Inter-university centre for post-graduate studies in humanities and social sciences in Dubrovnik

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UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN DUBROVNIK

ZAGREB, OCTOBER 1971

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (IUCHSS) IN DUBROVNIK

Through their long history, universities have always been torchbearers of scientific progress and leaders in international co-operation. Universality is deeply ingrained in all human exploration and creative effort. Preparing the ground for the presentday scientific revolution, the university community has also prepared the ground for a better world, the world of human understanding and peace. The need for cooperation among universities has never been so acute as it is today when scientific research has become so complex and when so many different methods of teaching have been developed; more importantly, perhaps, when problems facing the world have become so urgent. Different organizational solutions have been offered to cope with this situation, and one of the proposed solutions is the establishment of an inter-university centre in Dubrovnik.

The limitation of the centre to the humanities and social sciences is not due primarily to the difficulty of providing expensive science, engineering and medical research facilities in Dubrovnik; it is due much more to the important differences between the two groups of sciences. Physics, for instance, is almost the same everywhere, and its traditional universality has been the source of uninterrupted cooperation and large-scale international effort embodied in organizations such as CERN, PUGWASH, IAAE, Dubno, etc. This kind of (simple) identity disappears as one enters the sphere of historical and artistic phenomena, because these are deeply rooted in their environments. While a physicist will understand a technical paper no matter from which country it came, a literary or social analysis will often depend on language to such an extent that its full understanding will become impossible without a closer contact with the country in question. That is why cooperation is vital in the study and teaching of the humanities and social sciences. And yet, it is precisely in this sphere that international cooperation has been lacking.

Several inter-university conferences have stressed the need for joint postgraduate studies in this field. Individual universities, by and large, cope quite successfully with the needs at the undergraduate level, but they can hardly be expected to develop all types of research activities and postgraduate teaching. This can only be done by pooling the resources of a number of universities and coordinating their efforts. The training of students for research is an imperative need of the present period of scientific revolution, when research is seen as the prime mover of progress and when creative ability, rather than just professional competence, is regarded as the most valuable asset. It is no wonder then

that different countries began to develop their own institutions, particularly for large-scale confidential projects, and that plans have been put forward for international institutions under the auspices of several governments or the United Nations.

At the meeting of the International Association of Universities in Montreal, in September 197o, we advocated the view that further development of research and postgraduate studies should be based on inter-university cooperation. Some critical remarks were voiced on the same occasion in connection with the establishment of international institutions separated from universities (which already have numerous staffs and considerable resources that could be used for this purpose). It was also noted that such international institutions were very expensive and that their staffs were all too ready to sever ties with their native countries, which often blocked, rather than promoted, international cooperation. Finally, the operation of such institutions not infrequently leads to political complications. In order to safeguard scientific contacts and the support of UNESCO and the United Nations generally, we suggested that universities should themselves take the initiative in arranging different forms of cooperation. One possible form, suggested at the conference, was the Inter-University Centre for the Humanities and Social Sciences in Dubrovnik. The suggestion was favourably reported in the Conference publication. Encouraged by the initial response, acting in my capacity of the Rector of Zagreb University, in October 197o I sent out invitations to a number of universities to take part in the work of the foundation meeting of the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik.

The choice of Dubrovnik for the seat of the Centre was based on some important considerations. This mediaeval town, situated on a very picturesque part of the Adriatic coast, has a living tradition conducive to the study of history and art. Thank to its skilled diplomacy, the Republic of Dubrovnik had long preserved its freedom and autonomy in the face of attacks from different sides. This spirit of freedom still continues today in Yugoslavia´s policy of non-alignment. From this broad historical and political platform, situated between East and West, North and South, the Yugoslav city of Dubrovnik can be regarded as a suitable meeting point for teachers and students from all parts of the world: living and working together in this city, they will reach a better understanding of past and present social developments and contribute in a creative way to our better future. Freedom had made it possible for Dubrovnik to develop its art and culture. It was in this city that Croatian literature was born, and it was here that all peoples of Yugoslavia found rich inspiration. This living fire, now kept alive in Dubrovnik´s international festival of music and drama, will certainly favour, under the warm Mediterranean sun, the study of literature, drama, fine arts, and music.

The Inter-University Centre will not be alone and isolated in Dubrovnik, academically speaking. The Croatian University

(the former Zagreb University, which now has schools and research institutions in other cities in Croatia as well) is moving its postgraduate courses in certain historical, economic and literary disciplines to Dubrovnik. Part of the necessary school space has already been adapted for this purpose, and plans are now under way for more space to be provided. It should also be noted that Dubrovnik has long played host to the annual international seminar called "The University Today", at which representatives of many universities have taken part. Many more scientific and professional gatherings, conventions, conferences and symposia are held in Dubrovnik throughout the year.

In one of the first answers to our invitation, Professor Alfven noted that social processes cannot be understood withoud natural sciences and technology - particularly now when technological developments can change the shape of our planet overnight. We fully subscribe to this view and would be very pleased if scientists and technologists were to join the new Centre too. There is no doubt in our minds that only a complex and comprehensive study, not only in terms of the geographic origin of participants but also in terms of the methods of research, can challenge the traditional monodisciplinary approach. Scientists and technologists will take an active part in the study of social aspects of modern science, and in the study of the philosophy of science in general, but this does notpresuppose the construction of research laboratories in Dubrovnik.

