



**UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU - ARHITEKTONSKI FAKULTET 1949-2024:
75 GODINA OBRAZOVANJA ARHITEKATA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI
UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO - FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE 1949-2024:
75 YEARS OF EDUCATING ARCHITECTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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RIJEČ DEKANA

DEAN'S WORD

Jubilarnu 2024. godinu navršava se 75 godina od osnivanja Tehničkog fakulteta, čiji je Arhitektonski odsjek davne 1961. prerastao u tadašnji Arhitektonsko-urbanistički fakultet. Isto toliko generacija studenata se opredijelilo za ovaj humani poziv, koji ih je naučio da drugačije promišljaju, promatraju i vrjednuju svijet oko sebe. Kroz dugotrajni proces učenja postepeno su sticali teoretske i praktične vještine, shvatajući da je arhitektonska profesija prefinjeni amalgam „esnafskog“ umijeća i kreativnosti.

U prethodnim dekadama svjedočili smo manjim ili većim obrazovnim reformama, koje su se u kratkim vremenskim intervalima „obrušavale“ na nastavne planove i programe. Mijenjali su se studijski profili, uvođena i poništavana usmjerenja, skraćivano i produžavano trajanje nastave... Kurikularne promjene su uzrokovane turbulencijama društveno-političkog sistema koji je u kriznim vrtložnim razdobljima pronalazio pragmatična opravdanja za korjenite rezove, često nepromišljene i nametnute.

Fakultetska staza ima svoje uspone i padove, čak i prekide u najtežim momentima prošlosti, tokom trajanja ratne i pandemijske poštasti. Spomenuta sinusoida, od erozije snage do silovitog uspona, prati liniju razvoja Fakulteta, ali se uvijek nastoji održati kvalitet nastavnog procesa neophodan za usvajanje ključnih kompetencija budućih arhitekata.

U proteklom decenijama zahtjevni projekat izdavanja Monografije je u nekoliko navrata pokretan, a potom prolongiran i odlagan za sljedeću godišnjicu. Kako smo dublje istraživali i korak po korak osvjetljavali predratni period, spoznali smo i razloge za odustajanja. Mnoštvo podataka se u velikoj mjeri nije podudaralo, dok pojedini ključni dokumenti nisu imali oslonac u devastiranoj i kaotičnoj arhivi. To više govori o nama, ovom podneblju, te površnom odnosu prema prošlosti i nastavnicima koji su ostavili duboku akademsku i stvaralačku brazdu u prohujalom vremenu.

Možda je i pretenciozno govoriti o sarajevskoj školi arhitekture, ali se ne može zanemariti činjenica da su

Jubilee 2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering, whose Department for Architecture grew into the then Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning in 1961. The same number of generations of students opted for this humane vocation, which taught them to think differently, observe and value the world around them. Through a long-term learning process, they gradually acquired theoretical and practical skills, realizing that the architectural profession is a sophisticated amalgam of “guild” skill and creativity.

In the previous decades, the Faculty experienced minor or major educational reforms, which in short time intervals “fell down” on curricula. Study profiles have changed, directions have been introduced and cancelled, the duration of study has been shortened and extended... Curricular transformations were caused by the turbulence of the socio-political system, which found pragmatic justifications for radical cuts in times of crisis, often reckless and imposed.

The trajectory of the Faculty development had its ups and downs, even interruptions in the most difficult moments of the past, during the war and the pandemic. The aforementioned sinusoid, from the erosion of strength to the powerful ascent, followed the line of development of the Faculty, but always strived to maintain the quality of the teaching process necessary for the adoption of key competences of future architects.

In the past decades, the demanding project of publishing the Monograph has been launched on several occasions, and then extended and postponed until the next anniversary. As we explored deeper and illuminated the pre-war period step by step, we also learned the reasons for giving up. Much of the data did not coincide to a large extent, while some key documents were not preserved in the devastated and chaotic archive. This speaks more about us, this climate, and the superficial attitude towards the past and teachers who left a deep academic and creative mark in the past.

It may also be pretentious to talk about the Sarajevo School of Architecture, but the fact that top architectural

iz Fakulteta izašla vrhunska graditeljska imena, ključni protagonisti svoje epohe. Odgajani su i obrazovani u drugačijem vrijednosnom sistemu, pri čemu će se oni, koji duže pamte, nostalgично složiti da su se nekad gradili iskreniji, pošteniji i bolji odnosi. Nisu vođeni šturom ambicijom niti željom za afirmacijom, nego fascinantnim entuzijazmom u nadi da će izgraditi bolje društvo. Zbog toga ih i danas prati aura respekta spram onoga što su iza sebe ostavili.

Naši životi su markirani dramatičnim promjenama i oštrim prekidima, u kojem vladajuća politika kao gumicom briše vrijednosti prethodne. I kao što sarajevski tramvaji zastanu na stanicama nazvanim po graditeljskim reperima (Marijin dvor, Higijenski zavod, RTV dom...), tako bi i glavni trgovi, parkovi i ulice mogli ponijeti ime po njihovim stvarateljima. Vjerovatno bi ih vlasti prošlih i nadolazećih društvenih sistema manje mijenjali, jer siluete gradova iscrtavaju upravo ti neimari...

Kao što su utemeljitelji bosanskohercegovačke napredne arhitektonske misli i osnivači Arhitektonskog fakulteta znali prepoznati svoje nasljednike, tako i naša generacija nastavnika pažljivo odabire najbolje studente za buduće asistente.

Unatoč nekada sumornom i olovnom vremenu današnjeg tranzicijskog društva, vjerujemo u „zaraznu“ energiju tih talentiranih i posvećenih mladih ljudi koji „zrače“ optimizmom. Po nekom nepisanom pravilu, iz pozitivnog ambijenta uvijek izranja svježja akademska snaga koja Fakultetu daje potpuno novu progresivnu dimenziju. Istovremeno, čuvamo i održavamo jake sponove s tradicijskim vrijednostima onoga što zajednički imenujemo arhitektonskim identitetom *škole*.

Za valoriziranje kvaliteta jedne obrazovne institucije, akademske ličnosti i njegovog opusa neophodan je vremenski otklon. Sigurni smo da će nadolazeće generacije moći dati stvarnu sliku digitalnog doba s početka 3. milenijuma, kao i nastavnog osoblja i studenata koji se educiraju po Bolonjskom sistemu. To će biti neka nova magična arhitektonska staza i sljedeća monografija...

Sarajevo, mart 2024. godine

Prof. dr. Erdin Salihović, dipl. ing. arh.
Dekan i član Uredničkog odbora Monografije

names, the key protagonists of their era, have emerged from the Faculty cannot be ignored. They were raised and educated in a different value system, whereby those who have lived longer will nostalgically agree that more sincere, honest and better relationships were once built. They were not driven by ambition or desire for affirmation, but by fascinating enthusiasm hoping to build a better society. That is why they are still accompanied by an aura of respect for what they left behind.

Our lives are marked by dramatic changes and sharp fractures, in which the ruling politics, like a rubber, erases the former values. And just as Sarajevo trams stop at stations named after architectural sites (Marijin dvor, Higijenski zavod, RTV Dom...), the main squares, parks and streets could also be named after their creators. It is likely that the authorities of the past and upcoming social systems would change them less, because the silhouettes of cities are drawn by these architects...

Just as the founders of Bosnia and Herzegovina's progressive architectural thought and the founders of the Faculty of Architecture were able to recognize their successors, so does our generation of teachers carefully select the best students for future assistants.

Despite the once gloomy and leaden times of today's transitional society, we believe in the "contagious" energy of these talented and dedicated young people who "radiate" with optimism. According to some unwritten rule, fresh academic strength always emerges from the positive environment, which gives the Faculty a completely new progressive dimension. At the same time, we preserve and maintain strong links with the traditional values of what we collectively call the architectural identity of the *school*.

To valorise the quality of an educational institution, academic personality and his oeuvre, a temporal distance is necessary. We are sure that the coming generations will be able to portray the digital age from the beginning of the 3rd millennium, as well as the teaching staff and students who are educated according to the Bologna system. That will be a new magical architectural path and the next monograph...

Sarajevo, March, 2024

Prof. Erdin Salihović, PhD arch.
Dean and member of the Editorial Board of the Monograph

PREDGOVOR

PREFACE

Monografija Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu predstavlja plod dugotrajnog i kolektivnog nastojanja da se istraži historijski razvoj i naslijeđe ove institucije, od njenog osnivanja do današnjeg dana. Osim što sadrži prikupljene i objedinjene relevantne arhivske i aktuelne podatke, ovo sveobuhvatno enciklopedijsko izdanje ima za cilj afirmirati identitet Fakulteta i istaknuti vrijednosti koje će oblikovati obrazovanje budućih generacija arhitekata.

Kreiranje Monografije je bio dugo očekivani projekat koji je ponovo iniciran 2023. godine. Nakon intenzivnog i opsežnog istraživanja, Monografija je objavljena po prvi put u historiji Fakulteta povodom obilježavanja jubileja - tri četvrtine stoljeća od njegovog osnivanja. Istraživanje i autentično predstavljanje kompleksnog razvoja najstarije obrazovne institucije u Bosni i Hercegovini u oblasti arhitekture i urbanizma, bez prethodnih referenci, kroz prizmu bogate kulturne historije i turbulentnih političkih i društvenih okolnosti, zahtijevali su visok nivo odgovornosti, temeljitosti i motivacije, kao i određenu vremensku distancu koja osigurava akademsku objektivnost. Kao što potvrđuje arhivska dokumentacija koja datira iz prošlog stoljeća, a u kojoj se ističu prioriteti zabilježeni prilikom višestrukih inicijativa za objavljivanje ovakvog djela, Monografija nastoji osvijetliti prošlost i sadašnjost Fakulteta, te istaknuti ključne događaje i ličnosti koje su oblikovale identitet koji se danas prepoznaje pod sintagmom *sarajevska škola arhitekture*.

Strukturu Monografije čine četiri poglavlja. Prvo poglavlje čitaocima na sveobuhvatan način vodi kroz historiju, ključne trenutke, događaje i ličnosti koje su odredile put Fakulteta kroz različite vremenske periode od njegovog utemeljenja do kraja 20. stoljeća. Razvojni put Fakulteta je prikazan u kontekstu društveno-historijskih okolnosti, obuhvatajući početke obrazovanja arhitekata, osnivanje Tehničkog fakulteta i njegovu organizacionu i akademsku metamorfozu, formiranje prvih generacija profesora i studenata, njihov akademski i stručni razvoj, te periodične uspone i izazove tokom posljednjih decenija 20.

The Monograph of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is the result of a long-term and collective effort to explore the historical development and heritage of this institution, from its foundation to the present day. In addition to containing collected and consolidated relevant archival and current data, this comprehensive encyclopaedic edition aims to affirm the identity of the Faculty and highlight the values that will shape the education of future generations of architects.

The creation of the Monograph was a long-awaited project that was re-initiated in 2023. After intensive and extensive research, the Monograph was published for the first time in the history of the Faculty on the occasion of the jubilee - three quarters of a century since its foundation. Research and authentic presentation of the complex development of the oldest educational institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of architecture and urbanism, without previous references, through the prism of a rich cultural history and turbulent political and social circumstances, required a high level of responsibility, thoroughness and motivation, as well as a certain time distance that ensures academic objectivity. As confirmed by archival documentation dating back to the last century, which highlights the priorities recorded during multiple initiatives for the publication of such a work, the Monograph seeks to portray the past and present of the Faculty, and to highlight the key events and personalities that have shaped the identity that is recognized today under the syntagm *Sarajevo School of Architecture*.

The structure of the Monograph consists of four chapters. The first chapter guides readers in a comprehensive way through the history, key moments, events and personalities that determined the path of the Faculty through different periods of time from its foundation to the end of the 20th century. The development path of the Faculty is presented in the context of socio-historical circumstances, including the beginnings of the education of architects, the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering and its organizational and academic metamorphosis, the formation of the first generations of professors and students, their academic and professional development,

stoljeća. Historijskim osvrtom obuhvaćen je i period agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kada je Fakultet opstao i funkcionisao i u najtežim trenucima za vrijeme opsade Sarajeva.

Recentna prošlost i sadašnjost, čiji vremenski obuhvat započinje s novim milenijem i traje do današnjih dana, predstavljene su u Drugom poglavlju Monografije. Novu fazu razvoja Fakulteta karakterišu kontinuirana nastojanja za unapređenje i izvrsnost u nastavnim i istraživačkim aktivnostima, zalaganje za proširenje međunarodne saradnje, jačanje kapaciteta osoblja, te poboljšanje uslova za akademsko i profesionalno usavršavanje budućih generacija arhitekata. U ovom poglavlju su predstavljene recentne i aktuelne aktivnosti i ostvarenja studenata, nastavnog i nenastavnog osoblja s ciljem umrežavanja Fakulteta s lokalnom društvenom zajednicom, profesionalcima i partnerima iz zemlje i inostranstva.

Treće poglavlje Monografije tematizira nastavno-naučne oblasti, koje su u strukturi Fakulteta prepoznate kao organizacione jedinice, Katedre i Kabineti. Ovaj opsežni segment Monografije pruža uvid u specifičnosti nastavnog i naučnog procesa na pet Katedri Fakulteta. Oslanjajući se na temelje koje su postavile prve generacije profesora, metode pedagoškog i istraživačkog rada su kontinuirano usavršavane tokom vremena, zahvaljujući posvećenosti trenutnog akademskog osoblja, njihovoj izvrsnosti i inovacijama. Kako bi čitaoci, posebno mlađe generacije studenata, bili upoznati s ključnim ličnostima Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, predstavljene su kratke biografije akademskog osoblja nekada, profesora i saradnika koji su dali ključan doprinos i posvetili svoje karijere razvoju Fakulteta, te u njihovu čast objavljujemo ovo izdanje. Prikupljanje biografskih podataka predstavljalo je poseban izazov zbog nedostatka cjelovite sačuvane arhive ili prethodnog monografskih izdanja, pa je zahtijevalo konsultovanje parcijalno dostupne arhivske dokumentacije, dosijea, bibliografije, kao i ostvarivanje kontakata sa srođnicima nekadašnjih profesora i saradnika. Također su u ovom poglavlju predstavljene biografije kolegica i kolega koji su učestvovali u nastavi u kraćem vremenskom periodu u različitim fazama razvoja Fakulteta, i koji su ostavili trag u slojevitoj strukturi njegovog naslijeđa. Aktuelno akademsko osoblje, generacije nastavnika i saradnika koji su posvećeni očuvanju tradicije i identiteta Fakulteta, a istovremeno aktivni na njegovom progresu, također je predstavljeno u ovom poglavlju. Svaka Katedra je predstavljena kroz vremensku crtu i grafički kolaž odabranih akademskih i stručnih ostvarenja nekadašnjeg akademskog osoblja, simbolično sublimirajući kolektivni opus i pluralizam profesionalnog djelovanja, educirajući studente o uspjesima prethodnih generacija. Uzimajući u obzir kompleksnost i obim ovog pionirskog istraživanja, mogućnost greške je neizbježna, te se unaprijed

and periodic ascends and challenges during the last decades of the 20th century. The historical review also covers the period of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, when during the siege of Sarajevo, the Faculty managed to survive and operate.

The recent past and the present, whose time span begins with the new millennium and lasts to the present day, are presented in the Second Chapter of the Monograph. The new phase of the Faculty's development is characterized by continuous efforts to improve and excel in teaching and research activities, efforts to expand international cooperation, strengthen staff capacity, and improve the environment for academic and professional development of future generations of architects. This chapter presents recent and current activities and achievements of students, teaching and non-teaching staff with the aim of networking the Faculty with the local community, professors and partners from the country and abroad.

The third chapter of the Monograph deals with teaching and scientific areas, which in the structure of the Faculty are recognized as organizational units, Departments and Sub-departments. This extensive segment of the Monograph provides an insight into the specifics of the teaching and scientific process at the five Departments of the Faculty. Relying on the foundations laid by the first generations of professors, the methods of pedagogical and research work have been continuously refined over time, thanks to the commitment of the current academic staff to excellence and innovation. In order to familiarize readers, especially the younger generation of students, with the key figures of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, short biographies of academic staff, professors and associates who made a key contribution and dedicated their careers to the development of the Faculty were presented, and in their honour we publish this edition. Collecting biographical data was a special challenge due to the lack of a fully preserved archive or previous monograph editions, so it required consulting partially available archival documentation, files, bibliography, as well as making contacts with relatives of former professors and associates. This chapter also presents the biographies of colleagues who participated in teaching in a shorter period of time at different stages of the Faculty's development, and who contributed to the layered structure of its heritage. Current academic staff, generations of teachers and associates who committed to preserving the tradition and identity of the Faculty, while at the same time actively involved in its progress, are also presented in this chapter. Each Department is presented through a timeline and graphic collage of selected academic and professional achievements of former academic staff, symbolically sublimating the collective oeuvre and pluralism of professional activity, educating students about the successes of previous generations. Taking into account the complexity and scope of this pioneering research, the possibility of error is inevitable, and we apologize in advance if some the names or data were unintentionally omitted.

izvinjavamo ukoliko su neka imena ili podaci nenamjerno izostavljeni.

Za razliku od cjelovitog i sistematičnog prikaza svih aspekata djelovanja, podataka i biografija ključnih ličnosti Fakulteta kroz historiju do danas u prva tri poglavlja, četvrti segment Monografije se pojavljuje kao fragmentirano poglavlje koje čine izjave alumnista, nekadašnjih studenata, saradnika i profesora Fakulteta. S jedne strane, iz literature su preuzeti citati nekadašnjih profesora koji direktno osvjetljavaju identitet ili se kritički osvrću na profil Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu u različitim fazama razvoja. S druge strane, ovaj segment uključuje osvrt i reminiscencije na period studiranja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, koje su alumnisti, bivši studenti koji su svoje uspješne karijere izgradili širom svijeta, podijelili u sklopu izrade Monografije. Izjave su kombinirane u formi kolaža i transgeneracijskog razgovora alumnista i nekadašnjeg akademskog osoblja i pojavljuju se kao intermezzo stranice unutar poglavlja Monografije.

Zahvalnica – našim profesorima i profesoricama, kolegama i kolegicama

Uvodne stranice Monografije završavamo izrazima iskrene zahvalnosti svima koji su dali svoj doprinos stvaranju ovog vrijednog dokumenta, cjelokupnom timu nastavnog i nenastavnog osoblja, čiji su predano djelovanje i stručnost neizmjenjivo obogatili ovaj projekat i osigurali da ovo djelo postane autentičan prikaz bogate prošlosti i vizije budućnosti naše institucije. Posebnu zahvalnicu upućujemo uvažanim profesoricama Ognjenki Finci i Tatjani Neidhardt na neumornoj podršci, dijeljenju znanja i savjeta koji su obogatili svaki segment ovog projekta, kao i ostalim kolegicama i kolegama na svesrdnoj podršci.

Posveta – budućim generacijama arhitekata i arhitektica

Ova Monografija je koncipirana s ciljem da služi kao orijentir i podsjetnik na naslijeđe iz kojeg će buduće generacije arhitekata crpiti inspiraciju dok se kreću kroz svijet arhitekture, u nadi da će svojim djelovanjem doprinijeti i obogatiti naslijeđe Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

V. prof. dr. Nermina Zagora, dipl. ing. arh.

Prodekanesa za naučno-istraživački rad, glavna i odgovorna urednica Monografije

In contrast to the comprehensive and systematic presentation of all aspects of the activities, data and biographies of key figures of the Faculty through history to date in the first three chapters, the fourth segment of the Monograph appears as a fragmented chapter consisting of statements by alumni, former students, associates and professors of the Faculty. On the one hand, quotes from former professors who directly illuminate the identity or critically reflect on the profile of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo at different stages of development were taken from the literature. On the other hand, this segment includes reviews and reflections on the period of study at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, which alumni, former students who have built their successful careers around the world, shared as part of the development of the Monograph. The statements are combined in the form of a collage and a transgenerational conversation between alumni and former academic staff and appear as intermezzo pages within this chapter of the Monograph.

Acknowledgment - to all of our professors and colleagues

We end the introductory pages of the Monograph with expressions of sincere gratitude to everyone who contributed to the creation of this valuable document, to the entire team of teaching and non-teaching staff, whose dedicated work and expertise immensely enriched this project and ensured that this work becomes an authentic representation of the rich past and vision of the future of our institution. We especially thank our acknowledged professors Ognjenka Finci and Tatjana Neidhardt, for their tireless support, knowledge sharing and advice that enriched every segment of this project, as well as other colleagues for their wholehearted support.

Dedication – to the future generations of architects

This Monograph was created with the aim of serving as a beacon and a memento of the heritage from which the future generations of architects will draw inspiration as they create their own trajectory in the world of architecture, and hoping that their activities will contribute to and enrich the heritage of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo.

Associate Professor Nermina Zagora, PhD arch.

Vice-dean for scientific research,
editor-in-chief

**RAZVOJNI
PUT FAKULTETA
THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE FACULTY**

Prvo poglavlje čitaocima na sveobuhvatan način vodi kroz historiju, ključne trenutke, događaje i ličnosti koje su odredile put Fakulteta kroz različite vremenske periode od njegovog utemeljenja do kraja 20. stoljeća. Razvojni put Fakulteta je prikazan u kontekstu društveno-historijskih okolnosti, obuhvatajući početke obrazovanja arhitekata, osnivanje Tehničkog fakulteta i njegovu organizacionu i akademsku metamorfozu, formiranje prvih generacija profesora i studenata, njihov akademski i stručni razvoj, te periodične uspone i izazove tokom posljednjih decenija 20. stoljeća. Historijskim osvrtom obuhvaćen je i period agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kada je Fakultet opstao i funkcionisao i u najtežim trenucima za vrijeme opsade Sarajeva.

The first chapter guides readers in a comprehensive way through the history, key moments, events and personalities that determined the path of the Faculty through different periods of time from its foundation to the end of the 20th century. The development path of the Faculty is presented in the context of socio-historical circumstances, including the beginnings of the education of architects, the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering and its organizational and academic metamorphosis, the formation of the first generations of professors and students, their academic and professional development, and periodic ascends and challenges during the last decades of the 20th century. The historical overview also covers the period of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, when during the siege of Sarajevo, the Faculty managed to survive and function.

HISTORIJAT UNIVERZITETA U SARAJEVU – ARHITEKTONSKOG FAKULTETA

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

1878-1918. KORIJENI OBRAZOVANJA KADROVA IZ
OBLASTI GRADITELJSTVA

Da bismo razumjeli početke stvaranja Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, neophodno se vratiti više od 130 godina unazad, u vrijeme austrougarskog upravljanja Bosnom i Hercegovinom, ¹ kada je nastupio period najdubljeg društvenog preobražaja, ali i postepenog približavanja BiH evropskim civilizacijskim vrijednostima.

Korjenitim prekidom višestoljetnog načina građenja u osmanskom društvu, slika tipičnog feudalnog grada lagano blijedi pred naletima zapadnjačkog svjetonazora. Uvode se potpuno novi kapitalistički odnosi, koji sa sobom nose dijametralno suprotna viđenja urbanističkih koncepata, organizacija stanova i namještaja.

Veliki požar, koji je devastirao Sarajevo 1879. godine, Zemaljska vlada koristi kao izvrsnu priliku da već sljedeće godine nametne novi zakon o građenju i „Građevinski red iz 1880. godine“ („Građevinski red“ Bauordnung, 1880). Propisima je striktno regulisana izgradnja objekata, uz obavezno podnošenje „Molbe za dozvolu gradnje“, uvezanim projektom izvođenja u dva primjerka s osnovama, presjecima, fasadama i konstruktivnim planovima („Građevinski red“ Bauordnung, 1880). Samo iznimno je dopuštena bondružna gradnja, ispunjena od čerpića, te krovovi od šindre, i propisana je upotreba opeke, crijepa i drugih vatronepropusnih krovnih pokrivača (Spasojević, 1988), što označava i krajnji raskid s tradicionalnim načinom izgradnje objekata.

Usljed kroničnog manjka edukovanih i stručnih ljudi, u Bosnu i Hercegovinu dolaze brojni činovnici, većinom slavenskog porijekla, koji po već „isprobanom carskom receptu“ etabliraju moderan i sistematičan državnički aparat. Već u prvoj godini nakon okupacije, 1879, organizuje se prvi popis stanovništva i evidentira se „svega 3% pismenog stanovništva, tj. onih koji su znali pisati latinicu i ćirilicu“ (Demir, 2009). Ubrzano

1878-1918 ORIGINS OF ACADEMIC EDUCATION IN
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

In order to understand the beginnings of the creation of the Faculty of Engineering in Sarajevo, it is necessary to go back more than 130 years, to the time of the Austro-Hungarian administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, ¹ when there was a period of the deepest social transformation, but also the country's gradual approach to European civilizational values. With the radical interruption of the centuries-old way of building in Ottoman society, the image of a typical feudal city slowly fades before the bursts of the Western worldview. Completely new capitalist relations were being introduced, which brought diametrically opposite views of urban concepts, organization of apartments and furniture with them. The Great Fire, which devastated Sarajevo in 1879, was used by the National Government as an excellent opportunity to impose a new construction law and the “Building Order of 1880” (“Building Order” Bauordnung, 1880) the very next year. The regulations strictly regulated the construction of facilities, with the mandatory submission of the “Application for Building Permit” in two copies with bases, cross-sections, facades and structural plans (“Building Order” Bauordnung, 1880). Hand-made construction, brick infill, and shingle roofs were only exceptionally allowed, and the use of bricks, tiles and other fireproof roof coverings was prescribed (Spasojević, 1988), which marked the ultimate break with the traditional way of building facilities.

Due to the chronic lack of educated and professional people, numerous officials, mostly of Slavic origin, come to Bosnia and Herzegovina, who, according to the already “tried and tested imperial recipe”, established a modern and systematic state apparatus. Already in the first year after the occupation, in 1879, the first population census was organized and “only 3% of the literate population, i.e. those who knew how to

Tokom austrougarskog perioda Škola je stekla visoku reputaciju zahvaljujući znamenitim arhitektima koji su u Sarajevo unijeli duh zapadne civilizacije i evropske obrise, prenoseći svoje stručno znanje i predavajući teorijske predmete.

During the Austro-Hungarian period, the School gained a high reputation thanks to famous architects who brought the spirit of Western civilization and European outlines to Sarajevo, transferring their professional knowledge and teaching theoretical courses.

se osnivaju različite obrazovne, naučne i kulturne institucije, praćene publikovanjem režimskih časopisa i dnevnih listova, koji zajedno pokušavaju ispuniti državnu misiju stvaranja građanskog pluralističkog modela društva.

write Latin and Cyrillic,” was recorded (Demir, 2009). Various educational, scientific and cultural institutions were being rapidly established, accompanied by the publication of regime journals and daily newspaper, which together tried to fulfil the state mission of creating a civil pluralistic model of society.



[1] Pogled na Sarajevo, krajem 19.og stoljeća // View of Sarajevo, end of the 19th century

SREDNJA TEHNIČKA ŠKOLA U SARAJEVU: EDUKACIJSKO JEZGRO TEHNIČKOG FAKULTETA

S ciljem što efikasnije tranzicije iz statičnog istočnjačkog u progresivno zapadnoevropsko kapitalističko društvo i kulturu, moćni austrougarski državni aparat stavlja jasan akcenat na prosvjetnu politiku, osobito na podizanje srednjih i stručnih škola, čiji nastavni programi posjeduju i ideološko-političke smjernice. Organizovano iskorištavanje prirodnih bogatstava zemlje je praćeno zacrtanom edukacijom kadrova u industrijskim granama od posebnog državnog interesa, osobito u oblastima šumarstva, rudarstva i građevinarstva.

Na visoku listu prioriteta Zemaljska vlada postavlja osnivanje Tehničke srednje škole u Sarajevu, što je i ostvareno Odlukom Visokog carskog i kraljevskog Zajedničkog ministarstva u Beču, broj 51.131/IB od 12. augusta 1889. (Prvi izvještaj Tehničke škole u Sarajevu, 1896). U okviru oformljenog Građevinskog odsjeka, čitava plejada iznimnih ličnosti prenosila je svoja

SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN SARAJEVO: THE EDUCATIONAL CORE OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

In order to make the transition from a static Eastern to a progressive Western European capitalist society and culture as efficient as possible, the powerful Austro-Hungarian state apparatus placed a clear emphasis on educational policy, especially on establishing secondary and vocational schools, whose curricula also had ideological-political guidelines. The organized exploitation of the country's natural resources was accompanied by the planned personnel education in industries of special state interest, especially in the fields of forestry, mining and construction.

The National Government placed the establishment of the Secondary Technical School in Sarajevo on a high list of priorities, which was achieved by the Decision of the “High Imperial and Royal Joint Ministry in Vienna, number 51.131/IB of August 12th, 1889” (The First Report of the Technical School in Sarajevo, 1896). Within the established Department for Construction, a whole constellation of

¹ Op. aut: Na osnovu dogovora velikih evropskih sila na Berlinskom kongresu, Bosna i Hercegovina je 1878. unatoč snažnom oružanom otporu, preokrojena i okupirala ju je Austro-Ugarska monarhija.

Author's comment: Based on the agreement of the great European powers at the Berlin Congress, Bosnia and Herzegovina was reorganized and occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in 1878, despite strong armed resistance.

U periodu od 1933. do 1935. godine, Neidhardt je angažovan u Le Corbusierovom ateljeu, gdje postaje aktivni sudionik u stvaranju vrhunskih avangardnih projekata i studija. Na poziv vrsnog nastavnika Tehničke škole Dušana Grabrijana, Neidhardt „prihvata izazov provincije“ i krajem 1938. dolazi u Sarajevo (Kapetanović Karlič, 1990).

In the period from 1933 to 1935, Neidhardt was employed in Le Corbusier's studio, where he became an active participant in the creation of top avant-garde projects and studies. At the invitation of the excellent teacher of the Technical School Dušan Grabrijan, Neidhardt “accepted the challenge of the province” (Kapetanović Karlič, 1990) and at the end of 1938 he arrived to Sarajevo.

saznanja i razmišljanja generacijama učenika, čime Bosna i Hercegovina počinje pratiti korak s evropskim tehnološkim i graditeljskim zbivanjima.

Tokom austrougarskog perioda Škola je stekla visoku reputaciju zahvaljujući znamenitim arhitektima koji su u Sarajevo unijeli duh zapadne civilizacije i evropske obrise, prenoseći svoje stručno znanje i predavajući teorijske predmete. Nastavnici stručnih predmeta, kao što su Rudolf Tönnies, Karlo Paržik i Josip Vancaš,² „nisu bili, gotovo isključivo, iz Bosne i Hercegovine“ (Papić, 1972), ali su prepoznati u javnosti kao vrsni graditelji historicističkih, eklektičkih i secesijskih objekata. Svojim zavidnim pedagoškim i stručnim angažmanom predstavljali su Školu i na velikim svjetskim izložbama u Budimpešti 1896, Beču 1898. i Parizu 1900. godine.

1918-1945. PRVI DOMAĆI INŽENJERI ARHITEKTURE S EVROPSKIM DIPLOMAMA

Okončanjem Prvog svjetskog rata i odlaskom arhitekata s austrougarskih prostora, nastavni kadar Srednje tehničke škole u Sarajevu popunjava tek stasala generacija mlađih domaćih neimara. Iza učioničkih katedri sjedaju vrhunski teoretičari arhitekture i inženjeri Dušan Smiljanić, Helen Baldasar, Dušan Grabrijan, kao i velika imena bosanskohercegovačkog likovnog stvaralaštva Roman Petrović, Đoko Mazalić i Petar Šain. S organizacijskog

exceptional personalities passed on their knowledge and thoughts to generations of students, whereby Bosnia and Herzegovina started to keep pace with European technological and construction developments.

During the Austro-Hungarian period, the School gained a high reputation thanks to famous architects who brought the spirit of Western civilization and European outlines to Sarajevo, transferring their professional knowledge and teaching theoretical courses. Teachers of professional courses, such as: Rudolf Tönnies, Karlo Paržik and Josip Vancaš,² “were not, almost exclusively, from Bosnia and Herzegovina” (Papić, 1972), but were recognized by the public as excellent creators of historicist, eclectic and Art Nouveau buildings. With their enviable pedagogical and professional activities, they also presented the School at major world exhibitions in Budapest, 1896, Vienna, 1898, and Paris, 1900.

1918-1945 THE FIRST DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS WITH EUROPEAN DEGREES

With the end of the First World War and the departure of architects from the Austro-Hungarian territories, young domestic builders from a newly matured generation replaced the teaching personnel of the Secondary Technical School in Sarajevo. The top architectural theoreticians and engineers: Dušan Smiljanić, Helen Baldasar, Dušan Grabrijan, as well as the great names of Bosnian and Herzegovinian art: Roman Petrović, Đoko Mazalić and Petar Šain stood in front of the classroom departments. From



[2] Karel Panek, Paviljon BiH na Svjetskoj izložbi u Parizu 1900 // Karel Panek, Bosnian Pavilion at the World Exhibition in Paris 1900

² Op. aut: Karlo Paržik je od 1890. do 1894. godine bio nastavnik na predmetima Nauka o arhitektonskim oblicima i Građevinsko crtanje, Rudolf Tönnies od 1889. do 1890. godine je predavao Prostoruko crtanje, dok je Josip Vancaš, koji je bio i zastupnik bosanskohercegovačkog Zemaljskog sabora, ostao u školi nepunu dekadu, od 1889. do 1898. godine, predajući predmete iz stručno-teorijske nastave.

Author's comment: From 1890 to 1894, Karlo Paržik was a teacher of the courses Science of Architectural Forms and Construction Drawing, Rudolf Tönnies taught Freehand Drawing from 1889 to 1890, while Josip Vancaš, who was also a representative of the Bosnian National Assembly, remained at the school for less than a decade, from 1889 to 1898, teaching professional-theoretical courses.

U centru ovih uzbudljivih dešavanja se nalazi Srednja tehnička škola, koja do 1936. godine učestalo mijenja sarajevsku adresu, kada se preseljava u monumentalnu, namjenski projektovanu zgradu u današnjoj ulici Zmaja od Bosne.

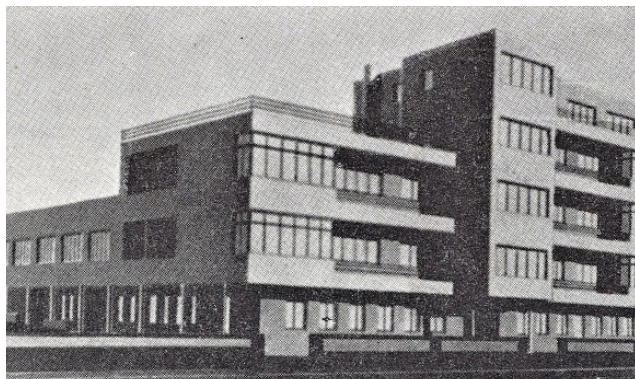
Povratak u Sarajevo nekolicine talentovanih pojedinaca i njihova avangardna modernistička djelatnost u međuratnom periodu pokreću Bosnu i Hercegovinu iz strukovne letargije, uvodeći je velikim koracima na evropsku arhitektonsku scenu.

At the intersection of these exciting events is the Secondary Technical School, which frequently changed its address in Sarajevo until 1936, when it moved to a monumental, purpose-designed building in today's Zmaja od Bosne Street.

The return of a few talented individuals to Sarajevo and their avant-garde modernist activity in the interwar period roused Bosnia and Herzegovina from its professional lethargy, introducing it to the European architectural scene with great strides.

Prašku edukacijsku stazu prvi prolazi Dušan Smiljanić, a potom ga slijede i njegovi učenici, braća Muhamed i Reuf Kadić, te Jahiel Finci i Emanuel Šamanek. Njima se pridružuju i talentovani arhitekti, s diplomama iz drugih srednjoevropskih i jugoslovenskih centara, kao što je Juraj Neidhardt, koji se, nakon pohađanja Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Beču od 1920. do 1924, s izvrsnim preporukama zapošljava u biroima renomiranih arhitekata Ernsta Lichtblaua i Petera Behrensa.

The first person who went through Prague education path was Dušan Smiljanić, and he was followed by his students - brothers Mehmed and Reuf Kadić, Jahiel Finci and Emanuel Šamanek. They were joined by talented architects with diplomas from other Central European and Yugoslav centres, such as Juraj Neidhardt, who, after attending the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1920 to 1924, was employed with excellent recommendations in the offices of renowned architects Ernst Lichtblau and Peter Behrens.



[9] Dušan Smiljanić i Helen Baldasar, Zgrada porodice Zečević, Sarajevo, 1937. // Dušan Smiljanić and Helen Baldasar, Zečević family building, Sarajevo, 1937.



[10] Reuf i Muhamed Kadić, Zgrada Mirovinskog zavoda, Sarajevo, 1940. // Reuf and Muhamed Kadić, Pension Fund building, Sarajevo, 1940.



[11] Srednja tehnička škola u Sarajevu // Secondary Technical School in Sarajevo

Tehnički fakultet (Odsjek za arhitekturu) u Sarajevu upisala sam 1957. godine. Nastava od treće godine do kraja desetog semestra bila je odvojena po odsjecima. Nastavnici na arhitektonskim predmetima (projektovanje, urbanizam, povijest i dr.) bili su u to vrijeme arhitekti iz prakse, školovani uglavnom u Pragu, nešto u Beču, Zagrebu i Beogradu, a predavali su nam i profesori zagrebačkog i manje beogradskog fakulteta. To je bila i jedna od karakteristika našeg fakulteta za koji se često govorilo da je *sarajevska škola arhitekture*.

VLASTA JELENA-ŽULJIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1950-tih godina.
Bila profesorica na Katedri za urbanizam i prostorno planiranje.
Profesor emeritus, danas nastanjena u Sarajevu.

„Kad sam studirao u Sarajevu, krajem šezdesetih, to je bio mlad i entuzijastičan fakultet... Kontakti s profesorima bili su neposredni i lišeni akademskog formalizma. Bilo je to okruženje u kojem si mogao slobodnije iskazati svoj arhitektonski afinitet. Tako sam i ja, zbog propasti na prijemnom ispitu u Zagrebu, završio u Sarajevu. Iako sam u početku bio nesretan zbog toga i mislio se odmah nakon prvog semestra prebaciti u Zagreb, kasnije sam prestao žaliti za tim. Sarajevo mi je dalo više slobode u profiliranju moje arhitektonske individualnosti.“

NIKOLA BAŠIĆ

Nekadašnji student i saradnik AF UNSA,
dobitnik prestižnih stručnih i društvenih priznanja,
član Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, danas nastanjen u Zadru.
Izvor: Intervju u dnevnom listu „Jutarni list“, Korana Sutlić, 17.6.2016.

“U vrijeme kad sam studirala studij je, pored ostalog, uključivao i predmete Urbanizam i Osnove marksizma. Na prvoj godini nas je bilo preko 200 studenata, a u jednom periodu, usljed opšte reforme obrazovanja, „zakačilo“ nas je tzv. obavezno učenje i intenzivan boravak na fakultetu. Tada je u istoj zgradi, pored Građevinskog, bio smješten i Elektrotehnički fakultet pa je sve ličilo na pravu politehniku, što je širilo vidike i znanja, uz disko zabavu petkom u ‘Burencetu’... Mislim da je Fakultet mnogim kolegama pružio solidnu osnovu za stručni razvoj i karijeru diljem svijeta.“

SELMA ARNAUTOVIĆ HARRINGTON

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1970-tih godina.
Istaknuta je istraživačica i osnivačica New European Bauhaus Foruma BiH,
danas nastanjena u Dublinu, Irska.

I enrolled in the Technical Faculty (Department of Architecture) in Sarajevo in 1957. The classes from the third year until the end of the tenth semester were divided by departments. At that time, the teachers for architectural subjects (design, urbanism, history, etc.) were practicing architects, mainly trained in Prague, some in Vienna, Zagreb, and Belgrade. They were joined by professors from the University of Zagreb and occasionally from Belgrade. This was also one of the characteristics of our faculty, often referred to as the Sarajevo school of architecture.

VLASTA JELENA-ŽULJIĆ

Vlasta Jelena Žuljić, studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during the 1950s. She was a professor at the Department of Urbanism and Spatial Planning. She is professor emeritus, currently residing in Sarajevo.

"When I studied in Sarajevo, at the end of the sixties, it was a young and enthusiastic faculty... Contacts with professors were direct and devoid of academic formalism. It was an environment where you could express your architectural affinity more freely. That's how I ended up in Sarajevo, due to failing the entrance exam in Zagreb. Although I was initially unhappy about it and thought of transferring to Zagreb immediately after the first semester, later I stopped regretting it. Sarajevo gave me more freedom in profiling my architectural individuality."

NIKOLA BAŠIĆ

A former student and associate at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, receiver of prestigious professional and social awards, a member of Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, today living in Zadar.
Source: An interview in the newspaper „Jutarnji list“, Korana Sutlić, June, 17th, 2016.

"At the time when I was studying, there were, among other things, the courses Urbanism and Fundamentals of Marxism. In the first year, there were over 200 students, and in one period, due to the general reform of education, we were "hooked" by the so-called compulsory study and intensive stay at the university. Then, in the same building, next to the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering was located, so everything looked like a real polytechnic, which broadened horizons and knowledge, with a disco party on Fridays in "Burence"... I think that the Faculty provided many colleagues with a solid basis for professional development and a career around the world."

SELMA ARNAUTOVIĆ HARRINGTON

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1970s. She is a prominent researcher and the founder of New European Bauhaus Forum BiH. She lives in Dublin, Ireland.

Tokom austrougarskog perioda Škola je stekla visoku reputaciju zahvaljujući znamenitim arhitektima koji su u Sarajevo unijeli duh zapadne civilizacije i evropske obrise, prenoseći svoje stručno znanje i predavajući teorijske predmete.

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1945-1949. NOVI DRUŠTVENI POREDAK I PRVE VISOKOOBRAZOVNE INSTITUCIJE

Drugi svjetski rat iza sebe ostavlja ne samo duboke krvave tragove, depresivnu i opustošenu zemlju, nego uzrokuje i potpun prekid predratnog progresivnog promišljanja i graditeljske aktivnosti. Tek ustoličeni komunistički poredak postaje idealna platforma za razvoj novog jugoslovenskog identiteta i poretka, prožetog ideologijom u kojoj je glorificiran socijalistički realizam, kao ultimativni standard izranjajućeg društva.

Već prvim Ustavom iz 1946. uspostavljen je demokratski centralizam, „koji je iz partijskih struktura prenesen na državne, u ime viših interesa privrednog, socijalnog i kulturnog razvoja te nastojanja „zaostalih“ republika da sustignu one razvijenije“ (Katz, 2011).

NR Bosna i Hercegovina pripada ovoj grupi nedovoljno razvijenih i zaostalih republika, u kojoj je prilikom popisa stanovništva iz 1948. evidentirano čak 44,8% nepismene populacije (Bondžić, 2010). Obrazovanje svih socijalnih i nacionalnih slojeva stanovništva, praćeno ideološki obojenom parolom „socijalizam - pravedni društveni sistem“, inicirano je 1947. Zakonom o petogodišnjem planu razvitka narodne privrede FNRJ³ i narodnih republika. Između ostalog, ovim pravnim aktom su širom otvorena edukacijska vrata učenicima iz brojnih siromašnih bosanskohercegovačkih porodica. Rezolucijom 3. plenuma CK KPJ⁴ agitira se u pravcu republičke solidarnosti, prosvjetne pomoći i planskog umrežavanja obrazovnih institucija. Centralizovana državna mjera ne nailazi na razumijevanje razvijenijih jugoslovenskih republika, jer preovladava mišljenje da je „nepotrebno i neracionalno istovrsnu infrastrukturu širiti u centre drugih federalnih jedinica“ (70 godina Univerziteta u Sarajevu, 2019).

Ipak, administrativno-centralistički pristup mlade države i ideološka borba za „novog socijalističkog čovjeka“ potiskuju višedekadni paternalistički stav, koji se potom transformiše u koordiniranu podršku glavnih gradova susjednih republika, osobito pri osnivanju visokoobrazovnih institucija. S obzirom na hronični nedostatak nastavnog i stručnog kadra, oblast graditeljstva, u kojoj su „djelovala samo 64 aktivna inženjera“ (Tufegdžić, 1946), postavljena je na vrh prioriteta.

1949. OSNIVANJE TEHNIČKOG FAKULTETA U SARAJEVU

Društvo inženjera i tehničara BiH, 1948. godine, pokreće inicijativu za osnivanje Tehničkog fakulteta, koju Vlada NR Bosne i Hercegovine pretače u Uredbu o osnivanju pod brojem 675. od 20.5.1949. godine.

Proklamovanom politikom republičke solidarnosti imenovana je Komisija matičara Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, tako da su izbor prvih nastavnika izvršili renomirani profesori:

1945-1949 THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER AND THE FIRST HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

The Second World War left behind not only deep bloody traces, a depressed and devastated country, but also caused a complete interruption of the pre-war progressive thinking and construction activity. The newly enthroned communist order became the ideal platform for the development of a new Yugoslav identity and order, imbued with an ideology in which socialist realism was glorified, as the ultimate standard of the emerging society.

Already the first Constitution from 1946 established democratic centralism, “which was transferred from party structures to state structures, in the name of higher interests of economic, social, cultural development and the efforts of “backward” republics to catch up with more developed ones” (Katz, 2011).

People’s Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina belonged to this group of underdeveloped and desolated republics, in which even 44.8% of the illiterate population was recorded during the 1948 population census (Bondžić, 2010). The education of all social and national strata of the population, followed by the ideologically coloured slogan “Socialism - A just Social System”, was initiated in 1947 by the Law on the Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia³ and the People’s Republics. Among other things, this legal act opened wide the educational doors to students from numerous poor families in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Resolution III of the Plenum of the Central Committee of KPJ⁴ points in the direction of republican solidarity, educational assistance and planned networking of educational institutions. The centralized state measure was not understood by the more developed Yugoslav republics, because the prevailing opinion was “that it is unnecessary and irrational to spread the same infrastructure to the centres of other federal units” (70 years of the University of Sarajevo, 2019).

Nevertheless, the administrative-centralist approach of the young state and the ideological struggle for the “new socialist man” suppressed the decades-long paternalistic attitude, which then transformed into coordinated support of the capital cities of the neighbouring republics, especially when establishing higher education institutions. Given the chronic lack of teaching and professional staff, the field of construction, in which “only 64 active engineers worked” (Tufegdžić, 1946), was placed at the top of the priorities.

1949 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING IN SARAJEVO

In 1948, the Society of Engineers and Technicians of Bosnia and Herzegovina launched an initiative to establish the Faculty of Engineering, which the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina turned into the Decree on Establishment under number 675 of May 20th, 1949.

With the proclaimed policy of republican solidarity, the

³ Op. aut: FNRJ - Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija.

Author’s comment: CK KPJ - The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia

⁴ Op. aut: CK KPJ - Centralni komitet Komunističke partije Jugoslavije.

Author’s comment: CK KPJ - The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia

- Prof. Alojzije Horvat, redovni profesor i dekan Tehničkog fakulteta u Ljubljani,
- Prof. dr. Rajko Kušević, redovni profesor Tehničkog fakulteta u Zagrebu i
- Prof. Milenko Jakovljević, vanredni profesor Tehničke velike škole u Beogradu.

Nakon tri sastanka, koji su održani u ljetnim mjesecima 1949. u Sarajevu, matičari su odabrali nastavničku okosnicu Tehničkog fakulteta, koju čine:

- Prof. Aleksander Trumić, vanredni profesor za predmet Sanitarna hidrotehnika,
- Prof. Jahiel Finci, vanredni profesor za predmet Projektovanje zgrada,
- Pred. Vjekoslav Mandić, predavač za predmet Mehanika, i
- Pred. Branislav Galeb, predavač za predmet Fizika.

Dužnost prvog dekana povjerena je prof. Aleksanderu Trumiću, dipl. ing. građ., pariškom i zagrebačkom đaku, koji je nakon oslobođenja zemlje preuzeo dužnost načelnika Građevinskog odjeljenja ZAVNOBiH-a, nakon čega je uslijedio angažman u Ministarstvu građevina i Planskoj komisiji NR BiH.

Committee of Registrars of the Faculty of Engineering in Sarajevo was appointed, so the selection of the first teachers was made by renowned professors:

- Professor Alojzije Horvat, full professor and the dean of the Faculty of Engineering in Ljubljana,
- Professor Rajko Kušević, PhD, full professor of the Faculty of Engineering in Zagreb and
- Professor Milenko Jakovljević, associate professor of the Secondary Technical School in Belgrade.

After three meetings, held in the summer months of 1949 in Sarajevo, the registrars selected the teaching staff of the Faculty of Engineering, consisting of:

- Professor Aleksander Trumić, associate professor for the course Sanitary Hydraulic Engineering,
- Professor Jahiel Finci, associate professor for the course Building Design,
- Lecturer Vjekoslav Mandić, teacher for the course Mathematics, and
- Lecturer Branislav Galeb, teacher for the course Physics.

The duty of the first dean was entrusted to professor Aleksander Trumić, B.Sc. Civil Engineer, student from Paris

Društvo inženjera i tehničara BiH, 1948. godine, pokreće inicijativu za osnivanje Tehničkog fakulteta, koju Vlada NR Bosne i Hercegovine pretače u Uredbu o osnivanju pod brojem 675. od 20.5.1949. godine.

In 1948, the Society of Engineers and Technicians of Bosnia and Herzegovina launched an initiative to establish the Faculty of Engineering, which the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina turned into the Decree on Establishment under number 675 of May 20th, 1949.



[12] Prvi dekanat Tehničkog fakulteta, Vila Mandić, Petrakijina ulica, 1949. // First deanship of the Technical Faculty, Villa Mandić, Petrakijina Street, 1949.



[13] Fotografija zgrade Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, tadašnjeg Zavoda za ispitivanje materijala i tla Ministarstva građevina Vlade NR BiH, 1949. // Photograph of the Technical Faculty building in Sarajevo, then the Institute for Material and Soil Testing of the Ministry of Construction of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1949.

Upravo nedostatak prožimanja teoretske s praktičnom nastavom povod je višekratnih Neidhardtovih apela i medijskih obraćanja, kojima kritikuje šturo akumuliranje znanja bez dodira s doživljenim praktičnim stvaranjem. Zagovara studiozno proučavanje projektantskih elaborata i izvedbenih detalja, a potom odlazak mladih ljudi na gradilišta i upoređivanje nacrti s primjerima realizovanih zdanja.

The lack of interweaving of theory with practical teaching was the reason for Neidhardt's repeated appeals and media addresses, criticizing the narrow accumulation of knowledge without contact with the experienced practical creation. He advocated a meticulous study of design studies and design details, and then the presence of young people at construction sites and the comparison of drawings with examples of completed buildings.

semestru. Novina je i treći stepen, koji omogućava dalje obrazovanje diplomiranih inženjera ka zvanju magistra tehničkih nauka.

U nastupajuće dvije godine slijede nove reforme, jer forsiranje eksperimentalnih promjena ne daje očekivane rezultate. Već od školske 1962/63. dolazi do uvođenja Arhitektonskog, Konstruktivnog i Urbanističkog smjera, a od 1963/64. ukida se Konstruktivni smjer, jer nije ispunjena kvota za odvijanje nastave od 10 upisanih studenata. Transformiše se i 1. stepen studija u Centar za vanredni studij Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta, ali kratko djeluje i ubrzo se gasi.

Od 1966/67. produžava se školovanje arhitekata opšteg profila na devet semestara i završni diplomski rad, a od 1967/68. opet se dužina školovanja vraća na osam semestara.

Teško je i pratiti ove turbulentne izmjene i paralelno odvijanje nastavnog procesa. Nekoliko generacija studira po različitim nastavnim planovima što rezultira slabijim uspjehom, osipanjem studenata i opadanjem kvaliteta nastave.

Za razliku od prvih studentskih generacija kada razgranata partijska organizacija, utjelovljena u Narodnoj studentskoj organizaciji diktira ciljeve i zadatke, početkom 1970-ih godina ideološka stega lagano popušta i društvo se postepeno otvara. Zapadnoevropski studentski nemiri i bunt iz 1968. se prelijevaju u državu, kada dolazi do jasnih kritika društvenih deformacija. Državni univerziteti postepeno izmiču od političkog patronata, pri čemu se i Arhitektonsko-urbanistički fakultet uspijeva oduprijeti imperativnim političkim zahtjevima.

To je vidljivo kroz samostalno „krojenje“ nastavnog plana i programa, jer se od 1970/71. autonomno uspostavlja nastava od devet semestara. Ovo se smatralo prelaznim rješenjem ka usvajanju pionirskog, studiozno pripremljenog i suštinski reformskog kurikulumu koji stupa na snagu od 1971/72. i po kojem se prvi put uvodi nastava s osam izbornih grupa u sedmom, osmom i devetom semestru.

U kasnijim analizama, ovakav način edukacije studenata je dobro valoriziran jer priprema budućeg arhitektu opšteg profila za adaptiranje u različitim profesionalnim iskušenjima, i istovremeno respektuje njegov afinitet u pogledu izbornosti predmeta. Nažalost, nakon dvije upisane generacije opet slijedi jaki politički upliv i zaokret.

