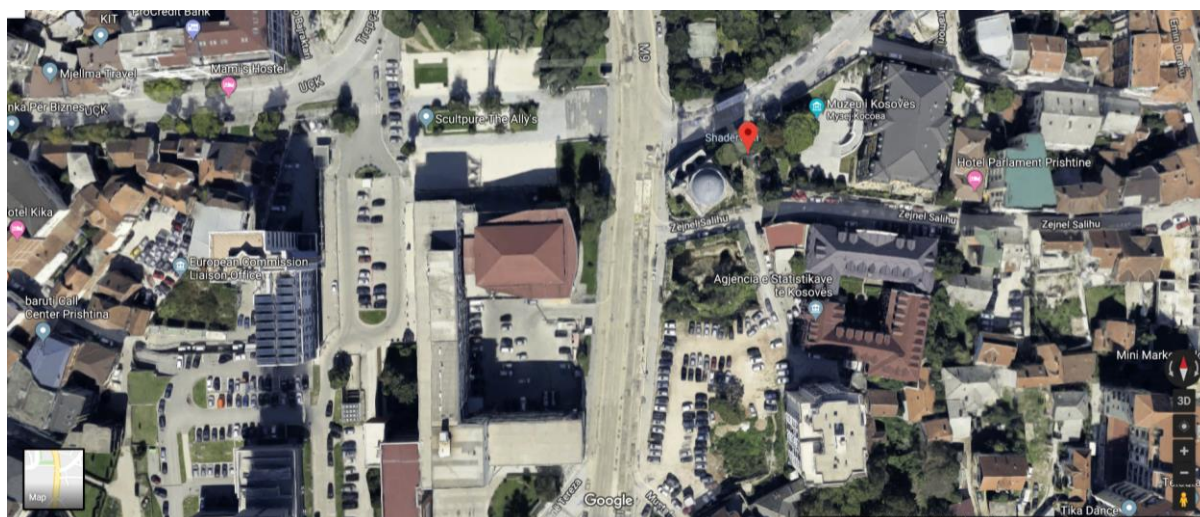
The site has benches and litter bins, which were added during a recent intervention in the square by the Municipality of Prishtina.

**Is the site equipped with infographics, signs, inscriptions, etc. in different languages? Please describe.**

There is no infographics, signs or inscriptions in the site.

**Is there a source of drinking water on the site or in its vicinity (please state where)? Please describe whether it is a natural source of water, whether it is situated within a building, etc.**

The site itself does not have any drinking water source, but there is a close fountain within a 2 minute walk.



**Is there lighting at the site? Please describe.**

Yes, there is recently put lighting at the site.

**Is the site covered by a mobile network, WI-FI, etc?**

The site is covered by mobile networks (main networks operators in Kosovo are Vala, IPKO and ZMobile). There is no open Wi-Fi.

## At what distance from the site there can be found a coffee bar, a restaurant and accommodation facilities?

Cafes and restaurants can be found just outside the site, starting from a minute walk across the site, in front of the Municipality of Prishtina's building, or in the Mother Theresa Boulevard (less than 5 minute walk). The closest hotel is Hotel Parlament (4 minute walk), but there are also other hotels and motels in proximity (less than 10 minute walk). Many AirBnB apartments can also be found in the proximity.

## STAKEHOLDERS

- a. Association of Veterans of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War
- a. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
- b. Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage
- c. Regional Center for Cultural Heritage – Prishtina
- d. Municipality of Prishtina
- e. Kosovo Architecture Foundation – KAF
- f. *forumZFD* Kosovo
- g. Alter Habitus - Institute for Studies in Culture and Society
- h. University Program for Gender Studies and Research
- i. Stacion – Center for Contemporary Art Prishtina
- j. Cultural Heritage without Borders – CHwB Kosovo
- k. Kosovo 2.0
- l. Catun – Adventure in the Balkans

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1. Burmund, D. & Pfeifer, Ch. (2014). *MONUMENT: The changing face of remembrance*. *forumZFD* & CRDP.
2. Caka, F. (2016). *Monumentet e socializmit në Prishtinë – Rast studimi ish-sheshi “Vëllazërim-Bashkim”*. Punim diplome për titullin Bachelor i Sociologjisë në Fakultetin e Filozofisë në Universitetin e Prishtinës “Hasan Prishtina”
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5. *forumZFD* Kosovo. (2014). *Handbook – Kosovo Memory Walk*. Memory Mapping Kosovo: Contested Memories. Prishtinë: *forumZFD*
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7. Mari, Ch. (2015). A monument between Brotherhood and Unity and Adem Jashari. Kosovo 2.0. Link: <https://kosovotwopointzero.com/en/a-monument-between-brotherhood-and-unity-and-adem-jashari/>
8. Sahatciu, V. (2013). Monuments without a home. Kosovo 2.0. Link: <https://kosovotwopointzero.com/en/monuments-without-a-home/>
9. Spomenik Database. (n.d.). Prishtina. Link: <https://www.spomenikdatabase.org/pristina>

## ANNEXES

### Photo Documentation



*Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement and the Kosovo Assembly building.  
Source: Archive of the Municipality of Prishtina, 1970s.*



*Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement and the Kosovo Assembly building.  
Source: Fjollë Caka, 2012.*





*Monument to Heroes of the National Liberation Movement. Credits: Marko Krojac, 2012.*



*The obelisk. Source: forumZFD Kosovo, 2014.*



*The poured bronze figures of 8 partisan fighters. Source: Spomenik Database, 1970s.*



*Bronze figures painted in flags. Source Spomenik Database, n.d.*

### Artist's/Designer's Biography

Miodrag Živković was a Serbian sculptor known for his memorials across ex-Yugoslavia. He was born in Leskovac, southern Serbia, in 1928 (Mari, 2015). In the 1970s and in the 1990s, he was the dean of the Faculty of Applied Arts in the University of Belgrade.



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