

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INSTITUTIONS: POWER AND INTERESTS*

Sławomir Czech

slawomir.czech@ue.katowice.pl

Key words: *institutional architecture, socioeconomic order, power, interests, political economy*

The focus of this paper is a theoretical framework necessary for understanding and studying the institutional architecture of modern socioeconomic order. We consider the latter a key determinant of social and individual welfare worth pursuing at least for this very reason. Our point is that institutional approach adopted by mainstream economics (the new institutional economics approach) is not sufficient to explore this issue adequately. Institutions of modern society are not widely accepted agreements or spontaneous rules, but are constructed in a political process, where power and interests play decisive roles. Thus the socioeconomic order is not established by a benevolent state aiming to maximize general welfare, but by the confrontation of pressure groups securing their own interests. Modern mainstream economics seems to largely miss these points, even though they wield promising explanatory potential for analysing the “wealth of nations”.

Introduction

This paper is an attempt to develop a theoretical framework of how we should understand and analyse the construction of socioeconomic order in modern economics. We perceive it as a substantial economic issue, because it is the institutional configuration of socioeconomic architecture that is overtly responsible for the welfare of both individuals and the society in general. However, we are inclined to claim that the tools of conventional economics fall short of the task of taking this phenomenon satisfactorily into

account. In a way then we are trying to explain the nature of economic phenomenon by means of tools and presumptions exceeding the boundaries of mainstream economics. Disciplinary divisions in social sciences bear the consequence that some phenomena lay outside the strictly defined boundaries of specific fields of inquiry. This is no justification though for these phenomena to be omitted or ignored. Their exclusion may have sound logical reasons, but it would be preposterous to maintain that they do not exist. The role of each of the social sciences is to interpret and depict the reality, not to vigorously guard the disciplinary boundaries set once and forever.

The point of departure of this paper is the claim that economic science still attempts to

* This paper is an effect of a project no. 2014/13/D/HS4/01815 financed by National Science Centre in Cracow, Poland.

RAKSTI

explain why some societies are wealthier than others as well as what determines the pace and extent of economic development, the standard of living and income inequalities. Having said that we hold that economics is not reducible to a specific method of analysis derived from famous Lionel Robbins' (Lionel Charles Robbins, Baron Robbins (22 November 1898 — 15 May 1984) definition that economics is the "science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses"¹. The issues we are interested in refer rather to the classical economics of Adam Smith (16 June 1723 NS (5 June 1723 OS) — 17 July 1790) and John Stuart Mill (20 May 1806 — 8 May 1873) than to the microeconomic approach pursued by neoclassical economists. For similar reasons we embed the analysis in the tradition of political economy as an opposite to the "pure economics" which attributed unrealistic traits to individuals and erased the institutional context of human actions.

Mainstream economics have long searched for the explanations of "the wealth of nations" in the quantity and quality of factors of production leaving non-standard explanations aside. However, since the 1970s, one more variable came into account, namely institutions, thanks to the pioneering works of Douglass North (Douglass Cecil North, 5 November 1920 — 23 November 2015), Oliver Williamson (Oliver Eaton Williamson, 27 September 1932), and Ronald Coase (Ronald Harry Coase, 29 December 1910 — 2 September 2013). The famous catchword "Institutions matter!" became so widely known among scholars that today almost all economists agree that institutions indeed are important. Yet in reality this slogan became an empty *cliché* that is easy to identify with as its content turned trivial — it does not inform *which* institutions matter and *for what reason*. Most certainly, answers to those questions depend on the issues under

investigation. In this paper we are trying to pursue the question of which institutions matter and why for the economic prosperity of nations and for the growing standard of living of societies.

Why should institutions matter?

The meaning of institutions is nowadays widely recognized in the literature. It is agreed that they affect the decisions made by individuals by creating specific environment and they mould actors' incentives and systems of values. Institutions also have impact on economic growth and development², the evolution of markets³, valuation of goods⁴ and many other socioeconomic phenomena. In other words, they affect both agency and structure which far exceeds purely economic issues; indeed they are rather social phenomena *per se*. However, due to such extensive content of this category it is difficult to provide a straightforward and coherent definition of what institutions actually are and what kind of role they play⁵. As a matter of fact in social science literature we may find at least eight ways of conceptualizing institutions. Some scholars even tend to employ more than one of them in their studies. A very short review of this problem depicted below is aimed merely to signalize the issue, not to cover it extensively.

First, institutions may be seen as *rules of the game in the society*. This approach has been popularized by Douglass North⁶, but also used by Oliver Williamson⁷ or John R. Commons⁸. Institutions are thus norms, conventions, routines, arrangements that structure human behaviour and provide individuals with knowledge of how to act in a specific social situation.

Second, institutions could be assumed to be *constraints*. It may seem similar to the above approach at the first sight, but one should differentiate between the *rules* of the game and the *boundaries* of the game. Being aware of the boundaries does not

determine the way the actual game is played. Constraints, within which individuals make strategic choices, may thus be treated exogenously⁹.

Third, institutions are *patterns of thought and action*. The internalized beliefs and convictions, being a result of personal experiences or a part of collective mentality, drive individuals' behaviour, decisions, and the perception of the social world. This is a classical way of conceptualizing institutions going back to the works of Thorstein Veblen¹⁰ and Emile Durkheim¹¹, but still actual and used by many scholars¹².

Fourth, institutions may emerge as *social equilibria*. Institutions are seen as self-enforcing rules relying on the behaviour of all the players. In other words, institutions emerge spontaneously as a result of human actions but not of human design and enjoy the feature of social obedience either through individual interest or potential sanction. This approach is especially popular among game theory scholars¹³, but the idea of spontaneous order of Austrian school also falls under this category¹⁴.

Fifth, institutions are *social structures*. They are the vehicles of socializing and moulding individuals, who tend to comply with the roles and status imposed on them by these very structures. Examples of such structures may concern family, churches, military organizations, colleges, or social classes. We find this approach usually in sociological writings¹⁵ concerned with the influence of structure over agency.

Sixth, institutions could be perceived as *means to ends*. Institutions are here treated instrumentally by actors who follow them or create new institutions (usually in terms of legislation) in order to achieve specific goals. This approach has been lately proposed by Richard Swedberg¹⁶, but one can trace this conceptualization back to Karl Marx's (Karl Marx, 5 May 1818 — 14 March 1883) idea of the state's capture by capitalists

fuelled by the need to protect their own class interests.

Seventh, institutions may take the form of *organizations*. Contrary to economists, political scientists¹⁷ and sociologists¹⁸ treat organizations not only as players of the game, but also as specific institutional forms. Such organizations as parliaments, unions, corporations, or courts constitute specific internal rules of the game which impose certain norms and modes of behaviour on individuals acting both inside and outside of them.

Eight, institutions may refer to *signs and symbols*. Cultural signs and symbols, cognitive scripts, collective images, ideas, myths, taboos and sanctities established socially induce certain ways of thinking and showing attitude. In a way they support thus specific social structures by providing a meaning to social life and legitimization to social order¹⁹.

The above survey demonstrates that institutions may be perceived in a variety of ways depending on the analysed problem or the need to highlight special features of social phenomena. Many of those approaches therefore overlap and show close similarities, but they still remain distinct categories useful for various studies. What they all have in common though is that they all affect human behaviour — each and every of them influences the way individuals think and act. It is thus no wonder that almost all of the social sciences refer to and take advantage of institutional approach, because institutions are extremely handy in explaining how society works as a whole and what influences actions of individual people. We easily find it in sociology, political sciences, law, anthropology, history, and others. Alas, the problem with economics is that — even though it concentrates on human welfare and social development — it seems to have invited only some of these approaches into its analytical toolbox.

Even though old institutional economics of Thorstein Veblen, John R. Commons, and Wesley Mitchell, which used to build on

RAKSTI

anthropological premises in opposition to neoclassical economics, expressed the potential to become the future mainstream at a certain stage of its development²⁰, the later coming expansion of Keynesianism and advancements in modelling tools gave the neoclassical approach a new boost which seemed to have relegated institutionalism in economics into historical episode. The revival of institutionalism — the so-called approach of new institutional economics (NIE) — brought new hope for scholars sympathetic with this current of research, but the reality turned out a slight disappointment. Mainstream economics have only selectively accepted institutions. They became largely reduced to the issues of transaction costs, property rights, contracts and their enforcement and governance structures, that is, issues mostly concerned with exchange, business-making, and individual utility. Enough to say that Williamson's idea that institutions appear so that we can economize on transaction costs have for long time been representative for mainstream's approach to institutions.

The reasons for the marriage of NIE and mainstream were rather apparent. The former have accepted and employed the assumptions convergent with neoclassical economics, including methodological individualism, voluntariness of human action, and (bounded) rational choice. The focus of research was also similar to mainstream economics concerning optimization of decision making, strategic choice, utility maximization, and exchange of economic goods. In sum, the value added of the new institutional approach was that it provided the mainstream framework with external constraints for human action and with costs related to transacting which made the neoclassical assumptions closer to the reality. It proved thus very handy for microeconomic analysis of markets, actors' decisions and welfare maximization, yet usually in static surrounding conditions. However, if one assumes — as we did in the beginning

of this paper — that economics is also about the welfare of the society as a whole (not only individuals), then this approach shall not suffice. As we are going to suggest in the following section, it is the rules of the societal game, or in other words the institutional architecture of socioeconomic order, that matters for the analysis of wealth and its distribution. This is what economics should be concerned with when it turns to institutional analysis.

Institutions and socioeconomic order

The modern world has lately become an increasingly dynamic place, especially in comparison to the political and economic order established after the Second World War. During the last three decades, we have witnessed rapid expansion of the processes of liberalization, globalization, deregulation, corporatisation, and financialization with profound consequences brought to the conditions of domestic policy-making, the role and capacities of the state, and welfare of societies and individuals. Evaluation of these processes is far beyond this paper, but what we need to acknowledge is that the world we live in has changed deeply with regard to the domestic and international division of labour, distribution of wealth and income, as well as the competitive positions of national economies. The divide to winners and losers of the new worldwide order is being drawn anew.

The abovementioned processes of change indicate that it is the institutional architecture that has been evolving along specific trajectories. It should be susceptible therefore for institutional analysis which would allow us to understand these alterations, their reasons and internal logic, so that conscious and deliberate measures could be taken to counterweight their negative outcomes. Unfortunately, the NIE approach is rather ill-equipped to deal with this task (yet it should be stressed that it was never meant to be, because it was supposed to address different

issues). Its approach is rather static and well-suited for comparative and efficiency analysis allowing for evaluation of choice options for actors equipped with a set of well-defined preferences and valuation tools at his/her command. Moreover, its microeconomic lookout tends to view the world from individual perspective only, be it company or individuals. For this reason the NIE toolbox shows the inclinations to acclaim the processes in question as they are in theory (and often in practice) beneficial to the entities that are in the centre of analysis, that is for corporations (which tend to enjoy higher efficiency and productivity) and for stylized consumers (gaining access to new goods and services). Nevertheless, the important message here is that NIE is hardly suitable to explain the emergence and dynamics of socioeconomic order as it exceeds its analytical scope and interest.

The above point may be easily illustrated by the case of institutions' genesis. According to NIE approach there are two basic ways for institutions to emerge. First is that new institutions are agreed upon or at least co-ordinately established by the parties interested in their enactment. This is especially true for transactions and business matters. The second way is that institutions emerge spontaneously forming a kind of social equilibrium. They are unintentionally created by people acting in their own interests and at some point selective mechanisms appear to choose the institution best suited to a given problem.

However, we claim that in modern society, which is already very extensively regulated and subject to the dynamics described at the beginning of this section, institutions pre-eminently emerge in a very different way. *The institutions that constitute the architecture of socioeconomic order are enacted in a top-down process and very often concern such issues as income distribution and rent-seeking.* The latter aspect seems essential,

because it brings into the institutional design a variety of pressure groups willing to influence the process of policy-making. These institutions are thus not agreed upon by all the parties gathered at some kind of round table, but forged in a clash of interests, where the voice of the most powerful (either politically or economically²¹) is heard best. Even less could one argue that this is a process of spontaneous order creation although the idea of pluralism used to be popular the other day²².

We believe that in order to study the contemporary socioeconomic order most attention ought to be paid to the content of formal institutions with effective enforcement (institutions without proper enforcement are in fact empty rules) as well as the way they are constructed and implemented. Formalized institutions provide sound basis for an efficient and precise execution of rules and arrangements designed by the state, international organizations, or private entities (like corporations). The enforcement of law is naturally the domain of the state, but thanks to the judiciary system private entities can protect their own interests by means of legal lawsuits (provided they had secured their interest in proper legal documents). What is more important, however, is the process of designing the system of formal rules — the organizations and entities that enjoyed the opportunity to have access to legal initiatives and were able to influence the process of their creation could have adequately secured their interest or in the later stage can take advantage of the new legislation with suitable preparation to its implementation. Examples may include reforms of pension or tax systems, new corporate laws, international arrangements like Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, etc.

Does this mean that informal institutions (meaning culture, thinking patterns, routines and conventions) are meaningless? That kind of conclusion would be going too far. Informal institutions do matter by creating specific

RAKSTI

background for formal institutions. Informal rules define what is ethically possible to pursue, what is politically appropriate and what will be accepted by the public. In other words, informal institutions constitute boundaries of what could be properly enforced in a formal way and how successfully would the new rules be executed. But they themselves do not determine the formal laws, which are designed to match the expectations of powerful pressure groups.

Thus in order to understand and analyse the modern socioeconomic order we *need to refer to the historical analysis of power and interests*. The most important questions that we need to pose are: first, how does institutional architecture emerge or, in other words, where do the rules of the game come from? And second, how is their form and content created? Scrutinizing these questions would allow scholars to find out the actual architects of the system and the pre-programmed position of the players that may be biased to win or to lose.

Let us have a very brief look at the role of interest groups — the architects of the socioeconomic order. They are representing variously defined interests of a specific social group, small or large. The pressure makers could thus be state authorities (representing the interest of the leading party and state bureaucracy), international organizations, labour and trade unions, employers' organizations, NGOs, corporations and industry branches, consumer organizations, religious organizations, political parties etc. Each of them is characterized by a specific set of values, convictions, preferences, and aims, which guide their behaviour and the decisions made. This in turn determines the goals they are trying to accomplish, the ways they are trying to do it, and what kind of preference for systemic solutions they have. For example, the very same problem (like the level of unemployment) can be differently seen by employers' organizations, labour unions, and

the government. There is then no common ground to decide which policy (in favour of the higher flexibility of employment, better protection of employees or maybe preferring the status quo) would be best in objective terms, simply because there is no such position. All the solutions are beneficial to some groups and detrimental to others. Consequently, it is the structure of power that will decide on the adopted policy measures, not the mythical and vaguely defined public interest. It should be easy to notice now that this approach collides with mainstream economics attempting to search for optimal solutions and stands close to evolutionary economics which claims that the processes of economic and social development are far from being teleological and rational. It is not the search for the best solutions that matters in the real world, but the access to policy-making procedures and pressure one can exert over legislative bodies. It is very symptomatic, though often unnoticed, that when Joseph Stiglitz left his post at the World Bank, he declared that what drives the world are in fact "ideas, interests and coalitions"²³.

Contrastingly, the conceptualization of power and interests in mainstream economics is highly reduced. As a matter of fact the notion of power is almost completely omitted in neoclassical economics²⁴, which usually assumes perfect competition and voluntariness of human action. Actors abstain from transacting if they are not satisfied with conditions. Workers are thus never forced to take a specific job and consumers or producers are not forced to enter a transaction that would make them worse off. Other currents of research, which had entered the mainstream, tend to reduce power to bargaining measures on the labour market and taking advantage of a dominating market position as well as embracing marketing strategies forcing other actors to adjust accordingly²⁵. However, other social sciences very often define power as the capacity to change or influence other's

behaviour, usually for one's benefit²⁶. The exertion of power changes therefore the behaviour of weaker actors leaving them worse off compared to the situation in which coercion would not exist.

Furthermore, the category of interest refers in conventional economics to self-interest corresponding with utility maximization triggering rational behaviour. The self-interest is thus by default reduced to material welfare maximization, yet in reality it can be understood in a variety of ways²⁷. It could well mean power, control, social status, fame, obedience to authority figures, symbolic meanings, and other values. Moreover, mainstream economics assumes that individual preferences are completely individual matter and are of stable nature, whereas most social sciences have proved that interests (and ideas) are constructed socially and tend to change over time. The two notions of power and interests, which we consider of key importance in our framework, are then treated in greatly simplified and unrealistic manner. As we have suggested above, socioeconomic processes always take place within specific political and social structures which in turn influence their dynamics, form, efficacy, and goals. Overly reduction of fundamental assumptions takes us away from uncovering the actual nature of these phenomena.

Implications and closing remarks

In this paper we have tried to point to some deficiencies of mainstream economics when it comes to studying social macro processes, especially those including the institutions of economy. We have also presented a variant way of perceiving socioeconomic order that is through the lenses of institutional architecture, and the way it is being shaped together with its implications for general welfare. Yet what should it imply for economics as a science? What we believe is necessary is not so much a redefinition of basic concepts (this would actually mean a disciplinary revo-

lution), but a development of viable alternatives to their conceptualization, which would allow us to study economics as a subsystem of society more accurately. In this vein we claim, first, that *institutions should be defined as instrumental devices designed for specific ends reflecting interests of specific pressure groups*. Formal institutions of good enforcement are not a matter of coincidence, but are usually carefully designed and later negotiated among influential actors, mostly because they concern the distribution of national income and thus economic power and in consequence have impact on the wealth of society just as traditional factors of production do. And second, *power should be perceived as the capacity to influence the design of formal institutions that compose the rules of the game in society*. This way we are able to conceptualize power as veiled coercion, which allows to exert power of some actors over others stemming not so much from primitive violence and direct confrontation, but from imposed and enforceable regulations legitimized by the state and its judiciary apparatus. This similarly breeds specific distributional consequences.

These measures would allow for reformulating the assumptions of mainstream economics not only for the sake of proper reflection of reality and a slight relocation of the field of economic research. They would be crucial in programmatic and symbolic dimension. In times of great diffusion of economic sciences and their high specialization it is the mainstream economics that appears to be the main carrier of ideas and topical fields of enquiry as well as the main focus of societal perception. The science of economics would thus gain both substantially and in the eyes of public opinion (lately quite sceptical of economics). Two cases are especially worth mentioning in this regard. The first one is that mainstream economics would, at least in our opinion, benefit from abolishing the domination of methodological individualism

RAKSTI

as the only proper way of viewing and explaining economic phenomena. Anthropologists have long time ago realized that institutions are actually about collective ideas and group mentality²⁸, which mould individuals in terms of systems of values and thinking patterns through the process of socialization. The nature of interest groups have so far usually been explained by the framework provided by Mancur Olson's seminal work on collective action²⁹ employing individual perspective and self-interest as the explanatory variables. Yet there are more factors that can explain group behaviour missed by methodological individualism as for example the more nuanced approach of Elinor Ostrom has showed³⁰.

The second case we wish to mention is the need for reappraisal of political economy and developing its closer relationship with institutional approach. The relation between politics and economy was overshadowed by the blossoming of neoclassical economics at the beginning of the 20th century and remained so until the 1970s, when the neoclassical toolbox was applied to analysing political processes. Luckily, political economics brought also growing interest in classical political economy, which revealed interest not in the application of a method, but in disentangling the intertwined relations between the sphere of politics and the domain of economics³¹. One of the advantages of political economy is that it allows scholars to see the big picture of economic processes instead of focusing on single micro issues. It is the logic of the system that is here at stake, not welfare and behaviour of single actors. As Alberto Alesina³² noticed, one of the main issues of modern political economy is the question of where institutions actually come from. This is a great point of departure for integrating the approaches that deal with similar phenomena and adopt realistic research programme.

It would be, however, unfair to accuse economics of the fault that these issues are

completely neglected in the literature. In fact, traces of such approach are scattered among economic writings, but usually outside of the mainstream works. In order to study these issues one needs to refer to heterodox approaches (including traditional institutional economics, radical political economy or post-keynesian economics) or even more better to economic sociology, which attempted to cover the issues abandoned by conventional economics. It should be stressed again though, that the research pursued outside the mainstream bears all the negative consequences, from poor financing to low publicity. Yet if economic science is still about the "wealth of nations", then this kind of studies should be carried at the forefront of the discipline, not in its background.

References

- ¹ Robbins L. *An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science*. London: Macmillan, 1935. P. 16.
- ² Acemoglu D., Johnson S., Robinson J. Institutions as the Fundamental Cause of Long-Run Growth. *Handbook of Economic Growth*. Vol. 1A. P. Aghion, S. Durlauf (eds.). Amsterdam: North-Holland, 2006.
- ³ Greif A. *Institutions and the Path to the Modern Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- ⁴ Aspers P., Beckert J. Value in Markets. *The Worth of Goods. Valuation and Pricing in the Economy*. P. Aspers, J. Beckert (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- ⁵ Still, some attempts have been made to produce such a definition, see: Hodgson G. M. What Are Institutions? *Journal of Economic Issues*. 2006. 40 (1): 2–4.
- ⁶ North D. C. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
- ⁷ Williamson O. The Institutions of Governance. *The American Economic Review*. 1998. 88 (2): 75–79.

- ⁸ Commons J. R. *Institutional Economics*. New York: MacMillan, 1934.
- ⁹ Rogowski R. Institutions as Constraints on Strategic Choice. *Strategic Choice and International Relations*. D. A. Lake, R. Powell (eds.). Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999.
- ¹⁰ Veblen T. *The Theory of the Leisure Class*. New York: MacMillan, 1899.
- ¹¹ Durkheim E. *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: Free Press, 1982 [1895].
- ¹² Douglas M. *How Institutions Think*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1986; Denzau A. T., North D. C. Shared Mental Models: Ideologies and Institutions. *Kyklos*. 1994. 47 (1), 3–31.
- ¹³ Aoki M. *Toward a Comparative Institutional Analysis*. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 2001; Greif A. *Institutions and the Path to the Modern Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- ¹⁴ Sugden R. Spontaneous Order. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. 1989. 3 (4), 85–97.
- ¹⁵ Bourdieu P. *The Social Structures of the Economy*. New Jersey: Wiley, 2005; Scott R. *Institutions and Organizations. Ideas, Interests and Identities*. London: Sage, 1995.
- ¹⁶ Swedberg R. The Toolkit of Economic Sociology. *The Oxford Handbook of Political Economy*. D. A. Wittman, B. R. Weingast (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- ¹⁷ March J. G., Olsen J. P. The New Institutionalism: Organizational Factors in Political Life. *The American Political Science Review*. 1984. 78 (3): 734–749.
- ¹⁸ Meyer J. W., Rowan B. Institutionalized Organizations: Formal Structure as Myth and Ceremony. *American Journal of Sociology*. 1977. 83 (2), 340–363.
- ¹⁹ Scott R. *Institutions and Organizations. Ideas, Interests and Identities*. London: Sage, 1995.
- ²⁰ Hamilton W. The Institutional Approach to Economic Theory. *The American Economic Review*. 1919. 9 (1), 309–318.
- ²¹ Acemoglu D., Robinson J. Paths of Economic and Political Development. *The Oxford Handbook of Political Economy*. D. A. Wittman, B. R. Weingast (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- ²² Bentley A. F. *The Process of Government: A Study of Social Pressures*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908.
- ²³ Stiglitz J. E. Development Thinking at the Millennium. *Proceedings from the Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2000*. Washington DC: World Bank, 2001. P. 30.
- ²⁴ Young D. The Meaning and Role of Power in Economic Theories. *A Modern Reader in Institutional and Evolutionary Economics*. G. M. Hodgson (ed.). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2002.
- ²⁵ Milczarek-Andrzejewska D. *Power in Economics: The Case of the Agri-food Sector in Poland* (in Polish). Warsaw: IRWiR PAN, 2014.
- ²⁶ Scott J. *Power*. London: Polity Press, 2002.
- ²⁷ Swedberg R. *Interest*. London: Open University Press, 2005.
- ²⁸ Douglas M. *How Institutions Think*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1986.
- ²⁹ Olson M. *The Logic of Collective Action*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965.
- ³⁰ Ostrom E. Beyond Markets and States: Polycentric Governance of Complex Economic Systems. *American Economic Review*. 2010. 100 (3), 641–672.
- ³¹ Caporaso J. A., Levine D. P. *Theories of Political Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- ³² Alesina A. Political Economy. *NBER Reporter*. 2007. No. 3. See online: <http://www.nber.org/reporter/2007number3/>

RAKSTI

About the Author

Dr oec. Sławomir Czech is assistant professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Economics in Katowice, Poland. Board member of the Forum for Institutional Thought in Cracow, Poland. Also member of Polish Economic Society and World Interdisciplinary Network for Institutional Research. His research interests include institutional economics, political economy, and the economic dimension of the Swedish model.

Par autoru

Dr. oec. Slavomirs Čehs ir Katovicē (Polija) izvietotās Ekonomikas universitātes Ekonomikas fakultātes docents. Viņš ir Institucionālās domas foruma (Krakovā) valdes loceklis, Polijas Ekonomistu apvienības biedrs un Pasaules starpdisciplinārā institucionālās pētniecības tīkla biedrs. Pētniecības jomas: institucionālā ekonomika, politiskā ekonomika un Zviedrijas modeļa ekonomiskā dimensija.

INSTITŪCIJU POLITISKĀ EKONOMIKA: SPĒKS UN INTERESES

Slavomirs Čehs

slawomir.czech@ue.katowice.pl

Anotācija

Atslēgas vārdi: *institucionālā arhitektūra, sociāli ekonomiskā iekārta, spēks, intereses, politiskā ekonomika*

Rakstā sniegtas teorētiskās pamatzināšanas, kas nepieciešamas mūsdienu sociāli ekonomiskās iekārtas institucionālās arhitektūras izpratnei un izpētei. Autors uzskata, ka sociāli ekonomiskās iekārtas institucionālā arhitektūra ir noteicošā sociālās un individuālās labklājības veidošanā, un tai ir vērts pievērst uzmanību kaut vai tikai šī iemesla dēļ. Autors uzskata, ka šī jautājuma izpētē nepieiek ar jauno institucionālās ekonomikas pieeju, ko pieņēmuši mūsdienu ekonomikas zinātnes galvenie strāvojumi. Mūsdienu sabiedrībā institūcijas ir ne tikai plaši atzītas vienošanās vai spontāni veidojušies likumi, bet tās tiek veidotas politiskā procesā, kur izšķiroša loma ir varai un interesēm. Tādējādi sociāli ekonomisko iekārtu nav nodibinājusi kāda labsirdīga valsts, lai maksimizētu vispārēju labklājību, bet gan tā ir izveidojusies savas intereses aizstāvošu spēka grupu konfrontācijā. Šķiet, ekonomikas pētniecības mūsdienu pamatvirzieni nepieiekami novērtē šo aspektu, neraugoties uz to, ka tie tur savās rokās daudzsološu “nācijas labklājības” analīzei izmantojamu izskaidrošanas potenciālu.

RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR TERRITORY REVITALIZATION IN THE CITIES OF LATVIA

Una Īle
una.ile@llu.lv

Key words: post-Soviet courtyards, residential outdoor territory revitalization

The term “quality of living-space” is very common in Latvia. Before regaining independence in 1991 — during the period of the USSR, the minds of Latvian architects were preoccupied by the aesthetics of a healthy environment and spatial environment organizational issues. The economic situation of the time and the ideological tendencies towards a better future allowed considering the quality and aesthetics of the environment.¹ The construction period of high-rise residential buildings in Latvia dated from the late 1950s and successfully continued until the beginning of the 1990s. Today, however, this impressive building period has left a complex of problems. Consequently, the chosen theme on the post-Soviet multi-storey residential area courtyards in Latvia is topical and essential for the development of any urban environment. A modern multi-storey residential area courtyard is a sophisticated multi-functional space in the environment that is used by thousands of people on a daily basis. Unfortunately, in Latvia the major part of these territories has unsuccessful planning, which greatly affects the present condition in these territories. The projects constructed in the Soviet period today are no longer able to bear the great loads, since many aspects of the residential outdoors have changed.² The article discusses those Soviet period courtyards, which in recent years have experienced changes and improvements introduced by the residents of these courtyards in collaboration with the specialists of the respective fields.

Introduction

The importance of public space has been widely recognized, mainly from the perspective of improving the quality of life through a comfortable environment and abundant public life; enhancing the urban image through urban vitality; and urging economic development through investments which are attracted by a good image. Therefore, the changing nature of public space and the emergence of new public spaces can beautify the urban environment and make it pleasant to work,

dwell, and relax in for people.³ Modern multi-storey residential area courtyards in most cities of Latvia have been neglected. The major part of the cities is occupied by large residential areas built in the second half of the 20th century. Such multi-storey residential areas and their courtyards have not experienced any transformation or renovation in recent years. The present condition of courtyards does not correspond to modern requirements, which results in multiple problems with territorial planning, which, as a result, is not able

RAKSTI

to provide functional exploitation possibilities for the residents; thus, the planning can be characterized as unsuccessful. At present, multi-storey residential areas develop unevenly, and there is a danger of stratification of several multi-storey residential areas. The main part of multi-storey residential areas does not correspond to the modern requirements of multi-functionality, and the residential fund is depleted.⁴ “Determining the affect of the environment on a human being, it is necessary to consider that full development of a person cannot be achieved with a passive perception of only one or another stimulus. Each stimulus becomes an essential personality developing factor only in case, if an organism is given a chance to react to this stimulus actively and productively...”.⁵ The idea proposed by the famous American scientist René Dubos (late 1970s) perfectly characterizes the attitude of modern society towards a uniform environment, despite its absolute accordance with industrial methods and standards. Public spaces of living environments are an essential part of housing — it is an expansion of individual living environment in the outside territory. It is an environment where, through everyday routine, individuals expand the perception of their homes from an apartment to broader public spaces. Inhabitants actively exploit these territories, thus, privatizing the physical space that they consider to be their own.⁶ Consequently, an important issue is the opinions of residents of these analysed territories regarding the outdoor area, its aesthetic quality and further development.⁷ Based on the findings and the author's previous research on residential landscape quality in the cities of Latvia, recreation facilities in courtyards, problems of multifunctional territory utilization, solutions for exterior compositions, as well as research on correlations among foreign examples of functional solutions in courtyards that could be useful for transforming the Soviet- period courtyards, it is vital to

educate and actively involve residents of these territories, through scientific and practical activities, in the processes of gradual revitalization of the exterior of these residential spaces, in order to improve their aesthetic quality, safety, and functionality for everyone's use. The aim of this article is to acquire specific information and a summary of renovation activities that have occurred in recent years in these residential outdoor territories.

Material and methods

The study of the renovation processes and activities in the open residential territories that have taken place during recent years in Latvia was carried out in the period from November 2013 to May 2015. To achieve the aim, scientific research literature was studied, including the analysis of publications and electronic resources. The research process required acquisition of photographic images of the analysed courtyards from field specialists, i.e. landscape architects, who developed the concept of revitalization and participated in the redevelopment of these territories. According to the aim of the study relevant information was collected and analysed about the courtyards that have already been revitalized to a certain extent or that are planned to be redeveloped in stages in the coming years.

Consequently, based on practical experience and materials derived from the period of November 2013 to May 2015, the study analyses the courtyard examples in cities such as Riga and Jelgava, because these are the cities that have experienced the most significant changes over the last years, and where citizens and specialists have been actively involved in the development of smaller or larger construction projects, as well as reorganization and improvement of the open residential areas. To obtain the results, a monographic or descriptive method was applied, which was based on the scientific findings and specific processes found to have been applied in the renovation activities of the residential area.

Results and discussion

Territorial environment planning in Europe boomed within the framework of the regions in the middle of the 20th century. It was postulated as a complex of economic, engineering, ecological, sociological, and architectonic spatial planning measures that determines the most rational location of productive forces, their possible cooperation and perspective development, as well as optimally connected with the previously mentioned residential area development measures in a region, district, and housing estate.⁸ Problem issues connected with participation of art in the creation of architectonic environment became particularly topical exactly in the 1970s. The reasons for that are obviously hidden, on the one hand, in a still increasing industrial mass building amount that creates real residential space not just for us but for the next generations as well, but, on the other hand, in the awareness that the quality of spatial environment today cannot satisfy the ever increasing needs of the society.⁹ The fast-growing cities of the Latvian SSR mooted many serious problem issues, one of them being spatial organization of residential areas. The promoter on working out a building project observes the landscape as if from above, though sometimes what seems striking as very good on the model actually does not prove to be so, because each of these scales are dominated by their own spatial composition laws.¹⁰ In 1957, there was a turn from the building of separate houses to construction of big housing estates. Brick buildings were used in the first housing estate redevelopment in 1958–1960. Many of them were built according to Moscow's developed standard projects slightly adapting them to the local circumstances.¹¹ Spatial organisation of new residential urban regions, namely, the arrangement of buildings in the building scheme, proportions of building mass, organisation of residential courtyards inner communication, interconnection of buildings

and traffic main roads, as well as the absolute proportions of the buildings — these are the questions that emerged with the development of the new territories for the organisation of residential areas and redevelopment of the cities in general. Privatization of the residential fund and denationalization had also affected the problems of the large-scale residential areas.¹² The situation is characterized by the following features:

- the number of inhabitants and the total area of the residential fund are relatively settled, a slight decrease of the residential fund in the existing buildings has been observed on the account of ground floor apartments transformed into local service objects. Such a phenomenon in this research was established in many large-scale courtyards of the Baltic States; therefore, residential outdoor territory is exposed to more poly-functional pressure that degrades the landscape space of courtyards in general;
- free spaces between residential buildings — former greenery zones and children's playgrounds are often used with a commercial purpose. Increase of the number of motor vehicles creates conflict situations in the exploitation of the courtyard outdoor territory, dislodging the recreation function from it. In the privatization process dividing the region's territory in plots attached to privatised buildings, using courtyards both for motor vehicle parking lots arrangement, and building different kinds of service objects have taken place, therefore the basic idea of the regions' planner, based on Le Corbusier conception about large-scale residential areas enveloped in greenery, is disabled.¹³

Today such a housing development in many places is associated with unemployment and social exclusion. In the environment where the indigenous inhabitants of the city do not want to live immigrant families

RAKSTI

could be found residing. Low-income households struggle here to maintain satisfactory environmental standards. The degradation process of the large-scale residential areas very soon after the end of the housing development period was promoted by many factors.¹⁴ Looking from the point of view of the modern urban planning theory one of large-scale residential environment development possibilities is functional differentiation of the courtyard space, whose resulting main task is a perception and exponentiation of its re-creativity potential. Danish urban planner Jan Gehl pointed out that there could be three main directions in the functional and aesthetic spectrum of the public outdoor territory: necessary activities, possible activities, and social activities. The recreation function by this division corresponds to the second category, where the processes of included functions are directly dependent on adequate outdoor territory conditions — “if there is a wish... and if one has time and the place allows”.¹⁵

Consequently, during the last years, in many of Latvia's cities renovation and rehabilitating activities have been carried out in residential courtyards with the support from local businesses and government. One example is the co-project “*Pagalmu Renesanse*” (Renaissance of Yards), carried out by the foundation “Riga 2014” and the Latvian Association of Landscape Architecture (LAAB), which was included in the European Capital of Culture Programme. The project “Renaissance of Yards” was created to encourage citizens to engage in the improvement of their living environment, and alongside with specialists — landscape architects and gardeners — to search for solutions and opportunities in order to build a modern, qualitative, and aesthetic courtyard environment. The aim of this project was to expand the concept of culture. This facilitated the involvement and participation of a wide circle of people in the cultural life environment,

promoting a responsible and creative attitude towards their immediate surroundings — the courtyard of their residential house, its renovation and maintenance. Project activities were designed as an educational complex of measures targeted at the residents of housing estates, aiming to involve them in a collective work, promoting their further participation and accountability for the common urban culture, because culture is not only art, music, and theatre — our culture on a daily basis is the environment in which we live in.¹⁶ Each courtyard of a multi-storey building is not only a shared living space of the house residents — it is also a piece of Riga's “fabric”. This “fabric” is made up of small patios in Pārdaugava and concealed courtyards of the Centre, exquisite front gardens of the Quiet centre, and spacious Riga housing estate courtyards. By rehabilitating these little “islands” in front of our homes, it is possible to improve the overall living environment of the city, to build these areas people-friendly, pleasant, harmonious and appropriate for the modern era. It is the residential area environment that represents a significant part of the exterior of Riga and a part of the everyday background of an individual's urban life. A majority of Riga's population is already aware that the current environment of residential neighbourhoods — with courtyards and their furnishings, roads, and infrastructure — does not meet the needs of modern people neither functionally nor aesthetically. Therefore, the project has encouraged the action “Yard from your window”, which took place in the summer of 2013 (3–10 July). The project addressed the urban residents and encouraged them to evaluate the current situation in their courtyards, suggesting not to acquiesce with it, and it encouraged them to initiate the transformation process of their courtyards themselves. (Figs. 1, 2)

During the research process, it was found out that the territory residents were greatly interested and very responsive in regard of



Fig. 1. The current situation in 55 Tērbatas Street, view from the sixth floor [Source: photo from Ilze Rukšāne's private archive, 2014]

the courtyard revitalization issue when the project "Renaissance of Yards" announced a proposal to collaborate with landscape architects and gardeners in order to plan the yard development. As a result, residents from different districts of Riga engaged in the process — mainly from the Centre, Ilguciems, Mežciems, Pļavnieki, etc. and in 2014 an active planning process began in 14 courtyards of Riga: 163 Maskavas Street, 6 Blaumaņa Street, 18 Ilūkstes Street, 7 Kazarmu Street, 3 Ilguciema Street, 2, 4, 6 Gaiļezera Street / 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 43a S. Eizenšteina Street, 122k-2 Barona Street, 8 K-1 Kanavas Street, 6 Daudzeses Street, 20 Avotu Street, 5 Krasta Street, 6 Strēlnieku Street, 9, 11 Skujenes Street, 33 Miera Street. In the process of work, landscape architects, together with residents analysed the current situation and possible development plan variations of these courtyards. They suggested solutions and offered creative ideas for an environmental restoration of yards, developed



Fig. 2. The current situation in 268, K2, Maskavas Street Kengarags, Riga, view from the second floor. [Source: photo from Anete Lesīte's private archive, 2012]



Fig. 3. The current situation in 163 Maskavas Street courtyard [Source: photo from Ilze Rukšāne's private archive, 2014]



Fig. 4. Deteriorated roads of 163 Maskavas Street courtyard. [Source: photo from Ilze Rukšāne's private archive, 2014]

plan sketches and design variations. They developed project ideas with specific solutions on the topographic plan, ensuring for all the work to be done through the step-by-step division as well as offered advice that coordinated the project with laws and regulations. In the process of analysis different solutions of concepts were established in these courtyards: 163 Maskavas Street, 8 Kandavas Street, 2, 4, 6 Gailezera Street, and 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 43a S. Eizenšteina Street.

Residential outdoor territory on 163 Maskavas Street: the courtyard landscape territory — 594 m², undetached courtyard, disorganized economic zones — waste container area, and a shed. Deteriorated courtyard surfaces: asphalt and lawn. Residents' suggestions on the courtyard improvement specifics:

to restrict road traffic across the yard, install sidewalks, tidy up the economic zones, create recreation areas (*Figs. 3, 4*).

The courtyard development concept was developed by landscape architect Ilze Rukšāne ("apdALPS" Ltd), with the participation of landscape architect Zane Cielava and courtyard revitalization initiator — resident of 163 Maskavas Street Dzintra Galiņa from the association "Aiviekstes ozols" (Aiviekste Oak). As a result, the courtyard development concept and motto were established: "There is no place like home — to feel at home in the courtyard — four courtyard rooms". The inspiration for the courtyard composition: planning of the building's second floor, where its mirror image is transferred to the yard space, accordingly increasing it in scale — coordinating to the



Fig. 5. Revitalization proposal master plan. [Source: material from project author "apdALPS" Ltd.]



Fig. 6. The landscape service and utilities establishment in stages. [Source: material from project author "apdALPS" Ltd.], with the following designations: Stage 1 — 1.1. Construction of housing for waste containers; 1.2. Construction of support walls; 1.3. Construction of access road surface; 1.4. Planting climbing plants along the support walls and walls of the building; 1.5. Lawn installation, incorporating ground cover plants; Stage 2 — 2.1. Creating high beds and plantings; 2.2. Installation of gabion retaining walls and stair construction; 2.3. Terrain levelling, pavement construction, and lawn installation; Stage 3 — 3.1. Plantation of greenery in courtyard "rooms"; 3.2. Installation of playground equipment, garden furniture and bike shelter; 3.3. Construction of campfire pits; 3.4. Hedge planting along the fence.

RAKSTI

sense of an open space and the proportional division of the courtyards.¹⁷ Multiple courtyard zones are established, where functional areas determine the land use and planned area-specific activities. Each one is characterized by different functions: "room" — the living/dining room, nursery, bedroom, library; and "economic zone" — entrance hall, pantry, and kitchen (*Figs. 5, 6*).

Courtyard in 8 Kandavas Street, k-1, land area comprises 1602 m², a residential building built in 1961, three floors with nine apartments. The land plot is surrounded from three sides by other apartment house

plots. The entrance in the courtyard is an unpaved dirt road. The front of the house has a green area, which is densely overgrown with unmanaged fruit trees (pear and plum) and berry shrubs, as well as some large-size trees (maple, linden, elm, cherry, rowan) and a number of old lilac bushes. The courtyard is now a "green" walk-through territory. The significant landscape elements of the courtyard are two magnificent oaks and one lime tree. The only landscape convenience element is a self-made bench around the courtyard's main oak tree¹⁸ (*Figs. 7, 8*). The courtyard development concept was developed by landscape



Fig. 7. A view of the current situation looking at Kandavas Street.
[Source: photo from Inga Langenfelde's private archive, 2014]



Fig. 8. A view of current situation looking from Kandavas Street.
[Source: photo from Inga Langenfelde's private archive, 2014]



Fig. 9. Variations of the revitalization proposal master plan. [Source: material provided by the project author Inga Langenfelde, 2014]

architect Inga Langenfelde and courtyard initiator was 8 Kandavas Street, k-1, resident Dace Lubāne. Residents are interested in creating a modern, aesthetic living space with beautiful, decorative representative zones to eliminate the deteriorated elements that contribute to unauthorized persons' frequent transit or overall spending time in the courtyard territory.

The courtyard development concept and primary environment quality improvement works: to eliminate worthless shrubs, to tidy up and maintain the large trees with the help of a certified arborist, to create a physical demarcation for the living area (recreation and play function areas) of the courtyard to detach them from pedestrian traffic transit zones, to install decorative planting borders. For the courtyard conceptual solution variety see Figure 9.

In contrast, much more significant and in proportion much broader courtyards, for which a development concept was prepared, were the yards in 2, 4, 6 Gaļezera Street and 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 43a S. Eizenšteina

Street. The area of this project consists of ten high-rise residential buildings, with the courtyard area $\sim 19\ 580\ m^2$ and a population of ~ 1700 . In this area, nine-storey residential buildings, outbuildings, public and private car parks are located. The territory has no distinct relief. Groups of trees are mainly located in the northern and western parts of the area next to building façades, walkways, and entrances of residential buildings. The existing pavement is worn out, uneven and with potholes. The children's playground equipment and landscaping elements are physically deteriorated and the number of parking spaces is insufficient (Fig. 10). The territory has insufficient lighting during the darker hours of the day. The courtyard area is divided into several properties, including the private properties that interfere with both the general development and management of the courtyard. The residents are interested in creating children's play areas, including a sports area for young people, arranging recreation areas with decorative plantings, and arranging a parking area with a set speed limit.¹⁹

RAKSTI

*Fig. 10. Research of the existing situation.
[Source: photo from Ieva Kalniņa's private archive, 2014]*

The courtyard development concept was developed by landscape architects Kristīne Dreija ("Veido Vidi" Ltd), and Ieva Kalniņa and the courtyard initiators — residents of 2 Gaiļezera Street — Biruta Kuļikova, 4 Gaiļezera Street — Ludmila Scerbana, and 31 S. Eizenšteina Street — Kristīne Vindela.

The courtyard concept intends to introduce new greenery areas, recreation areas, children's play and sports areas (Fig. 11).

In addition to the "Renaissance of Yards" activity, a broad spectrum of courtyard tidying, renovating and landscaping activities have been held for the last several years, organized by the Big Cleanup yard cleanup movement. Over the last years, in some cities of Latvia many courtyards have been organized and landscaped, engaging field specialists, students from the Landscape Architecture and Planning Programme of Latvia University of Agriculture, Riga Technical University Architecture Programme, RISEBA Architecture Programme and other citizens. After thoroughly exploring the existing territories, several citizen debates, and development of construction designs, these courtyards have been partly revitalized every year during Latvia's Big Cleanup day. For example, in the spring of 2015,



Fig. 11. Revitalization master plan proposal. [Source: material from the project author Kristīne Dreija, 2014]



Fig. 12. Installation works in the future playground area. [Source: photo from Una Īle's private archive, 2015]



Fig. 13. New playground area in 5. Kr. Barona Street 5, Jelgava. [Source: photo from Una Īle's private archive, 2015]

four courtyard makeovers took place in different cities — in Daugavpils, 14, 16, 16a Cēsu Street; in Jelgava, 5 Kr. Barona Street; in Vecpiebalga municipality on Alauksta Street 1; and in Riga, Garden Street 36 A.²⁰ Each courtyard's visual and technical condition is different, which is also affected by

a variety of people's expectations and the understanding of residential outdoor use in everyday life. For courtyard cleaning and improvement works from the Big Clean-up day see Figures 12 and 13.

In the further development of courtyards it is necessary to involve its inhabitants, who,

RAKSTI

Fig. 14. Improvement works in 2, 2a, 4 Nameja Street. [Source: photo from Una Īle's private archive, 2013]



Fig. 15. Actively participating citizens in 2, 2a, 4 Nameja Street [Source: photo from Una Īle's private archive, 2013]

together with experts, would come to optimal solutions for the territory.²¹ A positive aspect established in the research is the fact that local businesses related to construction work, want to help clean up and improve the multi-storey residential area courtyards, providing new opportunities for area users. For example, since 2013, in the city of Jelgava, the Road Construction Company "Igate" has begun a gradual renovation process of courtyards, where, in collaboration with citizens and specialists, several courtyard areas are being improved, organized, landscaped and equipped with new elements (Figs. 14, 15).

Citizen expectations are versatile, but equally specific, which, by their engaging in the aforementioned activities, results in the improvement and change of the courtyard scenery, making the site more enjoyable and safe. The overwhelming disharmony of the environmental quality greatly affects the overall condition of the large-scale residential area courtyards in the analysed territory. Consequently, it is necessary to reconsider the further development processes that would significantly improve the quality level of the present landscape. Consequently, it is important to understand and organize the rational use of funds allocated to residential outdoor area revitalization according to modern planning requirements.

Conclusion

The major part of the territories does not measure up to modern multi-functional requirements and regulations; the aesthetic quality of these territories is very low. It is necessary to reconstruct and improve the green zones, to create relaxation and recreation space for inhabitants of any age group. It is also important to arrange the infrastructure of courtyards, in order to provide a safe and comfortable transmigration for every inhabitant of the territory. This would make the multi-storey residential area more

aesthetically attractive, and consequently will ensure the wellbeing and relaxation for the inhabitants.²² In order to provide harmoniously pleasant and valuable landscape solutions in the courtyards of large-scale residential areas, it is necessary to eliminate the topical problems. It is also advisable to integrate these territories into urban housing processes, improving their functional zoning, housing system, and technical solutions for landscape, plantings, and transport systems. An essential factor is the consideration of people's opinions, wishes, and interests in the process of reconstruction and rearrangement of the housing and exterior courtyards. It is necessary to diminish the effect of the degradation processes on the residential outdoor area, providing the residents with the information on the rational exploitation of the courtyard area. As a result, one of the main topical tasks in the large-scale residential area courtyards is to provide its inhabitants with such living conditions in the cities of Latvia that correspond to European standards of social and sanitary hygienic and aesthetic requirements. Thus, it is necessary to proceed with thorough exterior revitalization in the Latvian Soviet period large-scale residential area courtyards, taking into consideration the condition of housing, landscape equipment, the wear and tear of the area, infrastructure planning, quality of plantings, sunlight access, draughts and other important aspects that should be considered by any specialist.

References

- ¹ Karpova Z. The quality of living space in Latvia. The present state. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2008. 10 (2): 180–192.
- ² Īle U. Development tendencies of landscape composition in urban residential

RAKSTI

- areas of Latvia. *Civil Engineering '11 (Būvniecība'11)*, 2011. 3: 193–201.
- ³ Li M. *Urban regeneration through public space: A case study on squares in Dalian, China (Pilsētvides reģenerācija, izmantojot publisko telpu: izpēte laukumiem Dalianā, Ķīnā)*. University of Waterloo, 2003. Ramlee, M., Omar, D., Yunus, R., M., Samadi, Z. Revitalization of Urban Public Spaces: An Overview. *Procedia — Social and Behavioral Sciences (Sociālo zinātņu žurnāls)*. 2015. 201: 360–367.
- ⁴ Īle U. Development tendencies of landscape composition in urban residential areas of Latvia.
- ⁵ Strautmanis I. *Māksla arhitektūrā (Art in architecture)*. Rīga: Liesma, 1982. 71.–86. lpp.
- ⁶ Treija S., Bratuškins U., E. Suvorovs E. The problem of outdoor public space exploitation in the large-scale residential areas of Riga. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2010. 4: 131–133.
- ⁷ Īle U. Development tendencies of landscape composition in urban residential areas of Latvia.
- ⁸ Briņķis J. The Development Tendencies of the Territorial Planning in the Baltic Sea region countries. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2005. Series 6: 35–43.
- ⁹ Strautmanis, I. *Māksla arhitektūrā (Art in architecture)*.
- ¹⁰ Zandbergs A. Pilsētbūvnieciskās telpas struktūra Latvijas PSR pilsētu vēsturisko centru revalorizācijas problēma. *Latvijas PSR pilsētu arhitektūra (City architecture in USSR Latvia)*. Rīga: Zinātne, 1979. 141.–154. lpp.
- ¹¹ Rubīns J. Pēckara laiks. *Rīgas dzīvojamais fonds 20. gadsimtā (20-century housing fund in Riga)*. Rīga: Jumava, 2004. 73.–93. lpp.
- ¹² Tilmanis O. Pilsētu dzīvojamo rajonu tel-piskā organizācija. *Arhitektūra un pilsētbūvniecība Latvijas PSR (Architecture and urban planning in Latvia USSR)*. Rīga: Zinātne, 1969. 7.–13. lpp. Treija, S., Bratuškins, U. Development Problems of Large Scale Housing Estates in Riga. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2003. Series 2: 77–83.
- ¹³ Rīgas domes Pilsētas attīstības departamenta Pilsētplānošanas pārvalde. *Otra Rīga. Dzīvojamo mikrorajonu attīstības perspektīvas (Second Riga. Multi-storey residential area development perspective)*. Rīga, 2004. 96 lpp. Treija, S., Bratuškins, U. Development Problems of Large Scale Housing Estates in Riga. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*.
- ¹⁴ Treija S. Problems of Development of Large Scale Housing Areas in European Cities. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2007. Series 10: 124–131.
- ¹⁵ Treija S., Bratuškins U. Development Problems of Large Scale Housing Estates in Riga. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University, Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*.
- ¹⁶ Pagalmu plānošana 2014. See online: www.pagalmurenesanse.lv (accessed 15.10.2015).
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Pagalmi 2015. See online: <http://www.tal-kas.lv/?page=20165> (accessed 10.11.2015).

²¹ Īle U. Compositional planning of residential outdoor space in courtyards. *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University*,

Architecture and Urban Planning (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes zinātniskais žurnāls, Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana). 2012. Series 6: 6–11.

²² Ibid.

About the Author

Una Īle, Dr. arch., landscape architect. Since 2012, has worked at the Latvia University of Agriculture, Faculty of Environment and Civil Engineering, Department of Landscape Architecture and Planning, assist. prof., director in master programme Landscape Architecture. Member of Promotion Council of the Latvia University of Agriculture in landscape architecture (since 2014). Since 2013, expert in architecture of landscape architecture sub-sector (Latvian Academy of Sciences).

Par autori

Dr. arch. Una Īle kopš 2012. g. ir docente Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitātes Vides un būvzinātņu fakultātes Ainavu arhitektūras un plānošanas katedrā. Docentes Unas Īles veiktais pētījumos analizēta ainaviskās kvalitātes problemātika postsociālisma valstu lielmēroga dzīvojamos rajonos, to iekškvartālos. Izpētīts 20. gadsimta 60.–80. gadu dzīvojamās ārtelpas funkcionālais plānojums un apstādījumu problemātika lielmēroga dzīvojamo iekškvartālu teritorijā. Apkopoti teorētiskie nosacījumi iekškvartālu plānošanā un izpētīta iekškvartālu telpas kvalitāte Baltijas jūras reģiona kontekstā, apkopojoj ainaviskās kvalitātes ietekmējošos faktorus. Plaši analizētas iekškvartālu ainaviskās telpas attīstības tendences un apstādījumu funkcionālā struktūra, kā arī dzīvojamās ārtelpas sociāli ekonomiskais aspekts. Pētījumos iegūtie rezultāti, kas raksturo 20. gadsimta otrs puses iekškvartālu ainaviskās telpas kvalitāti Latvijas pilsētās, no teorētiskās atziņu bāzes integrēti vairākos iekškvartālu būvprojektos. Līdz ar to Una Īle vairākus gadus pēc kārtas kā mentore aktīvi nēmusi dalību Lielās Talkas Pagalmu Sakopšanas projektā un SIA "Ceļu būvniecības sabiedrības "Igate"" pagalmu aktivitātē. Sadarbojoties ar aktivitāšu organizatoriem, kopīgiem spēkiem sakārtotas piecu iekškvartālu teritorijas: 2013. gadā S. Eizenšteina ielā 63, Rīgā, un Nameja ielā 2, 2a, 4, Jelgavā; 2014. gadā Grēdu ielā 1, Rīgā; 2015. gadā Lielajā ielā 8, 10, Kr. Barona ielā 5, Jelgavā, un Loka maģistrālē 7, 11, 13, 15, Jelgavā.

