

Dragan RADONJIĆ*

UVODNA RIJEČ

CRNA GORA 1878–1918

Svaka generacija postavlja svoja pitanja pred historijom, i to ona koja su dio njene sadašnjosti. Događaji iz prošlosti upravo dobijaju na značaju kada ih oživi sadašnjost. Tada prošlost, inače statična, postane dinamična i neizvjesna, i podložna novim interpretacijama. Crna Gora je 2006. obnovila svoju državnost i još jednom zaslužila međunarodno priznanje kao nezavisna i suverena država. Pitanje koje se logično postavlja historiji iz sadašnjeg društvenog konteksta jeste pitanje državotvorne tradicije Crne Gore, njenog kontinuiteta i diskontinuiteta. U proteklom milenijumu prisustvo samostalne države ili njenih atributa na ovom prostoru bilježi se od davnina — od arhontija preko knjaževina i kraljevina do savremenih oblika vladavine. Upravo zahvaljujući postojanju države od davnina, ovaj prostor je postao historija, inače bez države bio bi samo geografija.

Istorijsko razdoblje koje je predmet ovog okruglog stola bremenito je značajnim događajima i uključuje teme kontinuiteta i diskontinuiteta crnogorske države. Mnoge stranice historije ukoričene su u ovo poglavlje. Protek vremena izražen okruglim brojevima i savremeni društveni kontekst ponovo skreće pažnju na njihov značaj. Dakle, 140 godina je od Berlinskog kongresa, 100 godina od kraja Prvog svjetskog rata i 100 godina od tzv. Podgoričke skupštine.

CANU je već početkom godine otvorila ovo poglavlje na 1888. godini, vraćajući se na vrijeme kada je prije 130 godina objavljena vjerovatno jedna od tri najznačajnije knjige koje ima Crna Gora — *Opšti imovinski*

* Akademik Dragan Radonjić, CANU

zakonik za Knjaževinu Crnu Goru, i njemu posvetila pažnju tokom čitave godine. Naš fokus na knjigu bio je i prošle godine, kada smo obilježili 170 godina od izdavanja *Gorskog vijenca*. Naše razumijevanje bavljenja prošlošću jeste da se identitet i samosvijest jednog naroda dublje, trajnije i slojevitije izražava, održava i razvija kroz ono što čini kulturnu baštinu jednog naroda, i da se kroz kulturno stvaralaštvo Crna Gora više afirmiše kao civilizovana država i uzdiže iznad slavnog vojničkog logora. Međutim, koliko je za razvoj identiteta jednog naroda važna knjiga i kultura, još je važnija država. Jer kulture nema bez države, kao što ni države nema bez kulture, a bez kulture nema ni identiteta.

Sa stanovišta sudbine crnogorske države ovo istorijsko razdoblje ima posebnu težinu. U njemu ima trenutaka trijumfa i slave, uspona i padova, drame i tragedije. Godine 1878. jedno istorijsko poglavlje otvara se vojnim pobjedama i punim međunarodnim priznanjem države Crne Gore na Berlinskom kongresu, dok se 1918. godine to poglavlje zatvara nestankom te iste države na Podgoričkoj skupštini. Između ova dva ključna istorijska događaja postoji niz značajnih događaja i procesa koji sa stanovišta političke, kulturne, pravne i ekonomske istorije Crne Gore zaslužuju da budu predmet posebne pažnje i naučnog razmatranja. Naime, na krilima ratnih pobjeda, međunarodnog priznanja i teritorijalnog proširenja započet je talas reformi, po uzoru na razvijene evropske zemlje, u pravcu modernizacije crnogorske države — od industrijalizacije, preko državne administracije, reforme školstva, osnivanja institucija kulture do zakonodavnih i političkih reformi. U jednoj višestruko zaostaloj i siromašnoj zemlji, kakva je tada bila Crna Gora, ovo su bili impresivni poduhvati, mada ograničenog dometa, iako su neki od njih, poput OIZ-a, postali dio civilizacijske baštine. Na kraju je ovaj talas reformi zaustavljen novim velikim ratovima početkom druge decenije XX vijeka, u kojima je Crna Gora početkom 1916. godine doživjela vojni slom, a 1918. sa završetkom Prvog svjetskog rata i državni slom.

Suprotstavljenost ovih događaja po njihovim ishodima, odnosno da potonji (drugi) poništava tekovine onog prvog, daje razlog da čitav ovaj period bude predmet razmatranja, odnosno da se fokusiraju procesi i ishodi, a ne datumi i događaji. Ovo daje mogućnost komparacije i valorizacije ovih događaja i njihovih tekovina ne samo u svom vremenu, već i na istorijskoj traci hiljadugodišnje državotvorne tradicije Crne Gore.