Our intention is to run the new Centre at the lowest possible budget. The most valuable and expensive budget item - teachers and postgraduate students - will be obtained through cooperation among universities. The University of Zagreb will contribute the necessary space and offer the administrative services needed to run the Centre. Participating universities will make arrangements for short- or long-term postgraduate courses and send their participants to Dubrovnik. The universities will bear the costs for their participants. The Centre will certainly try to obtain additional funds from international sources in order to ease the financial burden on individual universities or to make it possible for some universities to participate at all, but it is clear that the overall functioning of the Centre will depend on the cooperation of the participating universities. Naturally, no university will in any way be charged for the courses which it has not decided to join.

The financial scheme described here is meant not only to prevent the Centre from becoming an expensive institution with a large staff but even more to ensure cooperation among universities on principles of full equality. Thus, the Centre will be designed in the first place to provide an institutional framework for joint courses to be organized by different universities. The Rector of Bucharest University, in his reply to our invitation, suggested that draft statutes formulating these ideas should be submitted to the foundation meeting. The statutes were soon drafted and sent to different universities for consideration.

Of course, it was not possible to invite all universities to our first meeting. The invitations were limited to those universities with which the University of Zagreb had previous contacts and those which are geographically and culturally close to this region. The U.N. Secretary-General U Thant was also invited; he expressed his interest and his representative greeted the foundation meeting. Directors of UNESCO and other international agencies and organizations were invited too. Even though the Centre will remain an inter-university organization, it will want to establish contacts with various international bodies. It is natural also that individual member-universities will want to contact their governments.

The foundation meeting was held, after a full year of intensive preparations, in Dubrovnik, from 26th to 31st August 1971. Representatives of many universities and university associations taking part at this meeting were unanimous in their support of the proposed design of the Centre. Various aspects of the future work and organization of the Centre were also discussed, and the results of these discussions are best reflected in the final document from that meeting. The Rector of the Croatian University was entrusted with the task of inviting other universities to join the Centre as members and of convening the first meeting of the Centre Council, which will include representatives of all member-universities. From that moment on, the Council will take over the full responsibility for the running of the Centre, with all its members having equal rights, in the best tradition of university self-government and autonomy.

Now that the initial steps have been made, the time has come to acquaint all universities and research institutions with this project. Based on no ruling dogma and placing no barriers to cooperation, the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik is open to all those engaged in the study of history, modern society and art - in the widest sense of the term. The foundation meeting expressed only one wish and defined only one criterion: that the Center should aspire to the highest possible degree of excellence. Only the high quality of teaching and research work will attract scientists and students from all over the world. And only in this way will the Centre fulfil its role. We can only hope that universities will soon join this effort and begin to arrange joint research programmes and postgraduate courses, thus giving life to this new venture.

From their early beginnings, through centuries, universities have been engaged in the search of the universal truth. They have also enabled man to improve his productivity and change the world - for better and for worse. International cooperation is needed to strengthen noble aspirations, particularly in those areas in which the truth is not so simple and in which mutual tolerance, understanding and respect is needed above all. There are many ways of life on this planet and many different views and feelings. Let us preserve this richness and variety for the benefit of all! Cooperation among universities will enable each country to promote its well-being and culture; but it will also strangthen the universal spirit and friendship among nations, which is the basis of

a united, peaceful and prosperous world. This is the ultimate objective to which the Inter-University Centre for the Humanities and Social Sciences in Dubrovnik would also like to contribute.

Ivan Supek
Rector of the Croatian University

Eugen Pusić

AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING IN SCIENCE

A new inter-university centre of postgraduate studies in Dubrovnik

Representatives of some thirty universities and inter-university organizations from different parts of the world met in Dubrovnik from 26 to 3o August to consider the proposal made by the University of Zagreb concerning the establishment of a postgraduate study centre in Dubrovnik.

The proposed institution introduces a new concept and offers a new organization of postgraduate study, not yet tried anywhere in the world. The project represents an attempt to apply the principles of self-government consistently in an international venture, in the field of science, where the probability of the successful operation of such principles is the highest. Science is international in itself, while self-government and equality for scientific workers was postulated as far back as the Middle Ages. This situation is now more or less normal everywhere where science remains science. Infringement of scientific freedom and the international character of science has always led to very undesirable consequences in the societies which resorted to this kind of suppression: the result has been not only the blocking of scientific progress but also the slowing down of social development generally.

International character of the Dubrovnik centre

What is new in the proposed scheme for the Dubrovnik centre is a consistent application of the principles of self-government and the international, world-wide openness of the institution itself. The postgraduate study centre will be run by a council consisting of representatives of all participating universities and inter-university institutions and including research workers, teachers, students and other people involved in the work of the centre, regardless of the country from which they come. All costs will be borne proportionally by participating institutions, with each university paying for its research workers, teachers and students sent to Dubrovnik for study or research.

