

RIGHT TO HOUSING
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AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR
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ORGANIZERS

Institute of Art History Zagreb

Housing.Yu – Right to Housing: The Production of Spaces of Everyday Life in Yugoslavia (1945–1991)

IMPRESSUM

International Conference *Right to Housing: Projects, Policies, and Knowledge Exchange after the Second World War*
Conference Programme & Book of Abstracts

PUBLISHER

Institute of Art History, Zagreb

FOR THE PUBLISHER

Katarina Horvat-Levaj

EDITORS

Saša Vejzagić and Aida Murtić

LANGUAGE EDITING

Elemento Content d.o.o.

PRINTING

Sveučilišna tiskara

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Petra Milički

PRINT RUN

100

ISBN: 978-953-373-074-5

Printed in Zagreb, October 2026

The conference is organized as part of the research project Housing.Yu – Right to Housing: The Production of Spaces of Everyday Life in Yugoslavia (1945–1991), funded by the European Union under the European Research Council Consolidator Grant (ERC, Housing.Yu, 101171985) and hosted by the Institute of Art History in Zagreb.

Zagreb, 2026

The conference *Right to Housing: Projects, Policies, and Knowledge Exchange after the Second World War* brings together scholars working on post-war housing from a range of disciplinary and geographical perspectives. Organized within the ERC project *Housing.Yu – Right to Housing: The Production of Spaces of Everyday Life in Yugoslavia (1945–1991)*, it explores housing as a field in which political projects, expert knowledge, architectural production, social policy, and everyday life intersected after the Second World War.

In recent years, housing has re-emerged as one of the most pressing social and political issues, driven by rising real estate prices, declining affordability, shrinking dwelling sizes, and the deterioration of residential environments. As new models of affordable and public housing are once again being debated, the conference revisits housing experiences from 1945 to 1991, when providing decent housing and improving everyday life were key goals across both Eastern and Western contexts. By approaching housing as a key site where political projects, expert knowledge, and everyday life intersect, the conference contributes both to historical scholarship and to current discussions on affordable housing.

Right to Housing is the first of two conferences organized within the ERC project *Housing.Yu*. The project examines the distinctive experiments of self-managed socialist Yugoslavia in housing policy, finance, tenure, urban planning, and residential construction. Held with the support of the Public Open University Zagreb, the conference takes place at its modernist building at Ulica grada Vukovara 68, in the year marking the 65th anniversary of its opening.

With the aim of positioning Yugoslavia within the broader context of post-war mass housing, the conference explores the development of housing policies, architecture, and housing estates, citizens' participation, and the circulation of knowledge and expertise, in order to understand how housing in its various forms was conceived, planned, designed, constructed, accessed, allocated, inhabited, managed, and experienced by different social groups.

Particular attention is given to the role of housing stakeholders – the state, producers (architects, planners, construction companies, and professional associations), as well as citizens as residents and users – and to their interactions as they shape the availability and accessibility of housing, housing rights, everyday practices of dwelling, and forms of residential self-management within buildings and through housing cooperatives. The conference also examines how housing stakeholders drew on pre-war legacies and foreign models through transnational exchanges of knowledge, with a primary focus

on European contexts while also opening comparative perspectives beyond Europe.

A distinct research strand of both the project and the conference is **Knowledge in Danger**, which addresses the preservation, processing, systematization, digitisation, storage, and public presentation of architectural and urban planning documentation related to mass housing in the postwar period. This perspective further expands the conference beyond the history of housing production itself to questions of how the material and documentary legacies of post-war housing are preserved, studied, and made accessible.

This booklet presents the conference programme, abstracts of the keynote lectures and individual papers, and short biographies of the participants.

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VENUE: PUBLIC OPEN UNIVERSITY ZAGREB /
PUČKO OTVORENO UČILIŠTE ZAGREB
ULICA GRADA VUKOVARA 68, ZAGREB

THURSDAY, 22 OCTOBER 2026

09.00–09.30
OPENING

09.30–10.45
KEYNOTE LECTURE

- > MILES GLENDINNING (University of Edinburgh):
*Early Postwar Public Housing in London,
1945–65 – A Production and Design Overview*

10.45–11.05
COFFEE BREAK

11.05–12.35
SESSION 1

*HOUSING POLICY, SOCIAL RIGHTS, AND
EVERYDAY LIFE IN SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA*
4x15 min + 30 min discussion
Chair: IGOR DUDA

- > SAŠA VEJZAGIĆ (Institute of Art History,
Zagreb): *The Making of Housing Policy in
Yugoslavia, 1942–1952*
- > PIETER TROCH (Ghent University): *Shifting
Social Discourses Surrounding Housing in
the Second-Tier Socialist City of Mitrovica
(Kosovo)*
- > IVANA DINIĆ (Justus Liebig University Giessen):
*“It Does Not Pain Me to Be a Victim of Experts,
but of Injustice”: Housing Allocation and
Citizens’ Agency in Socialist Montenegro
(1950s–1960s)*

- > LJUBICA SPASKOVSKA (University of Exeter) and
TANJA PETROVIĆ (Slovenian Academy of Sciences
and Arts): *Everyday Yugoslavism? – The History
and Legacies of JNA's Housing Provision*

12.35–14.05

LUNCH BREAK

14.05–15.35

SESSION 2

ARCHITECTURAL DISCOURSE AND
STANDARDIZATION OF HOUSING

4x15 min + 30 min discussion

Chair: MARIJA DRÉMAITÉ

- > TAMARA BJAŽIĆ KLARIN (Institute of Art History,
Zagreb): *Between Art and Science: Yugoslav
Architectural and Urban Planning Associations
in International Networks, 1950–1991*
- > SLAVICA STAMATOVIĆ VUČKOVIĆ (University of
Montenegro): *Towards Standardization: Housing
Policies and Architectural Discourse in
Montenegro (1945–1990)*
- > MARTINA MALEŠIČ (Museum of Architecture and
Design, Ljubljana): *Dwelling Culture and
the Modernization of the Home in Socialist
Yugoslavia: Principles and Methods, 1945–1965*
- > ALBERTO RODRÍGUEZ BARCÓN (University
of A Coruña): *Housing and Urban Modernization
in Francoist Galicia: State-led Residential
Development during the Developmentalist Era
(1957–1975)*

