Balkans peninsula according to German geographer August Zeune, 1808
Anyone who has no parachute should not fly with us

Miroslav Krleža, 1946
Zagreb – Main city square in 1946 with temporary installation of “Eifell Tower with red star”
Historical change in Yugoslav peoples’ life introduced new epoch which opens up bright perspectives for construction of new Belgrade... It is obvious that Republic stands in front of fundamental reconstruction and building of human settlements which scale and splendor is going to be in accordance with magnificence of societal revolution.

Nikola Dobrović: “Contours of a New City”, 1946
Edvard Ravnikar and his team:
Central Committee of the CPY, competition entry, second prize, first ranking, New Belgrade, 1947.
Edvard Ravnikar and his team: 
Central Committee of the CPY, second version of project, New Belgrade, 1947.
Edvard Ravnikar and his team: Central Committee of the CPY and plan of New Belgrade, 1947.
Nikola Dobrović:
New Belgrade masterplan – proposal / model, 1948
We have inherited a number of architectural fragments and a big mess of ideas and wrong notions. Our architectural tradition is ready to go new ways leading to broad architectural action.

Neven Šegvić, “Our Reality and Architecture”, 1946
Antun Augustinčić, Drago Galić, Neven Šegvić and Branko Bon:
Central Committee of the CPY, competition entry, second prize, third ranking, New Belgrade, 1947
Vojin Bakić:
Monument to Marx and Engels,
1953
Juraj Neidhardt
Memorial and Interior of Museum
Gavrilo Prinicip, Sarajevo, 1953
Second congress of engineers and technicians of FNRJ, 1948

Resolution of Architect’s section

1. Build fast, economically and with quality

2. Reject understanding of architecture reduced to mere solving of utilitarian, narrow technical components (which is the case in capitalism)

... 

7. Architects have a lot to do, therefore they must dismiss individualism and include criticism and self-criticism in their work
Ludek Kubeš and his team:
Skopje masterplan, 1948-1949
Site plan of Skopje, 1932
Edvard Ravnikar and Stanko Kristl: Model of new city Strnišče-Kidričevo, 1950
Juraj Neidhardt:
Skiing dormitory, Trebević near Sarajevo, 1947
Vladimir Turina:
Combined swimming pool,
Rijeka, Croatia, 1948
Vladimir Turina:
Combined swimming pool, Rijeka, 1948
Here, a man with new conceptions is the subject of architectural intuition... It was our desire to express our thoughts in a manner dynamic and full of vitality, and to confer them to the man of the new human society, a society built upon a healthy social basis...

Vladimir Turina, excerpt from exhibition catalogue, Stockholm, 1948
Vladimir Potočnjak, Antun Ulrich, Zlatko Neumann, Dragica Perak:
Presidency of Federal Government, New Belgrade, (competition project), 1947

Adolf Loos and Zlatko Neumann in Paris, 1926
Mihajlo Janković
Federal Executive Council’s Building (redesign and execution), 1961
Mihajlo Janković

Federal Executive Council 's Building (redesign and execution), Belgrade, 1961
Kazimir Ostrogović
City Hall Complex, project, Zagreb, 1955

Completed project without hall, 1956
Mihailo Janković, Dušan Milenković, Mirjana Marijanović

Federal Social and Political Organisations' Building, competition project, Belgrade, 1961

Federal Social and Political Organisations' Building built without hall, Belgrade, 1966
Ivan Vitić
Social and Political Organisations' Building, competition project, Zagreb, 1961

Built project without conference hall, 1968
Vjenceslav Richter
Yugoslav Pavillion, EXPO Bruxelles 1958
Vjenceslav Richter