The University of Zagreb will contribute the necessary buildings and skeleton clerical services. The buildings will actually be given to the centre by the municipality of Dubrovnik, which wishes, in this way, to maintain and improve the city´s reputation as a centre of culture, art and learning and to prevent it from becoming a mere tourist and entertainment place. Also, part of Dubrovnik´s hotel capacity could thus be used out of season. The buildings will be adapted and renovated with the financial assistance of the Croatian government.

Programme outline

Representatives of largest and best known universities from different parts of the world meeting in Dubrovnik were unanimous in their support for the project. During the meeting which lasted one week, they agreed on a draft document regulating the centre´s organization, sketching the outlines of the programme of activities, defining financial aspects of the venture, settling a number of problems of the future library, and suggesting solutions for various practical questions that might arise in the work of this inter-university institution. The agreement will become effective when it is adopted by the governing bodies of at least ten universities from the minimum of five countries.

The Dubrovnik centre is designed to cover primarily those areas of study and research which do not require expensive "infrastructure", the kind of laboratory facilities and equipment that Dubrovnik is unable to provide. The first courses of inter-university postgraduate study, expected to start in 1972/73, will be devoted to literature, local government, art, history and archaeology.

THE LETTER OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOUNDATION MEETING IN DUBROVNIK ADDRESSED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

To

The University of Zagreb

Z a g r e b

Yugoslavia

The following representatives of universities and institutions of higher learning and of national and international inter-university organizations held a conference in Dubrovnik between August 26 and 3o, 1971 and have unanimously expressed the request that the University of Zagreb submit to institutions eligible for membership:

- A Draft Agreement to establish an Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik,
- The report of its Programme Committee with suggestions for possible topics of postgraduate research and study with priority interest as well as such further explanations as may be necessary.

The University of Zagreb was also requested to invite those institutions to ratify the Draft Agreement, establishing thereby the Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik.

During the period of ratification those present are willing to serve in their individual capacities as consultants to the University of Zagreb in its initial steps to establish the Centre.

Mr. William H. Allaway, Director Education Abroad Program, University of California, Santa Barbara; Mr. Luiz Alberto Bahia, Sociedade Brasileira de Instrucao, Rio de Janeiro; Profesor Hamdija Ćemerlić, Vice-President of the League of Yugoslav Universities and Rector of the University of Sarajevo; Professor Victor C. Dahl, Portland State University; Mr. Nasrollah S. Fatemi, Distinguished Professor and Director Graduate Institute of International Studies Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, Mr. Cvito Fisković, University of Zagreb; Mr. Peter Fischer Appelt, President of the University of Hamburg, representing the West German Rectors´ Conference; Professor Ivo Frangeš, Faculty of Arts, University of Zagreb; Professor Arnold Gurin, Dean of the Florence Heller Graduate School Brandeis University, Waltham; Professor Josip Hamm, University of Wien; Mr. Volker Harms, University of Göttingen; Mr. Wyatt C. Jones, Brandeis University, Waltham; Mr. David Johnson, University of Birmingham; Mr. Michael Kaser University of Oxford; Mr. H. M. R. Keyes, Secretary General of the

International Association of Universities; Professor Jan F. Glastra van Loon, Institute of Social Studies - The Hague (also representing the Netherland Universities Foundation for International Cooperation); Professor Ferenc Mádl, University of Budapest; Professor Wolfgang Maresch, Rector of the University of Graz; Professor Paul Milhøj, The Copenhagen School of Economics, representing The Conference of Danish Rectors; Professor Cornelius Noack, Prorector of the University of Heidelberg, representing the West German Rectors´ Conference; Professor Agostino Origone, Rector of the University of Trieste; Professor Ørjar Øyen, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Bergen; Professor Monica Partridge, University of Nottingham; Professor Eugen Pusić, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb; Mr. Jean Roche, Délégue Général, Délégation Générale aux Relations Universitaires Internationales, France; Professor Ivan Supek, Rector of the University of Zagreb; Professor Giancarlo Susini, University of Bologna; Mr. H. C. Swaisland, Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham; Professor Giuseppe Vaccaro, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Roma.

DRAFT AGREEMENT

Establishing an Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik

Art. I

The objective of the Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik (hereinafter referred to as the Centre) is to encourage and promote cooperation among universities through teaching and research.

The objective shall be realized primarily by organizing postgraduate research projects and study programme in any field authorized by the Council of the Centre, based on the expressed interest of one or more member institutions and evidence of feasibility, both academic and financial.

Art. II

The Centre shall be a juridical person in accordance with Yugoslav law.

Art. III

Application for membership may be made by:

- universities and other institutions of higher learning, which possess such quality according to their national laws or are recognized by appropriate acrediting bodies;

- national and international interuniversity institutions.

Initial membership of the Centre shall consist of the institutions invited directly or through their associations to the preliminary discussions held in Dubrovnik between 26 and 31 August 1971 which subsequently ratify the Draft Agreement. The Council of the Centre shall be responsible for admitting additional Members.

Membership of the Centre may be terminated by:

- request of the Member in writing to the Council;
- action of the Council on the basis of criteria to be developed in the Statutes of the organization.

Art. IV

The Centre shall be administered by a Council and a Director General.

Art. V

The Council of the Centre shall consist of one representative of each member organization. The Director General is a member of Council ex officio and shall serve as its secretary.