15.35–15.55

COFFEE BREAK

15.55–17.25

SESSION 3

HOUSING TYPOLOGIES AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION

4x15 min + 30 min discussion

Chair: MEJREMA ZATRIĆ ŠAHOVIĆ

- > ZLATKO JOVANOVIĆ (University of Copenhagen):
*Socio-Cultural Transformation on the Urban
Margin: Industrialisation, Housing and Everyday
Life in Tuzla's Periphery, 1945–1970s*
- > ELŠA TURKUŠIĆ JURIĆ (University of Sarajevo):
*Residential Typologies and Urban Identity in
the Breka Housing Estate in Sarajevo*
- > ANA DOBRAŠINOVIĆ (University of Montenegro):
*Housing as an Instrument of Urban Modernization
in Small Coastal Settlements: Svetlana Kana
Radević, Aleksandar Stjepanović and Ljiljana
Jovanović Anđelković in Petrovac, Montenegro*
- > KÁROLY ZUBEK (Budapest University of Technology
and Economics): *Quality over Quantity? Urban
Rehabilitation as an Alternative to Mass
Housing Development*

09.00-10.15

SESSION 4

MASS HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS

3x15 min + 30 min discussion

Chair: EMIL JURCAN

- > ANTUN VRLJIĆ (University of Mostar):
Multi-Residential Construction in Mostar during the 1960s - Heterogeneous Conditions, Procedures, and Approaches
- > JELICA JOVANOVIĆ (University of Technology Vienna): *Continuous Supply of Flats: The Case of CC Hidrogradnja Čačak*
- > MILOŠ NIČIĆ (University of Belgrade): *Concrete Dreams: Polykatoikia, Antiparochi, and the Postwar Construction of Modern Greece*

10.15-10.35

COFFEE BREAK

10.35-11.50

KEYNOTE LECTURE

- > MARIJA DRÉMAITÉ (Vilnius University):
Co-operative Housing as a Field of Architectural Experimentation

11.50-12.10

COFFEE BREAK

12.10-13.25

SESSION 5

INDIVIDUAL HOUSING AND TRANSNATIONAL MODELS

3x15 min + 30 min discussion

Chair: MARTINA MALEŠIČ

- > MIA ÅKERFELT (Åbo Akademi University):
Right to Agency: Experiences from Long-Term Living in Finnish Prefabricated Reconstruction Housing in Poland, 1948-2025
- > RAIMONDO MERCADANTE (Independent researcher):
Embedding Swedish Housing Culture. France Ivanšek's Polemics in the Cause of One-Family Houses in Slovenia in the 1960s
- > SEBASTIAAN LOOSEN (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich):
Sites-and-Services: The Emergence of a Global Housing Paradigm

13.25-14.55

LUNCH BREAK

14.55-16.10

SESSION 6

HOUSING CULTURE, PROFESSIONAL MEDIATION AND RESIDENT AGENCY

3x15 min + 30 min discussion

Chair: LIDIJA BUTKOVIĆ MIČIN

- > AIDA LIČINA RAMIĆ (University of Sarajevo):
Housing Rights and Urban Habits: Collective Housing and the Challenges of Everyday Life in Socialist Sarajevo
- > ALEKSANDAR KUŠIĆ (Faculty of Contemporary Arts, Belgrade): *Facts on the Ground: Cerak Vinogradi Estate and the Antagonisms of Socialist Mass Housing*
- > CLAUDIA ABBOTT (European University Institute, Florence): *Self-Help Housing and Squatting: An Analysis of Citizen-Led Responses to Housing Shortages in Post-War London and Amsterdam, 1965-1975*

16.10–16.30
COFFEE BREAK

16.30–17.45
SESSION 7

MASS HOUSING, VISUAL CULTURE, AND PUBLIC SPACE
3x15 min + 30 min discussion
Chair: IRENA ŠIMIĆ

- > ANTUN SEVŠEK (Independent researcher) and
MELITA ČAVLOVIĆ (University of Zagreb):
*Calibrating the Centre vs Periphery Optic –
The Evolution and Failure of Visual Critique
of Residential Neighbourhoods in Zagreb*
- > VIŠNJA PENTIĆ (University of Zagreb)
*Is It Really Better? Sceptical Views on
Urbanization in Croatian Films of the 1960s*
- > BOJAN KRIŠTOFIĆ (University of Zagreb):
*Artistic Happenings in the Public Space of
New Zagreb (1956–1991)*

17.45–18.15
CLOSING DISCUSSION

SATURDAY, 24 OCTOBER 2026

10.00
GUIDED TOUR

- > Guided tour of selected modernist
housing sites in Zagreb and New Zagreb,
led by TAMARA BJAŽIĆ KLARIN and IRENA ŠIMIĆ.

Thursday / 09.30–10.45

Vilnius University

Friday / 10.35–11.50

SESSION 1

HOUSING POLICY, SOCIAL RIGHTS, AND EVERYDAY LIFE IN SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA

Saša Vejzagić

Institute of Art History, Zagreb

The Making of Housing Policy in Yugoslavia, 1942–1952

The first coherent housing policy in post-war Yugoslavia was developed and introduced throughout the 1950s as a more systematic attempt to overcome an escalating housing crisis. Although partly inherited from the monarchist era, this crisis was greatly deepened by extensive wartime destruction and further intensified by rapid industrialization during the first post-war decade. In the same period, however, the country was undergoing a socialist revolution carried out through several phases of socio-economic transformation that ultimately affected the design and goals of the first housing reform.