Nagli skok broja studenata, praćen liberalizovanim načinom studiranja s opcijom prenošenja većeg broja nepoloženih ispita u narednu godinu, rezultira dugim studiranjem. Država interveniše drastičnim mjerama. Odlukom Skupštine BiH od 4.9.1973. i Zakonom o visokom školstvu kroz 14 tačaka se obavezuju fakulteti na kurikularne izmjene s ciljem da

In the coming two years, new reforms followed, because forcing experimental changes did not give the expected results. Already from the school year 1962/63 there was the introduction of the Departments for Architectural, Constructive and Urbanistic course, and from 1963/64 the Constructive course was cancelled, because the quota for classes of 10 enrolled students was not met. The 1st degree program was also transformed into the Centre for Part-time Studies of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, but it was short-lived and soon shut down.

From 1966/67 the education of architects of a general profile was extended to 9 semesters and the final diploma thesis, and from 1967/68 again, the length of education returned to 8 semesters.

It was also difficult to follow these turbulent changes and the parallel course of the teaching process. Several generations studied according to different curricula, which resulted in lower success, dropout of students and a decline in the quality of teaching.

In contrast to the first student generations, when the branched party organization embodied in the National Student Organization dictated goals and tasks, in the early 1970s, the ideological restraints loosened slightly and society gradually opened up. The Western European student riots and rebellion of 1968 spilled over into the state, when there were clear criticisms of social deformations. State universities were gradually moving away from political patronage, with the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism also managing to resist imperative political demands.

This is visible through the independent “tailoring” of the curriculum, because from 1970/71 classes of 9 semesters were autonomously established. This was considered a transitional solution towards the adoption of a pioneering, studiously prepared and essentially reform curriculum that came into effect in 1971/72 and by which classes with eight elective groups were introduced for the first time in the 7th, 8th and 9th semester.

In later analyses, this way of educating students was well valorised because it prepared the future general profile architect for adaptation in various professional challenges while at the same time respecting his affinity for the election of the courses. Unfortunately, after two enrolled generations, there was again a strong political influence and turnaround.

A sharp jump in the number of students, accompanied by a liberalized way of studying with the option of transferring a larger number of failed exams to the next year, resulted in a long-lasting study. The state intervened with drastic measures. By the decision of the Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina dated September 4th, 1973 and the Law on Higher Education, through 14 points, faculties were obliged to make curricular changes in order to improve the efficiency of studying. Another extremely rigid intervention, made without any coordination with the academic base, shortened education to eight semesters and introduced the principle of “year for year” with the possibility of renewing for two years during studies. The strict study regime was facilitated by additional semester tests of knowledge and the introduction of partial exams and colloquiums.



[57] Članovi Diplomske komisije (s lijeva na desno): Jahiel Finci, Greta Ferušić, Jovan Korka, Milorad Radonić, Miloš Somborski i Esad Kapetanović, 15.04.1970. // Members of the Diploma Commission (from left to right): Jahiel Finci, Greta Ferušić, Jovan Korka, Milorad Radonić, Miloš Somborski, and Esad Kapetanović, 15.04.1970.

se poboljša efikasnost studiranja. Još jednim krajnje krutim zahvatom, urađenim bez ikakvih usaglašavanja s akademskom bazom, skraćuje se školovanje na osam semestara i uvodi princip „godina za godinu“ uz mogućnost obnavljanja dvije godine tokom studija. Postrožen studijski režim je olakšan dodatnim semestralnim provjerama znanja i uvođenjem parcijalnih ispita i kolokvija.

Dotadašnje trajanje semestra je produženo s 15 na 20 sedmica s potpuno nerealno zacrtanom dužinom nastavnog procesa od 10 mjeseci, ne uzimajući u obzir pripreme studenata za ispit i same ispitne termine. Sažimanje nastavnog procesa vodi ka ukidanju do tada obavezne studentske prakse u trajanju od 30 dana, jedine značajne kurikularne konstante još od donesenog prvog nastavnog plana i programa Tehničkog fakulteta.

Upravo nedostatak prožimanja teoretske s praktičnom nastavom povod je višekratnih Neidhardtovih apela i medijskih obraćanja, kojima kritikuje šturo akumuliranje znanja bez dodira s doživljenim praktičnim stvaranjem. Zagovara studiozno proučavanje projektantskih elaborata i izvedbenih detalja, a potom odlazak mladih ljudi na gradilišta i upoređivanje nacrtu s primjerima realizovanih zdanja. Fakultet promatra kao stručnu radionicu, ali eksperimentalne i diktirane reforme ne uvažavaju edukacijske i profesionalne specifičnosti arhitektonske profesije.

Šturim odlukama su produžavani ili skraćivani studijski programi „prepuštajući stručnim organima Fakulteta da to provedu na način kako nađu da je to najsvrsishodnije“ (Božović, 1991).

The duration of the semester was extended from 15 to 20 weeks with a completely unrealistic set length of the teaching process of 10 months, without taking into account the preparation of students for the exam and the exam terms themselves. The summarization of the teaching process led to the abolition of the until then compulsory student internship for 30 days, the only significant curriculum constant since the first curriculum of the Technical Faculty was adopted.

The lack of interweaving of theory with practical teaching was the reason for Neidhardt's repeated appeals and media addresses, criticizing the narrow accumulation of knowledge without contact with the experienced practical creation. He advocated a meticulous study of design studies and design details, and then the presence of young people at construction sites and the comparison of drawings with examples of completed buildings. He viewed Faculty as a professional workshop, but experimental and dictated reforms did not take into account the educational and professional specifics of the architectural profession.

Poor decisions extended or shortened study programs “leaving it to the expert bodies of the Faculty to implement it in the way they find it most expedient” (Božović, 1991).

With the well-deserved retirement of regular professors Smiljanić, Neidhardt, Kadić, Korka and Somborski, there was a space opened for the advancement of the assistants at the time, as well as the selection of new associates. During the 1970s, a new wave of full-time and part-time employment of associates followed, when all faculty departments were strengthened with young and talented staff.

Arhitektonsko-urbanistički fakultet neodoljivo privlači mlade ljude. Za upis se prijavljuje veliki broj kandidata, koji ne skrivaju radost i uzbuđenje kada pročitaju svoje ime na listi „iznad crte“ nakon položenog kvalifikacionog ispita iz Slobodnog crtanja i Matematike.

The Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism irresistibly attracts young people. A large number of candidates apply for enrolment, not hiding the joy and excitement after seeing their name on the list “above the line” after passing the qualifying exam in Freehand Drawing and Mathematics.



[59] Promocija studenata, 1950te godine // Student promotion, 1960s



[60] Fotografija studenata, 60-te godine // Photograph of students, 1960s

U skladu s nesvrstanom spoljnom politikom na Fakultet pristižu strani studenti, većinom stipendisti iz afričkih i azijskih zemalja. Proporcionalno rastu upisnih kvota domaćih studenata raste i broj nezaposlenih, jer limitirano tržište arhitekata postaje zasićeno. Ovo je i razlog velikog „odliva akademskih mozgova“ i začetak krize koji vrhunac doživljava u 80-im godinama.

In accordance with the non-aligned foreign policy, foreign students, mostly scholarship holders from African and Asian countries, arrive at the Faculty. In proportion to the growth of enrolment quotas of domestic students, the number of unemployed also grows, as the limited market of architects becomes saturated. This is also the reason for the large “outflow of academic brains” and the beginning of the crisis, which peaked in the 1980s.

“Nastavnik ne može šablonski da vodi nastavu i prejudicira zaključke. U tom vidu postaje nastavnik nekom vrstom usmjerivača. Pedagoška sposobnost nastavnika ovisi o tome koliko je on uspio da osposobi studente da samostalno stvaraju zaključke... Od ideje do ostvarenja, od kašike do stana, od starog ka novom...”

JURAJ NEIDHARDT i DŽEMAL ČELIĆ

nekadašnji profesori AF UNSA
i istaknuti bosansko-hercegovački arhitekti. In memoriam.
Izvor: Dnevni list „Politika“, 1962.

“Kad je govorio o kući u smislu filozofskog doma, držao je susjedstvo baštinjeno u bosanskoj kulturi komšiluka njegovom supstancijom. Na to su se nadovezivali i drugi baštinjeni uzusi, norme, običajna prava, nepisani i pisani kodeksi iz nadasve suptilne socijalne sfere, toliko specifične bosanske urbane kulture, koja je malo poznata samo zato što se u nju ne može proniknuti ni površno ni usputno. Profesor Neidhardt spoznao je najsuptilnije valere te kulture i bio njezin prvi, sugestivni i neumorni promotor.”

NIKOLA BAŠIĆ

Nekadašnji student i saradnik AF UNSA,
dobitnik prestižnih stručnih i društvenih priznanja,
član Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, danas nastanjen u Zadru.
Izvor: „Oris - časopis za arhitekturu i kulturu br. 12, Zagreb, 2001.

“... Upravo na njegovanju i transponovanju tradicionalnih vrijednosti obrazovale su se mnoge generacije arhitekata od kojih su neki, zahvaljujući svom talentu i afinitetu za ovu tradiciju, afirmisali i sebe i školu iz koje su izašli.”

BOGDAN BOŽOVIĆ

Nekadašnji profesor i dekan AF UNSA, danas nastanjen u Torontu, Kanada
Izvor: Božović B. „Scile i Haribde Arhitektonskog fakulteta”.
Časopis „Arh” br. 23. Sarajevo, Društvo arhitekata Sarajevo, 1991.

"A teacher cannot conduct lessons in a patterned manner and prejudge conclusions. In this form, he becomes a teacher as a kind of router. The teacher's pedagogical ability depends on how well he managed to train students to create conclusions independently... From idea to realization, from spoon to apartment, from old to new..."

JURAJ NEIDHARDT and DŽEMAL ČELIĆ

former professors at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo and prominent Bosnian architects. In memoriam.
Source: Newspaper „Politika“, 1962.

"When he spoke about the house in the sense of a philosophical home, he held the neighbourhood inherited in the Bosnian culture of the neighbourhoods as its substance. This was followed by other inherited customs, norms, customary rights, unwritten and written codes from the most subtle social sphere, the very specific Bosnian urban culture, which is little known only because it cannot be penetrated either superficially or casually. Professor Neidhardt recognized the most subtle values of that culture and was its first, suggestive and tireless promoter."

NIKOLA BAŠIĆ

A former student and associate at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, receiver of prestigious professional and social awards, a member of Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, today living in Zadar.
Source: „Oris – Journal for Architecture and Culture No. 12, Zagreb, 2001.

"...Many generations of architects were educated by nurturing and transposing traditional values. Some of them, thanks to their talent and affinity for this tradition, proved themselves and the school where they came from."

BOGDAN BOŽOVIĆ

A former professor and the dean at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, today living in Toronto, Canada.
Source: Božović B. „Scylla and Charybdis of the Faculty of Architecture“. Journal „ARH“ No.23. Sarajevo, Association of Architects Sarajevo, 1991.

Od osnivanja Tehničkog fakulteta nastavnici objavljuju stručne članke u časopisima susjednih republika, prevashodno u zvaničnim glasilima društava arhitekata iz Zagreba, Beograda i Ljubljane. Zapadne jugoslovenske republike nastavljaju s predratnom tradicijom publikovanja arhitektonske periodike, kao što su slovenački stručni časopis „Arhitekt“ od 1951. i hrvatska izdanja „Arhitektura“ i „Čovjek i prostor (ČIP)“.

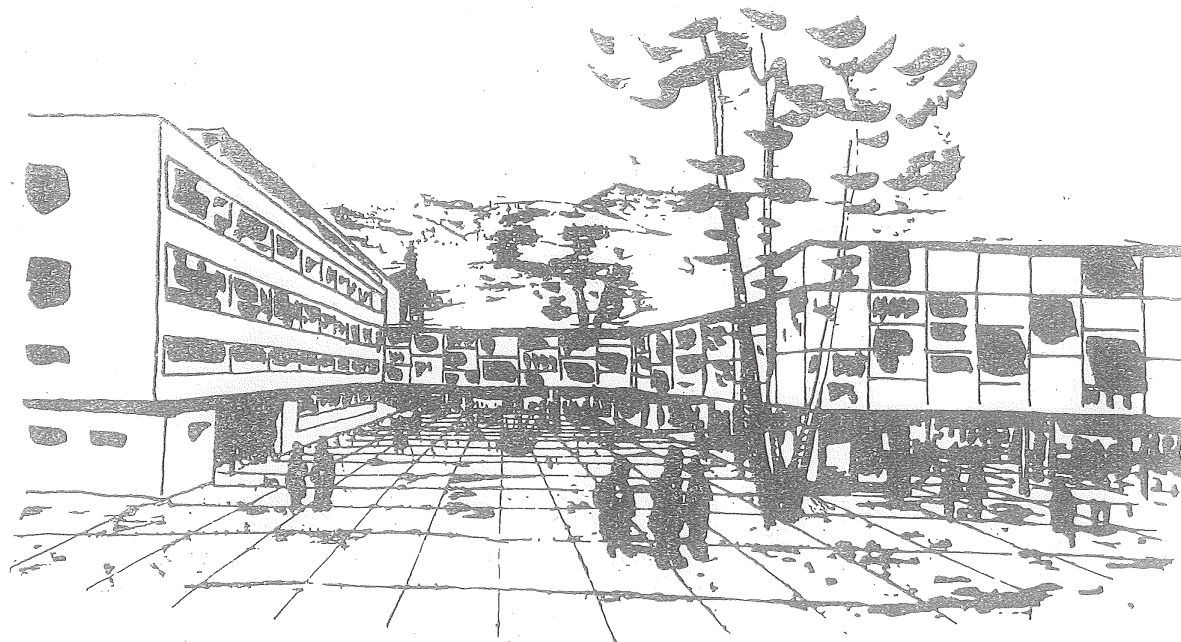
U NR Bosni i Hercegovini stručno izdavaštvo je pod patronatom Ministarstva građevina, gdje u „Biltenu“ i „Izgradnji“ prve članke objavljuje Dušan Smiljanić. Uz Jaroslava Černija, prvi je inženjer razvrstan u službi kao građevinski savjetnik, od 1947. Smiljanić

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering, teachers have published professional articles in journals of neighbouring republics, primarily official newsletters of architects' associations from Zagreb, Belgrade and Ljubljana. The western Yugoslav republics continued with the pre-war tradition of publishing architectural periodicals, such as the Slovenian professional journal “Arhitekt” from 1951 and the Croatian editions “Arhitektura” and “Čovjek i prostor (ČIP)”.

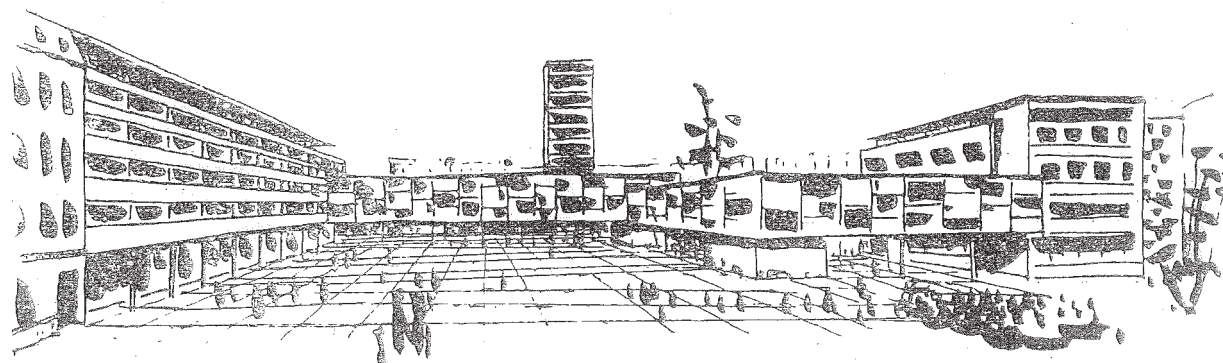
In the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, professional publishing was under the patronage of the Ministry of Construction, where Dušan Smiljanić published the first articles in “Bilten” and “Izgradnja”. Together with Jaroslav Černi, who was the first engineer serving as a construction consultant, from 1947 Smiljanić published, among others,

Urbanistički zavod grada Sarajeva 1958. pokreće publikaciju „Sarajevo-urbanistički problemi“, u čijem su redakcionom odboru Zdravko Kovačević, Ivan Taubman i Jahiel Finci, na čelu s glavnim urednikom Alijom Bejićem.

In 1958, the Urban Institute of the City of Sarajevo launched the publication “Sarajevo-Urban Problems”, whose editorial board included Zdravko Kovačević, Ivan Taubman and Jahiel Finci, headed by editor-in-chief Alija Bejić.



[61] Esad Kapetanović „Trg Oslobođenja u Sarajevu (Arhitektonsko-urbanistička analiza i projekt) // Esad Kapetanović “Liberation Square in Sarajevo (Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis and Project)”



[62] Esad Kapetanović „Trg Oslobođenja u Sarajevu (Arhitektonsko-urbanistička analiza i projekt) // Esad Kapetanović “Liberation Square in Sarajevo (Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis and Project)”

objavljuje, između ostalih, stručne članke „Greške u projektovanju“, „Zanatski radovi u građevinarstvu“, „Organizacija gradilišta“ i naučni elaborat iz 1949. za novi tip montažne kuće s koautorom Muhamedom Kadićem.

Pojedini članci se od 1953. počinju objavljivati u godišnjaku „Naše starine“, u izdanju Zemaljskog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirodnih rijetkosti NR BiH u Sarajevu, koji tehnički uređuje Džemal Čelić.

U drugoj polovini 1950-ih godina izlazi i prvi stručni, tematski raznovrstan, fakultetski časopis „Publikacije Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu“, kojeg uređuje Radoslav Jovanović, dok članove redakcije čine Miloš Crvčanin i Juraj Neidhardt.

Urbanistički zavod grada Sarajeva 1958. pokreće publikaciju „Sarajevo-urbanistički problemi“, u čijem su redakcionom odboru Zdravko Kovačević, Ivan Taubman i Jahiel Finci, na čelu s glavnim urednikom Alijom Bejićem. Već od 1. broja kroz autorske tekstove studiozno analiziraju urbanističke probleme Sarajeva, pozivajući na koordinaciju i umrežavanje najšireg kruga stručnjaka i umjetnika s ciljem da se stvori savremeni urbanistički izraz.

Preseljenjem u novu zgradu nastavlja se izdavačka djelatnost samostalnog Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta, koji u saradnji s Institutom u junu 1964. objavljuje 1. broj časopisa pod nazivom „Radovi“. Pod uredničkom rukom Husrefa Redžića recenzirane tekstove, uglavnom, objavljuje nastavno osoblje. Posvećeni su jednoj tematskoj oblasti, kao Radonićev premijerni broj „Sanitarni predmeti u stanu“. Od 1967. se izdaje i časopis „Prikazi i građa“ s istovjetnim pristupom obrade određene tematske oblasti, kao što je „Industrijsko i montažno građenje stambenih zgrada u SSSR-u“, autora Đorđa Mesarovića.

professional articles “Errors in Design”, “Craftsmanship in Construction”, “Construction Site Organization” and a scientific study from 1949 for a new type of prefabricated house with co-author Muhamed Kadić.

Individual articles have been published since 1953 in the yearbook “Naše starine”, published by the National Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities of the People’s Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo, which was technically edited by Džemal Čelić.

In the second half of the 1950s, the first professional, thematically diverse, faculty journal “Publications of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo” was published, edited by Radoslav Jovanović, while the editorial staff consisted of Miloš Crvčanin and Juraj Neidhardt.

In 1958, the Urban Institute of the City of Sarajevo launched the publication “Sarajevo-Urban Problems”, whose editorial board included Zdravko Kovačević, Ivan Taubman and Jahiel Finci, headed by editor-in-chief Alija Bejić. Already from the 1st issue, through the author’s texts, they studiously analyse the urban problems of Sarajevo, calling for the coordination and networking of the widest circle of experts and artists in order to create a contemporary urban expression.

By moving to a new building, the publishing activity of the independent Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism continued, which in June 1964 published the first issue of the journal entitled “Radovi” in cooperation with the Institute. Under the editorial hand of Husref Redžić, the reviewed texts were mostly published by the teaching staff. They were dedicated to one thematic area, like Radonić’s premier number “Sanitary Objects in the Apartment”. Since 1967, the magazine “Prikazi i građa” is published with the same approach to processing a certain thematic area, such as “Industrial and Prefabricated Construction of Residential Buildings in the USSR”, authored by Đorđe Mesarović.

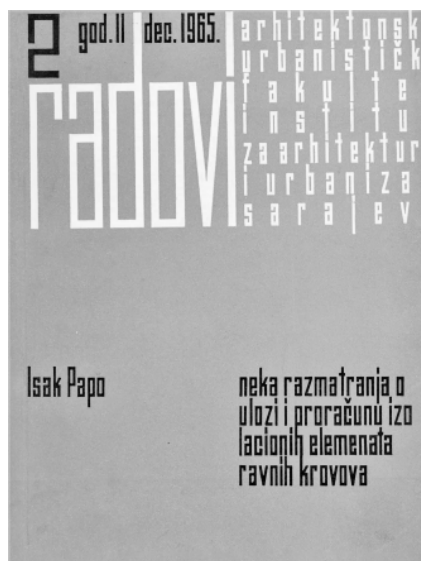
All these publications were, unfortunately, short-lived. It was only with the founding of the domestic professional journal “Arh” in 1963 that current information from the architectural profession began to be published in an

Preseljenjem u novu zgradu nastavlja se izdavačka djelatnost samostalnog Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta, koji u saradnji s Institutom u junu 1964. objavljuje 1. broj časopisa pod nazivom „Radovi“. Pod uredničkom rukom Husrefa Redžića recenzirane tekstove, uglavnom, objavljuje nastavno osoblje.

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[63] Naslovnica prvog broja časopisa „Radovi“, Sarajevo, 1964. // Cover of the first issue of the journal “Radovi”, Sarajevo, 1964.



[64] Naslovnica drugog broja časopisa „Radovi“, Sarajevo, 1965. // Cover of the second issue of the journal “Radovi”, Sarajevo, 1965.

Sve ove publikacije su, nažalost, kratkog daha. Tek osnivanjem domaćeg stručnog časopisa „Arh“, 1963, počinju se organizovano objavljivati aktuelne informacije iz arhitektonske struke s posebnim akcentom na lokalni kontekst.

U ovom glasilu Društva arhitekata Sarajeva se pomno evidentiraju graditeljska zbivanja, realizacije i konkursi u BiH, tako da se ova periodična publikacija može smatrati unikatnim izvorom podataka o autorima i njihovim djelima.

Jahiel Finci, u početnom razdoblju, i Ivan Štraus, s najdužim stažom, glavni su urednici, vrijedni i ustrajni hroničari bosanskohercegovačkih arhitektonskih dešavanja. Oni predanim angažmanom kreiraju sliku postratnih realizacija, ali i prikazuju pregršt arhitektonskih konkursa s čitavim nizom izvanrednih ideja i prostornih promišljanja.

Sadržaji „Arha“ otkrivaju i drugu stranu medalje. Časopis predstavlja jednu svojevrsnu riznicu fascinantnih i progresivnih konkursnih ideja koje su u najvećem procentu ostale zabilježene samo na papiru, bez šansi za realizaciju u tadašnjim društvenim prilikama.

Kroz stručnu publikaciju se može pomno slijediti osjetljiva uloga arhitekta i uzavrelog vremena njegovog djelovanja, koji se iščitavaju i kroz iznimno aktuelne, nerijetko kritičke i provokativne, autorske tekstove.

Nakon dužih i kraćih prekida, posljednje izdanje 24. broj domaćeg časopisa za arhitekturu, urbanizam i oblikovanje „Arh“ izlazi u opkoljenom gradu, u junu 1993, pod uredničkom rukom Saida Jamakovića.

Na stranicama jedinog bosanskohercegovačkog stručnog časopisa interesantno je slijediti uspon domaćih arhitekata, čija se imena u pedesetim godinama tek sporadično pojavljuju na jugoslovenskim konkursima.

organized manner with a special emphasis on the local context.

In this journal of the Sarajevo Society of Architects, construction events, realizations and tenders in Bosnia and Herzegovina are carefully recorded, so this periodical publication can be considered a unique source of information about the authors and their works.

Jahiel Finci, in the initial period, and Ivan Štraus, with the longest editorial service, were editors-in-chief, hard-working and persistent chroniclers of Bosnian and Herzegovinian architectural events. With dedicated engagement, they created a picture of post-war realizations, but also showed a handful of architectural competitions with a whole range of extraordinary ideas and spatial plans.

The contents of the “Arh” reveal the other side of the medal. The journal represents a kind of treasure chest of fascinating and progressive tender ideas that were mostly recorded only on paper, with no chance of being realized in the social circumstances of the time.

Through the professional publication, the sensitive role of the architect and the heated time of his activity can be closely followed, which were also read through extremely current, often critical and provocative, author’s texts.

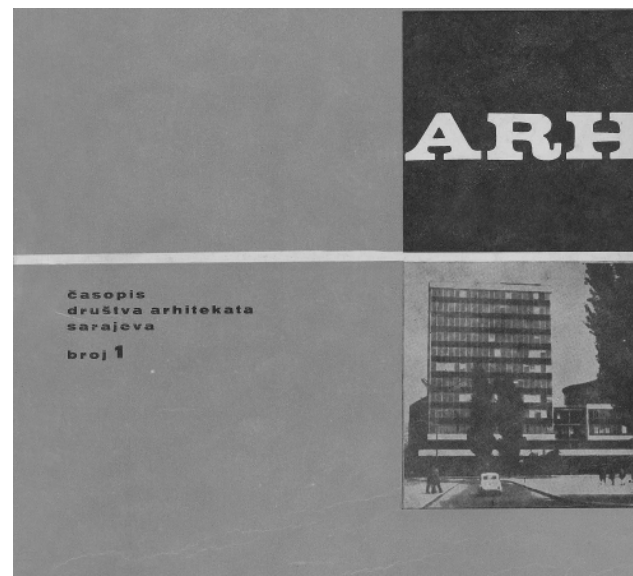
After long and short interruptions, the latest edition, the 24th issue of the domestic magazine “ARH” for architecture, urbanism and design, was published in the besieged city, in June 1993, under the editorial hand of Said Jamaković.

On the pages of the only Bosnian and Herzegovinian professional journal, it was interesting to follow the rise of local architects, whose names only sporadically appeared in Yugoslav competitions in the 1950s.

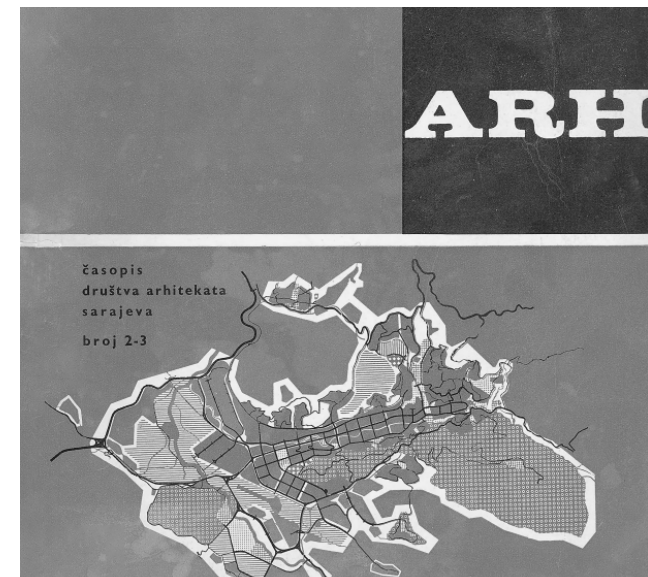
Then they slowly move on the offensive and at the beginning of the sixth decade they win a lot of architectural “trophies”. Numerous names of laureates come from the Faculty, whose employees understand the crucial importance of promoting the profession and its

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It was only with the founding of the domestic professional journal “Arh” in 1963 that current information from the architectural profession began to be published in an organized manner with a special emphasis on the local context.



[65] Naslovnica časopisa Arh, broj 1., Sarajevo, 1963. // Cover of the journal “Arh”, issue 1, Sarajevo, 1963.



[66] Naslovnica časopisa Arh, broj 2-3., Sarajevo, 1963. // Cover of the journal “Arh”, issues 2-3, Sarajevo, 1963.

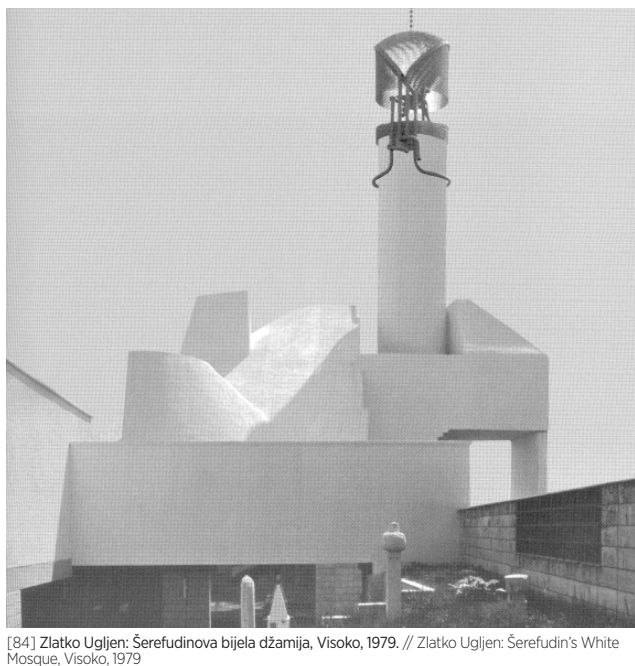
privrednih i industrijskih objekata, te spomeničkih cjelina.

Ogroman opus Instituta, uključujući projekte revitalizacije, sanacije, konzervacije i različitih studija ostavlja moćan arhitektonsko-urbanistički i naučnoistraživački otisak na sveukupnost razvoja tadašnjeg bosanskohercegovačkog društva.

Vrijedi izdvojiti i citat: „Brojna arhitektonska ostvarenja koja su izvedena prema projektima institutskih projekatana krunisana su nekolicinom remek djela koja zauzimaju vrh bosanskohercegovačke i jugoslavenske moderne arhitekture. U većini ovih djela najveća je vrijednost očuvanje vlastitog identiteta, poštovanje bogatog i raznovrsnog naslijeđa upotrebom najsavremenijeg arhitektonskog vokabulara.

Prostorne vrijednosti koje su ovim objektima ostvarene ostaju trajni atributi koje ovo vrijeme daruje budućem, bez obzira na promjene arhitektonske mode ili novog presvlačenja budućih majstora. U najvećem broju slučajeva pod uticajem lokalne arhitektonske škole, nepoznatih majstora srednjeg vijeka, austrougarskog evropocentrizma, anadolske raspjevane kuće s trijemovima, vrtovima i šimširima, najvećih majstora češke moderne, bečke secesije, Jana Kotere, Ota Wagnera, plastičara iz Le Corbusierovog ateliera, ovdje se stvarao amalgam struktura dostojan veličanstvenog pejzaža koji ih okružuje.

Većina djela koje navodimo dobila su najveću jugoslavensku godišnju nagradu za arhitekturu, druga žive svoj život i čekaju priznanja, a do sada najveće međunarodno priznanje dobili su stvaraoci džamije u Visokom pored Sarajeva.“¹⁸



[84] Zlatko Ugljen: Šerefudinova bijela džamija, Visoko, 1979. // Zlatko Ugljen: Šerefudin's White Mosque, Visoko, 1979

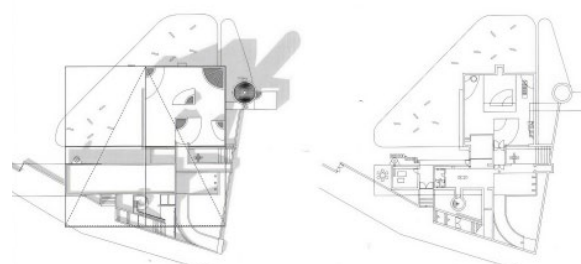
monumental units.

The Institute's vast oeuvre, including projects of revitalization, rehabilitation, conservation and various studies, leaves a powerful architectural-urban and scientific-research imprint on the totality of the development of the then Bosnian and Herzegovinian society.

The following quote is worth mentioning: “Numerous architectural accomplishments, which were carried out according to the projects of the Institute's designers, were crowned with several masterpieces that stand on the top of Bosnian and Yugoslav modern architecture. In most of these works, the greatest value is preserving one's own identity, respecting the rich and diverse heritage by using the most modern architectural vocabulary.

The spatial values accomplished by these buildings remain permanent attributes that this time gives to the future, regardless of the changes in architectural fashion or the new shifts of future masters. In most cases, under the influence of the local architectural school, unknown masters of the Middle Ages, Austro-Hungarian Eurocentrism, Anatolian singing houses with porches, gardens and boxwoods, the greatest masters of Czech modernism, Viennese Art Nouveau, Jan Kotera, Otto Wagner, plastic artists from Le Corbusier's atelier, here was created an amalgam of structures worthy of the magnificent landscape that surrounds them.

Most of the works we list have received the highest Yugoslav Annual Award for Architecture, others live their lives waiting for recognition, and the creators of the mosque in Visoko near Sarajevo received the highest international recognition so far.”¹⁸



[85] Zlatko Ugljen: Šerefudinova bijela džamija- crteži, Visoko, 1979. // Zlatko Ugljen: Šerefudin's White Mosque - drawings, Visoko, 1979



[86] Zlatko Ugljen: Šerefudinova bijela džamija- crteži, Visoko, 1979. // Zlatko Ugljen: Šerefudin's White Mosque - drawings, Visoko, 1979

Izdvojen je impresivni broj od preko 30 prostornih planova, desetina urbanističkih i regulacionih planova, urbanističkih projekata i republički prostorni plan, uz fascinantant arhitektonski opus s više od 20 školskih i preko 30 javnih objekata, jako velikim brojem stambenih objekata i kompleksa, sportskih i zdravstvenih objekata, klinika, desetina ugostiteljskih objekata, hotela, motela, odmarališta, sakralnih, privrednih i industrijskih objekata, te spomeničkih cjelina.

An impressive number of over 30 spatial plans, dozens of urban and regulatory plans, urban projects and the Republic spatial plan, is singled out, with a fascinating architectural oeuvre with more than 20 school and over 30 public buildings, a very large number of residential buildings and complexes, sports and health facilities, clinics, dozens of catering facilities, hotels, motels, resorts, sacral, commercial and industrial facilities, and monumental units.

¹⁸ Izvor: Arhiv Univerziteta u Sarajevu Arhitektonskog fakulteta, „Referenc lista Instituta za arhitekturu, urbanizam i prostorno planiranje Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu“, 16.1.1987.

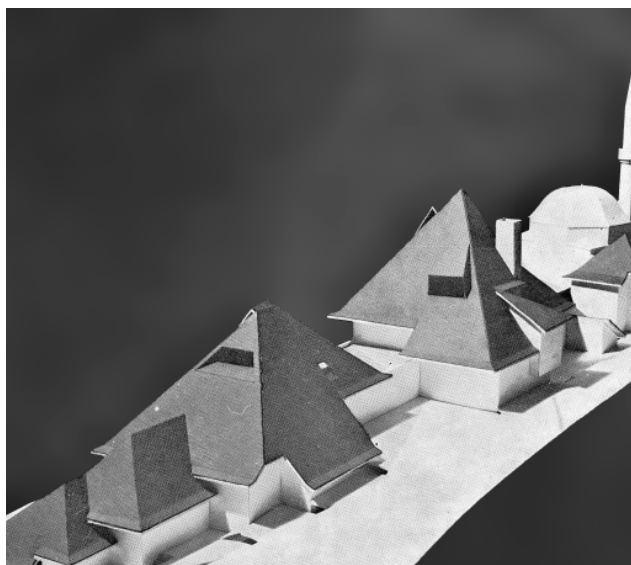
Source: The Archives of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo; “Reference List of the Institute for Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo” January 16th, 1987.



[87] Živorad Janković i Slaven Rožić: Sportski i trgovački centar „Gripe“, Split, Hrvatska, 1979. // Živorad Janković and Slaven Rožić: Sports and Shopping Center "Gripe", Split, Croatia, 1979



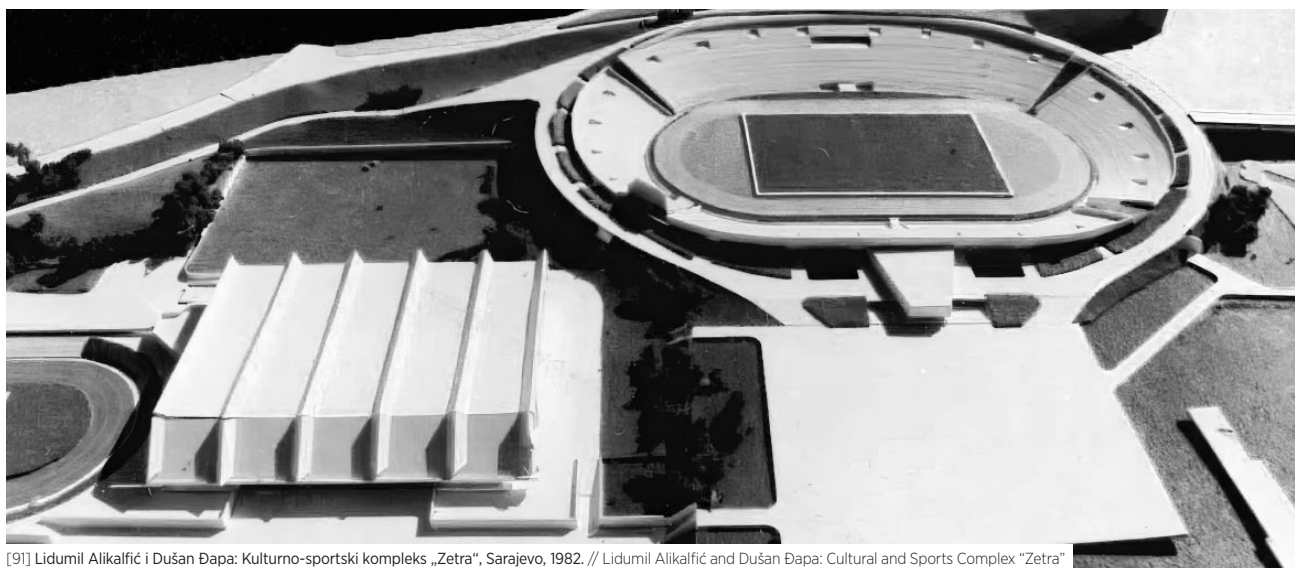
[88] Živorad Janković i Branko Bulić: Sportsko-poslovni centar „Vojvodina“, Novi Sad, 1981. // Živorad Janković and Branko Bulić: Sports and Business Center "Vojvodina", Novi Sad, 1981



[89] Radivoj Jadrić, Džemaludin Karić i Nedžad Kurto: Robna kuća, Jajce, 1976. // Radivoj Jadrić, Džemaludin Karić, and Nedžad Kurto: Department Store, Jajce, 1976



[90] Jahiel Finci i Zlatko Ugljen: Narodno pozorište, Zenica, 1974. // Jahiel Finci and Zlatko Ugljen: National Theater, Zenica, 1974



[91] Lidumil Alikaljić i Dušan Đapa: Kulturno-sportski kompleks „Zetra“, Sarajevo, 1982. // Lidumil Alikaljić and Dušan Đapa: Cultural and Sports Complex "Zetra"



[92] Milan Kušan i Branko Bulić: Zgrada RTV doma, Sarajevo, 1974. // Milan Kušan and Branko Bulić: RTV House Building, Sarajevo, 1974

Osim Aga Khanove nagrade za visočku džamiju iz 1983, u referentnoj listi izdvojena su najvažnija i najreprezentativnija ostvarenja i konkursna priznanja:

IAKS Internacionalna nagrada za izgradnju objekta za sport i rekreaciju sa sjedištem u Koelnu u okviru konkursa za najuspješnije sportske i rekreacione centre izgrađene u periodu 1979-84. a koji su u funkciji najmanje tri godine - Zlatna, Srebrna i Bronzana medalja za sportske centre „Gripe“ u Splitu, „Vojvodina“ u Novom Sadu i Stazu za bob i sankanje na Trebeviću;

Savezne „Borbine“ nagrade za projekte i realizacije: Narodno pozorište u Zenici, Robna kuća u Jajcu i „Olimpijska dvorana Zetra“ u Sarajevu;

Republičke „Borbine“ nagrada za projekte i realizacije: RTV Dom u Sarajevu i Traumatološka klinika u Sarajevu;

Šestoaprilske nagrade grada Sarajeva za projekte i realizacije: RTV Dom u Sarajevu i Tvornica TAT Energoinvest u Sarajevu;

Prve nagrade na jugoslovenskim konkursima: Spomen kompleks „Vraca“ u Sarajevu, Sportski centar „Gripe“ u Splitu, zgrade Izvršnog vijeća i Skupštine SR BiH, Hotel u Kotoru, Banjsko-rekreativni kompleks „Topusko“, Spomen dom u Bijeljini, Hotel u Gacku, Hotel u Mostaru, Hotel u Visokom, Pošta i Robna kuća „Agimi“ u Đakovici, Zanatski centar u Bosanskom Brodu, Zanatsko-stambeni centar u Travniku, Rekonstrukcija centra Travnika i Stambeno-poslovni objekat u Bosanskoj Gradišci.

Besides the Aga Khan Award for the mosque in Visoko in 1983, the reference list presents the most important and the most representative pieces and competition awards:

IAKS International Award for the sport and recreation facility based in Cologne within the competition for the most successful sports and recreation centres built in the period from 1979 to 1984 and which have been in use for at least three years - Gold, Silver and Bronze medals for the Sports Centres “Gripe” in Split, “Vojvodina” in Novi Sad and Bobsleigh and Sledding Track in Trebević;

Federal ‘Borba’ Awards for projects and realisations: National Theatre in Zenica, Shopping mall in Jajce and “Olympic Hall Zetra” in Sarajevo;

Republic ‘Borba’ Awards for the projects and realisations: building of the radio television ‘RTV Dom’ in Sarajevo and Traumatology Clinic in Sarajevo;

The 6th of April Awards of the City of Sarajevo for the projects and realisations: building of the radio television ‘RTV Dom’ in Sarajevo and TAT Factory Energoinvest in Sarajevo;

First awards at Yugoslav competitions: Memorial complex „Vraca“ in Sarajevo, Sports Centre „Gripe“ in Split, the building of the Executive Council and the Assembly of Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hotel in Kotor, Spa - recreational complex Topusko, Memorial home in Bijeljina, Hotel in Gacko, Hotel in Mostar, Hotel in Visoko, Post Office and Department Store „Agimi“ in Đakovica, Craft Centre in Bosanski Brod, Crafts-residential Centre in Travnik, Reconstruction of the centre of the Travnik and Residential-commercial building in Bosanska Gradiška;

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“... Početkom šezdesetih godina talentirani pojedinci sa svježim diplomama arhitektonskog fakulteta preuzimaju vodeću ulogu na sarajevskoj graditeljskoj sceni, a na jugoslavenskoj započinju respektabilan pohod u ukupnom rastu i razvoju arhitektonske misli.”

IVAN ŠTRAUS

Nekadašnji student i saradnik AF UNSA, akademik i istaknuti bosanskohercegovački arhitekta. In memoriam.

Izvor: Štraus I., „99 arhitekata Sarajevskog kruga“. Sarajevo; Zagreb, Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, 2010.

„U tadašnjoj državi naš fakultet imao je veliki ugled tako da je u našim generacijama bilo studenata iz cijele Jugoslavije: iz Dubrovnika, Splita, Zadra, Rovinja, Zagreba, Osijeka, Subotice, Novog Sada, Beograda, Čačka, Prištine, Titograda, Kotora, Kolašina, Zenice, Mostara, Banjaluke... mogao bih nabrajati i dalje. Veliki broj studenata iz arapskih zemalja, iz Sudana, Jordana, Sirije, Iraka, zatim iz Etiopije, iz Mongolije.“

ZVJEZDAN TURKIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1960-tih godina.

Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta i osnivač arhitektonskog studija „Aksa“, Zenica.

„Svo novo znanje sticali smo od profesora i asistenata. Knjiga i časopisa nije bilo dovoljno. I profesori i asistenti bili su s velikim radnim iskustvom u praksi i uživali su veliki autoritet među studentima.“

HASAN ĆEMALOVIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1960-tih godina.

Bio je bio saradnik na Katedri za arhitektonsko projektovanje.

Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta i osnivač arhitektonskog studija „Ćema“, Sarajevo

“...u naše doba studenti se nisu baš previše trudili da sve završe u roku, sve je bilo ležernije. I tako su se miješale generacije... ja ne znam tačno s kim sam upisao fakultet a s kim ga završio. Ali svi su na kraju diplomirali (ili barem većina) i nastavili svoj životni put arhitekta koji su odabrali.“

ZVJEZDAN TURKIĆ

Studirao na AF UNSA 1960-tih godina.

Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta i osnivač arhitektonskog studija „Aksa“, Zenica.

"...At the beginning of the 1960s, talented individuals with fresh diplomas from the Faculty of Architecture assumed a leading role on the Sarajevo construction scene, and on the Yugoslavian scene, they began a respectable campaign in the overall growth and development of architectural thought."

IVAN ŠTRAUS

A former student and associate at the faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, academician and a prominent Bosnian architect. In memoriam.

Source: Štraus I., „99 Architects of Sarajevo Circle“. Sarajevo; Zagreb, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2010.

„In the country at that time, our Faculty had a great reputation, so in our generations there were students from all over Yugoslavia: from Dubrovnik, Split, Zadar, Rovinj, Zagreb, Osijek, Subotica, Novi Sad, Belgrade, Čačak, Priština, Titograd, Kotor, Kolašina, Zenica, Mostar, Banja Luka... I could go on and on. There was a large number of students from Arab countries, from Sudan, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, then from Ethiopia, from Mongolia.“

ZVJEZDAN TURKIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1960s.

He is a prominent Bosnian architect and the founder of the design studio „Aksa“, Zenica.

„We acquired all new knowledge from professors and assistants. There were not enough books and journals. Both professors and assistants had extensive work experience in practice, and they had a great authority among students.“

HASAN ĆEMALOVIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1960s,

where he also worked as a teaching associate at the Department for Architectural Design.

He is a prominent Bosnian architect and the founder of the design studio „Ćema“, Sarajevo.

„...in our time, students did not really try too hard to finish everything on time, everything was rather casual. And so, the generations mixed ... I am uncertain about who I began my studies with and who I graduated with.“

ZVJEZDAN TURKIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1960s.

He is a prominent Bosnian architect and the founder of the design studio „Aksa“, Zenica.

ISTAKNUTA DJELA PROTAGONISTA
SARAJEVSKE ŠKOLE ARHITEKTURE

„Da bi nešto bilo univerzalno, prije svega mora biti lokalno.“

- Ingmar Bergman

U okvirnom presjeku ostvarenja i uspjeha na arhitektonskim konkursima, akcenat je stavljen na autore koji čitav radni vijek provode na Fakultetu, kao i na pojedince koji su u dužem ili kraćem periodu u akademskom zvanju.

Nakon izvanrednih modernističkih ostvarenja između dva svjetska rata, kreativna nit je opet uspostavljena angažmanom predratnih autora.

Iako je arhitektonski izraz moderne zvanično proklamovan 1948. na V kongresu KPJ kao „buržoaski recidiv prošlosti“ i „degenerisani zapadnoevropski formalizam“ (Domljan, 1969), redukovanim oblikovnim jezikom i konstrukcijom postaje savršeno kompatibilnim s ideološkom retorikom mlade komunističke države.

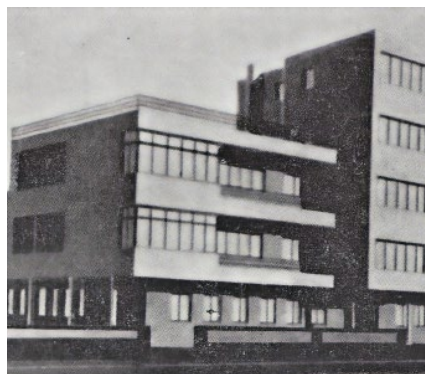
Neidhardt, nakon preuzimanja dužnosti rukovodioca Odsjeka za urbanizam pri Ministarstvu građevinarstva Bosne i Hercegovine, nastavlja raditi na urbanističkim planovima i projektovanju radničkih rezidencijalnih kompleksa nazvanih „blizancima, četvorkama i šestorkama“. Vođen postulatima svoga učitelja Le Corbusiera, već 1946. kreira hotel za smještaj 250 radnika u Varešu, ali ga već prati glas „da je neracionalan i neprilagodljiv uslovima tadašnje operative“ (Kapetanović L., 1990, str. 133).

Kao izraziti individualist i nadahnut tradicionalnim vrijednostima, 1947. Neidhardt projektuje i gradi “Skijašku kuću” na Trebeviću, remek-djelo regionalističke moderne i „ujedno primjer da i nešto u mjerilu maleno može biti monumentalno“.¹⁹

Slijedi 1948. i realizacija kubističkog zdanja antituberkuloznog dispanzera u Travniku, a potom nastavlja raditi na tipološkim obrascima radničkih kuća.



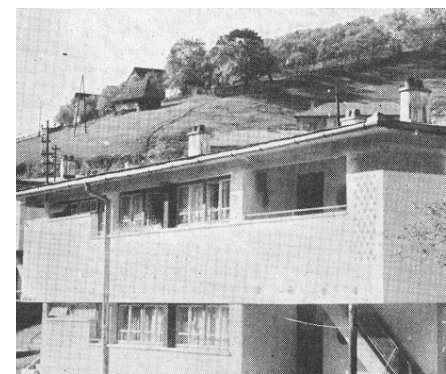
[95] Reuf i Muhamed Kadić: Zgrada „Vakuf Cokadži Hadži Sulejmana“, Sarajevo, 1939. // Reuf and Muhamed Kadić: “Vakuf Cokadži Hadži Sulejman” Building, Sarajevo, 1939



[96] Dušan Smiljanić i Helen Baldasar: Zgrada porodice Zečević, Sarajevo, 1937. // Dušan Smiljanić and Helen Baldasar: Zečević Family Building, Sarajevo, 1937



[97] Juraj Neidhardt: “Skijaška kuća” na Trebeviću, Sarajevo, 1946-1948. // Juraj Neidhardt: “Skijaška kuća” on Trebević, Sarajevo, 1946-1948



[98] Juraj Neidhardt: Tipološki obrasci radničkih kuća, Vareš, 1947-52. // Juraj Neidhardt: Typological Patterns of Workers' Houses, Vareš, 1947-52

SELECTED WORKS BY THE PROTAGONISTS OF THE
SARAJEVO SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

“For something to be universal, it must first of all be local.”

- Ingmar Bergman

In the framework of achievements and success in architectural competitions, the emphasis is placed on authors who spent their entire working career at the Faculty, as well as on individuals who were present for a longer or shorter period of time in the academia.

After outstanding modernist achievements between the two world wars, the creative thread was re-established by the engagement of pre-war authors.

Although the architectural expression of modernity was officially proclaimed in 1948 at the 5th Congress of the KPJ as a “bourgeois relapse of the past” and “degenerate Western European formalism” (Domljan, 1969), the reduced design language and construction made it perfectly compatible with the ideological rhetoric of the young communist state.

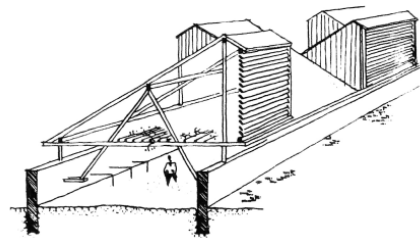
After overtaking the position of the head at the Department for Urbanism by the Ministry of Construction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Neidhardt continued working on urban planning and designing workers' residential facilities called “twins, fours and sixes”. He was guided by the postulates of his own teacher Le Corbusier, and already in 1946, he designed a hotel with the accommodation of 250 workers in Vareš, but it was followed by a reputation that “it was irrational and unadaptable to the conditions of the time.” (Kapetanović L., 1990, str. 133).