Unas Īles veiktie pētījuma rezultāti prezentēti gan starptautiskās, gan Latvijas mēroga zinātniski pētnieciskās konferencēs un semināros, kā arī vizītē pie Vācijas federālā prezidenta Joahima Gauka (Joachim Gauck) Pilsoņu svētkos, Berlīnē, Vācijā 2014. gadā. Docentei Unai Īlei ir LZP eksperta tiesības arhitektūras nozares ainavu arhitektūras apakšnozarē, viņa bijusi promocijas padomes sekretāre un šobrīd ir LLU Ainavu arhitektūras promocijas padomes locekle, Viļņas Gedimina Tehniskās universitātes starptautiskā zinātnisko rakstu krājuma "Science — Future of Lithuania" redkolēģijas locekle, kā arī aktīva Latvijas ainavu arhitektūras biedrības biedre un kopš 2015. gada — Eiropas Ainavu arhitektūras skolu asociācijas komisijas locekle, kas nēmusi dalību starptautisku zinātniski praktisku projektu realizēšanā.

RAKSTI**DZĪVOJAMĀS ĀRTELPAS REVITALIZĀCIJA LATVIJAS PILSĒTĀS**

Una Īle
una.ile@llu.lv

Anotācija

Atslēgvārdi: pēcpadomju laika iekšpagalmi, dzīvojamās ārtelpas teritorijas revitalizācija

Pētījums par dzīvojamās ārtelpas revitalizācijas procesiem un darbībām, kas notikušas pēdējos gados Latvijā, veikts laika posmā no 2013. gada novembra līdz 2015. gada maijam. Mērķa sasniegšanai izmantota zinātniski pētnieciskās literatūras — publikāciju un elektronisko resursu analīze. Pētījuma procesā iegūtas fotofiksācijas no analizētajiem iekšpagalmiem, speciālistiem — ainavu arhitektiem, kas izstrādājuši revitalizācijas koncepcijas un piedalījušies pagalmu labiekārtošanā. Atbilstoši pētījumā izvirzītajam mērķim apkopota un analizēta informācija par realizētajiem iekšpagalmiem, kas noteiktos apjomos revitalizēti vai plānoti revitalizēt pa posmiem turpmākajos gados. Balstoties uz praktisko pieredzi un iegūtajiem materiāliem laika posmā no 2013. gada novembra līdz 2015. gada maijam, pētījumā analizēti iekšpagalmu piemēri no Rīgas un Jelgavas, jo šajās pilsētās pēdējos gados notikušas redzamas pārmaiņas un ir vērojama aktīva iedzīvotāju vēlme un speciālistu piesaiste lielāku vai mazāku būvprojektu izstrādē, dzīvojamās ārtelpas sakārtošanā un labiekārtošanā. Iegūto rezultātu apkopošanai izmantota monogrāfiskā jeb aprakstošā metode, kas pamatojas uz pētījumā iegūtajām zinātniskajām atzinībām un konstatētajiem procesiem dzīvojamās ārtelpas revitalizācijas procesos. Raksta autore secina, ka Latvijas padomju laika lielmēroga dzīvojamo rajonu iekškvartālos ir rūpīgi jāturpina dzīvojamās ārtelpas revitalizācija, ņemot vērā apbūves stāvokli un raksturu, labiekārtojuma aprīkojumu, nolietojumu, infrastruktūras plānojumu, apstādījumu esošo stāvokli, teritorijas izsauļojumu, caurvējus un citus nozīmīgus aspektus, kas jāievērtē jebkuram speciālistam.

HISTORIC GARDENS AND PARKS OF LATVIA IN PRESENT RURAL LANDSCAPE

Kristīne Dreīja
kristine.dreija@gmail.com

Key words: *development of the gardens and parks, landscape protecting policy, development planning*

Beginning with the 18th century, the development of the historic gardens and parks has undergone drastic changes, which in many aspects brings human closer to nature. In the later years in the landscape research, the aspects of protection, conservation, and development of the historic gardens and parks, taking into account their values and significance in the environmental and socio-economic area, are highlighted as important issues in the context of the cultural and natural heritage. Landscape qualities of Latvian historic gardens and parks have mostly been influenced by political factors, including both world wars in the 20th century. During this period, the historic gardens and parks as part of manor ensembles were divided between numerous farms and developed according to the functional changes and the needs and requirements of social life of the ensembles' main buildings. As a result, the historic landscape is visually and functionally fragmented and supplemented with new construction volumes, which rarely are in accordance with the compositional principles of the historic landscape. Similarly, the change of the political regime, alongside with the Independence Declaration of the Republic of Latvia in 1991, introduced significant changes in the development of the historic gardens and parks. Consequently, the territory of the historic gardens and parks repeatedly loses its wholeness or integrity in the ownership recovery processes. During this period up to nowadays, functional transformation of the existing buildings in the manor ensembles has been occurring, and in most occasions it is not increasing the landscape qualities of the historic gardens and parks. Thus, the general quality of the cultural landscape in Latvia decreases, and hence the problem issue related to the development planning of the historic gardens and parks arises: How to plan sustainable development for the cultural and natural heritage values, at the same time ensuring the heritage continuity for future generations?

To answer the question, the following conceptions of sustainable development of historic gardens and parks are overviewed: the place evidence conception; the heritage conservation; the heritage management conception and the development conception in the context of tourism industry.

RAKSTI

Development of the gardens and parks in the world from the 18th to the 21st century

Gardens are of great significance. A garden is a powerful environmental component in a human's life exceeding time, place, and culture. Gardens are our own mirrors, contemplations on sensory and personal experience. Starting from the emergence of gardens, they have had the power of expression¹. The term 'garden' usually refers to a restricted and intensely cultivated environment with an emphasis to plants². However, the term 'park' in architecturally artistic terms is coined alongside the embodiment of ideas on Chinese parks in regular gardens³, which in the rise of the philosophical ideas in Europe in the 18th century gradually discards strict borderlines and thorough and intensive cultivating traditions, resulting in a picturesque landscape. Words with the same etymology not always can be transferable from one language to another. The boundary between the terms 'garden' and 'park' cannot be drawn and their use depends on the peculiarities of national languages, cultural phenomena, established traditions, phenomena ratings, etc.⁴, as well as the particular features of the historic landscape development. However, traditionally "a garden" is a cultivated territory of a smaller scale and "a park" is of a larger scale, but historically these scales can also be evidenced in reverse proportions⁵. Architecturally artistic theories in a historical perspective have undergone an evolution due to extraordinary individuals who ideologically destroyed the luscious, flamboyant, and accurately calculated Renaissance gardens exposed by the Italians and French, more increasingly declaring the idea of the natural splendour of nature from various points of view⁶. The beginning of the 18th century is characterised by the emergence of Romanticist and Sentimentalist theories in the garden architecture and art, when several

writers in their oeuvre expressed their reaction towards the formal gardens of Baroque. Poet and playwright Joseph Addison (1672–1719), poet Alexander Pope (1688–1744), writers Henry Wotton (1568–1639), Francis Bacon (1561–1626), and John Milton (1608–1674) must be mentioned among the most influential writers. They gradually directed the planning opinions of the architects towards natural landscape gardens, leaving the formal Renaissance gardens disregarded⁷.

The basic elements of the landscape park compositions resulted from getting acquainted with the art of the Far and Middle East cultures, where nature was cultivated on a regular basis, yet it was not transformed⁸. A certain role was played also by painting. French artists Claude Lorrain (1600–1682), Jean Antoine Watteau (1684–1721), and François Boucher (1703–1770) actively painted landscapes. In the further development of landscape parks, poets and painters played a significant role also as consultants to architects, who then incorporated the new ideas in their plans and implemented these in nature⁹.

In the second half of the 18th century, the English landscape garden gradually became popular also in other European countries. The English garden alongside with the modern gardening under the management of Thomas Whateley (1726–1772) caused a great influence in France in the 1770s¹⁰. However, in Germany the English gardens were ambitiously created in the time period between 1764 and 1800, when following the request of Prince Leopold Friedrich Franz von Anhalt (1740–1817) several parks were implemented. Furthermore, the characteristic traits of the English landscape park emerged fast in the Russian garden art in the second half of the 18th century, when Empress Catherine II (1729–1796) started to rule, and were implemented on a large scale¹¹.

In America, including Canada, the parks rarely have been an important visual and

aesthetic part of the landscape, in comparison to the landscape parks of the 18th century in England. It can be partly explained with economic considerations, yet, for most of the occasions it is the result of the scale, because the wilderness of the North America won over the attempts of the human to establish a landscape. However, in America, too, the garden art was considerably influenced by the style principles of the English landscape, but in this case they were expressed on a much bigger scale than in Europe¹². At the same time, in the American garden art eclectics of styles was dominating, and mostly it formed under the influence of scale and climate conditions. Yet, in Canada there has traditionally been strong interest in botanic, crop farming, landscape planning, and gardening. In the 1630s, the Canadian plant materials were identified and sent back to France. Exchange with plants continued and accelerated the interest and knowledge of Europeans about the botanic and crop farming related matters, which flourished at the end of the 18th century and in the early 19th century¹³. Thus, at the turn of the 18th and 19th century, the tradition of introducing rare and special species became more popular in the entire world¹⁴. It was one of the facilitating factors in the development of landscape gardening as a business in trade industry.

Further on, the commercial dimensions of the gardens and parks are established along with the exploitation of the gardens and parks to satisfy the spiritual and physical needs of society. In certain European countries the society was not in need of so big and professional gardening products and it facilitated the use of gardens and parks for recreational events¹⁵. However, the rise of the first serious public interest in gardens is referred to the 19th century, when the middle class of city dwellers started to compete with the garden formation and admiration traditions of the higher class. Such an active flourishing of recreation at the end of the 19th century

encouraged the working class, too, to get engaged in gardening, and gardens and parks became a significant element of public life and tourism industry.

Due to the rise of commercial dimensions of the historic gardens and parks, their qualities in the 20th century decreased, gradually losing their philosophical and artistically architectural ideas¹⁶. Europe was shattered by significant ambitions of political powers, as a result, part of the historic gardens and parks experienced damages and only after the Second World War most of the European cities started acknowledging the historic gardens and parks as part of the cultural and natural heritage¹⁷. The first protection systems in the context of legislation were elaborated. Also, the restoration instruments of the historic gardens and parks were introduced in practice.

The development of gardens and parks landscape and protecting policy in Latvia from the 18th to the 21st century

In Latvia the garden art started to develop simultaneously with other European countries, transferring the same tendencies of style and philosophy that were created and actively developed in England and other European countries. Although the English landscape park as a new fashion trend reached Latvia later than other European countries, it did not affect its amplitude, though it must be noted that on most occasions the deeply philosophical principles were neglected. At the end of the 19th century, the situation was similar also in other European countries.¹⁸ The main developers of Latvian gardens and parks art were country noblemen, who either by spending the military service time outside the borders of Latvia or by travelling around in Europe noticed the new garden fashion tendencies. Nobility as such introduced significant changes in Latvian landscape that can be characterised with the rights of the

RAKSTI

country noblemen and influence in the politics. The landscape changed according to the powers or taste of each nobleman. Until the beginning of the 20th century, nobility preserved its rights.

In the 1930s, tourism became a significant part of the Latvian regional development. The development of tourism as an industry became exhausted since the Soviet occupation of Latvia in 1940, because various prohibitions were introduced restricting the movement of tourists in the territory of Latvia. Also, the tourists from Western countries were allowed to visit only certain places: Riga, Jūrmala, Sigulda, Rundāle Palace¹⁹.

Protecting policy of historic gardens and parks. The first protection efforts of the cultural heritage in Latvia are related to the reign period of the Swedish King Gustav II Adolf (1611–1632). More serious interest about the raising awareness of the cultural heritage in Latvia emerged in the first half of the 19th century along with the establishment of several unions of records and art. A new phase can be marked with the period of the Republic of Latvia (RL) (1918–1940), when in 1923 a special state authority was founded — the Board of Monuments. Until the Soviet occupation in 1940, there were 1454 monuments under the state protection. After the Second World War, there were different structures of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Culture of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia, as well as institutions under their supervision operated in the area of the cultural heritage²⁰. Along with the restoration of Latvian independence in 1991, new legislation on the cultural and natural heritage was elaborated and passed.

Since according to the regulations of the Latvian legislation historic gardens and parks are both under the category of the cultural monument and the category of a specially protected nature territory, and they can contain separate cultural and natural monuments, their protection, conservation and

management are stipulated by the legislation on both cultural and natural heritage. Furthermore, the historic gardens and parks are not only monuments, but also functionally and recreationally significant territories that respectively require appropriate management and development planning principles. Thus, the historic gardens and parks, in the context of the national legislation, can be divided into three following categories:

- the category of cultural heritage — the legislation system on the preservation of the cultural heritage in Latvia is based on the Law on the Protection of Cultural Monuments passed in 1992²¹, the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers (hereinafter, the CM) of the Republic of Latvia, such as the CM Regulation No. 916, By-law of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection, the Convention on the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage²², and 37 other laws and normative regulations that are related to the area of the cultural heritage, as well as the regulations issued by the Ministry of Culture of the RL and the State Inspection for Heritage Protection of the RL under its supervision²³.
- The category of natural heritage — on the basis of the nature conservation regulations there is the Nature Conservation Act²⁴ and the Law on Specially Protected Nature Territories²⁵. The leading state authority in nature protection is the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of RL (hereinafter, the ME-PRD), as well as the Nature Conservation Agency under its supervision, that respectively has the CM regulations elaborated in relation to nature protection, conservation and management, as well as the Code of Conduct of the institutions.
- The category of parks — the management, preservation, and planning development of the historic gardens and parks are stipulated by the Law on Forests²⁶ and the CM Regulations No. 819,

Principles of Park Establishment and Administration. The forest industry is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RL.

The legal regulations in the area of cultural heritage in general correspond to both the economic situation of Latvia and the basic principles and international normative regulations and decisions adopted in European countries. In addition to the current normative regulations Latvia has ratified several international normative regulations, including the ones that are important in relation to the historic gardens and parks: World Heritage Convention, European Convention on Culture, Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, European Charter of the Architectural Heritage, Cultural Tourism Charter, Charter of Florence, Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, the European Landscape Convention.

As regards the natural heritage, the historic gardens and parks may form a part of the natural heritage, for instance, they can be as part of a specially protected nature territory. Also, the historic gardens and parks may contain certain natural monuments, for instance, avenues, secular trees, caves, etc. As regards the natural heritage of the historic gardens and parks, the State of Latvia has ratified several conventions that are related to the protection of the biological diversity.

The cultural and natural heritage categories of the historic gardens and parks each separately proposes regulations, provisions, and solutions according to its own interests that not always conform with the opinion of the opposite party. Therefore, the general landscape policies are particularly very important, because they function to ensure a balance among all related par-

ties. The guidelines of the Latvian landscape policy were under elaboration in 2006 and for this purpose there was a special task group arranged which functioned under the supervision of the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government²⁷. Unfortunately, the elaboration of the landscape policy guidelines was not implemented due to the liquidation of the ministry in 2010. However, in July 2012, MEPRD announced a new public participation project to elaborate new landscape policy guidelines, which are planned to be developed in the time period 2013–2019.

The factors affecting landscape quality of the historic gardens and parks and their characterisation

The landscape quality assessment, including the cultural and historical values, can be achieved by analysing the continuity of the landscape in the course of time²⁸. In the course of time, the landscape suffers from several transformations caused by the influences of climatic, functional, social, political, and technical factors and cultural changes²⁹. Also, the landscape variability may be both gradual or long-term and rapid or short-term³⁰, which leaves visual evidence of both partial and complete transformation of the landscape. Contemporary landscape can be understood only by looking at the historical development of the landscape retrospectively. The landscape that we see today consists of the elements inherited from different time periods. The stages of Latvian manor houses and the processes affecting their formation are presented in Table 1.

A great part of the Latvian cultural heritage is in a critical condition, because the rural landscape in the post-war years has been deteriorated and still has not been fully cleaned up. The landscape of the historic gardens and parks in the last hundred years has undergone significant and less significant

RAKSTI

Table 1. Factors affecting the landscape variability of Latvian castles and manor houses in the course of centuries

No.	Time period (century, year/-s)		Factors affecting landscape variability
1	16 th century		Collapse of the Livonian Order; establishment of manor houses
2	17 th century	1600	Setting up gardens around the manor houses (small baroque gardens, mostly for food provision)
		1683–1690	Reduction of manor houses
3	18 th century	1700–1721	Northern Wars
		1722	The expropriated manor houses are received back; restoration of manor houses begins
4	19 th century		Intensive construction of new castles and manor houses; setting up landscape parks (Tingere, Mežotne, Eleja, and other manor parks)
5	20 th century	1905	The Revolution — burning campaign of manor houses, in Courland 45 manor houses are destroyed
		1914–1918	The First World War
		1920–1937	Agrarian reforms; dividing the big manor houses and giving to landless peasants
		1939–1941	The Second World War; emigration of Baltic Germans
		1945	The territory of Latvia is included in the USSR
		1952–1957	Beginnings of finding and documenting natural monuments
		1968	First reconstruction projects of the manor gardens and parks are elaborated
		1977	The Restoration Planning Bureau of Cultural Monuments is founded under the authority of the Ministry of Culture
		1991	Declaration of Latvia's independence; agrarian reforms, studying the cultural and historical heritage
6.	21 st century	2000	The European Landscape Convention is adopted and passed

changes. Studying the historical processes and the existing situation, the major landscape transformation factors of the historic parks and gardens that have directly affected

the visual quality of the historical landscape can be defined and they have been illustrated in Figure 1.

Landscape transformation factors and caused consequences analysis	Figure	The positive and negative effects analysis
Urban load increase Long-life consequences Complicated segregation		New construction volumes brought into complex territory: "+" territory is populated, provided infrastructure, workforce; "-" changes the composition, sight quality.
Complex main building functionality change Short-term consequences Easy segregation		New structures brought into the park: "+" regularly used, managed; "-" changes landscape composition, relief, covering, sight quality.
New infrastructure establishment Long-life consequences Impossible segregation		Territory of the park divided into: "+" high visual and physical accessibility; "-" changes the composition, relief,
Industrial object development into the rural landscape Long-life consequences Complicated segregation		Brought new construction volumes into complex cultural historical volumes. "+" no positive influence; "-" changes composition, aesthetical quality both at the visual and cognitive sense level
Agriculture massivization (monoculture) Short-term consequences Partly easy segregation		Park landscape isolated "+" high visual availability; "-" isolated park ecological system, unclear accessibility,
Military object creation Long-life consequences Impossible segregation		Park landscape fully transformed, bringing into new structures. "+" can serve as military historical monument; "-" lost historical park conception; degraded, abandoned landscape.
Ownership factors: Territory fragmentation Long-life consequences Complicated segregation		Park landscape is at different development stages. "+" park landscape may be multiform; "-" various conflicts due to interests, unequal usage and management quality, intensity etc., visual landscape degradation.

Fig. 1. Landscape variability aspects and analyses of the historic parks and gardens

RAKSTI

The gathered and analysed landscape variability aspects indicate not only negative landscape variability consequences, but also the positive ones. However, these factors on most of the occasions have left long-term consequences in the landscape of the historic gardens and parks with complicated liquidation opportunities that in most properties require considerable landscape re-planning and investments. Therefore, when proposing the positive influences, the historical landscape can be developed using the existing situation to maximum.

The functionality of the landscape policy aspects

The protection criteria of the historic gardens and parks as part of the cultural and natural heritage are very different, but at the same time they do not protect the entire cultural heritage of the world. For instance, in Germany the cultural heritage protection provisions are different comparing with the protection system in Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland where it is uniform in the entire country. However, in Finland a term like 'national protection' does not even exist. The development efficiency is not related to a powerful and centralised system of institutions; however, the protection system of the national cultural heritage is powerful in all countries. For instance, in Germany the protection of cultural heritage objects is under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture.

Ministries closely cooperate with higher and lower municipalities in the protection and management of the objects. In Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, and Poland the main responsible institutions are at the national level, including ministries and lower institutions, therefore a question arises: who is responsible for some less important questions that do not require solutions at a national level³¹? The landscape policy issues of Estonian historic gardens and parks in the last few years have been supplemented with guidelines that refer

to the development planning of the historic gardens and parks, but at the same time Estonia has not signed the European Landscape Convention. Austria, too, is especially rich in historic gardens and parks, the total number in the country is approximately 1.8 thousand, but only 56 historic gardens and parks have been protected by law, which indicates a very weak legislative system referable to the protection of the historic gardens and parks. In Sweden, England, and Ireland the protection systems of the historic gardens and parks at a national level have been particularly developed and contain definitions, provisions of significance and garden aesthetics, materials for the restoration of the historic gardens, theoretical and practical approaches in the restoration of gardens applied in the last few years, contemporary tendencies and descriptions of methodologies and protection tools. Essential contribution in the development of the historic gardens and parks of these countries is provided by non-governmental organisations and associations that are the main regulators in the systems of national level. Non-governmental organisations are also the main financial sources³². In the ex-soviet countries Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, and Slovakia the regulations related to the protection of the cultural and natural heritage, including the historic gardens and parks, are weaker than in the previously mentioned South-Western and Scandinavian countries. For instance, in Slovakia the law on the preservation of Slovakian monuments stipulates that the owner of each monument has to cover the preservation costs of the monument. At the given moment, uniform methodology at a high level has not been elaborated for particularly preserved objects. This situation is often used by the investors imposing their interests to the government representatives, when planning the preservation of the respective object³³. In Russia, despite the intensity and uniqueness of the historic gardens and parks, the protection, preservation

and management regulations at a national level are very weak. In most cases, they concentrate on general provisions and unfortunately do not defend the cultural and natural heritage³⁴. In Ukraine, since 2000, the regulations referring to the historic gardens and parks have been essentially supplemented, yet there is lack of protection regulations that would refer to the historic gardens and parks as "living monuments", as well as national connection with laws, recommendations and other regulations passed in the world³⁵.

The core groups of the problematic issues among the European countries are related to the interest conflicts on the protection of the cultural and natural heritage and the existence of the development planning principles. The situation in Latvia is similar to other European countries, which are located in the post-Soviet territory. Particularly notable are such European countries as Sweden, England, Ireland, Italy, and Germany, where the normative acts provide detailed instructions and criteria regarding the protection and development issues of the historic parks and gardens. The legislation of these countries also clarifies how the solution for these issues is manifested in the conservation and management planning tool which is put into practice.

Conceptions of sustainable development planning

Because the historic gardens and parks are one of the most significant socio-economic values of environment and the cultural and natural heritage, their planning is essential both in the context of environment protection and development. The aim of development planning of the historic gardens and parks would facilitate sustainable and stable development of the state, as well as the increase of the life quality and welfare of inhabitants. In order to achieve it, the approach of a gradual planning and continuity principles is necessary, which is possible to implement proposing the following conceptions:

- *the place evidence conception* that is based on the historical evidence research approaches and an analytic and comparative assessment of the contemporary situation, thus facilitating the awareness and protection of the values and significance of the local cultural and natural heritage;
- *the heritage conservation conception* that is based on the conservation plan and envisages the protection of the values of the historic garden and park, ensuring safe integration in further development processes;
- *the heritage management conception* that is based on the management plan and envisages systematic management activities in long-term, including financial and work load calculations;
- *the development conception in the context of tourism industry* that envisages development strategies of the historic gardens and parks on the basis of the existing values.

Characterisation of the place evidence conception. In any stage of sustainable planning of the historic gardens and parks, the place potential must be examined through its values and their significance in a local and national context. Thus, the place evidence study conception is based on the research of the historical evidence of the gardens and parks and an analytical overview. To implement it, a strategic research of the philosophical, architectonic, and artistic features of the place must be conducted, including the physical elements and structures, following the principle of gradualness in time perspective. Such methods are offered by several scientists³⁶. They are flexible and multifaceted enough to carry out the study of any historical landscape. When performing the place evidence study of a historic garden and park, first, both material and immaterial historical evidence is examined, second, a bridge between the past and the present is built, thus obtaining

RAKSTI

both emotional and physical place identity impulses and qualities, and, third, the added values that have occurred in the course of time, for instance, the biological diversity, are examined. Also, gathering information on the historical evidence allow finding out strengths and weaknesses that are mostly related to the protection aspects, functionality opportunities and management activities. Whereas, the understanding of the significance of values through analytical and comparative assessment at a local and national level facilitates their protection in future, as well as integration in the socio-economic activities of the place and growth. Therefore, the initial identity of the place is returned strengthening the symbols of belonging, visual image, and recognisability. The qualities of the cultural environment provide grounds for the economic and social activities in the rural territories, facilitating the improvement of employment, business, education, legal capacity of inhabitants, and life quality³⁷. Thus, the place evidence conception is the first step in such historical gardens and parks, whose values and significance so far are not examined or are examined only partly and which at the given moment are not fully integrated in socio-economic activities of a local scale. The place evidence conception is essential in occasions when the historic garden and park is divided among several mutually unrelated owners. In such cases the understanding of the found values and their significance facilitates opportunities to move forward to a common goal at the same time preserving the visually territorial integrity of the place.

The place evidence conception is the first and main conception in the context of all further conceptions and without it no development planning of any historical garden and park is admissible. The significance of the place evidence conception is reflected in succession principles as a qualitative heritage provision for future generations.

Characterisation of the heritage preservation conception. It is very important to protect the values of the historic gardens and parks that contain the components of both cultural and natural heritage in their further use. Therefore, the preservation conception must be the next stage of action, irrespective whether a historic garden and park retains the current positions or new visions are elaborated in its development. In order to implement optimum protection and preservation of the heritage, guidelines for the conservation of historical landscape have been elaborated on a global level. The guidelines of the conservation plan determine two stages of activities: (1) analytical overview of risks and opportunities of the historic garden and park, and (2) the description of the conservation implementation process. The risks and opportunities of the historic garden and park reflect to what degree and in what manner the values of the historic garden and park are vulnerable, at the same time identifying the improvement opportunities. Whereas, the description of the conservation implementation process stipulates how the existing historical values of the historic garden and park will be conserved and improved, as well as how the conflicts between various heritages will be solved, for example, between the cultural and natural heritage, and respectively the conservation standards for each heritage type are appropriated. Also, at this stage it is stipulated who, when, and how will perform the conservation works. In the implementation of preservation of Latvian historic gardens and parks, applying the conservation planning instruments, first, further deterioration of the heritage parts, including the architectonic and artistic manifestations and the existing qualities of physical elements and structures is prevented. Second, the visual and physical accessibility is improved, simultaneously developing new modes for public participation, facilitating the opportunities of environmental education and growth, and,

third, laying stable foundations for successful development planning in future — focused on the attraction of the social and economic activities to increase the local life quality and well-being.