This paper delves into the period preceding the conceptualization of the first Yugoslav housing policy by looking at its legal, ideological, social, economic and material roots. It argues that the first housing reform cannot be understood only as an immediate response to the housing shortage of the 1950s, but also as the outcome of earlier transformations of ownership and property relations, emergency management of housing scarcity and post-war reconstruction, the technical reorganization of the construction sector, as well as experiments with economic planning and self-management. Drawing on state legislation, a variety of archival documents, party programmes and professional construction periodicals, the paper traces how housing gradually emerged as a field situated between social policy, socialist transformation and the material limits of post-war construction.

Keywords: housing policy, postwar reconstruction, property relations, construction, self-management

Shifting Social Discourses Surrounding Housing in the Second-Tier Socialist City of Mitrovica (Kosovo)

This paper presents a historical study of the shifting social discourses related to housing in the industrial city of Mitrovica in Kosovo during socialist Yugoslavia (1950s–80s). In the first step, the paper analyses the housing situation in the city of Mitrovica by positioning it within the broader hierarchy of socialist Yugoslav cities. Drawing on the 1971 census results, the paper uses the ratio of public-sector housing to the total housing stock and the age of public-sector housing as major indicators to assess the particular housing situations in particular cities. In the second step, the paper analyses the social discourses surrounding public-sector housing during the first socialist Yugoslav mass housing campaign in the late 1950s and 60s. During this period, public-sector housing was clearly the privileged housing option both for local housing stakeholders (municipality, enterprises) and for residents. In the third step, the paper identifies a major shift in the social discourses surrounding housing in the late 1960s and 1970s. Private-sector housing was presented in an increasingly favourable light while public-sector housing was downgraded to a solution for socially vulnerable groups. This went hand in hand with a renewed appreciation for pre-socialist housing traditions in the city. Sections two and three of the paper are based on an in-depth study of discourses surrounding housing in journals published by the major local housing stakeholders (municipality and the major mining enterprise), which reported frequently on the topic and also published a number of public questionnaires on housing. The paper concludes with possible explanations for this shift in social housing discourses, which consider the housing policy at the state level, the role of local housing stakeholders (municipality and enterprises) and the expectations and experiences of residents.

Keywords: public-sector housing, private housing, socialist Yugoslavia, Kosovo, Mitrovica

It Does Not Pain Me to Be a Victim of Experts, but of Injustice”: Housing Allocation and Citizens’ Agency in Socialist Montenegro (1950s–1960s)

The article reconstructs the redistribution of social apartments in Montenegro, the smallest of Yugoslavia’s six republics, during the first two decades of self-managed socialism.

Although housing was framed in legal, media, and political discourse as an elementary human right, access to particular types of dwellings came to signify the successful realization of the socialist promise of advancement and determined dwellers’ positions within the Yugoslav social hierarchy. Despite their importance for both social stratification and regime legitimacy, the criteria guiding housing allocation by enterprise – and municipality-level commissions remain under-researched in the social history of Yugoslavia. The article addresses this gap through an analysis of complaint letters sent by citizens to the Secretary of the Central Committee of Montenegro. Examining the authors’ social backgrounds, their argumentative strategies, and their interactions with the housing authorities, the article offers a micro-historical account of redistribution practices, social mobility perspectives of the citizens and their agency during Yugoslav self-management.

Situating these findings within the broader context of the post-war “golden age of social mobility” in Europe (De Graaf 2025), the article demonstrates how a transnational and micro-historical approach can yield more nuanced accounts of the “big epochs”, with the latter often overlooking the experiences of socialist societies of Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

Keywords: social housing, citizens’ agency, social mobility, Yugoslavia, micro-history

ARCHITECTURAL
DISCOURSE AND
STANDARDIZATION
OF HOUSING

Tamara Bjažić Klarin

Institute of Art History, Zagreb

Between Art and Science: Yugoslav Architectural
and Urban Planning Associations in International
Networks, 1950–1991

Following the Second World War, two federal professional associations became central to architectural and planning discourse in socialist Yugoslavia: the Association of Architects of Yugoslavia (SAJ), established in 1951, and the Association of Urban Planners of Yugoslavia (SUJ), established in 1955. Their activities were embedded in dynamic inter-republican cooperation and an expanding field of international professional exchange. SAJ and SUJ established institutional links with the International Union of Architects (UIA) and the International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP), which Yugoslavia joined in 1951 and 1954, respectively. In post-1948 Yugoslavia, these connections provided channels for the circulation of professional knowledge and expertise while supporting the country's international positioning beyond the Soviet bloc.

From the 1960s onward, however, the two associations developed markedly different capacities for sustaining international cooperation. Repeated periods of inactivity brought SAJ close to losing its UIA membership, while SUJ maintained a continuous and productive relationship with the IFHP, culminating in its organization of the IFHP Congress in Belgrade in 1971 and, a decade later, in the appointment of Ranko Radović as IFHP Vice-President in 1981. Focusing on housing as a key field of architectural and planning expertise, this paper examines the extent to which federal professional associations mediated transnational knowledge and how their changing institutional positions shaped its circulation and uptake. It thus considers professional associations as part of the broader infrastructure of Cold War knowledge exchange and offers a comparative perspective on the uneven impact of international professional networks on housing discourse in socialist Yugoslavia.