As an exceptional individual inspired by traditional values, Neidhardt designed and built “Ski House” on Trebević in 1947, a master-piece of regionalist modernity and ‘an example that something on a small scale can also be monumental’.¹⁹

This was followed in 1948 by the realization of the cubist building of the anti-tuberculosis dispensary in Travnik, and then he continued to work on the typological patterns of



[99] Reuf i Muhamed Kadić: „Kolonija Džidžikovac“, Sarajevo, 1948.-59. // Reuf and Muhamed Kadić: “Džidžikovac Colony”, Sarajevo, 1948-59



[100] Muhamed Kadić: Skice tipoloških kompleksa farmi, 1947-55. // Muhamed Kadić: Sketches of typological farm complexes, 1947-55



[101] Husref Redžić: Dom milicije, Sarajevo, 1950. // Husref Redžić: Police barracks, Sarajevo, 1950



[102] Andrija Čičin Sain: Stambeni objekti u naselju Džidžikovac, Sarajevo, 1953. // Andrija Čičin Sain: Residential buildings in the Džidžikovac settlement, Sarajevo, 1953

Na raspisani konkurs iz 1946. za stambeni kompleks nazvan Kolonija „Džidžikovac“, braća Muhamed i Reuf Kadić su spremili inovativni odgovor u vidu tri niza rezidencijalnih objekata, kaskadno plasiranih niz padinu i uvučenih u parkovno okruženje. Zadržavajući predratni modernistički diskurs s naglašenim horizontalizmom i trakastim nizom prozorskih otvora, ovaj dekadu građeni kompleks, 1948-59, s oskudnim ljudskim i materijalnim resursima, predstavlja iznimni dokaz autorske kreativnosti koja, unatoč društvenim limitima, može „isplivati na površinu“.

Izvršno umijeće komponovanja volumena s otklonom od sarajevskih uličnih koridora Branilaca grada i Radićevoj, braća Kadić iskazuju nizom urbanih interpolacija stambenih objekata.

U prvim poslijeratnim godinama interpolacije stambenih objekata u urbanim jezgrima ne mogu dati urgentan odgovor za smještaj brojne populacije bez „krova nad glavom“. Na osnovu elaborata za novi tip montažne kuće iz 1949. Dušan Smiljanić i Muhamed Kadić u narednim godinama grade preko 100 tipskih kuća, gdje je fokus stavljen na racionalno projektovanje i načine štednje prilikom izgradnje. Za razliku od prethodnih dekada obilježenih plodnim projektantskim realizacijama, Smiljanić se više okreće pisanim djelima, stručnim i naučnim radovima. U njima sistematizuje graditeljske „recepte“, kritikujući „rasipničke tendencije koje pod maskom umjetničke tendencije toliko uzimaju maha“.²⁰

U postratnom razdoblju zaostalosti i neimaštine pokušavaju se pokrenuti ruralni krajevi i poljoprivreda zemlje. Muhamed Kadić u periodu 1947-55. projektuje tipološke komplekse farmi i pojedinačne objekte na sedam lokaliteta, od Konjušnice u Prnjavoru do fakultetskog oglednog dobra „Gvozno“ na Treskavici. Izdvajaju se spratni govedarnici i ovčarnici koje Kadić ambijentalno izvanredno uklapa u nepreglednu širinu Kupreškog polja, s dominantnim oštro obrušenim dvovodnim krovovima i ugrađenim lokalnim materijalima. Smiono projektovani kompleks je samo djelomično izveden, tako da je „najveće gospodarsko dvorište u Bosni i Hercegovini... ostalo kao nedovršeni torzo jedne široke zamisli“ (Janković, 2007).

workers' houses.

Brothers Muhamed and Reuf Kadić prepared an innovative response to the competition from 1946 for a residential complex called “Džidžikovac Colony”, in the form of three rows of residential buildings, cascaded down the slope and drawn into the park environment. Retaining the pre-war modernist discourse with emphasized horizontals and a ribbon-like row of window openings, this decade-long complex, built in the period from 1948 to 1959 with scarce human and material resources, is an exceptional proof of the author’s creativity that can “float to the surface” despite social limits.

The Kadić brothers demonstrated their excellent skill of composing volumes with a deviation from the Sarajevo Street corridors of Branilaca grada and Radićeva with a series of urban interpolations of residential buildings.

In the first post-war years the interpolations of residential buildings in urban cores cannot give an urgent answer for accommodating numerous population with no ‘roofs over their heads’. Based on the evaluation on the new type of montage house from 1949, Dušan Smiljanić and Muhamed Kadić built over 100 typological houses in the next years, focusing on rational designing and the savings during the process of construction. In contrast to previous decades marked by fruitful design realizations, Smiljanić turned more to written works, professional and scientific papers. In them, he systematized architectural “recipes”, criticizing “wasteful tendencies that are gaining so much momentum under the guise of artistic tendencies”.²⁰

In the post-war period of underdevelopment and poverty, attempts were made to revive the rural areas and agriculture of the country. In the period from 1947 to 1955 Muhamed Kadić designed typological farm complex and single facilities on 7 localities, from Konjušnica in Prnjavor to Faculty’s sample possession ‘Gvozno’ on Treskavica. The one-story cowsheds and sheepfolds that Kadić perfectly fit into the vast expanse of fields of Kupres, with their dominant sharply pitched gable roofs and built-in local materials, stand out. This boldly designed complex was only partially completed, so that “the largest farm yard in Bosnia and Herzegovina...remained as the unfinished torso of a broad idea.” (Janković, 2007).

¹⁹ Op. aut: Iz intervjua zagrebačkog arhitekta prof. dr. Radovana Nikšića, „Odjek“- revija za umjetnost, nauku i društvena pitanja, Sarajevo, 1987, br.15-16, str.12.

Author’s comment: taken from the interview of architect from Zagreb professor Radovan Nikšić, PhD, ‘Odjek’ – Journal for Art, Science and Social Questions, Sarajevo, 1987, no. 15-16, p.12

²⁰ Izvor: Referat izvjestilaca za izbor Dušana Smiljanića u zvanje redovnog profesora na predmetu Građevinske konstrukcije na Tehničkom fakultetu u Sarajevu, str. 7, 9.5.1957.

Source: Report of the Commission for the election of Dušan Smiljanić to the title of full professor on the course Construction Structures on the Faculty of Engineering in Sarajevo, p. 7, May 9th, 1957.



[103] Juraj Neidhardt: Stambeni objekti u Alipašinoj ulici, Sarajevo, 1952.-54. // Juraj Neidhardt: Residential buildings in Alipašina Street, Sarajevo, 1952-54

Iako posvećen teoretskom i praktičnom aspektu zaštite arhitektonskog naslijeđa, svoj suptilni projektantski talenat Husref Redžić ispoljava 1950. u modernističkom zdanju Doma milicije, pozicioniranom iznad sarajevskog Velikog parka.

Nakon što, zajedno s Milivojem Peterčićem i Vinkom Jurićem projektuje 1952. ansambl slobodnostojećih stambenih objekata u Konjicu, Andrija Čičin-Šain dalje razvija Neidhardtovu tipologiju srednjobosanske radničke kuće. U pozadini kompleksa braće Kadić u sarajevskom naselju Džidžikovac, 1953. plasira dva jednospratna stambena objekta s doksatima uvezana uličnim polukružnim kamenim zidom, kao inovativnom interpretacijom tradicionalnog elementa bosanske kuće.

U vremenu „stezanja kaiševa“, kada systemske stege potapaju individualizam eliminišući viši oblikovni izraz, Juraj Neidhardt u periodu 1952-54. gradi dva petospratna stambena objekta u sarajevskoj Ulici Đure Đakovića (današnja Alipašina). Pozicionirajući ih okomito na padinu, uvlači zelene površine između avangardnih objekata, na kojima se iščitava savremeni graditeljski rječnik u transponovanim tradicionalnim elementima doksata, trijema i mušepka.

U liniji progresa i društvenog pozicioniranja arhitekta, temeljnu rolu u njegovoj emancipaciji imaju arhitektonski konkursi, kao izvrsna podloga za izrastanje novih ideja, razvoj graditeljske misli ali i individualne stvaralačke afirmacije. U poslijeratnim godinama bosanskohercegovački arhitekti prvo „stidljivo“, a potom u moćnom naletu ulaze na jugoslovensku graditeljsku scenu, gdje počinju žnjeti zapažene uspjehe na državnim konkursima.

Interni i republički konkursi imaju relevantnu težinu, ali priznanja na državnom nivou prebacuju jaka umjetnička svjetla sa zagrebačke, beogradske i ljubljanske pozornice na sarajevsku progresivnu scenu.

Neidhardt se 1954. okušava i na opštejugoslovenskom konkursu za urbanističko rješenje Marijin dvora, heterogenog gradskog sjecišta, čije prostorno

Although dedicated to theoretical and practical aspect of preserving architectural heritage, Husref Redžić manifested his subtle designing talent in 1950 with a modernist facility of Dom milicije 'Police House', positioned above Sarajevo Great Park.

After designing an ensemble of free-standing residential buildings in Konjic together with Milivoj Peterčić and Vinko Jurić in 1952, Andrija Čičin Šain continued developing Neidhart's typology of central Bosnian worker's house. In the background of the complex by Kadić brothers in the Sarajevo neighbourhood Džidžikovac, in 1953 he placed two one-story residential buildings with semicircular street stone wall, as an innovative interpretation of the traditional element of the Bosnian house.

In the times of 'tightening the belts', when systemic wights crush the individualism by eliminating higher design expression, Juraj Neidhardt built two five-story residential buildings in Sarajevo Street Đure Đakovića (today's Alipašina Street) in the period from 1952 to 1954. Positioning them vertically on the slope, he draws in green spaces between avant-garde buildings, on which the contemporary architectural vocabulary can be read in the transposed traditional elements of porches and wooden grids.

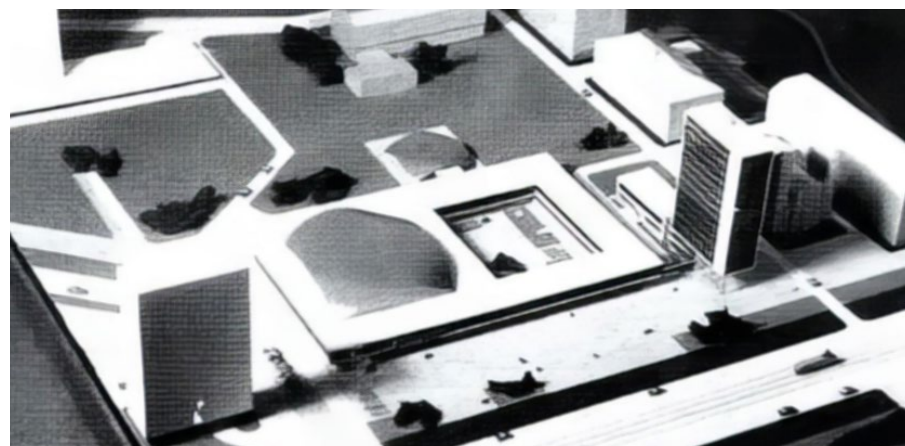
In the line of progress and social positioning of an architect, the most important role in his emancipation present architectural competitions, an excellent basis for the growth of new ideas, for development of architectural thought and for individual creative affirmations. In the post-war years Bosnian architects at first 'shyly', but later in a powerful rush entered Yugoslav construction scene, where they began reaping notable success in state competitions.

Internal and national competitions bear a relevant weight, but awards at the state level transfer strong artistic lights from the Zagreb, Belgrade and Ljubljana scene to Sarajevo progressive scene.

In 1954, Neidhardt took part in the General Yugoslav competition for the urban solution of Marijindvor, a heterogeneous intersection, whose spatial shape 'haunted' him since his arrival to Sarajevo.



[104] Juraj Neidhardt: Urbanističko rješenje Marijindvora i Narodne skupštine, Sarajevo, 1955. // Juraj Neidhardt: Urban design of Marijindvor and the People's Assembly, Sarajevo, 1955



[105] Hamdija Salihović i Bogdan Božović: Maketa društvenog doma i upravne zgrade „Elektroprivreda“, Sarajevo, 1961. // Hamdija Salihović and Bogdan Božović: Model of the social center and administrative building of "Elektroprivreda", Sarajevo, 1961



[112] David Finci: Hotel „Pelegrin“, Kupari, Hrvatska, 1963. // David Finci: Hotel "Pelegrin", Kupari, Croatia, 1963



[134] Zdenko Brož, Vedad Hamšić, Bogoljub Kurpjel, and Radivoje Mandić: Regionalni medicinski centar, 1979. // Zdenko Brož, Vedad Hamšić, Bogoljub Kurpjel, and Radivoje Mandić: Regional Medical Center, 1979



[135] Živorad Janković i Slaven Rožić: Sportski i trgovački centar „Gripe“, Split, Hrvatska, 1979. // Živorad Janković and Slaven Rožić: Sports and shopping center "Gripe", Split, Croatia, 1979

Institut povjerava arhitektonsko-urbanistički ansambl za 3.500 stanovnika Hamdiji Salihoviću, Bogdanu Božoviću i Momiru Hrisafoviću koji u periodu 1984-88. projektuju stambeni blokovski koncept po obodu naselja, dok je središnji dio kreiran kao hortikulturno uređena pješačka oaza. Iako izgrađena kao jedinstvena cjelina u materijalizaciji fasadne opeke i s dinamičnim lomovima blokovskih gabarita s mansardnim krovovima, svaki objekat posjeduje prepoznatljiv autorski rukopis, od dispozicionog do oblikovnog izraza.

Koncept mirnog stanovanja prate nizovi individualnih stambenih objekata s kosim krovovima i vrtnim terasama, autora Salihovića i Hrisafovića, među prvim socijalističkim modelima izgrađenim za višu rezidencijalnu klasu.

Pojedini stambeni objekti postaju arhitektonski reperi grada, kao što je jedinstvena kompozicija sučeljenog osmospratnog stambeno-poslovnog objekta „K29“ i niskog poslovnog centra „Jugokomerc“. U sarajevskom naselju Čengić Vila Nikola Maslej i Sulejman Midžić od 1981. do 86. grade konkavni blok, na kojem ritmični niz prozora presijeca uvučena koloristična fasadna plastika, od vrha do podnožja moćnog volumena. Žiri prepoznaje smionost projektantske ideje i 1988. im dodjeljuje republičku „Borbinu“ nagradu.

Još jedan stambeni simbol grada izrasta 1986. u Mostaru, kao „primjer stvaranja u kontekstu“ (Vuk, 2019), autora Hasana Ćemalovića. Uglovnica „Ledara“ s naglašenim horizontalizmom je kreirana u mediteranskom duhu, uz suptilnu igru zaobljenih i ortogonalnih masa, punih i uvučenih lođa, te zadnjom snažnom etažom koja natkriva bijeli volumen, upotpunjujući sliku avangardne stambene arhitekture.

The Institute entrusted this architectural-urban ensemble for 3500 residents to Hamdija Salihović, Bogdan Božović and Momir Hrisafović. In the period from 1984 to 1988 they designed residential block concept around the rim of the settlement, while the central part was designed as a horticultural neat pedestrian oasis. Although built as a unique unit in the materialization of facade bricks and with dynamic breaks of block sizes with mansard roofs, each building has a recognizable author's handwriting, from layout to design expression.

The concept of peaceful residence was followed by a number of individual residential buildings with slope roofs and garden terraces, by the authors Salihović and Hrisafović, among the first socialist types built for the higher residential class.

Some residential buildings became architectural benchmarks of the city, such as the unique composition of the confronted 8-storey residential-commercial building 'K29' and the low commercial centre 'Jugokomerc'. In the period from 1981 to 1986 in the Sarajevo settlement Čengić Vila, Nikola Maslej and Sulejman Midžić built a concave block, with a rhythmic series of windows intersected by the indented coloristic facade plastic, from the top to the base of the powerful volume. The jury recognized the bravery of this design idea and in 1988 they were awarded with the Republican 'Borba' Award.

Another residential symbol of the city rose in 1986 in Mostar as an example of 'creating in the context' (Vuk, 2019) by the author Hasan Ćemalović. Corner building 'Ledara' with accentuated horizontal style is designed in the mediterranean spirit, with a subtle play of rounded and orthogonal masses, full and recessed loggias, and the last strong floor covering the white volume, completing the image of avant-garde residential architecture.



[136] Juraj Neidhardt: Projekat ansambla Parlamentarne skupštine i zajedničkih institucija Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo, 1976. // Juraj Neidhardt: Project of the ensemble of the Parliamentary Assembly and common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 1976

“Šesdesetih godina je, nakon diplomiranja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu, počela sazrijevati i vrijedna i talentovana mlađa generacija arhitekata od kojih su poneki tokom studija bili demonstratori mladim studentima, a ubrzo su diplomirali i (djelimično) angažovani u nastavi: Ivan Štraus, Zlatko Ugljen, David Finci, Hamdija Salihović, Ahmed Džuvić, Vesna Bugarski, Vera Ćemalović, Mladen Vukić, Aleksandar Lukić, Momir Hrisafović, Mirko i Inge Ovadia, Vlasta Žuljić, Namik Muftić, Smiljka Janjušević, Nikola Nešković, Zdravko i Mirjana Likić, Pišta Peterčić, Rajko i Rajka Mandić, Ognjenka Finci, Stjepan i Tanja Roš, Said i Šefka Jamaković, Nina Ugljen, Ahmed i Faruk Kapidžić, Amir Vuk i dr. Uporedo su se afirmisali stariji arhitekti: Svetozar Bogunović, Greta Ferušić, Slavko Burazor kao i urbanisti Miloš Somborski, Ivan Taubman i dr.”

DRAGICA DORŠNER i ZORAN DORŠNER

nekadašnji studenti AF UNSA i istaknuti arhitekti nastanjeni u Sarajevu.

Izvor: Boris Trapara, intervju u časopisu „M-Kvadrat“, 2022.

“Profesori su – srećom po nas – biliiskusni graditelji školovani u Srednjoj Evropi: u Beču, Münchenu, Krakovu, Grazu, a manje skloni pretjeranom filozofiranju o arhitekturi. Bili su gospoda, skloni šalama na svoj ili na naš račun, a te su se šale dugo prepričavale. Atmosfera na Fakultetu bila je opuštena, ali odgovorna. Okupljali smo se u crtaonama, jer kod kuće nismo imali potreban prostor za velike formate crteža. Nismo bili opterećeni zakonskim uvjetima. Niko nas ni na šta nije prisiljavao. Društveni, kulturni i umjetnički život grada bio je vrlo živ i zabavan.”

IVAN ŠTRAUS

Nekadašnji student i saradnik AF UNSA, akademik i istaknuti bosanskohercegovački arhitekta. In memoriam.

Izvor: Abadžić Hodžić A., Štraus I. „Danas u arhitekturi više nema vizionara“, Sarajevske sveske br. 43-44, 2014.

„Iako tada možda nismo bili toga svjesni, ali mi studenti imali smo sjajnu plejadu profesora i asistenata. Bile su to ljudske gromade i priznate ličnosti iz domena struke.“

TATJANA NEIDHARDT

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1960-tih godina.

Bila je profesorica na Katedri za arhitektonske konstrukcije. Arhitektica i publicistkinja, danas nastanjena u Sarajevu.

"In the sixties, after graduating from the Faculty of Architecture, a hardworking and talented younger generation of architects began to mature, some of whom were demonstrators to younger students during their studies. The following personnel soon graduated and (partially) started teaching: Ivan Štraus, Zlatko Ugljen, David Finci, Hamdija Salihović, Ahmed Džuvčić, Vesna Bugarski, Vera Čemalović, Mladen Vukić, Aleksandar Lukić, Momir Hrisafović, Mirko and Inge Ovadia, Vlasta Žuljić, Namik Muftić, Smiljka Janjušević, Nikola Nešković, Zdravko and Mirjana Likić, Pišta Peterčić, Rajko and Rajka Mandić, Ognjenka Finci, Stjepan and Tanja Roš, Said and Šefka Jamaković, Nina Ugljen, Ahmed and Faruk Kapidžić, Amir Vuk and others. At the same time, structural engineers Svetozar Bogunović, Greta Ferušić, Slavko Burazor, as well as urban planners Miloš Somborski, Ivan Taubman, etc., asserted their success as well."

DRAGICA DORŠNER and ZORAN DORŠNER

former students at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo and prominent architects living in Sarajevo.

Source: Boris Trapara, interview in the journal „M-Kvadrat“, 2022.

"Luckily for us, the professors were experienced constructors educated in Central Europe: in Vienna, Munich, Krakow, Graz, and less prone to excessive philosophizing about architecture. They were gentlemen, prone to jokes at their expense or at our expense, and these jokes were retold for a long time. The atmosphere at the university was both relaxed and responsible. We gathered in drawing rooms, because at home we did not have the necessary space for large format drawings. We were not burdened by legal requirements. Nobody forced us to do anything. The social, cultural and artistic life of the city was very lively and fun."

IVAN ŠTRAUS

A former student and associate at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, academician and a prominent Bosnian architect. In memoriam.

Source: Abadžić Hodžić A., Štraus I. „Today, there are no more Visionaries in Architecture“, Sarajevske Sveske No. 43-44, 2014.

"Although we may have not been aware of it at the time, but us students had a great constellation of professors and assistants. They were distinguished and dignified people and esteemed personalities in the domain of the profession."

TATJANA NEIDHARDT

Studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1960s. She was a professor at the Department of Architectural Structures.

She is an architect and publicist and she lives in Sarajevo.

Te 1986. stručna javnost se upoznaje s Mirkom Marićem i Amirom Vukom, koji republičko „Borbino“ priznanje dobijaju za volumenom malu ali lucidnu interpolaciju obiteljske vile „Dino“ na Bentbaši. Prave reminiscenciju na arhitektonske stilske priče prošlosti koje se iščitavaju kroz diobu fasadnog pročelja na prepoznatljivi tradicionalni i austrougarski segment, vješto transponovan u savremenu arhitektonsku kompoziciju. Visoko priznanje za Amira Vuka, tadašnjeg mladog stvaraoca, samo je naznaka njegovog osebujnog graditeljskog opusa u postratnim dekadama.

Iako građevinska industrija ne posustaje, krajem 80-ih godina na površinu izbija galopirajuća inflacija, rastuća recesija i dužnička spiralna klopka koje podrivaju već oronule ekonomske temelje zemlje.

U osvit ratne erupcije, 1991, uspijeva se okončati izgradnja prve etape Kliničkog centra Radivoja Mandića i Vedada Hamšića, provjerenog projektantskog tandema za objekte zdravstvene tipologije, čije realizovano zdanje „Dijagnostike i poliklinike“ autorima donosi Šestoaprilsku nagradu grada Sarajeva.

Deveta dekada 20. stoljeća je obilježena i nizom objekata raznovrsnih formi i kolorita kojim se razbijaju stroga modernistička pravila. Grade se pojedina zdanja „obučena“ u ekscentričnu scenografiju, inspirisanu postmodernističkim dekorativnim rječnikom. Razgradnja moderne i osnovnih funkcionalističkih postulata više je i nego uočljiva u oblikovnom tretmanu i specifičnoj kolorističnoj interpretaciji na stambenom objektu „Papagajke“ iz 1982, autora Mladena Gvozdena.

Podijeljena reakcija javnosti na ekstravagantnu atrijalnu zgradu s galerijskim stambenim konceptom

In 1986, the professional public got introduced to Mirko Marić and Amir Vuk, who received the Republic 'Borba' Award for a voluminously small but lucid interpolation of the family house 'Dino' in Bentbaša. They created a reminiscence of architectural stylistic stories from the past which could be read through the division of the façade front with recognisable traditional and Austro-Hungarian segment, skilfully transposed into a contemporary architectural composition. This high recognition for Amir Vuk, a young creator at the time, was just an indication of his distinctive architectural portfolio in the post-war decades.

Although the construction industry does not falter, galloping inflation, a growing recession and a debt spiralling trap that undermine the country's already decaying economic foundations come to the surface in the late 1980s.

At the dawn of the war eruption in 1991 the construction of the first phase of the Clinic centre of Radivoj Mandić and Vedad Hamšić, a proven team for health typology facilities was completed. Radivoj Mandić and Vedad Hamšić designed the building "Diagnostics and Clinic" which brought them the 6th of April Award of the City of Sarajevo.

The ninth decade of the 20th century was also marked by a series of buildings of various shapes and colours that broke the strict modernist rules. Individual buildings were built "dressed" in eccentric scenery, inspired by postmodern decorative vocabulary. The degradation of modern and basic functionalist postulates is more than noticeable in the design treatment and specific coloristic interpretation of the 1982 residential building "Papagajka", by Mladen Gvozden.

The divided reaction of the public to this extravagant atrium building with a gallery housing concept did not



[137] Živorad Janković i Branko Bulić: Sportsko-poslovni centar „Vojvodina“, Novi Sad, 1981. // Živorad Janković and Branko Bulić: Sports and Business Center "Vojvodina", Novi Sad, 1981



[138] Živorad Janković i Halid Muhasilović: Palata omladine i sporta i Dom mladih, Priština, 1982. // Živorad Janković and Halid Muhasilović: Palace of Youth and Sports and Youth Home, Priština, 1982

ne sputava ovog stvaraoca da u istom stilskom rječniku, zajedno s Draganom Bijedićem, 1986. projektuje Dom penzionera u sarajevskom naselju Nedžarići. Za završeni ali nikad useljeni kompleks iz 1991, još jednu smionu postmodernističku igru eklektičnih formi, dekorativnih motiva i eksplozije kolorita, autorima je uručena posljednja po redu predratna savezna nagrada „Borbe“.

Ivan Štraus, jedan od glavnih protagonista sarajevskog arhitektonskog kruga ali i ustrajni pratilac graditeljskih zbivanja, u knjizi „Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine“ sumira izvanredni doprinos domaćih autora na jugoslovenskoj sceni. U odnosu na tradicijski jake republičke edukacione centre, u relativno kratkom vremenskom razdoblju od osnivanja i dodjele „Borbinih“ nagrada od 1965. *sarajevska škola arhitekture* bilježi fascinantan uspjeh. Ovome svjedoči i impresivnih sedam saveznih nagrada, jer su „usporedbe radi, arhitekti Hrvatske bili osam puta njeni dobitnici, slovenski arhitekti također sedam puta, srpski pet puta, a arhitekti Makedonije u dva navrata laureati ovog visokog priznanja“ (Štraus, *Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine 1945 -1995.*, 1998, str. 124).

Veliki broj nagrađenih ostvarenja i konkursnih uspjeha dolazi i iz sarajevskih projektantskih kuća, ali neosporive zasluge u evoluiranju progresivnih arhitektonskih ideja se mogu pripisati Arhitektonskom fakultetu.

Za razliku od mnoštva strogo ustrojenih akademskih škola, sarajevsku visokoobrazovnu instituciju studenti doživljavaju kao daleko opušteniju i manje formalnu. „Nisu se baš ni trudili da sve završe u roku, sve je bilo ležernije... miješale su se generacije.“²¹ Upravo takav ambijent doprinosi da iz fakultetskih sala izlaze mnoga velika neimarska imena, a samo slijedom

restrain her creator in designing the Retirement Home in Sarajevo's settlement Nedžarići in 1986, together with Dragan Bijedić in the same style. In 1991, the authors received the last pre-war Federal Award 'Borba' for this finished but never used complex, another brave postmodernist play of eclectic forms, decorative motives and the explosion of the colours.

In the book 'Architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina' Ivan Štraus, one of the main protagonists of the Sarajevo architectural circle but also a regular follower of architectural events, gave an outstanding list of contributions by the domestic authors in the Yugoslav scene. In comparison to the traditionally strong educational centres of the Republic, in a relatively short period of time since its establishment and the awarding of the "Borba" awards in 1965, the *Sarajevo School of Architecture* recorded a fascinating success. This is evidenced by the impressive seven Federal awards, because "for the sake of comparison, architects from Croatia were its winners eight times, Slovenian architects also seven times, Serbian architects five times, and Macedonian architects were laureates of this high honour twice" (Štraus, *The Architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1945-1995*, 1998, p. 124).

A large number of awarded achievements and competition successes also came from Sarajevo design offices, but undeniable merits in the evolution of progressive architectural ideas can be attributed to the Faculty of Architecture.

Unlike many strictly organized academic schools, the Sarajevo higher education institution is perceived by students as far more relaxed and less formal. "They did not really try too hard to finish everything on time, everything was rather casual... generations mixed."²¹ It is precisely this kind of ambience that contributed to the emergence of many great names exiting the faculty

²¹ Izvor: Izvod iz autorskog teksta Zvezdana Turkića pisanog za Monografiju, 29.1.2024.

Source: Excerpt from the text by Zvezdan Turkić written for the Monograph, January 29th, 2024.



[139] Lidumil Alikalčić i Dušan Đapa: Kulturno-sportski kompleks „Zetra“, Sarajevo, 1982. // Lidumil Alikalčić and Dušan Đapa: Cultural and Sports Complex "Zetra", Sarajevo, 1982



[140] Lidumil Alikalčić i Dušan Đapa: Kulturno-sportski kompleks „Zetra“, Sarajevo, 1982. // Lidumil Alikalčić and Dušan Đapa: Cultural and Sports Complex "Zetra", Sarajevo, 1982



[141] Živojin Vekić i Nebojša Krošnjić: Startna kuća za bob-stazu, Trebević, 1983. // Živojin Vekić and Nebojša Krošnjić: Starting House for the Bobsled Track, Trebević, 1983



[146] Hasan Čemalović: Stambeno-poslovna zgrada „Ledara“, Mostar, 1986. // Hasan Čemalović: Residential and Commercial Building "Ledara", Mostar, 1986



[147] Radivoje Mandić i Vedad Hamšić: Prva etapa Kliničkog centra, Sarajevo, 1991. // Radivoje Mandić and Vedad Hamšić: First Phase of the Clinical Center, Sarajevo, 1991



[148] Momir Hrišćević: Maketa stambenog niza na Bregu, Sarajevo, 1984. // Momir Hrišćević: Model of a Residential Complex on Brega, Sarajevo, 1984



[149] Nikola Maslej i Sulejman Midžić: Stambeno-poslovni objekat „K29“ i poslovni centar „Jugokomerc“, Sarajevo, 1981-1986. // Nikola Maslej and Sulejman Midžić: Residential and Commercial Building "K29" and Business Center "Jugokomerc", Sarajevo, 1981-1986



[150] Hamdija Salihović: Pogled na objekat S1 i "Terasing" - vertikalni stambeni niz, Breka, Sarajevo, 1988. // Hamdija Salihović: View of Object S1 and "Terasing" - Vertical Residential Complex, Breka, Sarajevo, 1988



[151] Slobodan Jovandić: Hotelski turistički centar „Zenit“, Neum, 1985. // Slobodan Jovandić: Tourist Hotel Center "Zenit", Neum, 1985



[152] Ivan Štraus: Hotel „Holiday Inn“ 1983. / Ivan Štraus: Hotel "Holiday Inn" 1983



[153] Mladen Gvozden i Dragan Bijedić: Dom penzionera u Nedžarićima, Sarajevo, 1991. / Mladen Gvozden and Dragan Bijedić: Retirement Home in Nedžarići, Sarajevo, 1991



[154] Mirko Marić i Amir Vuk: Obiteljska vila „Dino“, Sarajevo, 1986. / Mirko Marić and Amir Vuk: Family Villa "Dino," Sarajevo, 1986

**ARHITEKTONSKI
FAKULTET UNIVERZITETA
U SARAJEVU DANAS
FACULTY OF
ARCHITECTURE
OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF SARAJEVO
TODAY**

Recentna prošlost i sadašnjost, čiji vremenski obuhvat započinje s novim milenijem i traje do današnjih dana, predstavljeni su u Drugom poglavlju Monografije. Novu fazu razvoja Fakulteta karakterišu kontinuirana nastojanja za unapređenje i izvrsnost u nastavnim i istraživačkim aktivnostima, zalaganje za proširenje međunarodne saradnje, jačanje kapaciteta osoblja, te poboljšanje uslova za akademsko i profesionalno usavršavanje budućih generacija arhitekata. U ovom poglavlju su predstavljene recentne i aktuelne aktivnosti i ostvarenja studenata, nastavnog i nenastavnog osoblja s ciljem umrežavanja Fakulteta s lokalnom društvenom zajednicom, profesionalcima i partnerima iz zemlje i inostranstva.

The recent past and the present, whose time span begins with the new millennium and lasts to the present day, are presented in the Second Chapter of the Monograph. The new phase of the Faculty's development is characterized by continuous efforts to improve and excel in teaching and research activities, efforts to expand international cooperation, strengthen staff capacity, and improve the conditions for academic and professional development of future generations of architects. This chapter presents recent and current activities and achievements of students, teaching and non-teaching staff with the aim of networking the Faculty with the local community, professors and partners from the country and abroad.

UVOD INTRODUCTION

Tokom više od sedam decenija postojanja Arhitektonski fakultet u Sarajevu je prošao svojevrstu metamorfozu, čije su faze odražavale njegov dinamični društveno-historijski kontekst. Najznačajnije kurikularne i organizaciono-tehničke promjene u recentnoj historiji su nastupile 2003. godine implementacijom Bolonjskog procesa, te 2019. godine institucionalnom integracijom kada je Arhitektonski fakultet postao organizaciona jedinica Univerziteta u Sarajevu, kako djeluje i danas.

During more than seven decades of its existence, the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo underwent a kind of metamorphosis, whose development phases reflected its dynamic socio-historical context. The most significant curricular and organizational-technical changes in recent history occurred in 2003 with the implementation of the Bologna Process, and in 2019 with institutional integration when the Faculty of Architecture became the organizational unit of the University of Sarajevo, and it still operates as an organizational unit.



[1]

Na adresi u ulici Patriotske lige 30, u prepoznatljivom objektu koji datira iz 1961. godine, čiji je autor nekadašnji profesor i dekan Jovan Korka, Arhitektonski fakultet je danas obrazovna i naučno-istraživačka institucija, registrovana za obavljanje sljedećih djelatnosti:

- Organizovanje i izvođenje dodiplomskog studija, naučnog i stručnog područja arhitekture i urbanizma,
- Organizovanje i izvođenje postdiplomskih naučnih i specijalističkih studija iz područja arhitekture i urbanizma,
- Naučnoistraživački rad u naučnom polju arhitekture i urbanizma,
- Vještačenja i ekspertize,
- Izdavanje stručnih časopisa iz oblasti tehničkih nauka, naučnog područja arhitekture i urbanizma, te edicija, knjiga, monografija, udžbenika, skripti, biltena i publikacija iz navedenog područja,
- Bibliotečka i izdavačka djelatnost za potrebe nastave, naučnog, naučnoistraživačkog i stručnog rada,
- Stručna djelatnost u području arhitekture, investiciono-tehničke dokumentacije, projekata i studija pejzažne arhitekture, urbanističkih i prostornih planova, kao i drugi projekti i studije u području arhitekture i urbanizma, zaštite i unapređenja čovjekovog okoliša za visoko stručne i složene programe,
- Nostrifikacija i ekvivalencija inostranih svjedočanstava i diploma.

U organizacionoj strukturi Arhitektonskog fakulteta, a s ciljem provođenja nastavnih, naučno-istraživačkih i stručnih aktivnosti, djeluju katedre, stručne službe, te Institut za arhitekturu, urbanizam i prostorno planiranje. Nastavno i nenastavno osoblje, svojim posvećenim angažmanom i kroz međusobnu sinergiju, doprinosi očuvanju identiteta, kao i osavremenjavanju Arhitektonskog fakulteta kao kuće znanja za studente i studentice sva tri ciklusa studija.

Nastavni proces se danas odvija kroz djelovanje i saradnju katedri u okviru Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Katedre su organizacione jedinice za nastavni, naučnoistraživački i stručni rad, dok su članovi katedri svi nastavnici i saradnici koji učestvuju u nastavi na predmetima katedre i omogućavaju rad sa studentima, te prenošenje znanja u skladu s važećim nastavnim planom i programom. Katedrom rukovodi šef katedre, kojeg/ju imenuje Nastavno-naučno vijeće na period od četiri godine. Zadatak katedri je organizovanje i izvođenje nastave i naučnoistraživačkog rada, iniciranje gostovanja i studijskih boravaka nastavnika i saradnika, ostvarivanje saradnje između Arhitektonskog fakulteta i drugih naučnih i obrazovnih institucija, te, između ostalog, kontinuirano podržavanje i podsticanje akademskog usavršavanja nastavnika i saradnika.

Located at the address Patriotske Lige 30, in a recognizable building dating back to 1961, the author of which was the former professor and dean Jovan Korka, the Faculty of Architecture is an educational and scientific research institution today, registered to carry out the following activities:

- Organizing and conducting undergraduate studies, in the scientific and professional field of architecture and urban planning,
- Organizing and implementing postgraduate scientific and specialist studies in the field of architecture and urban planning,
- Scientific and research work in the field of architecture and urbanism,
- Expert evaluation and expertise,
- Publishing professional journals in the field of technical sciences, the scientific field of architecture and urbanism, and editions, books, monographs, textbooks, scripts, newsletters, publications in the abovementioned field,
- Library and publishing activities for the purposes of teaching, scientific, research and professional work,
- Professional activity in the field of architecture, investment and technical documentation, projects and studies of landscape architecture, urban and spatial plans and other projects and studies in the field of architecture and urbanism, protection and improvement of the human environment for highly professional and complex programs,
- Nostrification and equivalence of foreign certificates and diplomas.

In the organizational structure of the Faculty of Architecture, with the aim of carrying out teaching, scientific-research and professional activities, there are departments, professional services, and the Institute for Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning. Teaching and non-teaching staff, through their dedicated engagement and through mutual synergy, contributes to the preservation of identity, as well as the modernization of the Faculty of Architecture as a place of knowledge for students of all three cycles of study.

Today, the teaching process takes place through the activities and cooperation of departments within the Faculty of Architecture. Departments are organizational units for teaching, scientific research and professional work, while the members of the Departments are all teachers and associates who participate in the teaching of the department's courses and enable the work with students, and the transfer of knowledge in accordance with the current curriculum. The Department is managed by the Head of the Department, who is appointed by the Teaching and Scientific Council for a period of four years. The task of the departments is to organize and conduct teaching, scientific and research work, initiate visits and study visits of teachers and associates, achieve cooperation between the Faculty of Architecture and

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STUDIJ ARHITEKTURE

ARCHITECTURE STUDIES

ARHITEKTONSKI FAKULTET U BROJKAMA

Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu je do danas diplomiralo 6543 arhitekata i arhitektica, odnosno, magistara i magistrica arhitekture. Obrazovni profil diplomiranih arhitekata „sarajevske arhitektonske škole“ povezuje tehničko-inženjersko znanje sa specifičnim umjetničkim senzibilitetom, zahvaljujući kojima su kompetencije i vještine diplomanata Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu univerzalno prepoznate u različitim sredinama širom svijeta.

Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu su, u različitim razvojnim fazama nastavnog plana i programa, po završetku studija dodijeljena sljedeća zvanja:

- Na predbolonjskom studiju u periodu od 1955. do 2022. godine ukupno 4317 diplomanata je steklo zvanje DIPLOMIRANI INŽENJER ARHITEKTURE.
- U periodu od 1974. do 2013. godine, po završetku postdiplomskog studija, 89 kandidata je steklo naučni stepen MAGISTAR TEHNIČKIH NAUKA IZ OBLASTI ARHITEKTURE I URBANIZMA.
- U periodu od 1975. do 2019. godine 88 kandidata je steklo naučni stepen DOKTOR TEHNIČKIH NAUKA IZ OBLASTI ARHITEKTURE I URBANIZMA.
- Na Prvom ciklusu studija, po Bolonjskim principima studiranja, u periodu od 2006. do 2024. godine, ukupno 1371 diplomant je stekao zvanje BAKALAUREAT/ BACHELOR INŽINJER ARHITEKTURE.
- Na Drugom ciklusu studija, u periodu od 2008. do 2024. godine, ukupan broj od 855 diplomanata je steklo zvanje MAGISTAR ARHITEKTURE – DIPLOMIRANI INŽINJER ARHITEKTURE.
- Na Trećem ciklusu studija, u periodu od 2012. do 2024. godine, ukupno 33 diplomanta je steklo zvanje DOKTOR TEHNIČKIH NAUKA.
- U akademskoj 2023/24. godini na Fakultetu su upisana 634 studenta Prvog, Drugog i Trećeg ciklusa studija.
- U akademskoj 2022/23. godini 72 diplomanata Prvog ciklusa studija je steklo zvanje BAKALAUREAT/

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE IN NUMBERS

6,543 architects have graduated from the Faculty of Architecture to this day. The educational profile of graduate architects of the “Sarajevo School of Architecture” connects technical and engineering knowledge with a specific artistic sensibility, thanks to which the competencies and skills of graduates of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo are universally recognized in different environments around the world.

At the Faculty of Architecture, in various development phases of the curriculum, the following degrees were awarded upon completion of studies:

- In the pre-Bologna study period from 1955 to 2022, a total of 4317 graduates acquired the degree of “BACHELOR ENGINEER OF ARCHITECTURE”.
- In the period from 1974 to 2013, upon completion of postgraduate studies, 89 candidates obtained the scientific degree “MASTER OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE and URBANISM”.
- In the period from 1975 to 2019, 88 candidates obtained the scientific degree “DOCTOR OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE and URBANISM”.
- In the first cycle of studies, according to the Bologna principles of study, in the period from 2006 to 2024, a total of 1371 graduates acquired the title “BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE”.
- In the Second Cycle of Studies, in the period from 2008 to 2024, a total of 855 graduates acquired the title “MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE – GRADUATE ENGINEER OF ARCHITECTURE”.
- In the Third Cycle of Studies, in the period from 2012 to 2024, a total of 33 graduates acquired the title of “DOCTOR OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES”.
- In the academic year 2023/24, 634 students of the First, Second and Third Cycles of Study were enrolled in the Faculty of Architecture.
- In the academic year 2022/23, 72 graduates of the First Cycle of Studies acquired the title “BACHELOR OF

BACHELOR INŽINJER ARHITEKTURE, 48 diplomanata Drugog ciklusa studija je steklo zvanje MAGISTAR ARHITEKTURE – DIPLOMIRANI INŽINJER ARHITEKTURE, 3 doktoranta su stekla naučni stepen DOKTOR TEHNIČKIH NAUKA IZ OBLASTI ARHITEKTURE.

S ponosom, ističemo imena nekadašnjih nastavnika i saradnika Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, koji su zahvaljujući svom ugledu u akademskoj i stručnoj zajednici, postali članovi Akademije nauka i umjetnosti BiH:

Godina	Ime i prezime
2018. dopisni član	Radivoje Mandić
1990. dopisni član, 2002. redovni član	Zlatko Ugljen
1967. dopisni član, 1969. redovni član	Jahiel Finci
1975. dopisni član, 1981. redovni član	Husref Redžić
1987. dopisni član	Živorad Janković
1978. redovni član	Juraj Neidhardt
1973. dopisni član, 1975. redovni član	Muhamed Kadić
1984. dopisni član, 1995. redovni član	Ivan Štraus

PRIJEMNI ISPIT

Za većinu studenata, prvi susret sa Arhitektonskim fakultetom i arhitekturom uopće je na prijemnom ispitu, koji je prilika za demonstriranje afiniteta, vještina i umijeća koja se dalje razvijaju kroz sve cikluse studija. Status studenta Arhitektonskog fakulteta stiče se upisom u odgovarajući ciklus studija, odnosno odgovarajuću godinu unutar jednog ciklusa. Upis u prvu godinu određenog ciklusa vrši se na osnovu konkursa kojeg objavljuje Univerzitet u Sarajevu. Broj studenata koji mogu upisati određen ciklus studija utvrđen je Odlukom Ministarstva obrazovanja Kantona Sarajevo, u skladu s normativima i standardima visokog obrazovanja.

Pravo učešća na konkursu za upis u Prvi ciklus studija imaju državljani Bosne i Hercegovine sa završenim četverogodišnjim srednjim obrazovanjem u skladu sa Zakonom o srednjoškolskom obrazovanju i strani državljani i državljani Bosne i Hercegovine koji su srednje obrazovanje stekli u inostranstvu. Kandidati koji su srednje obrazovanje stekli u inostranstvu mogu upisati prvu godinu studija tek nakon izvršene nostrifikacije, odnosno ekvivalencije svjedočanstva, a najkasnije do početka školske godine.

Prijemni ispit se sastoji iz provjere znanja i vještina iz oblasti slobodnoručnog crtanja, percepcije prostora, matematike i opće kulture. Ovo je svojevrsna prva stepenica koju budući studenti i studentice arhitekture

ARCHITECTURE”, 48 graduates of the Second Cycle of Studies acquired the title “MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE – GRADUATE ENGINEER OF ARCHITECTURE”, 3 doctoral students acquired the scientific degree “DOCTOR OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN the FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE”.

We proudly present the names of former professors and associates of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, who, thanks to their reputation in the academic and professional community, have become members of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Year	Name and Surname
2018. Corresponding member	Radivoje Mandić
1990. Corresponding member; 2002. Full member	Zlatko Ugljen
1967. Corresponding member; 1969. Full member	Jahiel Finci
1975. Corresponding member; 1981. Full member	Husref Redžić
1987. Corresponding member	Živorad Janković
1978. Full member	Juraj Neidhardt
1973. Corresponding member; 1975. Full member	Muhamed Kadić
1984. Corresponding member; 1995. Full member	Ivan Štraus

ENTRANCE EXAM

For most students, the first encounter with the Faculty of Architecture and Architecture in general is the entrance exam, which is an opportunity to demonstrate affinity, skills and abilities that are further developed through all the cycles of study. The status of a student of the Faculty of Architecture is acquired by enrolling in the appropriate cycle of study, i.e. the appropriate year within one cycle. Enrolment in the first year of a particular cycle is based on a public competition published by the University of Sarajevo. The number of students who can enrol in a particular cycle of studies is determined by the decision of the Ministry of Education of the Sarajevo Canton, in accordance with the norms and standards of higher education. Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a four-year secondary education in accordance with the Law on Secondary Education, foreign citizens and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who have acquired secondary education abroad are eligible to participate in the competition for enrolment in the First Cycle of Studies. Candidates who have obtained secondary education abroad may enrol in the first year of study only after the completion of nostrification or equivalence of certifications, and no later than the beginning of the school year.

The entrance exam consists of a test of knowledge and skills in the field of freehand drawing, perception of space, mathematics and general culture. This is a

Za većinu studenata, prvi susret sa Arhitektonskim fakultetom i arhitekturom uopće je na prijemnom ispitu, koji je prilika za demonstriranje afiniteta, vještina i umijeća koja se dalje razvijaju kroz sve cikluse studija.

For most students, the first encounter with the Faculty of Architecture and Architecture in general is the entrance exam, which is an opportunity to demonstrate affinity, skills and abilities that are further developed through all the cycles of study.

Studij arhitekture na Arhitektonskom fakultetu se izvodi prema Bolonjskim principima studiranja, i to kao redovni studij općeg smjera. Studij je usklađen s evropskim kreditnim sistemom prenosa bodova (ECTS), a odvija se u tri zasebna ciklusa (3+2+3).

The study of architecture at the Faculty of Architecture is carried out according to the Bologna principles of study, as a full-time study of the general direction. The study program is aligned with the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), and takes place in three separate cycles (3+2+3).

trebaju savladati na svom putu ka sticanju akademskih zvanja i stručnih kompetencija zahvaljujući kojima će graditi svoje profesionalne karijere. U tom procesu Arhitektonski fakultet pomaže budućim kandidatima kroz organizovanje pripreme nastave za prijemni ispit. To je vid intenzivnog jednosedmičnog kursa koji je jedinstvena prilika za prvo upoznavanje maturanata s iskustvom studija na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, te za sticanje i nadgradnju znanja i vještina iz oblasti arhitekture, slobodnoručnog i tehničkog crtanja.

NASTAVNI PLAN I PROGRAM

Kreiran na temelju višegodišnjeg iskustva i u skladu sa savremenim potrebama i specifičnostima arhitektonske profesije, nastavni program Fakulteta, kroz sva tri ciklusa studija, nastoji da afirmiše misiju savremenog obrazovanja naših studenata i njihovog osposobljavanje da rješavaju različite profesionalne zadatke i izazove, odgovorno djeluju u svojim budućim profesionalnim karijerama i u društvenoj zajednici.

Studij arhitekture na Arhitektonskom fakultetu se izvodi prema Bolonjskim principima studiranja, i to kao redovni studij općeg smjera. Studij je usklađen s evropskim kreditnim sistemom prenosa bodova (ECTS), a odvija se u tri zasebna ciklusa (3+2+3):

- Prvi, trogodišnji ciklus studija, vodi do zvanja bakalaureat/bachelor inženjer arhitekture (180 ECTS bodova),
- Drugi, dvogodišnji ciklus studija, vodi do zvanja magistar arhitekture - diplomirani inženjer arhitekture (120 ECTS bodova),
- Treći, trogodišnji ciklus studija, vodi do zvanja doktor tehničkih nauka iz oblasti arhitekture (180 ECTS bodova).

Nastava je organizovana semestralno, a uključuje obavezne i izborne predmete koji se izvode u vidu predavanja, vježbi, seminara i konsultacija.

kind of first step that future students of architecture should master on their way to acquiring academic titles and professional competencies, thanks to which they will build their professional careers. In this process, the Faculty of Architecture helps future candidates by organizing preparatory classes for the entrance exam. This is a one-week intensive course which presents a unique opportunity for graduates to get acquainted with the experience of studying at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, and to acquire and upgrade knowledge and skills in the field of architecture, freehand and technical drawing.

CURRICULUM

Created on the basis of many years of experience and in accordance with the contemporary needs and specifics of the architectural profession, the curriculum of the Faculty, through all three cycles of study, strives to affirm the mission of contemporary education for our students and equip them with skills to solve diverse professional tasks and challenges, act responsibly in their future professional careers and in the social community.

The study of architecture at the Faculty of Architecture is carried out according to the Bologna principles of study, as a full-time study of the general direction. The study program is aligned with the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), and takes place in three separate cycles (3+2+3):

- The first three-year cycle of studies leads to the title "Baccalaureate/Bachelor of Architecture" (180 ECTS credits),
- The second two-year cycle of studies leads to the title "Master of Architecture - Graduate Engineer of architecture" (120 ECTS credits),
- The third three-year cycle of studies leads to the title of Doctor of Technical Sciences in the field of architecture (180 ECTS credits).

Classes are organized on a semester basis, and include compulsory and elective courses that are taught in the form of lectures, practical classes, seminars and consultation hours.



[4]

NASTAVNO OSOBLJE

TEACHING STAFF

Nastavnici i saradnici Fakulteta nastoje da, svojim profesionalnim i društvenim djelovanjem, promovišu vrijednosti naslijeđa i njeguju tekovine školovanja koje su utemeljili njihovi prethodnici, te istovremeno prate i aktivno učestvuju u dinamici progresa i inovacija u domenu arhitekture i urbanizma na globalnom nivou.

Teachers and associates of the Faculty strive, through their professional and social activities, to promote the values of heritage and nurture the achievements of education founded by their predecessors, and at the same time monitor and actively participate in the dynamics of progress and innovation in the field of architecture and urbanism at the global level.

Nastavno osoblje Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu posvećeno je nastavno-naučnom, pedagoškom i stručnom radu, aktivno doprinoseći unapređenju procesa unutar Fakulteta i njegovog povezivanja s lokalnom društvenom zajednicom, kroz istovremeno jačanje međunarodnog umrežavanja. Nastavnici i saradnici Fakulteta nastoje da, svojim profesionalnim i društvenim djelovanjem, promovišu vrijednosti naslijeđa i njeguju tekovine školovanja koje su utemeljili njihovi prethodnici, te istovremeno prate i aktivno učestvuju u dinamici progresa i inovacija u domenu arhitekture i urbanizma na globalnom nivou. Unutar članova akademskog kolektiva afirmišu se vrijednosti etičnosti, pluralizma i izvrsnosti u pogledu naučnog i stručnog usavršavanja i napredovanja, s ciljem promocije specifičnosti i slojevitosti arhitektonske profesije koja spaja umjetnost, teoriju/nauku i tehniku, kao i otvaranja akademske i stručne zajednice prema društvu.

Nastavno osoblje Arhitektonskog fakulteta danas čini 11 redovnih profesora, 10 vanrednih profesora, 8 docenata, 19 viših asistenata i 4 asistenta:

Redovni profesori: Akšamija Chabbouh Lemja, Babović Nihad, Bilalić Sabrija, Čahtarević Rada, Čaušević Amir, Hadrović Ahmet, Pašić Adnan, Pervan Lada, Rustempašić Nerman, Salihović Erdin, Ugljen Nina.

Vanredni profesori: Burazor Mladen, Čakarić Jasenka, Čengić Nihad, Ibrišimbegović Senka, Idrizbegović-Zgonić Aida, Islambegović Vedad, Miljanović Slađana, Salihbegović Amira, Turkušić Jurić Elša, Zagora Nermina, Zvizdić Denis.

Docenti: Androšević Renata, Avdić Dženis, Bradić Haris, Džumhu-Šabić Lejla, Halilović Senaida, Kreševljaković Lejla, Pozder Nasiha, Šljivić Amela, Tatlić Isra.

Viši asistenti: Akšamija Ammar, Bajramović El-Gazija, Bašalić Mirza, Bošnjak Katarina, Hadžić Amer, Handžić Haris, Jašarević Ibrica, Kahrović Handžić Lejla, Karahusić Botonjić Aida, Kešo Armin, Ibrahimpašić Maja, Kuljuh-Bolić Nadira, Mihmić Amina, Mutevelić Nedim, Šabić Asmir, Šabić-Zatrić Zulejha, Sabljaković Harun,

The teaching staff of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is dedicated to teaching, scientific, pedagogical and professional work, actively contributing to the improvement of the process within the Faculty and its connection with the local community, while simultaneously strengthening international networking. Teachers and associates of the Faculty strive, through their professional and social activities, to promote the values of heritage and nurture the achievements of education founded by their predecessors, and at the same time monitor and actively participate in the dynamics of progress and innovation in the field of architecture and urbanism at the global level. The academic staff's members affirm their commitment to ethics, pluralism, and excellence for scientific and professional development and advancement, with the aim of promoting the specificity and stratification of the architectural profession that connects art, theory/science and technology, as well as opening the academic and professional community to society.