Usljed nemogućnosti da se sve ove teme iscrpe u jednokratnoj raspravi, pa čak i u nizu rasprava, smatrali smo prikladnim da se ovo historijsko poglavlje obuhvati nizom referata o njegovim ključnim ishodima, procesima i događajima. Prirodno je da razmatranje ovih tema nužno uključuje različita mišljenja i interpretacije, pri čemu nije ideja ovog skupa da se o pojedinim pitanjima otvara polemika, već da se napravi jedan uvid u ovo historijsko razdoblje iz različitih uglova, i podstaknu dalja naučna istraživanja ovog perioda. Zato su pozvani članovi CANU da u okviru svog naučnog interesovanja i po svom izboru obrade teme karakteristične za ovaj historijski period, očekujući da to bude podstrek za nova, prije svega historiografska istraživanja i razjašnjenja pojedinih događaja i društvenih procesa koji pripadaju ovom razdoblju.

Dragan RADONJIĆ*

FOREWORD

MONTENEGRO 1878–1918

Every generation poses its own questions in the face of history, and those ones that make part of its presence. Events from the past actually gain significance when being brought to life by presence. Than the past, otherwise static, becomes dynamic and uncertain, and prone to new interpretations. In 2006, Montenegro has renewed its statehood and deserved once again international recognition as an independent and sovereign state. The question which the present social context logically addresses to history regards the statehood tradition of Montenegro, its continuity and discontinuity. In the past millenium, the presence of an independent state and its attributes was recorded from ancient times in this region — from archont to Principality and Kingdom to contemporary forms of rule. It is exactly thanks to the existence of the state in ancient time that this region has become history, whereas without the state it would feature only geographically.

The historical period which is the topic of this Round table is loaded with significant developments and includes issues of the continuity and discontinuity of the Montenegrin state. Many history pages are bounded within this chapter. The time flow shown in round numbers and the contemporary social context put accent again to its importance. Thus, 140 years have past from Berlin Congress, 100 years since the end of the First World War and 100 years from the so-called Podgorica Assembly.

* Academician Dragan Radonjić, MASA

MASA has opened this chapter already at the beginning of this year, starting with 1888, going backwards to the time of 130 years ago, when probably one of the three most important books for Montenegro was published — General Property Code for the Principality of Montenegro, by dedicating due attention to it over the whole year. Our focus on the book applies also to last year, when we marked 170 years from the first edition of the Mountain Wreath. Our understanding what dealing with the past means is that the identity and selfawareness of one people articulate more in depth, more permanently and in all complexity, if maintained and developed through that which makes its cultural legacy, and that through cultural creation Montenegro affirms more as a civilized state and elevates above its being the glorious military camp. However, as much as the book and culture are important for the development of an identity, the state is even more important. This because there is no culture without a state, in the same way in which there is no state without the culture, while without culture there can be no identity.

Perceived from the point of the faith of the Montenegrin state, this historical period has particular weight. It encompasses the moments of triumph and glory, rise and fall, drama and tragedy. In 1878, an historical chapter opens up with military winnings and full international recognition of the state of Montenegro at the Berlin Congress, to be closed with disappearance of that same state in 1918 at the Podgorica Assembly. Between these two crucial historical events, there is a series of important happenings and processes which, from the point of view of the political, cultural, legal and economic history of Montenegro, deserve to be the subject of special consideration and scientific approach. Namely, on the wings of war victories, international recognition and territorial enlargement, a wave of changes was launched, of the kind it took place in the developed European countries, leading to modernization of the Montenegrin state — from industrialization, over state administration, school system reform, formation of institutions of culture to legal and political reforms. In a poor and in many ways lagging behind country, which Montenegro was at the time, these were impressive undertakings, of the limited outreach though, although many of them, like the General Property Code for Montenegro, has become a part of the civilization assets. At the end, this wave of reforms was stopped by new grand wars from the beginning of the second decade of the XX century, in which

Montenegro suffered a military breakdown in early 1916, and by the end of the First World War in 1918 even the state collaps.

The oposition of these events by their outcomes, meaning that the last (as second) annihilates the achievements of the first, gives reason for a whole this period to be subject of consideration, in order to shed more light onto the very processes and outcomes, not to dates and events.

Due to impossibility to exhaust all these topics within a single discussion, even within seria of discussions, we considered as appropriate to encompass this historical chapter by a number of scientific reports about its crucial outcomes, processes and developments. Naturally, studying of these topics inevitable includes different opinions ad interpretations, however, the idea of this meeting is not to open up polemics about certain issues, but to offer an insight into this historical period from different angles, and incent further scientific research in this respect. Therefore, the invited members of MASA are called upon to elaborate the topics by their choice and within their own scientific interest, expecting to serve as a stimulus for the new, above all historiographic investigations and explanations of the particular events and social processes adherent to this period.