The Members appoint their representatives to the Council of the Centre for a two year term, but they can be recalled and replaced before the expiration of the term. If a representative is unable to attend, the respective Member may send a substitute to meetings of the Council.

Being the policy-making body of the Centre, the Council is particularly responsible for the following acts and decisions:

- the Statutes of the Centre;
- admission of new Members;
- the establishment and development of particular fields of study and different forms of academic cooperation upon the recommendation of Academic Committees;
- the establishment and development of the library;
- the appointment of the Director General, the Deputy Director General, the Secretary of the Centre, and the members of Committees;
- decisions on budgetary matters;
- and other general acts of the Centre.

The Council shall elect a Chairman from its own members and may elect an Executive Committee annually to consist of no less than three and no more than five members to act on behalf on the Council on such matters as are referred to it by the Council between Council meetings. Expenses of members of the Executive Committee in their official capacity shall be the responsibility of the Centre. The Director General shall serve ex officio on the Executive Committee.

Art. VI

A Director General shall be appointed by the Council for a four-year term and may be reappointed.

A Deputy Director General may be appointed to assist the Director General and to act on his behalf during his absence.

The Director General is responsible for the functioning of the Centre and for providing continuity in its activity. The Director General is responsible for submitting to the Council for its approval an annual report and accounts, an annual programme, and an annual budget.

Art. VII

The Council shall decide all questions on the basis of a majority of the members present and voting except in the adoption and amendment of the present Agreement and the Statutes of the

organization, which shall require a majority of the total membership of the Council.

A quorum shall be constituted by fifty percent of the Membership or twenty Members whichever shall be less.

If decisions of the Council involve obligations for Members each Member can be obligated only by its own consent.

Art. VIII

Academic and other committees, when necessary, shall be established by the Council and the Director General, and responsible to the Council.

The Council shall define the functions of each committee and appoint its members. Candidates may be proposed to the Council by Members of the Centre. The members of the committees shall continue to discharge their duties until they are recalled, or they resign, or they are incapacitated.

Academic Committees may propose to the Council the establishing of programmes of studies and different forms of research work. On the request of the Council, the Director General, or on their own initiative they may express their opinion on all questions falling within the activity of the Centre.

Art. IX

The financing of the Centre shall be decided upon by a general act of the Centre. The Centre´s funds include the contributions of Members appropriate to the expenditure occasioned by the coming of their representatives, academic staff and students to Dubrovnik and by their work related to the Centre and grants from foundations and other bodies.

A special budget shall be established for each postgraduate study in accordance with the decision of the Council of the Centre.

The University of Zagreb shall be responsible for ensuring of academic and administrative accommodation and the administrative personnel necessary for the existence of the Centre, but may terminate or amend this obligation on one year´s notice to the Council.

Art. X

The Director General is assisted in the performance of his functions by a Secretariat which includes
- the administrative office;
- the library and documentation service;
- the financial and procurement division.

The Secretary of the Centre is the head of the Secretariat and is responsible to the Director General.

Art. XI

Disputes which may arise in connection with the work of the Centre fall within the jurisdiction of Yugoslav courts, and are to be resolved according to Yugoslav law and the Statutes od the Centre.

Art. XII

For legal purposes the Croatoserbian and English texts of this Agreement are equally authentic. Authenticated translations will be provided in other appropriate languages.

The Draft Agreement shall become a formal agreement upon the approval of the governing bodies or ten eligible institutions from not less than five countries. It may then be amended under the provisions of Article VII.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME SUGGESTIONS

1 It is crucial to the concept of the proposed Inter-University Centre that its programme will be determined by the member universities. The suggestions outlined below are therefore entirely preliminary included only to indicate initial steps in the Centre's work. In offering them, three factors were considered:

a) It is likely to be three to four years before plant, personnel and equipment allow provision of extended courses of study or major research projects.

b) The availability of suitable people and certain materials at a particular time may well prove a major formative influence.

c) It is assumed that the Centre will adopt programmes of study which are not restricted to a particular geographical area. However Yugoslavia's location offers scope for a wide range of inquiries into the factors and developments which throughout history have exerted an influence over large parts of the world.

2 The following disciplines and fields of study, among others, will be of interest to Members of the projected Centre.

Administrative Science
Anthropoloagy
Archaeology
Architecture
Development Studies
Economics
Educational Studies
History
History of Art
History of Religion
Jurisprudence
Language and Literature
Mental Health and Social Rehabilitation
Peace Studies
Philosophy of Science
Political Science
Sociology
Socio-linguistics
Social Psychology
Theatre and Fine Arts
Urban and Regional Planning

Research and teaching involving complex scientific laboratory equipment are not envisaged, but negotiations are understood to be under way for the financing of up-to-date library, documentation and computing facilities.

3 Among the activities that appear to be most feasible in the initial stage are:

a) Short courses in subjects for which necessary library and other costly equipment would be minimal.

b) Cooperative research projects possibly involving parallel stadies in two or more countries.

c) Extended seminars which could perform for the Centre in the initial stage some of the functions of academic planning committees. Groups of senior scholars (i. e. those whose research and / or teaching status are substantially greater than that of new graduates embarking on their first research) might come together for, say, a month for intensive study during which they would consider what lines of inquiry in their field are most urgent or would be most profitable, attemp to locate the necessary materials, and outline appropriate organization and courses of action to be attempted.