The teaching staff of the Faculty of Architecture today consists of 11 full professors, 10 associate professors, 8 assistant professors, 19 senior teaching assistants and 4 teaching assistants:

Full professors: Akšamija Chabbouh Lemja, Babović Nihad, Bilalić Sabrija, Čahtarević Rada, Čaušević Amir, Hadrović Ahmet, Pašić Adnan, Pervan Lada, Rustempašić Nerman, Salihović Erdin, Ugljen Nina.

Associate professors: Burazor Mladen, Čakarić Jasenka, Čengić Nihad, Ibrišimbegović Senka, Idrizbegović - Zgonić Aida, Islambegović Vedad, Miljanović Slađana, Salihbegović Amira, Turkušić Jurić Elša, Zagora Nermina, Zvizdić Denis.

Assistant professors: Androšević Renata, Avdić Dženis, Bradić Haris, Džumhur - Šabić Lejla, Halilović Senaida, Kreševljaković Lejla, Pozder Nasiha, Šljivić Amela, Tatlić Isra.

Senior teaching assistants: Akšamija Ammar, Bajramović El - Gazija, Bašalić Mirza, Bošnjak Katarina, Hadžić Amer, Jašarević Ibrica, Kahrović Handžić Lejla, Handžić Haris, Karahusić Botonjić Aida, Kešo Armin, Ibrahimpašić Maja, Kuljuh - Bolić Nadira, Mihmić Amina,

NENASTAVNO OSOBLJE NON-TEACHING STAFF

Uspješnost funkcionisanja Arhitektonskog fakulteta se zasniva na interakciji nastavnog i nenastavnog osoblja i kvalitetu međuljudskih odnosa svih članova kolektiva. Prilikom realizacije svakodnevnih operativnih aktivnosti u pružanju podrške odvijanju nastavnog procesa i ostalih aktivnosti Fakulteta, značajna uloga pripada administrativnom, stručnom i organizaciono-tehničkom osoblju.

The success of the Faculty of Architecture is based on the interaction of teaching and non-teaching staff and the quality of interpersonal relations of all members of the staff. During the everyday activities in support of the teaching process and other activities of the Faculty, an important role belongs to administrative, professional and organizational-technical staff.

Uspješnost funkcionisanja Arhitektonskog fakulteta se zasniva na interakciji nastavnog i nenastavnog osoblja i kvalitetu međuljudskih odnosa svih članova kolektiva. Prilikom realizacije svakodnevnih operativnih aktivnosti u pružanju podrške odvijanju nastavnog procesa i ostalih aktivnosti Fakulteta, značajna uloga pripada administrativnom, stručnom i organizaciono-tehničkom osoblju. Danas, nenastavno osoblje čini 26 posvećenih, predanih, savjesnih i odgovornih kolega i kolegica, organizovanih unutar pet službi našeg fakulteta:

- Služba za upravno-pravne, kadrovske i administrativne poslove: Bjelak Sanela, Crnčalo Nermina, Duvnjak Zoran, Hurić Fadil, Jamaković Mahira, Rustempašić Berbić Lejla.
- Služba za finansijsko računovodstvene i materijalne poslove: Agić Indina, Kapić Mejra.
- Služba za rad sa studentima: Poplata Senka, Sijamić Hašim.
- Služba za izdavačku i bibliotečku djelatnost: Šahović Sanjin.
- Institut za arhitekturu, urbanizam i prostorno planiranje: Sanja Lazar.
- Služba za održavanje objekata i obezbjeđenje: Avdović Refija, Brkić Elmir, Camović Salko, Čerkez Samka, Delić Adil, Genjac Elmir, Hurić Amela, Imamović Edin, Ligata Hajra, Musić Senada, Rizvić Sabina, Salihsahić Almasa, Zeba Ibrahim, Žunić Sabina.

BIBLIOTEKA ARHITEKTONSKOG FAKULTETA

Biblioteka Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu je organizirana kao središnja biblioteka jedinica visokoškolskog tipa u sklopu fakulteta. Do 1961. godine, biblioteka Arhitektonskog fakulteta djeluje u sklopu zajedničke biblioteke Tehničkog fakulteta (Građevinski, Elektrotehnički, Arhitektonsko-urbanistički, Mašinski fakultet kao i njihovih zavoda), a od 1977. godine se funkcionalno izdvaja, dok prostorije ostaju zajedničke sa bibliotekom Građevinskog fakulteta. Godine 1978. biblioteka Arhitektonskog

The success of the Faculty of Architecture is based on the interaction of teaching and non-teaching staff and the quality of interpersonal relations of all members of the staff. During the everyday activities in support of the teaching process and other activities of the Faculty, an important role belongs to administrative, professional and organizational-technical staff. Today, the non-teaching staff consists of 26 dedicated, devoted, conscientious and responsible colleagues, organized within the five services of our Faculty:

- Service for administrative-legal, personnel and management affairs: Hurić Fadil, Jamaković Mahira, Rustempašić Berbić Lejla, Bjelak Sanela, Crnčalo Nermina, Duvnjak Zoran.
- Service for financial accounting and material affairs: Agić Indina, Kapić Mejra.
- Student service: Poplata Senka, Sijamić Hašim.
- Publishing service and library: Šahović Sanjin.
- Institute for Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial planning: Sanja Lazar.
- Facility maintenance and security service: Genjac Elmir, Hurić Amela, Imamović Edin, Ligata Hajra, Musić Senada, Avdović Refija, Rizvić Sabina, Salihsahić Almasa, Zeba Ibrahim, Žunić Sabina, Brkić Elmir, Camović Salko, Čerkez Samka, Delić Adil.

THE LIBRARY OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

The Library of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is a higher education type library organized as a central library unit within the faculty without associated departmental libraries (libraries of departments, chairs, institutes, boards, seminars, sub-departments, etc.). Until 1961, the library of the Faculty of Architecture was a unit of the joint library of the Faculty of Engineering (Faculty of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture and Urbanism, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering as well as their institutes). Since 1977 The library of the Faculty of Architecture operates separately, while the premises remain shared with the library of the Faculty

fakulteta odvojeno vodi knjige inventara i knjige signature za monografske i periodične publikacije od knjiga inventara i signature biblioteke Građevinskog fakulteta, da bi od 2003. došlo do potpunog razdvajanja poslovanja i podjele prostorija između biblioteka Arhitektonskog i Građevinskog fakulteta.

Šef biblioteke Tehničkih fakulteta od 1949. do 1956. je bila bibliotekar Desa Hrisafović. Voditelj biblioteke Tehničkih fakulteta od 1956. do 1962. je bila Berta Kunorti. Bibliotekom Tehničkog fakulteta od 1962. godine upravlja Zlata Tomić, uposlenica Građevinskog fakulteta. Šef biblioteke Arhitektonskog fakulteta od 1974. do 2015. godine bila je Ramiza Šahović, dipl. bibliotekar. U biblioteci su do razdvajanja poslovanja na zajedničkim zadacima radili i Asaf Bašagić sa Elektrotehničkog fakulteta, Kasim Karić uposlenik Građevinskog fakulteta i Ešref Čampara. Značajno je naglasiti da je Ešref Čampara, nekadašnji bibliotekar na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, autor poznatog riječnika Međunarodni rječnik arhitekture, građevinarstva i urbanizma izdatog 1984. godine na pet svjetskih jezika.

Sjećamo se i zahvaljujemo svim kolegicama i kolegama koji su u proteklim godinama svojim predanim radom doprinijeli razvoju očuvanju duha naše škole: Adilović Fatima, Alagić Munevera, Asimović Sabiha, Bašić Rabija, Beganović Bosiljka, Bukarić Ibrahim, Čiča Fadila, Čihorić Milena, Čongo Velija, Dževlan Džemila, Dževlan Vezira, Hurllov Edhem, Kovač Jelena, Krajčin Rasema, Kršo Munevera, Mijatović Majida, Musić Emina, Oprašić Alma, Osmanković Mirsada, Redžepagić Salih, Šahović Ramiza, Sijamić Murat, Sofradžija Hajrudin, Turković Berina.

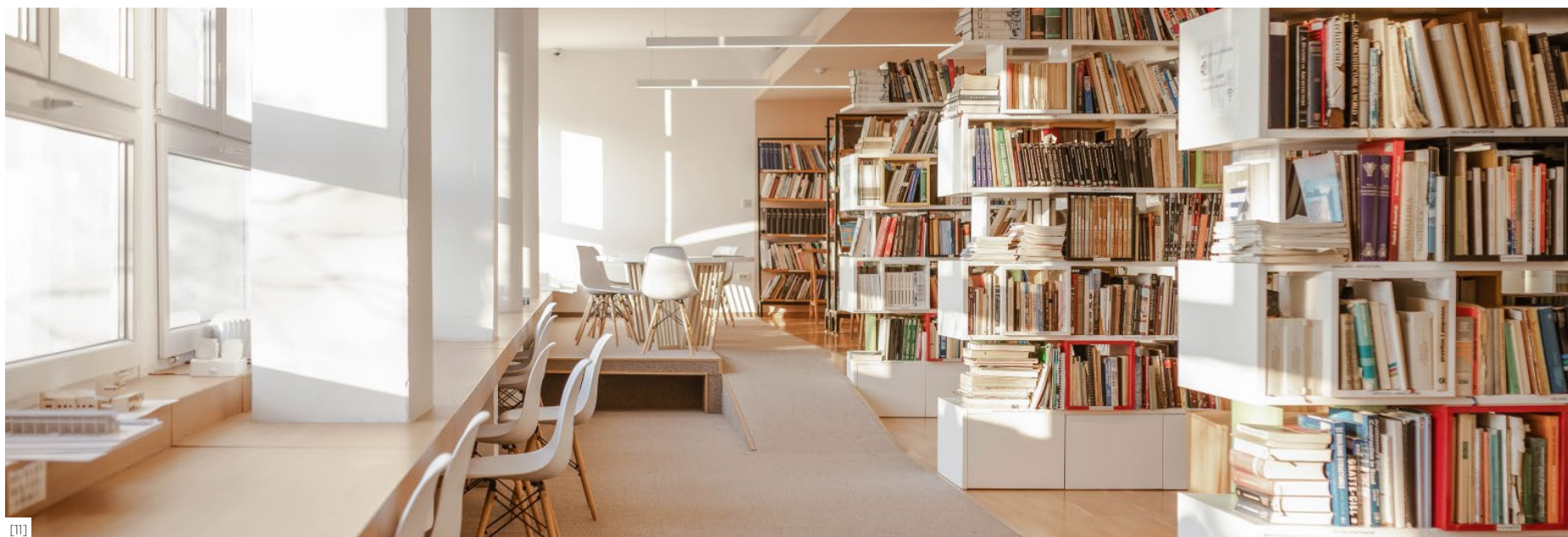
of Civil Engineering. In 1978 the Library of the Faculty of Architecture maintains inventory and signature books for monographic and periodical publications separately from the inventory and signature books of the Faculty of Civil Engineering library. In 2003, there was a separation of premises between the libraries of the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, which were used jointly until then.

The head of the library of the Technical Faculties from 1949 to 1956, was Desa Hrisafović, librarian. The head of the library of the Technical Faculties from 1956 to 1962 was Berta Kunorti. Since 1962, the library of the Technical Faculty was managed by Zlata Tomić, an employee of the Faculty of Civil Engineering. The head of the library of the Faculty of Architecture from 1974 to 2015 was Ramiza Šahović, graduate librarian. Until the separation of the library business, Asaf Bašagić from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Kasim Karić, from the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Eršef Čampara worked together in the library on joint activities. It is important to emphasise that Eršef Čampara a former librarian at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, is the author of the well-known dictionary International Dictionary of Architecture, Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Town Planning, published in 1984 in five languages.

We remember and thank all our colleagues who have contributed to the development of the spirit of our school in the past years with their dedicated work: Adilović Fatima, Alagić Munevera, Asimović Sabiha, Bašić Rabija, Beganović Bosiljka, Bukarić Ibrahim, Čiča Fadila, Čihorić Milena, Čongo Velija, Dževlan Džemila, Dževlan Vezira, Hurllov Edhem, Kovač Jelena, Krajčin Rasema, Kršo Munevera, Mijatović Majida, Musić Emina, Oprašić Alma, Osmanković Mirsada, Redžepagić Salih, Šahović Ramiza, Sijamić Murat, Sofradžija Hajrudin, Turković Berina.

Biblioteka Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu je organizirana kao središnja biblioteka jedinica visokoškolskog tipa u sklopu fakulteta.

The Library of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is a higher education type library organized as a central library unit within the faculty without associated departmental libraries.



[11]

„Tada je naš fakultet bio cijenjen kao jedan od najprestižnijih. Krasila ga je reputacija jednog modernog, novog, svježeg fakulteta s respektom među drugovima-kolegama. S upisom naše generacije, a upisalo nas je oko 90 - 95. Zgrada našeg fakulteta bila je tada jedna od modernijih u odnosu na ostale fakultete u Jugoslaviji. Nastavni program, koji su utemeljili osnivači našeg fakulteta, bio je ispred programa ostalih fakulteta. S našom generacijom dolazi i do smjene tih profesora, pionira moderne, nosioca obnove i izgradnje nove države kao i novog društvenog uređenja. Oni koji su ga utemeljili, koji su izvršili transfer znanja, jer učili su od najboljih tada u Evropi, znali su odabrati svoje nasljednike.“

AMIR VUK ZEC

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1970-tih godina. Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta, akademik i osnivač arhitektonskog biroa „Studio ZEC“, Sarajevo.

“... Uspješno uključivanje nekih mladih arhitekata u poznatim projektnim kućama, sposobnost drugih mladih arhitekata da se ravnopravno profesionalno angažuju u evropskim arhitektonskim biroima, pojavljivanje mladih kolega na arhitektonskim konkursima i osvojene nagrade, izložbe i predavanja koje organizuju, itd., svjedoče o profesionalnoj spremnosti ovih mladih stručnjaka, o svijesti o kvalitetu obrazovanja koje su stekli, što uz individualni talenat i napore ipak svjedoči i o školi na kojoj su se obrazovali.“

BRANKA DIMITRIJEVIĆ

Nekadašnja studentica i saradnica AF UNSA, danas profesorica iz oblasti održive revitalizacije graditeljskog naslijeđa u Velikoj Britaniji. Izvor: Dimitrijević B. „Sarajevski eksperimentalni fakultet“. Časopis „Arh“ br. 23. Sarajevo, Društvo arhitekata Sarajevo, 1991.

“Diplomirao sam na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu 1982. godine, na projektanskom odsjeku pod vodstvom Prof. Zlatka Ugljena, a asistent docent je bila Rajka Mandić. Diplomski rad sam radio na zajedničkom projektu sa kolegom Boranom Agoštonom, nakon dobijene nagrade na Internacionalnom natječaju u Parizu. Preselio sam u SAD 1989. gdje sam položio profesionalni ispit za Licenciranog arhitektu u SAD-u, a nakon toga otvorio i vlastitu arhitektonsku firmu sa sjedištem u New York City-u.“

DAMIR ŠEHIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA krajem 1970tih i početkom 1980-tih godina. Istaknuti je arhitekta, i osnivač arhitektonske firme „C3D Architecture“, New York.

„At that time, our faculty was regarded as one of the most prestigious faculties. It had the reputation of a modern, new, fresh faculty with respect among friends-colleagues. In our generation it seems to me that around 90-95 students have enrolled. At that time, the building of our faculty was one of the more modern buildings compared to other faculties in Yugoslavia. The curriculum established by the founders of our faculty was ahead of the programs of other faculties. With our generation comes the change of those professors, pioneers of modernist architecture, bearers of the reconstruction and construction of a new state as well as a new social order. Those who established it, who transferred knowledge, because they learned from the best in Europe at the time, knew how to choose their successors.”

AMIR VUK ZEC

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1970s. He is a prominent Bosnian architect, academician and the founder of the design studio „Studio ZEC”, Sarajevo.

“... The successful inclusion of some young architects into well-known design studios, the ability of other young architects to work equally professionally in European architectural bureaus, the appearance of young colleagues at architectural competitions and winning awards, exhibitions and lectures they organize, etc. testify to the professional readiness of these young experts, to the awareness of the quality of the education they have acquired, which, in addition to their individual talent and efforts, also testifies about the school where they educated themselves.”

BRANKA DIMITRIJEVIĆ

A former student and associate of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo. Today she is a professor in the field of sustainable revitalization of architectural heritage in Great Britain. Source: Dimitrijević B. „Sarajevo Experimental Faculty”. Journal „ARH” No.23 Sarajevo, Association of Architects Sarajevo, 1991.

“I graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo in 1982, in the design department under the guidance of Prof. Zlatko Ugljen, with assistant lecturer Rajka Mandić. My thesis was done on a joint project with my colleague Boran Agošton, after winning an award in an international competition in Paris. I moved to the USA in 1989 where I passed the professional exam to become a Licensed Architect in the USA, and thereafter opened my own architectural firm based in New York City.”

DAMIR ŠEHIĆ

He studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo in the late 1970s and early 1980s. He is a prominent architect and the founder of the architectural firm “C3D Architecture” in New York.

MEĐUNARODNA SARADNJA INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Saradnja Fakulteta s međunarodnim fakultetima, naučnim institucijama i međunarodnim agencijama od velike je važnosti za ostvarivanje temeljnih ciljeva u razvoju Fakulteta, što potvrđuje realizacija bilateralnih ugovora o saradnji s brojnim evropskim univerzitetima.

The Faculty's cooperation with international faculties, scientific institutions and international agencies is of great importance for the achievement of the fundamental goals of the Faculty's development, which is confirmed by the implementation of bilateral cooperation agreements with numerous European universities.

Gotovo tri četvrtine stoljeća od osnivanja Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu, ugledajući se na međunarodne obrazovne profile, te akademske i stručne uspjehe svojih prethodnika, utemeljitelja Škole, današnje generacije nastavnika i saradnika čvrsto vjeruju u važnost međunarodne saradnje i razmjene znanja i iskustava. Fakultet kontinuirano razvija i intenzivira saradnju s mnogim visokoobrazovnim institucijama širom svijeta, kroz realizaciju naučnoistraživačkih projekata i bilateralne akademske razmjene. Komisija za međunarodnu saradnju Arhitektonskog fakulteta osnovana je s ciljem koordinacije aktivnosti i razvoja međunarodnih odnosa s partnerskim univerzitetima u Evropi i svijetu. Fakultet radi na kreiranju preduslova za aktivnije otvaranje prema stranim studentima, nastavnicima i saradnicima iz regije, ali i šire, te aktivno promoviše vrijednosti međunarodne saradnje među domaćim studentima, nastavnicima i saradnicima.

Saradnja Fakulteta s međunarodnim fakultetima, naučnim institucijama i međunarodnim agencijama od velike je važnosti za ostvarivanje temeljnih ciljeva u razvoju Fakulteta, što potvrđuje realizacija bilateralnih ugovora o saradnji s brojnim evropskim univerzitetima. Arhitektonski fakultet je prepoznao važnost međunarodnog iskustva, te je uspostavio efikasan sistem priznavanja ECTS bodova u skladu s Erasmus poveljom. Pored toga, naši studenti i osoblje učestvuju u razmjenama u administrativnim okvirima Univerziteta u Sarajevu, koji ima oko 200 aktivnih sklopljenih sporazuma.

U periodu od 2019. do 2024. godine veliki broj studenata, nastavnog i nenastavnog osoblja, dobio je priliku da realizuje akademske boravke na nekim od renomiranih evropskih univerziteta, u sklopu Erasmus i Erasmus + programa razmjene.

U 2019. godini studenti su bili na razmjeni na Politecnico di Bari, Italija, Universität Stuttgart, Njemačka, Università Politecnica delle Marche Ancona i NTNU Univerzitetu u Trondheimu, Norveška.

Almost three quarters of a century since the establishment of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo, looking up to the international educational profiles and academic and professional achievements of their predecessors, the founders of the School, today's generation of teachers and associates, firmly believes in the importance of international cooperation and the exchange of knowledge and experience. The Faculty continuously develops and intensifies cooperation with many higher education institutions around the world, through the implementation of scientific research projects and bilateral academic exchange. The International Cooperation Commission of the Faculty of Architecture was established with the aim of coordinating activities and developing international relations with partner universities in Europe and the world. The Faculty works on creating preconditions for a more active availability to foreign students, teachers and associates from the region, but also beyond, and actively promotes the values of international cooperation among domestic students, teachers and associates.

The Faculty's cooperation with international faculties, scientific institutions and international agencies is of great importance for the achievement of the fundamental goals of the Faculty's development, which is confirmed by the implementation of bilateral cooperation agreements with numerous European universities. The Faculty of Architecture has recognized the importance of international experience, and has established an effective system for the recognition of ECTS credits in accordance with the Erasmus Charter. In addition, our students and staff participate in exchanges within the administrative framework of the University of Sarajevo, which has about 200 active agreements.

In the period from 2019 to 2024, a large number of students, teaching and non-teaching staff were given the opportunity to experience academic stays at some of the renowned European universities, as part of the Erasmus and Erasmus + exchange programs.

In 2019, students were on exchange programs at

Akademске razmjene nastavnog osoblja su uključivale posjete UG Univerzitetu u Groningenu, Holandija, i Politecnico di Bari, Italija, kao i Institutu za arhitekturu (I oA) u Beču, Austrija, dok je 11 naših nastavnika i nastavnica posjetilo Universität Stuttgart.

U 2020. godini, uslijed izvanredne situacije uzrokovane COVID-om 19, izostale su razmjene akademskog osoblja, dok je priliku za studiranje na drugim univerzitetima dobilo 13 naših studenata i studentica, i to na Politecnico di Bari, Italija, potom Sapienza Università di Roma, Italija, Universität Stuttgart, Njemačka, Politehnika Poznańska, Poljska, te Università Politecnica delle Marche Ancona, Italija.

2021. godina je također bila je smanjena u pogledu organizacije razmjene nastavnog osoblja, ali studenti i studentice su nastavili svoje boravke na drugim univerzitetima, s kojima je prethodno ostvarena saradnja. Tako su studenti boravili na Politecnico di Bari, Italija, VUT Tehnički univerzitet u Brno, Češka, Sapienza Università di Roma, Italija, Poznańska, Poljska, Universität Stuttgart, Njemačka, University of Pecs, Mađarska, te Univerzitet Delle Marche Ancona, Italija.

Izlaskom iz perioda COVID-a 19, te povratkom u školske klupe, i studenti i nastavno osoblje su nastavili svoju saradnju s kolegicama i kolegama na partnerskim univerzitetima. Osim već poznatih destinacija, 2022. godine, studenti i studentice su dobili priliku da studiraju na METU Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turska, LU University of Rigi, Latvija, te Universidade de Évora, Portugal, kao i VUT Tehnički univerzitet u Brnu, Češka, te Universität Stuttgart, Njemačka. Nastavno osoblje je posjetilo Universidade de Évora, Portugal, Politecnico di Bari, UNIFE univerzitet u Ferrari, Italija, te TU Wien, Austrija.

U 2023. godini, rekordno veliki broj nastavnog osoblja (13) i studenata (15) je posjetio druge univerzitete u Bariju, Brnu, Rigi, Bolonji, Rimu, Barceloni, Poznanu, Cirihi, Radboudu i Groningenu.

Aktuelna 2023/24. studijska godina započela je u istom ritmu, te je već od januara 2024. godine 15 naših studenata i studentica na razmjeni, i to Politecnico di Bari, Italija, VUT Tehnički univerzitet u Brnu, Češka, Universidad de Jaén, Španija, METU Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turska, te LU University of Riga, Latvija, dok se nastavnici spremaju za akademske posjete Vytautas Magnus University, Litvanija, University of Valladolid (UVa) i Universidade de Évora.

Komisija za međunarodnu saradnju ima ulogu da koordinira i projekte međunarodne saradnje, u okviru programa Erasmus, IPA i Horizon 2020. Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu je trenutno koordinator Erasmus + projekta za jačanje kapaciteta pod nazivom „APPLE“ koji se realizuje od 2023. do 2026. godine. Cilj projekta je osnažiti povezivanje teorije i prakse, te studentima omogućiti opremljene prostore za digitalne

Politecnico di Bari, Italy, Universität Stuttgart, Germany, Università Politecnica delle Marche Ancona and NTNU University of Trondheim, Norway. Academic exchanges of teaching staff included visits to the UG University in Groningen, the Netherlands and the Politecnico di Bari, Italy and the Institute of Architecture (I oA) in Vienna, Austria, while 11 of our teachers visited the Universität Stuttgart.

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were no exchanges of academic staff, while 13 of our students received the opportunity to study at other universities, specifically at Politecnico di Bari, Italy, then Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy, Universität Stuttgart, Germany, Politehnika Poznańska, Poland, and Università Politecnica delle Marche Ancona, Italy.

2021 was also challenging in terms of organizing the exchange of teaching staff, but students continued their stays at other universities, with which cooperation had previously been established. Thus, students stayed at Politecnico di Bari, Italy, VUT Technical University in Brno, Czech Republic, Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy, Poznańska, Poland, Universität Stuttgart, Germany, University of Pecs, Hungary, and Delle Marche Ancona University, Italy.

With the exit from the COVID-19 period, and the return to school desks, both students and teaching staff continued their cooperation with colleagues from partner universities. In 2022, in addition to already known destinations, students were given the opportunity to study at the TARGET Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, LU University of Riga, Latvia, and Universidade de Évora, Portugal, as well as VUT Technical University in Brno, Czech Republic, and Universität Stuttgart, Germany. Teaching staff visited Universidade de Évora, Portugal, Politecnico di Bari, UNIFE University of Ferrara, Italy, and TU Wien, Austria.

In 2023, a record number of teaching staff (13) and students (15) visited other universities in Bari, Brno, Riga, Bologna, Rome, Barcelona, Poznan, Zurich, Radboud and Groningen.

The current 2023/24 academic year began at the same pace, and since January 2024, 15 of our students have been on an exchange program, specifically at Politecnico di Bari, Italy, VUT Technical University in Brno, Czech Republic, Universidad de Jaén, Spain, METU Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, and LU University of Riga, Latvia, while teachers are getting ready for academic visits to Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania, University of Valladolid (UVa) and Universidade de Évora.

The International Cooperation Commission also has the role of coordinating international cooperation projects, under the Erasmus, IPA and Horizon 2020 programs. The Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is currently the coordinator of the Erasmus

Komisija za međunarodnu saradnju ima ulogu da koordinira i projekte međunarodne saradnje, u okviru programa Erasmus, IPA i Horizon 2020. Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu je trenutno koordinator Erasmus + projekta za jačanje kapaciteta pod nazivom „APPLE“ koji se realizuje od 2023. do 2026. godine.

The International Cooperation Commission also has the role of coordinating international cooperation projects, under the Erasmus, IPA and Horizon 2020 programs. The Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is currently the coordinator of the Erasmus + project for capacity building called “APPLE”, which is being implemented from 2023 to 2026.

Struktura i sadržaj tematskih jedinica unutar ove naučne oblasti iniciraju kritičko razumijevanje i usvajanje raznovrsnih pristupa projektovanju, pretežno individualnih stambenih objekata, kroz razumijevanje suštine arhitektonske teorije i metodologije projektovanja.

The structure and content of the thematic units within this scientific field initiate a critical understanding and adoption of various approaches to design, mainly of individual residential buildings, through understanding the essence of architectural theory and design methodology.

i klasične alate za izradu modela. Ovim se projektom, kojeg vodi Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu, nastoji posredovati između izazova savremenog arhitektonskog obrazovanja i dinamičnih promjena i potreba tržišta rada, te općenito teži ka stvaranju pozitivnog sinergijskog odnosa između obrazovanja, realnog, vladinog i NVO sektora. U realizaciji projekta učestvuju nastavnici i studenti kroz nastavu u studijima, koji objedinjuju predmete iz više oblasti, te u vidu organizacije radionica s partnerima i pop-up laboratorija. Zahvaljujući ovom projektu, nove generacije arhitekata će kroz realizaciju studentske prakse biti konkurentniji na tržištu rada, a realni sektor će ostvariti saradnju sa zainteresovanim i talentovanim studentima. Nastavnici će, zahvaljujući dostupnosti naprednije tehničke opreme, imati mogućnosti da unaprijede nastavu i naučnoistraživački rad. Regionalni i EU partneri će međusobno prenijeti najbolje prakse i primjere saradnje, tako da će implementacija biti zasnovana na velikom iskustvu partnera u projektu, naravno sa specifičnostima svakog pojedinačnog univerziteta. S tim iskustvom tim međunarodne saradnje se preklapa s oblastima NIR-a, te učestvuje u pisanju projekata i za lokalne fondove.

Pored daljnjeg rada na intenziviranju saradnje uz čvrsto povezivanje s inostranim partnerima, jedan od strateških ciljeva Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu je postepeno uvođenje nastave i studijskih programa na engleskom jeziku, što bi doprinijelo vidljivosti Fakulteta na međunarodnoj sceni i povećalo broj dolaznih akademskih posjeta studenata i nastavnika.

+ project for capacity building called “APLE”, which is being implemented from 2023 to 2026. The goal of the project is to strengthen the connection between theory and practice, and to provide students with equipped spaces for digital and classic tools for making models. This project, led by the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sarajevo, seeks to mediate between the challenges of contemporary architectural education and the dynamic changes and needs of the labour market, and generally seeks to create a positive relationship between education, the real, government and the NGO sector. Teachers and students participate in the realization of the project through teaching in studios, which combine courses from several fields, and in the form of organizing workshops with partners and pop-up laboratories. Thanks to this project, new generations of architects will be more competitive in the labour market through the student internships, and the real sector will cooperate with interested and talented students. Teachers will have the opportunity to improve teaching and scientific research, thanks to the availability of more advanced technical equipment. The regional and EU partners will mutually transfer the best practices and examples of cooperation, so that the implementation will be based on the great experience of the partners in the project, of course with the specifics of each individual University. This experience enabled the international cooperation team to overlap with the scientific and research areas and participate in project writing and local funds.

In addition to further work on intensifying cooperation with strong links to foreign partners, one of the strategic goals of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is the gradual introduction of teaching and study programs in English, which would contribute to the visibility of the Faculty in the international scene and increase the number of incoming academic visits of students and teachers.



[12]



[13]



[14]



[15]

ISTRAŽIVAČKA I IZDAVAČKA DJELATNOST

RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING

Uporedo s nastavom, Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu je posvećen istraživačkoj djelatnosti, u skladu sa Strategijom razvoja naučnoistraživačkog/umjetničko-istraživačkog (NI/UI) rada na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu (UNSA). Kako bi se ovaj domen akademske djelatnosti provodio na najbolji mogući način, uspostavljena je Komisija za naučnoistraživački rad i izdavaštvo, u okviru koje se organizuju sljedeće aktivnosti:

- Prijava i implementacija naučnoistraživačkih i umjetničko-istraživačkih projekata i istraživanje u okviru Trećeg ciklusa studija, i
- Izdavaštvo.

Težeći naučnoj, stručnoj i umjetničkoj izvrsnosti i relevantnosti, jedan od strateških ciljeva Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu posvećen je inovaciji i razvoju projekata koje finansiraju svi nivoi vlasti i evropski fondovi. Pored pružanja organizaciono-tehničke podrške i koordinacije projekata, te umrežavanja s lokalnim i inostranim akademskim partnerima i partnerima iz javnog i privatnog sektora, Komisija za naučnoistraživački rad i izdavaštvo je posvećena kvantitativnom i kvalitativnom registrowanju relevantnih podataka o naučnoistraživačkim djelatnostima na nivou Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Cilj je objedinjavanje i ažuriranje informacija o istraživačima, objavljenim naučnim radovima u relevantnim bazama podataka, o publikacijama, učešćima na domaćim i međunarodnim konferencijama i slično. Arhitektonski fakultet u Sarajevu podstiče naučnu izvrsnost i relevantnost akademskog osoblja, istraživača, doktoranata i studenata, kroz blagovremeno informisanje o naučnoistraživačkim aktivnostima, izvorima finansiranja, te kroz publikovanje i diseminaciju rezultata aktivnih projekata.

Imajući u vidu višeslojnost i specifičnost arhitektonske profesije, koja predstavlja sintezu umjetnosti, teorije/nauke i tehnike, naučnoistraživačka djelatnost na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu se posmatra u međudnosu s umjetničkom i stručnom

In parallel with teaching, the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is dedicated to research, in accordance with the Strategy for the Development of Scientific Research/Artistic Research (NI/UI) at the University of Sarajevo (UNSA). In order to implement this domain of academic activity in the best possible way, the Commission for Scientific Research and Publishing has been established, within which the following activities are organized:

- Application and implementation of scientific-research and artistic-research projects and research within the Third cycle of studies,
- Publishing.

Striving for scientific, professional and artistic excellence and relevance, one of the strategic goals of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is dedicated to the innovation and development of projects funded by all levels of government and European funds. In addition to providing organizational and technical support and coordination of projects, networking with local and foreign academic and public and private sector partners, the Commission for Scientific Research and Publishing is committed to quantitative and qualitative registration of relevant data on scientific research activities at the level of the Faculty of Architecture, with the aim of consolidating and updating information on researchers, published scientific papers in relevant databases, publications, participation in domestic and international conferences, and the like. The Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo encourages scientific excellence and relevance of academic staff, researchers, doctoral students and students, by providing timely information on scientific research activities, sources of funding, and through publication and dissemination of the results of active projects.

Bearing in mind the multi-layered and specific nature of the architectural profession, which represents a synthesis of art, theory/science and technique, the scientific-research activity at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo is observed in relation to the artistic and professional component. In this sense, the Faculty of Architecture encourages the development of multidisciplinary, applied

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Posebno raduje činjenica da sve veći broj naučnoistraživačkih projekata i radova biva prepoznat u međunarodnim okvirima i publikovan u respektabilnim bazama, što govori o rastu i sazrijevanju diskursa iz oblasti arhitekture i urbanizma čija vidljivost izlazi iz okvira Bosne i Hercegovine.

The fact that an increasing number of scientific and research projects and papers are recognized in international frameworks and published in respectable scientific citation platforms is particularly gratifying, which speaks of the growth and maturation of discourse in the field of architecture and urbanism, whose visibility goes beyond the scope of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

komponentom. U tom smislu, Arhitektonski fakultet podstiče razvoj multidisciplinarnih, primijenjenih istraživanja, koji sintetiziraju naučni i stručni pristup, kako bi odgovorili na realne potrebe društva i doprinijeli ekonomskom razvoju, održivosti i prosperitetu društvene zajednice.

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Značajnu podršku istraživačkoj i izdavačkoj djelatnosti, pored Komisije za naučnoistraživački rad i izdavaštvo, pruža i biblioteka Fakulteta, koja omogućava pretraživanja kompletnog bibliografskog fonda, te online pretragu međunarodnih baza podataka (komercijalne baze i baze sa slobodnim pristupom). Fond biblioteke zadovoljava kriterije nastavno-naučnog procesa Fakulteta iz oblasti arhitekture i sadrži monografske publikacije (knjige, zbornici i udžbenici), serijske publikacije (periodične publikacije, časopisi, novine i sl.), elektronske kataloge, magistarske radove i doktorske disertacije.

Izdavačka djelatnost Fakulteta obuhvata objavljivanje naučnih, nastavnih, istraživačkih, stručnih i umjetničkih publikacija nastalih u procesu naučno-nastavnog, istraživačkog, stručnog i umjetničkog rada na Fakultetu ili za potrebe naučno-nastavne, istraživačke, stručne i umjetničke djelatnosti. Izdavaštvo na Arhitektonskom fakultetu ima dugu tradiciju, te je osim podrške naučnoistraživačkom radu osoblja dio podrške odvijanju i nastavnog plana i procesa. U proteklih 20 godina, Arhitektonski fakultet je bio izdavač 121 izdanja, udžbenika, knjiga, monografija, studija i zbornika, a većina recentnih publikacija je dostupna na web stranici Fakulteta u rubrici „Katalog izdanja“.

NAUČNOISTRAŽIVAČKI PROJEKTI

„APPLE“

Ovo je projekat koji predvodi Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu i cilj mu je da posreduje između izazova savremenog arhitektonskog obrazovanja i dinamičnih promjena i potreba tržišta rada, te općenito teži ka stvaranju pozitivnog sinergijskog odnosa između obrazovanja, realnog, vladinog i NVO sektora. Realizacija projekta će angažmanom akademskog osoblja i studenata biti provedena kroz studije (veće predmete s više komponenti/ oblasti), radionice s partnerima, pop-up laboratorije - unapređenje digitalnih vještina. Projekat se sastoji iz tri osnovne komponente: nadogradnja u obrazovnom

research, which synthesizes a scientific and professional approach, in order to respond to the real needs of society and contribute to the economic development, sustainability and prosperity of the social community.

The fact that an increasing number of scientific and research projects and papers are recognized in international frameworks and published in respectable bases is particularly gratifying, which speaks of the growth and maturation of discourse in the field of architecture and urbanism, whose visibility goes beyond the scope of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The quality, and not only the number of scientific research papers, and the participation of the teaching staff in the creation of a respectable database of papers and projects, also presents a support to new generations who will start creating a new Bosnian and Herzegovinian scientific research scene, where architecture and urbanism will be perceived in a unique way and in accordance with the values affirmed in our home. The academic staff of the Faculty of Architecture takes part in Bosnian and international conferences, gatherings and events, actively presenting their own scientific and research achievements in various fields of architecture and urbanism.

In addition to the Commission for Scientific Research and Publishing, significant support for research and publishing activities is provided by the Faculty Library, which enables searches of the complete library holdings, and online searches of international databases (commercial and free access databases). The library holdings meet the criteria of the teaching and scientific process of the Faculty in the field of architecture and contains the following: monographic publications (books, collections and textbooks), serial publications (periodicals, journals, newspapers, etc.), electronic catalogues, master's theses and doctoral dissertations.

The publishing activity of the Faculty includes the publication of scientific, teaching materials, research, professional and artistic publications created in the process of scientific-teaching, research, professional and artistic work at the Faculty or for the needs of scientific-teaching, research, professional and artistic activities. Publishing at the Faculty of Architecture has a long tradition, and in addition to supporting the scientific and research work of staff, it also plays an important role in the development of curriculum and education processes. In the past 20 years, the Faculty of Architecture published 121 editions, textbooks, books, monographs, studies and proceedings, and the most recent publications are available on the Faculty's website under the section "Catalogue of Editions".

SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH PROJECTS

„APPLE“

This project led by the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo aims to mediate between the challenges of contemporary architectural education and the dynamic changes and needs of the labour market, and generally strives to create a positive

izradu GIS baze podataka javnih prostora i idejnih rješenja urbanih transformacija. Rezultati istraživanja će biti publikovani u vidu monografije, naučnih i stručnih članaka, izložbi i javnih prezentacija.

Trajanje projekta: 2022 - 2024. god.

Sufinansiranje: Ministarstvo za nauku, visoko obrazovanje i mlade Kantona Sarajevo.

Članovi projektnog tima: Nermina Zagora (voditeljica), Nasiha Pozder, Andrea Pavlović, Aida Idrizbegović Zgonić, Lejla Kreševljaković, Isra Tatlić, Vedad Islambegović, Senka Ibrišimbegović, Nedim Mutevelić, Edib Pašić, El-Gazija Bajramović, Lejla Kahrović-Handžić, Renata Androšević.

„HURBE“

„HURBE“ – Healthy URBan Environment: Developing Higher Education in Architecture and Construction in Bosnia and Herzegovina je nacionalni zajednički projekat Erasmus+ koji je imao za cilj da tokom tri godine (2018-2021) implementacije razvije nastavne planove i programe iz oblasti zdravog urbanog okruženja na arhitektonskim i građevinskim fakultetima u Bosni i Hercegovini. Projekat je usmjeren na modernizaciju nastavnog plana i programa razvijanjem novih i inovativnih predmeta kroz razvijanje novih savremenih curriculuma, te uključivanjem u nastavu praktičnog rada. Ključna motivacija za projekat je važnost teme na međunarodnom, evropskom i nacionalnom nivou. Budući arhitekti moraju imati puno znanje, svijest, stručnost i instrumente da djeluju u područjima koja daju svoj doprinos izgradnji zdravih gradova; isto tako i pedagog, kao stručnjak, mora provoditi takvo znanje i svijest u obrazovnim programima, omogućiti bolji kvalitet nastave i postići trajni dijalog s lokalnim donosiocima odluka, istraživačima i industrijom.

the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. The aim of the project is to explore the possibilities of applying interactive and digital tools in the sustainable and inclusive urban transformation of public spaces in the spatial scope in the Novo Sarajevo municipality. The project is carried out through field research and interviews with experts and citizens at several locations in the municipality, the development of a GIS database of public spaces and conceptual solutions for urban transformations. The results of the research will be published in the form of a monograph, scientific and professional articles, exhibitions and public presentations.

Duration of the project: 2022 - 2024

Co-funding: Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton

Members of the project team: Nermina Zagora (project leader), Nasiha Pozder, Andrea Pavlović, Aida Idrizbegović Zgonić, Lejla Kreševljaković, Isra Tatlić, Vedad Islambegović, Senka Ibrišimbegović, Nedim Mutevelić, Edib Pašić, Elgazija Bajramović, Lejla Kahrović-Handžić, Renata Androšević.

„HURBE“

HURBE – “Healthy URBan Environment: Developing Higher Education in Architecture and Construction in Bosnia and Herzegovina” is a national joint project of Erasmus+ that aimed to develop curricula in the field of healthy urban environment at the faculties of architecture and construction in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the three years (2018-2021) of the project. The project is aimed at modernizing the curriculum by developing new and innovative courses, by developing new modern curricula and by including them in the teaching of practical work. The key motivation for the project is the importance of this topic at the international,



Norveški univerzitet za nauku i tehnologiju (NTNU) je 2010. godine implementirao (H)igher (E)ducation (R)esearch and (D)evelopment/Energy program (skraćeno HERD program) kojim je upravljao Ured za unutarnje odnose Univerziteta u ime Norveškog Ministarstva vanjskih poslova. Svrha tog programa, namijenjenog istraživanju i razvoju u visokom obrazovanju, bila je doprinos ekonomskom i društvenom ambijentu kroz saradnju na Zapadnom Balkanu.

In 2010, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), implemented the (H) igher (E)ducation (R) esearch and (D) evelopment/Energy program (shorter HERD program) administered by the University's Office of Internal Relations on behalf of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of this program, intended for research and development in higher education, was to contribute to the economic and social environment through cooperation in the Western Balkans.

Trajanje projekta: 2023 - 2024. god.

Sufinansiranje: Ministarstvo za nauku, visoko obrazovanje i mlade Kantona Sarajevo.

Članovi projektnog tima: Senaida Halilović-Terzić (voditeljica), Mladen Burazor, Renata Androšević, Nadira Kuljuh Bolić, Amina Mihmić i Zulejha Šabić-Zatrić.

„H-GREEN“

Projekat „H-Green“ se bavi istraživanjem humanih, te ekološki i ekonomski opravdanih načina korištenja, tretiranja i eksploatacije neobnovljivog prirodnog resursa – poljoprivrednog zemljišta, kao i izgradnje objekata koji služe poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji u urbanom, periurbanom i ruralnom prostoru Kantona Sarajevo. Svjedoci smo sve većih pritisaka na poljoprivredno zemljište, i to na dva načina - kroz sistemsku i pojedinačnu eksploataciju u svrhu korištenja zemljišta za poljoprivrednu proizvodnju, te kroz sveprisutnu problematiku legalnog i nelegalnog pretvaranja poljoprivrednog zemljišta u zemljišta druge namjene, i to nepovratno. Nadalje, uočeno je da se u Bosni i Hercegovini, kao i u Kantonu Sarajevo, tradicionalno poljoprivredni objekti grade kao stalni, zidani objekti, vrlo često velikih dimenzija i s pratećom opremom, na jednoj dosta ograničenoj površini. Paralelno s tim, javlja se problematika izuzimanja najvrjednijih poljoprivrednih zemljišta u periurbanim područjima, što poprima razmjere epidemije. Kroz različite tematske oblasti, a u okviru dodiplomskog i postdiplomskog studija na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu - Arhitektonski fakultet, ove dvije oblasti želimo istražiti i dokumentovati, te ponuditi moguća rješenja, čiji bi daljnja implikacija i implementacija mogli biti i osnova za izmjenu postojeće legislative.

Trajanje projekta: 2023 - 2025. god.

Sufinansiranje: Ministarstvo za nauku, visoko obrazovanje i mlade Kantona Sarajevo.

Članovi projektnog tima: Mladen Burazor (voditelj), Mirza Bašalić, Andrea Pavlović, Sabrija Bilalić, Amar Zuka i Ema Čaluk.

„KULISA“

Fokus projekta „KULISA“ je razvoj kulturnog i prostornog identiteta grada kreiranjem prototipa kulturnog distrikta na prostoru između Historijskog muzeja, budućeg Muzeja savremene umjetnosti Ars Aevi i Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine. Sinergija između postojećih muzejskih objekata, otvorene javne površine, predstavljaju potencijal za kreiranje kulise, koja će biti generator razvoja Grada i Kantona Sarajevo, postajući umjetnički poligon razvoja, edukacije i društvene kohezije. Projektom se predlaže testiranje scenarija urbane regeneracije kroz participativni proces efemernog uređenja javnog

various pedagogical research, and the proposals of 'better schools' through the consideration of the impact of the physical planning of the school on the processes of upbringing and education. The results of the project will be seen through innovative descriptions of primary school programs, universal learning space, norms of space and primary schools' equipment,

and an overview and guidelines for the selection of appropriate materials and structures.

Duration of the project: 2023 - 2024

Co-funding: Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton

Members of the project team: Senaida Halilović-Terzić (project leader), Mladen Burazor, Renata Androšević, Nadira Kuljuh Bolić, Amina Mihmić and Zulejha Šabić-Zatrić.

„H-GREEN“

The H-Green project deals with the research of humane and eco-economically justified ways of using, treating and exploiting non-renewable natural resources – agricultural land, as well as the construction of facilities serving agricultural production, in the urban, peri-urban and rural area of the Sarajevo Canton. We are witnessing increasing pressures on agricultural land, in two ways: through systematic and individual exploitation for the purpose of using land for agricultural production, and through the ubiquitous issue of legal and illegal conversion of agricultural land into land for other purposes, irreversibly. Furthermore, it has been noticed that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the Sarajevo Canton, traditionally agricultural facilities are built as permanent, masonry facilities, often of large dimensions and accompanying equipment, on one limited area. In parallel, the issue of exclusion of the most valuable agricultural land in peri-urban areas is taking on the scale of the epidemic. Through various thematic areas, and within the undergraduate and postgraduate studies at the University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Architecture, these two areas want to be explored and documented, in order to offer possible solutions, whose further implication and implementation could be the basis for altering the existing legislation.

Duration of the project: 2023 - 2025

Co-funding: Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton

Members of the project team: Mladen Burazor (project leader), Mirza Bašalić, Andrea Pavlović, Sabrija Bilalić, Amar Zuka and Ema Čaluk.

„KULISA“

The focus of the “KULISA” project is the development of the cultural and spatial identity of the city, by creating

NAGRADE AKADEMSKOG OSOBLJA ZA STRUČNI I NAUČNI RAD

MEDUNARODNE NAGRADE

Uporedo s nastavnim i naučnoistraživačkim radom nastavnici i saradnici Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, samostalno ili u autorskim timovima, aktivno učestvuju u arhitektonskim konkursima i stručnim projektima iz oblasti arhitekture, urbanizma i dizajna, te ostvaruju značajne rezultate koje su i izvan granica BiH prepoznale, u vidu nagrada, specijalnih priznanja i nominacija, renomirane arhitektonske organizacije, institucije i manifestacije.

ACADEMIC STAFF AWARDS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORK

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

In parallel with teaching and scientific research, teachers and associates of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, independently or by author teams, actively participate in architectural competitions and professional projects in the field of architecture, urban planning and design, and achieve significant results that are recognized outside the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of awards, special awards and nominations, by renowned architectural organizations, institutions and events.

Godina dodjele	Autori i koautori	Naziv međunarodne/regionalne nagrade	Naziv nagrađenog djela	Mjesto i država
2024.	Josipa Škrobo	NOMINACIJA Mies van Der Rohe Award 2024- European Union Award for Contemporary Architecture	Kapela „Pidriš“	Barcelona, Španija
2023.	Josipa Škrobo	NOMINACIJA Piranesi Award	Kapela „Pidriš“	Piran, Slovenija
2023.	Elša Turkušić Jurić, Aida Murtić	FINALISTI ZA NAGRADU "HERSUS Prize on Modern Heritage" u kategoriji "Research Honorary Award", UNESCO Chair CREHAR	„Arhitektura u mom kvartu“ projekat Nacionalnog komiteta ICOMOS u BiH	Novi Sad, Srbija
2022.	Nedim Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINACIJA Aga Khan Award 2022 Cycle	Bivak „Zoran Šimić“	Cirih, Švicarska
2022.	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINACIJA Aga Khan Award 2022 Cycle	Kuća „VLHS“	Cirih, Švicarska
2022.	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINACIJA Mies van Der Rohe Award - European Union Award for Architecture	Kuća „VLHS“	Barcelona, Španija
2022.	Nedim Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINACIJA Mies van der Rohe- European Union Prize for Architecture 2022	Bivak „Zoran Šimić“	Barcelona, Španija
2022.	Senka Ibrišimbegović, Nedim Mutevelić	NAGRAĐA ON ARCHITECTURE MicroMacro Award 2022; strand - Sustainable Urban Society Association	„Art and Architecture as engine for urban regeneration- New Museum Quarter Sarajevo“, akademski projekat	Beograd, Srbija
2021.	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NAGRAĐA BIG SEE Architecture Award	Kuća „VLHS“	Ljubljana, Slovenija
2021.	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	SPECIJALNO PRIZNANJE Honorable mention - ARCHITECTURE MASTERPRIZE	Kuća „VLHS“	SAD

Year of award	Authors and coauthors	Title of international/regional award	Title of the awarded piece	Place and country
2024	Josipa Škrobo	NOMINATION Mies van Der Rohe Award 2024- European Union Award for Contemporary Architecture	Chapel „Pidriš“	Barcelona, Spain
2023	Josipa Škrobo	NOMINATION Piranesi Award	Chapel „Pidriš“	Piran, Slovenija
2023	Elša Turkušić Jurić, Aida Murtić	FINALISTS FOR THE AWARD "HERSUS Prize on Modern Heritage" category "Research Honorary Award", UNESCO Chair CREHAR	"Architecture in my Neighbour-hood" The project of the National Committee ICOMOS in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Novi Sad, Serbia
2022	Nedim Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINATION Aga Khan Award 2022 Cycle	Bivouac „Zoran Šimić“	Zürich, Switzer- land
2022	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINATION Aga Khan Award 2022 Cycle	House „VLHS“	Zürich, Switzer- land
2022	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINATION Mies van Der Rohe Award - European Union Award for Architecture	House „VLHS“	Barcelona, Spain
2022	Nedim Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINATION Mies van der Rohe- European Union Prize for Architecture 2022	Bivouac „Zoran Šimić“	Barcelona, Spain
2022	Senka Ibrišimbegović, Nedim Mutevelić	AWARD ON ARCHITECTURE MicroMacro Award 2022; strand - Sustainable Urban Society Association	„Art and Architecture as engine for urban regeneration- New Museum Quarter Sarajevo“, academic project	Belgrade, Serbia
2021	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	AWARD BIG SEE Architecture Award	House „VLHS“	Ljubljana, Slovenija
2021	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	SPECIAL RECOGNITION Honorable mention - ARCHITECTURE MASTERPRIZE	House „VLHS“	SAD

Godina dodjele	Autori i koautori	Naziv međunarodne/regionalne nagrade	Naziv nagrađenog djela	Mjesto i država	Year of award	Authors and coauthors	Title of international/regional award	Title of the awarded piece	Place and country
2021.	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINACIJA Piranesi Award 2021	Kuća „VLHS“	Piran, Slovenija	2021	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Architecture)	NOMINATION Piranesi Award 2021	House „VLHS“	Piran, Slovenija
2021.	Nasiha Pozder, Andrea Pavlović, Katarina Bošnjak Karadža, Ibrica Jašarević, Amar Zuka, Haris Handžić	II. NAGRADA NA 30. MEĐUNARODNOM SALONU URBANIZMA	Regulacioni plan lokaliteta Muška Voda, Konjuh	Niš, Srbija	2021	Nasiha Pozder, Andrea Pavlović, Katarina Bošnjak Karadža, Ibrica Jašarević, Amar Zuka, Haris Handžić	II AWARD At the 30th International Salon of Urbanism	Regulatory plan of the locality of Muška Voda, Konjuh	Niš, Serbia
2021.	Nermina Zagora i Dina Šamić	NAGRADA „RANKO RADOVIĆ“ ZA KRITIČKO-TEORIJSKE TEKSTOVE O ARHITEKTURI, URBANIZMU I GRADU	„Urban Rooms of Sarajevo“, knjiga	Beograd, Srbija	2021	Nermina Zagora and Dina Šamić	AWARD RANKO RADOVIĆ FOR CRITICAL THEORETICAL TEXTS ON ARCHITECTURE, URBAN PLANNING AND THE CITY	„Urban Rooms of Sarajevo“, book	Belgrade, Serbia
2020.	Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak, Asmir Mutevelić	NAGRADA AdesignAward Platinum Design Award 2020	Sfumato Shelving System	Ženeva, Švicarska	2020	Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak, Asmir Mutevelić	AWARD AdesignAward Platinum Design Award 2019/2020	Sfumato Shelving System	Geneva, Switzerland
2020.	Nedim Mutevelić, Senka Ibrišimbegović, Nina Ugljen, Eiša Turkušić Jurić	NAGRADA ON ARCHITECTURE MicroMacro Award 2020; strand - Sustainable Urban Society Association	„Adaptable Living Spaces COVID-19“, akademski projekat	Beograd, Srbija	2020	Nedim Mutevelić, Senka Ibrišimbegović, Nina Ugljen, Eiša Turkušić Jurić	AWARD ON ARCHITECTURE MicroMacro Award 2020; strand - Sustainable Urban Society Association	„Adaptable Living Spaces COVID-19“, academic project	Belgrade, Serbia
2019.	Amar Zuka	NAGRADA BIG SEE Interior Design Award	Franjevački muzej Jajce	Ljubljana, Slovenija	2019	Amar Zuka	AWARD BIG SEE Interior Design Award	The Franciscan Museum Jajce	Ljubljana, Slovenija
2019.	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NAGRADA BIG SEE Product Design Award	NUR Shelving System	Ljubljana, Slovenija	2019	Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Nedim Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Architecture)	AWARD BIG SEE Product Design Award	NUR Shelving System	Ljubljana, Slovenija
2019.	Nedim Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Arhitektura)	NOMINACIJA Piranesi Award 2021	Bivak „Zoran Šimić“	Piran, Slovenija	2019	Nedim Mutevelić, Ibrica Jašarević, Vedad Islambegović, Asmir Mutevelić, Kenan Vatrenjak (Filter Architecture)	NOMINATION Piranesi Award 2021	Bivouac „Zoran Šimić“	Piran, Slovenija
2019.	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	NAGRADA BIG SEE architecture award	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Drammen, Norveška	2019	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	AWARD BIG SEE Architecture Award	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Drammen, Norway
2019.	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	NOMINACIJA Mies van der Rohe Award	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Zagreb, Hrvatska	2019	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	NOMINATION Mies van der Rohe Award	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Zagreb, Croatia
2019.	Haris Bradić (NB Atelier)	NAGRADA BIG SEE Architecture Award	Rakovica Weekend House	Ljubljana, Slovenija	2019	Haris Bradić (NB Atelier)	AWARD BIG SEE Architecture Award	Rakovica Weekend House	Ljubljana, Slovenija
2018.	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	SPECIJALNO PRIZNANJE Honorable Mention Award, DANS - Društvo arhitekata Novog Sada	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Bodo, Norveška	2018	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	SPECIAL RECOGNITION Honourable Mention Award, DANS - The Association of architects Novi Sad	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Bodo, Norway
2018.	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	PRIZNANJE na Salonu arhitekture	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Novi Sad, Srbija	2018	Asmir Šabić (AHAKNAP)	RECOGNITION At the Salon of Architecture	Tarčin Forest Resort & Spa MGallery, Hotel Tarčin	Novi Sad, Serbia

Arhitektonski fakultet je oduvijek prepoznavao napore svog osoblja, ali i vanjskih saradnika Fakulteta, koji su se tokom godina pokazali kao iskreni prijatelji i ambasadori razvoja naše ustanove.