Keywords: professional networks, transnational knowledge exchange, housing discourse, architectural expertise, urban planning, socialist Yugoslavia

Towards Standardization: Housing Policies and Architectural Discourse in Montenegro (1945–1990)

The post-war period in the newly formed FPRY/SFRY found Montenegro with a low level of urbanization and a negligible number of collective housing facilities, given that it had been the least urbanized region in the Kingdom of SHS/Yugoslavia, dominated by a rural population. The first multi-family residential buildings, featuring standardized housing units, were built in Cetinje – the historical capital of Montenegro and the administrative center of the Zeta Banovina – for civil servants and military officers. The mass construction of collective housing began after WWII, following industrialization and rural-to-urban migration, which resulted in accelerated but insufficiently controlled urbanization processes. During this period, housing policy in Montenegro followed – often with a delay – the dynamics of the federal housing policy, evolving through three federal housing reforms: the first (1960–65), the second (1966–75), and the third (1976–90).

This paper examines how these systemic reforms were implemented in Montenegro and how they – through a continuous rise in housing production balanced between ideologically colored egalitarianism and elitism – reflected on the urban and architectural discourse, from individual residential buildings to housing blocks and neighborhoods, including the establishment of local industrial housing production through the prefabrication housing factory in Spuž (Fabrika stanova u Spužu). Additional focus is placed on the third housing reform, which entailed the establishment of Self-Managed Interest Communities for housing (SIZ) and the so-called directed housing construction (Socially Directed Housing Construction – DUSI). These changes were accompanied by the creation of “conditions and standards for housing design,” but also by a shift in the architectural and urban paradigm—moving from the universality of modernist tenets to the transposition of traditional and local spatial values through postmodernist concepts, with a particular focus on the social aspects of residential zones, which became especially prominent following the catastrophic earthquake of 1979.

Keywords: housing policies, collective housing, Montenegro, SIZ, architectural discourse

Dwelling Culture and the Modernization of the Home in Socialist Yugoslavia: Principles and Methods, 1945–1965

The post-World War II period in Yugoslavia was marked by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and modernization which also reshaped everyday life. At the core of this transformation was the concept of “dwelling culture” (*stanovanjska kultura*), which sought to redefine the domestic sphere in accordance with socialist ideals and modernist architectural principles. This paper examines the principles and methods employed by different actors, architects, urban planners, associations and state and municipal institutions between 1945 and 1965 to modernize the notion of home and optimize living spaces.

A central challenge of this period was the urgent need for mediation between the design of new, functionalist residential spaces and the mass influx of inhabitants carrying deeply ingrained old habits. The transition to optimized, smaller apartments required not only a spatial reorganization but also a shift among users. To bridge this gap, pedagogical campaigns were designed to teach citizens how to inhabit those modern spaces properly. This mediation occurred through three primary channels: specialized publications and manuals, widespread public exhibitions (such as the influential *Family and Household*), and architectural writing in both professional journals and popular press.

Through these mediums, experts popularized concepts of hygiene, functional furniture arrangements, and household efficiency, reframing the modern home as a site for creating the ideal socialist citizen. By analyzing these educational strategies, this study highlights how the modernization of the Yugoslav home was not merely a technical or architectural endeavor, but a complex socio-pedagogical project.

Keywords: dwelling culture; socialist Yugoslavia; housing modernization; domestic space; architectural pedagogy

Housing and Urban Modernization in Francoist Galicia: State-led Residential Development during the Developmentalist Era (1957–1975)

The developmentalist phase of the Franco regime (1957–1975) was characterized by accelerated economic growth, rapid urbanization, and profound social transformation. Within this context, housing emerged as a key instrument of modernization, as public authorities sought to address growing residential demand generated by rural-to-urban migration and industrial expansion. While extensive scholarship has examined post-war housing policies in socialist and Western European contexts, the Spanish experience remains comparatively underexplored in international debates on housing provision and urban development.

This paper examines the role of state-led residential development in Galicia during the developmentalist era, focusing on housing policy as a mechanism for urban modernization and social integration. It explores how public housing initiatives and other forms of state – supported residential provision contributed to reshaping urban space, facilitating the transition from predominantly rural social structures to an increasingly urban society, and promoting specific visions of modern living.

Drawing on policy documents, urban planning records, official publications, and contemporary press sources, the paper analyses the institutional actors involved in housing provision, the objectives underpinning residential development policies, and the social and spatial transformations associated with the expansion of mass housing.

Particular attention is paid to the relationship between housing policy, urban growth, and the broader modernization project pursued by the Francoist state.

By situating the Galician case within wider European debates on post-war housing, the paper contributes to comparative discussions on state intervention, housing provision, and the multiple pathways through which housing became a central component of twentieth – century modernization processes.

Keywords: Housing provision, Urban modernization, Francoist Spain, State-led development, Mass housing, Housing policy, Galicia

HOUSING TYPOLOGIES
AND URBAN
TRANSFORMATION

Zlatko Jovanović
University of Copenhagen

**Socio-Cultural Transformation on the Urban
Margin: Industrialisation, Housing and Everyday
Life in Tuzla's Periphery, 1945-1970s**

The paper explores housing, everyday life and rural-urban relations in the Tuzla Industrial Basin (TIB) from 1945 to 1970s, focusing on several semi-independent and semi-urban mining settlements in Tuzla's western periphery built in the early postwar period (1945–1960). The paper is based on archival research, with particular attention paid to reports from the local people's committees / local communities, local press and official documents and publications. Regarding research on socialist Yugoslavia's urban history, the settlements are interesting for multiple reasons: Their construction was financed by the mining enterprise "Kreka" and dictated by the needs of production rather than by any urban master plan, continuing the practice from the pre-war and Austro-Hungarian periods.