Yugoslav Pavillion, EXPO Bruxelles, competition project with central column 1958

Yugoslav Pavillion, EXPO Bruxelles

after redesign of the exhibition – folklore dolls 1958
Centre for Industrial design Zagreb and Niko Kralj, Yugoslav Pavilion, Triennale di Miliano, 1957
Vjenceslav Richter
Yugoslav pavilion at Milan Triennale, 1961, golden medal
Milorad Pantović (architecture), Branko Žeželj, Milan Krstić, Boško Petrović and Dimitrije Ćertić (structure)

Belgrade Fair, 1957
Tito visiting prototype of supermarket
Zagreb Fair, 1958
Stjepan Milković and Zdravko Gmajener: Prototype of Supermarket,
Zagreb Fair, 1958
Božidar Rašica,
Proposal for extension of Zagreb Fair and
development of new civic center
New Zagreb, 1961
Zagreb City Planning Office
New Zagreb masterplan / model early 1960s
Juraj Neidhardt:
Marijin Dvor urban design study, Sarajevo, 1960
Dušan Grabrijan, Juraj Neidhardt:
Archivecture of Bosnia and the way to modernity, 1957
Urbanističko arhitektonska analiza.
Radovan Nikšić, Ninoslav Kučan:
Workers' University, Zagreb, 1955-61
We have designed and furbished space assuring authorities that we are functionally articulating program of worker’s university. Secretly... we have developed concept and executed space which is flexible and can accommodate culturally much more ambitious purpose than workers’ complementary education.

Ninoslav Kučan
Rikard Marasović
Children's Health Resort, Krvavica, Croatia 1961
Rikard Marasović

Children’s Health Resort, Krvavica, Croatia 1961
Rikard Marasović

Children’s Resort, Krvavice, Croatia 1961
Stanko Kristl
Primary School, Kranj, Slovenia 1968
Ivan Antić and Ivanka Raspopović: Museum of Contemporary Art, New Belgrade, 1960-65
Ivan Vitić

Yugoslav People’s Army Cultural Centre, Šibenik, Croatia, 1961
Ivan Vitić

Yugoslav People’s Army Cultural Centre,
Šibenik, Croatia 1961
Bogdan Bogdanović

Slobodište – A Symbolic Necropolis, Kruševac, Serbia, 1965
Bogdan Bogdanović
Memorial Area Jasenovac, Croatia, 1966
Andrija Mutnjaković:
HOME-O-BILE
Bogdan Budimirov, Milivoj Solar:
Prefabricated wooden house SPAČVA, model S-311
1964
Housing district 23
Božidar Janković, Branislav Karadžić, Aleksandar Stjepanović (IMS and OSNOVA)
New Belgrade, 1968-
Georgi Konstantinovski:
Student Dormitory Goce Delčev, Skopje, 1969
Housing District / Block 45, New Belgrade

urban design: Ivan Tepeš, Velimir Gradelj, Milutin Glavički, Jovan Mišković (Institute of urbanism Belgrade)
architecture: Mihajlo Čanak, Grgur Popović/ Risto Šekerinski/ Branko Aleksić

1965-
Stanko Fabris:
Housing in Proleterskih brigada Avenue, 1961, Zagreb

Scene from Orson Welles’ movie The Trial (based on Kafka), 1961
Anthony Perkins shot in Proleterskih brigada Avenue, Zagreb
It was normal that the time of consolidation and initial growth of socialism adopted values of architecture and urbanism which were created within capitalism... But, it is clear that historical task of constructing a new society of new societal quality can not be crammed into the framework of previous social formations, not even in those most progressive ones.

We are not proposing utopian goals or radical change of human nature, we just want to provide man those type of societal, organizational and technical services which are normally acceptable.

Vjenceslav Richter, Sinturbanism, 1964
Vjencesla Richter:
Sinturbanism (2), 1964-65
Socialism as the issue of the day should not be understood as an exclusively practical matter, based on the power of progressive parties and the practical possibility of taking over control, but as an issue of involving the order of the world, historically brought to the fore by the development of the forces of production.

Socialism-communism is certainly that social movement that, while seeking a harmonious relationship between the individual and the collective, becomes interested in man as an integral biological and social being.