The Faculty of Architecture has always recognized the efforts of its staff, but also of external associates of the Faculty, who over the years have proven to be sincere friends and ambassadors of the development of our institution.

NAGRADE ARHITEKTONSKOG FAKULTETA

Arhitektonski fakultet je oduvijek prepoznavao napore svog osoblja, ali i vanjskih saradnika Fakulteta, koji su se tokom godina pokazali kao iskreni prijatelji i ambasadori razvoja naše ustanove. Na 55. godišnjicu osnivanja Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu dodijeljene su Povelje zaslužnim profesorima s fakulteta iz inostranstva, a koji su učestvovali na poslijeratnoj obnovi i u radu sa studentima.

Na polju međunarodne saradnje jedan od dobitnika Povelje je i profesor Aquiles Gonzalez Raventos, s Arhitektonskog fakulteta Barcelone – ETSAB. On se posebno istakao među nizom nastavnika arhitektonskih fakulteta Evrope koji su značajno doprinijeli akademskoj i fizičkoj obnovi našeg fakulteta. Iste zasluge, a koje su uključivale i promociju programa dugoročne saradnje Arhitektonskog fakulteta Sarajevo s ETSAB, promociju Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu na međunarodnom nivou, realizaciju različitih seminara, ekskurzija, boravaka nastavnika i saradnika na ETSAB-u, uključenje u pred-Socrates/Erasmus program naše institucije, kao i boravak studenata našeg fakulteta u Barceloni, ponio je i profesor Jordi Ros Ballesteros. Na 55. godišnjici je obilježen i doprinos profesora Grigora Doytchinova, odgovornog nastavnika na Institutu za urbanizam Arhitektonskog fakulteta TU-Graz, koji je bio inicijator i koordinator radionica između TU Graz i AFS (1995-96), učestvovao na provom međunarodnom otvaranju Fakulteta nakon opsade grada, vodio stručne ekskurzije studenata i nastavnika, te dao doprinos projektu TEMPUS Archicur, koji je doveo do transformacije nastavnog plana i programa na AFS.

NAGRADE „JURAJ NEIDHARDT“, „DUŠAN SMILJANIĆ“ I „HUSREF REDŽIĆ“

Nadovezujući se na uspostavljene kanale odavanja priznanja, Arhitektonski fakultet je aktuelizirao dodjele nagrada studentima.

AWARDS OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

The Faculty of Architecture has always recognized the efforts of its staff, but also of external associates of the Faculty, who over the years have proven to be sincere friends and ambassadors of the development of our institution. On the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, the Charters were awarded to deserving professors from faculties from abroad, who participated in the post-war reconstruction and in working with students.

In the field of international cooperation, one of the winners of the Charter is Professor Aquiles Gonzalez Raventos, from the Faculty of Architecture of Barcelona – ETSAB, who stood out among a number of teachers of architectural faculties of Europe, who have significantly contributed to the academic and physical renewal of our Faculty. The same merits, which included the promotion of the long-term cooperation program of the Faculty of Architecture Sarajevo, and ETSAB, the promotion of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo at the international level, the realization of various lectures, excursions, visits of teachers and associates to ETSAB, inclusion in the pre-Socrates/Erasmus program of our institution, as well as the stay of students of our faculty in Barcelona, were also brought by Professor Jordi Ross Ballesteros. The 55th anniversary also marked the contribution of Professor Grigor Doytchinov, responsible teacher at the Institute of Urban Planning, Faculty of Architecture TU-Graz, who was the initiator and coordinator of workshops between TU Graz and AFS (1995-96), who participated in the first international accomplishment of the Faculty after the siege of the city, led professional excursions of students and teachers, and contributed to the TEMPUS Archicur project, which led to the transformation of the curriculum at AFS.

“JURAJ NEIDHARDT”, “DUŠAN SMILJANIĆ” AND “HUSREF REDŽIĆ” AWARDS

Following the established channels of recognition, the Faculty of Architecture updated the awards to students.



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„Tačno pred naš upis prestaju raditi profesori Neidhardt, Kadić, Finci... Njihovi asistenti postaju naši profesori Živorad Janković, Zlatko Ugljen, Hamdija Salihović, Branko Bulić, Živojin Vekić, Dušan Đapa... To su prve bile generacije studenata na tek formiranom fakultetu, čiju godišnjicu obilježavaju zajedno s prvim profesorima koji su na njemu školovani. Većina naših profesora bili su ujedno zaposleni na Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam, dakle u neposrednoj proizvodnji, praktikanti. Tadašnji direktor Instituta je bio genijalac, profesor statike našoj generaciji, nevideni šarmer Svetozar Bogunović. To je "Periklovo doba" za Institut, a time i fakultet. Evo zašto: Bio je to nikad više ponovljeni spoj teorije i prakse. Predavanja profesora Živorada Jankovića, uz slajdove sa njegovih zadnjih putovanja, s neposrednim skiciranjem na foliji pomoću epidijaskopa, izazivalo je kod nas željnih znanja stvarnu opijenost svijetom u koji nas je profesor uvodio. Bio je to istinski erudita koji se rijetko sreće. Možda je rano preminuli Nedžad Kurto bio jedan od takvih, neko zbog koga vrijedi studirati.“

AMIR VUK ZEC

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1970-tih godina. Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta, akademik i osnivač arhitektonskog biroa „Studio ZEC“, Sarajevo.

„Upisali smo se na fakultet 1980/81. i bili smo prva „ženska generacija“, jer je tada uvedena vojna obaveza prije studiranja... Imali smo kolege i kolegice iz čitave tadašnje države - Makarska, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Borovo, Osijek, kao i studente iz nesvrstanih zemalja, jer je tad naš fakultet bio jedan od najreferentnijih.“

VEDINA BABAHMETOVIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina. Istaknuta je bosanskohercegovačka arhitektica i osnivačica arhitektonskog studija „Entasis“, Zenica.

„Prisjetiću se nezaboravnih predavanja Živorada Jankovića i naših profesora - Aleksandra Lukića, Dušana Đape, Svetozara Bogunovića, Ibrahima Krzovića, Nedžada Kurte, Vjekoslave Sanković... Ali istinsku ljubav prema projektovanju u meni je probudila Ognjenka Finci, nekada asistentica, kasnije profesorica mnogim generacijama, danas - moja draga prijateljica. Ona me je ohrabivala i poticala da ostanem posvećena onome što volim pa se i danas raduje zajedno sa mnom svakom uspjehu.“

SANJA GALIĆ-GROZDANIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina. Istaknuta je bosanskohercegovačka arhitektica i suosnivačica arhitektonskog studija „NonStop“, Sarajevo.

„Just before our enrolment, professors Neidhardt, Kadić, Finci stopped teaching... Their assistants become our professors Živorad Janković, Zlatko Ugljen, Hamdija Salihović, Branko Bulić, Živojin Vekić, Dušan Đapa... We were the first generations of students at the newly formed faculty, whose anniversary we are also celebrating with the first professors educated at the same faculty. Most of our professors were at the same time employed at the Institute of Architecture and Urbanism, that is in direct production, practitioners. The director of the Institute at the time was a genius, a professor of statics for our generation, an unprecedented charmer, Svetozar Bogunović. It is the “Age of Pericles” for the Institute, and thus the faculty. Here is why: It was a combination of theory and practice, which was never repeated. Professor Živorad Janković’s lectures, along with slides from his recent travels, with immediate sketching on foil using an epidiascope, caused us, curious students, to become truly intoxicated by the world into which the professor was introducing us. He was a true rare erudite. Perhaps Nedžad Kurto, who died early, was one of those, someone worth studying for.

AMIR VUK ZEC

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1970s. He is a prominent Bosnian architect, academician and the founder of the design studio „Studio ZEC”, Sarajevo.

„We enrolled at the university in 1980/81 and we were the first “female generation”, because at that time military service was introduced before studying... We had male and female colleagues from the entire country at the time - Makarska, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Borovo, Osijek and from non-aligned countries, because then our Faculty was one of the most relevant.”

VEDINA BABAHEMETOVIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s. A prominent Bosnian architect and the founder of the design studio „Entasis”, Zenica.

„I will remember the unforgettable lectures of Živorad Janković and our professors - Aleksandar Lukić, Dušan Đapa, Svetozar Bogunović, Ibrahim Krzović, Nedžad Kurto, Vjekoslava Sanković... But a true love for design was awakened in me by Ognjenka Finci, once a teaching assistant, later a professor for many generations, today - my dear friend. She encouraged me to stay dedicated to what I love, and even today she celebrates with me every success.”

SANJA GALIĆ-GROZDANIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina. Istaknuta je bosanskohercegovačka arhitektica i suosnivačica arhitektonskog studija „NonStop”, Sarajevo.



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STUDENTSKE ORGANIZACIJE I AKTIVNOSTI

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

U okviru Arhitektonskog fakulteta danas djeluju studentske organizacije i inicijative koje imaju važnu ulogu u kreiranju sveukupnog identiteta i atmosfere, kao i rada naše institucije. Potrebno je istaći da su manifestaciju „Dani arhitekture“ inicirali i organizovali 2008. godine studenti Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, s ciljem da otvore prostor za komunikaciju između arhitekata u praksi i studenata. Danas su „Dani arhitekture“ prepoznati kao jedan od najuticajnijih događaja u oblasti arhitekture u BiH, koji uključuje različita predavanja internacionalnih i lokalnih arhitekata, izložbe, diskusije, projekcije filmova.

Asocijacija studenata arhitekture je izuzetno bitan sastavni dio Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Osim toga što u posljednjih nekoliko godina izuzetno aktivno radi u svim poljima studentskog aktivizma, Asocijacija studenata arhitekture nastavlja nizati dobre uspjehe i projekte u lokalnim i međunarodnim okvirima. Asocijacija ostvaruje kontinuiranu saradnju s Upravom, kao i s nastavnim osobljem Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Jedna od misija Asocijacije je i da se studentima sam proces studiranja učini zanimljivijim i prilagođenijim današnjim uslovima, kroz učešće na različitim manifestacijama, projektima, gostujućim predavanjima i putovanjima, ali i kroz njihovu organizaciju i umrežavanje sa studentima drugih matičnih fakulteta u regiji i šire. Bitnu ulogu za svaku generaciju pojedinačno igra i predstavnik/ica godine. Predstavnik/ica godine je student/ica te generacije, koji prije svega trebaju biti veoma odgovorni i uspješno obavljati svoja zaduženja. Oni predstavljaju glavnu poveznicu nastavnog osoblja sa studentima i studenticama i na taj način se sam proces nastave lakše odvija i kvalitetnije organizuje.

Ponos cjelokupnog Arhitektonskog fakulteta, njegovih uposlenika i studenata, jeste što studenti i studentice sve više imaju priliku da budu dio nastavnog osoblja i da učestvuju u raznim odlukama koje se tiču kvaliteta nastave i njenog poboljšanja, kao i drugih različitih studentskih pitanja koja se svakodnevno javljaju unutar naše institucije. Pravo učešća u nastavnim pitanjima u Vijeću fakulteta ostvaruju studenti predstavnici Prvog, Drugog i Trećeg ciklusa, kao i student/ica prodekan, što

Within the Faculty of Architecture, today there are student organizations and initiatives, which play an important role in creating the overall identity and atmosphere, as well as the work of our institution. It should be emphasized that the event “Days of Architecture” was initiated and organized in 2008 by students of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, aiming to open up a space for communication between architects in practice and students. Today, the “Days of Architecture” is recognized as one of the most influential events in the field of architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes various lectures by international and local architects, exhibitions, discussions, film screenings.

The Association of Architecture Students is an extremely important integral part of the Faculty of Architecture. In addition to being extremely active in all fields of student activism in recent years, the Association of Architecture Students continues to achieve good successes and projects in national and international contexts. The Association achieves continuous cooperation with the Administration, as well as with the teaching staff of the Faculty of Architecture. One of the missions of the Association is to make the study process more interesting and adjusted to today’s conditions for students, through participation in and organization of various events, projects, guest lectures and trips, but also through networking with students of other home faculties in the region and beyond. An important role for each generation individually is also given to the representative of the year. The representative of the year is a student of that generation, who should first of all be very responsible and successfully perform their duties. They represent the main link between the teaching staff and the students and thus the process of teaching is easier and better organized.

The pride of the entire Faculty of Architecture, its employees and students, is that students increasingly have the opportunity to be part of the teaching staff and participate in various decisions regarding the quality of teaching and its improvement, as well as deal with other different student issues that occur every day within our institution. Student representatives of the First,

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vezu između svih nas čini još jačom i uspješnijom.

Osim Asocijacije studenata, Arhitektonski fakultet ima i Foto klub studenata arhitekture, koji svojim aktivnostima stvaraju dokumentovanu historiju života na našim hodnicima, u našim učionicama, posjetama i događajima, školskim ekskurzijama i drugim aktivnostima koje se vežu uz nastavni plan i proces.

Aktuelnosti i zapažanja o razvoju arhitektonske misli i svijesti, iz ugla studenata i studentica, bilježe se u časopisu „Tristotrojka“, odnosno, studentskom časopisu o arhitekturi, dizajnu i umjetnosti. Redakciju ovog časopisa, koji izlazi tri puta godišnje, čine studenti Arhitektonskog fakulteta sa saradnicima s drugih fakulteta.

„Scena“ je jedan od zanimljivijih projekata koje je pokrenula Asocijacija studenata arhitekture. Osmišljen je kao serija predavanja koji će studentima omogućiti uvid u rad i djelovanje priznatih ljudi iz oblasti arhitekture i srodnih djelatnosti. Kako već ostvareni umjetnici gledaju na projekte koji su iza njih, koji su njihovi najuspješniji projekti i koje priče stoje iza njih, gdje pronalaze inspiraciju i kako izgleda rad na jednom projektu, samo su neka od pitanja na koje oni daju odgovore svojim predavanjem. Kroz interaktivnu diskusiju posjetioci događaja dobiju priliku da razgovaraju s bitnim karikama našeg umjetničkog lanca, kao i da postave pitanja koja ih zanimaju.

Studenti i studentice Arhitektonskog fakulteta, u sve većem broju, učestvuju u različitim aktivnostima i na konkursima koji imaju za cilj predstavljanje najboljih rezultata i dostignuća procesa učenja i obrazovanja na našem fakultetu. Na ponos cijeloj našoj zajednici ide i činjenica da se naši studenti i studentice nerijetko s takvih događaja vraćaju s osvojenim nagradama i priznanjima, koja su za početak njihove profesionalne karijere motivacija i potvrda koja se duboko utisne u njihov budući opus i rad. Arhitektonski fakultet s ponosom i velikom podrškom ističe neke od takvih događaja i nagrada, uz napomenu da iza selekcije nekolicine njih u ovoj publikaciji stoji cijeli niz drugih, ništa manje vrijednih radova i nagrada, na kojima smo zahvalni našim studentima i studenticama, kao i nastavnom osoblju koje ih u tome podržava i vodi.

DOCEXDOCE

DOCEXDOCE je Evropsko takmičenje studenata arhitekture u kojem već nekoliko godina aktivno učestvuje i Arhitektonski fakultet. Svaki fakultet ima svoju ambasadu u kojoj su formirani timovi od 2-4 člana koja se mogu takmičiti. Svaka ambasada ima svog koordinatora ili koordinatorke koji/e vode čitav proces takmičenja vezan za tu državu. U proteklih 5 godina, studenti Arhitektonskog fakulteta su učestvovali sa preko 100 radova. Godine 2019. i 2022., timovi s našeg Fakulteta osvojili su nagrade publike za svoj rad.

IZLOŽBA I NAGRADA „PIRANESI“

U sklopu Piranskih dana arhitekture, tradicionalne godišnje arhitektonske konferencije, pored nagrada

Second and Third Cycles in the Faculty Council, as well as the student vice-dean, have the right to participate in teaching matters, which makes the bond between all of us even stronger and more successful.

In addition to the Student Association, the Faculty of Architecture also has the Photo Club of Architecture Students, whose activities create a documented history of life in our corridors, in our classrooms, visits and events, school excursions and other activities related to the curriculum and process.

Current events and observations on the development of architectural thought and consciousness, from the point of view of students, are recorded in the journal “Tristotrojka”, that is, the student journal on architecture, design and art. The editorial board of this journal, which is published three times a year, consists of students of the Faculty of Architecture with associates from other faculties.

“Scena” is one of the more interesting projects launched by the Association of Architecture Students. It is designed as a series of lectures that will provide insight into the work and activities of recognized people in the field of architecture and related activities. Some of the questions tackled in the lectures are how already accomplished artists look at the projects behind them, what are their most successful projects and what stories are behind them or where they find inspiration and what it looks like to work on a project. Through an interactive discussion, event visitors get the opportunity to talk to the essential personas of our art chain, as well as ask questions that interest them.

Students of the Faculty of Architecture, in increasing numbers, participate in various activities and competitions, which aim to present the best results and achievements of the learning and education process at our Faculty. Our entire community is also proud of the fact that our students often return from such events with awards and recognitions, which are a motivation for the beginning of their professional career and a confirmation that is deeply imprinted in their future portfolios and work. The Faculty of Architecture proudly and with great support highlights some of such events and awards, noting that behind the selection of several of them in this publication, there is a whole range of other, no less valuable works and awards, for which we are grateful to our students and the teaching staff who support and guide them in this.

DOCEXDOCE

DOCEXDOCE is a European competition for architecture students in which the Faculty of Architecture actively participates for several years. Each faculty has its own embassy in which teams of 2-4 members who can compete are formed. Each embassy has its own coordinator or coordinators who run the entire competition process related to that country. In the past 5 years, students of the Faculty of Architecture participated with over 100 entries. In 2019 and 2022, two teams of students won the Audience Special Awards.

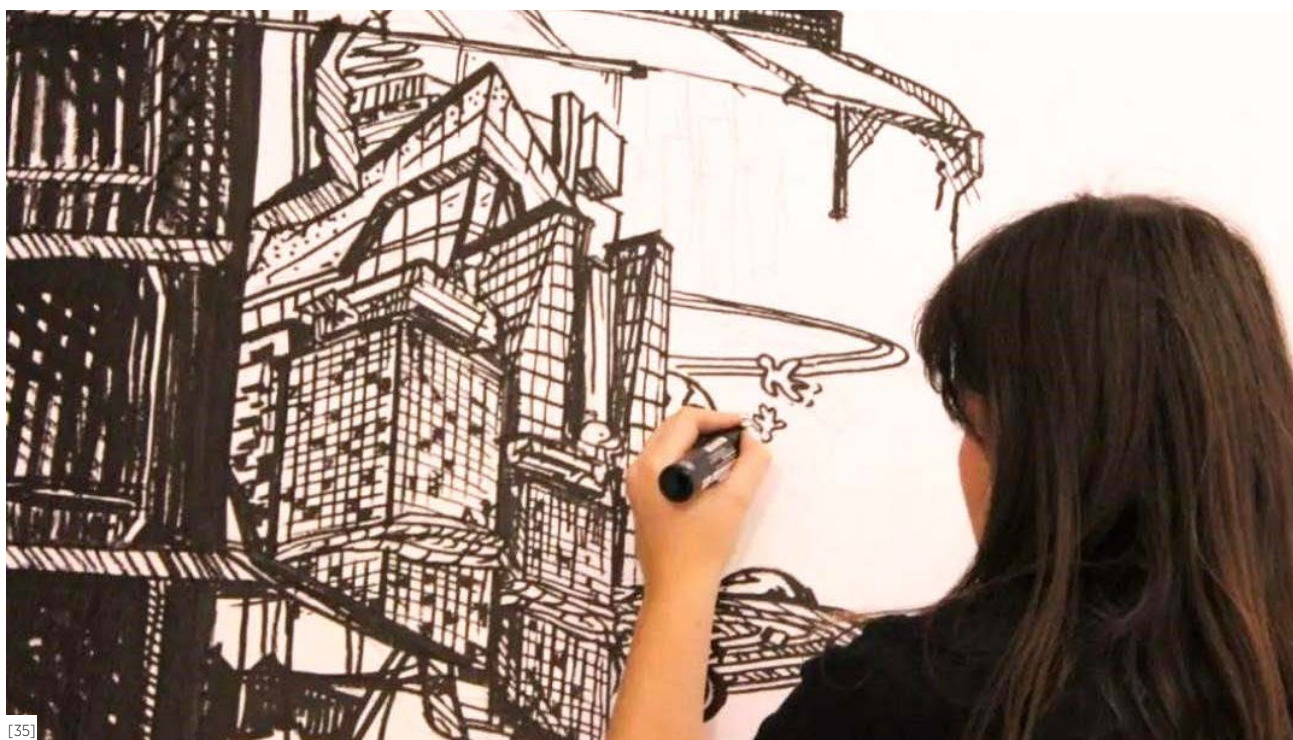
Na ponos cijeloj našoj zajednici ide i činjenica da se naši studenti i studentice nerijetko s takvih događaja vraćaju s osvojenim nagradama i priznanjima, koja su za početak njihove profesionalne karijere motivacija i potvrda koja se duboko utisne u njihov budući opus i rad.

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za najbolja arhitektonska ostvarenja dodjeljuju se i specijalna priznanja za najbolje studentske projekte. Studenti Arhitektonskog fakulteta učestvuju u konkurenciji za specijalno priznanje i svake godine izlažu svoje radove na spomenutoj izložbi.

EXHIBITION AND THE "PIRANESI" AWARD

As part of the Piran Days of Architecture, the traditional annual architectural conference, in addition to awards for the best architectural achievements, special awards for the best student projects are also given. Students of the Faculty of Architecture participate in the competition for special recognition and exhibit their works at the aforementioned exhibition every year.



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**NASTAVNE
I NAUČNE OBLASTI
EDUCATIONAL AND
SCIENTIFIC AREAS**

Treće poglavlje Monografije tematizira nastavno-naučne oblasti, koje su u strukturi Fakulteta prepoznate kao organizacione jedinice, Katedre i Kabineti. Ovaj opsežni segment Monografije pruža uvid u specifičnosti nastavnog i naučnog procesa na pet Katedri Fakulteta. Oslanjajući se na temelje koje su postavile prve generacije profesora, metode pedagoškog i istraživačkog rada su kontinuirano usavršavane tokom vremena, zahvaljujući posvećenosti trenutnog akademskog osoblja, njihovoj izvrsnosti i inovacijama. Svaka Katedra je predstavljena kroz vremensku crtu i grafički kolaž odabranih akademskih i stručnih ostvarenja nekadašnjeg akademskog osoblja, simbolično sublimirajući kolektivni opus i pluralizam profesionalnog djelovanja, educirajući studente o uspjesima prethodnih generacija.

The third chapter of the Monograph deals with teaching and scientific areas, which in the structure of the Faculty are recognized as organizational units, Departments and Sub-departments. This extensive segment of the Monograph provides an insight into the specifics of the teaching and scientific process at the five Departments of the Faculty. Relying on the foundations laid by the first generations of professors, the methods of pedagogical and research work have been continuously refined over time, thanks to the commitment of the current academic staff to excellence and innovation. Each Department is presented through a timeline and graphic collage of selected academic and professional achievements of former academic staff, symbolically sublimating the collective oeuvre and pluralism of professional activity, educating students about the successes of previous generations.

**KATEDRA ZA
ARHITEKTONSKO
PROJEKTOVANJE
DEPARTMENT FOR
ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN**

Katedra za arhitektonsko projektovanje jedna je od pet organizacionih jedinica za nastavni, naučnoistraživački i stručni rad. Temelji današnjoj organizaciji Katedre postavljeni su 1949. godine osnivanjem Arhitektonskog odsjeka Tehničkog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu, gdje će se, nakon reorganizacije nastavnog procesa u okviru Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta 1961/1962. godine, oformiti i Katedra za arhitektonsko projektovanje. Planiranje, organizacija i razvijanje nastavnog procesa na Katedri djeluje u okviru predmeta užih oblasti matičnog područja arhitektonskog projektovanja, organizovanih u šest kabineta (Kabinet za osnove projektovanja, Kabinet za arhitektonske kompozicije, Kabinet za stambene zgrade, Kabinet za javne zgrade, Kabinet za privredne zgrade i Kabinet za enterijere i dizajn), na Prvom i Drugom ciklusu studija. Katedra artikulira primarna područja arhitektonskog djelovanja u prostoru, podstičući stručan, naučnoistraživački, umjetnički pristup procesu svih nivoa projektovanja. U tom kontekstu, obrazovni proces prepoznaje arhitektonsko projektovanje kao sistematični misaoni proces organizacije prostora, kroz metodologiju prilagođenu shvaćanju arhitekture kao integralnog dijela kulture, te složenog procesa, koji za cilj ima obrazovati arhitekte, čiji profil objedinjuje kreativnost, stručnost i integritet. Osim administrativne problematike koja podrazumijeva organizaciju usavršavanja, studijskih putovanja, gostovanja i akademske razmjene za nastavnike i saradnike, zadatak Katedre za arhitektonsko projektovanje je osavremenjavanje, prilagođavanje i predlaganje planova i programa u jedinstvu teorije i prakse, u skladu s recentnim potrebama unutar akademske zajednice i izvan nje.

The Department for Architectural Design is one of the five organizational units for teaching, scientific research and professional work. The foundations for the current structure of the Department were laid in 1949 with the establishment of the Department for Architecture at the Technical Faculty of the University of Sarajevo. After the reorganization of the teaching process within the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in 1961/1962, Department of Architectural Design is formed. The planning, organization and development of the teaching process at the Department runs within the scope of the courses in the narrow disciplines of the core area of architectural design, organized in six sub-departments (Sub-department for Elements of Architectural Design, Sub-department for Architectural Compositions, Sub-department for Residential Buildings, Sub-department for Public Buildings, Sub-department for Commercial Buildings and Sub-department for Interior Architecture and Design), in the First and Second study cycle. The department outlines the primary areas of architectural action in space, encouraging a professional, scientific-research, and artistic approach to the process of all levels of design. In this context, the educational process of architectural design is recognized as a systematic process of space organization, through a methodology adapted to the understanding of architecture as an integral part of culture, and a complex process, which aims to educate architects, whose profile combines creativity, expertise and integrity. In addition to administrative challenges, which include the organization of training, study trips, visits and academic exchanges for teachers and associates, the task of the Department of Architectural Design is to modernize, adapt and propose plans and programs combining theory and practice, in accordance with recent needs within the academic community and outside it.

KABINET ZA OSNOVE PROJEKTOVANJA

SUB-DEPARTMENT FOR ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Struktura i sadržaj tematskih jedinica unutar ove naučne oblasti iniciraju kritičko razumijevanje i usvajanje raznovrsnih pristupa projektovanju, pretežno individualnih stambenih objekata, kroz razumijevanje suštine arhitektonske teorije i metodologije projektovanja.

The structure and content of the thematic units within this scientific field initiate a critical understanding and adoption of various approaches to design, mainly of individual residential buildings, through understanding the essence of architectural theory and design methodology.

Za većinu budućih arhitekata, predmeti u sastavu Kabineta za osnove projektovanja prvi su doticaj s osnovnim temama i metodama arhitektonskog projektovanja. Studenti se upoznaju s arhitekturom na sveobuhvatan način, od istraživanja primarnih elemenata do složenog procesa kreiranja različitih prostornih koncepata. Osjećajući odgovornost zbog formiranja tih prvih znanja kao neophodnih temelja za sve buduće projektantske izazove, profesori i saradnici Kabineta, aktivni u teoriji i praksi, ostavili su vrijedno naslijeđe generacijama koje dolaze. Struktura i sadržaj tematskih jedinica unutar ove naučne oblasti iniciraju kritičko razumijevanje i usvajanje raznovrsnih pristupa projektovanju, pretežno individualnih stambenih objekata, kroz razumijevanje suštine arhitektonske teorije i metodologije projektovanja.

Nastavna oblast Osnovi projektovanja oformljena je na Arhitektonskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu, te se, uz procese reorganizacije i osavremenjavanje nastave, zadržala do danas. Ova oblast je izvorno utemeljena pod nazivom „Elementi projektovanja“, pod vodstvom profesora Jahiela Fincija i Emanuela Šamaneka, koji su autori prvog udžbenika iz ove oblasti „Elementi projektovanja“ iz 1957. godine. Tê, prve generacije profesora školovane u Pragu, po uzoru na evropske obrazovne centre i prateći modernizacijske procese, započinju razvoj novih tendencija u arhitektonskom obrazovanju i praksi. Nedugo zatim, naziv predmeta je promijenjen u Osnovi projektovanja, te je oformljen i Kabinet za osnove projektovanja, koji je osnažen novim generacijama profesora, te nizom mlađih saradnika, koji su dali kreativni doprinos razvoju Kabineta. Profesori Živorad Janković i Momir Hrisafović, zahvaljujući svojoj svestranosti u praksi i projektantskom iskustvu na referentnim projektima iz oblasti arhitekture i urbanizma, dodatno razvijaju program rada na predmetu. Kabinet se 1990-tih godina proširuje, kada je vanjskom saradniku, Amiru Poliću, povjeren novi segment predavanja. Nakon implementacije Bolonjskog procesa, predmet

For most of the future architects, the courses in the Sub-department for Elements of Architectural Design are the first contact with the basic topics and methods of architectural design. Students get to know architecture in a comprehensive way, from researching the primary elements, to researching the complex process of creating different spatial concepts. Bearing responsibility for the formation of the first knowledge as a necessary foundation for all future design challenges, the professors and associates of this Sub-department, active both in theory and practice, left a valuable legacy for generations to come. The structure and content of the thematic units within this scientific field initiate a critical understanding and adoption of various approaches to design, mainly of individual residential buildings, through understanding the essence of architectural theory and design methodology.

The teaching area Elements of Design was established at the Technical Faculty, Department of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, and, along with the processes of reorganization and modernization of teaching, the teaching unit remained until today. This field was originally founded under the name “Elements of Design”, under the leadership of professors Jahiel Finci and Emanuel Šamanek, who are the authors of the first textbook in this field, “Elements of Design” (1959). This first generation of professors trained in Prague, following the example of European educational centres and following modernization processes, began the development of new tendencies in architectural education and practice. Not long after, the name of the course was changed to Elements of Design, and the Section for Elements of Design was formed, which was strengthened by new generations of professors and a number of younger associates, who made a creative contribution to the development of the Section. Professors Živorad Janković and Momir Hrisafović, thanks to their versatility in practice and design experience on valuable projects in the field of architecture and urbanism, additionally develop the course program and content. The office was expanded

Osnovi projektovanja podijeljen je na četiri obavezna predmeta i dalje zadržavajući svoj integritet i kontinuitet istraživanja materije.

Kabinet za osnove projektovanja čine četiri obavezna predmeta raspoređena u prva četiri semestra Prvog ciklusa studija: Osnovi projektovanja 1, 2, 3, i Teorija i metodologija projektovanja. Studenti, teoretskim i praktičnim pristupima, polaze od usvajanja promišljenog i analitičkog pristupa projektovanju savremenih prostora u sinergiji s drugim tehničkim, ali i društvenim naučnim disciplinama.

Osnovi projektovanja 1 započinju s arhitektonskim analizama funkcionalno-programskih i estetsko-oblikovnih prostornih elemenata, njihovim značenjima i načinima primjene, razvijanjem određenih načina i efekata grafičkog izražavanja. S predmetom Osnovi projektovanja 2 usvaja se konceptualno promišljanje cjelovite arhitektonske problematike projektovanja s naglaskom na stambeni prostor unutar različitih prirodnih i urbanih okruženja, kroz primjenu savremenog arhitektonskog rječnika. Studenti se upoznaju s elementima arhitektonskog sklopa uz ovladavanje osnovnim načinima nastanka i organizacije stambenog prostora. Time razvijaju sposobnost raščlanjivanja na prostorne jedinice i povezivanja jedinica u sklopove uz razumijevanje: prostora, konteksta, funkcije, konstrukcije, estetskog oblikovanja. Osnove teorije arhitektonske forme i njen značaj u recentnom arhitektonskom trenutku se izučavaju unutar predmeta Osnovi projektovanja 3 kroz intenzivan rad na modelima. Predmetom Teorija i metodologija projektovanja tematske oblasti se nadograđuju karakteristikama razvojnih i tipoloških oblika stambenog prostora u različitim historijskim i ambijentalnim okruženjima, s akcentom na razvoj individualnog stanovanja unutar 20. stoljeća. Usklađujući plan i program rada s potrebama studenata, od 2008. godine Kabinet je obogaćen i s dva nova udžbenika autorice prof. Nine Ugljen: „Arhitektura i osnove arhitektonskog projektovanja“ i „Elementi i funkcije stambenog prostora s osvrtom na razvitak obiteljske kuće“.

Recepcija nastajućih društvenih izazova vidljivih unutar intenzivnih transformacija urbanih i prirodnih pejzaža, uz dominaciju virtuelne kulture u društvenim odnosima, odredila je propitivanje uvođenja novih nastavnih metoda. Ističe se potreba za kritičkim i neovisnim promišljanjem, kontinuiranim istraživanjem uz individualni razvoj studenta, a sve podstaknuto sinergijom sa stručnjacima iz drugih oblasti i elaboriranjem problematike kroz realne zadatke.

Kroz obavezne predmete uvedena je praksa dodatnih aktivnosti koje sadržajno povezuju semestralne zadatke s aktuelnim društvenim temama. Time se postiže međugeneracijski kreativni ambijent, jer se studenti, na osnovu vlastitog interesa i iskustva, povezuju u timove neovisno o generaciji ili predmetu.

in the 1990s, when an external associate, Amir Polić, was entrusted with a new segment of lectures. After the implementation of the Bologna process, the course Elements of Design was divided into four compulsory courses, still maintaining its integrity and research continuity of the scientific matter.

The section Elements of Design consists of four compulsory courses spread over the first four semesters of the first study cycle: Elements of Architectural Design 1, 2, 3, and Theory and Methodology of Design. Students, with theoretical and practical approaches, start by adopting a thoughtful and analytical approach to the design of contemporary spaces in synergy with other technical and social science disciplines.

Elements of Architectural Design 1 starts with architectural analyses of functional-pragmatic and aesthetically-shaped spatial elements, their meanings and manners of application, developing certain manners and effects of graphic expression. With the course Elements of Architectural Design 2, students adopt a conceptual reflection of the entire architectural problem of design with an emphasis on living space within various natural and urban environments, through the usage of contemporary architectural vocabulary. Students get to know elements of the architectural structure by mastering basic manners of creation and organisation of living space. Thus, they develop the ability of division into spatial units and connect units into assemblies with an understanding of: space, context, function, construction, aesthetic design. The course Elements of Architectural Design 3 covers the basics of architectural form theory and its importance in recent architectural moment, focusing on the intensive work on models. The course Theory and Methodology of Design upgrades the thematic area with the characteristics of developmental and typological forms of housing in different historical and ambient environments, with an emphasis on the development of individual housing within the 20th century. In 2008, by coordinating the teaching curriculum and syllabus with the students' needs, the office was enriched with two textbooks by the author prof. Nina Ugljen: „Architecture and the Basics of Architectural Design“ and „Elements and Functions of the Living Space in relation to the Development of a Family House“.

Accepting the emerging social challenges visible within the intense transformations of urban and natural landscapes, along with the dominance of virtual culture in social relations, determined the introduction of new teaching methods. The need for critical and independent thinking, continuous research with the individual development of the student is emphasized, and all of that is motivated by synergy with experts from other fields and problem elaborations through realistic assignments.

Through compulsory courses, the practice of additional activities was introduced which connects semester assignments with current social topics. This results in an

ACADEMIC STAFF THROUGHOUT HISTORY



EMANUEL ŠAMANEK

Ljubuški, 1908. - Sarajevo, 1969.

Diplomirao je 1936. godine na Visokoj tehničkoj školi, Odsjek za arhitekturu i visokogradnju u Pragu. U Gradskom građevinskom odjeljenju u Sarajevu radio je od 1936. godine i istovremeno predavao u Srednjoj tehničkoj školi u Sarajevu. U ovom je periodu veoma plodno djelovao u stvaralačkim krugovima, izlažući na izložbama i učestvujući na arhitektonskim i urbanističkim konkursima, kao autor ili koautor s Mateom Baylonom. Tri stambene vile koje je gradio u ovom periodu, vila Zimonjić u Kiseljaku, vila u Doboju i njegova porodična kuća u Sarajevu, najbolje ilustruju Šamanekov suptilan oblikovni izraz prožet regionalnim elementima stambene arhitekture. Nakon Drugog svjetskog rata zaposlio se u Ministarstvu građevina Narodne vlade BiH kao šef arhitektonskog odsjeka, zatim kao rukovodilac projektantske grupe, te kao načelnik planskog sektora Ministarstva građevina. Kada je 1949. godine formirana Uprava za urbanizam i projektovanje, Šamanek je postao načelnik uprave i rukovodio razradom Urbanističkog plana Sarajeva. Kada je osnovan Urbanistički zavod Sarajevo, 1950. godine, Šamanek je postao njegov direktor. U vanrednog profesora na Tehničkom fakultetu u Sarajevu izabran je 1953, a 1965. godine izabran je u redovnog profesora. U saradnji s profesorom Jahielom Fincijem kreirao je osnovu tematske strukture rada unutar naučne oblasti osnova projektovanja. Habilitacioni rad „Osunčanje u arhitekturi“ je uradio 1965. godine. Bio je šef Arhitektonskog odsjeka i šef Katedre za projektovanje. Kao svestrani stvaralac djelovao je na polju stambene, javne i urbanističke problematike, a bio je društveno angažovan unutar stručnih udruženja i komisija. Nosilac je Ordena rada 3. stepena.

He graduated in 1936 from the Technical College, Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering in Prague. He worked in the City Construction Department in Sarajevo from 1936 and at the same time taught at the Secondary Technical School in Sarajevo. In this period, he was very fruitful in creative circles, exhibiting at exhibitions and participating in architectural and urban planning competitions, as an author or co-author with Mateo Baylon. The three residential villas he built in this period, the Zimonjić villa in Kiseljak, the villa in Doboj and his family house in Sarajevo, best illustrate Šamanek's subtle form expression imbued with regional elements of residential architecture. After the Second World War, he was employed in the Ministry of Construction of the National Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the head of the architectural department, then as the head of the design group, and as the head of the planning sector of the Ministry of Construction. When the Administration for Urban Planning and Design was formed in 1949, Šamanek became the head of the administration and managed the elaboration of the Urban Plan of Sarajevo. When the Urban Planning Institute Sarajevo was founded in 1950, Šamanek became its director. He was elected associate professor at the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo in 1953, and in 1965 he was elected full professor. In cooperation

with Professor Jahiel Finci, he created the basis of the thematic structure of the work within the scientific field of design basics. He completed his habilitation thesis "Sunbathing in Architecture" in 1965. He was the head of the Architecture Department and head of the Department of Design. As a versatile creator, he worked in the field of housing, public and urban issues, and was socially engaged within professional associations and commissions. He is the holder of the Order of Labor, 3rd degree.



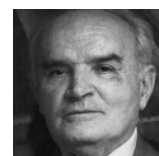
ŽIVORAD JANKOVIĆ

Višegrad, 1924. - Sarajevo, 1990.

Diplomirao je 1950. godine na Arhitektonskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta u Beogradu. U periodu 1952-1970. radi kao projektant u firmi „Dom“ u Sarajevu, a od 1968. kao profesor na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu na predmetu Osnovi projektovanja. U periodu 1970 - 1972. obavlja funkciju glavnog urbaniste Grada Sarajeva. Dobitnik je brojnih nagrada i priznanja, poput dvije Šestoaprilske nagrade grada Sarajeva, Jugoslovenske nagrada lista „Borba“, Dvadesetsedmajulske nagrade SR BiH. Nakon specijalizacije u Švedskoj, Danskoj i Holandiji 1959. i u SAD-u 1964. godine, svoje studije je usmjerio na problematiku stanovanja te unapređenja korištenja montažnih objekata. Jankovićev stručni opus karakteriše kontinuirani rad na realizaciji stambenih, administrativnih, privrednih i sportsko-rekreativnih objekata, na kojima je inventivno primjenjivao tehnološke inovacije za složene programske sadržaje. Mnogi njegovi objekti prepoznatljiviji su repri urbanih pejzaža bivše Jugoslavije, poput: „Fabrike duhana“ u Sarajevu (koautor M. Kadić), Poslovne zgrade „Energoinvesta“ i „UPI banke“ u Sarajevu, Kulturno-sportskog centra "Skenderija" u Sarajevu (koautor H. Muhasilović), Univerzalne dvorane "Gripe" s trgovačkim centrom "Koteks" u Splitu (koautor S. Rožić), Sportskog centra "Vojvodina" u Novom Sadu (koautor B. Bulić) i Društveno-sportskog centra "Boro i Ramiz" u Prištini (koautor H. Muhasilović). Aktivno je doprinio radu strukovnih udruženja arhitekata Bosne i Hercegovine i Jugoslavije. Obavljao je i funkciju dekana Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Bio je član je Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine od 1987. godine.

Živorad Janković graduated in 1950 from the Department of Architecture, Technical Faculty in Belgrade. In the period from 1952 to 1970 he works as a designer in the company 'Dom' in Sarajevo, and since 1968 as a professor at the Faculty of Architecture Sarajevo on the course 'Elements of Architectural Design'. In the period from 1970 to 1972 he holds the position of Chief Urban Planner of the City of Sarajevo. He is the winner of numerous awards and recognitions, such as two Sixth of April Award of the City of Sarajevo, Yugoslav Award of the paper "Borba", 27th of July Award of Socialist Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina. After specializing in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands in 1959 and in the USA in 1964, he focused his studies on housing issues and improving the use of prefabricated buildings. Janković's professional opus is characterized by continuous work on the implementation of residential, administrative, commercial and sports-recreational facilities, through which he creatively applies technological innovations for complex program content. Many of his buildings are recognizable as the echoes of the former Yugoslavia urban landscapes, such as: Tobacco Factory in Sarajevo (co-designer

M. Kadić), Business Building of Energoinvest and UPI Bank in Sarajevo, Cultural and Sports Centre "Skenderija" in Sarajevo (co-designer H. Muhasilović), Universal "Gripe" hall with shopping centre "Koteks" in Split (co-designer S. Rožić), Sports centre "Vojvodina" in Novi Sad (co-designer B. Bulić), Social and sports centre "Boro i Ramiz" in Priština (co-designer H. Muhasilović). He actively contributed to the work of professional associations of architects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia. He also served as the dean of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1987.



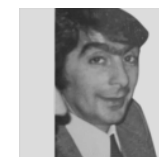
MOMIR HRISAFVIĆ

Sarajevo, 1932. - Sarajevo, 2020.

Diplomirao je na Tehničkom fakultetu - Arhitektonski odsjek 1959. godine. Radio je u GP „Vranica“ kao inženjer gradilišta i u projektantskom birou. Od 1962. je angažovan kao asistent na predmetu Elementi projektovanja, od 1976. je radio kao docent, a u zvanje vanrednog profesora je izabran 1989. godine. Magistrirao je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu 1975. godine. U periodu od 1979. do 1986. je bio gostujući nastavnik na predmetu Osnovi projektovanja 2 na Tehničkom fakultetu - Arhitektonski odsjek u Prištini. U periodu 1975. do 1978. obavljao je dužnost glavnog urbaniste grada Sarajeva, a 1978. do 1984. obavljao je dužnost glavnog urbaniste pri Organizacionom komitetu Zimskih olimpijskih igara „ZOI '84“. Bio je direktor Instituta za arhitekturu, urbanizam i prostorno planiranje Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, u periodu 1986. do 1991. godine. Njegov kompleksan i obiman opus stručnih radova obuhvata urbanističke projekte, javne i stambene objekte, enterijere i radove iz oblasti grafičkog dizajna. U naučnoistraživačkom radu posebno se ističe njegov habilitacioni rad „Ulaz kao element vizuelnog doživljaja objekta“ iz 1976. godine. Dobitnik je nagrade Društva arhitekata Sarajeva (1961), odlikovan je Ordenom rada sa srebrnim vijencem (1978), Plaketom grada Sarajeva (1979), Plaketom za rad na organizaciji ZOI (1984) u Sarajevu. Bio je član Udruženja likovnih umjetnika primijenjene umjetnosti BiH. Cijeli svoj životni vijek bio je društveno aktivan, pa je između ostalog obavljao dužnosti predsjednika Smučarskog društva Sarajeva i Društva za podvodne sportove Sarajevo.

Momir Hrisafović graduated from the Technical Faculty - Department for Architecture in 1959. He worked in GP 'Vranica' as construction site engineer and in the design office. From 1962, he worked as an assistant in the course 'elements of design', from 1976 he worked as an assistant professor and in 1989 he was elected to the position of associate professor. He completed his master degree at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade in 1975. In the period between 1979 and 1986 he was a guest professor on the course Elements of Architectural Design 2 at the Technical Faculty - Department for Architecture in Priština. In the period 1975 - 1978 he was the chief urban planner of the city of Sarajevo, and in 1978 - 1984 he was the chief urban planner at the organizing committee of the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Olympic Games. He was the director of the Institute for Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, in the period 1986-1991. His complex and extensive portfolio of professional works includes urban projects, public and residential

buildings, interiors and works in the field of graphic design. The habilitation work „Entrance as an Element of the Visual Experience of the Building“ from 1976 is particularly noteworthy in the scientific research work. He is the winner of the Society of Architects of Sarajevo Award (1961), he was awarded the Order of Labor with a Silver Wreath (1978), the Plaque of the City of Sarajevo (1979), and the Plaque for his work on the organization of Winter Olympics Sarajevo (1984). He was a member of the Association of Fine Artists of Applied Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Throughout his life, he was socially active, so among other things, he performed the duties of president of the Skiing Association of Sarajevo and the Association for Underwater Sports Sarajevo.



SLOBODAN VASILJEVIĆ

Sarajevo, 1942. - Sarajevo, 2000.

Nakon stečene diplome na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu 1968. godine zaposlio se, kao vodeći projektant, u Projektnom birou „Energoinvesta“, sektor za dizajn. Akademsku karijeru je započeo 1974. godine, kada je izabran za asistenta na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu na predmetu Osnovi projektovanja. Nakon završenog postdiplomskog studija na Univerzitetu u Sheffieldu (Velika Britanija) 1984. godine dobio je titulu Master of Arts, čime je stekao naučni stepen magistra arhitektonskih nauka, te je 1990. godine izabran za docenta. Na Tehničkom fakultetu u Prištini - Arhitektonski odsjek, 1979. godine je izabran za honorarnog asistenta, također, na predmetu Osnovi projektovanja. Pored nastavno-pedagoškog rada, autor je ili koautor velikog broja projekata iz oblasti industrijskog dizajna, enterijera i projekata iz oblasti stanovanja.

After graduating from the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism Sarajevo in 1968, he was employed in the "Energoinvest" project bureau, design sector as leading designer. His academic career started in 1974, when he was elected as an assistant at the Faculty of Architecture Sarajevo for the course Design Foundation. He continued his postgraduate studies at the University of Sheffield (Great Britain) and in 1984 he received the title of Master of Arts, thereby obtaining the scientific degree of Master of Architectural Sciences, and in 1990 he was elected as an associate professor. In 1979 he was chosen as a part-time assistant also in the course Elements of Architectural Design at the Technical Faculty Priština - Department of Architecture. Besides teaching and pedagogical work, he is the author and co-author of numerous projects in the field of industrial design, interior and projects in the field of housing.



AMIR POLIĆ

Sarajevo, 1939. - Sarajevo, 2020.

Diplomirao je na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu, 1966. godine, na Odsjeku za urbanizam. Od 1967. godine je radio u Urbanističkom zavodu Bosne i Hercegovine, gdje u periodu od 1974. do 1982. godine obavlja rukovodeće dužnosti koordinirajući kompleksnim zadacima iz oblasti urbanizma i projektovanja.

KABINETI ZA ARHITEKTONSKE KOMPOZICIJE, ENTERIJERE I DIZAJN

SUB-DEPARTMENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITIONS, INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

Izvorno, nekada jedinstvenu nastavnu oblast arhitektonskih kompozicija i enterijera je utemeljio profesor Juraj Neidhardt, uvodeći predmete u koje je utkao svoja evropska iskustva arhitektonske teorije i prakse, istovremeno senzibilizirajući tradiciju i lokalni kulturološki kontekst.

The once unique teaching area of architectural compositions and interiors was created by Professor Juraj Neidhardt, who introduced courses which incorporated his European experiences of architectural theory and practice, while sensitizing tradition and the local cultural context.

Kompozicija izdvaja arhitekturu od pukog građenja i povezuje je, kao kreativnu disciplinu, s ostalim likovnim, te muzičkim i scenskim umjetnostima. Kompozicija predstavlja zajedničku nit svih nivoa projektovanja, od urbanističkog preko arhitektonskog projektovanja, do uređenja unutrašnjeg arhitektonskog prostora. Upravo je značaj kompozicije posebno izražen u domenu dizajna enterijera, kao mediju kreativne artikulacije sadržaja, konstrukcije i materijalizacije unutar neposrednog čovjekovog okruženja prilagođenog različitim namjenama. Uže nastavne oblasti arhitektonskih kompozicija i uređenja unutrašnjeg arhitektonskog prostora se danas proučavaju u nastavi na predmetima Kabineta za arhitektonske kompozicije i Kabineta za enterijere i dizajn, organizovanih u okviru Katedre za arhitektonsko projektovanje.

