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## Pokretni umjetnički predmeti u zakonskoj regulativi od 1941. do 1999. godine

Tijekom razdoblja Nezavisne Države Hrvatske donesen je niz naředbi i zakona o zaštiti spomenika. Njihovo donošenje i značenje u smislu zaštite spomenika bilo je dvojako. Po prvi put su za područje Hrvatske donijete pravne odredbe i smjernice zaštite spomenika, a istovremeno je politički režim implementirao antisemitske zakone (*Naredba o utvrđivanju rasne pripadnosti državnih i samoupravnih službenika i vršitelja slobodnih akademskih zvanja* i *Zakonska odredba o zaštiti narodne i arhivevske kulture Hrvatskog naroda*) i provodio represiju koja je podrazumijevala oduzimanje umjetnina u svrhu ‘zaštite’.

U poratnom razdoblju, nakon uspostave Federativne Narodne Republike Jugoslavije, provodi se temeljita reorganizacija službe zaštite spomenika, a nizom uzastopnih akata na saveznoj i republičkoj razini uspostavlja se nova zakonska regulativa. Savezni i republički zakoni doneseni su na temelju Ustava i drugih zakona (*Krivični zakon, Osnovni zakon o eksproprijaciji, Zakon o zaštiti arhivske grada i arhivima, Zakon o muzejima*), a izmjene i nadopune bile su vezane i dijelom uz te promjene. U početku se zakonski propisi odnose na popis ratne štete, popis kulturno-umjetničkih predmeta, povrat umjetnina restitucijom i rekompenzacijom, a poslije se u zakonima težište stavlja na organizaciju službe zaštite i provedbu načela zaštite. Upravo ti prvi poslijeratni zakoni i rad komisija na prikupljanju i zaštićivanju umjetnina i danas su predmet rasprava i dalnjih istraživanja.

1941 - 1944	NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA (1941 - 1945)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pravilnik Ratnog muzeja u Zagrebu (1942.)</li> <li>- Zakonska odredba o zamjeni dviju slika Vittora Carpaccia iz Galerije Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti u Zagrebu za krstionicu hrvatskog kneza Višeslava iz Museo Civico Correr u Mletcima (1942.)</li> <li>- Zakonska odredba o hrvatskim kulturnim spomenicima (1941.)</li> <li>- Pravilnik za izvoz umjetnina (1941.)</li> <li>- Zakonska odredba o zabroni otudivanja i izvožanja starinskih i umjetničkih, kulturno-prirodnih spomenika na području NDH (1941.)</li> </ul>	
1944 - 1945	DEMOKRATSKA FEDERATIVNA JUGOSLAVIJA (28.III.1943 - 28.III.1945.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>SAVEZNA RAZINA</b></li> <li>- Odluka o prelasku u državno vlasništvo neprijateljske imovine, državnoj upravi nad imovinom osoba koje su izbjegli ili su bili nasilno odvedeni i o sekvestru nad imovinom koju su okupatorske vlasti prisilno otudile (1944.)</li> <li>- Odluka o zaštiti i čuvanju kulturnih spomenika i starina (1945.)</li> <li>- Zakon o pribiranju, čuvanju i raspodjeli knjiga i drugih kulturno-naučnih i umjetničkih predmeta koji su postali državna svojina prema odluci Antifašističkog vijeća narodnog oslobođenja Jugoslavije (1945.)</li> <li>- Zakon o zaštiti spomenika kulture i prirodnih riječnosti Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije (1945.)</li> </ul>	<b>REPUBLIČKA RAZINA</b>
1946 - 1963	FEDERATIVNA NARODNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA (23.III.1945 - 7.4.1963.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>SAVEZNA RAZINA</b></li> <li>- Opći zakon o zaštiti spomenika kulture i prirodnih riječnosti (1946.)</li> <li>- Opći zakon o zaštiti spomenika kulture (1959.)</li> </ul>	<b>REPUBLIČKA RAZINA</b>
1963 - 1981	SOCIALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA (7.4.1963 - 27.4.1982.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>SAVEZNA RAZINA</b></li> <li>- Osnovni zakon o zaštiti spomenika kulture (1965.)</li> </ul>	<b>REPUBLIČKA RAZINA</b>
1981	REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA (1981 - )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara (1999.)</li> </ul>	

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## Moveable Art Objects in Legislation from 1941 to 1999

During the Independent State of Croatia regime, an array of decrees and laws was passed on the protection of monuments. Their adoption and significance for the protection of monuments was two-fold. For the very first time, the Croatian area had legal provisions and guidelines for the protection of monuments. At the same time though, the official regime was implementing anti-Semitic laws (the *Order on determining the racial affiliation of government and administration officials and those in free academic professions*, and the *Legal provision on the protection of national and Aryan culture of the Croatian people*) and repressive measures that implied the seizure of artworks for the sake of ‘protection’.

Upon the establishment of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia after the war, a thorough reorganization of the monument protection service was conducted. A set of consecutive legal acts was adopted on the national and republic level, which established new legal regulations. National and republic laws were passed on the basis of the Constitution and other laws (*Criminal act, Primary act on expropriation, Act on the protection of archival material and archives, Act on museums*), while amendments were partly tied to those changes. In the beginning, these legal provisions appertained to war damages, lists of cultural and art objects, and the restitution and re-compensation of artworks. Later on, legislation placed more emphasis on the organization of the protection service and the enforcement of protection principles. These first post-war laws, as well as the activities conducted by commissions on gathering and protecting artworks, remain the subject of discussion and further research even today.

1941 - 1944	INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA (1941 - 1945)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulations of the War Museum in Zagreb (1942)</li> <li>- Legal decree on the exchange of two paintings by Vittore Carpaccio from the Gallery of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb for the Baptismal Font of Croatia's Duke Višeslav from the Museo Civico Correr in Venice (1942)</li> <li>- Legal decree on Croatian cultural monuments (1941)</li> <li>- Regulations for the export of artworks (1941)</li> <li>- Legal decree on the prohibition of the alienation and export of antiques and artworks, cultural, historical, and natural monuments from the territory of the Independent State of Croatia (1941)</li> </ul>	
1944 - 1945	DEMOCRATIC FEDERATIVE YUGOSLAVIA (28.III.1943 - 28.III.1945.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>FEDERAL LEVEL</b></li> <li>- Decree on the transfer into state ownership of enemy assets, the state administration of property belonging to absent persons, and the sequestering of property taken by force by occupying governments (1944)</li> <li>- Decree on the protection and preservation of cultural monuments and antiques (1945)</li> <li>- Act on gathering, preservation, and distribution of books and other cultural, educational and art objects that became government property according to the resolution of the Antifascist Council of the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia (1945)</li> <li>- Act on the preservation of cultural monuments and natural rarities of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia (1945)</li> </ul>	<b>REPUBLIC LEVEL</b>
1946 - 1963	FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (23.III.1945 - 7.4.1963.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>FEDERAL LEVEL</b></li> <li>- General act on the protection of cultural monuments and natural rarities (1946)</li> <li>- General act on the protection of cultural monuments (1959)</li> </ul>	<b>REPUBLIC LEVEL</b>
1963 - 1981	SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (7.4.1963 - 27.4.1982.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>FEDERAL LEVEL</b></li> <li>- Primary act on the protection of cultural monuments (1965)</li> </ul>	<b>REPUBLIC LEVEL</b>
1981	REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA (1981 - )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act on the protection and preservation of cultural heritage (1999)</li> </ul>	