The proposed heritage preservation conception is mostly applicable to such historic gardens and parks that contain diverse and unique heritage parts and which obviously are under the threat of human factors and atmosphere. The main risk groups are the historic gardens and parks that due to various reasons are not used, as well as the historic gardens and parks that continuously or periodically suffer from intensive workload. Furthermore, it is essential to apply the heritage preservation conception not only in relation to those heritage parts that are located within the territory of the historic garden and park, but also to those parts that ensure the general qualities of the heritage. It means that it is essential to preserve the connection of the cultural heritage with the surrounding territories, and they are viewing points and lines, access roads, etc., as well as the connection of the elements and structures constituting the natural heritage to the surrounding biotopes — forests, meadows, natural water reservoirs, etc. Important role in the preservation of these connections is played by the heritage individual protection belts or zones.

Conservation is a management change process important for the place and its surroundings aimed at strengthening the heritage values³⁸, therefore the heritage preservation conception is a very important stage of development planning of the historic gardens and parks which should be included in long-term and short-term territorial development programmes and binding provisions of any local authority.

Characterisation of the heritage management conception. The management of the historic gardens and parks in any of the development stages is one of the most important

activities. However, not always the management principles are determined according to an extensive study of the place and interests that increase the place quality and facilitate its further development. Thus, the heritage management conception that is based on the guidelines elaborated and applied on a global scale practice is the most appropriate method to implement regular and controlled management activities in long-term. In more simple terms, the management plan is a document, which explains how the historic garden and park, including the heritage parts and significance, will be managed in any utilisation, improvement or reconstruction in future. The guidelines of the management plan stipulate two stages of activities: (1) elaboration of the desirable development targets of the historic garden and park, and (2) specification of the management. The desirable development targets must be based on the historical values and development aspects of the garden and park according to contemporary interests for a rational functionality of the place. It means that the mode of the place development must be accordingly defined and it mostly determines all further activities related to the development planning. In an ideal case, the desirable development targets are subordinated to the previously described conceptions, in the framework of which the total development potential of the historic gardens and parks is determined, taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of the place. The management specification is a logical continuation of activities for the optimum achievement of the set targets. The management specification determines who, in what manner, when, and how often will perform the maintenance works of the desirable qualities and puts forward a new list of jobs based on the desirable development targets and the provisions of its implementation. One of the most important management specification parts is the calculation of employment and finances in the framework of which the manpower resource

RAKSTI

to be attracted is determined and the annual budget planning is performed. Also, in the framework of this planning, pursuant to the desirable measures, additional allocation of funding is planned from the funds of governmental or non-governmental organisations, as well as the EU Funds.

As a result of the heritage conception implementation of Latvian historic gardens and parks, first, the particular place of the historic garden and park is clearly defined in terms of development planning strategies and visions of the general territory both in the framework of smaller and bigger scale. Second, the usefulness of the historic garden and park is reviewed in all optimum development aspects of the environment and, third, a strategic development plan and a gradual growth of the place are ensured in long-term. Therefore, the heritage management conception both in total and per stages of activities is applicable to the facilitation and planning of future development for any historic park and garden. The heritage management conception should be incorporated in the development plans of local authorities at district levels closely cooperating with the local rural municipalities, understanding their individual needs, interests and opportunities. However, on the district territory planning scale, initially it is important to elaborate common strategies that are related to the development planning of the historic gardens and parks, thus ensuring the diversity of this field and mutual cooperation opportunities in future among the rural municipalities, as well as regions.

Development conception in the context of the tourism industry. As it has been clarified in the layout of the previously proposed conceptions, it is essential to ground the development planning of the historic gardens and parks on the values and heritage parts occurring in them. Therefore, the development conception in the tourism industry is one of the planning modes of the historic gar-

dens and parks which generally is based on the specific weight of the values and qualities or resource groups and tourism industry interests occurring in the historic gardens and parks. Tourism industries that find historic gardens and parks attractive are multifaceted; however, the following four industries are more visible: cultural tourism, natural tourism, rural tourism and ecotourism.

The resources occurring in the historic gardens and parks are not strictly categorised and they may mutually overlap. Thus, the related tourism industries are only subjected to a particular resource group according to the interests of industry. However, having examined the characteristic traits of the current contemporary situation, each historic garden and park has one of the mentioned resource groups dominating to some degree with other groups subjected respectively. The dominating or prior values of the historic gardens and parks are the cultural and natural heritage values, whereas, the aesthetic and ecological values are secondary or resulting from the previously mentioned values. However, on occasions when there is no historical evidence preserved in the historic gardens and parks that would refer to the cultural and natural heritage the aesthetic and ecological aspects are prior. Thus, in order to use the existing resources of the place to maximum, it is necessary to ensure an appropriate provision for the interests of the respective tourism industry. Whereas, when developing the provision the offer of tourism opportunities is intentionally made on a wider scale both at the district and regional levels.

Although the development conception of the historic gardens and parks in the context of the tourism industry in this case is directed to the attraction of visitors at both local and international level, it unavoidably refers to the growth of opportunities for local communities, for instance, in the employment area. However, despite the possible positive influence of tourism in relation to the growth of

the place and surroundings, attention also must be drawn to the opportunities of local communities to use the resources of the historic gardens and parks for cultural, recreational, educational, research, and other activities. Therefore, in any development planning strategy of a historic garden and park it is important to ensure the access of local public to the existing resources of the historic gardens and parks, as well as to facilitate their participation in the protection, management, and further planning of the resources to a maximum degree.

The proposed sustainable development planning conceptions of the historic gardens and parks are not referred to one universal approach, because in a contemporary view the development planning of each historic garden and park is determined, first, by its individual features which are reflected in a historical development in certain time periods and geographical location both in relation to the natural base and the landscape created by a human. And, second, the development planning is determined by general development planning traditions that to a great extent stipulate the contemporary approach in terms of the cultural and natural heritage and their integration in social, economic, and political processes. At the same time, the elaborated conceptions are flexible and serve as the ground base for adapting diverse situations and finding the appropriate solutions. Furthermore, they are based on the gradualness and continuity approaches, which in this case is the unifying aspect and, irrespective of the diversity of the historic gardens and parks, the gradualness and continuity principles ensure the planning of sustainable development.

References

- ¹ Francis M., Randolph T., Hester J. *The Meaning of Gardens*. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1999. 283 pp.
- ² Turner T. *Garden History: Philosophy and Design 2000 BC–2000 AD*. New York: Routledge, 2005. 304 pp.
- ³ Groening G., Wolschke-Bulman J. Changes in the Philosophy of Garden Architecture in the 20th Century and Their Impact Upon the Social and Spatial Environment. *Journal of Garden History*. 1989. 2 (9): 53–70.
- ⁴ Krastiņš, J. The 19th Century Style of Art in the Context of Contemporary Terminology (19. gadsimta mākslas stils mūsdienu terminoloģijas kontekstā). *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University: Series 10. Architecture and Urban Planning (RTU Zinātniskie raksti: 10. sērija. Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2011. 5: 94–98, 150–153. (In English and Latvian).
- ⁵ Haryrynen M. Conservation Principles of Historic Parks and Gardens. See online: English heritage (cited 01.12.2015). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/parks-and-gardens/conservation-management-plans/>
- ⁶ Jokilehto J. A. *History of Architectural Conservation: The Contribution of English, French, German and Italian Thought Towards an International Approach to the Conservation of Cultural Property*. D. Phil Thesis. England: The University of York, 1986. 466 pp.
- ⁷ Milton J. *Paradise Lost*. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1851. P. 415.
- ⁸ Zilgalvis J. Landscape Parks in the Manors of Latvia (Ainavu parki Latvijas muižās). *Scientific Journal of Riga Technical University: Series 10. Architecture and Urban Planning (RTU Zinātniskie raksti: 10. sērija. Arhitektūra un pilsētplānošana)*. 2007. 1; 2: 25–44. (In English and Latvian).
- ⁹ Groening G., Wolschke-Bulman J. Changes in the Philosophy of Garden Architecture in the 20th Century and Their Impact Upon the Social and Spatial Environment.

RAKSTI

- ¹⁰ Jokilehto J. A. *History of Architectural Conservation: The Contribution of English, French, German and Italian Thought Towards an International Approach to the Conservation of Cultural Property.*
- ¹¹ Ignatjeva M. Landscape Architecture in Russia: Past and Present. *Chinese Landscape Architecture.* 2007. 133 (23): 41–48; Ely C. Landscape and National Identity in Imperial Russia. See online: Northern Illinois University Press (cited 08.12.2015). <http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/337>
- ¹² Ignatjeva M. *Sady starogo i novogo mira.* Saint Petersburg: Iskusstvo-SPB, 2011. P. 447. (Игнатьева М. Е. Сады старого и нового мира. Санкт-Петербург: Искусство-СПБ, 2011. С. 447).
- ¹³ Stewart J., Buggey S. The Case for Commemoration of Historic Landscapes and Gardens. *Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology.* 1975. 2 (7): 99–123.
- ¹⁴ Church T. D., Hall G., Laurie M. *Gardens are for People.* London: University of California Press, Ltd., 1997. 256 pp.
- ¹⁵ Groening G., Wolschke-Bulman J. Changes in the Philosophy of Garden Architecture in the 20th Century and Their Impact Upon the Social and Spatial Environment.
- ¹⁶ Groning, G. Aspects of the Political and Social Context of the Garden Conservation Movement in Twentieth-Century Germany. *Journal of Garden History.* 2000. 1 (28): 32–56.
- ¹⁷ Plumptre G. *Heritage Gardens: The World's Great Gardens Saved by Restoration.* London: Octopus Publishing Group Limited, 2007. P. 208.
- ¹⁸ Groening G., Wolschke-Bulman J. Changes in the Philosophy of Garden Architecture in the 20th Century and Their Impact Upon the Social and Spatial Environment.
- ¹⁹ Pilāts V. *Pētījums par dabas tūrisma iespējām Latvijā.* Rīga: VARAM, 2000. 27 lpp.
- ²⁰ Zilgalvis J. Landscape Parks in the Manors of Latvia (Ainavu parki Latvijas muižās).
- ²¹ Likums "Par kultūras pieminekļu aizsardzību" (The Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments). The Law of the Republic of Latvia. See online: <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=72551> (accessed 02.12.2015)
- ²² Likums "Par konvenciju par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību" (The Law on Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage). The Law of the Republic of Latvia. See online: <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=42381> (accessed 20.11.2015).
- ²³ Ministru kabineta tiesību akts. "Par nacionālās programmas "Kultūra" apakšprogrammām "Kultūras mantojums": Latvijas Republikas Ministru kabineta sēdes protokola Nr. 7 izraksts www.likumi.lv. See online: <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=1351> (accessed 18.10.2015).
- ²⁴ Vides aizsardzības likums. Latvijas Republikas likums. See online: <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=14791> (accessed 20.11.2015).
- ²⁵ Likums "Par īpaši aizsargājamām dabas teritorijām". Latvijas Republikas likums. See online: <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=59994> (accessed 20.11.2015).
- ²⁶ Meža likums. Latvijas Republikas likums. See online: <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=2825> (accessed 06.11.2015).
- ²⁷ Alta-Rača S. Teritoriju ainavu plānošana (Planning of territory' landscape). See online: <http://www.saimnieks.lv/Ainava/3165/> (accessed 09.11.2015).
- ²⁸ Halbrooks M. C. The English Garden at Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens: Interpretation, Analysis, and Documentation of a Historic Garden Restoration. *Hort Tehnology.* 2005. 15 (2): 196–213.
- ²⁹ Janelis I. M. *Latvijas muižu dārzi un parki.* Rīga: Neptūns, 2010. 303 lpp.
- ³⁰ Zigmunde D. *Latvijas urbānās un lauku ainavas ekoloģiskā un estētiskā mijie-*

- darbe.* Jelgava: Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitāte, 2010. 194 lpp.
- ³¹ Castles of Tomorrow. Model for Cultural Heritage Objects Development. Latvijas pilu un muižu asociācija. See online: http://www.pilis.lv/a_pnm/_files/154_4_Model_development.pdf (cited 08.12.2015).
- ³² Vincenzo C. *Protection of Historic Gardens: Statements of Account and Future Perspectives.* Rome: Ufficio Studio, 1989. 468 pp.
- ³³ Sa Carneiro A. R., Menezes J. F., Mesquita L. The Conservation of Historical Gardens in a Multidisciplinary Context: the “Cacátorio da Madalena”, Recife, Brazil. *City and Times*, 2004. 1 (2): 25–35.
- ³⁴ Nashchokina M. V. Problemi sokhraneniya istoricheskikh sadov i parkov. *Arkhitektura izmenayushchiesya Rosii: Sostoyanie i perspektivi.* Moscow, 2011. Pp. 264–287. (Нашокина М. В. Проблемы сохранения исторических садов и парков России. Архитектура изменяющейся
- России: Состояние и перспективы. Москва, 2011. С. 264–287).
- ³⁵ Remeshylo-Rybchynska O. Historical Palaces and Gardens in Ukraine and Problems of Their Revalorization. *Budownictwo i Architektura.* 2008. 3: 131–142.
- ³⁶ Feliu C. A. *The Methodology. Historic Gardens. Safeguarding a European Heritage.* Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1996. Pp. 57–66.
- ³⁷ Latvijas lauku attīstības programma 2007.–2013. Zemkopības ministrija (Latvian Rural Development Programme. Ministry of Agriculture). See online: <https://www.zm.gov.lv/zemkopibas-ministrija/statiskas-lapas/lauku-attistibas-programma-2007-2013-gadam?id=1780#jump>
- ³⁸ English Heritage. *Conservation Principles: Polices and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.* London: English Heritage, 2008. 73 pp.

About the author

Dr. arch. Kristīne Dreija is a landscape architect, researcher at Latvia University of Agriculture since 2010. In 2014, she has been granted the Recognition Award from Riga City Council for contribution to Riga City architecture — highlighting and reconstruction of wooden construction in Riga. Her research interests include development planning of the heritage landscapes.

Par autori

Dr. arch. Kristīne Dreija ir ainavu arhitekte. Kopš 2010. gada viņa ir pētniece Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitātē. 2014. gadā apbalvota ar Rīgas 2013. gada balvu arhitektūrā — balvu pasniegšanas pasākumā mākslas muzejā “Rīgas Birža” saņēmusi atzinības rakstu par vērtīgu ieguldījumu Rīgas arhitektūrā: koka apbūves vērtību izcelšanu publiskajā telpā — ēkas “Zirgu pasts”, Dzirnavu ielā 46, pārbūvi Latvijas Kultūras akadēmijas studijām. Galvenās pētnieciskās intereses: kultūrvēsturiskās ainavas, to attīstības plānošana.

RAKSTI**LATVIJAS VĒSTURISKIE DĀRZI UN PARKI MŪSDIENU LAUKU AINAVĀ****Kristīne Dreija***kristine.dreija@gmail.com***Anotācija****Atslēgvārdi:** parku un dārzu attīstība, ainavas aizsardzības politika, attīstības plānošana

Sākot ar 18. gadsimtu, vēsturisko parku un dārzu attīstībā notiek nozīmīgas pārmaiņas, kas, no dažādiem aspektiem raugoties, tuvina cilvēku dabai. Turpmākos gados ainavu pētniecībā vēsturisko parku un dārzu vērtību un nozīmi vides un sociāli ekonomiskajā jomā, to aizsardzības, konservācijas un attīstības jautājumus kultūras un dabas mantojuma kontekstā izceļ kā ļoti nozīmīgus. Latvijas vēsturisko dārzu un parku ainavas kvalitāti galvenokārt ir ietekmējuši politiski faktori, ieskaitot abus 20. gs. pasaules karus. Šajā periodā vēsturiskos parkus un dārzus kā muižu ansambļu daļas sadalīja atsevišķās saimniecībās un veidoja atbilstoši jaunajai funkcionālajai vajadzībai un galvenās ēkas ansambļu sociālās dzīves vajadzībām un prasībām. Tā rezultātā vēsturiskā ainava ir kļuvusi vizuāli un funkcionāli fragmentēta un tikuusi papildināta ar jaunām būvēm, kas tikai retos gadījumos saskan ar vēsturiskās ainavas kompozīcijas principiem. Arī politiskā režīma maiņa, līdz ar Latvijas Republikas Neatkarības deklarācijas pieņemšanu 1991. gadā, ir radījusi nozīmīgas pārmaiņas vēsturisko parku un dārzu attīstībā — īpašumtiesību atjaunošanas procesā vēsturisko parku un dārzu teritorija ir zaudējusi kopumu vai integratīti. Šī perioda laikā — līdz pat mūsdienām — muižas ansambļu esošās ēkas ir tikušas funkcionāli pārveidotas, un vairumā gadījumu veiktie pārveidojumi nav uzlabojuši vēsturisko parku un dārzu ainavisko kvalitāti. Tādējādi, kultūrainavas vispārējā kvalitāte Latvijā pasliktinās. Rakstā meklēta atbilde uz jautājumu: Kā plānot kultūras un dabas mantojuma vērtību ilgtspējīgu attīstību tā, lai nodrošinātu kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanu nākamajām paudzēm?

THE WOODEN STRUCTURE HERITAGE AND THE GREEN BODY OF JELGAVA

Aija Ziemeļniece
aija@k-projekts.lv

Key words: density of structure, urban structure, urban landscape, visual and aesthetic quality

One of the top priorities for any urban municipality is preserving the cultural heritage of its constructional space. This applies to the industrial, wooden structure, churches, architectural heritage of the brick structure, as well as to the body of the green-blue space and development opportunities, creating or expanding the existing areas of public recreation. This task and the positively set objective are not easily reachable, as we are faced with property rights and the utilities network, with the functional security and management of roads and streets. The municipality must ensure conditions that do not impair the quality of the heritage of the structure and its authenticity. It is possible to solve this issue only by a single operation of the institutions of the local government, in seeking linkage with the property managers¹. The cultural heritage, in obtaining a new functional importance, creates around itself a new scale and structure in the urban space. This also applies to the reconstruction of the structure of the adjacent areas, not under the monument protection, but adjacent to the cultural monument. Great importance to the historical heritage of buildings is held by the green body, which may highlight and emphasize the structure, or on the contrary — cover up, and build a disproportion in the urban space.

Introduction

Transformation of the urban spatial structure under the effects of the political and economic conditions is followed by changes in its scale, harmony, silhouette, structure, etc. This applies not only to the characteristics of the structure, but also to the green body, entering the urban space differently at different times. It is based on both the conditions of the economic situation and the public desire to live as green as possible. This is particularly true for areas outside the centre of the city, which form part of the low-rise structure with gardens, street plantings, etc., clearly highlighting the living conditions and identity of the place. The economic upswing comes

up with the pace and scale of construction, which results in the detached structure, and the green areas are expanding in extra-urban areas. In turn, in the parts of the urban centre the low-rise structure and the green areas are shrinking. The heritage is of value to society and it belongs not only to our era, but also to the future². In the old structure of the city, with disappearing of the construction volumes, large groups of trees have broken in, the foliage of which masks the perception of expressiveness of the historic space, narrowing the view angle and suppressing unrolling and silhouette of the street structure. This is particularly highlighted in places where wooden buildings have disappeared from the

RAKSTI

continuous structure, and in their place tree seedlings appear, which unless removed in a timely manner, form huge dimensions that hide the facades of buildings, but the root system and the quantity of leaves in autumn destroy the constructive design of buildings. In everyday life we get used to it, the place of the tree is assumed to be correct, and a sawing permit is even more problematic. Without going further into the structure's historic design, a series of faulty assumptions are formed that undermine the expressiveness and the harmony of the historic urban space. The aim of the research is to make the comparison and assessment of the structural changes in the urban spatial structure of Jelgava during the last hundred years, in detail, examining the heritage of the wooden structure in the locations of the old city rampart.

The main assignments of the research are based on the comparison and assessment of the impact of the historical documents, geomorphological aspects and transformation processes of the structure of the city of Jelgava on the urban spatial structure in the period from the beginning of the 19th century until the beginning of the 21st century³. The character of the existing historical wooden structure, the locations of the existing tree planting lines of streets or tree seedlings in the areas of the cultural heritage structure are separately assessed.

Material and Methods

The research concerns the zones of the historic wooden building of Jelgava pertaining to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The city was

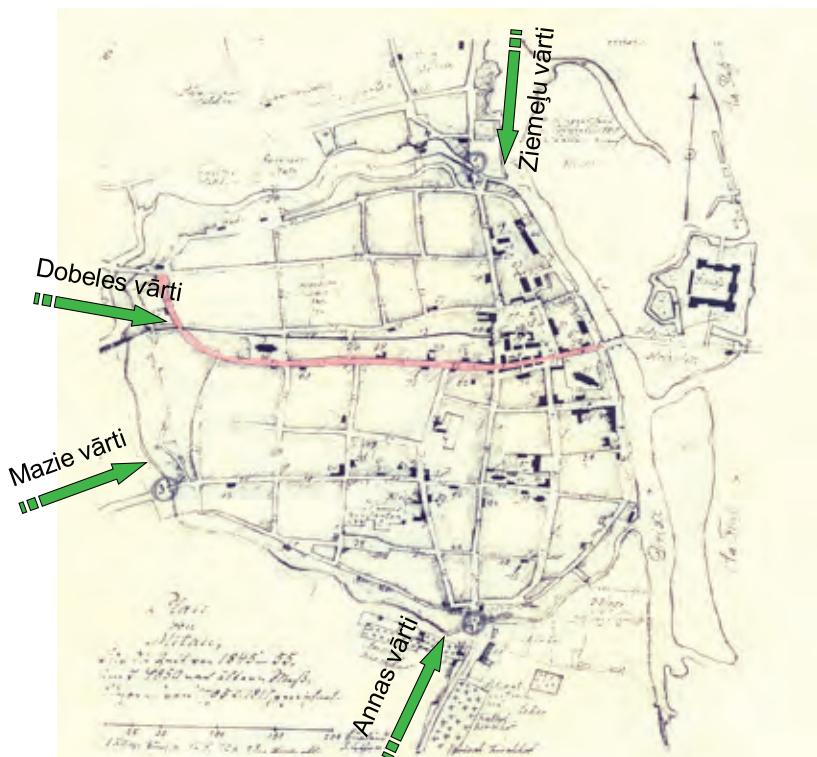


Fig. 1. The historic city gate until the demolition of the ramparts in the beginning of the 19th century. Source: Jelgava History and Art Museum



Fig. 2. The former Northern Gate area of the city and the historic wooden structure (author's scheme)

burned down during the Second World War, the heritage of its wooden architecture is very small, and consists of some mosaic-type areas in the map of the city to highlight the picture of the character, density, street width and size of the parcels of land of the historic wooden structure. The locations of the city's historic borderline or the dismantled rampart line (the beginning of the 19th century) and the former city entrance gate are readable in the character of the street network of the modern city. The gate locations marked the points, where the countryside roads further converged into the city's marketplace (Fig. 1). Each of the road veins created their building structure and the street network, the road-beds of which are readable even today after 200 years. Each of the gates of the city had

a small wooden bridge, leading across a protective canal that was parallel to the rampart. Accordingly, the geomorphological design or the natural base around the city obtained the significance of the city gates.

In order to clarify the progress of the transformation process, the comparative method is used in the research, when studying materials in the historical archive and analysing the situation in the current urban spatial structure⁴:

- transformation of the historic wooden structure near the former city gates;
- gardens and street plantings in the areas of the historic wooden structure.

The Northern Gate led into the city from the side of the floodplain of the right bank

RAKSTI

of the River Svēte. The road from the Northern Gate down the left bank of the River Lielupe led to the sea. In winter conditions, when the Lielupe was frozen, the river was used as a sledge road. The Northern Gate of the city has the most powerfully expressed character of the natural base. It is marked by floodplains of the Svēte, which has historically restrained the expansion of urban spatial structure northward. From the Northern Gate, Ezera (Uzvaras) Street led to the city (Fig. 2), which formed a straight line along the Calvinist Church to the marketplace. The street's character is well readable in the drawing of J. Döring (Fig. 3). Today in the vicinity of the Northern Gate only a few wooden buildings (49 Ezera (Uzvaras) Street; 4, 6, 14 Lapskalna Street) have just survived both in the construction of the pillar frame and the upright frame, forming a two-story structure.

In the inner yards of the buildings along the windows, even in the post-Second World War years there were flower gardens surrounded by a wattle fence. A path to the woodshed over the yard ran along both a well

and small beds. After the city was burned down, trees also were gone. During the restoration of streets, tree lines were created, using fast-growing varieties — poplars, willows, the giant canopy of which overshadowed buildings and in autumns covered their roofs with leaves, so additionally increasing deterioration of the construction of buildings (Lapskalna, Uzvaras, Meiju ceļš, Kazarmes Street). With the dense tree plantations, the wind around the buildings is muffled. In Jelgava, poplar planting in the 1950s was the main "weapon" of the Soviet power to hide the remaining part of the cultural heritage behind the fast-growing trees. And just half a century later, an intense poplar sawing began.