Consequently, in the early postwar period a substantial portion of the new apartments in the TIB was constructed next to mines and industrial plants rather than in the region's urban centre, causing major housing shortages in the town of Tuzla, while at the same time making Tuzla and the TIB somewhat atypical in the context of urbanisation in socialist Yugoslavia, with the central town comprising a relatively low proportion of the wider urban area population. Ultimately, even the drafting of Tuzla's general urban plan was repeatedly delayed, largely due to a lack of clarity regarding what should be included—only Tuzla, Tuzla Municipality with the semi-urban mining settlements or all TIB municipalities.

Meanwhile, on the local level, lively discussions were taking place, addressing the status and development of the settlements; in line with Henri Lefebvre's argument that—contrary to the suburban householder, who talks in monologues—the new-town dweller engages in dialogues with the authorities, demanding ever more organisation and urban intervention. In Tuzla's periphery the "dialogue" was centred on housing and basic infrastructure in the early period, and on leisure time and consumption in the later period.

Keywords: Housing, urban periphery, Henri Lefebvre, mining settlements, everyday life

Residential Typologies and Urban Identity in the Breka Housing Estate in Sarajevo

The numerous variations in the internal spatial organization of housing units in the Breka housing estate were subordinated to the creation of a unified visual identity of the neighbourhood. The relationship between multiplicity and uniformity was based on adapting the settlement to the topographical characteristics of the hilly terrain, as well as on the idea of a cohesive residential environment permeated with horticultural greenery. The paper examines the relevance of re-assessing this relationship after decades of use and transformation.

The need to shape a recognizable urban landscape within the central urban area of Sarajevo during the late 1980s resulted in a combination of several types of individual and collective housing in Breka: row houses, terraced houses, and multi-storey residential slabs. The urban and architectural design of the settlement was developed by the Institute for Architecture and Urbanism. The settlement contains a total of 1,050 apartments, with a gross population density of 221 inhabitants per hectare.

The examination of the relationship between the urban landscape and residential typology is based on analytical and comparative methods, including field research, archival documentation, and the analysis of architectural drawings. The residential matrix applied in the estate has been modified over time through the actions of the residents themselves, in interaction with the specific characteristics of the micro locations that define Breka. The aim of the paper is to provide an overview of the housing types within the settlement, as well as insights into their patterns of transformation. The paper raises the question of whether it is possible to identify shared spatial characteristics and principles of transformation. It argues that, despite typological diversity, recurring spatial principles can be identified and interpreted as a basis for future regeneration strategies.

Keywords: Sarajevo, neighbourhood, residential typology

Housing as an Instrument of Urban Modernization in Small Coastal Settlements: Svetlana Kana Radević, Aleksandar Stjepanović and Ljiljana Jovanović Anđelković in Petrovac, Montenegro

This paper examines the role of housing architecture in the urban modernization of small coastal settlements during the period of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, focusing on two apartment buildings in Nika Andjusa Street in Petrovac na Moru, Montenegro, designed by Svetlana Kana Radević and Aleksandar Stjepanović. Its theoretical framework is situated at the intersection of studies of Yugoslav housing architecture, research on the relationship between architecture and everyday life, and questions concerning the transposition of local building knowledge into a contemporary architectural language. The paper asks how small-scale collective housing, within a setting predominantly characterized by individual and family-based patterns of dwelling, could function as an instrument for developing urban standards and a culture of dwelling.

Despite their limited physical scale, such interventions produced effects of micro – modernization: they introduced new spatial patterns of neighbourhood life, different models of apartment organization, and more complex relationships between the street, terrain, landscape, and private life.

Methodologically, the paper is based on a comparative case study, architectural and morphological analysis, and a contextual reading of the planning and architectural frameworks. It examines the positioning of the buildings in relation to the street and the coastline, the layouts and typologies of the apartments, facade articulation, materiality, and transitional spaces such as entrances, staircases, balconies, and loggias. Both buildings demonstrate how local building knowledge could be translated into an articulated modern language of dwelling without being reproduced literally. Considered together, they broaden the understanding of Yugoslav housing architecture beyond large, planned housing estates and the major urban centres of Yugoslavia, showing that contextually sensitive interventions of limited scale, precisely embedded within a specific setting, could shape the everyday urban life and dwelling culture of small settlements over time.

Keywords: Yugoslav housing architecture; urban modernization; collective housing; Petrovac, Montenegro; Svetlana Kana Radević; Aleksandar Stjepanović

Quality over Quantity? Urban Rehabilitation as an Alternative to Mass Housing Development

For decades following World War II, the predominant goal of urban development in Central and Eastern Europe was to alleviate the housing shortage. Aside from large-scale housing estate construction projects, there was insufficient capacity to renovate inner-city areas. Projects that could still be completed, involving large-scale reconstruction of the existing urban fabric, drew criticism against modern urban planning principles. From the 1970s onward, changes in attitudes toward heritage and the urban environment began to challenge the prevailing design paradigm. In this context, urban rehabilitation emerged as an alternative approach that sought to reconcile the housing improvement conditions with the preservation of the historic urban fabric. This presentation examines the shift in the discourse on urban renewal during the 1970s and 1980s, using the cases of Budapest's districts VIII and IX. Following criticism of plans for District VIII that involved widespread demolition and the destruction of the existing urban fabric, the plans for District IX shifted their focus to preservation and urban rehabilitation in the 1980s. However, rather than focusing exclusively on the planning interventions themselves, the research examines how rehabilitation emerged as a response to critiques of the modern urban development paradigm. The research analyses theoretical writings, critiques, and debates published in the professional press and popular media. The aim is to analyse the competing narratives regarding housing quality and heritage preservation in late socialist Hungary. Particular attention is paid to how urban rehabilitation was presented as an alternative housing strategy that focused on the quality of the urban living environment. The Hungarian case is discussed as part of broader Central and Eastern European efforts to reconcile housing improvement and urban renewal in the late socialist period. The presentation explores how similar concerns, concepts, and planning approaches circulated through professional publications.

