

19_ MITROVICA, 1973

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KOS

Spomenik rudarskim herojem narodnoosvobodilnega gibanja •
Mitrovica (nekdanja Titova Mitrovica), Kosovo • Arhitekt: Bogdan Bogdanović •
Material: beton • Fotografije: Roberto Conte, Besim Ibrahimimi • Besedilo: Fjollë Caka

Monument to heroic miners of the People's Liberation Movement •
Mitrovica (formerly known as Titova Mitrovica), Kosovo • Architect: Bogdan Bogdanović •
Material: concrete • Photographs: Roberto Conte, Besim Ibrahimimi • Text: Fjollë Caka





Na hribu nad Mitrovico se visoko vzpenja Tempelj revoluciji, znan tudi kot Spomenik padlim rudarjem. Točke v pokrajini ni mogoče spregledati, saj na strateški legi sooblikuje silhueto mesta. Na sami lokaciji obiskovalca prevzamejo enormnost brutalistične strukture in čudoviti panoramski razgledi na mesto in okolico. Spomenik rudarjem sestavljata dva masivna konična betonska slopa, simbola albanskih in srbskih rudarjev, ki podpirata stiliziran betonski transportni vagon iz rudnika. Spomenik je bil postavljen v spomin na upor rudarjev, ki so 30. julija 1941 zminirali stebre žičnice za transport rude od rudnika Stan Tërg do zvečanske livarne, ki jo je uporabljala sovražnikova oz. nemška industrija orožja. Ob spomeniku je nekdanja SFR Jugoslavija v počastitev spomina na junaštvo rudarjev, žrtvovanje mučnikov in zmago revolucije organizirala letne shode. Po njenem propadu in kosovski vojni (1998–1999) je spomenik izgubil svoj pomen. Zavržen in zapuščen je tako ideološko kot materialno, s strani Albancev, Srbov ter lokalnih in državnih institucij. Spomeniško ni zaščiten, nihče ga ne vzdržuje. Nekdanji simbol bratstva in enotnosti, skupnega ideala Albancev in Srbov, je pričal o mirnem soobstoju dveh skupnosti povojne Jugoslavije. Danes ponazarja etnično razdeljeno mesto in je zanemarjen ostanek pozabljene preteklosti.

On the hill above Mitrovica, the Shrine to the Revolution, also known as the Miners' Monument, rises tall. The landmark is impossible to overlook as it forms part of the city's silhouette from its strategic position. At the site itself, the visitor is astonished by the enormity of the brutalist structure and the beautiful panoramic views of the city and its surroundings. The miners' monument is composed of two massive conical concrete piers, the symbol of Albanian and Serbian miners, which support the stylised concrete minecart. The monument was erected in memory of the miners' revolt, who on 30th July 1941 blew up the supports for the cable car used to transport the ore from Stan Tërg mine to the foundry in Zvečan, which supplied the Nazi armament industry. To commemorate the memory of the miners' heroism, the sacrifice of the martyrs, and the victory of the revolution, the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia organised annual gatherings at the monument. After the fall of Yugoslavia and the war in Kosovo (1998–99), the monument was deprived of its meaning. It is dejected and abandoned both ideologically and materially by the Albanians, the Serbs, as well as local and state institutions. It is not a protected monument and no maintenance is carried out. The former symbol of fraternity and unity, the shared ideal of the Albanians and the Serbs, used to be a testament to the peaceful co-existence of two communities of post-WW2 Yugoslavia. Today, it represents an ethnically divided city and is a derelict vestige of a forgotten past.