THE LETTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB ADDRESSED TO OTHER UNIVERSITIES REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE IN DUBROVNIK

Zagreb, September 1971

Dear Sir,

The representatives of a number of universities and institutions of higher learning as well as national and international inter-university organizations met in Dubrovnik from 26 to 30 August 1971 upon the invitation of the University of Zagreb to consider the establishment of an Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik, oriented primarily towards the social sciences and the humanities.

Upon the unanimous request of the participants we are submitting to you the Draft Agreement to establish an Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies, and have the honour to invite your University to join in this cooperative undertaking by ratifying the Draft Agreement.

At the same time we are enclosing a list of programme suggestions for the possible work of the future Centre. It is understood, however, that these suggestions should in no way limit the freedom of participating institutions to propose other topics of study.

We are also enclosing the list of participants in the Dubrovnik meeting as well as the list of universities to whom this letter is being sent.

The discussions in Dubrovnik covered a number of topics related to the establishment of the Inter-University Centre that have not found expression in the enclosed specific documents. We would like, therefore, to share with you some of the views expressed and conclusions reached, which may assist in clarifying the proposal.

1 Central to the proposal is the opportunity for scholars from universities throughout the world to engage in cooperative studies and research in particular fields of shared interest which can be most effectively pursued in the setting of Yugoslavia and in the environment afforded by Dubrovnik. Collaboration may be reflected in activities as varied as a five-year programme of cooperative research by three or more member institutions, a one or two year study programme for postgraduate students from all participating universities, or, indeed any university of the world, or short seminars where professors and advanced students can focus on a special problem in the social sciences and humanities.

2 In view of the provision of the necessary buildings and administrative staff by the University of Zagreb, this collaboration can be at minimum expense to member universities, whose principal contribution would be in the form of teachers, researchers and students who can contribute to the intellectual activity of the Centre. In any case the principle on which the cooperation in the Centre is to be based is that no Member can be obligated without its own express and individual consent. This principle is embodied in Art. VII par. 3 of the Draft Agreement. The central issue of financing the future Centre was discussed in detail during the meeting, and will hopefully be resolved in the manner indicated in the Draft Agreement. In view of the way in which it is to be organizad the Centre in Dubrovnik will in particular offer to its members opportunities for undertaking projects of studies and research either singly or jointly. Members will be afforded an opportunity to arrange the participation of faculty and students in the Centre on a basis most suitable to their needs, resources, and time schedule. One key to the success of the Centre will be flexibility in the use of special research and other educational resources as they are developed at the Centre by the member institutions.

3 The reasons for choosing Dubrovnik as a location of the proposed Inter-University Centre were considered from many aspects.

Dubrovnik is a historic center of cultural life and activity in Yugoslavia. It has strong traditions of international intellectual cooperation of long standing. The seminar "The University Today" organized by the Association of Yugoslav Universities was held in Dubrovnik each year during the last fifteen years. It is situated on the intersection of many past and present currents of historical, cultural, and political development: the Mediterranean Area, Europe and Asia, East and West, the Danube Basin and the Balkans. Existing cultural, artistic, religious and other monuments and present-day institutions - such as the Dubrovnik Archives - provide an infra-structure and a stimulating milieu for high-level intellectual interchange.

4 It was the unanimously expressed intention of those present to maintain from the beginning high academic standards in the Centre.

The policy of admission of members should, therefore, be governed by criteria guaranteeing academic excellence, similar to those used by the International Association of Universities.

5 The Draft Agreement is not meant to restrict in any way the responsibility of the Council of the future Centre for regulating any matter in the Statutes and other general acts. Changes that any of the prospective member institutions feel should be made in the present text will be fully considered by the Council of the Centre.

We are looking forward to your response to this invitation. The University of Zagreb will be happy to convene the first meeting of the Council of the Centre.

Rector
Ivan Supek

Delivered to:

Haile Sellassie I University
Addis Ababa

University of Amsterdam

University of Athens

West German Rectors Conference
Bad Godesberg

John Hopkins University
Baltimore

University of Bergen

Institute of Sociology
University of Bergen

University of California
Berkeley

University of Birmingham

Instituta of Local Government
Studies, University of Birmingham

Universita degli studi di Bologna

University of Bombay

University of Bucharest

University of Budapest

Instituto Torcuato Di Tella
Buenos Aires

Al Azhar University, Cairo

University of Calcutta

University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

Kobenhavns Universitet
Copenhagen

Danish Social Science Research
Council, Copenhagen

National University of Ireland
Cork

Jagiellonian University
Cracow

Netherland Universities Federation
for International Cooperation
Den Haag

National University of Ireland
Dublin

University of Göttingen

University of Graz

University of Heidelberg

University of Helsinki

Cornell University Ithaca

Kievskij Ordena Lenina
gosudarstvennyj universitet

University of Konstanz

Leiden University

Karl-Marx-Universität
Leipzig

Leningradskij Ordena Lenina
gosudarstvennyj universitet
Im. A. A. Ždanova

Consejo Superior de Education
Ministerio de Education
Lima

University of Lisboa

University of London

University of Madrid

El Colegio de Mexico

McGill University
Montreal

Moskovskij Ordena Lenina i
Ordena Trudavogo Krasnogo
Znameni gosudarstvennyj
universitte im. M. V. Lomonosova