Keywords: urban rehabilitation, housing quality, planning discourse, critique, late socialism

**Multi-Residential Construction in Mostar
during the 1960s – Heterogeneous Conditions,
Procedures, and Approaches**

In the immediate aftermath of World War II, Mostar experienced its greatest urban expansion. As the city underwent reconstruction, major industrial complexes were established to the south and north, while urban growth extended westward. This industrial acceleration triggered a substantial demographic influx from other parts of Herzegovina and across Yugoslavia. This sharp population growth was accompanied by intensive multi-residential housing construction, which by 1965 already constituted 55.81% of Mostar's total available housing stock.

Following post-war reconstruction and the improvement of housing standards during the 1950s, the 1960s brought significant shifts in approach, driven by technological advancement and industrialization. This period was marked by intensive standardization of design, leading to typified solutions and prefabricated systems. A prime example is the E57 system by architect Vuko Bombardelli in Strelčevina (1960), grounded in spatial rationalization and residential minimalism. Within this concept, the apartment was viewed as a functional unit reduced to basic needs, reflecting a broader social focus on housing quantity. Conversely, a contextual approach emerged, most prominently exemplified by architect Andrija Čičin-Šain's 1960 Donja Mahala project, which emphasized the local context, human scale, and continuity with the traditional urban fabric, serving as a critique of uniform mass housing. Simultaneously, a practice of "importing" architectural models from larger centers was present, such as Belgrade's "Zvezdara" model. In 1966, architect Đorđe Pivarski sited three skyscrapers in the Zgoni neighborhood; while embodying modernization, they often overlooked local specificities.

Developed almost concurrently in Mostar, these three examples rest on contradictory premises. Analyzing their emergence and comparative framework reveals the heterogeneity of conditions, procedures, and approaches to housing construction within the modernization process of a regional center.

Keywords: Mostar, multi-residential architecture, socialist modernism, urban transformation, architectural heritage

Continuous Supply of Flats: The Case of CC Hidrogradnja Čačak

In response to the prolonged housing crisis in SFR Yugoslavia, the government of the Socialist Republic of Serbia launched extensive housing production reforms in the 1950s. The republic was divided into six housing basins: Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kosovska Mitrovica, Čuprija, Niš, and Čačak—the latter serving as the core of the central-western region of the republic. By that time, Čačak had already emerged as a significant industrial center, with (Titovo) Užice, Trstenik, and Kraljevo in its vicinity. The construction sector had developed infrastructure capacities in every major town soon after the war. Čačak hosted two key companies: Construction Company Ratko Mitrović, focused on building construction, visokogradnja, and Construction Company Hidrogradnja, specializing in industrial and infrastructure construction.

A decade after the war, following the end of the Renewal and Construction period, and especially amid the post-Cominform crisis of the late 1940s, boundaries between different construction services loosened, and typological crossovers were encouraged. The management of CC Hidrogradnja obtained permits and licenses from the Zagreb-based company Jugomont, known for its multi-scalar prefabricated building systems using concrete, timber, and metal. CC Hidrogradnja acquired the license for the panelized prefabricated system Jugomont-60, designed for collective housing of up to five stories, using prefabricated concrete panels.

Over subsequent decades, CC Hidrogradnja substantially modernized and expanded its product range, owing to its sustained presence and innovation within Serbia's housing economy and its involvement in numerous urban centers' housing construction: Belgrade, Bor, Majdanpek, Lazarevac, Priboj. This paper analyzes the two decades of the company's most extensive activity, with special focus on Hidrogradnja – Jugomont developments and the technical improvements made to the system throughout its years of use.

Keywords: Hidrogradnja Čačak, Jugomont, prefabrication, panelized housing construction

Concrete Dreams: Polykatoikia, Antiparochi, and the Postwar Construction of Modern Greece

Like many war-torn countries of Europe, Greece at the end of the 1940s was in dire need of a housing solution to address the rising challenges that were pressing its largest cities. The city-bound migration from the rural areas meant housing became not only one of the single most debated social issues of the day, but also a locus around which the country's modernization, westernization and overall progress narratives were articulated, much like in socialist Yugoslavia. However, unlike in Yugoslavia, no large-scale top-to-bottom housing construction solutions were applied. Instead, an intricate, architect-is-absent bottom-up system named antiparochi was developed in which several entrepreneurial individuals with limited initial capital would join efforts and quickly erect a polykatoikia, an apartment building with spaces for both private and public use. Such a model proved successful in tackling the housing crisis and quickly became the unintentional framework in which Greek cities developed economically, socially, politically and aesthetically in the decades following World War II. By examining the case of polykatoikia, this presentation aims to showcase a different Balkan approach to meeting the postwar housing needs, with special focus on its unique characteristics, its social and cultural impact, and its recent exoticization in both local and international contexts.

Keywords: Greece, Polykatoikia, housing

SESSION 5 SESSION 5 SESSION 5

INDIVIDUAL HOUSING AND TRANSNATIONAL MODELS

Mia Åkerfelt
Åbo Akademi University

Right to Agency: Experiences from Long-Term Living in Finnish Prefabricated Reconstruction Housing in Poland, 1948–2025

In the decades following the Second World War, Finland exported thousands of prefabricated wooden houses to regions affected by war, displacement, natural disasters, and mass migration. More than temporary shelters, these modest, detached houses became instruments of reconstruction that reshaped urban and rural landscapes across the globe. Arranged in rows, clusters, garden-oriented neighborhoods, and transitional settlements, the houses embodied contemporary Nordic planning ideals that linked housing, nature, social reform, and humanitarian aid. Their attached gardens promoted self-sufficiency and provided residents with essential nutritional resources during periods of scarcity.