Izvorno, nekada jedinstvenu nastavnu oblast arhitektonskih kompozicija i enterijera je utemeljio profesor Juraj Neidhardt, uvodeći predmete u koje je utkao svoja evropska iskustva arhitektonske teorije i prakse, istovremeno senzibilizirajući tradiciju i lokalni kulturološki kontekst. Sadržaj i strukturu ovih predmeta su obilježili Neidhardtov entuzijazam i kreativni pedagoški pristup, koji je izlazio izvan margina i akademskih klišeja. Profesoru Neidhardtu se početkom pedesetih godina 20. stoljeća pridružio Andrija Čičin-Šain, talentovani splitski arhitekt, čije je asistentsko mjesto nakon njegovog povratka u Hrvatsku popunio Džemal Čelić, zagrebački đak koji je svojom erudicijom dao značajan doprinos u domenu teorije i oblikovanja curriculum predmeta. Početkom sljedeće decenije užu nastavnu oblast kadrovski su osnažili Hamdija Salihović, koji je nastavnu materiju nadogrudio svojim bogatim iskustvom iz arhitektonske prakse, i Jelica Karlić-Kapetanović, koja se posebno specijalizirala u naučnom istraživanju stilskog namještaja i teorije boja. Kraj ove decenije je obilježen diobom nastavne oblasti i kreiranjem zasebnih predmeta Arhitektonske kompozicije (Neidhardt i Salihović) i Enterijeri i dizajn (Čelić i Karlić-Kapetanović). Sredinom sedamdesetih godina

The composition separates architecture from mere construction and connects it, as a creative discipline, with other visual, musical and performing arts. The composition presents the common thread of all levels of design, from urban planning, through architectural design, to the arrangement of the interior architectural space. The importance of composition is particularly expressed in the domain of interior design, as a medium of creative articulation of content, construction and materialization within the immediate human environment adapted to different purposes. Today, the narrower teaching areas of architectural compositions and the arrangement of interior architectural space are studied in the courses of the Sub-department for Architectural Compositions and the Sub-department for Interior Architecture and Design, organized within the Department of Architectural Design.

The once unique teaching area of architectural compositions and interiors was created by Professor Juraj Neidhardt, who introduced courses which incorporated his European experiences of architectural theory and practice, while sensitizing tradition and the local cultural context. The content and structure of these courses were marked by Neidhardt's enthusiasm and creative pedagogical approach, which went beyond the margins and academic clichés. In the early fifties of the 20th century, Neidhardt was joined by Andrija Čičin Šain, a talented architect from Split, whose assistant position after his return to Croatia inherited Džemal Čelić, a student from Zagreb who, with his erudition, made a significant contribution in the field of theory and curriculum design. At the beginning of the next decade, Hamdija Salihović, who upgraded the teaching material with his rich experience in architectural practice, and Jelica Karlić Kapetanović, who specialized in the scientific research of stylish furniture and colour theory, strengthened the teaching area. The end of this decade was marked by the division of the teaching area and the creation of separate courses Architectural Compositions (Neidhardt and Salihović) and Interiors and Design (Čelić and Karlić-Kapetanović). In the mid-seventies, Hajrudin Zagora, was hired, and continued

“Znanje koje sam stekao 80-tih godina, studirajući na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, bilo je ključni faktor koji je uopće omogućio uklapanje moga rada u internacionalnu arhitekturu, kako po veličini i po kompleksnosti projekata, tako i po funkcionalnim, tehničkim i estetskim rješenjima.”

ŽELJKO KATALINIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina.
Bio je bio saradnik na Katedri za arhitektonsko projektovanje.
Istaknuti je arhitekta u Beču, Austrija.

„Fakultet arhitekture u Sarajevu naučio me je “alfabet” arhitekture. Kad naučite “čitati” arhitekturu, počnete čitati prozu i poeziju izgrađenog okoliša, da bi jednog dana čitavi gradovi stali u vašu biblioteku. Kao mladi student sarajevskog Fakulteta, s rajšnom i knjigom u ruci, shvatio sam da je moj izbor bio ispravan i da je arhitektura ne samo poziv već i vokacija. On me je ohrabrio da i sam pokušam da crtam arhitekturu, da je oblikujem i o njoj pišem. Da putujem, da je tražim i da joj se vraćam.”

MLADEN JADRIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina.
Osnivač je arhitektonskog studija „Jadric Architectur” i profesor na TU Wien, Beč, Austrija

“Urbanizam su u to vrijeme predavali profesori Vlasta Žuljić, Muhamed Hamidović, Aleksandar Levi - svo troje mentori za zajednički diplomski rad Emira Omeragića i mene sa temom rješavanja više lokaliteta u razvoju za francuski “Novi grad Cergy Pontoise”. Ostao je žal što nismo uspjeli otići na ljetnu školu, ali taj rad i entuzijazam svih nas u godini Olimpijade pamtim i danas... Prisjećajući se studentskih dana, sigurna sam da smo sa našeg Fakulteta izašli s dobrim osnovama, spremni za izazove koje sa sobom nosi ova zahtjevna profesija.”

SANJA GALIĆ-GROZDANIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina.
Istaknuta je bosanskohercegovačka arhitektica i suosnivačica arhitektonskog studija „NonStop”, Sarajevo

„The knowledge I acquired while studying at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo in the 1980s was a key factor that enabled my work to fit into international architecture, both in terms of the size and complexity of the projects, as well as in terms of functional, technical and aesthetic solutions.”

ŽELJKO KATALINIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s, where he was an associate at the Department for Architectural Design. He is a prominent architect living in Vienna, Austria.

„The Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo taught me the “alphabet” of architecture. When you learn to “read” architecture, you begin to read the prose and poetry of the built environment, so that one day entire cities fit into your library. As a young student at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, with a book in my hand, I realized that my choice was correct and that architecture is not only a calling but also a vocation. The Faculty encouraged me to try to draw architecture myself, to shape it and write about it. To travel, to look for her and to return to her.”

MLADEN JADRIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s. He is the founder of the design studio „Jadric Architectur” and the professor at TU Wien, Vienna, Austria.

„At that time urbanism was taught by professors Vlasta Žuljić, Muhamed Hamidović, Aleksandar Levi - all three mentors for the joint graduate thesis of Emir Omeragić and myself on the topic of solving multiple localities under development for the French “New City of Cergy Pontoise”. There is a bit of sadness left since we did not manage to go to summer school, but I still remember the work and enthusiasm of all of us in the year of the Olympics... Looking back on our student days, I am sure that we left our Faculty with a good foundations, ready for the challenges that this demanding profession entails.”

SANJA GALIĆ-GROZDANIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s. She is a prominent Bosnian architect and a co-founder of the design studio „NonStop”, Sarajevo.

KABINET ZA STAMBENE ZGRADE

SUB-DEPARTMENT FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Arhitektonski projekti koji se bave temom stanovanja čine najveći dio onoga čime se bave arhitekti širom svijeta. Dovoljno je osvrnuti se oko sebe i primijetiti u kojoj mjeri stambena arhitektura u oblikovnom, funkcionalnom i infrastrukturnom smislu čini grad ili bilo koje drugo naseljeno mjesto. Stanovanje predstavlja neodvojivi dio ljudskog iskustva i neposrednog kontakta korisnika s objektima koje projektujemo i gradimo. Odgovornost koja dolazi s ovom spoznajom oduvijek je bila okosnica nastave i odnosa prema nastavi na predmetima Kabineta za stambene zgrade, organizovanog u sklopu Katedre za arhitektonsko projektovanje. Stanovanje kao arhitektonska oblast i tema su veoma bitan dio stručnog obrazovanja arhitekata na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Tematika nastavnih predmeta vezana za stambene zgrade obuhvata široki dijapazon arhitektonskih objekata trajnog stanovanja, od prelaznih tipova između individualnog stanovanja do višestambenih zgrada, kao i raznih vrsta objekata privremenog stanovanja u koje primarno spadaju objekti turizma, ali i objekti specifičnog stanovanja kao što su objekti za djecu, studente, osobe treće životne dobi i sl.

Nastavu na Kabinetu za stambene zgrade utemeljio je jedan od osnivača Univerziteta u Sarajevu i Arhitektonskog fakulteta, profesor i akademik Jahiel Finci. Profesor Finci je insistirao na arhitekturi kao stvaralačkom činu, sintezi nauke i umjetnosti, ali i odrazu realnih mogućnosti i potreba društva. Njegovo obrazovno iskustvo u Pragu prije Drugog svjetskog rata, te izuzetan umjetnički, stvaralački i organizatorski duh, kao i stručni i naučni radovi, te društveni i politički angažman odredili su koncept nastave na Kabinetu za stambene zgrade. Projektovanje stambenih zgrada se prvi put počinje izučavati u 5. semestru akademske 1951/1952. godine. Među prvim generacijama diplomiranih arhitekata prof. Fincija bio je Zlatko Ugljen, koji se u nastavu uključio već početkom šezdesetih godina 20. stoljeća. Ubrzo nakon njega Kabinetu se pridružuju Bogdan Božović, Džemaludin Karić i Mirko Ovadia. Profesor Finci, asistenti Ugljen, Božović, Karić i Ovadia, čine prvu generaciju akademskog osoblja Kabineta za stambene zgrade. Sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća, Ugljen i

Architectural projects dealing with the topic of housing make up the biggest part of architecture around the world. One only has to look around oneself and notice the extent to which the residential architecture in form, function and infrastructure influences a city or any other populated area. Housing presents an inseparable part of human experiences and it is a direct user contact with the buildings that architects design and build. This responsibility always shaped the teaching process and curriculum at the Sub-department for Residential Buildings, organized within the Department for Architectural Design. Housing as an architectural field and topic is also a very important part of the professional education of architects at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo. The teaching topics related to Residential Buildings include a wide range of architectural permanent housing facilities, from transitional types between individual housing to multi-apartment buildings, as well as various types of temporary housing facilities, which primarily include tourism buildings, but also specific housing buildings such as children's facilities, student facilities, elderly people facilities, etc.

The teaching curriculum at the Sub-department for Residential Buildings was set by professor and academician Jahiel Finci one of the founders of the Faculty of Architecture. Professor Finci instated on the viewpoint that architecture is a creative act, a synthesis of science and art, but also a reflection of real-time possibilities and society needs. His education experience from Prague prior to the Second World War and his exceptional artistic, creative and organising spirit as well as his professional and scientific articles, and social and political involvement determined the concept of teaching at the Sub-department for Residential Buildings. In the academic 1951/1952 in the fifth semester, for the first time the course Spatial Buildings Construction was introduced. One of the first graduate architects in the class of professor Finci was Zlatko Ugljen who got involved into teaching in the beginning of the 1960s. Shortly after him other architects joined the Sub-department; Bogdan Božović, Džemaludin Karić and Mirko Ovadia. The first generation of academic staff at the Sub-department for Residential Buildings included Professor Finci, assistants Ugljen, Božović, Karić and Ovadia. In the 1970s, Ugljen and Božović were promoted to teaching positions and

Nastavu na Kabinetu za stambene zgrade utemeljio je jedan od osnivača Univerziteta u Sarajevu i Arhitektonskog fakulteta, profesor i akademik Jahiel Finci. Profesor Finci je insistirao na arhitekturi kao stvaralačkom činu, sintezi nauke i umjetnosti, ali i odrazu realnih mogućnosti i potreba društva.

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U okviru nastave se njeguje odnos prema domaćoj praksi i iskustvima, kako kroz primjere iz historije arhitekture, tako i kroz savremenu arhitektonsku produkciju. Studenti se u okviru terenske nastave upoznaju s recentnim izvedenim objektima iz oblasti stanovanja, najčešće s višestambenim objektima, objektima za djecu predškolskog uzrasta, hotelima, kao i domovima za osobe treće životne dobi bosanskohercegovačkih autora.

As part of the classes, domestic practice and experiences are promoted, both through examples from the history of architecture, and through contemporary architectural production. As part of the field classes, students are introduced to recently constructed buildings in the field of housing, most often multi-residential buildings, preschool buildings, hotels, as well as nursing homes for elderly people of authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Božović su promovisani u nastavna zvanja, a u nastavu se kao asistenti uključuju Rajka Mandić i Ognjenka Finci. Nakon iznenadne smrti prof. Fincija 1977. godine, na čelu Kabineta ostaje profesor Zlatko Ugljen, budući akademik, međunarodno priznati arhitekt i jedno od najvećih imena jugoslovenske arhitekture. Njegova djela i autentično senzibilan projektantski pristup, koji kulturološki kontekst uzima kao ishodište i smjernicu za promišljanje budućnosti, dodatno određuju nastavno-pedagoški pristup Kabineta. Vještinu i senzibilitet za projektovanje stambenih objekata su kroz svoj posvećen pedagoški rad brojnim generacijama studenata prenijele profesorice Rajka Mandić i Ognjenka Finci. U prvoj deceniji 21. stoljeća Kabinetu se pridružuju Lejla Kreševljaković i Vedad Kasumagić u zvanju asistenata, a po odlasku prof. Mandić i Finci u penziju u nastavnička zvanja su izabrani Sead Gološ i Vedad Islambegović. Nažalost, profesor Sead Gološ nas je napustio na vrhuncu svoje karijere, u punom stvaralačkom zamahu, zbog posljedica pandemije COVID 19, ali je kao afirmisani arhitekt ostavio neizbrisiv trag u nastavnom procesu na ovoj grupi predmeta. Akademsko osoblje Kabineta trenutno čine tri nastavnika Vedad Islambegović, Lejla Kreševljaković i Isra Tatlić, te asistent Amar Kešo. U okviru nastave na predmetima Kabineta za stambene zgrade od osnivanja fakulteta do danas u zvanju asistenata saradivali su arhitekti Ivan Štraus, Lujo Schwerer, Jadranka Boras, Rodoljub Ročko Mikulić, Miljan Jojić, Branko Tadić, Faruk Kapidžić, Dina Šamić i Vedad Kasumagić.

Užu oblast Stambene zgrade čini grupa predmeta na kojima se izučavaju razni oblici stanovanja, kako trajnog, tako i privremenog. Zbog toga je tematska oblast podijeljena na nekoliko cjelina koje su do prelaska na Bolonjski način studiranja bile objedinjene kroz višesemestralni predmet Projektovanje stambenih zgrada, koji je vremenom mijenjao naziv u Projektovanje 1, te potom u Stambene zgrade. Danas, po Bolonjskom načinu studiranja, to je grupa obaveznih predmeta na Prvom ciklusu studija Projektovanje 2, Projektovanje 3 i Projektovanje 4, izbornih predmeta koji su direktno vezani za ovu tematiku na Drugom ciklusu studija Projektovanje objekata turizma i ugostiteljstva, Objekti za djecu predškolskog uzrasta, Prostori specifičnog stanovanja, Forma kuće i kultura i izbornih modula Arhitektura posebne namjene i stanovanje, te Koncepti optimizacije savremenog stanovanja.

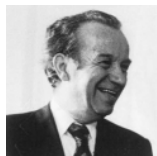
Projektovanje 2 je predmet uvodnog upoznavanja sa specijaliziranim temom stanovanja s akcentom na arhitektonskim tipologijama koje je u raznolikom spektru stambene gradnje moguće smjestiti na prelazu između individualnog i višestambenog/kolektivnog stanovanja. Projektovanje 3 predstavlja predmet čiji je nastavni sadržaj usmjeren ka nadogradnji ranije stečenih znanja, vještina i kompetencija u oblasti stanovanja. Na ovom predmetu, u okviru semestralnog zadatka koji simulira problematiku iz prakse, studenti projektuju različite, znatno kompleksnije, arhitektonske tipologije višestambenog/kolektivnog stanovanja. Na predmetu Projektovanje 4 studenti se upoznaju s konceptom

the Sub-department was enriched by assistants Rajka Mandić and Ognjenka Finci. After the sudden death of professor Finci in 1977, professor, a future academician, Zlatko Ugljen, an internationally recognized architect and one of the biggest names in Yugoslavian architecture remained at the head of the Sub-department. His works and an authentically sensitive design approach, which takes the cultural context as a starting point and a guideline for thinking about the future, additionally determine the teaching and pedagogical approach of the Sub-department. Through their dedicated pedagogical work, professors Rajka Mandić and Ognjenka Finci passed on the skills and sensibility for designing residential buildings to numerous generations of students. In the first decade of the 21st century Lejla Kreševljaković and Vedad Kasumagić joined the Sub-department as teaching assistants, and when professors Mandić and Finci retired, Sead Gološ and Vedad Islambegović were elected into teaching positions. Unfortunately, professor Gološ passed away at the height of his career in a full creative momentum due to consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. As an established architect, Professor Gološ left an exceptional mark in the teaching process at the sub-department. The academic staff of the Sub-department currently consists of three teachers Vedad Islambegović, Lejla Kreševljaković and Isra Tatlić, and teaching assistant Amar Kešo. In the Sub-department for Residential Buildings the following architects were employed in the teaching process as teaching assistants: Ivan Štraus, Lujo Schwerer, Jadranka Boras, Rodoljub Ročko Mikulić, Miljan Jojić, Branko Tadić, Faruk Kapidžić, Dina Šamić and Vedad Kasumagić.

The area of study Residential Buildings consists of a group of courses that deal with various forms of housing, both permanent and temporary. For this reason, the thematic area was divided into several units which until the transition to the Bologna concept of studying, were united through the course Residential Buildings Design, which over time changed its name to Design I, and then into Residential Buildings. Today, according to the Bologna concept of studying, it is a group of mandatory courses in the First cycle studies Architectural Design 2, Architectural Design 3 and Architectural Design 4, and elective courses directly related to this topic in the Second cycle studies Designing Tourism and Hospitality Facilities, Preschool Buildings, Specific Housing Area, House Form and Culture and elective courses Special Purpose Architecture and Housing, and Conceptual Optimization of Contemporary Housing.

Architectural Design 2 is a course where the students are introduced to specialized topic of housing emphasizing architectural typologies that can be placed in a diverse spectrum of housing construction at the transition between individual and multi-apartment/collective housing. Architectural Design 3 is a course where the teaching content is aimed at upgrading previously acquired knowledge, skills and competences in the field of housing. In this course, as part of a semester task that simulates problems from practice, students design different, significantly more complex, architectural typologies of multi-apartment/collective housing. In the course Architectural Design 4 students are introduced

ACADEMIC STAFF THROUGHOUT HISTORY

**JAHIEL FINCI****Sarajevo, 1911. - Sarajevo, 1977.**

Osnovnu i srednju školu završio je u Sarajevu. Arhitektonski fakultet Visoke tehničke škole završio je u Pragu 1936. god. Nakon završetka studija radio je, do početka rata 1941. godine, kao arhitekta na stručnim projektantskim problemima, a neposredno nakon Drugog svjetskog rata angažovan je kao pomoćnik ministra građevine. Osnivač je Tehničkih baza za obnovu naselja, niza građevinskih i projektantskih preduzeća i biroa, stručnih škola, Zavoda za stambenu izgradnju BiH i jedan je od osnivača Tehničkog fakulteta i Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Pokrenuo je časopis „Arh“ i bio njegov prvi urednik. Bio je redovni član Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine od 1967. godine, a redovni profesor na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu od 1957. godine. Značajni arhitektonski projekti: Narodno pozorište u Zenici (koautor s arhitektom Zlatkom Ugljenom, 1974), Željeznička stanica u Sarajevu (saradnja s Muhamedom Kadićem, Emanuelom Šamanekom, Bogdanom Stojkovim i dr., 1953), Studentski restoran u Sarajevu (1966), te mnoštvo stambenih objekata. Autor je brojnih naučnih i stručnih radova i nagrađen je sa 22 priznanja na javnim arhitektonskim konkursima. Nosilac je niza posebnih nagrada, počasti i priznanja, kao što su: Dvadesetsedmojulska nagrada Republičkog fonda za naučni rad (1963), nagrada Društva arhitekata Sarajeva za najbolje pisano djelo iz oblasti arhitekture – knjiga „Razvoj dispozicije i funkcije u stambenoj kulturi Sarajeva“, nagrada ZAVNOBiH-a za životno djelo (1975), „Borbina“ savezna nagrada za arhitekturu (1978), Plaketa grada Sarajeva, Kiseljaka, Univerziteta u Sarajevu, Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, Povelja grada Banjaluke. Za počasnog doktora nauka Univerziteta u Sarajevu promovisan je 1975. god. Nosilac je sedam odlikovanja za zasluge u NOB-u i za zasluge u obnovi i izgradnji zemlje. Profesor Jahiel Finci djelovao je na vrlo širokom planu: naučnom, stručnom, društvenom i političkom. Njegovi naučni radovi iz oblasti stambene arhitekture predstavljaju značajne naučne doprinose arhitekturi Bosne i Hercegovine (Vidić & Krzović, 2015).

Jahiel Finci finished primary and secondary school in Sarajevo. He graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical College in Prague in 1936. After graduating, he worked as an architect on many professional designing problems until the beginning of the Second World War 1941. After the Second World War he was employed as an assistant to the Minister of Construction. He is the founder of the Technical Bases for the Renewal of Settlements, a number of construction and design companies and bureaus, vocational schools, the Institute for Housing Construction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is one of the founders of the Technical Faculty and the University of Sarajevo. He is the founder of the magazine 'Arh' and

its first editor. He was an active member of the of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1967. He was a full professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in Sarajevo from 1957. Significant architectural projects: National Theatre in Zenica (co-author with architect Zlatko Ugljen, 1974), Railway Station in Sarajevo (collaboration with Muhamed Kadić, Emanuel Šamanek, Bogdan Stojkov, etc., 1953), Student Restaurant in Sarajevo (1966), and many residential buildings.

He is the author of numerous scientific and professional works and he is awarded with 22 recognitions on public architectural competitions. He received numerous awards, honours and recognitions and the most impressive are: the 27th of July Award of the Republic Fund for Scientific Work (1963), the Award of the Association of Architects of Sarajevo for the best written work in the field of architecture - the book "Development of Disposition and Function in the Residential Culture of Sarajevo", the ZAVNOBiH Award for life's achievement (1975), 'Borba' Federal Award for Architecture (1978), Plaque of the City of Sarajevo, Kiseljak, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in Sarajevo, Charter of the City of Banja Luka. He was promoted an honorary doctor of science at the University of Sarajevo in 1975. He is the holder of seven awards for his services in the NOB (National Liberation War) and for his services in the reconstruction and construction of the country. Professor Jahiel Finci was active on a very broad level: scientific, professional, social and political. His scientific projects in the field of residential architecture represent significant scientific contributions to the architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Vidić & Krzović, 2015).

**ZLATKO UGLJEN****Mostar, 1929.**

Diplomirao je 1958. godine na Arhitektonskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Od 1960. godine bio je asistent na predmetu Projektovanje stambenih zgrada Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Od 1970. godine bio je docent na istom predmetu, a 1975. godine postaje vanredni profesor. U zvanje redovnog profesora izabran je 1985. godine. Na Akademiji likovnih i primijenjenih umjetnosti, na Odsjeku za produkt dizajn, izabran je za redovnog profesora 1986. godine. Uz pedagoški rad svo vrijeme djeluje kao arhitekt – projektant na Institutu za arhitekturu, urbanizam i prostorno planiranje Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, a kasnije i samostalno. Projektovao je preko 200 objekata od kojih su realizovana 44, a najznačajniji od njih rađeni su u duhu totalnog dizajna. Najznačajnija arhitektonska ostvarenja: Šerefudinova bijela džamija u Visokom (1969-1979), Hotel „Visoko“ u Visokom (1974), Narodno pozorište u Zenici (koautor s akademikom Jahielom Fincijem, 1974), Hotel „Ruža“ u Mostaru (1973-1975), Hotel „Bregava“ u Stocu (1975), Reziđencija I.V. BiH na Tjentištu (1978), Hotel „Vučko“, Jahorina (1983) i mnoštvo drugih objekata. Dobitnik je brojnih priznanja i nagrada: Šestoaprilska nagrada grada Sarajeva (1962), Nagrada ULUPUBiH (1962),

Nagrada Društva primijenjenih umjetnika BiH (1963), „Borbina“ savezna nagrada za arhitekturu (1978), Nagrada 12. aprila grada Zenice (1978), Nagrada DAS (1980), Dvadesetsedmojulska nagrada BiH (1983), Aga Khanova nagrada za arhitekturu (1983), Diploma Saveza društva konzervatora Jugoslavije za značajan doprinos na zaštiti našeg kulturnog naslijeđa (1985), Plaketa Kantona Sarajevo – za doprinos razvoju Kantona iz oblasti nauke i umjetnosti (2006). Otišao je u mirovinu 2000. godine, a 2001. je postao profesor emeritus. Izabran je za redovnog člana Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine 2002. godine. Za dopisnog člana Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti izabran je 2006. godine, a za dopisnog člana Slovenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti 2007. godine. Za člana Akademije arhitektonske umjetnosti i znanosti Hrvatske izabran je 2022. godine.

Zlatko Ugljen graduated in 1958 from the Department for Architecture - Technical faculty Sarajevo. Since 1960 he was an assistant at the course Residential Buildings Design at the Faculty of Architecture Sarajevo. Since 1970 he was an assistant professor for the same course and in 1975 he became an associate professor. In 1985 he was elected full professor. In 1986 he was elected a full professor at the Academy of Fine Arts - Department for Product Design. Besides teaching and pedagogical work, the entire time he worked as an architect – both as a designer at the Institute for Architecture, Town Planning and Zoning of the Faculty of Architecture University of Sarajevo and independently. He designed over 200 buildings, of which 44 were realized, and some the most significant ones were done in the spirit of complete design. His most significant architectural accomplishments are: Šerefudin's white mosque in Visoko (1969-79), Hotel 'Visoko' in Visoko (1974), National Theatre in Zenica (co-author with academician Jahiel Finci, 1974), Hotel 'Ruža' in Mostar (1973-75), Hotel 'Bregava' in Stolac (1975), Residence I.V. Bosnia and Herzegovina in Tjentište (1978), Hotel 'Vučko', Jahorina (1983) and many other buildings. He is the recipient of numerous honours and awards: 6th of April Award of the City of Sarajevo (1962), ULUPUBiH Award (1962), Award of the Society of Applied Artists of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1963), 'Borba' Federal Award for Architecture (1978), 12th of April Award of the City of Zenica (1978), DAS Award (1980), 27th of July Bosnia and Herzegovina Award (1983), Aga Khan Award for Architecture (1983), Diploma of the Association of Conservationists of Yugoslavia for significant contribution to the preservation of our cultural heritage (1985), Canton Sarajevo Plaque - for contribution to the development of the Canton in the field of sciences and arts (2006). He retired in 2000 and in 2001 he became professor emeritus. In 2002, he became a regular member the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2006, he is elected a corresponding member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts. In 2007, he became a corresponding member of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. In 2022 he became a member of the Croatian Academy of Architectural Arts and Sciences in 2022.

**BOGDAN BOŽOVIĆ****Pljevlja, 1927.**

Svoje srednjoškolsko obrazovanje je započeo u Gimnaziji u Pljevljima, koje je zbog ratnih okolnosti morao prekinuti 1941. godine. Obrazovanje nastavlja 1946. godine, kada je upisao Srednju tehničku školu u Sarajevu. Godine 1950. je upisao Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, a diplomu stiče 1956. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu. Kao arhitekt svoju karijeru je započeo u svojstvu uposlenika Projektantskog preduzeća „Arhitekt“ u Sarajevu, da bi 1963. godine prešao na Arhitektonsko-urbanistički fakultet u Sarajevu kao asistent na predmetu Projektovanje stambenih zgrada. Na ovom predmetu je habilitirao za nastavničko zvanje i izabran u zvanje docenta 1970. a u zvanje vanrednog profesora 1975. godine. U zvanje redovnog profesora je izabran 1988. godine. U periodima 1972-1973. i 1983-1985. godine obavljao je funkciju dekana Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Tokom karijere je ostvario iznimno bogat projektantski opus koji uključuje 70 projekata iz oblasti urbanizma, projektovanja stambenih zgrada, javnih zgrada, enterijera i primjenjene umjetnosti. Učestvovao je na javnim ili pozivnim jugoslovenskim arhitektonskim konkursima, sa 13 osvojenih nagrada ili otkupa. Iz projektantskog opusa se izdvaja hotel Kardial u Banja Vrućici kod Teslića, za koji 1976. godine dobio nagradu DAS-a, kao i projekti Hotel Terme, Banja Iliđa, stambeno naselje Breka, stambeni objekat u Masarikovoj i stambeni kompleks Lužani, Iliđa. Profesor Božović je dao značajan naučno-pedagoški doprinos kroz svoja pisana djela i aktivan društveni angažman u struci, a od 2018. godine živi u Torontu, Kanada.

He began his high school education at the secondary school in Pljevlja, which he had to interrupt in 1941 due to wartime circumstances. He continued his education in 1946, at the Secondary Technical School in Sarajevo. In 1950, he enrolled in the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, and in 1956 he obtained his diploma at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade. He began his career as an architect in the Design Company "Arhitekt" in Sarajevo, and in 1963 he transferred to the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in Sarajevo as a teaching assistant in the course Residential Buildings Design. He qualified for the teaching profession in this course and was elected to the position of an assistant professor in 1970, and to the position of an associate professor in 1975. He was elected full professor in 1988. In the periods from 1972 to 1973 and from 1983 to 1985 he was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. During his career, he created an extremely rich design opus including 70 projects in the field of urban planning, design of residential buildings, public buildings, interiors and applied art. He participated in public or invitational Yugoslav architectural competitions, winning 13 awards or redemptions. From his design oeuvre, the Kardial hotel in Thermal spa Vrućica near Teslić, for which he received the DAS award in 1976, as well as the projects Hotel Terme, Thermal

KABINET ZA JAVNE ZGRADE

SUB-DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Profesori Kabineta za javne zgrade, pored nastavnih postignuća, isticali su se svojim projektantskim radom, nagradama na nacionalnim i internacionalnim arhitektonskim konkursima i značajnim realizacijama.

The professors of the Sub-department of Public Buildings, in addition to their teaching achievements, stood out for their design work, awards at national and international architectural competitions and significant accomplishments.

Javne zgrade su, kao prostori ljudskih susreta i interakcije, tokom cijele historije njihovog postojanja, reflektirale ambicije i identitet urbanih sredina. Dinamika njihovog savremenog razvoja model je i područje integracije programskih, tehnoloških i kulturoloških inovacija u području arhitekture i urbanog dizajna. U kontekstu savremenih prirodnih globalnih fenomena poput klimatskih promjena i njima paralelnih negativnih društvenih fenomena kao što su ubrzana ekspanzija gradova, porast društvene nejednakosti, degradacije i deregulacije javnog domena, posebno važnu ulogu i odgovornost imaju istraživanja i produkcija iz oblasti arhitekture javnih zgrada i prostora. Pozitivne perspektive razvoja savremene arhitekture i gradova ovisit će o ljudskoj sposobnosti ostvarivanja harmonične simbioze između prirode, kulture i tehnologije u čemu posebno važnu ulogu imaju arhitektura i prostori javnih zgrada.

Začetak današnjeg Kabineta javne zgrade istovremen je sa osnivanjem Tehničkog, a kasnije Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Grupa predmeta vezana za izučavanje ove tipologije je prisutna u nastavnim planovima od samog početka obrazovanja arhitekata na našem području. Profesor Jovan Korka, koji je arhitekturu diplomirao u Zagrebu, 1952. godine je izabran za nastavnika na predmetu Projektovanje javnih zgrada, a u mandatu od 1961. do 1963. godine bio je prvi dekan Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Profesori Kabineta javne zgrade, pored nastavnih postignuća, isticali su se svojim projektantskim radom, nagradama na nacionalnim i internacionalnim arhitektonskim konkursima i značajnim realizacijama. U časopisu „Arh“ iz novembra 1991. godine, u cijelosti posvećenog Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, profesori i saradnici ovoga kabineta su se prezentovali svojim projektima, nagrađenim konkursnim radovima i istaknutim realizacijama. To svjedoči o posvećenosti i cjelovitom pristupu arhitekturi, uspješnom balansu između umjetničke i tehničke komponente arhitekture. Profesori ovoga kabineta, Branko Bulić i Nikola Maslejš,

Public buildings, as spaces of human encounters and interaction, throughout the history of their existence, have reflected the ambitions and identity of urban environments. The dynamics of their modern development is a model and program integration area, technological and cultural innovations in the field of architecture and urban design. In the context of contemporary natural global phenomena such as climate change and their parallel negative social phenomena such as the accelerated expansion of cities, the increase in social inequality, degradation and deregulation of the public domain, research and production in the field of architecture of public buildings and space have a particularly important role and responsibility. Positive perspectives on the development of modern architecture and cities will depend on the human ability to achieve a harmonious symbiosis between nature, culture and technology, in which architecture and spaces of public buildings play a particularly important role.

The beginning of today's Sub-department of the Public Building coincides with the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering and later the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. The group of courses related to studying this typology has been present in the teaching curricula since the very beginning of the educating the architects in our area. In 1952, Professor Jovan Korka, who graduated in architecture in Zagreb, was elected as a teacher in the course Public Buildings Design, and in the period from 1961 to 1963 he was the first the dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning in Sarajevo. The professors of the Sub-department of Public Buildings, in addition to their teaching achievements, stood out for their design work, awards at national and international architectural competitions and significant accomplishments. In the magazine "Arh" from November 1991, entirely dedicated to the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, the professors and associates of this sub-department presented their projects, awarded competition works and outstanding realizations. This testifies to the dedication and

su dobitnici republičke nagrade lista „Borba“, koja je bila mjerilo vrednovanja najznačajnijih arhitektonskih ostvarenja na području bivše državne zajednice Jugoslavije. Kroz sve razvojne periode Arhitektonskog fakulteta, profesori i saradnici Kabineta za javne zgrade su svojim projektantskim angažmanom dali značajan doprinos tome da je Sarajevo, uz ostale glavne gradove iz regije, bilo jedan od centara razvoja i promocije savremene arhitekture na području Jugoslavije.

Kabinet za javne zgrade objedinjuje i razvija nastavni, naučni i projektantski rad i izvodi nastavu na sva tri ciklusa studija. Razumijevanje zgrada ove tipologije podrazumijeva primjenu širokih znanja važnih za integralni studij arhitekture. Tipologije koje se proučavaju i podučavaju u sklopu Kabineta za javne zgrade karakterišu posebno izazovni programski, tehnološki i estetski zahtjevi koji objedinjavaju prostore različitih visokospecijaliziranih namjena, različite grupe korisnika i podrazumijevaju rješavanje i integraciju kompleksnih programskih, prostornih i konstruktivnih konfiguracija.

Obavezne predmete Kabineta čine predmeti: Projektovanje 5 - Zgrade za administraciju, Projektovanje 6 - Zgrade za obrazovanje i Projektovanje 7 - Zgrade za kulturu i sakralne zgrade. Izborni predmeti u sklopu Kabineta proučavaju arhitekturu zgrada zdravstvene namjene, sporta, posebne arhitektonske projekte i arhitektonsku konceptualizaciju. Svi predmeti Prvoga i Drugoga ciklusa studija su koncipirani i organizovani kao arhitektonski projektni studiji s kontinuiranim radom na razvijanju projektnih rješenja i s učestalim prezentacijama s diskusijama uz prisustvo gostujućih kritičara. Kroz analizu potreba, na kojima se definiše projektantski problem, te putem usaglašavanja programskih, tehničkih, materijalnih i vizuelnih komponenti, integrišu se znanja i umijeća usmjerena prema jasnoj formulaciji i prezentaciji arhitektonskog koncepta kao osnove uspješne arhitektonske realizacije. Poseban fokus posvećen je arhitektonskim programima i programiranju, zasnovanim na analizama aktuelnih globalnih i lokalnih fenomena koji determinišu arhitekturu savremenih javnih zgrada i prostora. Posebno vrijednim smatramo kontinuitet internacionalnih projektnih studija kao sastavnog dijela usavršavanja studenata, saradnika i profesora. Internacionalni projektni studiji kao sastavni dio nastave Kabineta za javne zgrade započinju 2000. godine i kontinuirano traju do danas.

Nastavni proces u sklopu Kabineta za javne zgrade odlikuje kontinuitet proučavanja razvoja arhitektonske misli i arhitektonskog projektovanja od samih začetaka ove grupe predmeta krajem prve polovine 20. stoljeća pa sve do savremenih tendencija, što odražava ambiciju uspostavljanja balansa između naučenih lekcija i savremenog trenutka. Nastavni

comprehensive approach to architecture, the successful balance between the artistic and technical components of architecture. The professors of this sub-department, Branko Bulić and Nikola Maslej, are the winners of the Republican Award of the newspaper “Borba”, which was the benchmark for evaluating the most significant architectural achievements in the former state area of Yugoslavia. During the developmental periods of the Faculty of Architecture, the professors and associates of the Sub-department for Public Buildings made a significant contribution to the fact that Sarajevo, along with other capitals from the region, was one of the development centres and to the promotion of contemporary architecture in Yugoslavia.

The Sub-department for Public Buildings integrates and develops teaching, scientific and design work and conducts classes in all three cycles of studies. Understanding the buildings of this typology implies the application of broad knowledge important for the integral study of architecture. The typologies studied and taught within the Sub-department of Public Buildings are characterized by particularly challenging programmatic, technological and aesthetic requirements that unite spaces of various highly specialized purposes, different groups of users and imply the resolution and integration of complex programmatic, spatial and constructive configurations.

The compulsory courses of the Cabinet are: Architectural Design 5 - Administration Buildings, Architectural Design 6 - Education Buildings and Architectural Design 7 - Culture Buildings and Sacral Buildings. Elective courses within the Sub-department deal with the architecture of health care buildings, sports, special architectural projects and architectural conceptualization. All courses of the First and Second Cycle of Studies are conceived and organized as architectural project studies with continuous work on developing project designs, frequent presentations with discussions with the presence of visiting critics. Through the analysis of needs, which define the design problem, and through the harmonization of program, technical, material and visual components, knowledge and skills aimed at a clear formulation and presentation of the architectural concept as the basis for a successful architectural realization are integrated. A special focus is devoted to architectural programs and programming, based on analyses of current global and local phenomena that determine the architecture of contemporary public buildings and spaces. The continuity of international project studies is considered to be a particularly valuable integral part of the training of students, associates and professors. International project studies as an integral part of the teaching of the Sub-department for Public Buildings began in the 2000 and continue to this day.

The teaching process within the Sub-department for

Profesori ovoga kabineta, Branko Bulić i Nikola Maslej, su dobitnici republičke nagrade lista „Borba“, koja je bila mjerilo vrednovanja najznačajnijih arhitektonskih ostvarenja na području bivše državne zajednice Jugoslavije.

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ACADEMIC STAFF THROUGHOUT HISTORY



JOVAN KORKA

Nova Gradiška, 1904. - Sarajevo, 1990.

Nakon završene realne gimnazije 1922. god. u Zagrebu upisao je Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničke visoke škole u Zagrebu, gdje je diplomirao 1926. godine. Neposredno po završetku studija radio je u arhitektonskom ateljeu arhitekta Vladimira Šterka u Zagrebu, gdje s prekidima ostaje sve do 1930. godine. Sljedeće, 1931. godine, počinje sa samostalnim radom u Zagrebu, gdje je u tom svojstvu ostao sve do početka Drugog svjetskog rata 1941. godine, kada odlazi u Beograd. Za vrijeme rata se nije bavio projektovanjem, već je radio kao nastavnik u školi za primijenjenu umjetnost u Beogradu. Po oslobođenju ostaje u Beogradu gdje mijenja nekoliko radnih mjesta, u državnoj administraciji i nastavi. Godine 1952. izabran je za vanrednog profesora za predmet Projektovanje javnih zgrada na Tehničkom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu, gdje je ostao do penzionisanja 1973. godina. Bio je prvi dekan na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u periodu od 1961. do 1963. godine. U bogatom projektantskom opusu, za svog boravka u Zagrebu, radeći u zajednici s arhitektima Krekićem i Kiverovom i samostalno, projektovao je niz javnih i stambenih zgrada, a brojne su i nagrade koje je dobivao na javnim arhitektonskim konkursima u Zagrebu, Beogradu, Ljubljani, Sarajevu, Osijeku, Karlovcu, Slavanskom Brodu itd. Za vrijeme svog boravka u Sarajevu učestvovao je na arhitektonskim konkursima i izradio je izvjestan broj objekata javnog karaktera, od kojih su najznačajniji zgrade sadašnjeg Arhitektonskog i Ekonomskog fakulteta, koje je radio u saradnji s arhitektom E. Šamanekom. Tokom profesure u Sarajevu bavio se naučnim radom. Najznačajniji rad ovog dijela njegovog opusa je knjiga "Škole", objavljena 1961. god.

After finishing secondary education in Zagreb (Gymnasium Primum Zagrabia) in 1922, he enrolled the Department of Architecture - Technical High School in Zagreb, where he graduated in 1926. Immediately upon completion of the study, he worked in the architectural atelier of the architect Vladimir Šterk in Zagreb, where he remained until 1930. In 1931, he began working independently in Zagreb, where he remained until the beginning of the Second World War in 1941, when he went to Belgrade. During the war, he did not work in the field of design, instead he worked as a teacher at the School of Applied Arts in Belgrade. After the liberation, he stayed in Belgrade, where he changed several jobs, from state administration to teaching. In 1952, he was elected an associate professor for the course Public Buildings Design at the Technical Faculty, University of Sarajevo, where he remained until his retirement in 1973. He was the first dean on the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in the period from 1961 to 1963. During his stay in Zagreb, working together with architects Krekić and Kiver and working independently,

he designed a number of public and residential buildings, and he received numerous awards in public architectural competitions in Zagreb, Bograd, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Osijek, Karlovac, Slavonski Brod, etc. During his stay in Sarajevo, he participated in architectural competitions and prepared a number of public nature buildings, and the most significant are the buildings of the current Faculty of Architecture and Faculty of Economy (cooperation with E. Šamanek). During the academic career in Sarajevo, he was actively involved in scientific work. The most significant work in this part of his career is the book "Schools" published in 1961.



BRANKO BULIĆ

Mostar, 1931. - Rovinj, 2015.

Rođen je u Mostaru 18. augusta 1931. godine. Tehničku školu - Arhitektonski odsjek u Sarajevu upisao je 1947, a završio 1950. godine. Na Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu upisao se 1950. godine, gdje i diplomirao 1956. godine. Od 1958. do 1959. godine je radio u preduzeću "Projektant" u Mostaru, a od 1959. do 1961. godine u preduzeću "Standard" u Sarajevu. Na Arhitektonski fakultet u Sarajevu zaposlio se 1961. godine, a na Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam u Sarajevu radi od njegovog osnivanja. U okviru saradnje Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu i Tehničkog fakulteta u Prištini, u Prištini je zasnovao predmet Projektovanje društvenih zgrada koji vodi od 1980. do 1986. godine. U zvanje redovnog profesora na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu je izabran 1989. godine. U penziju odlazi u maju 1993. godine. Među mnogobrojnim realizacijama najznačajnije su one iz oblasti bolničkih, sportskih i školskih objekata, te objekata iz oblasti kulture. Dobitnik je dvije republičke nagrade lista „Borba“, 1974. godine za projekat RTV Doma Sarajevo (sa M. Kušanom) i 1985. godine za Traumatološku kliniku Sarajevo. Šestoaprilska nagrada grada Sarajeva dodijeljena mu je 1975. godine, a 2006. godine mu je uručena nagrada ANUBiH-a za životno djelo u bosanskohercegovačkoj arhitekturi.

He was born in Mostar on August 18, 1931. In 1947, he enrolled in the Technical School - Department for Architecture in Sarajevo, which he finished in 1950. He enrolled in the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo in 1950, where he graduated in 1956. From 1958 to 1959 he worked in the company "Projektant" in Mostar, and from 1959 to 1961 in the company "Standard" in Sarajevo. The Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo hired him in 1961, and he worked at the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning in Sarajevo, since its founding. As part of the cooperation between the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo and the Technical Faculty in Pristina, he founded and managed the course Social Buildings Design from 1980 to 1986. He was elected full professor at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo in 1989. He retired in May, 1993. Among the many architectural accomplishments, those in the field of hospital, sports, school and cultural facilities are the most significant. He

won two republic awards "Borba", in 1974 for the project of Radio-television building 'RTV Dom' Sarajevo (with M. Kušan) and 1985 for the Trauma Clinic Sarajevo. In 1975, he was awarded the 6th of April award of the city of Sarajevo, and in 2006, the Award of Academy of Sciences and Arts, Bosnia and Herzegovina for life achievement in Bosnian architecture.



DAVID FINCI

Sarajevo, 1931. - Sonoma, USA 2017.

Osnovnu školu i nižu gimnaziju pohađao je u Sarajevu i Splitu. Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu upisao je 1950. godine, a diplomirao je 1957. godine. Za asistenta je izabran 1958. godine, a za naslovnog docenta na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu za predmet Projektovanje 2 1970. godine. David Finci je 1966. godine otišao u New York na jednogodišnje odsustvo, nakon kojeg je odlučio da svoju profesionalnu karijeru nastavi u arhitektonskoj firmi Eggers and Higgins. Njegove najznačajnije realizacije na području bivše Jugoslavije nalaze se u Kuparima u Hrvatskoj, i to Hotel „Goričina“ (Gorica) iz 1962. godine, Hotel „Pelegrin“ iz 1963. godine i Vila 1. i 2. iz 1966. godine. Iz njujorškog opusa Davida Fincija, gdje je postao partner i glavni projektant (Eggers Group od 1966-1994 i Hillier Group 1994-2003), izdvajaju se Medicinski fakultet u Newarku, West Point vojna akademija na Univerzitetu Columbia, Sportska dvorana Univerziteta Marshall u Huntingtonu, bazen Morris Collegea u Randolphu, New Jersey, i dr.

He attended primary school and lower secondary school in Sarajevo and Split. In 1950, he enrolled the Department of Architecture - the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, where he graduated in 1957. In 1958, he was elected a teaching assistant, and in 1970 he was elected the head assistant professor the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in Sarajevo in the course Architectural Design 2. In 1966, David Finci goes to New York for one-year leave, after which he decided to continue his professional career in the architectural company Eggers and Higgins. His most significant accomplishments in the former Yugoslavia are located in Kupari, Croatia - Hotel Gorica (Gorica) (1962), Hotel Pelegrin (1963) and Villa I and II (1966). In New York David Finci became the business partner and the chief designer for Eggers Group (1994-2003) and Hillier Group (1994 - 2003). The following facilities stand out in his New York portfolio. The Medical Faculty in Newark, West Point Military Academy at Columbia University, Sports Hall Marshall University in Huntington, the Morris College pool in Randolph, New Jersey, etc.



MILAN VOJNOVIĆ

Sarajevo, 1936.

Rođen je u Sarajevu 24. jula 1936. godine. Osnovnu školu je završio u Sarajevu i maturirao na Građevinskoj srednjoj tehničkoj školi - Arhitektonski odsjek u Sarajevu 1953. godine. Nakon godinu dana rada u praksi, u projektnom preduzeću „Arhitekt“, upisao se na Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu gdje je i diplomirao 1961. godine. Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu počinje da radi 1969. godine, a 1977. godine brani habilitacioni rad i prelazi u nastavničko zvanje. Kao gostujući nastavnik predavao je od 1981. do 1988. godine predmet Projektovanje društvenih zgrada na Odsjeku za arhitekturu Tehničkog fakulteta u Prištini. U zvanje vanrednog profesora biran je 1988. godine. Djeluje i kao saradnik Instituta za arhitekturu i urbanizam Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta Sarajevo na rizu stručnih zadataka. Na fakultetu djeluje do kraja akademske 1994. godine, kada zbog rata i zdravstvenih problema odlazi u inostranstvo i nastavlja arhitektonsku djelatnost u okviru Samostalnog biroa „A+A“.

He was born in Sarajevo on July 24, 1936. He finished primary school in Sarajevo and Secondary school for Construction - Department for Architecture in 1953. After a year of work in practice, in the construction company "Architect", he enrolled the Department for Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, where he graduated in 1961. In 1969, he started working at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, and in 1977 he defended habilitation work and was promoted into teaching profession. In the period from 1981 to 1988, as a guest lecturer, he taught the course Social Buildings Design, at the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Pristina. He was elected associate professor in 1988. He also worked as an associate of the Institute for Architecture and the Urban Planning of the Faculty of Architecture Sarajevo in a series of professional assignments. He worked at the Faculty until the end of the academic year 1994, when he went abroad due to war and health problems and he continued architectural practice within the independent office A + A.



NIKOLA MASLEŠ

Trstenik, 1946. - Sarajevo, 2008.

Osnovno obrazovanje je završio u Trsteniku i Dubrovniku, a srednju školu u Splitu. Studije na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu je upisao 1965. godine, a završio 1973. godine s nagradom za najveću prosječnu ocjenu tokom studija. Po završetku studija, od 1973. do 1976. godine, radi na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu u zvanju asistenta na predmetu Projektovanje 2, a istovremeno kao stručni saradnik na Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam tog fakulteta. U periodu do 1995. godine djeluje u projektantskoj praksi

KABINET ZA PRIVREDNE ZGRADE

SUB-DEPARTMENT FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Objekti privrednih djelatnosti predstavljaju važan dio funkcionisanja savremenog društva. Raznolikost privrednih djelatnosti reflektira se i u heterogenosti arhitektonskih tipologija. U ovu grupu spadaju objekti za proizvodne djelatnosti, tj. industrijski, saobraćajni, poljoprivredni, komercijalni objekti itd., a projektantski izazov koji ih povezuje jeste pomiriti arhitektonski koncept sa specifičnim tehnološkim procesom koji se odvija u njima. Nerijetko, funkcionalni zahtjevi iziskuju objekte velikog mjerila, što ostavlja prostora za kreativno arhitektonsko izražavanje. S druge strane, to ujedno predstavlja i izazov kako bi se osmislile prostorne strategije za stvaranje arhitekture po mjeri čovjeka i boljih uslova rada, te neutralisali eventualne negativne posljedice na okoliš. Kabinet za privredne zgrade se bavi izučavanjem ovih fenomena u okviru redovnih i izbornih predmeta, kako kroz teorijsku tako i kroz praktičnu nastavu.

Nastavnu oblast projektovanja privrednih zgrada osnovao je Muhamed Kadić, jedan od prvih izabranih nastavnika Fakulteta (1950. godine), a kasnije i dekan Fakulteta. Profesor Kadić je bio praški student, koji je na ova područja donio ideje moderne arhitekture, vodeći računa o historijskom kontekstu u kojem radi. O značaju izučavanja oblasti privrednih zgrada neposredno nakon osnivanja Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, koji postaje jedan od glavnih industrijskih centara Jugoslavije, govori činjenica da su dva od prvih pet diplomanata Fakulteta kao temu svog diplomskog rada obrađivali industrijski objekat – Ante Rajić koji je kasnije postao i nastavnik na predmetu i Mira Medenica (Oslobođenje, 1955). Uz profesora Muhameda Kadića na oblasti privrednih objekata radio je i profesor Jovan Zarić, u čijem su fokusu istraživanja bili skladišni objekti. Polovinom sedamdesetih godina profesor Živorad Janković je, do izbora novih nastavnika, preuzeo vođenje predmeta. Profesor Janković je uveo i nove oblasti: Komercijalne i Saobraćajne objekte, čime se nastavni plan upotpunjuje objektima tercijarnih privrednih djelatnosti. Sedamdesetih godina predmetu se, u ulozi asistenata, pridružuju Dženan Burazerović i Vera Alikalfić, a izborom u nastavničko zvanje Kabinet dalje uspješno predvode profesori Ante Rajić i Vera

Facilities of commercial activities represent an important part in the functioning of modern society. The diversity of commercial activities is also reflected in the heterogeneity of architectural typologies. This group includes facilities for production activities, i.e. industrial facilities, transport facilities, agricultural facilities, commercial facilities, etc., and the design challenge that connects them is to reconcile the architectural concept with the specific technological process taking place in them. Often, functional requirements require large-scale buildings, which leaves room for creative architectural expression. On the other hand, it is also challenging to devise spatial strategies to create a human-friendly architecture and better working conditions, and to neutralize any negative consequences on the environment. The Sub-department for Commercial Buildings deals with the study of these phenomena within compulsory and elective courses, both through theoretical and practical teaching.

The educational field of design of commercial buildings was founded by Muhamed Kadić, one of the first elected teachers at the Faculty (in 1950), and later also the dean of the Faculty. Professor Kadić was a student from Prague, who brought the ideas of modern architecture to these areas, taking into account the historical context in which he worked. The importance of the field of commercial buildings immediately after the establishment of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, which became one of the main industrial centres of Yugoslavia, is indicated by the fact that two of the first five graduates of the Faculty dealt with an industrial building as the subject of their diploma thesis - Ante Rajić, who later became a teacher of the course, and Mira Medenica (Oslobođenje, 1955). Along with professor Muhamed Kadić, professor Jovan Zarić also worked in the area of commercial facilities, whose research focus was on storage facilities. In the mid-seventies, professor Živorad Janković took over the management of the courses until new teachers were elected. Professor Janković also introduced new areas: Commercial and Transportation facilities, which completed the curriculum with facilities of tertiary economic activities. In the 1970s, Dženan Burazerović and Vera Alikalfić joined the course as teaching

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Iz želje da se odgovori na savremene izazove u građenju i prepoznavanju različitih grupa korisnika arhitektonskih objekata, unutar Kabineta se izučava i problematika prilagođavanja objekata osobama s umanjenim tjelesnim mogućnostima. Skreće se pažnja budućem projektantu na propise koje je obavezan da poštuje prilikom projektovanja, a sve kako bi objekat bio što inkluzivniji, odnosno kako bi se izbjegle arhitektonske barijere.