Akademija nauka SSSR-a
Moskva

University of Nottingham

Novosibirskij gosudarstvennyj universitet

University of Oslo

University of Oxford

OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Paris

UNESCO, Paris

Peking University

Portland State University

University Karlovy Praha

Université Mohammed V Rabat

Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro

Universita degli studi di Roma

University of Chile Santiago

Universidade de Sao Paolo

Sofijski universitet "Kliment Ohridsky"

University of Stockholm

State University of Tirana

University of Tokyo

Universita degli Studi di Trieste

Uppsala Universitet

Brandeis University Waltham

University of Vienna

University of Zürich

Cvito Fisković

DUBROVNIK

The city of Dubrovnik on the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia enjoys a very favourable position, beautiful surroundings, and rich history, which is an important part of the history of the Mediterranean region and of Europe as a whole. Dubrovnik is an important cultural and one of the liveliest tourist centres in southern Croatia. As a perfect and beautifully preserved example of an old urban unit, it offers excellent possibilities for the development of all types of human activity. The city has excellent road, sea and air connections both with its hinterland and with the rest of the world.

The city of Dubrovnik was founded by the Romans in the sixth and seventh centuries on the site of a prehistoric settlement. In the ninth century already, it was a strongly fortified city surrounded by thick oak forests on steep rock above it. These oak forests gave Dubrovnik its name (dub - 'oak-tree'), while its Latin name was Ragusium. The end of the great movement of the peoples found Dubrovnik completely Slavic. In the Middle Ages, owing to its good transport connections with the Balkan hinterland and its strong and active merchant fleet, it became an important port - first, until the early thirteenth century, under the Byzantine influence, and then under Venice. But Dubrovnik always tried to strengthen its autonomy, and until the fifteenth century it continued to expand, mainly along the coast and on the neighbouring islands. In the fourteenth century the city recognized the rule of the Hungarian-Croatian king, and in the fifteenth century, when Venice took hold of the rest of the eastern Adriatic coast, it became an independent city-republic and a serious - though small - competitor of the ruler of the Adriatic. The Republic was tightly organized, with the local patricians forming their own government consisting of three councils. At the beginning of each month, they elected a Rector from among their ranks, so that they actually ruled the city, while the plebeian population was engaged in handicraft industries, commerce and shipping. Peasants living outside the city walls were farmers, fishermen and seamen, while feudal serfs in the strict sense of the word did not exist at all.

When the Slav states on the Balkans fell under the Turkish rule, the Republic of Dubrovnik preserved its autonomous government and freedom of trade on land and sea by agreeing to pay a tribute to Turkey and accepting its protection. In order to facilitate trade contacts, Dubrovnik developed a skilled and extensive diplomatic service, with consulates in different parts of the world, from northern Africa to England. The city thus stood between East and West as a trading, and not infrequently also political, mediator until 1808, when Napoleon ended the independence of the Republic and merged it with the newly established Illyrian Province. After the Napoleonic Wars, until 1918, Dubrovnik remained within the

Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. In 1918, it became part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After the Second World War and the liberation war of the Yugoslav peoples, Dubrovnik, together with the rest of free Croatia, entered the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Thanks to its trade, Dubrovnik was always a prosperous city, and it always used part of its wealth to stimulate the development of culture, science and arts. Old Croatian literature in the vernacular sprang up there and received stimulating impulses from all sources and types of European literature. Numerous and varied monuments of art and culture, the carefully planned and well fortified city, with its churches and monasteries, mansions and villas, country houses and fortresses set in a beautiful landscape, statues, paintings and handicraft art objects in its treasuries, museums and galleries - all these testify to the city's lively development through all the European styles, until the present day. Many local artists, particularly architects, painters and sculptors, have contributed to the cultural wealth of Dubrovnik; but works of art by foreign artists have also reached the city in great numbers, and some of the artists from other countries lived and worked in Dubrovnik during different periods of history. Science has also always been important in the life of the city, and several well known mathematicians and physicists were born here.

The history of Croatian literature and science in Dubrovnik has been discussed in publications in different languages; the city's cultural and artistic heritage has been described in great detail, with particular reference to its poetry, theatre, urban development, economic growth, legislation, politics, maritime affairs, and fine arts. The city now has a permanent theatre and music orchestras and is the site of a well-known international summer festival, with theatrical and musical performances given in old architectural settings and in city parks. Both Yugoslav and foreign authors are represented, and performers come from this country and from many countries abroad. Dubrovnik is also a lively convention centre and a hospitable place for numerous scientific, gatherings, symposia and conferences with both domestic and foreign participation. Facilities for research work are offered by the rich Dubrovnik Archives, housing over 7,ooo volumes of historical documents from the twelfth century onwards, as well as by old and new libraries which are expanding daily to serve the needs of several scientific and research institutions in the city.