This paper focuses on the meeting of these Nordic design ideals with local dwelling culture and practical needs among the coal mining communities in southern Poland. The main questions look into what the planning ideals exported with the houses were, how the inhabitants were able to develop the houses and urban areas according to their own needs and why this can be seen as a key to success regarding the longevity of the neighborhoods. The presentation builds on archival data, documentation of the housing areas and results from citizen science-based research involving the inhabitants.

The presentation shows that the initial clash between local traditions regarding home-making and the foreign structures quickly erected in Silesia, could be mitigated in time through the inhabitants' agency. When regulations were eased and the economy grew stronger, the inhabitants began changing certain traits in the architecture to make the houses more practical and culturally suitable. Through adapting the Finnish houses with their particular placement in green urban areas, they changed from a necessity providing a roof over one's head into today's cherished communities. The results, which highlight the inhabitants' agency as key to success in the longevity of the areas, can also provide valuable data for planning future reconstruction housing after crisis.

Keywords: prefabrication, post-war reconstruction, urban planning, mobility

Embedding Swedish Housing Culture. France Ivanšek's Polemics in the Cause of One-Family Houses in Slovenia in the 1960s

Beginning in the 1950s, France Ivanšek (1922–2007) played a key role, through his work as an architect, designer, critic, and popularizer, in disseminating elements of Scandinavian, particularly Swedish, housing culture in Slovenia and throughout Yugoslavia, thanks to the magazine *Arhitekt* and numerous exchanges with colleagues from other republics. This activity, as is well known, was based in the years 1955–1960, spent by the architect with his wife Marta in Sweden, first as a collaborator at HSB and then at Karl Axel Acking's studio. Less carefully studied, however, are his writings, which reveal a dual effort to transfer Swedish models to Slovenian reality and to implement an ideologically subversive interpretation for the Yugoslavia of the time. This was aimed at extolling the role and value of the terraced house and, especially, the one-family home, while using sociological and technical tools to criticize the tower house type, albeit also present within Scandinavian modernist housing culture.

From 1960 to 1963, within the Slovenian Institute of Urban Planning, Ivanšek developed a series of studies on housing conditions in Ljubljana and Slovenia, establishing a precise comparison between the population's expectations, investigated through sociological surveys, and Scandinavian housing standards. The subject of the author's greatest controversy was the Savsko naselje complex in Ljubljana, characterized by 14-story towers. With his arguments regarding hygiene and sanitation and his firm belief in the better suitability of the single-family home over vertical housing, Ivanšek's work established a fundamental pillar of a later widespread urban planning concept in Slovenia, establishing a series of key principles that were further developed by Slovenian architects and urban planners in the final decades of the twentieth century.

Through a detailed analysis of Ivanšek's writings, this contribution aims to explore the breadth of his research and its impact on the concept of living in Slovenia up until the age of Postmodernism.

Keywords: One family house; Swedish housing culture; Slovenian architecture and planning

Sites-and-Services: The Emergence of a Global Housing Paradigm

Sites-and-services was a major housing paradigm, heavily promoted in the 1970–80s to provide mass housing for low-income populations in the Global South. Instead of investing in fully built housing, the sites-and-services approach sought to prepare plots of land with minimal infrastructural services, sometimes in combination with a pre-built service core or a starter room, and with a set of technical guidelines and additional services in place to guide the future construction of the house, led by the owner-occupants themselves.

In this contribution, I focus on the emergence of sites-and-services as a specifically global approach to housing, where in the context of international foreign aid, an inherently globally spread set of stakeholders were seeking to combat urban poverty in a globally diverse set of geographies. Whereas the World Bank and architect-theorist John F.C. Turner are generally credited for materializing and popularizing (without fully endorsing) the idea, respectively, this contribution aims, firstly, to shed light on the more concrete modalities of international knowledge exchange between the various stakeholders involved that led to the crystallization of this paradigm, including local municipal authorities and lesser-known technical consultants, and, secondly, to position the emergence of this paradigm against the background of a longer accumulation of professional-urban experiences in low-income mass housing in the 20th century.

Keywords: mass housing, foreign aid, Global South

HOUSING CULTURE, PROFESSIONAL MEDIATION AND RESIDENT AGENCY

Aida Ličina Ramić

University of Sarajevo

Housing Rights and Urban Habits: Collective Housing and the Challenges of Everyday Life in Socialist Sarajevo

This presentation analyzes housing culture in Sarajevo during the late socialist period as an important aspect of the processes of urbanization and modernization in socialist Yugoslavia. Starting from the understanding that housing culture encompasses everyday habits, patterns of behavior, and attitudes toward living space, we will examine how models of collective housing, developed within the framework of socialist housing policy, sought to shape new forms of urban life.

Particular attention will be devoted to the experiences of newly arrived residents in large collective housing neighborhoods in Sarajevo, most of whom came from rural areas and were confronted with new urban standards and rules of life in communal spaces. The presentation is based on the thesis that acquiring tenancy rights and moving into modern apartments did not necessarily imply the rapid adoption of new urban habits and behavioral patterns. On the contrary, numerous problems related to the maintenance of communal spaces, house rules, neighborly relations, and the use of apartments pointed to a complex and long-term process of social integration into a new urban environment.

Through examples of educational campaigns, house regulations, the activities of tenants' councils, and media discussions on "housing culture," we will show how professional institutions and the wider public gradually recognized these issues and attempted to respond to the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and the mass construction of collective housing.

Drawing on archival sources, newspapers, and scholarly literature, the aim of the presentation is to highlight the discrepancies between the ideologically envisioned model of modern socialist housing and the everyday realities of urban life. Although focused on Sarajevo, the presentation raises broader questions about the limits of the Yugoslav modernization project and the relationship between housing policy, urbanization, and the transformation of everyday practices.