In order to respond to modern challenges in construction and to recognize different groups of users of architectural buildings, the Sub-department also studies the issue of adapting buildings to people with reduced physical capabilities. The regulations that the future designer must comply with when designing are being brought to attention, all in order to make the facility as inclusive as possible, i.e. to avoid architectural barriers.

Ćemalović-Nuhbegović. Vera Alikalfić, koja kasnije stiče nastavno zvanje, svojim udžbenikom o industrijskim objektima daje značajan doprinos nastavnom procesu. Prvo u ulozi asistenta, a kasnije i profesora, predmetu se pridružuje Emir Fejzić čiji se doprinos ogleda u uvođenju predmeta vezanog za prilagođavanje objekata osobama umanjenih tjelesnih mogućnosti, te predmeta vezanog za modularnu koordinaciju na doktorskom studiju.

U nastavi na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta na Sarajevu Kabinet za privredne zgrade učestvuje s tri obavezna predmeta koji pokrivaju tri oblasti privrede: saobraćaj, industriju i poljoprivredu. Studenti se s ovom grupom predmeta susreću krajem Prvog ciklusa studija i u toku Drugog ciklusa. Na završnoj godini Prvog ciklusa studija studenti se na predmetu Projektovanje 8 upoznaju s problematikom stacionarnog saobraćaja, razvojem i nastankom objekata za parkiranje te njihovim vezama sa saobraćajnom infrastrukturom. Studenti stiču znanja o osnovnim elementima javnih garaža i načinima organizovanja, kako klasičnih, nemehanizovanih, tako i sistema mehanizovanih garaža. Projektujući objekat unutar zadatog urbanog konteksta uče da, osim zadovoljavanja osnovnih funkcionalnih zahtjeva svojim konceptima, ne naruše nego, naprotiv, obogate okruženje u kojem se objekat nalazi.

Industrijski objekti se izučavaju na predmetu Projektovanje 9, na prvoj godini Drugog ciklusa studija. Kako bi shvatili funkcionisanje industrijskih kompleksa i objekata, studenti se upoznaju s historijskim razvojem, zakonitostima pozicioniranja i organizovanja industrijskih kompleksa i objekata. Važan segment jeste i izučavanje rasponskih konstruktivnih sistema koji nerijetko predstavljaju preduslov za nesmetano funkcionisanje industrijskih pogona. Ova znanja studenti primjenjuju kroz semestralni zadatak projektujući industrijske objekte unutar različitih okruženja.

Projektovanje 10 je predmet koji obrađuje fenomen poljoprivrednih objekata izučavajući potrebne funkcionalne cjeline i tehnologije s akcentom na farme za proizvodnju mlijeka. Poseban izazov s kojim se studenti susreću na semestralnim zadacima jeste i organizacija kompleksa farme na topografski zahtjevnom terenu, što je od posebnog značaja za kompetencije i vještine budućeg arhitekta.

Kroz protekle decenije neprestana je težnja Kabineta za privredne zgrade da obogati curriculum predmetima vezanim za nove tipologije privrednih objekata, prateći na taj način promjene koje se dešavaju u društvu, tehnologiji i, konačno, u arhitekturi. Od izbornih predmeta u prvom redu se izdvajaju Komercijalni objekti (tržni centri, robne kuće, tržnice) i Saobraćajni objekti (aerodromi, željezničke i autobusne stanice), koji se zbog obimnosti i mjerila ovih objekata nude studentima završnih godina (druga godina Drugog ciklusa studija). Kao i u redovnim predmetima

assistants, and with the election to the teaching profession, the Sub-department was successfully led by professors Ante Rajić and Vera Ćemalović-Nuhbegović. Vera Alikalfić, who later obtained a teaching title, made a significant contribution to the teaching process with her textbook on industrial facilities. First as a teaching assistant, and later as a professor, Emir Fejzić joined the course, and his contribution is reflected in the introduction of the course related to the adaptation of buildings to people with reduced physical capabilities, and a course related to modular coordination in the doctoral study.

The Sub-department for Commercial Buildings, at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, includes three compulsory courses that cover three areas of the economy: transport, industry, and agriculture. Students encounter this group of courses at the end of the First Cycle of Study and during the Second Cycle of Study. In the final year of the First Cycle of Study, students get acquainted with the issues of stationary traffic, the development and emergence of parking facilities and their connections with the transport infrastructure, in the course Architectural Design 8. Students acquire knowledge about the basic elements of public garages and manners of organizing both classic, non-mechanized as well as mechanized garage systems. By designing a facility within the given urban context, they learn that, in addition to satisfying the basic functional requirements, their concepts should not violate but, on the contrary, enrich the environment in which the facility is located.

Industrial facilities are explored in the course Architectural Design 9, in the first year of the Second Cycle of Studies. In order to understand the functioning of industrial complexes and facilities, students are introduced to the historical development, the laws of positioning and organizing industrial complexes and facilities. An important segment presents studying the span of structural systems, which often represent a prerequisite for the smooth functioning of industrial plants. Students apply this knowledge through a semester assignment by designing industrial facilities within different environments.

Architectural Design 10 is a course that deals with the phenomenon of agricultural facilities by studying the necessary functional units and technologies with an emphasis on dairy farms. A special challenge students face on semester assignments presents the organization of a farm complex on topographically demanding terrain, which is of particular importance for the competencies and skills of the future architect.

Over the past decades, a constant aspiration of the Sub-department for Commercial Buildings was to enrich the curriculum with courses related to new typologies of commercial buildings, thus monitoring the changes that are happening in society, technology and ultimately in architecture. The elective courses include Commercial buildings (shopping malls, department stores, markets) and Transportation Buildings (airports, railway and bus stations) and due to their volume and

„Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu sam studirao od 1982. do 1987. godine. Studiranje u to vrijeme u Sarajevu bilo je ispunjeno graditeljskim temama vezanim za Zimske olimpijske igre, stalnim rastom i razvojem Grada kroz planiranje i izgradnju novih naselja, kao i privrednim, kulturnim, muzičkim i sportskim procvatom Grada. Također veliki uticaj na nas studente imale su projektantske aktivnosti na Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam gdje su radili i djelovali naši profesori i asistenti na veoma značajnim projektima, i gdje smo mi, kao studenti, imali čast da stičemo prva iskustva u arhitektonskoj praksi.“

IGOR GROZDANIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina. Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta i suosnivač arhitektonskog studija „NonStop“, Sarajevo.

„Naša generacija Arhitektonskog fakulteta, upisana 1980-te, bila je prva „ženska generacija“. Te godine naše kolege iz srednjoškolskih klupa otišle su na obavezno služenje vojnog roka. A mi smo sticale prava prijateljstva i zavljele arhitekturu zajedno. Neke od nas toliko da i danas „arhitekturu živimo 24/7“.

SANJA GALIĆ-GROZDANIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina. Istaknuta je bosanskohercegovačka arhitektica i suosnivačica arhitektonskog studija „NonStop“, Sarajevo

„Moje prve korake na studiju obilježila su nezaboravna predavanja prof. Živorada Jankovića na Osnovama projektovanja i vježbe koje sam imao kod asistenta Gorana Omanovića koje su me zauvijek inficirale arhitekturom. Nepodnošljiva lakoća predavanja Konstrukcija i kod prof. Dušana Đape oslobodila me je pitanja gravitacije u arhitekturi. Šlag na prekusnu tortu mog arhitektonskog obrazovanja dao je moj mentor prof. Branko Bulić sa svojim asistentima Hasanom Čemalovićem i Davorom Senečićem koji su me uveli u projektantsku priču koja i danas traje.“

IGOR GROZDANIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA 1980-tih godina. Istaknuti je bosanskohercegovački arhitekta i suosnivač arhitektonskog studija „NonStop“, Sarajevo.

„I studied at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo from 1982 to 1987. Studying at that time in Sarajevo was filled with architectural topics related to the Winter Olympic Games, the constant growth and development of the City through the planning and construction of new settlements, as well as economic, cultural, music and sports flourishing of the City. The design activities at the Institute of Architecture and Urbanism, where our professors and assistants participated and worked on very important projects, and where we, as students, had the honour of gaining the first experiences in architectural practice, were of great influence on us.“

IGOR GROZDANIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s. He is a prominent Bosnian architect and a co-founder of the design studio „NonStop“, Sarajevo.

„Our generation of the Faculty of Architecture, enrolled in the 1980s, was the first “female generation“. That year, our colleagues from the secondary school classrooms went for mandatory military service. And we were becoming real friends and falling in love with architecture together. Some of us so much so that even today we “live architecture 24/7.“

SANJA GALIĆ-GROZDANIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s. She is a prominent Bosnian architect and a co-founder of the design studio „NonStop“, Sarajevo.

„My first steps during my studies were marked by the unforgettable lectures of professor Živorad Janković on the course Elements of Architectural Design and the practical classes I had with the teaching assistant Goran Omanović that infected me with architecture forever. Unbearable lightness of lectures of the course Architectural Structures with professor Dušan Đapa freed me from questioning the gravity in architecture. The icing on the delicious cake of my architectural education was given to me by my mentor professor Branko Bulić and his assistants Hasan Ćemalović and Davor Senečić, who introduced me to the design journey that lasts even today.“

IGOR GROZDANIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during 1980s. He is a prominent Bosnian architect and a co-founder of the design studio „NonStop“, Sarajevo.

**KATEDRA ZA
ARHITEKTONSKE
KONSTRUKCIJE I
TEHNOLOGIJU GRAĐENJA
DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES
AND CONSTRUCTION
TECHNOLOGY**

Katedra za arhitektonske konstrukcije i tehnologiju građenja je sastavni dio organizacionog ustroja fakulteta, još od osnivanja Tehničkog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu 1949. godine. Osnivanjem Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta 1961. godine i reorganizacijom nastave kroz uvođenje opšteg smjera nastavlja da djeluje kao Katedra za arhitektonske konstrukcije, instalacije i izvođenje zgrada. Razvojem nastavnog plana i programa tokom 1976/77. uspostavljena su tri odsjeka-smjera arhitektonsko-projektantski, arhitektonsko-inženjerski i arhitektonsko-urbanistički. U okviru Inženjerskog smjera grupa predmeta u okviru naše Katedre razvija se u punom zamahu sa značajnim nastavnim potencijalom i velikim brojem studenata, gdje se školovao kadar sa solidnim inženjerskim znanjima. Tokom 1993/94. dolazi do eliminisanja smjerova i uvođenja integralnog petogodišnjeg studija arhitekture. Katedra za arhitektonske konstrukcije i tehnologiju građenja postoji pod tim nazivom i djeluje do danas. Organizacionim izmjenama 2022. godine dolazi do spajanja Katedre za arhitektonske konstrukcije i tehnologiju građenja i Katedre za konstruktivne sisteme pod nazivom Katedra za arhitektonske konstrukcije i tehnologiju građenja, čime značajno kadrovski i brojčano raste. Katedra za arhitektonske konstrukcija i tehnologije građenja obuhvata više užih naučnih oblasti i to arhitektonskih konstrukcija, tehnologije, organizacije i planiranja građenja, instalacionih sistema, arhitektonske fizike kao i oblasti koje pridaju konstruktivnim sistemima. Katedra u svome razvoju i djelovanju zauzima značajno mjesto u elementarnoj edukaciji arhitekata s naročitim naglaskom na savremena dostignuća u nauci i struci. Kroz veći broj izbornih predmeta na master studiju studenti stiču specijalizirana znanja i vještine, što je bitno za diplomiranog inženjera arhitekture za rad u struci u dinamičnom tržištu rada.

The Department of Architectural Structures and Construction Technology has been an integral part of the organizational structure of the Faculty since the establishment of the Technical Faculty of the University of Sarajevo in 1949. With the establishment of the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in 1961 and the reorganization of teaching through the introduction of the general direction department it continues to act as the Department of Architectural Structures, Installations and Buildings Construction. With the development of the curriculum during 1976/77, three departments were established - architectural-design, architectural-engineering and architectural-urban. Within the Engineering Department, a group of courses within our Department is developing in full swing with significant teaching potential and a large number of students, where staff with solid engineering knowledge were educated. During 1993/94, the directions were eliminated and an integral five-year study of architecture was introduced. The Department of Architectural Structures and Construction Technology exists under that name and operates to this day. Organizational changes in 2022 led to the merging of the Department of Architectural Structures and Construction Technology and the Department of Constructive Systems under the name of the Department of Architectural Structures and Construction Technology, which significantly increases in terms of staff and numbers. The Department of Architectural Structures and Construction Technologies encompasses several narrow scientific areas, and those are architectural structures, technology, construction organization and planning, installation systems, architectural physics, as well as the areas related to structural systems. The Department occupies an important place in the fundamental education of architects, with a special emphasis on modern achievements in science and profession. Through a large number of elective courses at the master's study, students acquire specialized knowledge and skills, which is important for a graduate architectural engineer in order to work in the profession in a dynamic labour market.

ARHITEKTONSKE KONSTRUKCIJE

ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES

Prepoznatljiv pečat tematskim oblastima Katedre, kao i arhitektonskom odsjeku, dali su istaknuti profesori, prvi prodekan, profesor Esad Kapetanović i profesor Dušan Smiljanić, bogate projektantske prakse.

Distinctive mark of the thematic areas of the Department, as well as the architectural department, were given by prominent professors, the first vice-dean, Professor Esad Kapetanović and Professor Dušan Smiljanić, of rich design practice.

Arhitektonske konstrukcije su uža oblast Katedre za arhitektonske konstrukcije i tehnologiju građenja, jedne od pet organizacionih jedinica, grana, nastavnog, znanstvenoistraživačkog i stručnog rada Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Osnivanjem Arhitektonskog odsjeka Tehničkog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu 1949. godine, a nakon toga i Arhitektonsko-urbanističkog fakulteta i reorganizacije nastavnog procesa 1961/1962. godine, postavljeni su i temelji Katedre pod nazivom Arhitektonske konstrukcije, instalacije i izvođenje zgrada, kao inženjerske grane Fakulteta. Organizovanje i planiranje nastavnog procesa u sklopu oblasti Arhitektonskih konstrukcija se prilagođavalo kontinuiranim procesima promjena, koje prate razvoj nauke i struke, a shodno i razvoju, tehnološkom napretku u materijaliziranju i izvođenju nosivih i nenosivih elemenata konstrukcije objekta. Ti pozitivni evolutivni procesi su podstakli i uvođenje novih predmeta na Katedri (Fizika zgrade, Ograđujuće plohe arhitektonskog prostora, Konstruktivni sistemi u arhitekturi, Objekti u industrijalizaciji...).

Prepoznatljiv pečat tematskim oblastima Katedre, kao i arhitektonskom odsjeku, dali su istaknuti profesori, prvi prodekan, profesor Esad Kapetanović i profesor Dušan Smiljanić, bogate projektantske prakse. Udžbenici kao što su „Konstruktivni elementi zgrada 1“, „Masivne konstrukcije“ (1956), „Krovovi na zgradama“ (1961), „Podzemna hidroizolacija zgrade i ravni krovovi“ (1963), „Arhitektonske konstrukcije 2“ (dvije knjige), „Arhitektonske konstrukcije 1, prvi dio“ (1967) i „Arhitektonske konstrukcije 3“ (1971) profesora Smiljanića i danas su aktuelni. Urgentna potreba za arhitektonskim i inženjerskim kadrovima rezultirala je angažmanom nove generacije arhitekata, budućih profesora koji su educirali i prenosili svoje projektantske i inženjerske vještine generacijama studenata. Od 1961. godine na predmetima iz oblasti Arhitektonskih konstrukcija bio je angažovan profesor Dušan Đapa, koji je, zajedno sa Lidumilom Alikalfićem, dobitnik i prestižne nagrade lista „Borba“ (olimpijska dvorana „Zetra“, 1983. godine) za najbolje arhitektonsko ostvarenje u Jugoslaviji i Bosni i

Architectural structures are the narrow study area of the Department of Architectural Structures and Construction Technology, one of the five organizational units, of teaching, scientific research and professional work of the Faculty of Architecture. With the establishment of the Department for Architecture of the Technical Faculty of the University of Sarajevo in 1949, and after that of the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism and the reorganization of the teaching process in 1961/1962, the foundations of the Department entitled Architectural Structures, Installations and Construction of Buildings, as an engineering branch of the Faculty, were laid. The organization and planning of the teaching process within the field of Architectural Structures was adapted to the continuous processes of change, which follow the development of science and profession, and in accordance with the development, technological progress in the materialization and execution of load-bearing and non-load-bearing elements of the structure of the facility. These positive evolutionary processes also encouraged the introduction of new courses at the Department (Building Physics, Fencing Surfaces of Architectural Space, Constructive Systems in Architecture, Facilities in Industrialization, etc.).

Distinctive mark of the thematic areas of the Department, as well as the architectural department, were given by prominent professors, the first vice-dean, Professor Esad Kapetanović and Professor Dušan Smiljanić, of rich design practice. Textbooks such as “Structural Elements of Buildings 1“, „Massive Structures“ (1956), „Roofs on Buildings“ (1961), „Underground Waterproofing of Buildings and Flat Roofs“ (1963), „Architectural Structures 2“ (two books), „Architectural Structures 1, Part One“ (1967) and „Architectural Structures 3“ (1971) by Professor Smiljanić are still relevant today. The urgent need for architectural and engineering staff resulted in the engagement of a new generation of architects, future professors who educated and transferred their design and engineering skills to generations of students. Since 1961, Professor Dušan Đapa has been engaged in courses in the field of Architectural Structures, who, together with Lidumil Alikalfić, is the winner of the prestigious award of the

Hercegovini, kao i nagrade Collegium Artisticum za najbolju arhitektonsku ideju i realizaciju. Od 1962. godine angažovani su i profesori Živojin Vekić (asistent kod profesora Smiljanića) i profesor Đorđe Mesarović, te profesori Šemsudin Agić i Izet Galičić, a kasnije, 1982. godine, profesor Ahmet Hadrović, koji daje doprinos nastavi svojim bogatim naučnim i stručnim opusom. Profesor Hadrović je bio dekan Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu u periodu od 2005. do 2011. godine. Pored istaknutih profesora, na predmetima Katedre je radio veći broj asistenata kao i stručnih saradnika koji su dali veliki doprinos u edukaciji studenata.

Od osnivanja Katedre do danas, oblast arhitektonskih konstrukcija i arhitektonska fizika su predstavljali kičmu studija Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Nakon implementacije Bolonjskog procesa od 2003. godine došlo je do restrukturiranja curriculuma, te do izmjene i aktueliziranja naziva i silabusa predmeta koji se izvode na Prvom, Drugom i Trećem ciklusu. Prvi susret studenata s osnovnim elementima i principima arhitektonskih konstrukcija je na prvoj godini Prvog ciklusa studija na obaveznim predmetima Arhitektonske konstrukcije 1 i Arhitektonske konstrukcije 2. Cilj nastave na ovim predmetima je upoznavanje s osnovnom terminologijom i informacijama o sastavnim dijelovima konstrukcije arhitektonskog objekta, kako bi se moglo pristupiti projektantskom procesu, s ciljem da se primijene osnovni principi arhitektonskih konstrukcija i njihovih pojedinačnih elemenata pri koncipiranju stabilnih konstruktivnih rješenja jednostavnih kuća. Na drugoj godini Prvog ciklusa studija tematika arhitektonskih konstrukcija se obrađuje kroz dva obavezna nastavna predmeta Arhitektonske konstrukcije 3 i Arhitektonske konstrukcije 4. Na predmetu Arhitektonske konstrukcije 3 studenti stiču osnovna znanja o specifičnim arhitektonskim elementima nosivih konstrukcija namijenjenih za savladavanje visinskih razlika u objektu (vertikalne komunikacije), kao i o arhitektonskim elementima zatvaranja i pregrađivanja prostora, odnosno unutrašnjoj i vanjskoj stolariji. U sklopu predmeta Arhitektonske konstrukcije 4 studenti se upoznaju i stiču znanja iz završnih arhitektonskih nosivih konstrukcija objekta kao što su klasični, drveni, kosi i ravni krovovi. Studenti uz savladavanje principa stiču kompetencije za analizu različitih aspekata arhitektonskog procesa, kreiraju i grafički predstavljaju nacрте, predlažu konstruktivna rješenja i rješavaju detalje na nivou izvedbene tehničke dokumentacije.

S ciljem lakšeg shvatanja osnovnih principa, savladavanja problematike projektovanja i materijalizovanja specifičnih konstruktivnih arhitektonskih elemenata, pored savladavanja grafičkih vještina izrade arhitektonskih nacрта, detalja, uvedena je praksa izrade modela projektovanog rješenja (enterijerskog ili protivpožarnog stepeništa, rješenje klasičnog drvenog složenog krovišta i ključnih detalja pokrivanja i ravnih krovova). Da bi se premostio

newspaper “Borba” (Olympic Hall “Zetra”, 1983) for the best architectural achievement in Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the Collegium Artisticum award for the best architectural idea and realization. Since 1962, professors Živojin Vekić (assistant to professor Smiljanić) and professor Đorđe Mesarović, and professors Šemsudin Agić and Izet Galičić have also been hired, and later, in 1982, professor Ahmet Hadrović, who contributed to teaching with his rich scientific and professional oeuvre. Professor Hadrović was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo from 2005 to 2011. In addition to prominent professors, a large number of assistants and professional associates worked on the courses of the Department, who made a great contribution to the education of students.

From the establishment of the Department until today, the field of architectural structures and architectural physics have represented the backbone of studies at the Faculty of Architecture. After the implementation of the Bologna process since 2003, the curriculum has been restructured, and the names and syllabuses of the courses performed in the First, Second and Third Cycles of Studies have been changed and updated. The first meeting of students with the basic elements and principles of architectural structures is in the first year of the First Cycle of Studies in the compulsory courses Architectural Structures 1 and Architectural Structures 2. The aim of teaching these courses is to get acquainted with the basic terminology and information on the components of the structure of an architectural building, in order to approach the design process, with the aim of applying the basic principles of architectural structures and their individual elements when creating stable constructive designs of simple houses. In the second year of the First Cycle of Studies in the field of Architectural Structures, there are two compulsory courses Architectural Structures 3 and Architectural Structures 4. In the course Architectural Structures 3, students acquire basic knowledge of specific architectural elements of load-bearing structures intended for overcoming height differences in the building (vertical communications), as well as architectural elements of enclosure and partitioning of space, i.e. internal and external joinery. As part of the course Architectural Structures 4, students get to know and acquire knowledge of the final architectural load-bearing structures of the building such as classic, wooden, sloping and flat roofs. By mastering the principles, students acquire competencies to analyse various aspects of the architectural process, create and graphically present drawings, propose constructive designs and solve details at the level of detailed technical documentation.

In order to facilitate the understanding of the basic principles, mastering the problems of designing and materializing specific structural architectural elements, in addition to mastering the graphic skills of making architectural drawings, details, the practice of creating a model of the designed proposal (interior or fire staircase, design of classic wooden complex roof and key details of covering and flat roofs) was introduced.

Da bi se premostio jaz između teorije i prakse, u okviru predmeta se ostvaruje kontinuirana saradnja s realnim industrijskim sektorom angažovanjem predavača, zastupnika određenih građevinskih materijala ili proizvoda, vezano za određenu tematiku predmeta.

In order to bridge the gap between theory and practice, the course establishes continuous cooperation with the real industrial sector by hiring lecturers, representatives of certain construction materials or products, related to a particular subject of the course.

UŽA OBLAST: ARHITEKTONSKE KONSTRUKCIJE

ACADEMIC STAFF THROUGHOUT HISTORY
AREA OF STUDY: ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES



**DUŠAN
SMILJANIĆ**

**Trnovo, 1895. -
Sarajevo, 1973.**

Diplomirao je arhitekturu na Visokoj školi za arhitekturu i visoke gradnje u Pragu 1923. godine. Nakon završetka studija vratio se u Sarajevo i zaposlio kao nastavnik u Srednjoj tehničkoj školi, od 1923. do 1926. godine, te je svojim znanstvenim i pedagoškim radom snažno uticao na svoje učenike. Od 1926. godine je bio gradski arhitekt u Sarajevu, a nakon toga je radio kao projektant u građevinskom preduzeću "Rad". Zajedno s arhitektom Helen Baldasarom radi niz projekata, između kojih se izdvajaju stambena zgrada braće Damić iz 1926. godine, jedan od prvih izgrađenih objekata moderne u Sarajevu, osnovna škola u ulici Logavina u Sarajevu i osnovna škola na Bjelavama, za koju su dobili prvu nagradu na konkursu 1928. Smiljanić i Baldasar se smatraju začetnicima ideja moderne arhitekture u Bosni i Hercegovini. Od 1935. do 1939. godine je u svom projektnom birou je radio kao autor i koautor na nizu raznovrsnih arhitektonskih projekata, a do 1941. radi kao ovlašten arhitekt u svojstvu šefa Građevinskog odjeljenja Generalne direkcije "Jugoslavenske čelika" u Sarajevu. Zahvaljujući brojnim uspješnim projektima i naročito savjesnom vršenju nadzora nad gradnjama, stručna reputacija mu je rasla i u vrijeme pred Drugi svjetski rat je bio priznat kao najistaknutiji stručnjak za visoke objekte u Sarajevu. U periodu od 1945. do 1950. godine radio je u državnoj službi Jugoslavije gdje je učestvovao u realizaciji velike i male termocentrale u Kostolcu, hidrocentrale u Jablanici, željezare u Zenici i prvih većih naselja u Banovićima i u Zenici. U julu 1950. godine se zaposlio na Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu, kao docent na predmetu Građevinske konstrukcije, a u junu 1957. je izabran u zvanje prvog redovnog profesora na istom predmetu.

He graduated in architecture from the College of Architecture and High-rise Buildings in Prague in 1923. After completing his studies, he returned to Sarajevo and was employed as a teacher at the Secondary Technical School, from 1923 to 1926, and had a strong influence on his students with his scientific and pedagogical work. From 1926 he was a city architect in Sarajevo, and after that he worked as a designer in the construction company "Rad". Together with the architect Helen Baldasar, he worked on a number of projects, among which most notable are the residential building of the Damić brothers from 1926, one of the first modern buildings built in Sarajevo, the elementary school in Logavina Street in Sarajevo and the elementary school in Bjelave, for which they received the first prize at the competition in 1928. Smiljanić and Baldasar are considered the originators of the ideas of modern architecture

in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 1935 to 1939, he worked in his design office as an author and co-author on a number of various architectural projects, and until 1941 he worked as an authorized architect in the capacity of head of the Construction Department of the General Directorate of "Yugoslav Steel" in Sarajevo. Thanks to numerous successful projects and particularly conscientious supervision of constructions, his professional reputation grew and in the time before the Second World War he was recognized as the most prominent expert for high-rise buildings in Sarajevo. In the period from 1945 to 1950, he worked in the civil service of Yugoslavia, where he participated in the realization of a large and small thermal power plant in Kostolac, a hydropower plant in Jablanica, an iron factory in Zenica, and the first larger settlements in Banovići and Zenica. In July 1950, he was employed at the Department of Architecture at the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, as an assistant professor in the course of Construction Structures, and in June 1957, he was elected to the position of first full professor in the same course.



**IZET
GALIČIĆ**

**Podgorica, 1931. -
Sarajevo, 2012.**

Završio je srednjoškolsko obrazovanje u Tehničkoj srednjoj školi u Sarajevu, a diplomirao je na Arhitektonskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu 1959. godine. Nakon diplomiranja radio je u arhitektonsko-građevinskom preduzeću "Energoinvest" u Sarajevu i istovremeno kao honorarni saradnik na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu. Godine 1961. je izabran u zvanje asistenta na predmetima Arhitektonske konstrukcije 1, 2 i 3. Položio je državni stručni ispit 1962. godine, odbranio habilitacioni rad na temu "Otvoreni sistem industrijske prefabrikacije - racionalnije i kvalitetnije građenje" iz 1977. godine, te izabran u zvanje docenta. Nakon odbranjene doktorske disertacije na temu "Uslavljenosti otvorenog sistema industrijalizacije u visokogradnji s osvrtnom na primjenu u SR BiH", 1989. godine je biran u zvanje vanrednog profesora Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Odlazi u mirovinu 2001. godine, ali zbog potrebe kontinuiteta nastave ostao je u honorarnom angažmanu na predmetu Industrijsko građenje na Arhitektonskom fakultetu sve do 2010. godine. U svojoj dugogodišnjoj karijeri, prof. Galičić se usavršavao kroz studijska putovanja i profesionalni angažman u inostranstvu, iz kojeg se izdvaja rad u Francuskoj (Pariz) i Njemačkoj (Kel) na nekoliko projekata infrastrukture u periodu 1968. do 1971. godine, te u Italiji (Valle d'Aosta) na projektima izgradnje privatnih objekata od 1992. do 1996. godine. Bio je član Komisije za reviziju projektne dokumentacije školskih objekata pri Republičkom zavodu za školsku izgradnju. Aktivno je učestvovao u istraživanjima i projektima, a njegov doprinos obuhvatao je različite oblasti arhitekture, od stambenih zgrada (Čekaluša br. 43 - 45 u Sarajevu 1982. godine) do industrijske prefabrikacije (Institut crne metalurgije u Nikšiću, Crna Gora, 1981. godine). Povodom obilježavanja 55 godina Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, 2005. godine mu je dodijeljena Povelja za višegodišnji uspješan rad na razvoju nastave i unapređenju fakulteta, a po konačnom isteku bogate karijere 2010. godine i Plaketa za izuzetan doprinos razvoju Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu.

He completed his secondary school education at the Technical High School in Sarajevo, and graduated from the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo in 1959. After graduating, he worked in the architectural and construction company "Energoinvest" in Sarajevo and at the same time as a part-time associate at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism. In 1961, he was elected to the position of a teaching assistant in the courses Architectural Structures 1, 2 and 3. He passed the state professional exam in 1962, defended his habilitation thesis entitled "Open System of Industrial Prefabrication - More Rational and High-quality Construction" from 1977, and was elected to the title of assistant professor. After defending his doctoral dissertation entitled "Conditions of the Open System of Industrialization in High-Rise Construction with Reference to its Application in Socialist Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina", in 1989 he was elected to the position of associate professor at the Faculty of Architecture. He retired in 2001, but due to the need for continuity of teaching, he remained part-time on the course Industrial Construction at the Faculty of Architecture until 2010. In his long career, prof. Galičić improved his skills through study trips and professional engagement abroad, from which work in France (Paris) and Germany (Cologne) on several infrastructure projects in the period 1968 to 1971 stands out, and in Italy (Valle d'Aosta) on private building construction projects from 1992 to 1996. He was a member of the Commission for the revision of project documentation of school facilities at the Republic Institute for School Construction. He actively participated in research and projects, and his contribution included various areas of architecture, from residential buildings (Čekaluša no. 43 - 45 in Sarajevo in 1982) to industrial prefabrication (Institute of Black Metallurgy in Nikšić, Montenegro, in 1981). On the occasion of marking 55 years of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, in 2005 he was awarded a Charter for many years of successful work on the development of teaching and improvement of the faculty, and at the end of his rich career in 2010, a Plaque for an exceptional contribution to the development of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo.



**DUŠAN
ĐAPA**

Podgorica, 1932.

Osnovnu školu i gimnaziju završio je u Sarajevu, a diplomirao je na Tehničkom fakultetu u Sarajevu 1959. godine. Počeo je raditi u projektnom birou "Plan" u Sarajevu, a akademsku karijeru je započeo 1961. godine kao asistent na Tehničkom fakultetu - Arhitektonski odsjek, predajući Arhitektonske konstrukcije 1, 2, 3. Godine 1967. proveo je šest mjeseci na specijalizaciji na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Lenjingradu, a 1977. godine u Sarajevu je, nakon habilitacije, izabran u zvanje docenta. Odbanom doktorske disertacije 1989. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu stekao je titulu doktora arhitektonskih nauka. Od osnivanja Instituta za arhitekturu, urbanizam, građevinarstvo i komunalne poslove 1966. godine profesor Đapa je bio kontinuirano angažovan, ostvarujući značajne projekte u različitim područjima projektovanja. Nagrađivan je mnogim stručnim i društvenim priznanjima,

među kojima se posebno ističu Šestoaprilska nagrada grada Sarajeva, Plaketa Univerziteta u Sarajevu, Spomen plaketa Zimskih olimpijskih igara, nagrada lista "Borba" za najbolje arhitektonsko ostvarenje u Bosni i Hercegovini, te za najbolje arhitektonsko ostvarenje u Jugoslaviji, kao i nagrade jubilarnog salona Collegium Artisticum za najbolju arhitektonsku realizaciju i najbolju arhitektonsku ideju. Njegovo djelo, Sportska dvorana „Zetra“ u Sarajevu, koju je izradio u saradnji s kolegom arhitektom Lidumilom Alikalfićem, jedno je od najznačajnijih dostignuća moderne arhitektonske baštine Bosne i Hercegovine i šire. Bio je član Udruženja likovnih umjetnika primijenjenih umjetnosti i dizajnera Bosne i Hercegovine od 1965. godine.

He finished primary school and secondary school in Sarajevo, and graduated from the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo in 1959. He started working in the design bureau "Plan" in Sarajevo, and began his academic career in 1961 as a teaching assistant at the Faculty of Engineering - Department of Architecture, teaching Architectural Structures 1, 2, 3. In 1967, he spent six months specializing at the Faculty of Architecture in Leningrad, and in 1977 in Sarajevo, after habilitation, he was elected to the position of assistant professor. By defending his doctoral dissertation in 1989 at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, he earned the title of Doctor of Architectural Sciences. Since the establishment of the Institute for Architecture, Urbanism, Construction and Communal Affairs in 1966, Professor Đapa has been continuously engaged, realizing significant projects in various areas of design. He has been awarded many professional and social awards, among which the 6th of April Award of the City of Sarajevo, the Plaque of the University of Sarajevo, the Commemorative Plaque of the Winter Olympic Games, the "Borba" newspaper award for the best architectural achievement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the best architectural achievement in Yugoslavia stand out. He also received the awards of the jubilee salon Collegium Artisticum for the best architectural realization and the best architectural idea. His work, the Sports Hall "Zetra" in Sarajevo, which he created in cooperation with his colleague architect Ludmil Alikalfić, is one of the most significant achievements of the modern architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond. He was a member of the Association of Fine Artists of Applied Arts and Designers of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1965.



**ŽIVOJIN
VEKIĆ**

**Sarajevo, 1932. -
Sarajevo, 2007.**

Profesor Vekić je rođen 1932. godine u Sarajevu, gdje je završio osnovno i gimnazijsko obrazovanje te paralelno stekao tehničko obrazovanje. Diplomirao je 1958. godine u Sarajevu s prosječnom ocjenom 9,50, a doktorirao je 1988. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Njegov otac, Branko Vekić, također rođen u Sarajevu, bio je vlasnik prve tvornice namještaja s mašinskim pogonom pod nazivom „Petar Vekić“. Profesor Vekić je započeo svoju karijeru radeći u tvornici namještaja "Standard" u Sarajevu, gdje je 1964. godine bio šef biroa. Svoju akademsku

**KATEDRA ZA
URBANIZAM I
PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE
DEPARTMENT FOR
URBANISM AND
SPATIAL PLANNING**

Urbanizam i prostorno planiranje su interdisciplinarnе djelatnosti јединstvenog kompleksa koji se brižno i odgovorno бave budućnošću grada i prostora, čovjeka, prirode i ekonomije. Katedra od svog osnivanja istražuje, obrazuje i djeluje u uređenom svijetu koji je podržava i kojeg unapređuje. Od kraja 20. stoljeća urbanizam i prostorno planiranje se praktikuju u izazovnom svijetu deregulisane ekonomije i zakonodavstva – građenje se „oslobodilo“ stega reda planiranja, a хаos ponovo ulazi u grad. Novi društveno-ekonomski kontekst „nereda“ je postavio i nove izazove u nastavno-naučnom procesu. Urbanizam i prostorno planiranje, širom otvorenih očiju i uma, razumije prošlost, pokušava da razumije sadašnjost i oprezno i hrabro projicira budućnost. Katedra za urbanizam danas odlučno afirmiše normativni, stohastički pristup budućnosti grada i kritički oponira determinističkom pristupu budućnosti. Unutar oblasti urbanizma izučavaju se i uče tri cjeline kompleksa: urbanističko projektovanje, urbane transformacije i urbanističko planiranje, a sve je obuhvaćeno teorijom i historijom urbanizma i zakonodavnom materijom. Svjesni da grad nije izolovano mjesto, nego da je dio velikog prostora i da utiče na njega, četvrta oblast izučavanja je prostorno planiranje, svojim mjerilom diferencirano i istovremeno integralni dio kompleksa učenja urbanizma i prostornog uređenja na Katedri. Nastava se danas izvodi u obimu od 38 ECTS bodova, što čini 19% obaveznog programa obrazovanja arhitekте-urbaniste. Katedra ohrabruje studente i traži od njih da kritički razmišljaju, izgrađuju svoju individualnost i radoznalost, ali i da spoznaju dugo građeni društveni i profesionalni sistem vrijednosti. Istražuju se problemi čije će se porijeklo tražiti u vlastitom okruženju, te se na taj način studenti povezuju sa stvarnim prostorom i kod njih se razvija osjećaj djelovanja u zajednici.

Urbanism and spatial planning are interdisciplinary activities of a unique complex that carefully and responsibly deal with the future of the city and space, man, nature and economy. Since its establishment, this department researches, educates and operates in an orderly world that supports and promotes it. Since the end of the 20th century, urbanism and spatial planning have been practiced in a challenging world of deregulated economy and legislation – construction has “freed itself” from the constraints of the order of planning, and chaos is re-entering the city. The new socio-economic context of “chaos” has also set new challenges in the teaching and scientific process. Urbanism and spatial planning, with eyes and mind wide open, understands the past, tries to understand the present and cautiously and boldly projects the future. The Department of Urban Planning today resolutely affirms the normative, stochastic approach to the future of the city and critically opposes the deterministic approach to the future. Within the field of urban planning, three units of the complex are studied and taught: urban design, urban transformations and urban planning, and all covered by the theory and history of urbanism and legislative matter. Aware that the city is not an isolated place, but that it is a part of a large space which affects it, the fourth area of study is spatial planning, by its scale differentiated and at the same time an integral part of the complex of learning about urbanism and spatial planning at the Department. Teaching today is carried out in the amount of 38 ECTS credits, which makes 19% of the compulsory education program for architects-urbanists. The department encourages and asks students to think critically, build their individuality and curiosity, but also to learn about the long-established social and professional value system. Working on these assignments involves innovative and modern methods, laboratory and field observations and research, but also study visits, which further deepen theoretical knowledge and achieve practical improvement through simulating a real environment. Problems whose origins are sought in their own environment are explored, and in this way, students are connected to the real space and develop a sense of action in the community.

Nastavno-naučnu oblast Katedre za urbanizam je utemeljio profesor Miloš Somborski, zajedno s profesorom Ivanom Taubmanom. U izvornom nastavnom planu i programu ugrađene su tradicionalne i savremene ideje o gradu, čovjeku i prostoru, s posebnim naglaskom na ideje grada Moderne. Somborski i Taubman nisu samo sljedbenici savremenih tokova, oni su afirmatori i kreatori autentične bosansko-hercegovačke misli o gradu i prostoru.

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Sedamdesete godine 20. stoljeća su za razvoj Katedre bile turbulentne i odlučujuće za njenu budućnost. Ovo je bilo vrijeme uspona urbanizma i arhitekture, kada nastaju društveni dokumenti „novog doba“, npr. Osnove urbanizma i prostornog uređenja, Zakonodavna materija i prva obavezna metodologija izrade planskih dokumenata. Napredak i promjene zakonodavne materije su značajno uticali na tokove u nastavno-naučnom procesu. Ovo je bilo vrijeme intenzivne, konstruktivne, ali i suprotstavljene diskusije o tome da li postoje, gdje su, i šta je priroda granica između arhitekture i urbanizma. Sredinom sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća, druga generacija arhitekata-urbanista staje na čelo Katedre za urbanizam – profesori Vlasta-Jelena Žuljić, Muhamed Hamidović i Aleksandar Levi. Oni kreiraju novi nastavni plan i program predmeta Katedre. Plan i program su primjereni novoj organizaciji Fakulteta i formiranju smjerova, kada je formiran i urbanistički smjer. Kasnije se uključuju i profesori Vladimir Milinović i Aleksander-Aco Trumić Jr. Teorija urbanizma, prostornog planiranja i uređenja, nastavlja njegovati stečena znanja i ideje. Ona je stava da arhitektura i urbanizam moraju izraziti savremenost epohe u kojoj nastaju, moraju poštivati kontekst u kojem nastaju i zajedno s kontekstom moraju stvoriti novu vrijednost. Ovo je bilo „zlatno doba“ razvoja gradova, prakse profesije, međunarodne saradnje i stručnih usavršavanja nastavnog osoblja. Svo dobro ovog vremena je bilo preneseno u nastavni proces u kojem učestvuju i nastavnici drugih fakulteta iz oblasti ekonomike i društvenog planiranja, geodezije, inženjerstava i saobraćaja: Enver Haverić, Mithat Aganović, Faruk Selesković, Fahrudin Kiso, Fadila Kiso.

Tokom ratnih godina, 1992-1995, nastaju velike promjene u organizaciji i radu Fakulteta, kako bi nastavni proces bio prilagođen uslovima, smanjenom broju studenata i s brigom za životnu sigurnost studenata i nastavnika. Smjerovi se objedinjuju u

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The 1970s of the 20th century development of the Department were turbulent and decisive for its future. This was the period of the rise of urbanism and architecture, when social documents of the “new age” were created, e.g. Basics of urbanism and spatial planning, Legislative Matter and the first mandatory methodology for the preparation of planning documents. Progress and changes in the legislative matter have significantly affected the flows in the teaching and scientific process. This was a time of intense, constructive, but also conflicting discussions about whether they exist, where they are and what the nature of the boundary between architecture and urbanism is. In the mid-seventies of the 20th century, the second generation of architects-urban planners take the lead of the Department of Urban Planning - professors Vlasta-Jelena Žuljić, Muhamed Hamidović and Aleksandar Levi. They create a new curriculum for the Department. The curriculum is suitable for the new organization of the Faculty and the formation of departments, within which the Department for Urbanism Planning was formed. Later, professors Vladimir Milinović and Aleksander-Aco Trumić Jr. also joined. The theory of urban planning, spatial planning and arrangement continues to nurture the acquired knowledge and ideas. The theory proposes the opinion that architecture and urban planning must express the modernity of the era in which they are created, must respect the context in which they are created and together with the context must create new value. This was the “golden age” of urban development, professional practice, international cooperation and professional development of teaching staff. All the good of this time was transferred to the teaching process in which teachers from other faculties in the fields of economics and social planning, geodesy, engineering and traffic participated: Enver Haverić, Mithat Aganović, Faruk Selesković, Fahrudin Kiso, Fadila Kiso.

During the war years, 1992-1995, major changes occurred in the organization and work of the Faculty, in order to adapt the teaching process to the conditions, reduced number of students and concern for the

jedinstveni, opšti studij, a Arhitektonsko-urbanistički fakultet mijenja naziv u Arhitektonski fakultet. Na prelazu u 21. stoljeće ustanovljen je novi nastavni plan i program usklađen s evropskim orijentacijama u obrazovanju arhitekata i urbanista, a pod vodstvom profesora Nedžada Kurte i Muhameda Hamidovića, te posvećenog angažmana profesorica Rajke Mandić i Vlaste-Jelene Žuljić kao i višeg asistenta Nihada H. Čengića. Tada stasava treća generacija nastavnika urbanizma i prostornog planiranja. Nastavnici i saradnici blisko saraduju s Katedrom za arhitektonsko projektovanje, intenzivno grade saradnju s brojnim evropskim fakultetima arhitekture i praktikuju studentske radionice, ljetne škole i stručna usavršavanja. Ovo je vrijeme obnove uspona akademskog rada, ali i deregulacije i propadanja urbanističke, planerske i arhitektonske prakse i zakonodavne materije. Današnja generacija nastavnika radi u teško razumljivom neredu, kritički ga istražuje i diskutuje, te s uvjerenjem i posvećenošću njeguje sva dobra znanja izgrađena u historiji razvoja Katedre, praktikuju ih i prenosi na studente.

URBANISTIČKO PROJEKTOVANJE

Oblast urbanističko projektovanje se bavi kreiranjem novih urbanih cjelina, nekada djeluje u već izgrađenom urbanom tkivu, onom za koje vjerujemo da je od posebne važnosti za grad, ali djeluje i u netaknutoj prirodnoj sredini, u kojoj čovjek vjeruje da građenjem može steći svoje dobro i, u isto vrijeme, ne uticati na njenu degradaciju.

Urbanističko projektovanje se izučava na četiri obavezna predmeta na prvom ciklusu studija, i to Urbanističko projektovanje 1 i 2 na drugoj godini, Urbanističko projektovanje 3 i Regulaciono-nivelacioni plan na trećoj godini studija, te Urbanističko projektovanje 5 na prvoj godini Drugog ciklusa. Studenti stiču znanja i savladavaju osnovne elemente i metodologiju iz oblasti urbanističkog projektovanja i regulacionog planiranja, te stečene vještine prevode u koncept urbanističkog projekta. Kroz analitičko-sintezni proces studenti razumijevaju urbanizam kao djelatnost koja za svoj primarni cilj ima oblikovanje artificijelne sredine u kojoj participira čitav spektar teoretskih i praktičnih znanja i učesnika, uz kritičko promišljanje estetike, funkcionalnosti, politike i društva, svega potrebnog za izgradnju pojedinačnih objekata i gradskih cjelina projektovanih za čovjeka. Kompetencije koje studenti ostvaruju osposobljuju ih za individualno i timsko učešće u izradi provedbene prostorno-planske dokumentacije.

life safety of students and teachers. The courses are combined into a single, general study, and the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning changes its name to the Faculty of Architecture. At the turn of the 21st century, a new curriculum aligned with European orientations in the education of architects and urban planners was established, under the leadership of professors Nedžad Kurto and Muhamed Hamidović and the dedicated participation of professors Rajka Mandić, Vlasta-Jelena Žuljić and senior teaching assistant Nihad H. Čengić. At that time, the third generation of urbanism and spatial planning teachers emerges. Teachers and associates work closely with the Department of Architectural Design, intensively build cooperation with numerous European faculties of architecture and produce student workshops, summer schools and professional training. This is a time of renewing the rise of academic work, but also of deregulation and decay of urban planning and architectural practice and legislative matter. Today's generation of teachers works in a difficult-to-understand mess, critically investigates and discusses it, and with conviction and dedication cherishes all the good knowledge built up in the history of the Sub-department's development, practices it and passes it on to students.

SUB-DEPARTMENT FOR ARCHITECTURAL

The field of urban design deals with the creation of new urban units, sometimes operating within existing urban tissue, one that we believe is of particular importance for the city. Urban design is also present in an intact natural environment, where man believes that by building, he can acquire his good and, at the same time, not affect natural degradation.

Urban Design is studied in four compulsory courses in the first cycle of studies, - Urban Design 1 and 2 in the second year, Urban Design 3 and Regulation and Levelling Plan in the third year of study, and Urban Design 5 in the first year of the Second Cycle. Students acquire knowledge and master the basic elements and methodology in the field of urban design and regulatory planning, and apply the acquired skills into the concept of urban design. Through the analytical-synthetic process, students understand urban planning as an activity whose primary goal is the formation of an artificial environment in which the entire spectrum of theoretical and practical knowledge and participants partake, with a critical reflection on aesthetics, functionality, politics and society, all necessary for the construction of individual buildings and city units designed for people. The competencies that students achieve qualify them for individual and team work in the development of spatial planning documentation.

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„Nažalost, počeo sam studirati u Sarajevu pred sami rat. Dvoje predavača su ostavili najveći utisak u tom kratkom periodu. Nažalost, sjećam se imena samo jedne od njih: prof. Madžida Bećirbegović. Ostala su mi u sjećanju njena predavanja, jer mi studenti mogli smo da osjetimo da je ona predavala o nečemu što je istinski interesuje i da je prisutna i srcem i tijelom na tom predavanju. Naravno, crtanje i akvarelisanje grčkih stubova do kasnih sati, u sepiji koja je vrlo često bila napravljena od nekakvog eksperimentisanja s kafom. Veza rada sa rukom i hrane za um, taj spoj je za mene uvijek ostao važan u praksi. Druga stvar koje se uvijek sjetim je predmet u sklopu kojeg smo učili osnove arhitektonskog crteža. Od tankih linija kao početka, onda prelaska na debelu liniju zida, pristup koji je bio postepen ali temeljit.“

ADNAN HARAMBAŠIĆ

Studirao je na AF UNSA početkom 1990-tih godina. Istaknuti je arhitekta, predsjednik Norveške asocijacije arhitekata (NAL), susnivač arhitektonskih studija „SAAHA“, Oslo, Norveška i „AHAKNAP“, Sarajevo.

„Prva sjećanja na vrijeme studija u Sarajevu su vezana za pripreme za prijemni ispit. Časovi slobodnog crtanja i matematike, i radovanje kada sam se našla na listi na vratima Arhitektonskog fakulteta... Organizovano zajedničko crtanje u mom stanu, dan i noć, gdje smo skidali vrata da bi svi imali crtači stol će ostati u nezaboravnom sjećanju, isto kao i pomoć koju smo pružali jedni drugima. Sjećam se Izete Građević, asistentice na Slobodnom crtanju, koja je bila veoma interesantna pojava. Upoznala sam je bolje tek mnogo kasnije kao divnu osobu. Najdublji dojam je ostavila profesorica, tada asistentica, Ognjenka Finčić. I danas spada u par najelegantnijih osoba koje poznajem.“

NERMA LINSBERGER

Studirala je na AF UNSA početkom 1990-tih godina. Istaknuta je arhitektica i osnivačica arhitektonskog studija „NERMA LINSBERGER Architectur“, Beč, Austrija.

„Ono što je obilježilo moje sjećanje na sarajevske studentske dane, vjerovatno posebno zbog svega što smo prošli poslije, je da su studenti i studentice i u toj zadnjoj, predratnoj generaciji, dolazili iz Osijeka, Splita, Priboja, Mostara ali i Prijedora poput mene. Tad je već rat tutnjao u Hrvatskoj, ja izlazim iz Sarajeva bukvalno zadnjim vozom i idem u nazad u Prijedor. Kratko poslije napuštam Bosnu i od tad sam u Norveškoj. Vratio sam se u Sarajevo prvi put tek 1996. Diplomirao sam na fakultetu u Trondheimu/ Norveškoj na projektu koncertne dvorane u Sarajevu 1999. godine.“

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Unfortunately, my studies began in Sarajevo before the war. Two lecturers left the biggest impression on me in that short period. Unfortunately, I remember the name of only one of them: Professor Majida Bećirbegović. Her lectures remained in my memory, because we students could feel that she was lecturing about something that really interested her and that she was present with both heart and soul in lectures. Of course, drawing and watercolour painting the Greek columns until the late hours, in sepia which was very often made from some kind of experimentation with coffee. The connection between work with the hand and food for the mind, that combination always remained important for me in practice. Another thing I always remember is the course in which we learned the basics of architectural drawing. From thin lines as a start, then transitioning to a thick wall line, an approach that was gradual but thorough."

ADNAN HARAMBAŠIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo at the beginning of the 1990s. He is a prominent architect, the president of the Norwegian Architect Association, (NAL), co-founder of the design studios „SAAHA“, Oslo, Norway and „AHAKNAP“, Sarajevo.

„The first memories of studying in Sarajevo are related to the preparation for the entrance exam. Lessons in free drawing and mathematics, and the joy when I found my name on the list at the door of the Faculty of Architecture... Planned joint drawing in my apartment, for days and nights, where we removed the door so that everyone could have a drawing table, will remain an unforgettable memory, as will the help we provided to each other. I remember Izeta Gradević, a teaching assistant at Freehand Drawing, and her interesting appearance. I got to know her better only much later - a wonderful person. The professor, at that time teaching assistant, Ognjenka Finci left the biggest impression on me. Even today, she is one of the most elegant people I know."

NERMA LINSBERGER

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo during the 1990s. She is a prominent architect and the founder of the design studio „NERMA LINSBERGER Architectur“, Vienna, Austria.