The character of the wooden structure of the former Northern Gate areas is brightly highlighted on Ausekļa, Kazarmes, and Vārpu streets that form parallelism by repeating the filled up canal and demolished the rampart's line. Ausekļa Street has maintained the historical round cobblestone pavement cover (Fig. 4). It has no street plantations, and orchards extend up to the street building



Fig. 3. The location of the former Northern Gate near the River Driksa with a firewood place, the second half of the 19th century (drawing by J. Döring). Source: magazine "Senatne un Māksla", 1937)

setback line. The locations where the historical street structure (the intersection with Viestura Street) is lost, in the post-war years, the new building setback line is created with an offset from the street axis, disrupting the historic scale of the street. The adjacent wooden structure of the northern side of Vārpju Street (Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22) has maintained the continuous structure of 70 m in length, thus vividly highlighting the character of the wooden structure of the end of the 19th century. On the southern side of the street, orchards stretch, the shading of which does not reach the opposite or structure side. In the corner of Ausekļa and Blaumaņa streets, on Ausekļa Street (Nos 8, 12) on narrow plots of land, wooden buildings have survived. The width of Kazarmes street is greater and in the eastern part it is

enriched by a regular tree plantation line on the southern side of the street (*Fig. 5*). Unfortunately, from Lapskalna Street to Kārļa Street trees are overgrown and their branches suppress and shade the historical structure, as well as disrupt the proportion of the street space. In turn, at the intersection of Kārļa and Kazarmes streets, with the tree line to end, a two-storey building (12 Kazarmes Street) with a corner turret is located, so emphasizing the place of the street intersection. Where the tree line ends, it is possible to compare and assess the scale of the historical structure of Kazarmes Street and the proportion of tree branches (*Fig. 6*). Kazarmes and Ausekļa streets as the fabric are kept together by the structure scale of Viestura Street. A brilliant legacy of the wooden structure is the former Jewish hospital at 15 Viestura Street. At the



Fig. 4. The round cobblestone pavement on Ausekļa Street (2015, photo by the author)



Fig. 5. The tree line on Lapskalna and Kazarmes streets (2015, photo by the author)



Fig. 6. The wooden structure of Kazarmes and Kārļa streets (2015, photo by the author)



Fig. 7. The wooden structure of Kazarmes and Pulkv. Brieža streets (2015, photo by the author)



Fig. 8. The historic centre of Jelgava in the 1930s. Source: Jelgava History and Art Museum



Fig. 9. The Reformed (Calvinist) Church at the River Driksa (author's scheme)

rear of the building, there is a garden area. The old structure along Brieža Street between Ausekļa and Vārpu streets has maintained the historic street width with a cobblestone cover. The narrow parcels of land are with a small inner yard and without garden areas. At the intersection of Kazarmes and Brieža streets two-story wooden buildings have survived (*Fig. 7*). A part of them are hidden behind giant trees. The spires of the bell towers of the Transfiguration Church, Trinity Church, and St. Anne's Church, as well as the palace roof with chimneys were readable from the former Northern Gate area in the silhouette of the city in the view lines from the floodplain of the River Svēte until the Second World War. The Transfiguration Church was compositionally located as a dominant of Dobele Street at the River Driksa. The spire was visible from the palace, from the opposite bank of the River Lielupe and the marketplace (*Figs. 8, 9*). The furthest point of the structure from the Northern Gate was the old jute factory or flax mill (the 1880s), the location of which alongside the Lielupe was convenient for transportation of raw materials and finished products by the river. In the post-war years (the 1950s and 1960s), a dense allotment district was formed in the northern part of the city.

With the disappearance of the historic wooden structure on Uzvaras Street near the Northern Gate, in the post-war years, this site has remained relatively empty after the removal of ruins. A new marketplace with small pavilions is created here in the 1950s and 1960s. In the 1960s–1980s, at the Northern Gate, at the intersection of Uzvaras and Ausekļa streets, a five-storey residential blocks were built with buildings of a public nature. The new boundary line of the said structure is the historic structure of Ausekļa and Lapskalna streets. In the intersection of Kazarmes and Brieža streets, horsemen cavalry barracks and a pond for horse washing was located at the end of the 19th century.

During the time of the first independent State of Latvia, the barracks were used for the needs of the Latvian army. Traces of the historical use of the area are still readable today. The continuous free greenfield area is alien to the structure and scale. In the eastern part, small plots of land with detached houses are connected to the area. Approximately 200 m in radius around the former barrack zone, buildings of a public nature (offices, a kindergarten) and a four-storey school volume were built in the 1970s.

The area of the Dobele Gate (called the Western Gate) dates back to the connection of the southern part of Ausekļa Street to the building zone of the Old Town (*Fig. 10*). The wooden structure at the intersection of the two streets was burned down during the Second World War (*Figs. 11, 12*). The linden line planted in the empty place of the post-war time is carefully groomed, thus hiding the architecturally low-value structure of the 1970s. The tree height does not compete with the adjacent historic structure (*Fig. 13*). The block of buildings of Vecpilsētas Street is concluded by a wooden structure along Jāņa Asara Street, which in the southern part is covered by overgrown tree branches, thus hiding the expressiveness of the old structure in any season. The historic location of the Dobele Gate and the adjacent wooden structure are not visible, thus depriving the panoramic view lines, when entering into the city from the side of Dobele. Vecpilsētas, J. Asara and Mazā Dambja streets form parallelism that repeats the old rampart line of the city. Approximately 50 per cent of the wooden structure has been lost between these streets, and the plots of land are intensively taken over by a tree seedling and shrub cover. The continuation of J. Asara Street after the intersection with Dambja Street also belongs to the historic area of the Dobele Gate. In the perimeter, the volume of the wooden building of 15 Jāņa Asara Street is surrounded by trees that are more than three times the height of the

RAKSTI



Fig. 10. The northern part of Vecpilsētas street (2015, photo by the author)



Fig. 11. The intersection of Vecpilsētas and Dobeles streets at the Western Gate, the 1930s.
Source: History and Art Museum



Fig. 12. The Soviet army comes in Jelgava, July 1944. Source: History and Art Museum



Fig. 13. The tree line of Vecpilsētas street at the Western Gate (2015, photo by the author)



Fig. 14. The wooden buildings structure in the area of the former Western Gate (author's scheme)

building. In the adjacent block of buildings behind Sakņudārza Street, in the intersection of Skolotāju and Dambja streets, the valuable wooden structure is hidden behind the tree lines of Dambja Street. There are no longer many wooden construction monuments left in cities and in the shaping of the landscape, sometimes they have only a subordinate role⁵. The wooden structure around the Western or Dobele Gate at St. Ann's Church functionally formed a very branched structure in its character, the axis of which was determined by the canal, that connected the rivers Svēte and Driksa (*Fig. 14*). The canal supplied drinking water to the city. From the middle of the 19th century, the canal was used as a trade road for the delivery of goods to the marketplace. At the former Dobele Gate, the canal formed an extension to be able to turn boats for a return journey. The former Dobele Gate was as a crossroads place, where M. Dambja,

J. Asara, Vecpilsētas, Kr. Barona streets met. A countryside road winded through this gate location from the surrounding areas, which had very fertile soils.

The Small Gate (Southwest Gate) leads into the Old Town from Svēte and the palace of Zaļenieki side. The location of the old gate is the intersection of Sakņudārza and Raiņa streets (*Fig. 15*).

The wooden structure inside the historic rampart has been destroyed. In turn, before the location of the former gate 100 m in distance a dense wooden building structure has survived on Filozofu, Raiņa, Tērvetes, and Sakņudārza streets. The tree plantations along Raiņa Street are groomed and thinned, making it possible to read the architectural design of the buildings. This applies to the buildings at 40 Raiņa Street and 36 Raiņa Street. A corner bay window has survived in the latter of them. The wooden structure

THE WOODEN STRUCTURE HERITAGE AND THE GREEN BODY OF JELGAVA



Fig. 15. The former Small Gate. The heritage of the southwestern part of the wooden buildings structure (author's scheme)

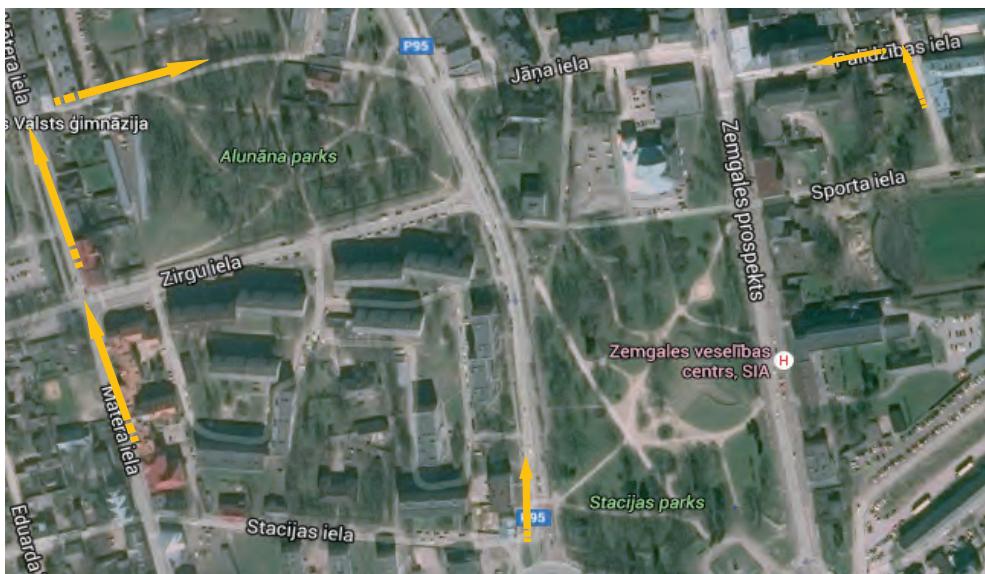


Fig. 16. The former St. Anne's Gate. The wooden buildings structure (author's scheme)

RAKSTI

Fig. 17. The wooden buildings structure in the Anne's Gate at St. John's Church. Source: Jelgava History and Art Museum

between the two buildings has been destroyed, and the plot of land is taken over by high tree canopies. The scale of the structure of the small wooden gate is readable around the hospital, Ūdensvada, Mātera, Zirgu, Veidenbauma, Pētera, and Valņu streets. The green body of the streets consists of orchards, and the streets are characterized by tree line plantations.

The former Southwestern or the Small Gate, like the former Dobele Gate linked the city with the fertile clay lands in the direction of Svēte, Ūzīji, Jēkaba, and Zaļenieki manor houses. Around the beginning of the 18th century, the above road also served for the needs of the duchy, as the winter palace in Jelgava was linked with the summer residences in Svēte and Zaļenieki.

The Anne's or the Southern Gate next to St. John's Church — upstream the River Lielupe — similar to the Small Gate, lead to the summer palace of Rundāle, as well as served as a place where roads converged

from the rich clay lands on the left bank upstream of the Lielupe.

In the area of the Anne's Gate at the Lielupe, the wooden structure has little survived. It has been influenced by several aspects. Among the most important ones is the location of the city gate adjacent to the station building. During the two world wars, when the station and tracks were destroyed, the adjacent wooden structure also suffered.

The urban spatial structure should be mentioned as the second aspect, because next to the gate there was the cemetery land of St. John's Church, creating a wide green space. As the last important moment is to be mentioned that the place of the station building dates back to the first boulevard creation in the 1880s and 1890s, taking up about 200–300 m in length in the direction of the marketplace. The stately high-rise buildings of the 1880s and 1890s, along Valņu Street and Zemgale Prospect pushed out the low-value wooden structure (*Figs. 16, 17*).

One of the last wooden buildings along Zemgale Prospect is the building at 2 Sliežu Street, opposite the former Red Cross and the prison building, together with them highlighting a clear scale and character of the historical building of the southern part of the city. The wooden structure area of the Anne's Gate on the western side links to the residential two-story building, at 2 Stacijas Street, where a corner bay window with a turret has survived. The building's ornate facade is not hidden by tree plantations and it is highly visible on the city's skyline from the southern side. As another example, the wooden structure of the western and northern parts of St. John's Church at Jāņa Street (Nos. 1, 3) is to be mentioned. In this section, Jāņa Street forms a pedestrian zone along the park or the former edge of the cemetery, so maintaining the building and tree planting proportion.

Conclusion

The locations of the city's historical gates and the urban spatial structure around them during the period of 150 years have been transformed several times under the influence of the war, political, and economic activity. At the present situation regarding the urban construction, the preserved wooden building is only a tiny part of the building density still readable until 1944. Currently, the preserved wooden architectural heritage at the places of the city's historic entrance gates is characterized differently.

In the former North Gate area, separate wooden housing has been preserved — at Ausekļa, Kazarmes, Vārpu, Viestura, Dobeles, Lapskalna, Uzvaras, Kārļa, Meiju, pulkv. Brieža streets. A large part of the above areas is surrounded by orchards. The seamless structure of the wooden building is disrupted by the expansion of the wedge-shaped post-war building with a different scale and form creation.

In the former West Gate neighbourhood, the wooden building has survived —

at Dambja, M. Dambja, Skolotāju, Egas, J. Asara, Vecpilsētas, Kr. Barona, Dobeles streets. The street building, which was closer to the former Jēkaba Canal, historically developed as an extra-urban cottage building zone. The "canvas" of the said building is held together by the domination of St. Anne's Church Bell Tower.

Nearby the former Southwest Gate area there can be still found some wooden buildings — the wooden building heritage of Filozofu, Tervetes, Raiņa, Sakņudārza, Slimnīcas, Svētes, Jāņa, Ūdensvada, Mātera, Zirgu, Vaļņu, Skolas, Jēkaba, Veidenbauma streets. Like the nature of the wooden building area of the former West Gate, in this part of the city as the vertical accent the St. John's Church spire must be mentioned.

Today, the former South or Anna's Gate zone contains only a few wooden buildings — at Sliežu, Stacijas, and Palīdzības streets. This part of the city suffered the most from aircraft attacks, because it was located beside the railway station. This area is now without orchards, because in the post-war years a high-rise residential building has been located close to the wooden one. Only the adjacent park area (former John's Church and Writer's Graveyard) makes this urban construction part aesthetically attractive.

The research on the historical wooden heritage is continued to include in the city's development plan even more detailed research on the protection and restoration of the historical building.

References

- ¹ Dambis J. *Konservācija, restaurācija, rekonstrukcija un atbildība*. Starptautiskā zinātniskā konference. Rundāle, 2015. g. 18. sept.
- ² Dambis J. *Rīgas ielas kultūrvēsturiskais tēls*. VKPAI. 2014. 7. lpp.
- ³ Versters P. Dažas pārdomas par Jelgavas kultūrvēsturi. *Senā Jelgava*. Rīga: Neputns, 2007. 9.–17. lpp. Šmīte E. Jūliuss

RAKSTI

Dēriņgs Jelgavā. *Senā Jelgava*. Rīga: Neputns, 2007. 234.–251. lpp.

- ⁴ Jelgavas pilsētas teritorijas plānojums 2009.–2021. g. Jelgavas pilsētas pašvaldība, 2008. Schlu K. O. *Mitau im 19*

Jahrhundert. Verlag Harro v. Hirschheydt, 1995. S. 458.

- ⁵ Jansons G. *Kurzemes pilsētu senās koka ēkas*. Rīga: Zinātne, 1982. 42. lpp.

About the Author

Dr. arch. Aija Ziemeļniece is a professor of the Department of Landscape Architecture and Planning of the Faculty of Environment and Construction Sciences, Latvia University of Agriculture. The themes of her research — the cultural landscape space and the study of its transformation processes attributed to the impact of the study of the anthropogenic load on the cultural landscape. In the study of the cultural landscape, a material on the historical heritage of the rural landscape space and the urban building environment has been summarised, taking into account the prospective trends. Overall, it represents the search for synthesis and harmony between the cultural and modern infrastructure requirements in the development plans of municipalities in order to achieve an aesthetically high quality of the living space.

Par autori

Dr. arch. Aija Ziemeļniece ir profesore Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitātes Vides un būvzinātņu fakultātes Ainavu arhitektūras un plānošanas katedrā. Pētniecisko darbu tēma — kultūrvēsturiskā ainavtelpa un tās transformācijas procesi, izvērtējot antropogēnās slodzes ietekmi uz kultūrainavu. Kultūrvides izpētē tiek apkopoti materiāli par lauku ainavtelpas un pilsētbūvnieciskās vides vēsturisko mantojumu, kā arī aplūkotas perspektīvās tendences pašvaldību teritoriju attīstības plānos.

JELGAVAS KOKA APBŪVES MANTOJUMS UN ZALĀ STRUKTŪRA

Aija Ziemeļniece

aija@k-projekts.lv

Anotācija

Atslēgvārdi: apbūves blīvums, pilsētbūvnieciskā struktūra, ainavtelpa, vizuāli estētiskā kvalitāte

Pētījums skar Jelgavas vēsturiskās koka apbūves zonas, un ir attiecināms uz 19. gs. beigu un 20. gs. sākuma posmu. Otrā pasaules kara gados pilsēta nodega, tāpēc tās koka arhitektūras mantojums mūsdienās ir niecīgs un veido tikai atsevišķus mozaīkveida laukumus pilsētas kartē, tomēr tas iezīmē virspusēju priekšstatu par vecās koka apbūves raksturu, blīvumu, ceļu platumu un zemes gabalu lielumu. Jelgavas vēsturiskā robežlinija jeb demontētie aizsargvalji (19. gs. sākums) un bijušo pilsētas iebraucamo vārtu vietas fragmentāri ir sazīmējamas mūsdieni pilsētas ielu tīklā. Vārtu vietas iezīmēja punktus, kur lauku ceļi tālāk satikās Tirgus laukumā. Katra no pilsētā ienākošajām ceļa dīzīlām veidoja savu apbūves "audeklu", kurš pilnībā vairs nolasāms tikai fotomateriālos. Atsevišķi tiek aplūkots ielu esošo koku stādījumu raksturs un to atrašanās vieta kultūrvēsturiskās apbūves tuvumā.

MĀRTIŅŠ BUCLERS — NOZARES PERSPEKTĪVU KONSTRUKTORS

Vilnis Auziņš

auzinsv@gmail.com

Rakstā aplūkots fotogrāfa Mārtiņa Buclera (12.12.1866–14.04.1944) devums fotogrāfijas nozares profesionālās izglītības strukturēšanā, nozares speciālistu sociālās un kultūras mantojuma informācijas glabātāju atbildības apziņas veidošanā, kā arī daži mūsdienu fotogrāfijas nozares aspekti. Raksta autors Vilnis Auziņš ir fotogrāfijas estētikas vēstures kursa pasniedzējs Profesionālās fotogrāfijas skolā un Latvijas fotogrāfijas vēstures kursa docētājs Rīgas Stradiņa universitātē, vairāk nekā 40 publikāciju autors.

Civilizācijas vēsture liecina, ka riteņa vai cita vairāk apaļa nekā ovāla priekšmeta izmantošana kustības kvalitātes dažādošanā ieviesa visai radikālas sekas cilvēku darbībā un nodomos. Pavisam vienkāršs apjēgums par kādas formas lietderību joprojām īstenojas diapazonā no bērnu trīsriteņu velosipēda

līdz visurgājējam uz citas planētas vai digitālai programmai piesaistītam rotācijas mehānismam, kas bez cilvēka klātbūtnes montē kādu mehānismu.

Fotogrāfijas fenomena vēsture ir neizmērojami ūsāka par riteņa nozīmīguma episko pastāvēšanas aprakstu. Tomēr fotogrāfijas



Fotogrāfu kalns.
Sigulda.
Foto autors nezināms,
1910

izraisītie procesi mūsu civilizācijas esībā ir ne mazāk svarīgi. Ja kādu daļu kaut kā nogādāšanas darbībās no punkta A uz punktu B riteņa pienākumu sarakstā izsvītrojusi digitālā teleportācija, tad fotogrāfijas dienesta pienākumus tas ir tikai vairojis.

Par šo laika un laikmetu mērogu nākas domāt, aplūkojot par gadsimtu garākā atstatumā Latvijas fotogrāfijas nozares nozīmīgas personības — Mārtiņa Buclera — veikumu. Pateicoties tradīcijai uzturēt visai lietderīgu pienākumu — pēc vairāku desmitu vai simtu gadu aizritēšanas atskatīties uz kādu personību darbību —, ir iespēja pieminēt arī gaismas lamatiņu operatoru darbību mūsu pastāvēšanas izpausmu sakarībās.

Sogad aprit 150 gadu kopš Sēlijas zemnieku dēla Mārtiņa Buclera nākšanas pasaulē. Viņa dzīves nozīmīgāko rīcību, cerību un nodomu lauks — fotogrāfija — uz to brīdi jau ir šai pasaulei. Tā ir pamanīta un arī gana atzinīgi novērtēta. Salīdzinājumā ar mūsdienu vērtējumu, tā pati vēl tikko spēj aizsniegt “pieauguša cilvēka” nosacītā lauku vai galda malu. Tas ir tāds fotogrāfijas nozares pirmoskolas vecuma periods.

Mārtiņš ir gan iepazinies ar fotogrāfijas maģisko gaismas pieraksta iespēju jau agrā jaunībā pie tuvējās Eķengrāves (tagad — Viesīte) fotogrāfa Brunovska (vārds un dzīves gadi nav zināmi), bet zemnieka pamatīguma izpratne, iespējams, vedina domāt par kādu stabilāku un perspektīvāku profesiju. Irlavas skolotāju seminārā eksternā iegūtās profesionāla skolotāja tiesības arī tolaik, 19. gs. astoņdesmito gadu latviešu kopienā, ir ar gana pamanāmu izaicinājumu. Eksternā nokārtotais skolotāja eksāmens ir raksturojoša personības zīme. Būtu vērts uzzināt racionālu pašnovērtējumu par tā laika nākotnes izvēlēm, bet ne Mārtiņš Buclers, ne arī viņa laikabiedri nav atstājuši izvērstus aprakstus par savām izvēlēm, to motivācijām un perspektīvu viziņām. Mēs šodien nereti paužam secinājumus, kas balstās uz senāka laikmeta notikumu un seku izpratni šodienas vērtību skatījumā.

Tomēr visai droši var apgalvot, ka zināšanu iespēju dinamikas apjausma klūst par jaunā Mārtiņa Buclera izvēlu un rīcību vadītāju. Tas ir arī iespējamais skaidrojums jaunā skolotāja nokļūsanai spirta ražotnes vadītāja statusā kņaza Nikolaja Kropotkina (06.07.1872–11.10.1937) uzņēmumā netālu no Siguldas — Kārtužu muižā. Šī darba līguma datums nav precīzi zināms, bet visdrīzāk tas ir noslēgts 1887.–1888. g. periodā. Pieļaujams, ka Mārtiņa spēja izprast procesu struktūras viņu tuvināja kņaza N. Kropotkina pasaules uzskatam un praktiskajiem centieniem. Sociālā statusa laipa starp zemnieku pēcteci un lielas impērijas valdošās elites pēcteci tolaik vēl ir visai gara. Šķiet, ka tikai abpusējs intelekta prioritātes novērtējums varēja veidot kādu stabili uzticību un liecību arī par N. Kropotkina rīcību kādus desmit gadus vēlāk, — 1906. gadā dzimušai latviešu fotogrāfu kopienai, ļaujot regulāri izmantot sev piederošās zemes pauguru Siguldā apziņas stiprināšanas pasākumiem.

Kā meklējumu rezultāts būtu jāapsaka arī 1896. g. Rīgā notikušais Krievijas 10. arheoloģijas kongress, kas apkopoja 1894.–1895. g. iegūtos ekspedīciju datus par etnisko kopienu īpatnībām, izplatību un aptuveno skaitu. Fotogrāfija kā instruments un fotogrāfi kā šī pētījuma izpildītāji pirmoreiz piedalījās etnoantropoloģisku un sociālu datu apkopošanā milzīgā teritorijā. Būtībā tie bija centieni cilvēku resursu pētniecībā, un fotogrāfija bija jau atzīta par uzticamu pētniecības instrumentu.

Latvijai šis kongress bija vēsturisks notikums. Vairāki latvieši kļuva par etnogrāfiskās izstādes līdzdalīniekiem. Iesaistītajiem fotogrāfiem, skolotājiem un studentiem tā bija iespēja apjaust iegūto attēlu nozīmību jēgas mērogā un fotogrāfijas sociālo perspektīvu. Ja arī kāds no iesaistītajiem nekļuva par profesionālu foto speciālistu, tad par daudz vērīgāku personību gan.

M. Buclers precīzāk un nešaubīgāk par citiem sava laika fotogrāfiem izprata šāda



Kalēja smēde. Sauka. Kurzeme. 19. gs. 90. gadu fotoattēls (no privāta krājuma)



Vejas mazgāšana. Valkas apriņķis. Nr. 1120 [NVVM]. Foto autors M. Buclers. 19. gs. 90. g.

vizuālo faktu krājuma daudzpusīgo un pārlaicīgo vērtību. Viņa mūža veikums ir šī apgalvojuma pierādījums. Var pieļaut, ka šādu izpratnes uzstādījumu veicināja M. Buclers iespējamās diskusijas ar kņazu Kropotkinu par šo pasākumu un tā nozīmi laikā, kad M. Buclers jau ir uzsācis patstāvīga fotogrāfijas nozares uzņēmēja karjeru un vairs nav kņaza uzņēmuma darbinieks. Šādas vīzijas iespējamību pieļauj Kropotkina kunga pozitīvā līdzdalība Fotogrāfu kalna rašanās un pastāvēšanas vēsturē.

Mūsdieni Latvijas iedzīvotājiem ir visai sarežģītu sociālo procesu pieredze, sākot ar PSRS pārvaldības metožu īstenošanas praksi, barikāžu laika eiforiju un nebūt ne līdzeno un viennozīmīgo integrēšanos attīstīto Rietumu valstu ekonomiskajā savienībā. Neskatoties uz šo paskarbo pieredzi, tā nez vai palīdz pietiekami reljefi apjaust 1906. g. 26. janvārī notikušās Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības dibināšanas nozīmību nacionālās pašapziņas veidošanā un nacionālās kultūras saglabāšanā. Arī fakts, ka cara valdība tikai 1908. g. septembrī paziņoja par karastāvokļa atcelšanu Latvijas pašreizējā teritorijā, tiek uztverts kā tāds fragmentiņš no brāļu Grīmu pasakas. Tostarp 1908. g. 1. jūnijā pēc M. Buclera nu jau kārtējā aicinājuma un ar kņaza N. Kropotkina līdzdalību notiek pirmā

foto nozares latviešu amatnieku kopā sanākšana tieši Fotogrāfu kalnā.

Pasākuma mērogs un Fotogrāfu kalna norišu fotoattēlos iemūžinātie skati, kuros redzams iespaidīgs atsaucīgo dalībnieku skaits, liecina, ka mūsdienu žurnālistu koptais Latvijas it kā pirmā fotogrāfa un latviešu fotogrāfijas tēva tēls ir savdabīgs un labi domāts kompliments M. Bucleram. Tomēr tas nedaudz arī deformē vēstures norišu objektivitāti. Nozares attīstībā Latvijas fotogrāfi bija iesaistījušies jau pirms M. Buclera, 20. gs. sākumā Latvijas fotogrāfi jau bija pamānāma vienas profesijas kopa.

M. Buclers tikai uzstāda augstāku pašapziņas un sociālās atbildības latīņu apstākļos, kad varēja sākties arī parastās un pazīstamās pašapmierinātības stagnācija, jo Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības dibināšana un pastāvēšana neapšaubāmi bija pašapziņu iemidzinošs sasniegums. Objektīvāks šo faktu sakārtojums nekādi nemazina M. Buclera ieguldījumu ne šīs amatniecības nozares kvalitātes un pakalpojumu spektra attīstībā, ne arī laikmeta dokumentēšanas nozīmības popularizēšanā.