PROPOSAL FOR THE AREA DISTRIBUTION OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE IN DUBROVNIK

At present, the area foreseen for the location of the Centre in Dubrovnik is occupied by several buildings housing institutions important for the life of the city. They include, starting with those along F. Bulić Street, the Municipal Court, the Teacher Training College, the Summer Festival depot, a girls´hostel, a gymnasium, several apartment houses, on old people´s home, then a complex of hospital buildings, and, finally, the building of the former Maritime School, which is now used for housing.

All buildings in this area are rather old, with the exception of the old people´s home, two hospital annexes and one apartment building which were constructed after World War II. Although the structural condition of all these buildings is satisfactory, they can no longer be used for the functions for which they were originally built. This is particularly true of the hospital. It is also rather obvious that a building which was constructed seventy years ago as a primary school cannot today very well be used, without expensive adaptation, for a teacher-training college. Even less can a sixteenth-century (1) patrician mansion belonging to the Pucić family (2), with its lovely park (3), today serve as a gymnasium (4). Dubrovnik certainly needs new buildings to house services needed by a modern city. The original plan was to use this complex as the municipal administrative centre, but the idea was later abandoned for lack of funds. A subsequent plan, advanced when the ideas of tourist development were still rather primitive, was to use the hospital complex as a site for several hotels. Fortunately, the idea never materialized, also for lack of money.

According to the Dubrovnik town plan, a new hospital will be built near St. Blaise´s grove. Plans for the new building are already being drawn. (5) The Teacher-Training College building is al-

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(1) Cf. C. Fisković, "Our Architects"; I. Zdravković, "Dubrovnik Mansions and Country Houses"; L. Vojnović, "Historical Promenades".

(2) Dr. Fisković claims that the mansion first belonged to the Crijević family and was later bought by one of the Pucićes.

(3) The noble principle inscribed in the gates of the park "Deus haec nobis otia fecit" has already been violated once: during the Napoleonic period the French built a road through the park to Pile, so that the little chapel which stood at the end of the park remained on the other side of the road.

(4) The summer house was first used as a consulate building (and is still called so), then as an arts gallery, the Maritime Museum, and...

(5) Architect M. Vodička who received the first prize at a contest for best architectural solutions for the area.

ready being adapted to serve the needs of a postgraduate course to be organized by the Croatian University. In this way, the entire potential campus area of the future Centre is now available, which has made it possible for us to make a preliminary study of its use. The completion of the future Centre will naturally depend on its needs and on the availability of funds for the construction of new buildings.

The preliminary study of the area has been made by V. Bedenko and M. Bošnjak, Assistant Lecturers at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb.

The evaluation of the landscape of the area points to some interesting features. First, the area stands in a particular relation to the city skyline, Fort Lovrijenac, and the neighbouring suburb. The architecture of the area is also important for the approach to the city gate of Pile. Second, great care will have to be taken not to disrupt the atmosphere of the area, which stands on an elevated plateau above the city, with the Gradec park surrounding it and with a line of buildings near the bottom, along Marshal Tito Drive, and steep rock facing the sea. The Danče cemetery with a church and monastery closes the area in the north. The whole area has, with good reason, been put under special protection by the Conservancy Institute. The monuments of culture in the area include the Danče church and cementery complex, the Pucić mansion with the park, and the former Maritime School. Archaeologically interesting sites include the unforested part of Gradec (the site itself is called Vješala) and the entire park-forest and the belt below it. (6)

On the basis of an analysis of the condition of existing buildings and of the foreseeable needs of the future Centre, the following preliminary plan of the development of the area can be made (see map):

1. Entrance area and offices, with auxiliary services
2. Dormitories and other necessary buildings
3. Classrooms, lecture halls, seminar rooms, etc.
4. Library and auxiliary services.

None of the sections, except the library, has been fixed yet, and the preliminary plan gives only tentative suggestions about the possible distribution of these sections. The plan also provides for the location of possible new developments needed by the Centre, such as an extra large auditorium or certain new facilities that cannot be envisaged at this stage. It is natural that all new buildings will have to fit not only into this general arrangement but also into the architectural framework of the area. This preliminary study does not include plans for the necessary utilities, nor does it attempt to deal with the problems of traffic or parking. We recognize the fact that the last two items are an important part of any micro-plan of urban development, but our analysis of the existing

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(6) Professor Beritić says that some items date from the Hallstadt, and some examples of the old Croatian plaited ornaments have also been found.

traffic and of the needs of the future students, teachers and research workers has led us to conclude that parking space was practically unnecessary. At a later stage, a parking area can be provided for some 3 to 5 small buses and some 2o passenger cars. As for the necessary utilities, such as water supply, sewage, gas, electricity, telephone, central heating and air conditioning, these are still being studied.

The main idea of the area arrangement in the campus is easy to grasp. The four main sections listed above will be arranged in the following way:

The complex of today's hospital buildings will be used to house the library and auxiliary services (7). The present old people's home, the two larger apartment houses and the girls' hostel (8) will be adapted to serve as dormitories for teachers and students. The present gymnasium will be converted into the campus social centre. The reconstruction work will have to be done very carefully to recreate the original impression and make the building serve new needs. Similar reconstruction will be required for the present pupils' hostel. The building of the Teacher Training College will house classrooms, lecture halls and seminar rooms. Between the two sets of buildings, the library on one side and the dormitories on the other, we plan to build a new administrative building, the entrance hall, and a large auditorium. The auditorium will be designed as a multipurpose room for large gatherings, suitable for concerts, conferences, group discussions (for this last purpose the auditorium would be converted into several smaller self-contained rooms), etc. Some of the buildings in the present-day hospital complex will have to be pulled down and replaced by new buildings. Also, sports facilities can be provided for in detailed plans. Various auxiliary services will be housed in some of the existing apartment buildings along Marshal Tito Drive and the building of the Municipal Court.