Vjenceslav Richter, "Sinturbanizam", 1964
Vojteh Delfin:
Tourist Hydromobyle system, experimental project, 1967
Juraj Nedihardt:

Housing complex Đuro Đaković,
Sarajevo, 1968
Theses “right to the dwelling” proved to be unfeasible in socialist society...

Therefore, project suggest possibility of solving housing problem in which society secures necessary infrastructural minimum... while provision of housing comfort is allocated to the individual investments of citizens...

In that way, personal financial resources of citizens, which are nowadays spent on luxury goods, are activated in socially more constructive manner.

Andrija Mutnjaković, Protoypical housing project in Osijek, 1968.
Andrija Mutnjaković,
Protoypical housing project in Osijek, 1968.
Fotografije makete, dopunjena faza izgradnje.
Ploče zgrade su moguće sastojati od svakog od sljedećih oblika.

Tlocrt spoljašnje staze zgrade, moguća varijanta.
Zdravko Bregovac, Hotel Barbara, Zadar, 1970
David. Finci, “Pelegrin” Hotel, Kupari, 1963
Study is a result of a wish to satisfy massive need to build more hotel-dormitories and less hotel-temples.

Juraj Neidhardt, Study of hotel Agava, 1968
Juraj Neidhardt:
Hotel Agava, study, 1968
Vladimir Braco Mušič, Marjan Bežan and Nives Starc: Split 3 masterplan, 1969
Ivo Radić (architecture):
Housing complex in Split 3, 1977, Croatia
Dragomir Manojlović (urbanism), Milan Lojanica, Borivoje Jovanović, Predrag Cagić (Architecture): Housing district 19a, 1975
Ivan Čižmek (urbanism), Tomislav Odak (architecture)

New Zagreb – Sloboština district, 1979-82
Ivan Ćižmek: collages, 1977-79
Stanko Kristl
Kindergarten, Ljubljana, 1972
Stanko Kristl
Kindergarten, Ljubljana, 1972
Marko Mušič
University Centre, Skopje, 1975-78
Roman Cizej, Oton Gaspari, Štefan Kacin, Peter Kreševan, Jurij Princes, Marjan Uršič, Peter Zidanič
Cultural Complex, Competition – 1st prize, Skopje, 1967-68

Biro 71/ Marijan Uršič, Štefan Kacin, Jurij Princes, Bogdan Spindler
Opera and Ballet, Skopje, 1981
Andrija Mutnjaković:
University and National Library, Priština, Kosovo, 1971-81
Zlatko Ugljen

The White Mosque, Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1970-80
Juraj Neidhardt:
Republic Assembly Building of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1955-1982
Edvard Ravnikar:
Square of the Revolution and Cankarjev dom Cultural Centre, 1956-1982
Stojan Maksimović: Congress Center Sava and Belgrade-Intercontinental Hotel, New Belgrade, 1976-79.

Vojin Bakić and Berislav Šerbetić
(architecture):
Monument to the Partisans, Petrova gora
1981
Mladen Stilinović:
Exploitation of the Death, mixed media, 1984
Any movement in history which attempts to perpetuate itself, becomes reactionary.

Josip Broz Tito
I. Franke, P. Mišković, L. Pelivan, T. Pleić
Frameworks - Croatian Pavillion, Metamorph
La Biennale di Venezia, 2004
I. Franke, P. Mišković, L. Pelivan, T. Pleić

Frameworks - Croatian Pavilion, Metamorph
La Biennale di Venezia, 2004
Vlado Martek

Shakespeare With Us  color screen print,  2005
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, Sarajevo, 28th of June, 1914
Boris Magaš (with E. Šmidihen and B. Horvat):
Museum of Revolution, Sarajevo, 1958-1963
today Historical Museum
Jože Plečnik
Slovenian Parliament, project, 1947
Edvard Ravnikar
Hotel Creina, Kranj, Slovenia, 1968-1970
Andrija Mutnjaković
National Library, Priština, 1971-1982
Andrija Mutnjaković