M. Buclera rīcība atšķirībā no daudziem tolaik jau praktizējošiem latviešu kolēgiem izcejas ar nozares perspektīvas līoti pragmātisku redzējumu kultūras pazīmju saglabāšanā

un vizuālo liecību krājumu veidošanā. Laika periods starp 1897. g. uzsākto patstāvīgo komercdarbību foto pakalpojumu sniedzēja nozarē, 1902. g. atvērto foto preču veikalū un 1903. g. uzsākto foto plašu ražošanu apliecina uzņēmēja stratēgisko domāšanu. Tā tikpat logiski raiša pamudinājumu sakārtot un izdot pirmo fotogrāfijas pašmācības grāmatu latviešu valodā (1904). Šāda grāmata, iespējams, visai nedaudz palīdzēja vismaz trijās valodās runājošiem un lasošiem kolēgiem. M. Buclers tālredzība šķiet vairāk ir mērkēta profesijas kopienas saliedētības veidošanai kā vienkāršam un arī objektīvi saprotamam komercdarbības aprēķinam — latviešu valodā nopirks, tāpēc ka tā tuvāka vienas iedzīvotāju daļas mentalitātei. M. Buclers bija uzsācis kopienas pašapziņas veidošanas darbu kā delikāts konstruktors un izvēlējies ļoti pārliecinoša medija iespējas. Šķiet, ka viņa skolotāja talants bija atradis personības spējām atbilstošas sarežģītības uzdevumu. M. Buclera skolotāja taktika izpaudās ar rosinājumu fotogrāfiem pieņemt lēmumus lietot kaut ko lietderīgu, veikt kādas darbības ar noluki saglabāt kultūras pieredzes pierakstu pretēji tolaik jau zināmajiem ekstrēmajiem aicinājumiem iznīcināt iepriekšējās pieredzes. 20. gs. kari un arī starpkaru perioda kultūras manotojumu iznīcinošās norises tuvējās kaimiņu valstis bija vairāk kā pārliecinoša motivācija šādas rīcības izvēlei arī tad, ja citas pasaules ekonomisko attiecību pārmaiņu pazīmes nebija pamanītas vai pietiekami objektīvi novērtētas pirmskara Latvijā.

Tieši dominējošā uzskatu motivācija, ka tikai plašas zināšanas ir profesionālas attīstības pamats, izcēla M. Bucleru laikabiedru vidū un ierādīja viņam līdera lomu. Sadzīves izpausmēs viņš nebūt nebija harizmātisks mesija, kā tas reizēm tiek nedaudz paspilgtināts dažās mūsdienu publikācijās. Intelektu diapazons ir tā pārliecinošā vērtība, kas piešķira viņam neapstrīdamu pirmās personas titulu. Tādēļ kolēgi viņu ievēl par pirmo Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības prezidentu, bet

vēlāk, pēc atgriešanās no kara laika emigrācijas (1921), — par goda priekšsēdētāju.

Desmitgadē pirms Pirmā pasaules kara sākuma M. Buclers paspēj uzsākt izdot žurnālu "Stari" (1906–1908), samierināties ar to, ka fotogrāfijai veltīts izdevums nenes peļņu, un vēlreiz atgriezties pie tā izdošanas (1912–1914). Tikpat neatlaidīgi viņš rosināja Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības darbību un bija galvenais izpildītājs. Var teikt, ka M. Buclers jau gadsimta sākumā ieviesa radošo darbnīcu formu un darija to ar noluki, lai profesiju labāk apguvušie kolēgi neformalā gaisotnē parādītu un apspriestu amata meistarības nianses ar fotogrāfiem, kuri tikko bija pārkāpuši amatiera slieksni. Pasākumi tika organizēti plenērā un vienlaikus kalpoja par etnoantropoloģisku studiju nodarbībām. Tradicionālā dzīves veida, amatu, rituālu un celtņu fiksācija bija viena no M. Buclera fotogrāfa sociālās atbildības misijas pamata pozīcijām. Viņš lietoja terminu "fotoetnogrāfija" un kaislīgi propagandēja šo paša izvēlēto uzdevumu fotogrāfu un Latvijas kultūras sabiedrībā. Tradicionālā dzīves veida novērošana palīdzēja sakrāt gan unikālus laikmeta dokumentus, gan arī mācīja pieņemt patstāvīgus lēmumus — tieši to spēju uzņemties atbildības slodzi, kas kļūst par 20. gs. otrās pusēs fotogrāfijas nozares un autoru patstāvības mērauklu.

Protams, ka jāpiemin M. Buclera piedālīšanās arī vairākās tā laika konkursu izstādēs. Līdzšinējie pētījumi nav atklājuši precīzu viņa darbu izstādišanas aktivitāti, bet ziņas par līdzdalību 1. Vispasaules fotogrāfiju izstādē Drēzdenē, Vācijā (1909), Starptautiskajā fotogrāfiju izstādē Grācā, Austrijā (1912), Starptautiskajā fotoizstādē Tulā, Krievijā (1914) spilgti atspoguļo fotomeistara interešu un darbības mērogus.

Starpkaru periodā pēc atgriešanās Latvijā M. Buclers turpina fotogrāfa, izdevēja un fotogrāfijas skolotāja darbību, bet izstādēs piedalās retāk. Fotogrāfijas pedagoga pienākumus viņš īsteno fotogrāfu biedrības



*Kulšana. Sigulda. Nr. 1075 [NVVM].
Foto autors M. Buclers. 19. gs. 90. gadi*



*Sēta. Sigulda. Lejas Klaukās. Nr. 199 [NVVM].
Foto autors M. Buclers. 19. gs. 90. gadi*

apmācības kursu diapazonā. Valsts prasības tolaik neparedz regulāras profesionālās skolas radīšanu. Tāda Latvijā tiek izveidota (amatniecības pamata iemaņu līmeni) tikai 20. gs. otrajā pusē.

Izglītības paplašinājuma centienu loma un nozīme pirmskara Latvijā, manuprāt, nav pietiekami novērtēta. M. Buclera biogrāfija liecina, ka viņš jau 30. gados mācījis foto tehniku vairākās Rīgas vidusskolās, tostarp arī tādās, kurās nebija sagatavošanas kursu absolventiem, kas turpinātu izglītoties kādā profesionāli tehniskajā skolā. Nav zināma precīzi definēta motivācija šādai fotogrāfijas stundu ieviešanai. Nav zināma arī iniciatīvas rašanās un tās attīstības prognozes. Iespējams, ka stundas notika tikai pēc paša M. Buclera iniciatīvas, bet tāpat iespējams, ka bija kāds nolūks ar administratīvi plašāku atvēzienu. Tomēr M. Buclera pilsoniskās pozīcijas stabilitāte pieļauj iespēju, ka, līdztekus iepazīstināšanai ar fotografēšanas iemaņam, viņš popularizēja fotogrāfiju kā efektīvu saziņas instrumentu un arī attēlu jaudas pieaugošo nozīmi vairākās dzīves jomās.

Atliek vien ne pārāk kautrīgi norādīt, ka mūsdienu vidusskolu izglītības satura programmas ignorē fotogrāfijas pastāvēšanas faktu un tās milzīgo ietekmi daždažādajos sociālo un tehnoloģiju attīstības aspektos.

Atļaujos to apgalvot, jo tādu secinājumu balsata nu jau vairāk kā divdesmit gadu saskarsmes pieredze ar vidusskolu nesen beigušiem jauniešiem. Šķiet, ka vidusskolas diplomu ieguvušajiem ar foto tehnoloģijām iegūtu attēlu lietošanas iespējas un līdzdalība komunikāciju laikmeta attīstības procesos ir lielum liels noslēpums. Tie, kuri iestājas kādos kurss vai profesionālu izglītību sološajās mācību iestādēs, piedzīvo dažādas jaudas šokus, atklādami, ka, nospiežot fotokameras slēdzi kaut miljons reižu, nerodas iecerētā mērķa vēstījuma tēls. Savukārt citi nokļūst konflikta ar to vai citu apmācības programmu prasībām, jo nespēj "izlasīt" pašu radīto attēlu vēstījumus vai arī izprast, kādēļ vairums skaitītāju-lietotāju viņu veikto vizuālās informācijas pierakstu tulko ļoti atšķirīgi. Tajās mācību programmās, kurās fotogrāfija iekļauta tikai kā viens no iztēli rosinošiem faktoriem, protams, šādi zināšanu un prakses berzes mirkļi rodas retāk.

Pateicoties Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas prezidenta Ojāra Spāriša iniciatīvai veidot M. Buclera 150. gadadienai veltīto viņa veikuma izstādi Akadēmijas telpās, 2016. g. 13. septembrī notika arī kompakta viedokļu apmaiņas akadēmiskā stunda, kurā piedalījās daži kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanas, izglītības kvalitātes attīstības, fotogrāfijas

vēstures krājumu un arī vizuālās komunikācijas dizaina speciālisti.

Akadēmiskās stundas vienojošais secinājums — Latvijas izglītības sistēma nav pamānījusi fotogrāfijas nozares apjomīgo integrācijas pakāpi daudzās jomās. Sekas visvairāk jūtamas tieši dizaina un sarežģītu komunikācijas projektu attīstīšanā.

Atgriežoties pie M. Buclera lomas un turpinot sekot vēstures norišu secībai, ieraugāms, ka, neskatoties uz tādu kā betona slāni Latvijas intelektuālās elpošanas iespējām un tostarp arī fotogrāfijas nozarei, kā arī M. Buclera īstenotajām izglītības iniciatīvām, "asnu dīgtspēja" nav pilnībā iznīcināta. Pasaules globālo norišu atbalsis neizbēgami ietekmēja PSRS iekapsulētās saimniekošanas taktiku. Pat šķietami nemaināmās izmaiņas palīdzēja izcelt no aizmirstības M. Buclera vārdu kaut vai tikai ar to, ka 1970.–1980. g. padomju režims netraucēja fotovēsturniekam Pēterim Korsakam vākt un apkopot Latvijas meistarū biogrāfiskos datus. Ľoti būtiski ir arī tas, ka netika likti nepārvarami šķēršļi profesora Pētera Zeiles iniciatīvai sakārtot un izdot P. Korsaka un vairāku citu autoru sarūpēto izpētes materiālu grāmatu "Latvijas fotomāksla. Vēsture un mūsdienas"*. Manuskrīpts piecus gadus "burzījās" izdevniecības "Liesma" plauktos, līdz 1985. g. grāmata nodrukāta ieradās pie interesentiem, kuriem Latvijas fotogrāfijas vēsture bija patiešām paliels baltais laukums. Ja tas kaut daļēji nebūtu tīcīs aizpildīts jau toreiz, mēs šodien, iespējams, būtu bez nozares pētniecību uzturošas motivācijas, kas rāisa vēlmi informāciju papildināt un izaicina paplašināt pašu izpētes lauku.

Šī Latvijas vēstures viena segmenta apkopojuma esība savukārt ļoti palīdzēja 1986. g. toreizējiem Saukas lauksaimniecības skolas pedagokiem novērtēt M. Buclera

personības nozīmību rosināt savu pragmatisku amatu apgūšanas skolu iesaistīt novada kultūras procesos. Iniciatīva ir bijusi pietiekami noturīga, un tagad mēs to dēvējam par Sēlijas tradīciju.

Nozīmīgākais un būtiskākais ieguvums gan fotogrāfijas nozarei, gan Latvijas kultūrai kopumā jau 20. gs. 80. gadu nogalē bija stabilais M. Buclera darbības novērtējums: viņš ir nozares jaudīgākais, tālredzīgākais un perspektīvākais konstruktors.

M. Buclera vārda un viņa iniciatīvu atgādināšana tolaik gan vispirms izraisīja jaunu fotografēšanas iemaņu un iegūto attēlu apjūsmošanas kultu. Par mākslas darbiem un nozīmīgiem sasniegumiem tika nodēvēta arī vienkārša tehnoloģisko procesu pārvaldīšana. Tas tikai apliecinā, ka M. Buclera rosinātā atbildīgas, patiesi profesionālas kvalifikācijas veidošana bija ilgstoši atstāta novārtā.

Tomēr nevajadzētu vērtēt šos rezultātus arī par zemu, līdz ar to meistara ietekmi uz tverot kā vāršanās garaini jebkuros apstākļos... ja lietojam Imanta Ziedoņa terminoloģiju.

Nozares izpēte, neskatoties uz procesa nepilnībām, līdz pat šim brīdim ir radījusi pārliecību, ka M. Buclera personība iezmējusi būtisku vertikāli nozīmju, vērtību un perspektīvu sakārtošanā. Pozitīvā precedenta likum vienkārši darbojas.

Šādi apjēgumi kļuva par būtisku faktoru nozares attīstības procesā — kāds nu tas bijis Latvijā pēdējā ceturtālgadsimta laikā. Kūlenu un klupienu, pat šķietamas apdzīšanas ir bijis gana. Neskatoties uz dažādu viedokļu berzi, fotogrāfu kopienā tajos pasaikumos, kādi organizēti Saukā un Viesītē 1987.–1997. g. laikā, ir atjaunota M. Buclera iniciatīvas dzirkstele. Tā spējusi kaut nedaudz sakausēt arī rīcībspēju ne jau tikai novada robežās. M. Buclera personība un viņa dzimtā novada ieguldījums pastarpināti ir līdzdalīgs arī kultūras norisēs: Latvijā kopš 1991. g. 11. aprīla darbojas Fotogrāfijas

* *Latvijas fotomāksla. Vēsture un mūsdienas*. Sast. P. Zeile, P. Korsaks. Rīga: Liesma, 1985. 61.–65. lpp.

muzejs, radītas vairākas komunikācijas speciālistu un vizuālās mākslas menedžeru izglītības programmas, savukārt fotografēšanas nodarbes cienītāju vasaras festivāli un M. Buclera piemiņas pasākumi Saukā izvērtušies par foto nozares vēstures turpat vai akadēmisko pētījumu regulāru prezentāciju pasākumu.

Tagad Latvijā un tās kultūras vēsturē ir ar M. Buclera vārdu saistītais Fotogrāfu kalns. Iespējams, vienīgais pasaulē ar vēsturiska procesa rosinātu nosaukuma motivāciju. Man zināmais otrs šāda termina lietojums vietas nosaukumam radies, šķiet, labvēlīgas skaudības motivēts. Šāds nosaukums 2001. g. doto Higašikavas pilsētā Japānā pašvaldības iniciatīvai, kas attīsta fotogrāfijas medija sa-skarsmes studijas. Šīs japānu iniciatīvas biroja ēka gan uzcelta uz nedaudz iespaidīgāka pakalna nekā mūsējais, kuru pirms dažiem gadiem Siguldā ar sajūsmu aplūkoja Higašikavas regulārā foto festivāla rīkotāji un... aizņēmās ideju.

Fotogrāfu kalna simboliskā nozīme ar savu vertikāles jēgu joprojām koncentrēti apliecinā gan pašas fotogrāfijas nozares, gan laikmeta virzību. Vispirms uz to jāskatās netikai pašreizējās Latvijas teritorijas ekonomisko un kultūras procesu sakarā. Vertikāles kvalitāte izpaužas ar izpētes caurviju principa paplašināšanu un dinamisku dažādu pieredzes aspektu apgūšanu.

Latvijas kultūrvēstures lokālajā aina-vā fotogrāfijas iespēju lietošana vispirms ir iezīmējusi pamanāmu punktu ar M. Buclera sludināto fotoetnogrāfijas aicinājumu un tam sekojošu rezultatīvu rīcību, nevis tikai kā tradicionāls fotogrāfa sniegtais attēlu izgatavošanas pakalpojums. Aicinājums un rīcība tolik bija gan fotogrāfu kopienas, gan Latvijas sabiedrības spēju apsteidzoša darbība. To apliecinā arī intereses jaudas zudums 30. gados un visai pasīvā sabiedrības attieksme, kad 70.–80. gadu periodā pakāpeniski atjaunojās fotogrāfijas daudzveidīgo iespēju prakse.

Aiz 20. gs. sākuma fotoetnogrāfijas motivāciju teksta ir nojaušams M. Buclera nodoms rosināt iespējami plašu cilvēka esības izpausmju klāstu. Uzticams realitātes paštēls bija un ir pats jaudīgākais šāda nodoma īstenojums. Nodoms tolaik nebija izteikts, lietojot mūsdienu terminoloģiju, un tādēļ ilgstoši ārpus šaura atbalstītāju loka tika uzskatīts par vienu no fotogrāfijai sasniedzamo tēlu atradnēm. Visai nevērigā žonglēšana ar jēdzieniem "tēls" un "māksla" publiskajā telpā arī neveicināja precīzāku apjēgumu nostiprināšanos. Pieļaujams arī, ka M. Buclera esošā dzīves pieredze teica priekšā, ka kultūrstudiju ilgtspēju neuztur ekstrēma taktika. Tā jāstiprina ar rīcībspējīga intelekta pacietīgu veidošanu. Meistars pats to turpināja darīt līdz mūža galam. Tikai mūžs bija iegadījies skarbos laikmeta vējos, kuri negaidīti nopostīja gan materiālās, gan vērtību izpratnes konstrukcijas.

Vēlākā pasaules globālāka apjausma par fotogrāfijas iespējām realitātes tēlu laukā tika nostiprināta ar ASV krīzes pētījumu „FSA projekts” un E. Steihena veidoto pirmo globālo izstādi „Cilvēku ģimene”. Šo patiesi milzīgās ietekmes notikumu vērtējums Latvijas vizuālās kultūras procesus un vizuālās komunikācijas jaudas ir sasniedzis tikai fragmentāru iespaidu formā.

M. Buclera ētiskās pozīcijas vertikāle pret kultūras mantojuma lietderību nav apšaubāma. Viņa rīcības rezultātu var pievienot to personu piensumam, kas radīja un nostiprināja UNESCO ideju. Viņš sakārtoja citādu apjēguma kvalitāti gan fotogrāfijas nozares laukā, gan fotogrāfu kopienas vērtību apziņas laukā.

Ne tik ļoti ir pierādāmi viņa tiešie centieni attīstīt to fotogrāfijas mākslas kvalitāti, kas kļuva par modernisma iniciatoru, bet atziņu un centienu virziens ir ļoti tuvs to ASV un Rietumeiropas kultūras personību aktivitātei, kuri pētīja fotogrāfijas potenciālu jau 20. gs. pirmajā desmitgadē un ieguldīja mānūmu rīcības jaudu starpkaru periodā.

Arī M. Buclera darbība ir apliecinājums

tam, ka jau pašā 20. gs. sākumā fotogrāfijas nozares pieredze uzrādīja šī fenomena jaudīgu starpdisciplīnu esības kvalitāti. Diemžēl šo objektīvo īstenību pēdējos piecdesmit gados šeit Latvijā ir nācies pierādīt gan rafinētiem valsts pārvaldes nomenklatūras lēnības aizstāvjiem, gan kultūras nekādības cīnītājiem. Latvijā iegūstamās izglītības saturā piedāvājums joprojām uzskatāms par ļoti pamāmu paraugu citu starpā, jo ignorē fotogrāfijas kā vizuālās komunikācijas instrumenta daudzpusību. Izglītības saturā diapazons (tā ūsu) ir arī pētījumu virzību bremzējošs faktors. Dažas pavisam svaigas un pozitīvas kustības augstākās izglītības līmenī gan rosinā cerību, ka nenotiks tā, ka nozares esības objektīvā priekšstata iegūšanai nākotnē varēs līdzēt tikai tradicionālo arheologu palīdzību.

Iespējams, ka M. Buclera domu biedru un skolnieku skaitļos izsakāmais piennesums Latvijas etnoantropoloģisko, studijām derīgo attēlu krājumā ir apjomīgāks par paša viedokļa līdera un iniciatora veikumu. Tas nekad nav nopietni apkopots, un mēs lietojam tikai pieņēmumu versiju. Kaut arī laikmetu griežos zudušie attēlu oriģināli nekad vairs nespēs piedalīties objektīvu secinājumu apkopošanā par kādu vienu Latvijas fotogrāfu iniciatīvas ieguvuma apjomu, atbildīgs pētījums par M. Bucera ierosinātā kultūras procesa sekām būtu ļoti noderīgs. Tāds būtu vēl jo vairāk noderīgs, ja to nepozicionētu tikai kā viņa biogrāfijas izvērsumu, šaura vēstures vai etnoantropoloģisku studiju veikšanai noderīgu attēlu katalogu.

Ari Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības darbības motivāciju ietekmju lauks, kas rosināja pirmo izstāžu autorus spert solus mākslas teritorijā mitošo piktorialisma un modernisma domāšanas aizmetņu virzienā, nav pie tiekami izpētīts. Vismaz derētu pārbaudīt, vai saglabātās 20. gs. pirmās puves publikācijas spēj radīt īsti pārliecinošus secinājumus.

Fotogrāfijas nozares iespēju kapacitātes apgūšana un personību profesionālās patstāvības veidošana nozares nosacījumu laukā

būtu viens no M. Buclera mantojuma izpētes muguraula mērķiem un arī atbilstošs viņa pilsoniskajiem un ētiskajiem uzstādījumiem.

M. Buclera aicinājumu nozīme bija pieņemt pašu apjēgumu, ka realitātes studijas, izmantojot fotogrāfiju kā instrumentu, ir nepieciešamas ne tikai bezkaisīga, autora atbildību neprasoša reprodukcijas iespēja vai kāda īpaša, ekskluzīvu personības kvalitāti veidojoša darbība. Viņa apjausmas par industriāla laikmeta attīstības perspektīvu jau 20. gs. pašā sākumā radīja secinājumu par nepieciešamību būtiski papildināt katra iesaistītā individuālā kompetenci un atbildību.

Fotogrāfijas nozare jau 20. gs. starpkaru periodā pierādīja, ka ar savu instrumentu palīdzību spēj nozīmīgi ietekmēt šīs kompetences lietošanu nozīmīgu komunikācijas rezultātu sasniegšanai. Fotogrāfijas aroda pārstāvjiem līdz ar to bija radusies izcila un motivēta iespēja reāli un patstāvīgi veidot šo kvalitāti, izmantojot savas profesionālās iemaņas un izvēles izaicinājumus. Nojausma par daudzslāpīnu komunikāciju attiecību veidošanās perspektīvu jau vīdēja pie nākotnes horizonta.

Buclers tostarp aicināja mācīties gan profesiju, gan veidot informācijas iegūšanā iesaistītas personības apziņu. Tas īpaši tika akcentēts fotoattēliem piemītošā liecinieka aspektā un balstīts ar aicinājumu izmantot šo izpratni sociāli atbildīgi. Tas nozīmēja apgūt ne tikai izskata objektivitātes saglabāšanu arhīvējamā vērtībā. Tas nozīmēja arī spējas novērtēt laikmeta izpausmju jēgu un saglabāt tās tēlu gan subjektīvu iespaidu, gan vispārienošu atziņu statusā.

Šādu rīcību motivācijas un ar gaismu pierakstītas informācijas būtiskā atšķirība no citām ar fotogrāfijas instrumentiem radītajām komunikācijas vienībām ir tās augstā objektivitāte attiecībā pret realitātes esību. Mēs, protams, varam arī izbaudīt redzamo objektu vai norišu estētiskās kvalitātes un priecāties par paša saziņas procesa tēlu. Savu ļoti personīgo, iespējams, pat intīmo tēla baudīšanu



*Kartupeļu lasīšana. Sigulda. 19. gs. 90. gadi
(no privāta krājuma)*



*Zvejnieki Suntažos. Vidzeme. Nr. 1102
[NVVM]. Foto autors M. Buclers. 19. gs. 90. gadi*

varam arī nošķirt no vēstijuma racionālajiem parametriem. Taču neviens subjektīvā lietošanas iespēju interpretācija neatņem objektīvo informācijas kvalitāti saturā kopumam.

Nesēnā 20. un 21. gs. mijā notika komunikāciju laikmeta zīmē. Vizuālā komunikācija visai pārliecinoši ir pamanāmākais segments mūsdienu saskarsmes procesos. Šādu foto tehnoloģiju lietošanas perspektīvu neviens nespēja prognozēt pirms nedaudz vairāk kā simts gadiem. Pašreizējā Viesītes novada Saukas tuvumā dzimusais M. Buclers jau 19. gs. beigās, visdrīzāk, tikai apjauta fotogrāfijas medija jaudas sociālo nozīmi un tādēļ 20. gs. sākumā uzņēmās tā laika nozares speciālistu izglītotāja lomu un vienlaikus arī nacionālās fotogrāfijas tradīciju iedibinātāja nepateicīgo darbu.

Būtiskā atšķirība ir tēlu veidojošo izteiksmes līdzekļu pārcelšana komunikācijas instrumentu statusā. Tas nozīmē, ka nodomiem, mērķiem rīcību un seku noteikšanas vai noverēšanas procesos ir izšķirošāka pozīcija kā attēla laukuma kompozīcijas kvalitātēm. Pieradums vērtēt fotoattēlu no subjektīvas

un bieži vien nemotivētas pozīcijas joprojām rada uzskatu berzi ar tādu praksi, kad tēlu veidojošie izteiksmes līdzekļi tiek apskatīti kā komunikācijas dramaturģijas metodes. Šāds fotoattēlu lietošanas lietderības iespēju paplašinājums nekādi neierobežo to sektoru, kurā tam piederīgie ar savām vēlmēm, mērķiem un secinājumiem rotē ap tradicionālo atsevišķa attēla laukuma kompozīcijas izvērtējumu un kādu estētikas pazīmju identificēšanu. Kā viena, tā otra sektora speciālisti un viņu radīto attēlu produktu lietotāji var būt tikai gandarīti par nozares iespēju spektra paplašinājumu.

Šāda, jau 21. gs. atziņa ir tuva tam prasīguma un tolerances savienojumam, kas izraisīja vispārēju, neliekulotu fotogrāfu un daudzu citu laikabiedru cienu M. Buclera personībai. Par viņa ieguldījumu Latvijas fotogrāfijas nozares telpas konstrukcijā nestādas pat visai atšķirīgu pozīciju un uzskatu aizstāvji.

Mārtiņš Buclers visai pārliecinoši uzska-tāms par Latvijas 20. gs. sākuma fotogrāfijas prakses, kultūras mērķu un vizuālās domāšanas modernizētāju.