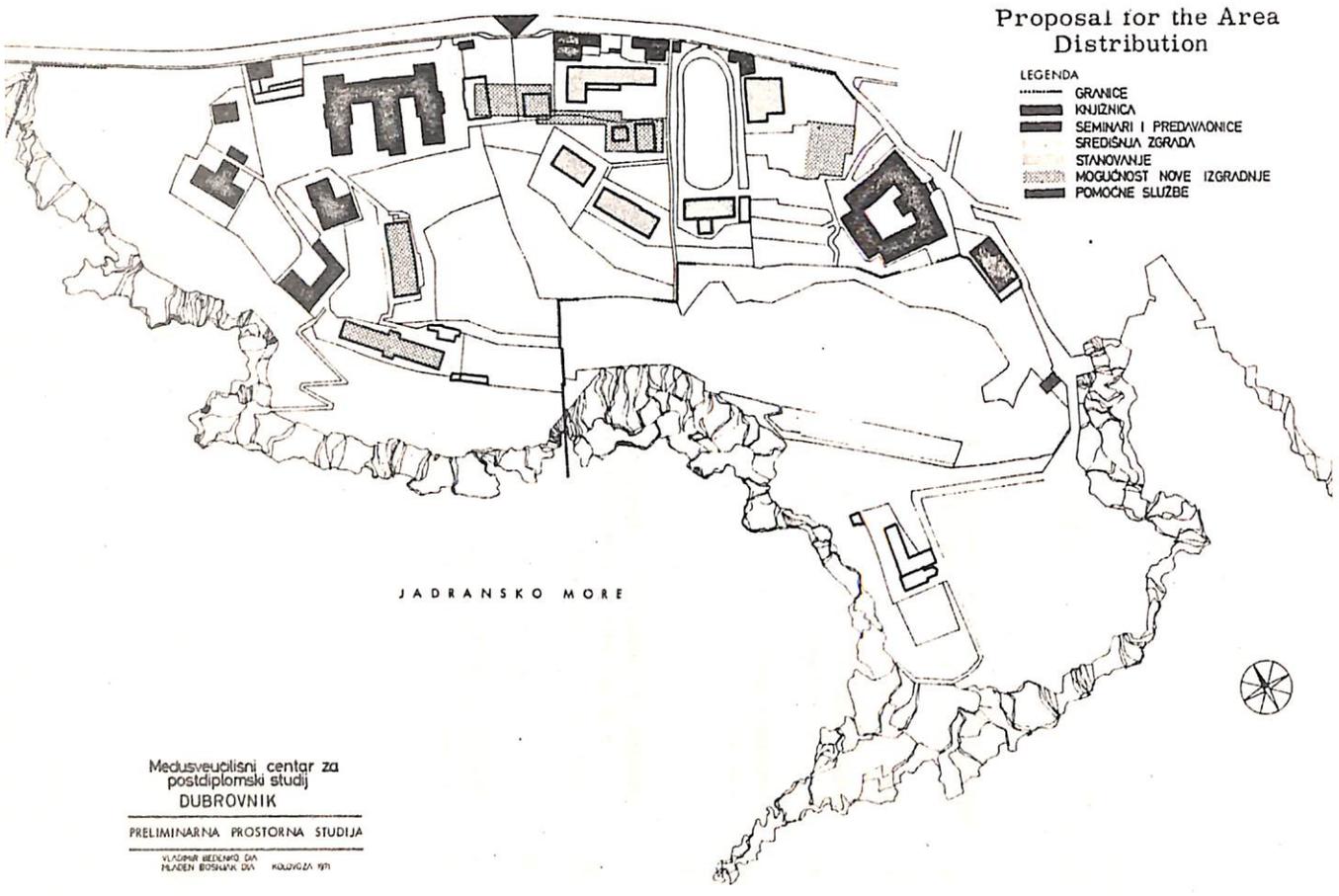
The spatial relations within the future campus seem very favourable. Even without detailed studies, advantages offered by the existing buildings, the terrace-like terrain and the existing vegetation are obvious, and the conelusion is that the idea of an inter-university centre will find in Dubrovnik excellent opportunities for its implementation.

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(7) It so happened that the useful area of the present-day hospital is just a little larger than the planned area for the Centre library.

(8) This building, which used to belong to the Gradić family, is a fine example of Dubrovnik summer house architecture.

DUBROVNIK
DVORAC SKOČIBUHA
SVEUČ. CENTAR
GRADAC
DANJE
PILE
JADRANSKO MORE



Medusveucilisni centar za postdiplomski studij
DUBROVNIK

PRELIMINARNA PROSTORNA STUDIJA

VLADIMIR BEDENKO DIA
MLADEN BOSNJAK DIA KOLOVOZA 1971

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