Ivan Picelj
New Tendencies, Exhibition poster, 1963
Josip Seissel, Josip Pičman: Endowment Block – project proposal, Zagreb, 1931-32

Program proposed by the architects included: city hall and municipality offices, polyvalent hall for 3500 people, cinema hall for 1500 people, smaller halls, swimming pool, gym club, restaurant, chapel, bars, apartments
Proleterskih brigada street, Zagreb, with “Unite-style” blocks

Drago Galić: Housing block, 1953 (left)

Neven Šegvić: Housing block, 1946-1948 (right)
President Tito inspecting Skopje’s masterplan model
Kenzo Tange: Masterplan for reconstruction of center of Skopje, 1965-66
Nikola Dobrović
Ministry of Defense, Belgrade
1954-1961
In its role as a bomber targeting a selection of urban artifacts, NATO faced a problem of identification: how to read architecture that neither looked Stalinist nor had the classical aspirations of the Third Reich... NATO unwittingly demonstrated excellent taste in placing architectural landmarks from 20th century on its target list.

Srdjan Jovanić Weiss, Boston – Belgrade, 1999
Trešnjevka, Zagreb – Informal “Wild” housing
Tomislav Gotovac

performance Zagreb I Love You, Zagreb 1980 – unintentional prototype of the committed architect
New Zagreb – Trnsko district, 1960-1964
Josip Seissel - Jo Klek
Pafama, 1922 | Advertisement, 1925 | Tavern, 1925
I Ideological Basis
The goal (purpose) of the Land: Independence of visual expression
The way to do this:
1) Resist tendencies from abroad, impressionism, neoclassicism, etc.
2) Heighten the level of visual culture. Fight against dilettantism.
3) Fight against l’art pour l’art (Art should reflect the environment and answer to basic contemporary needs)

II Working Basis
1) Popularize art (exhibitions, circles, lectures, publishing).
2) Intensify contact with abroad (comparative exhibitions here and abroad, reviews).
3) Work with intellectual groups of similar ideological orientation.

Manifesto of the group Zemlja (Land)

Drago Ibler, May 22nd, 1929
Group Zemlja

“To work and live in gardens”, “Terraces and gardens in housing”

Didactic posters
Group Zemlja

Exhibition - Work Group Zagreb: House and Life - IV. Exhibition of group Zemlja, Zagreb, 1932

Poster left: Periphery of the City – Wild construction
Exhibition - Work Group Zagreb: House and Life - IV. Exhibition of group Zemlja, Zagreb, 1932
Theme: Living Conditions
Recent international exhibitions of Balkan arts:

In Search of Balkania (curated by Roger Conover, Eda Èufer and Peter Weibel, Graz 2002)

Blood and Honey (curated by Harald Szeeman, Klosterneuburg 2003)

In the Gorges of the Balkans (curated by René Block, Kassel 2003)
Petar Muličkovski:
Socio-political organisations of Macedonia Building, 1970
Scene from Orson Welles’ movie The Trial (based on Kafka), 1961

Anthony Perkins shot in Proleterskih brigada street, Zagreb
Ivan Vitić
Yugoslav People’s Army Cultural Centre, Šibenik, Croatia, 1961
Bolt your doors West-North-Central Europe-
The Barbarians are coming!
...
We are children of South East barbaro-genius.
...
Expressionism, cubism, futurism - are dead. We are an extension of their lineage – to higher ground!

Zagreb in the Balkans, June 12, 1921

Excerpts from Zanitist manifesto, published in Zenit magazine no. 1, Zagreb, 1921

Ljubomir Micić
ЕННТ

Belgrade - Serbie - Obilitchev Venatz 36

Theo van Doesburg, C. van Eesteren

Maison
Zlatko Ugljen:
The White Mosque, 1970-80