Mārtiņa Buclera dzīves svarīgākie fakti

(© datu izpēte: Pēteris Korsaks, datus sakārtoja: Vilnis Auziņš)

Gads	Dzīves fakti
12.12.1866	Dzimis Saukas pagasta Juču mājās.
1885–1887?	Kā eksterns nokārto skolotāja eksāmenu Irlavas skolotāju seminārā.
1887–1893?	Strādā kņaza Nikolaja Kropotkina Kārtužu muižas spirta ražotnē.
1894–1896	Mācās fotogrāfa amatu Rīgā pie Roberta Borharda.
1896	Iegūst fotogrāfa amata apliecību un tiesības veikt uzņēmējdarbību.
1897	Siguldā atver savu fotodarbnīcu pie Gaujas pārceltuves.
19. gs. 90. gadu vidus	Vāc un iesūta Kr. Baronam ap 1000 tautasdziešmu.
1902	Atver fotopreču veikalu Rīgā, Aleksandra ielā 36.
1902–1903	Uzsāk fotoplašu ražošanu (līdz ar to uzskatāms par pirmo latviešu foto nozares uzņēmēju).
1904	Tulkो, papildina, sakārto un izdod pirmo mācību grāmatu "Fotogrāfija" latviešu valodā (pirmais ievieš fotogrāfijas nozares terminoloģiju latviešu valodā). Siguldā rīko vasaras fotokursus.
1906	Pēc M. Buclera ierosinājuma tiek nodibināta Latviešu fotogrāfiskā biedrība (tieka ievēlēts par vadītāju). Izdod literāru žurnālu "Stari" (pirmo reizi latviešu periodikā ir nodaļa, kas veltīta fotogrāfijai). Rīgā sariko pirmo Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības fotoizstādi.
1908	Siguldā M. Buclera fotodarbnīcā sariko otro Latviešu fotogrāfiskās biedrības izstādi (tieka iedibināta fotogrāfu regulāra tikšanās—svētki Fotogrāfu kalnā, tie notiek līdz 1916. g.). Pēc M. Buclera ierosinājuma Ļevam Tolstojam viņa 80. gadadienā tiek nosūtiņš fotoalbums ar latviešu rakstnieku portretiem. Pēc M. Buclera ierosinājuma Latviešu fotogrāfiskā biedrība nodibina Zinību komisiju.
1909	Notiek pirmie fotogrāfijas apmācības kursi (turpmāk regulāri biedrības pastāvēšanas laikā). Biedrība piedalās Pirmajā pasaules fotogrāfu izstādē Drēzdenē. Biedrība piedalās Liepājas fotogrāfiskās biedrības izstādē.
1910	Pēc M. Buclera ierosinājuma ieviests fotogrāfu radošās darbības aktivitātes pārskata "Celojošais albums".
1910–1914	Biedrība piedalās daudzās fotoizstādēs Eiropā un citviet pasaulē.
1912	Biedrība nodibina etnogrāfiskā foto sekciju un izstrādā zinātnisko programmu tautas dzīves dokumentēšanai.

1912–1914	M. Buclers izdod žurnālu "Stari" (saturs veltīts tikai fotogrāfijai, tiek akcentēta tradicionālo dzīves un darba norišu fotofiksācijas nozīmība un fotogrāfa atbildības misija).
1914	M. Buclers uzsāk fotopapīra ražošanu. M. Buclera uzņēmums tiek evakuēts sakarā ar Pirmā pasaules kara sākšanos. Turpina darbību Harkovā un Kijevā.
1921	Atgriežas Rīgā pēc evakuācijas. Kara un revolūcijas norisēs pilnībā tiek zaudēts uzņēmums un ļoti daudzi dokumenti.
Starpkaru periods	M. Buclers turpina profesionāla fotogrāfa praksi, māca fotogrāfiju Rīgas skolās, ir lektors fotokursos, piedalās izstāžu žūriju darbā un raksta foto izstāžu recenzijas preses izdevumiem, kā arī ar saviem darbiem turpina piedalīties atsevišķās izstādēs. Savas dzīves laikā sarakstījis desmit profesionālai izaugsmei noderīgas grāmatas un izdevis žurnālus ar kopējo tirāžu 115 tūkst. eksemplāru.
14.04.1944	Miris. Apglabāts Siguldas kapos netālu no savas bijušās darbnīcas.

LATVIJAS EKONOMISTU ASOCIĀCIJAS IKGADĒJĀ STARPTAUTISKĀ KONFERENCE

Ivars Brīvers

Latvijas Ekonomistu asociācijas
valdes priekšsēdētājs,
profesors

Latvijas Ekonomistu asociācija (LEA) ir dibināta 2009. gadā, lai veicinātu un koordinētu Latvijas ekonomistu sadarbību individuālā un institūciju līmenī, kā arī rosinātu diskusiju par ekonomikas teorijas aktualitātēm un praktiska rakstura ekonomiskām problēmām. Šobrīd asociācijā ir 26 biedri, no kuriem 16 — zinātnu doktori. Asociācija regulāri rīko seminārus, diskusijas, konferences un citus līdzīgus pasākumus. Lielākais notikums ir ikgadējās konferences, kurām tiek piešķirts arī starptautisks skanējums. Viena no nozīmīgākajām bija 2014. g. konference, kas tika veltīta izcilā latviešu ekonomista Kārļa Baloža 150 gadu jubilejai un kurā līdz ar citiem ziņotājiem uzstājās arī pazīstamais latviešu izcelsmes amerikānu ekonomists Nikolajs Balabkins.

Sogad konference tika rīkota sadarbībā ar Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Humanitāro un sociālo zinātņu nodaļu un Polijas Ekonomistu asociācijas Ščecinas nodaļu. Konference notika 23. septembrī Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Portretu zālē. Konference bija veltīta ekonomikas teorijas lomai tautsaimniecībā, vadībzinībās, finansēs un uzņēmējdarbībā. Konferences rīkotāji uzskata šo tēmu par aktuālu, jo vēl no padomju laikiem sabiedrībā pastāv tendence noniecināt teorijas nozīmi, uzskatot to par garlaicīgu un nevajadzīgu. Tas ir dziļi maldīgs uzskats, jo teorija dod pamatu konceptuālajām spējām, kas ir it īpaši svarīgas augstākā līmeņa vadītājiem un kas balstās uz abstrakto domāšanu. Novērojumi

darbā ar studentiem rāda, ka kultivētā negatīvā attieksme pret teoriju “nes auglus”, un abstraktās domāšanas spējas ar katru gadu iet mazumā. Konferences mērķis bija rosināt diskusiju par šīm problēmām, aicinot tās dalībniekus būt par cīnītājiem, nepieļaujot ekonomikas un ar to saistīto zinātņu degradāciju.

Konferences iesākumā jubilejā tika sveikts pazīstamais latviešu ekonomists Oļģerts Krastiņš. Sveicēju vidū bija daudzi sabiedrībā pazīstami ekonomisti, profesori un zinātnieki, kas atcerējās O. Krastiņu kā savu skolotāju, īpaši izceļot viņa grāmatas par ekonometriju un matemātisko statistiku, kuras joprojām ir viens no galvenajiem avotiem šo kursu studijās Latvijā.

Konferences pirmās daļas sākumā ar ziņojumiem uzstājās viesi no Polijas — Katovices universitātes asociētais profesors Slavomirs Čehs un Ščecinas universitātes profesore, viena no pasākuma rīkotājām Magdalena Ziolo. S. Čeha ziņojums par institucionālās ekonomikas lomu mūsdienu ekonomikas teorijā un praksē izraisīja īpašu interesi, un vairāki klausītāji nodibināja ciešākus kontaktus ar ziņotāju turpmākai sadarbībai. Arī M. Ziolo ziņojums par pasaules ekonomikas un finanšu aktualitātēm pēc 2008. g. pasaules notikumiem bija augsti profesionāls un izraisīja klausītāju interesi. Vēl pirmajā daļā uzstājās citi konferences rīkotāji — akadēmīķe Raita Karnīte un profesors Ivars Brīvers. Abi ziņotāji kritiskā gaismā vērtēja

Latvijas ekonomikas zinātnē notiekošos procesus un to attīstību pēdējo gadu laikā, iezīmējot problēmas un iespējamos to risinājumus. Šie ziņojumi radīja augsnī turpmākām diskusijām un centieniem uzlabot ekonomikas zinātnes kvalitāti Latvijā.

Konferences otro daļu ievadīja vēl viena Polijas pārstāvē — Lomžas universitātes asociētā profesore Magdalena Forfa. Viņa izvirzīja problēmu par naudas plūsmas nozīmību uzņēmuma finansiālās situācijas vērtēšanā, salīdzinot to ar tradicionālo pieejumu — peļņas un zaudējumu analīzi. Sekoja Ventspils Augstskolas profesora Andreja Jaunzema apskats par ekonomiskā liberālisma vēsturiskām un modernām nostādnēm, uzsverot morāles lomu ekonomikā. Šis ziņojums sasaucās ar tam sekojošo Rīgas Stradiņa universitātes asociētā profesora Daiņa Zelmeņa uzstāšanos par valsts lomu ekonomikā un par tirgus “neredzamo roku” — vai tāda maz ir un, ja ir, tad kāpēc tik nespēcīga. Otra daļu noslēdza habilitētā inženierzinātņu doktora no Ventspils Augstskolas Manfreda Šnepa-Šnepes ziņojums par K. Baloža idejām, salīdzinot tās ar mūsdienu amerikāņu ekonomista L. Laruša uzskatiem. M. Šneps-Šnepes ir zinošākais cilvēks Latvijā par K. Baložu un viņa dzimtas gaitām, tāpēc vēstījums bija augsti profesionāls un balstījās uz maz zināmiem, taču droši pārbaudītiem faktiem. Visi ziņojumi izraisīja plašas diskusijas, bija grūti iekļauties ierobežotajā laikā, tomēr uz kafijas paužu rēķina tas izdevās.

Trešo un noslēdzošo konferences daļu iesāka Banku augstskolas profesores Dzintras Atstājas vēsturiskais ieskats Rīgas Politehniskuma un tā absolventu devumā ekonomikas zinātnei. Profesore Atstāja ziņojumu bija gata-

vojusi kopā ar savām kolēģēm Alīdu Zigmundi un Lāsmu Gaitnieci. Šis ziņojums iešķila arī emocionālu dzirksti konferences plūdumā. Tam sekoja RPIVA profesores Sarmītes Jēgeres uzstāšanās par izglītības atbilstību ilgtspējīgas attīstības pamatnostādnēm un Rīgas Ekonomikas un Kultūras augstskolas asociētās profesores Aijas Sannikovas ziņojums, kurš bija sagatavots kopā ar LEA valdes locekli, viņas kolēģi Tamāru Grizāni, par izglītības tirgu Latvijā. Konferenci noslēdza Banku augstskolas docenta, arī LEA valdes locekļa Kristapa Lešinska ziņojums par ekonomikas teorijas atšķirīgo lomu uzņēmējdarbības un vadībzinību studijās un nepieciešamību šos jēdzienus nodalit.

Astoņas konferencei atvēlētās stundas pagāja nemanot. Taču daudzi klausītāji, starp kuriem bija gan Latvijas politikā pazīstamas personas, gan starptautisku atzinību ieguvuši Latvijas ekonomisti, ar dzīvu interesi klausījās ziņojumos, kā arī aktīvi piedalījās diskusijās, kurām gan traucēja laika trūkums. Tāpēc tika nolemts par atsevišķiem konferencē neizdiskutētiem jautājumiem rīkot diskusiju pasākumus semināra veidā, un 21. oktobrī viens tāds jau notika Rīgas Ekonomikas un Kultūras augstskolā.

Arī sadarbības partneris — Polijas Ekonomistu asociācijas Ščecinas nodaļa — atzinīgi novērtēja konferences organizāciju un norisi, atsūtot atzinības rakstus pārējo sadarbības partneru vadītājiem.

Latvijas Ekonomistu asociācija arī turpmāk saglabās šo ik gadējo konferēncu tradīciju, veltot galveno vēribu ne tik daudz formālajiem aspektiem, cik iespējai ekonomikas zinātnes pārstāvjiem tikties un pārrunāt profesionāli saistošus jautājumus.

TURAIDAS MUZEJREZERVĀTS SAŅEM EIROPAS NOZĪMES BALVU PAR NEMATERIĀLĀ KULTŪRAS MANTOJUMA SAGLABĀŠANU

Anda Skuja

Turaidas muzejrezervāta
Izglītojošā darba un komunikācijas daļas vadītāja

Šogad īpaši aizsargājamais kultūras piemeklis — Turaidas muzejrezervāts — piedalījās Eiropas nozīmes konkursā “Ilgtspējīgs kultūras tūrisma galamērķis 2016”, kuru organizēja Eiropas kultūras tūrisma tīkls (*ECTN — European Cultural Tourism Network*). Konkursa vienojošā tēma bija tūrisms un nemateriālais kultūras mantojums. Konkursā piedalījās 23 kandidāti no deviņām Eiropas valstīm — Grieķijas, Gruzijas, Itālijas, Kipras, Latvijas, Portugāles, Rumānijas, Serbijas un Spānijas.

Portugālē, Gimeraešas pilsētā, 23. septembrī devītās Starptautiskās Eiropas kultūras tūrisma konferences “Nemateriālais mantojums: nesalīdzināms ieguvums ilgtspējīga un atbildīga tūrisma attīstībā” ietvaros Turaidas muzejrezervāts saņēma galveno balvu “Ilgtspējīgs kultūras tūrisma galamērķis 2016” par nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanu un popularizēšanu. Otrā vieta tika piešķirta Tessaloniku modernās mākslas biennalei (Grieķija) un trešā — projektam Tradicionālā katalānu virtuve *Tossa de Mai* reģionā Katalonijā (Spānija).

Konkursa pieteikuma pamatojumā Turaidas muzejrezervāts akcentēja veikumu nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanā vairāk nekā 35 gadu garumā: Dainu kalnā popularizēt latviešu tautasdzesmas un tradi-

cionālo kultūru; organizēt latviešu gadskārtu svētkus, īpaši vasaras saulgrīžus; veicināt latviskās tradīcijas, ieražas un rituālus; nodrošināt starptautiskā folkloras festivāla “BALTICA” norišu vietu; popularizēt leģendu par Turaidas Rozi; uzturēt kāzu godu tradīcijas; sadarbībā ar kalēju demonstrēt sena amata prasmes.

ECTN ir starptautiska asociācija, kas dibināta 2009. g. Brīselē. Tā ir Eiropas sadarbības platforma kultūras tūrisma attīstībā un popularizēšanā. *ECTN* aktīvi darbojas ES projektu ietvaros, iesaistot partnerus, iepazīstinot ar labās prakses piemēriem un nodrošinot jaunas iespējas sadarbībai. *ECTN* ir pārstāvētas — Albānija, Bulgārija, Grieķija, Gruzija, Horvātija, Kipra, Latvija, Lielbritānija, Melnkalne, Polija, Portugāle, Rumānija, Serbija, Spānija un Zviedrija (Gotlande). Asociācijā piedalās gan atsevišķas institūcijas, gan reģionālās apvienības, universitātes, pētnieciskie institūti, gan nevalstiskas organizācijas. Kā biedrs no Latvijas *ECTN* jau vairākus gadus darbojas Vidzemes Tūrisma asociācija, kuras sastāvā ir arī Turaidas muzejrezervāts.

Balva akcentē Eiropas tūrisma nozares cieņpilno attieksmi pret nemateriālo kultūras mantojumu, idejām, prasmēm un vērtībām, kas veidojušās gadsimtu gaitā. Mūsu

kultūras mantojums ir vairāk nekā atmiņas par pagātni, tā ir atslēga uz mūsu nākotni. Eiropas Komisija ir pasludinājusi 2018.g. par Eiropas kultūras mantojuma gadu (*European Year of Cultural Heritage*). Eiropas kultūras mantojuma gadā vēl lie-lāka uzmanība tiks pievērsta iespējai vai-rot kultūras mantojuma sociālo un ekono-misko nozīmi, popularizēt Eiropas izcilību šajā jomā.

Turaidas muzejrezervāts izsaka pa-teicību visiem sadarbības partneriem nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabā-šanā — nodibinājumam “Māras loks” un personīgi Agnijai Saprovskaip, Latvijas fol-kloras kopām, īpaši Siguldas folkloras ko-pai “Senleja”, Latvijas Nacionālajam kul-tūras centram, Latvijas Folkloras biedrībai, Siguldas novada domei un kalējam Andrim Ščeglovam.

LZA Terminoloģijas komisijai — 70

Astrīda Vucāne
LZA TK zinātniskā sekretāre

2016. g. 11. novembrī Terminoloģijas komisija (TK) atzīmēja savu 70 gadu jubileju, organizējot konferenci, kurā terminoloģijas darba interesenti gan no nozaru speciālistu, gan valodnieku vidus referēja un diskutēja par dažādiem terminoloģijas jautājumiem.

Konferences sākumā TK priekšsēdētājs *Dr. habil. med. prof.* Māris Baltiņš aicināja atklāšanas uzrunu teikt Humanitāro un sociālo zinātņu nodaļas priekšsēdētājai akademīķei *Dr. oec.* Raitai Karnītei, kura pauda gandarījumu par TK jubileju un uzsvēra tās vēsturisko nozīmi, vienlaikus aicinot neaizmirst darbā apzinātās problēmas.

Konferences pirmo daļu iesāka M. Baltiņš, kas sniedza ieskatu latviešu terminoloģijas septiņos gadu desmitos, iezīmējot būtiskākos pavērsienus TK vēsturē. Šī konferences daļa bija veltīta dažādiem terminoloģijas teorijas jautājumiem, piem., *Dr. philol.* Iveta Pūtele pievērsās latviešu termindarināšanas tradicionālajiem un novatoriskajiem aspektiem, TK ilggadējais loceklis filologs Aldis Lauzis referēja par lietvārda ģenitīva un pārējo atrībutīvo līdzekļu semantisko pretstatu terminoloģijā, savukārt *Dr. hum.* Regīna Kvašīte ru-

nāja par sakni *termin-* latviešu un lietuviešu terminoloģijā.

Konferences otrajā daļā uzmanība tika pievērsta vairākiem praktiskiem terminoloģijas jautājumiem un konkrētu apakškomisiju stāvoklim. Tā, piem., *Dr. habil. sc. ing.* Juris Gunārs Pommers pastāstīja par Spēkra ту terminoloģijas apakškomisijas izveidi un darbību, *Mg. sc. ing.* Zane Broka informēja par enerģētikas terminoloģijas stāvokli un attīstības problēmām, *Dr. agr.* Arturs Staļažs ziņoja par augu šķirņu nosaukumu lietošanas un rakstības problēmām starptautisko noteikumu skatījumā, TK zinātniskā sekretāre *Mg. Astrīda Vucāne* uzsvēra Demogrāfijas terminoloģijas apakškomisijas paveikto, savukārt bijušais TK priekšsēdētājs *Dr. philol.* Juris Baldunčiks savā referātā aplūkoja mūsdienu latviešu terminoloģiju “valodu kontaktu vējos” u. c.

Konferencē tika arī prezentēts TK jubilejai veltītais īsrakstu krājums “Terminrade Latvijā senāk un tagad”, kurā ietvertie īsraksti atspoguļo vairumu TK jubilejas konferencei iesniegto darbu.

ZINĀTNES DZĪVES HRONIKA

Septembris

2. septembrī LZA goda loceklīm Roaldam Dobrovenskīm — 80.

5. septembrī LZA goda loceklīm Knutam Skujeniekiem — 80.

7. septembrī notika LZA Ķīmijas, bioloģijas un medicīnas zinātņu nodaļas (ĶBMZN) sēde "Uztura bagātinātāji un cilvēka veselība. Nākotnes inovāciju vīzija", kurā ziņojumu sniedza *Dr. habil. biol.* Dmitrijs Babarikins. Nodaļas priekšsēdētājs *Dr. chem.* Pēteris Trapencieris iepazīstināja ar nodaļas darba plānu 2016.–2017. gadam.

10. septembrī LZA korespondētājloceklīm biomehānikīm Vladimiram Kasjanovam — 70.

13. septembrī LZA Senāta sēde, kurā Latvijas Republikas Finanšu ministrijas Struktūrfondu izmantošanas departamenta direktora vietnieks Boriss Kriģins informēja Senātu par ES fondu atbalstu pētniecībai un inovācijām 2014.–2020. g. plānošanas periodā. Senāts noklausījās LZA īstenā loceklā kandidāta korespondētājloceklā P. Trapenciera zinātnisko ziņojumu

"Multimērķu zāļu dizains". Senāts piešķīra Atzinības rakstu LZA goda loceklīm K. Skujeniekiem par paliekošu ieguldījumu latviešu dzējā un latviešu sistematisku iepazīstināšanu ar citu tautu literatūru, kā arī LZA goda loceklīm Roaldam Dobrovenskīm par paliekošu ieguldījumu Raiņa daiļrades pētniecībā un latviešu tuvināšanu labākajām krievu kultūras tradīcijām.

16. septembrī Latvijas Universitātes Aka demiskajā bibliotēkā notika psiholoģes un

pedagoģes Eleonoras Upatnieces (1893–1980) arhīva nodošana bibliotēkai. Svinīgā ceremonijā piedalījās LZA Goda doktore Venta Kocere, LZA prezidents Ojārs Spārtiņš, LZA ārzemju loceklis Juris Upatnieks (E. Upatnieces dēls), LZA Fizikas un tehnisko zinātņu nodaļas (FTZN) priekšsēdētāja vietnieks akadēmīkis Andris Ozols, LZA korespondētājloceklie Ina Druviete un FTZN zinātniskā sekretāre Sofja Negrejeva.

19. septembrī mūžībā aizgājis Juris Jansons (16.09.1939 — 19.09.2016) — LZA īstenais loceklis, ilggadējs Fizikas un tehnisko zinātņu nodaļas priekšsēdētājs (2004–2016), Latvijas Zinātnes padomes priekšsēdētājs (2001–2004), Polimēru mehānikas institūta direktors (1993–2011).

21. septembrī notika Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas sēde diskusija: "Gaisma: Eiklīds, Einšteins un kvantu datori." Referents — LZA Lielās medaļas laureāts akadēmīkis Kurts Švarcs.

Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijā darba vizītē ieradās Čehijas vēstnieks Latvijā Miroslavs Koseks un vēstniecības konsulārā un kultūras sektora vadītāja Hana Havrānkova. Tikšanās laikā LZA prezidents O. Spārtiņš īsumā iepazīstināja vēstnieku ar Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas un Čehijas Zinātņu akadēmijas zinātniskās sadarbības norisi laikā kopš 1994. g., kad abas akadēmijas parakstīja pirmo sadarbības līgumu. Abpusēji ieinteresētā sarunā tika pārrunātas iespējas turpmākajos gados veicināt ciešāku sadarbību sociālajās un humanitārajās zinātnēs. Vēstnieks minēja iespējas, ko vēstniecība varētu sniegt zinātniskās un kultūras sadarbības attīstīšanā. Sarunas gaitā tika pārrunāti vairāki sagatavošanas stadijā esoši kultūras pasākumi gan Latvijā,

gan Čehijā, kuru norise iecerēta 2018. g. par godu Latvijas proklamēšanas 100. gadadienai. Vēstnieks atzīmēja, ka arī Čehijai tas būs nozīmīgi, jo 2018. g. 28. oktobrī tiks svinēta mūsdienu Čehijas valstiskuma simtā gada diena.

22. septembrī notika LZA HSZN sēde, kurā par Latvijas iedzīvotāju vēsturisko atmiņu un historiogrāfiju Latvijas neatkarības gados ziņoja un diskutēja LZA Goda doktors, *Dr.hist.* Leo Dribins, *Dr. sc. comm.* Mārtiņš Kaprāns un *Dr. hist.* Jānis Ķeruss.

23. septembrī Portugālē, Gimeraešas pilsetā, notika 9. Starptautiskā Eiropas kultūras tūrisma konference “Nemateriālais mantojums: nesalīdzināms ieguvums ilgtspējīga un atbildīga tūrisma attīstībā” un tā ietvaros Turaidas muzejrezervāts saņema galveno balvu “Ilgtspējīgs kultūras tūrisma galamērķis 2016” par nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanu un popularizēšanu.

Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijā norisinājās Latvijas Ekonomistu asociācijas septītā ikgadējā konference “Ekonomikas teorijas loma tautsaimniecībā, vadībzinībā, finansēs un uzņēmējdarbībā”. Konferenci organizēja Latvijas Ekonomistu asociācija sadarbībā ar Polijas Ekonomistu asociāciju un Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Humanitāro un sociālo zinātņu nodaļu. Konferences iesākumā akadēmīke Raita Karnīte pasniedza Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Senāta Atzinības rakstu akadēmīkiem Olģertam Krastiņam.

Konferences mērķis bija pievērst uzmanību ekonomiskās teorijas zināšanu nepieciešamībai mūsdienu strauji mainīgās sociāli ekonomiskās vides izzināšanai un izpratnei un tās apguves iespējām Latvijas augstskolās. Speciālisti pauða bažas, ka ekonomiskās teorijas apguve tiek nepamatoti aizvietota ar vadībzinātnes studijām.

Uz konferenci bija ieradušies un ar ziņojumiem piedalījās Polijas Ekonomistu asociācijas pārstāvji:

Dr.oec., profesore Magdalena Ziolo (Šečinas Universitāte) ar ziņojumu „Biznesa un finansu nākotne — izaicinājumi un iespējas pēc 2008. gada krizes”;

PhD Magdalena Forfa (Lomžas Universitāte) ar ziņojumu “Naudas plūsmas nozīmīguma vēsturiskā loma uzņēmuma finansiālās situācijas vērtēšanā”;

PhD Slavomirs Čehs (Katovices Universitāte) ar ziņojumu “Institūciju politiskā ekonomika: spēki un intereses”.

Konferencē ar ziņojumiem piedalījās Banks Augstskolas, Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes, Ventspils Augstskolas un Rīgas Pedagoģijas un izglītības vadības akadēmijas pārstāvji. Līdzziņojumu “Ekonomiskās izglītības piedāvājums un pieprasījums Latvijā” sniedza arī akadēmīke R. Karnīte.

23. un 24. septembrī LZA prezidents Ojārs Spārītis piedalījās Vācijas Nacionālās Zinātņu akadēmijas *Leopoldina* pilnsapulcē Hallē, kuras galvenā tēma bija “Zinātne, starpkultūru dialogā”.

26. septembrī LZA goda loceklim Jānim Streičam — 80. Gavīgnieku godināja gan Rīgas Sv. Pētera baznīcā, gan plašā jubilejas sarīkojumā Rēzeknes koncertzālē “Gors”.

28. septembrī notika LZA FTZN sēde. Nodaļa uzklausīja Valsts Fizikālās enerģētikas institūta (FEI) direktori *Dr.sc.ing.* I. Oleinīkovas ziņojumu “Fizikālās enerģētikas institūta attīstība 2020+: Viedā enerģētika, viedie materiāli, tehnoloģijas un inženiersstātēmas”. I. Oleinīkova informēja LZA par FEI darbību, tā sasniegtajiem rezultātiem, kā arī par zinātniskās darbības prioritātēm, atbilstoši Latvijas viedās specializācijas stratēģijas jomām, un par ārējo finansējumu piesaisti plānoto mērķu sasniegšanai. FEI attīstības stratēģija paredz arī īpašu uzmanību veltīt ciešākas sasaistes veidošanai starp pētniecību un inovāciju, plašāk izmantojot jau esošo sadarbību ar uzņēmumiem un piesaistot

jaunus partnerus. FEI veic Latvijas enerģētikas, klimata un vides politikas veidošanai svarīgus kompleksos pētījumus enerģētikas jomā, un šos darba virzienus FEI ir iezīmējis kā galvenos savā pētījumu attīstības stratēģijā arī turpmāk. Nodāļas locekļu lēmums bija atbalstīt FEI saglabāšanu kā neatkarīgu Valsts zinātnisko institūtu.