„What marked my memory of my student days in Sarajevo, probably especially because of everything we went through afterwards, is that even in that last pre-war generation, male and female students came from Osijek, Split, Priboj, Mostar, but also Prijedor like me. At that time the war was already raging in Croatia, I left Sarajevo literally on the last train and went back to Prijedor, shortly after that I left Bosnia and since then I live in Norway. I returned to Sarajevo for the first time only in 1996. I graduated from the Faculty in Trondheim/Norway on the concert hall project in Sarajevo in 1999."

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studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo at the beginning of the 1990s. He is a prominent architect, the president of the Norwegian Architect Association, (NAL), co-founder of the design studios „SAAHA“, Oslo, Norway and „AHAKNAP“, Sarajevo.

**KATEDRA ZA
TEORIJU I HISTORIJU
ARHITEKTURE I ZAŠTITU
GRADITELJSKOG NASLIJEĐA
DEPARTMENT FOR THEORY
AND HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE
AND PRESERVATION OF
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE**

Katedra za teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa jedna je od pet organizacionih jedinica za nastavni, naučnoistraživački i stručni rad. Od samog početka djelovanja 1954. godine, nastavni proces na Katedri struktuiran je unutar dvije integralne cjeline: teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa, u okviru obaveznih i izbornih predmeta na Prvom i Drugom ciklusu studija. Primarni cilj i zadatak Katedre jeste definisanje i osiguranje edukativnog procesa, koji prolazi putanju izgradnje spoznaja o usložnjavanju strukturalnih, tehnoloških i umjetničko-stilskih načela graditeljstva do konačnog stvaranja svijesti o izgrađenom prostoru kao intra/introgeneracijskoj svojini koja osigurava kontinuitet i očuvanje raznolikosti kulturnih identiteta. U tom smislu, Katedra je angažovana na razvoju, osavremenjavanju i prilagodbi curriculumu tekućim izmjenama doktrine zaštite i propitivanju procesa očuvanja vrijednosti izgrađenog prostora u širem kontekstu globalnih problema urbanog razvoja, demografske i ekološke krize i krize kulturnih identiteta. Administrativno, organizaciono i diskurzivno, Katedra podstiče i usmjerava proces usavršavanja nastavnog kadra koji teče paralelno i neodvojivo s kontinuiranim procesom modifikacija nastavnog curriculumu. Katedra za Teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa uvodi inovativne nastavne metode pažljivim kreiranjem balansa s dobrom praksom prethodnih generacija nastavnika. S jedne je strane zadržan kontinuitet klasične edukacije studenata o temeljnim znanjima o historiji i razvoju arhitekture. S druge strane, Katedra nastoji integrisati teme transformacije urbanog i arhitektonskog tkiva s naglaskom na principima očuvanja i odgovornog razvoja prostora u svoj nastavni plan i program. Ovakav holistički pristup ne samo da obogaćuje obrazovanje studenata, već ih priprema za aktivnu i odgovornu ulogu u oblikovanju budućnosti uz poseban senzibilitet za pitanja vezana uz zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa.

The Department of Theory and History of Architecture and the Preservation of the Architectural Heritage is one of the five organizational units for teaching, scientific research and professional work. From the very beginning in 1965, the teaching process at the Department has been structured within two integral units: the theory and history of architecture and the preservation of the architectural heritage, within the compulsory and elective courses in the First and Second Cycles of Studies. The primary goal and task of the Department is to define and ensure the educational process, which passes the path of building knowledge on the complexity of structural, technological, artistic-style principles of construction to the final creation of awareness of the built space as an intra/intragenerational property that ensures the continuity and preservation of the diversity of cultural identities. In this sense, the Department is occupied with the development, modernization and adaptation of the curriculum to ongoing changes in the doctrine of protection and questioning the process of preserving the value of the built space in the wider context of global urban development problems, demographic and environmental crisis and the cultural identities crisis. Administratively, organizationally and discursively, the Department encourages and directs the teaching staff process of training that runs in parallel and inseparably with the continuous process of modification of the teaching curriculum. The Department of Theory and History of Architecture and Preservation of Architectural Heritage introduces innovative teaching methods by carefully creating a balance with the good practice of previous generations of teachers. On one hand, the continuity of classical education is maintained by introducing students to fundamental knowledge about the history and development of architecture. On the other hand, the Department aims to integrate themes of urban and architectural fabric transformation with an emphasis on principles of preservation and responsible spatial development into its curriculum. Such a holistic approach not only enriches students' education but also prepares them for an active and responsible role in shaping the future with a particular sensitivity to issues related to the protection of architectural

KATEDRA ZA TEORIJU I HISTORIJU ARHITEKTURE I ZAŠTITU GRADITELJSKOG NASLIJEĀA

DEPARTMENT FOR THEORY AND HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE
AND PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Katedra za teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeĀa utemeljena je na samom početku stvaranja Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Njen osnivaĀ, profesor Husref RedŹić je 1950. godine izabran za asistenta na Odsjeku za arhitekturu TehniĀkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Profesor RedŹić je utemeljio Katedru i uspostavio sistem edukacije koji je uveliko nadilazio dotadašnje razumijevanje zaštite graditeljskog naslijeĀa i teoriju arhitekture u cijeloj regiji. Od 1954. godine Katedra je imala znaĀajno mjesto meĀu brojnim institucijama u svijetu koje su se bavile ovom oblašĀu.

Arhitektonski fakultet u Sarajevu bio je jedinstven u regiji po koncepciji tretiranja zaštite graditeljskog naslijeĀa u dodiplomskoj nastavi. Asistenti profesora Husrefa RedŹića i njegovi bivši studenti, svi diplomanti Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, profesorica MadŹida BeĀirbegović, profesor NedŹad Kurto i profesorica Vjekoslava Sanković SimĀić su, uz svestranu podršku svoga profesora, nastavili djelovati na Katedri, a pridruŹili su im se arhitekti Radivoj JadriĀ i Nedeljko RosiĀ ĀeĀo.

Na početku su se predmeti upisivali i polagali godišnje, a ne semestralno, pod sljedeĀim nazivima: Razvoj arhitekture 1 (današnja Teorija i historija 1 i 2), Razvoj arhitekture 2 (današnja Teorija i historija arhitekture 3 i 4) i Arhitektura naroda Bosne i Hercegovine (današnja Historija arhitekture u Bosni i Hercegovini), koju je predavao profesor DŹemal ĀeliĀ, koji je završio studij u Zagrebu i predavao na Katedri za arhitektonsko projektovanje. Revitalizacija, predmet koji se bavio zaštitom graditeljskog naslijeĀa, bila je situirana na treĀoj i Āetvrtoj godini studija, te je danas rašĀlanjena na obavezne predmete Osnove restauracije na Prvom ciklusu studija, te predmete Zaštita graditeljskog naslijeĀa i Metodologija i fenomenologija aktivnog pristupa zaštiti graditeljskog naslijeĀa na Drugom ciklusu. U okviru Katedre predaju se brojni izborni predmeti, od kojih treba izdvojiti Vernakularnu arhitekturu, Definisanje ambijentalnih cjelina osmanskog i austrougarskog perioda, te Vizuelnu

The Department for Theory and History of Architecture and the Preservation of the Architectural Heritage was founded at the very beginning of the creation of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. Its founder, Professor Husref RedŹić, was elected as a teaching assistant in 1950 at the Department for Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo. Professor RedŹić founded the Department and established a system of education that largely exceeded the previous understanding of the preservation of architectural heritage and the theory of architecture throughout the whole region. Since 1954, the Department has had a significant place among the many institutions in the world that have dealt with this area.

The Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo was unique in the region in the concept of treating the preservation of architectural heritage in undergraduate classes. Assistant professors of Professor Husref RedŹić and his former students, all graduates of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, Professor MadŹida BeĀirbegović, Professor NedŹad Kurto and Professor Vjekoslava Sanković SimĀić, with the comprehensive support of their professor, continued to work at the Department, joined by architects Radivoj JadriĀ and Nedeljko RosiĀ ĀeĀo.

At the beginning, courses were chosen and taken annually, not semesterly, under the following titles: Development of Architecture 1 (today's Theory and History of Architecture 1 and 2), Development of Architecture 2 (today's Theory and History of Architecture 3 and 4) and Architecture of the Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina (today's History of Architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina), taught by Professor DŹemal ĀeliĀ, who completed his studies in Zagreb and taught at the Department of Architectural Design. Revitalization, a course dealing with the preservation of architectural heritage, was placed in the third and fourth year of study, and today it is divided into compulsory courses Basics of Restoration in the First Cycle of Study, and courses Preservation of Architectural Heritage and Methodology and Phenomenology of Active Approach to the Preservation of Architectural Heritage in the Second Cycle. Within the Department, a number

Professor RedŹić je utemeljio Katedru i uspostavio sistem edukacije koji je uveliko nadilazio dotadašnje razumijevanje zaštite graditeljskog naslijeĀa i teoriju arhitekture u cijeloj regiji.

Professor RedŹić founded the Department and established a system of education that largely exceeded the previous understanding of the preservation of architectural heritage and the theory of architecture throughout the whole region.

kulturu, koja se osim na Arhitektonskom fakultetu izučava i na Akademiji likovnih umjetnosti, s tradicijom predavača profesora s Arhitektonskog fakulteta. Estetika i kritika, koju je predavao profesor Nedžad Kurto, nakon implementacije Bolonjskog procesa preimenovana je i danas se izučava u okviru predmeta Metodologija i fenomenologija aktivnog pristupa zaštiti graditeljskog naslijeđa.

Kuriozitet je da je Katedra za teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa, kako se danas zove, od osnivanja imala pedagoški sistem koji se tokom vremena uskladio s principima Bolonjskog procesa. Tako su studenti na prvoj godini kroz predmet Razvoj arhitekture 1 učili kako upotrijebiti mjerilo i proporciju da bi iz tehničkog crteža stvorili prostornu predstavu, a potom i kako trodimenzionalnu formu mjerenjem pretvoriti u tehnički crtež. Nadalje, studenti su svoje znanje produbljivali kroz analizu historijskih slojeva, te kroz prepoznavanje stilskih odrednica. Znanja iz oblasti zaštite graditeljskog naslijeđa studenti stiču kroz upoznavanje fenomenologije, metoda i metodologije, kao i interdisciplinarnog pristupa, koji predstavlja sadašnjost i budućnost baštine. Posebno treba istaći činjenicu da su profesori Katedre za teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa bili i mentori na izradi diplomskih radova, a nakon uvođenja Bolonjskog procesa i voditelji izbornih modula i mentori na izradi magistarskih radova.

Oblast Teorija i historija arhitekture i zaštita graditeljskog naslijeđa se izučava kroz dvije integrisane i tematski i naučno/doktrinarno srodne nastavne cjeline. Prva cjelina, teorija i historija arhitekture, koncipirana je kao hronološki pregled umjetničko-estetskog i tehničko-tehnološkog razvoja globalne arhitektonske misli i produkcije, od prahistorijskog pa do aktuelnog trenutka. Nastava obrađuje ključne historijske i savremene umjetničko-stilske pojave, pokrete i doktrine, izdvajajući, kao ogledna, pojedinačna ostvarenja u arhitekturi, ali i u ostalim doticajnim umjetnostima (slikarstvu, kiparstvu) koje su se razvijale kao, historijski i stilski, paralelne pojave. Ovaj pregled, teoretski i kritički osvrt na razvoj arhitekture, predstavljeni su kroz obavezne predmete Teorija i historija arhitekture 1, Teorija i historija arhitekture 2, Teorija i historija arhitekture 3, smještenim na Prvom ciklusu studija. Praktični rad na vježbama u sklopu predmeta Teorija i historija arhitekture 1 i Teorija i historija arhitekture 2 osmišljen je kao metod osposobljavanja studenata za modularno sagledavanje i tehničko i grafičko predstavljanje realnih arhitektonskih ostvarenja, kao i razvijanje vještine trodimenzionalnog sagledavanja prostora.

Teoretski i kritički pregled arhitektonsko-urbanističke produkcije Bosne i Hercegovine od prahistorijskog do savremenog trenutka izučava se kroz strukturu predmeta Historija arhitekture u Bosni i Hercegovini, na Drugom ciklusu studija.

of elective courses are taught, of which Vernacular Architecture, Defining Ambient Units of Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Periods, and Visual Culture, which, in addition to the Faculty of Architecture, is also studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, taught by lecturers from the Faculty of Architecture. Aesthetics and criticism, taught by Professor Nedžad Kurto, was renamed after the implementation of the Bologna process and is studied today within the course Methodology and Phenomenology of an Active Approach to the Preservation of the Architectural Heritage.

The curiosity is that the Department of Theory and History of Architecture and the Preservation of the Architectural Heritage, as it is now called, has had a pedagogical system since its inception, which over time harmonized with the principles of the Bologna Process. Thus, students in the first year of the course Development of Architecture 1 learned how to use scale and proportion to create a spatial representation from a technical drawing, and then how to convert a three-dimensional form into a technical drawing by measuring. Furthermore, students deepened their knowledge through the analysis of historical layers, and through the recognition of stylistic determinants. Students acquire knowledge in the field of architectural heritage protection through learning about phenomenology, methods and methodology, as well as an interdisciplinary approach, which represents the present and future of heritage. In particular, it should be noted that professors of the Department of Theory and History of Architecture and the Preservation of the Architectural Heritage were also mentors in the preparation of graduate theses, and after the introduction of the Bologna Process, heads of elective modules and mentors in the preparation of master theses.

The field of Theory and History of Architecture and the Preservation of Architectural Heritage is studied through two integrated and thematically and scientifically/doctrinally related teaching units. The first unit, the theory and history of architecture, is conceived as a chronological overview of the artistic-aesthetic and technical-technological development of global architectural thought and production, from prehistoric to the current moment. The teaching deals with the key historical and contemporary artistic-stylistic phenomena, movements and doctrines, highlighting, as exemplary, individual achievements in architecture, but also in other touching arts (painting, sculpture) that developed as, historically and stylistically, parallel phenomena.

This overview, theoretical and critical review of the development of architecture is presented through the compulsory courses Theory and History of Architecture 1, Theory and History of Architecture 2, Theory and History of Architecture 3, in the First cycle of studies. Practical work on exercises within the courses Theory and History of Architecture 1 and Theory and History of Architecture 2 is designed as a method of training students for modular perception and technical

“Intenzivna druženja s kolegama s klase, inspirativna predavanja poput predavanja iz historije arhitekture profesora Nedžada Kurte i, uopšte, raznovrsnost stručnih predmeta, su stvari koje uvijek prve spomenem kao odgovor na pitanje ‘kako je bilo studirati u Sarajevu?’. ”

SABINA TANOVIĆ

Studirala je na AF UNSA početkom 2000-tih godina. Predavačica je na TU Delft i osnivačica arhitektonskog studija „Designing Memory“, danas nastanjena u Delftu, Holandija.

“Nastupni program na mjesto dekana Arhitektonskog fakulteta (2001. godine op.a.) u Sarajevu podrazumijevao je ustrajno saniranje općeg stanja i funkcioniranja Fakulteta, doeduciranje ratne generacije i održavanje redovne nastave za upisane studenata, podizanje standarda nastavnom osoblju i poboljšanje tehničkih uslova unutar zgrade.”

MUHAMED HAMIDOVIĆ

Nekadašnji je student i profesor na AF UNSA, na kojem je u periodu 2001–2005. godine bio dekan. Istaknuti je arhitekta i publicista, danas nastanjen u Sarajevu.

“Završetak mog studiranja je također izuzetno drago sjećanje obilježeno brojnim razgovorima s profesorom Nikolom Maslejem o značenju i svrsi arhitekture, a posebno žanra memorijalne arhitekture – moje lične fascinacije koja je zapravo počela na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu i formirala moj cjelokupni budući (i sadašnji) rad kako u praksi tako i u naučnom istraživanju.”

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„Intensive socializing with classmates, inspiring lectures such as lectures on the history of architecture by professor Nedžad Kurto and, in general, the variety of professional courses, are the things that I always mention first in response to the question ‘What was it like to study in Sarajevo?’”

SABINA TANOVIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo at the beginning of the 2000s. She teaches at the TU Delft and she is the founder of the design studio „Designing Memory”. She currently lives in Delft, the Netherlands.

„The initial program for the position of dean of the Faculty of Architecture (in 2001, author’s comment) in Sarajevo entailed persistently rehabilitating the general conditions and functioning of the Faculty, re-educating the wartime generation and holding regular classes for enrolled students, raising the standards of the teaching staff and improving technical conditions inside the building.”

MUHAMED HAMIDOVIĆ

a former student and professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, where he also held the position of the dean in the period from 2001 to 2005. He is a prominent architect and publicist, living in Sarajevo.

„The end of my studies is also an extremely fond memory marked by numerous conversations with Professor Nikola Maslej about the meaning and purpose of architecture and especially the genre of memorial architecture - my personal fascination that actually began at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo and formed my entire future (and current) career in practice and also in scientific research.”

SABINA TANOVIĆ

studied at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo at the beginning of the 2000s. She teaches at the TU Delft and she is the founder of the design studio „Designing Memory”. She currently lives in Delft, the Netherlands.

**KATEDRA ZA
PROSTORNO I GRAFIČKO
PRIKAZIVANJE
DEPARTMENT FOR
SPATIAL AND GRAPHIC
VISUALISATION**

Kao osnova prostorne konceptualizacije i vizuelizacije, oblast prostornog i grafičkog prikazivanja predstavlja kompleksno jedinstvo vizuelne percepcije, apstrakcije forme i grafičkog jezika. Grafička interpretacija prostora i grafička komunikacija, kao generator kreativnog procesa u arhitekturi, usmjerava misaone tokove ka kvalitativnim i inovativnim rješenjima. Grafička komunikacija u tehničkoj i arhitektonskoj praksi obuhvata, s jedne strane, vizuelnu percepciju i grafičke metode kreiranja prostora u slici, a s druge strane klasične metode i principe apstraktnog geometrijskog prostornog modeliranja i projekcijske metode geometrije, u savremenom dobu uključujući i računarsko modeliranje i grafiku. Oblast prostornog i grafičkog prikazivanja stoga je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu podijeljena na dva područja zastupljena kroz dva kabineta, od kojih se Kabinet za slobodno crtanje fokusira na vizuelne aspekte prostorne percepcije i prostornu grafičku interpretaciju, dok Kabinet za nacrtanu geometriju i računarsku grafiku obuhvata apstraktnije racionalne domene grafički interpretirane geometrije i informacionog prostornog modeliranja. Oslanjajući se na integrisan pristup nastavi, koji u jednu cjelinu veže teoretske i praktične aspekte, predmeti u ovoj oblasti s jedne strane potpomažu valorizaciju kulturne baštine kroz nastavu i rad u lokalnim historijskim ambijentima i kroz prateće izložbe, a s druge su u konstantnom procesu inovacije prateći najnovija tehnička dostignuća u oblasti informacione tehnologije i njihovu adekvatnu primjenu u arhitekturi i njenoj reprezentaciji i vizuelizaciji. Ono što je značajno istaći je uspješan balans između klasičnih i savremenih grafičkih metoda i tehnika, koji je u ovoj oblasti postignut u nastavnom procesu na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

As the basis of spatial conceptualization and visualization, the field of spatial planning and graphic display presents a complex unity of visual perception, abstraction of form and graphic language. Graphic interpretation of space and graphic communication as a generator of the creative process in architecture, directs thought flows towards qualitative and innovative designs. Graphic communication in technical and architectural practice includes, on the one hand, visual perception and graphic methods of creating space in the image, and on the other hand, classical methods and principles of abstract geometric spatial modelling and projection methods of geometry, in the modern age including computer modelling and graphics. The field of spatial planning and graphic display is therefore divided into two areas at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo, represented through two sub-departments, of which the Sub-department of Freehand Drawing focuses on the visual aspects of spatial perception and spatial graphic interpretation, while the Sub-department of Design Geometry and Computer Graphics covers more abstract rational domains of graphically interpreted geometry and information spatial modelling. Relying on an integrated approach to teaching, which binds theoretical and practical aspects into one unity, courses in this field on the one hand support the valorisation of cultural heritage through teaching and work in local historical environments and through accompanying exhibitions, and on the other hand, they are in a constant process of innovation following the latest technical achievements in the field of information technology and their adequate application in architecture and its representation and visualization. It is important to point out the successful balance between classical and modern graphic methods and techniques, which was achieved in this area in the teaching process at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo.

KABINET ZA NACRTNU GEOMETRIJU I RAČUNARSKU GRAFIKU

SUB-DEPARTMENT FOR DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND COMPUTER GRAPHICS

U okviru Katedre za prostorno i grafičko prikazivanje, Kabinet za nacrtnu geometriju obuhvata oblast geometrijske konceptualizacije i grafičke vizuelizacije prostora i prostornih formi. Kroz primijenjenu geometriju savladava se sistematičan pristup definisanju prostornih elemenata i njihovih odnosa, obuhvatajući ne samo geometrijsku apstrakciju forme već i njenu višedimenzionalnu grafičku reprezentaciju.

Sistematizirana kroz tri dimenzije, grafički interpretirana geometrija doprinosi poboljšanju intelektualnih kapaciteta sposobnosti prostorne vizuelizacije i prostorne spoznaje, te sposobnosti mentalnog vladanja kompleksnim prostornim konfiguracijama i relacijama. Nacrtna geometrija danas na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu postaje integralni dio prostornog informacionog modeliranja integrisana s računarskom grafikom.

Od akademske 1949/50. godine, kada je otvoren Tehnički fakultet u Sarajevu, u okviru kojeg je uspostavljen i Arhitektonski odsjek, nastavu na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva vodi profesor Petar Anagnosti s Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Beogradu uz pomoć asistenta-demonstratora Aleksandra Lukića, koji nakon 1951. godine preuzima izvođenje nastave. Uz profesora Lukića, kao asistenti nastavu vježbi izvode Srđan Matijević, Dušan Jovanović, te Hikmet Karišik kao vanjski saradnik s Građevinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu.

Od 1981. godine, stvarajući novu generaciju nastavnog kadra u ovoj oblasti, kao asistent na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva zaposlena je Rada Čugalj-Čahtarević, a nakon penzionisanja profesora Lukića nastavu i predavanja preuzimaju docenti Srđan Matijević i Dušan Jovanović. U nastavu vježbi uključuje se Nihad Čengić, koji je izabran u zvanje asistenta na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva. Nastava se inovira uvodeći nove metode, od poluprogramiranog kursa nastave predavanja i vježbi do integracije vježbi na predmetu Perspektiva s konkretnim realnim projektantskim rješenjima i

Within the Department of Spatial and Graphic Visualisation, the Sub-department of Descriptive Geometry covers the field of geometric conceptualization, and graphic visualization of space and spatial forms. Through applied geometry, a systematic approach to defining spatial elements and their relationships is mastered, encompassing not only the geometric abstraction of the form but also its multidimensional graphic display.

Systematized through three dimensions, graphically interpreted geometry contributes to the improvement of intellectual capacities of spatial visualization abilities and spatial cognition, and the ability of mental mastery of complex spatial configurations and relations. Today at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo design geometry is becoming an integral part of spatial information modelling integrated with computer graphics.

Since the academic year 1949/50, when the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo was opened, within which the Department of Architecture was established, the teaching in the courses Design Geometry and Perspective was led by Professor Petar Anagnosti from the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade with the help of assistant-demonstrator Aleksandar Lukić, who took over the teaching after 1951. In addition to Professor Lukic, Srđan Matijevic, Dusan Jovanovic perform exercises as teaching assistants, as well as Hikmet Karišik, as an external associate from the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo.

Since 1981, creating a new generation of teaching staff in this field, Rada Čugalj-Čahtarević was employed as a teaching assistant in the courses Design Geometry and Perspective, and after the retirement of Professor Lukić, assistant professors Srđan Matijević and Dušan Jovanović took over the teaching. Nihad Čengić, who was elected a teaching assistant in the courses Design Geometry and Perspective, was included in the teaching of the exercises. Teaching is innovated by introducing new methods, from a semi-programmed course of teaching lectures and exercises, to the

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Graphic interpretation of space and graphic communication as a generator of the creative process in architecture, directs thought flows towards qualitative and innovative designs.

zadacima. U nastavu se kasnije uključuju asistenti Olga Bojanić, od 1995. godine, te od 2004. do 2009. mladi talentovani arhitekti koji odlično vladaju novim računarskim tehnologijama Emir Salkić i Edin Srebrenica. Tako je uspješan prelazak na nove tehnologije u radu na vježbama i uvođenje u nastavu novih tematskih oblasti vezanih za primjenu računarske tehnologije i grafike. Nastavnici i asistenti Kabineta za nacrtanu geometriju Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Sarajevu predstavljali su kadrovsku bazu za izvođenje nastave srodnih predmeta i na drugim fakultetima Univerziteta u Sarajevu, od Građevinskog, Šumarskog i Mašinskog fakulteta do Pedagoške i Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu.

Predmet Nacrtna geometrija integriše se i proširuje svoje domene s interaktivnim dinamičkim generativnim geometrijskim modelima potpomognutim razvojem računarskog modeliranja i grafike. U svjetlu informacionog doba, usko shvaćena kao grafička tehnika konstruisanja 2D ili 3D crteža, Nacrtna geometrija postaje generalnom osnovom geometrijskog modeliranja koja ima generativni karakter omogućavajući smislenu organizaciju informacionog prostora, kao i kontrolu njegove višedimenzionalne reprezentacije.

Kroz obavezne predmete Prvog ciklusa studija Nacrtna geometrija s tehničkom i računarskom grafikom, Nacrtna geometrija s perspektivom u arhitekturi i Trodimenzionalna tehnička vizuelizacija prostora u arhitekturi, te izborne predmete koji se bave tematikom kompleksnijih geometrijskih koncepcija i modela kao i virtuelnih domena arhitekture potpomognutih računarskom tehnikom i medijima, obrazovanje budućih arhitekata dobiva nove dimenzije. U izvođenju nastave, uz redovnu profesoricu Radu Čahtarević, učestvuju viša asistentica Džana Spahić i asistent Haris Handžić. Oba asistenta su u fazi rada na doktorskoj disertaciji, te se time otvaraju perspektive za dalju kadrovsku budućnost oblasti prostornog i grafičkog prikazivanja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

Kabinet za nacrtanu geometriju još od svojih najranijih početaka uvodi inovativne nastavne metode, prezentirane i zapažene i u okviru „Savjetovanja za nacrtanu geometriju“ na međurepubličkom nivou bivše Jugoslavije, kao što su metoda konsekvativnih projekcija i poluprogramirane nastave. U nastavnom procesu se koriste i iskustva iz arhitektonske prakse, pa je nastava vježbi okrenuta ka rješavanju konkretnijih prostornih problema vezanih za arhitektonsku struku, koristeći teoretsku podlogu, ne kao krajnji cilj predmeta, već kao pomoćno sredstvo konceptualizacije konkretnih rješenja prostornih problema.

Sa širenjem novih medija grafičke reprezentacije i uvođenjem računarske tehnologije u oblast arhitekture otvaraju se, u okviru oblasti prostornog i grafičkog prikazivanja, nova polja edukacije vezana za

integration of exercises in the Perspective course with specific real design proposals and assignments. Assistants Olga Bojanić joined the classes later in 1995, and from 2004 to 2009 young talented architects who excellently master new computer technologies Emir Salkić and Edin Srebrenica, which facilitated the transition to new technologies in work on exercises and the introduction of new thematic areas in teaching related to the application of computer technology and graphics. Teachers and assistants of the Department of Descriptive Geometry of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo represented the personnel base for teaching related courses at other faculties of the University of Sarajevo, from the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Forestry and Mechanical Engineering to the Pedagogical Academy and the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo.

The course Descriptive Geometry integrates and expands its domains with interactive dynamic generative geometric models aided by the development of computer modelling and graphics. In the light of the information age, narrowly understood as a graphic technique of constructing 2D or 3D drawings, Descriptive Geometry becomes the general basis of geometric modelling, which has a generative character enabling a meaningful organization of the information space, as well as the control of its multidimensional display.

Through the compulsory courses of the First Cycle of the study of Fundamentals of Descriptive Geometry with Technical and Computer Graphics, Descriptive Geometry with Perspective in Architecture and Three-dimensional Technical Visualization of Space in Architecture, and elective courses dealing with the topic of more complex geometric concepts and models as well as virtual domains of architecture supported by computer technology and media, the education of future architects is gaining new dimensions. Senior assistant Džana Spahić and assistant Haris Handžić participate in teaching with full professor Rada Čahtarević. Both teaching assistants are in the phase of working on their doctoral dissertation, thus opening up prospects for future personnel in the field of spatial and graphic presentation at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo.

Since its earliest beginnings, the Sub-department for Descriptive Geometry has been introducing innovative teaching methods, presented and noted within the “Consultation for Descriptive Geometry” at the inter-public level of the former Yugoslavia, such as the method of consecutive projections and semi-programmed teaching. Experiences from architectural practice are also used in the teaching process, so the teaching of practical classes is oriented towards solving more specific spatial problems related to the architectural profession, using a theoretical background, not as the ultimate goal of the course, but as an auxiliary means of conceptualizing concrete designs to spatial problems.

Ciljevi nastavnog procesa su ovladavanje teoretskim zakonitostima i konstruktivnim postupcima tehničke grafičke prostorne reprezentacije u različitim projekcijskim sistemima i različitim medijima, uz razvijanje prostornog viđenja i prostornog konceptualnog mišljenja uz pomoć zakonitosti i metoda geometrijskog projiciranja.

The objectives of the teaching process are to master the theoretical laws and constructive procedures of technical spatial display in different projection systems and different media, while developing spatial vision and spatial conceptual thinking with the help of laws and methods of projection.

ACADEMIC STAFF THROUGHOUT HISTORY



PETAR ANAGNOSTI

Odesa, 1909. - Belgrade, 1996.

Petar Anagnosti je bio profesor na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu, osnivač i prvi profesor Kabineta nacrtne geometrije na Tehničkom fakultetu u Sarajevu, Odsjek arhitektura, gdje je predavao tri godine (1950-1953), a još dvije godine je proveo na Poljoprivredno-šumarskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Maturirao je 1926. godine u Beogradu, a 1930. je diplomirao s odličnim uspjehom na Arhitektonskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta u Beogradu. Po odsluženju vojnog roka postavljen je 1931. za asistenta volontera, a 1933. godine za asistenta na Katedri za nacrtanu geometriju i perspektivu na Tehničkom fakultetu u Beogradu. Tokom Drugog svjetskog rata zarobljen je i odveden u Njemačku gdje je djelovao kao pristalica NOP-a. Poslije rata postaje profesor na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu. Njegov opus stručnih radova obuhvata niz arhitektonskih projekata, a u radu kao univerzitetski nastavnik autor je udžbenika „Nacrtna geometrija“ (1942) i „Perspektiva“ (1948). Njegov izuzetan talenat za crtanje iskazuje se i u izradi perspektivnih prezentacija arhitektonskih projekata koje svojim kvalitetom nadilaze standardne okvire. Njegovi su radovi i crteži, iz vremena saradnje s renomiranim arhitektima Bogdanom Nestorovićem i Aleksandrom Derokom, sačuvani i u Muzeju nauke i tehnike u Beogradu. Petar Anagnosti je na području bivše Jugoslavije bio začetnik jednog specifičnog pristupa metodi nastave nacrtne geometrije na arhitektonskim fakultetima, koji je uveo predavajući u Beogradu, Sarajevu, Nišu Novom Sadu i Skoplju. Nastavi Nacrtna geometrije i Perspektive prilazio je kao iskusen projektant, konkretizujući oblast primijenjene tehničke geometrije uvodeći problematiku i primjere iz arhitektonske prakse kao što su rješavanje krovova, sjenčenje i perspektivna reprezentacija arhitektonskih prostornih formi. Njegovi udžbenici „Nacrtna geometrija“ i „Perspektiva“ su do danas ostali aktuelni u oblasti arhitekture.

Petar Anagnosti was a professor at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, the founder and first professor of the Sub-department Design Geometry at the Faculty of Engineering in Sarajevo, Department of Architecture, where he taught for three years (1950-1953), and spent another two years at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo. He graduated in 1926 in Belgrade, and in 1930 he graduated with honours from the Architectural Department of the Technical Faculty in Belgrade. After completing his military service, he was appointed as a volunteer assistant in 1931, and in 1933 as a teaching assistant at the Department of Descriptive Geometry and Perspective at the Technical Faculty in Belgrade. During the Second World War, he was captured and taken to Germany, where he worked as a supporter of the NOP (National

liberation movement). After the war, he became a professor at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Belgrade. His professional oeuvre includes a number of architectural projects, and in his work as a university teacher, he is the author of the textbooks „Design Geometry“ (1942) and „Perspective“ (1948). His exceptional talent for drawing is also shown in the creation of perspective presentations of architectural projects that exceed standard frameworks with their quality. Collaborating with renowned architects Bogdan Nestorović and Aleksandar Derok, his works and drawings are preserved in the Museum of Science and Technology in Belgrade. Petar Anagnosti, in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, was the originator of a specific approach to the methodology of teaching Design Geometry at architectural faculties, which he introduced while teaching in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Niš, Novi Sad and Skopje. He approached the teaching of Descriptive Geometry and Perspectives as an experienced designer, emphasizing the field of applied technical geometry by introducing problems and examples from architectural practice such as solving roof problems, shading and perspective display of architectural spatial forms. His textbooks „Design Geometry“ and „Perspective“ have remained relevant in the field of architecture to this day.



ALEKSANDAR LUKIĆ

Bihać, 1920. - Sarajevo, 1999.

Osnovnu školu i gimnaziju završio je u Sarajevu. Diplomirao je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu 1950. godine. Od osnivanja Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu radio je kao asistent-demonstrator, a nakon diplomiranja 1951. godine je zaposlen kao asistent na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva. Od 1956. godine je izabran u zvanje docenta i predavao je predmete Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva na Odsjeku za arhitekturu i Građevinskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Predavao je i na Šumarskom i Mašinskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. U zvanje vanrednog profesora izabran je 1963. godine, a 1974. godine u zvanje redovnog profesora na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Aleksandar Lukić je, uz gostujućeg profesora Petra Anagnostija, osnivač Katedre za prostorno i grafičko prikazivanje i Kabineta za nacrtanu geometriju. Njegov pedagoški pristup u nastavi na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva je prilagođen obrazovanju arhitekata, usmjeravajući studente ka praktičnim arhitektonskim prostornim problemima. Uz inovativan i originalan pristup nastavnim metodama, uključuje nove načine prezentacije predavanja kroz slojevite projekcije u fazama, koja, uz skripte, studentima omogućuju aktivno praćenje nastave. Profesor Lukić je u dva mandata bio prodekan i u jednom mandatu dekan Arhitektonskog fakulteta, a bio je i član mnogobrojnih komisija i savjeta fakulteta. Za vanredne usluge na širenju tehničke kulture odlikovan je Zlatnom i Srebrenom plaketom Narodne tehnike SFRJ „Boris Kidrić“, Ordenom rada sa srebrnim vijencem i Plaketom grada Sarajeva.

He finished elementary school and secondary school in Sarajevo. He graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade in 1950. Since the establishment of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, he has worked as an assistant-demonstrator, and after graduating in 1951, he was employed as a teaching assistant in the courses Design Geometry and Perspective. In 1956, he was elected to the position of assistant professor and taught the courses Design Geometry and Perspective at the Department of Architecture and the Civil Engineering Department of the Faculty of Engineering in Sarajevo, he also taught at the Faculty of Forestry and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo. In 1963, he was elected to the position of an associate professor, and in 1974 to the position of full professor at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. Aleksandar Lukić, along with guest professor Petar Anagnosti, is the founder of the Department for Spatial and Graphical Visualisation and the Sub-department for Design Geometry. His pedagogic approach in teaching the courses Design Geometry and Perspective is adapted to the education of architects, guiding students towards practical architectural spatial problems. With an innovative and original approach to teaching methods, he included new ways of presenting lectures through layered projections in stages, which, along with scripts, enabled students to actively follow the lessons. Professor Lukić was vice-dean in two terms and dean in one term of the Faculty of Architecture, and he was also a member of numerous commissions and councils of the Faculty. He was awarded the Gold and Silver Plaque of National Technology of the SFRY “Boris Kidrić”, the Order of Labor with a silver wreath and the plaque of the city of Sarajevo for his extraordinary services in spreading the technical culture.



SRĐAN MATIJEVIĆ

Sarajevo, 1928.

Diplomirao je 1958. godine na Tehničkom fakultetu u Sarajevu - Arhitektonski odsjek. Izabran je za asistenta na Arhitektonsko-urbanističkom fakultetu u Sarajevu 1962. godine na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija i Perspektiva. U zvanje docenta izabran je 1976. godine, a potom dobija zvanje profesora. Završio je postdiplomski studij iz oblasti tehničke nacrtne geometrije na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu. Doktorirao 1987. na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu s temom “Geometrijski parametri insolacije ravnih površi”, dajući svoj doprinos razvoju oblasti solarne geometrije koja ima značajnu ulogu na području uvođenja alternativnih izvora energije. Učestvovao je u nastavi na Građevinskom fakultetu i na Akademiji likovnih umjetnosti. Učesnik je u radu „Savjetovanja za nacrtanu geometriju“. Autor je više naučnih i stručnih studija i radova iz oblasti primijenjene geometrije i solarne geometrije. Srđan Matijević je ostavio trag i svojim kulturno-umjetničkim dostignućima na muzičkom planu, kao jazz kompozitor, dirigent i izvođač. Istaknut je i njegov doprinos u Udruženju kompozitora Bosne i Hercegovine.

He graduated in 1958 from the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo - Department of Architecture. He was elected as a teaching assistant at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in Sarajevo in 1962, in the courses Design Geometry and Perspective. He was elected to the position of assistant professor in 1976, and then received the title of professor. He completed his postgraduate studies in the field of technical design geometry at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade. He received his doctorate in 1987 at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade with the topic “Geometric Parameters of Insolation of Flat Surfaces” making his contribution to the development of the field of solar geometry, which plays a significant role in the field of introducing alternative energy sources. He participated in classes at the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Academy of Fine Arts. He was a participant in the work „Consulting for Design Geometry“. He is the author of several scientific and professional studies and works in the field of applied geometry and solar geometry. Srđan Matijević also left a mark with his cultural and artistic achievements on the musical level, as a jazz composer, conductor and performer. His contribution to the Association of Composers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also highlighted.



DUŠAN JOVANOVIĆ

Sarajevo, 1934. - Sarajevo, 2011.

Rođen je u Sarajevu 1934. godine. Diplomirao je na Tehničkom fakultetu - Arhitektonski odsjek u Sarajevu 1961. godine. Nakon diplomiranja je radio u projektnom birou preduzeća „Standard“. U isto vrijeme angažovan je kao vanjski saradnik u nastavi na predmetima Nacrtna geometrija na Arhitektonskom i Građevinskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. U zvanje asistenta izabran je 1964. godine na istim predmetima na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Učestvovao je i u radu na Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam na nizu projekata, te kao član Savjeta Instituta i urednik njegovog “Biltena“. Stručni stepen specijaliste stekao je 1978. god na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Doktorsku disertaciju na temu “Metod konsekvencije i programiranje u racionalizaciji nastavnog procesa - s posebnim osvrtom na njihovu primjenu u nacrtnoj geometriji i perspektivi“ odbranio je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu 1988. godine. Izabran je u zvanje docenta 1976. godine, u zvanje vanrednog profesora 1989, a u zvanje redovnog profesora je dobio 1998. godine. Kao nastavnik izvodio je nastavu i na Šumarskom, Građevinskom i Mašinskom fakultetu. Učestvovao je u „Savjetovanjima za nacrtanu geometriju“ s više naučnoistraživačkih studija i radova. Njegov istraživački rad je posvećen i metodologiji i unapređenju nastave, inovaciji i uvođenju originalnih metoda nastavnog procesa. Opus didaktičkih i materijala za nastavni proces profesora Jovanovića obuhvata mnogobrojne skripte, zbirke zadataka i priručnike za nastavu, od kojih se ističe svojom obimnošću i kvalitetom priručnik „Nacrtna geometrija - poluprogramirani kurs 88/89 - 91/92“ i „Perspektiva - poluprogramirani kurs 97/98“. Za izuzetno

„Nastavu treba modernizirati svim mogućim sredstvima, povećati praksu, omasoviti očiglednu nastavu i terenske obilaske uz prisustvo nastavnika, uvesti filmska skripta, tj. niz kraćih filmova za pojedine predmete, osnovati tehničke muzeje... Međutim, trebalo bi ponovo svakako uvesti skiciranje u skicir-blokove, kao što je to nekad bio slučaj. Svaki student trebalo bi da nakon završene ekskurzije podnese nastavniku takav dokaz o svojim samostalnim zapažanjima i skicama. Studenti se previše oslanjaju na foto aparate, a zaboravljaju da kreativna aktivnost zapažanja počinje tek kad je prisiljen da to registriira vlastitom rukom.“

JURAJ NEIDHARDT I DŽEMAL ČELIĆ

nekadašnji profesori AF UNSA
i istaknuti bosanskohercegovački arhitekti. In memoriam.
Izvor: Dnevni list „Politika“, 1962.

„Šta biste poručili svojim mladim kolegama i budućim arhitektima? Samo ono u šta sam bio oduvijek duboko uvjeren. Ne bih želio da se shvati kako svako izabere svoju profesiju jedino i isključivo iz ljubavi. Ali, mislim da je uloga arhitekta u društvu veoma velika jer on, na izvjestan način, preko svojih objekata, lokala, svih eksterijera i enterijera koji čine jedan grad, djelomično utiče i na formiranje čovjeka. Toga bi trebalo da budu svjesni svi, naročito mladi arhitekti kako bi znali da budu odgovorni. I drugo, što je također neobično važno: to je da ne stvaraju kompromise, da se do kraja bore za svoje stavove. To znači da im lični interesi, interesi projektanta i investitora ne budu iznad zahtjeva struke. Mnoge stvari brzo prolaze, ali naše zgrade ostaju i govore o nama i našem vremenu. ... Arhitekta je naučnik, stvaralac, umjetnik. Svako njegovo ostvarenje treba da bude i umjetnički doživljaj.“

JAHIEL FINCI

nekadašnji profesor i dekan AF UNSA, akademik
i istaknuti bosanskohercegovački arhitekta. In memoriam.
Izvor: (Trumić, 2005, str. 108) 9.1.1970.

“Svaki čovjek izgori za nešto, a ako je već tako, onda je bolje izgarati u vlastitoj sredini i za nju.“

JURAJ NEIDHARDT

nekadašnji profesor AF UNSA i istaknuti bosanskohercegovački arhitekta. In memoriam.
Izvor: Krzović, I.; Premerl, T. 2019.

„Teaching should be modernized by all possible means, practice should be increased, practical classes and field trips with the presence of teachers should be increased, a film script should be introduced, i.e. a series of shorter films for individual courses, technical museums should be established... However, sketching in sketchbook-pads should be reintroduced, as was once the case. Each student should submit such a proof of his independent observations and sketches to the teacher after certain excursion. Students rely too much on cameras, and forget that the creative activity of observation begins only when they are forced to register things with their own hands.”

JURAJ NEIDHARDT and DŽEMAL ČELIĆ

former professors at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo and prominent Bosnian architects. In memoriam.
Source: Newspaper „Politika”, 1962.

„What would you say to your young colleagues and future architects?
Only what I have always been deeply convinced of. I would not want it to be understood that everyone chooses their profession solely and exclusively out of love. But I think that the role of the architect in society is huge because he, in a certain way, through his buildings, bars, all the exteriors and interiors that make up a city, partially influences the formation of man. Everyone should be aware of this, especially young architects, so that they know how to be responsible. And second, which is also unusually important: it is that they should not create compromises, that they should fight to the end for their viewpoints. This means that personal interests, interests of designers and investors should not exceed the requirements of the profession. Many things pass quickly, but our buildings remain and speak about us and our time. ...
An architect is a scientist, creator, artist. Each of his creations should also be an artistic experience.

JAHIEL FINCI

former professor and the dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo and a prominent Bosnian architect. In memoriam.
Source: (Trumić, 2005, pg. 108) January 9th, 1970.

“Every person burns out for something, and if that is already the case, then it is better to burn out in your own environment and for it.”

JURAJ NEIDHARDT

nekadašnji profesor AF UNSA i istaknuti bosanskohercegovački arhitekta. In memoriam.
Izvor: Krzović, I.; Premerl, T. 2019.

SAŽETAK SUMMARY

Monografija Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu predstavlja rezultat dugogodišnjeg i zajedničkog napora da se istraže historijski razvoj i naslijeđe ove obrazovne institucije, od njenog osnivanja do današnjeg dana. Pored toga što objedinjuje relevantne arhivske i aktuelne podatke, ova sveobuhvatna publikacija afirmiše identitet Fakulteta i ističe vrijednosti koje će oblikovati buduće generacije arhitekata. Nakon detaljnog istraživanja, Monografija je objavljena prvi put u historiji Fakulteta, povodom obilježavanja njegove 75. godišnjice od osnivanja. Strukturu Monografije čine četiri poglavlja koja pokrivaju širok spektar tema. Prvo poglavlje vodi čitaoce kroz historiju, ključne trenutke i ličnosti koje su oblikovale put Fakulteta kroz različite vremenske periode. Prikazuje se osnivanje i razvojni put najstarije institucije za obrazovanje arhitekata u Bosni i Hercegovini u kontekstu društveno-historijskih okolnosti tokom 20. stoljeća, uključujući period agresije 1990tih godina, kada je Fakultet opstao i funkcionisao tokom opsade Sarajeva. Drugo poglavlje posvećeno je recentnoj prošlosti i sadašnjosti Fakulteta, s naglaskom na kontinuirana nastojanja za unapređenje i težnji ka izvrsnosti u nastavnim i istraživačkim aktivnostima, kao i jačanje međunarodne saradnje. Treće poglavlje tematizira nastavno-naučne oblasti kroz predstavljanje Katedri i Kabineta Fakulteta, koje sadrži biografije i odabrana djela nekadašnjeg akademskog osoblja koje je imalo ključnu ulogu u razvoju Fakulteta. Monografija također sadrži reminiscencije alumnista, na period studiranja, koje doprinose stvaranju cjelovitog prikaza bogate historije i sadašnjosti Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

The Monograph of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo is the result of a long-term and joint effort to research the historical development and legacy of this educational institution, from its foundation to the present day. In addition to bringing together relevant archival and current data, this comprehensive publication affirms the Faculty's identity and highlights the values that will shape future generations of architects. After detailed research, the Monograph was published for the first time in the history of the Faculty, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary since its foundation. The structure of the Monograph consists of four chapters covering a wide range of topics. The first chapter guides readers through the history, key moments and personalities that shaped the path of the Faculty through different periods of time. The establishment and development path of the oldest institution for the education of architects in Bosnia and Herzegovina is shown in the context of socio-historical circumstances during the 20th century, including the period of aggression in the 1990s, when during the siege of Sarajevo, the Faculty managed to survive and operate. The second chapter is dedicated to the recent past and present of the Faculty, emphasising continuous efforts for improvement and striving for excellence in teaching and research activities, as well as strengthening international cooperation. The Departments and Sub-departments of the Faculty are presented in the third chapter, which focuses on academic areas and contains biographies and selected works of former academic staff who played a key role in the development of the Faculty. The Monograph also contains alumni' reflections on the study period, which contribute to comprehensively presenting the rich history and the present of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo.

IMPRESSUM

Izdavač: Univerzitet u Sarajevu - Arhitektonski fakultet

Za izdavača: Erdin Salihović, dekan

Urednički odbor

Nermina Zagora, glavna i odgovorna urednica
Erdin Salihović, autor teksta I. poglavlja i član Uredničkog odbora
Andrea Pavlović, glavna istraživačica za II. poglavlje i članica Uredničkog odbora
Harun Sabljaković, pomoćnik glavne i odgovorne urednice i član Uredničkog odbora
Nedim Mutevelić, kreativni urednik IV. poglavlja i član Uredničkog odbora

Urednički savjet

Ognjenka Finci, profesor emeritus
Mladen Burazor, prodekan za nastavu AF UNSA
Amira Salihbegović, prodekanesa za finansije AF UNSA
Aida Idrizbegović-Zgonić, prodekanesa za međunarodnu saradnju AF UNSA

Dizajn i prelom:

Hana Hadžiabdić, B.Arch
Marko Vlasisavljević, B.Arch

Lektura i korektura: Marija Kovačić-Šmalcelj

Prevod: Emina Rekanović

Istraživači i autori tekstova (III. poglavlje)

Katedra za arhitektonsko projektovanje

Kabinet za osnove projektovanja: Elša Turkušić Jurić (koordinatorka, istraživačica i autorica tekstova), Nina Ugljen (istraživačica i autorica tekstova), Senka Ibrišimbegović (istraživačica i autorica tekstova), Nedim Mutevelić (istraživač i autor tekstova)

Kabinet za arhitektonske kompozicije: Harun Sabljaković (koordinator i istraživač), Mladen Burazor (autor tekstova)

Kabinet za enterijere i dizajn: Harun Sabljaković (koordinator i istraživač), Nermina Zagora (autorica tekstova), Erdin Salihović (autor tekstova)

Kabinet za stambene zgrade: Lejla Kreševljaković (koordinatorka, istraživačica i autorica tekstova), Vedad Islambegović (istraživač i autor tekstova), Armin Kešo (istraživač)

Kabinet za javne zgrade: Senaida Halilović-Terzić (koordinatorka, istraživačica i autorica tekstova), Adnan Pašić (autor tekstova), Zulejha Šabić-Zatrić (istraživačica)

Kabinet za privredne zgrade: Ema Čaluk (koordinatorka i istraživačica), Sabrija Bilalić (autor tekstova), Amar Zuka (istraživač i autor tekstova)

Katedra za urbanizam i prostorno planiranje: Katarina Bošnjak Karadža (koordinatorka i istraživačica), Nihad Čengić (autor tekstova)

Katedra za teoriju i historiju arhitekture i zaštitu graditeljskog naslijeđa: Lejla Džumhur (koordinatorka i autorica tekstova), Aida Idrizbegović-Zgonić (autorica tekstova), Lemja Chabbouh Akšamija (autorica tekstova)

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Izjave i preuzeti citati: Adnan Harambašić, Amir Vuk Zec, Bogdan Božović, Branka Dimitrijević, Damir Šehić, Davor Senečić, Dragica Doršner, Džemal Čelić, Hasan Čemalović, Igor Grozdanić, Jahiel Finci, Juraj Neidhardt, Mladen Jadrić, Muhamed Hamidović, Nerma Linsberger, Nikola Bašić, Sabina Tanović, Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Selma Arnautović Harrington, Tatjana Neidhardt, Ivan Štraus, Vedina Babahmetović, Vlasta Jelena Žuljić, Zoran Doršner, Zvezdan Turkić, Željko Katalinić

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Lični podaci u ovom naučno-istraživačkom projektu (Monografiji), korišteni su i pohranjeni isključivo u naučne i historijske svrhe. Lični podaci iz ove Monografije, neće se koristiti u druge svrhe.

CIP - Katalogizacija u publikaciji

Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka

Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo

72(497.6)(091)"1949/2024"

UNIVERZITET u Sarajevu - Arhitektonski fakultet 1949-2024 : 75 godina obrazovanja arhitekata u Bosni i Hercegovini [Elektronski izvor] = University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Architecture 1949- 2024 = 75 Years of Educating Architects in Bosnia and Herzegovina / [glavna i odgovorna urednica Nermina Zagora ; prijevod Emina Rekanović ; autor fotografija Amer Hadžić]. - El. knjiga. - Sarajevo : Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta, 2024

Način pristupa (URL): https://af.unsa.ba/pdf/publikacije/Univerzitet.u.Sarajevu_Arhitektonski.fakultet.1949.2024.pdf. - Nasl. sa nasl. ekrana. - Tekst uporedo na engl. i bos. jeziku. - Opis izvora dana: 29. 03. 2024.

ISBN 978-9926-490-18-8

COBISS.BH-ID 59387398

Published by: University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Architecture

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Researchers and the authors of the texts (III Chapter)

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Amer Hadžić, the author of the II Chapter photos
Semir Pehlić, the author of the portraits

Administrative team:

Sanjin Šahović, administrative team coordinator-in-chief, preparation and digitalization of bibliography and archival documentation
Mahira Jamaković, preparation of the archival documentation
Nermina Crnčalo, correspondence and coordination
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Acknowledgment for provided archival photos: Ognjenka Finci, Tatjana Neidhardt, porodica Salihović, Željko Plavšić, Zvezdan Turkić, Miroslav Krajtmajer

Statements and quotes: Adnan Harambašić, Amir Vuk Zec, Bogdan Božović, Branka Dimitrijević, Damir Šehić, Davor Senečić, Dragica Doršner, Džemal Čelić, Hasan Čemalović, Igor Grozdanić, Jahiel Finci, Juraj Neidhardt, Mladen Jadrić, Muhamed Hamidović, Nerma Linsberger, Nikola Bašić, Sabina Tanović, Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Selma Arnautović Harrington, Tatjana Neidhardt, Ivan Štraus, Vedina Babahmetović, Vlasta Jelena Žuljić, Zoran Doršner, Zvezdan Turkić, Željko Katalinić

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