30. septembrī Rīgā, Jelgavā, Salaspilī, Rēzeknē, Daugavpilī, Valmierā, Liepājā, Ventspilī un Papē notika Zinātnieku nakts pasākumi, piedāvājot ikvienam interesentam atklāt zinātnes noslēpumus. Šo Eiropas mēroga pasākumu Latvijā rīko Valsts izglītības attīstības aģentūra (VIAA) sadarbībā ar Latvijas Zinātni akadēmiju, vadošajām Latvijas augstskolām, zinātniskajiem institūtiem un citām ar pētniecību saistītām organizācijām. Zinātnieku nakts durvis apmeklētājiem vēra laboratorijas, kas ikdienā nav pieejamas apmeklētājiem, bija iespējams vērot aizraujošus eksperimentus un zinātnes šovus, piedalīties ekskursijās un pašu rokām veikt pētījumus. Zinātnieku nakts vairāk nekā 250 Eiropas un tās kaimiņu valstu pilsētās notika jau vienpadsmito reizi. Šo pasākumu ir iniciējusi Eiropas Komisija, lai saistošā veidā skaidrotu zinātnes sasniegumus sabiedrībai un ļautu ielūkoties zinātnisko laboratoriju darba noslēpumos.

Oktobris

1.– 5. oktobrī saskaņā ar foruma "Zinātne un tehnoloģija sabiedrībā" dibinātāja un priekšsēdētāja Koji Omi ielūgumu LZA prezidents O. Spārtiņš piedalījās 13. Pasaules forumā "Zinātne un tehnoloģija sabiedrībā (*Science and Technology in Society*)", kurš tradicionāli norit Kioto (Japāna), kā arī foruma ietvaros notiekošajā pasaules zinātnu akadēmiju prezidentu sanāksmē, kuru savukārt rīko Japānas Zinātnes padome.

2. oktobrī LZA Goda doktorei Zigrīdai Apalai — 80.

4. oktobrī notika LZA Senāta sēde, kurā noklausījās divus zinātniskos ziņojumus: LZA korespondētālocekles I. Druvietes ziņojumu "Latvijas sociolingvistiskie pētījumi Eiropas Savienības un tās dalībvalstu valodas politikas kontekstā" un LZA korespondētālocekļa Alekseja Kuzmina ziņojumu "Mūsdieni rentgenabsorbcijas sīkstruktūras spektroskopija — kad teorija tiekas ar eksperimentu". Senāts apstiprināja kandidātu sarakstu 2016. g. LZA jaunu locekļu vēlēšanām un papildus piešķīra vienu LZA ārzemju locekļu vakanci, apstiprināja akadēmiķi R. Karnīti par "LZA Vēstu" A daļas redakcijas padomes priekšsēdētāju un apstiprināja LZA Fonda valdi. Senāts piešķīra Atzinības rakstu *Dr.h.c.hist.* Zigrīdai Apalai par izcilu devumu Latvijas arheoloģijā, īpaši Cēsu un tās apkaimes objektu izpētē un saglabāšanā.

LZA īstenajam loceklim Tālavam Jundzim — 65. Latvijas Zinātnu akadēmijā notika akadēmiķa, Akadēmijas ārlietu sekretāra T. Jundža biobibliogrāfijas atvēršanas svētki. Biobibliogrāfija iznākusi sērijā "Latvijas zinātnieki", tā sagatavota LZA Baltijas Stratēģisko pētījumu centrā sadarbībā ar Latvijas Universitātes Akadēmisko bibliotēku.

5. oktobrī Rīgā, sadarbībā ar Latvijas Zinātnu akadēmiju un atzīmējot Pasaules Brīvo latviešu apvienības (PBLA) 60. darbības gadskārtu, apvienības gadskārtējās valdes sēdes ietvaros akadēmiķa T. Jundža vadībā notika konference, kuras mērķis bija atskaitīties uz ieguldījumu Latvijas neatkarības atjaunošanā un Latvijas attīstībā atjaunotās neatkarības periodā, kā arī ieskicēt lomu un galvenos darbības virzienus nākotnē. Konferēcē referēja vēstures pētnieki Andrejs Plakans, Ainārs Lerhis un Kristīne Bēķere, PBLA kādreizējie priekšsēži Uldis Grava, Olģerts Pavlovskis un Vaira Paegle, kuri atradās PBLA

vadībā attiecīgi pagājušā gadsimta septiņdesmitajos, astoņdesmitajos un deviņdesmitajos gados. Atmodas laika sadarbības aizkulīsēs starp Latvijas Tautas fronti un PBLA ieskatu sniedza atmodas laika līderis, Latvijas Tautas Frontes priekšsēdētājs Dainis Īvāns.

Fizikas un tehnisko zinātņu nodaļas locekļi noklausījās divus ziņojumus: īstenā locekļa kandidāta LU CFI vadošā pētnieka, *Dr.phys.* Alekseja Kuzmina "Mūsdienu rentgenabsorbcijas spektroskopija — kad teorija tiekas ar eksperimentu" un LZA korespondētājocekļa kandidāta LU FMF katedras vadītāja, LU CFI laboratorijas vadītāja, LU profesora, *Dr.habil. phys.* Ulda Roguļa ziņojumu "Optiski detektējamo magnētisko rezonanšu spektroskopija kristālos, stiklos un stikla keramikā". LZA viceprezidents akadēmiķis A. Krasničovs iepazīstināja nodaļas locekļus ar LZA ārzemju locekļu kandidāta Lulea Tehniskās universitātes profesora *PhD* Jāņa Vārnas (Zviedrija) zinātnisko biogrāfiju, raksturoja viņa zinātniskos sasniegumus un sadarbību ar Latviju.

6. oktobrī LZA goda loceklim Valdim Rūmniekam — 65.

6.–8. oktobrī Latvijas Mākslas akadēmijas (LMA) Mākslas zinātnes nodaļa kopā ar LMA Mākslas vēstures institūtu un Latvijas Nacionālo mākslas muzeju (LNMM) aicina visus interesentus uz 3. Baltijas mākslas vēsturnieku konferenci "Mākslas vēsture Baltijas valstīs — pieredze un perspektīvas" (*Representing Art History in the Baltic Countries: Experiences and Prospects*). Konferencē ar 30 prezentācijām piedalīsies pētnieki no Igaunijas, Latvijas, Lietuvas, Vācijas, Lielbritānijas un ASV.

12. oktobrī LZA FTZ nodaļas sēdē referēja divi zinātnieki — LZA īstenā locekļa kandidāts, Akadēmijas korespondētājoceklis, LU Ķīmiskās fizikas institūta direktors, LU ĶF asoc. profesors, *Dr.chem.* Donāts Erts un LZA korespondētājocekļa kandidāte, Vents-

pils Augstskolas Viedo tehnoloģiju centra vadošā pētniece, RTU asoc. profesore, *Dr.phys.* Gita Rēvalde. Pēc diskusijas un ieinteresētas apspriešanas aizklātā balsošanā FTZ nodaļa atbalstīja visas kandidatūras LZA 2016. g. jaunu locekļu vēlēšanām.

Nacionālajā operā noritēja Latvijas farmācijas uzņēmuma "Grindeks" 70 gadu jubilejas pasākums, kura gaitā tika pasniegtas balvas: gastroenterologam profesoram Jurim Pokrotniekam piešķirta Grindeļa balva par mūža ieguldījumu Latvijas medicīnā un farmācijā. "Par jaunu kardioprotektoru izstrādi un to darbības mehānismu pētījumiem" apbalvojumu "Zelta pūce" pasniedza preparāta "Mildronāts" izgudrotājam akadēmiķim Ivaram Kalviņam. Piešķirtas arī trīs "Sudraba pūces" perspektīvākiem jaunajiem pētniekiem, kuri strādā pie sirds un asinsvadu slimību un atmiņas problēmu novēršanas, kā arī pie diagnostikas uzlabošanas pētījumiem — *Dr.pharm.* Marina Makrecka-Kūka apbalvota par jaunas molekulas darbības principu atklāšanu un pētišanu, kuri nākotnē varētu pasargāt no sirds un asinsvadu slimībām, un Kristers Ozols, kas ieguvis jaunu fluorescentu savienojumu, kuru nākotnē varētu izmantot, lai pētītu DNS un tā mijiedarbību ar fermentiem. Trešo apbalvojumu saņēma Edijs Vāvers par jauna savienojuma izpēti, ko varētu izmantot atmiņas traucējumu un demences gadījumā, piem., ja ir salīmšana ar Alcheimera slimību.

13. oktobrī notika Ķīmijas, bioloģijas un medicīnas zinātņu nodaļas sēde, kurā noklausījās LZA korespondētājocekļu kandidātu zinātniskos ziņojumus — RTU Rūdolfa Cimdiņa Rīgas Biomateriālu inovāciju un atlīstības centra direktores, vadošās pētnieces *Dr.sc.ing.* Dagnijas Ločas "Kalcija fosfātus saturoši biomateriāli — implanti kaulaudu inženierijai vai palīglīdzeklis aktīvo vielu lokālai piegādei?" un Latvijas Organiskās sintēzes institūta Membrānaktīvo savienojumu un

β-diketonu laboratorijas vadošās pētnieces *Dr.chem.* Aivas Plotniece "Sintētiskie lipīdi kā perspektīvas zāļu transportformas nanozinātnē". Nodaļas locekļi, aizklāti balsojot, izteica atbalstu abām kandidātēm.

14. oktobrī Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitātē (LLU), Jelgavā, klātesot Valsts prezidentam Raimondam Vējonim un ministru prezidentam Mārim Kučinskim, norisinājās ikgadējā konkursa "Sējējs — 2016" laureātu apbalvošana. Konkursa veicināšanas balvas un diplomus astoņās nominācijās šogad saņēma 13 konkursa dalībnieki visās konkursa grupās. Laureātus apbalvoja zemkopības ministrs Jānis Dūklavs. Konkursa nominācijā "Zinātne lauku attīstībai" par laurēati tika atzīta Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas akadēmiķe, LLU profesore, *Dr.habil.oec.* Bai-ba Rivža.

17. oktobrī Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijā Latvijas vadošie augstākās izglītības un zinātnes pārstāvji parakstīja Latvijas inovācijas manifestu par valsts inovācijas sistēmas un tās pārvaldības attīstību.

Manifestu parakstīja LZA prezidents O. Spārtiņš, LZA viceprezidents, Latvijas Universitātē (LU) Stratēģijas padomes priekšsēdētājs Andrejs Ērglis, LU rektors Indriķis Muižnieks, Latvijas Organiskās sintēzes institūta Zinātniskās padomes priekšsēdētājs Ivars Kalviņš, LU Cietvielu fizikas institūta direktors Mārtiņš Rutkis, zinātniskā institūta BIOR direktors Aivars Bērziņš, Latvijas Organiskās sintēzes institūta direktors Osvalds Pugovičs, LU Cietvielu fizikas zinātniskā institūta direktora vietnieks zinātniskajā darbā Andris Šternbergs un citi.

Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijā norisinājās akadēmiskā konference "Nacionālisma ētika un politika".

18. oktobrī Rīgas Stradiņa universitātē turpinās zinātniski praktiskā konference "Integrē-

ta sabiedrība: Kanādas un Latvijas pieredze". Konferences rīko Rīgas Stradiņa universitāte sadarbībā ar valsts pētījumu programmu EKOSOC-LV un Kanādas vēstniecību.

Piešķirtas Ministru kabineta balvas sešām izcilām personībām par nozīmīgiem nopeļniem demokrātiskas un tiesiskas Latvijas valsts attīstībā, saimnieciskajā un sabiedriskajā darbībā. Ministru kabineta balva ir augstākais Latvijas valdības apbalvojums, ko 2016. g. pasniedz jau 21. reizi.

Ministru kabineta balvas laureātu vidū ir LZA akadēmiķis, habilitētais arhitektūras doktors Jānis Krastiņš, kas saņem balvu par nopeļniem arhitektūras un pilsētvides pētījumos un nozīmīgu monogrāfiju izdošanu; Latvijas Nacionālā mākslas muzeja direktore un LZA goda locekle Māra Lāce — par ieguldījumu Latvijas Nacionālā mākslas muzeja attīstībā un starptautiskajā atpazīstamībā; komponists un LZA goda loceklis Pēteris Vasks — par izcilu ieguldījumu Latvijas akadēmiskās mūzikas nozarē un spilgtiem starptautiskiem sasniegumiem, kā arī Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes rektors, LZA akadēmiķis *Dr.habil.sc.ing.* Leonīds Ribickis par nozīmīgu ieguldījumu izglītības kvalitātes uzlabošanā inženierzinātņu jomā.

Ministru kabineta Atzinības rakstus saņem Daugavpils Universitātes rektors, LZA akadēmiķis, profesors Arvīds Barševskis par nozīmīgu ieguldījumu Latvijas augstākās izglītības attīstībā un universitātes mērķu sniegšanā, par godprātīgu darbu Latvijas valsts labā, selekcionārs, LZA akadēmiķis, profesors Rihards Kondratovičs par ilggadīgu un nozīmīgu ieguldījumu rododendru šķirņu selekcijā, dārzu dizaina attīstībā un Latvijas vārda nešanu pasaulei, kā arī LZA goda loceklis, uzņēmējs mecenāts, nodibinājuma "Vito-lu fonds" padomes priekšsēdētājs Vilis Ansis Vitols par nozīmīgu ieguldījumu, sniedzot iespēju iegūt augstāko izglītību spējīgiem jauniešiem no maznodrošinātām ģimenēm, kā arī par nerimstošu darbību Likteņdārza veidošanā.

24.–25. oktobrī LZA ārlietu sekretārs T. Jundzis piedalījās Starptautiskās padomes zinātnē (ICSU) ārkārtas pilnsapulcē, kurā tika lemts par šīs padomes apvienošanu ar Starptautisko padomi Sociālajās zinātnēs.

25. oktobrī Latvijas Republikas proklamēšanas 98. gadadienas priekšvakarā Ordeņu kapituls piešķīris 62 augstākos valsts apbalvojumus: 18 Trīs Zvaigžņu ordeņus, desmit Viesitura ordeņus un 34 Atzinības krustus. Apbalvojumu pasniegšanas ceremonija tradicionāli plānota 2016. g. 18. novembrī Rīgas pilī. Trīs Zvaigžņu ordena saņēmēju vidū ir LZA akademīkis, *Dr. habil. phys.* Ruvins Ferbers. Savukārt ar Atzinības Krustu apbalvoti divi LZA Goda doktori — *Dr.sc.comp.* Jānis Bičevskis un profesors, *Dr.sc.ing.* Edvīns Karnītis, kā arī divi LZA korespondētālocekļi — *Dr. habil. biol.* Aleksandrs Rapoports un *Dr.oec.* Konstantins Didenko.

Senāta sēde, kurā noklausījās LZA trīs īsteno locekļu kandidātu zinātniskos ziņojumus: LZA korespondētālocekles Innas Šteinbukas “Inovāciju un pētniecības veicināšana Eiropā un Latvijā”, LZA korespondētālocekļa Remigija Poča “Makroekonomiskā modelēšana un Latvijas makroekonometriskā modeļa izstrāde” un LZA korespondētālocekļa D. Ertas “Nanomateriālu sintēze, ipašības, potenciālie pielietojumi”. Senāts apstiprināja LZA jauno locekļu izvērtēšanas ekspertu komisiju, piešķira Akadēmijas Senāta Atzinības rakstu akadēmīkei Edītei Kaufmanei par izcilu ieguldījumu augkopības attīstībā Latvijā un akadēmīkam Jurim Zaķim par nozīmīgu ieguldījumu Latvijas zinātnes un izglītības attīstībā.

27. oktobrī akadēmīkē Maija Dambrova svinīgā ceremonijā kultūras pilī “Ziemeļblāzma” saņēma Baltijas Asamblejas (BA) balvu zinātnē, kas piešķirta par zinātnisko darbu enerģijas metabolisma jomā, kā arī par ieguldījumu preparāta “Mildronāts” darbības mehānismu izpētē.

LZA notika Pasaules Enerģijas padomes Latvijas Nacionālās komitejas (PEP LNK) valdes paplašinātā sēde.

Kīmijas, bioloģijas un medicīnas zinātņu nodaļas sēdē LZA korespondētālocekļa kandidāts Latvijas Biomedicīnas pētījumu un studiju centra Augu virusoloģijas grupas vadītājs, vadošais pētnieks *Dr.biol.* Andris Zeltiņš sniedza zinātnisko ziņojumu “Augu vīrusi re-kombinanu biotehnoloģijā”, bet LZA īstenā locekļa kandidāts, Latvijas Organiskās sintēzes institūta Organiskās kīmijas laboratorijas vadītājs, vadošais pētnieks LZA kor.loc., *Dr. chem.* Pēteris Trapencieris ziņoja par “Dūālaijumi inhibitoriem pretvēža zāļu dizainā”. Nodaļas locekļi noklausījās informāciju par LZA īrzemju locekļu kandidātiem Viktoru Sniečkus (*Queens University*, Kanāda) un Vladimиру Gevorgjanu (*University of Illinois at Chicago*, ASV). Aizklātā balsojumā nodaļas locekļi izteica atbalstu visiem pretendentiem.

LZA HSZN sēdē klātesošie noklausījās Akadēmijas locekļu kandidātu zinātniskos ziņojumus: LZA korespondētālocekles I. Druvietes “Latvijas sociolingvistiskie pētījumi Eiropas Savienības un tās dalībvalstu valodas politikas kontekstā”, LZA korespondētālocekļa Remigija Poča “Makroekonomiskā modelēšana un Latvijas makroekonometriskā modeļa izstrāde”, LZA korespondētālocekles Innas Šteinbukas “Inovāciju un pētniecības veicināšana Eiropā un Latvijā”, *Dr. hist.* Ērika Jēkabsona “Latvijas neatkarības karš 1918.–1920. g.: zināmās, aizmirstais, nezināmās”, *Dr. psych.* Ivara Austera “Vai spējam uzminēt, ko citi domā? ”.

28. oktobrī Latvijas Mākslas akadēmijas jaunajā korpusā notika izdevuma “Latvijas mākslas vēsture” piektā sējuma “Klasiskā modernisma un tradicionālisma periods. 1915–1940” atvēršanas svētki. Sējumu izdevis Latvijas Mākslas akadēmijas (LMA)

ZINĀTNES DZĪVE

Mākslas vēstures institūts (MVI) sadarbībā ar Mākslas vēstures pētījumu atbalsta fondu atsevišķi divās grāmatās — latviešu un angļu valodā. Izdevuma zinātniskais redaktors —

institūta direktors, Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas goda loceklis, profesors, *Dr. habil. art.* Eduards Kļaviņš.

2016. GADA SATURS CONTENTS OF YEAR 2016

Auziņš V. Mārtiņš Buclers — nozares perspektīvu konstruktors (Mārtiņš Buclers — constructor of the branch prospects) 4: 62

Bistrova J., Lāce N. Nemateriālo aktīvu kā inovācijas indikatora loma uzņēmumu darbības rezultātu uzlabošanā (The role of intangible assets as of an innovation indicator in improving of a company's performance) 3: 20

Bluķis U. Latvijas Republikas suverenitātes un neatkarības atjaunošana, 1986–1994 (Restoration of sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Latvia, 1986–1994) 2: 99

Bremša L. Kārļa Zemdegas atbrīvošanas cīņu pieminekļi. 20. gadsimta 30. gadi (Sculptor Kārlis Zemdega's monuments to the independence struggle in Latvia in the 1930s) 2: 86

Brīvers I. Latvijas Ekonomistu asociācijas ikgadējā starptautiskā konference (Annual International Conference of the Association of Latvian Economists) 4: 73

Czech S. The political economy of institutions: power and interests (Institūciju politiskā ekonomika: spēks un intereses) 4: 5

Daija P. Deutschbaltische Pastoren — die Lettische Schriftsteller der Aufklärungszeit (Vācbaltiešu garīdznieki — latviešu rakstnieki apgaismības laikmetā) 1: 90

Dovladbekova I., Berke-Berga A., Vilka I., Šumilo Ē, Baumane-Vitoliņa I., Ābula M. Sociālā kapitāla un darbinieku finansiālās līdzdalības teorētiskie aspekti: koncepcijas un analīzes līmeni pētījuma metodoloģijas izstrādei (Theoretical aspects of social capital and employees financial participation: concepts levels of analysis for research methodology) 3: 77

Dreija K. Historic gardens and parks of Latvia in present rural landscape (Latvijas vēsturiskie dārzi un parki mūsdienu lauku ainavā) 4: 31

Dribins L. Viļņa Zariņa pēdējais veikums (The last contribution of Vilnis Zariņš) 2: 104

Dripe J. Mūsdienu baznīcu arhitektūra — vispārējās tendences un īpašās parādības (Architecture of contemporary churches — general tendencies and particular phenomena) 1: 170

Guļāns P. Zemeslodes apdzīvotība un cilvēces ilgtspēja (Earth's population and the sustainability of humanity) 2: 4

Grosa S. Sakralitātes šifri jūgendstila perioda baznīcu arhitektūrā (Codes of sacrality in church architecture during the Art Nouveau period) 1: 154

Hermanis V. Par Mālpili cauri gadsimtiem (On Mālpils through the centuries) 3:121

Īle U. Residential outdoor territory revitalization in the cities of Latvia (Dzīvojamās ārtelpas revitalizācija Latvijas pilsētās) 4: 15

Kalme G. Latviešu karavīru komemorācija kristīgā skatījumā (Commemoratioin of Latvian soldiers from the Christian point of view) 1: 110

Klepers A., Druva-Druvaskalne I., Ābele L., Jūrmalietis R., Kokina I., Bāra J., Martinsone Ž. Viedās specializācijas stratēģiju īstenošanas iespējas īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās: sociālās vides potenciāls (Implementation of smart specialisation strategy in specially protected nature territories: capacity of social environment) 3: 102

Krastiņš J. Pauls Kampe Latvijas arhitektūrā (Pauls Kampe in Latvian architecture) 2: 32

Kruks S., Skulte I. Politikas izjušana Saeimas diskursā (Disappearance of politics in the Latvian parliamentary discourse) 3: 51

Krūmiņš J., Krišjāne Z. Demogrāfiskā attīstība Latvijā: problēmas un izaicinājumi (Demographic development in Latvia: problems and challenges) 3: 40

Kursīte J. Sakralitātes jeb svētuma uztvere mūsdienās (Current perception of sacrality or sanctity) 1: 97

Lāce T. Latvijas valdības politika pēckrīzes periodā minimālā ienākuma līmeņa paaugstināšanai (Latvian government policy in the post-crisis period for raising the minimum income level) 3: 59

Lancmanis I. Eine Kirche im Schloss. Das sakrale und das weltliche in den Bauwerken für Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli in Lettland (Baznīca pilī. Sakrālais un laicīgais Frančesko Bartolomeo Rastrelli celtnēs Latvijā) 1: 144

Lasmane S. Svētuma identitāte un komunikācija (Identity and communication of sacredness) 1: 19

Lejnieks J. Arhitektūras mantojuma attīstība Latvijā pēc 1991. gada (Evolution of the architectural heritage in Latvia after 1991) 2: 17

Līviņa A., Veliverronena L., Krūzmētra Ž., Grīnfelde I., Buholcs J., Smajinskis J., Vasile R. Kultūras mantojuma lietojums reģionu līdzsvarotā attīstībā (Use of cultural heritage for balanced regional development) 3: 91

Meikališa Ā. Tautsaimniecības tiesiskais ietvars un tā attīstības izaicinājumi (The legal framework of national economy and challenges of its development) 3: 112

Oganisjana K., Surikova S., Grīnberga-Zālīte G. Sociālās inovācijas izpēte starpdisciplinārā skatījumā (Social innovation research in the interdisciplinary perspective) 3: 68

Ogle K. Jelgavas "Uzvaras Dievmāte" ("Our Lady of Victory" of Jelgava) 1: 65

Pauloviča I. Zviedrijas baznīcas likums un mūzika Vidzemē 17.–18. gadsimta mijā (The Swedish Church Law and music in Vidzeme (Livland) during the 17th and 18th centuries) 1: 51

Počs R., Ozoliņa V. Latvijas ekonomikas konkurētspējas izpētes instrumentārijs (Instrumentary for competitiveness analysis of the Latvian economy) 3: 10

Rivža B. Valsts novērtē sociālās zinātnes (The state evaluates social sciences) 3: 6

Rivža B., Krūzmētra M., Zaļuksne V., Griņeviča L. Pētījumi un atziņas par zināšanu ekonomikas aizsākumiem Latvijas laukos (Research studies and findings on the beginnings of a knowledge economy in the rural areas of Latvia) 3: 28

Shoenborn U. Sacralität — Herausforderung der spätmoderne oder: Heilig ist das gegenteil von Egal (Sakralitāte — vēlinā modernisma izaicinājums jeb "svēts" — tas ir jēdziena "vienalga" pretmets) 1: 32

Skuja A. Turaidas muzejrezervāts saņem Eiropas nozīmes balvu par nemateriālā kultūras mantojuma saglabāšanu (Turaida Museum Reserve receives a pan-European prize for preservation of non-material cultural heritage) 4: 75

Spārītis O. Beziehungen zwischen der Familie von Behr und dem Hof von Rudolf II. und deren Auswirkungen auf die Kultur Kurlands (Fon Bēru dzimtas saiknes Rūdolfa II galmā un to ietekme Kurzemes arhitektūrā un mākslā) 2: 59

Spārītis O. Konfessionalizācijas laika liecības Livonijas mākslas artefaktos (Evidences of the time of confessionalisation in Livonian artistic artefacts) 1: 129

Spārītis O. Priekšvārds "LZA Vēstu" laidienam "Sakralitātes aspekti un 21. gadsimta izaicinājumi" (Compiler's Foreword to the issue "Aspects of sacrality and challenges of the 21st century") 1: 4

Spārītis O. Priekšvārds valsts pētījumu programmas EKOSOC-LV rezultātu apkopojumam "LZA Vēstu" speciālizlaidumā (Preface to summarisation of results of the state research programme EKOSOC-LV in the special issue of "LZA Vēstis") 3: 5

Stankevičs Z. Cilvēks un sakralitāte (Man and sacrality) 1: 15

Vanags J. Baisais, valdzinošais svētums (Fearful, fascinating sanctity) 1: 7

Vucāne A. LZA Terminoloģijas komisijai — 70 (Terminological Commission of the LAS — 70) 4: 76

Ziemeļniece A. The wooden structure heritage and the green body of Jelgava (Jelgavas koka apbūves mantojums un zaļā struktūra) 4: 47

Zilgalvis J. Kultūrvēsturiskā un sadzīviskā vide — bijusī un mūsdienu situācija. Subates pastorāts (Cultural historical and social environment — the previous and present-day situation. Subate Pastorate) 2: 71

Zinātnes dzīves hronika (Chronicle of science life) 1: 186; 2: 109; 3: 124; 4: 77

In memoriam

Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas viceprezidents Juris Ekmanis (02.12.1941–09.04.2016) (Juris Ekmanis, Vice President of the Latvian Academy of Sciences) 2: 106

Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas ārzemju loceklis Alģirds Sabālausks (26.07.1929–17.04.2016) (Alģirds Sabālausks, foreign member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences) 2: 109