Keywords: Socialist housing policy, Collective housing, Housing culture, Socialist Yugoslavia, Sarajevo

Facts on the Ground: Cerak Vinogradi Estate and the Antagonisms of Socialist Mass Housing

Cerak Vinogradi estate (1977–1987), designed by Darko Marušić, Milenija Marušić, and Nedeljko Borovnica, is widely recognized as one of the most accomplished examples of Yugoslav socialist mass housing. With its brick facades, differentiated levels dedicated to social interaction, and careful treatment of public spaces, the estate has achieved prominence in both local and international contexts. Protected as part of Belgrade's cultural heritage and frequently featured in both traditional and digital media, the estate is generally regarded as a major achievement of socialist housing. However, the estate's celebrated design qualities stand in sharp contrast to the conflicts that have marked its construction and subsequent use. Drawing on archival records preserved at the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia (IAUS), alongside additional sources, the paper examines the estate's design and the activities of its architects, who remained present on-site for almost a decade and actively pursued different forms of user participation. The paper contrasts their activities with those of the developer, the construction company Napred, representatives of Belgrade's political elite, and residents engaged in informal interventions. By situating Cerak Vinogradi within broader archival evidence on the failures of socialist housing policy, the paper argues that the estate should be understood through these conflicts, which reveal the antagonisms embedded in late socialist mass housing.

Keywords: socialist mass housing, Cerak Vinogradi, participatory design, late modernism, self-management socialism

Self-Help Housing and Squatting: An Analysis of Citizen-Led Responses to Housing Shortages in Post-War London and Amsterdam, 1965–1975

This paper compares two instances of citizen-led self-help housing initiatives in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and London, England between 1965 and 1975. Following the end of the Second World War, both cities experienced acute housing shortages compounded by increasing rents, long waitlists for public housing, and urban renewal projects involving large-scale demolitions of pre-war housing stock.

Historians and social scientists alike have examined the emergence and decline of alternative housing movements, particularly squatting movements, in both cities. However, much of this research has overlooked the roles of shifting property relations and contemporary housing policies as causal factors in the emergence of these movements.

Through a comparative analysis of two case studies, this paper argues that contemporary housing policies and shifting post-war property relations had an indispensable effect on the development of citizen-led alternative housing strategies. Moreover, these initiatives often had tangible repercussions for subsequent housing and urban development policies in the areas studied.

The cases analysed are the Elgin Avenue “mass squat” in London (1972–1975) and Amsterdam's Nieuwmarkt neighbourhood, much of which was squatted for around a decade beginning in the late 1960s. In Elgin Avenue, homes lay derelict and vacant, earmarked for redevelopment; in Nieuwmarkt, the city council evicted and relocated residents in preparation for the partial demolition and redevelopment of Amsterdam's city centre.

Both cases therefore exemplify a common pattern in post-war Western European urban development: demolition, displacement and vacancy in the name of urban redevelopment. At the same time, both areas attracted self-help housing groups that coordinated the squatting of empty homes, making alternative housing strategies increasingly viable options in the face of post-war housing crises. This paper examines how such groups both evolved as a result of, and influenced such post-war urban development policies and responses.

Keywords: Alternative housing, Amsterdam, demolition, evictions, housing crisis, housing policy, informal housing, London, post-war, property relations, right to the city, social movements, squatting, urban commons, urban renewal

Calibrating the Centre vs Periphery Optic – The Evolution and Failure of Visual Critique of Residential Neighbourhoods in Zagreb

From the 1960s onwards, and originating in the adjacent fields of art history and conservation studies, a new paradigm of critical analysis—relying on the juxtaposition of pairs of images depicting the historical city with their supposedly damning counterpoints from a growing multitude of ever-expanding new residential developments—began to take root in the local professional consciousness. Drawing from precedents in contemporary Italian, German, French and American literature, this particular vein of criticism introduced an almost complete and sudden alignment of brewing discontentment with the outcomes of local urbanisation efforts with a somewhat reductive universalist critique of the apogee of high modernist urban planning. Primarily visual, and therefore predominantly formal, this critical optic glossed over numerous local, social, and political differences of particular cities where it was deployed, preferring conceptual clarity (or banality) of the dominant centre vs periphery dichotomy over more complex concepts of functional interdependence or hybrid planning schemes that would be better suited for the resolution of this growing rift. Rather than providing a clear pathway for a better understanding and resolving of actually occurring deficiencies in the planning of new residential neighbourhoods or the improvement of facilities in existing ones, by the 1980s this criticality was completely internalised in the conceptual framework of Zagreb planning documents. Despite the fact that the existing living conditions in these neighbourhoods displayed none of the symptoms of urban blight, social malaise, disrepair or criminality by now automatically associated with their formal counterparts all over the world, the local planners and social scientists alike were adamant in their unison rejection of this urban paradigm. By following the evolution and the ultimate outcome of this formal criticality, this presentation seeks to delve into the vital points of disruption and divergence of local planning schemes from their now universally condemned formal counterparts.

Keywords: centre vs periphery, humanist critique, urban vs social form

Is It Really Better? Sceptical Views on Urbanization in Croatian Films of the 1960s

The presentation will examine two Croatian short films produced in Zagreb during the 1960s that employ irony in their engagement with the official socialist worldview centered on progress, construction, and egalitarian urbanization. Both films utilize documentary methods in order to legitimize their critical stance toward widely accepted ideas concerning housing policy and urban planning, while also featuring fictional narrators who comment on social reality from ostensibly innocent perspectives.

The first film is *Moj stan* (My Apartment) by Zvonimir Berković produced by Zagreb Film in 1962 and awarded at the Cannes Film Festival. The film depicts the relocation of a four-member family from a bourgeois apartment in central Zagreb to a newly constructed housing development on the outskirts of the city. The narrative is focalized through the perspective of a young girl who is writing a school essay about the experience.

The second film is *Most* (The Bridge) by Zlatko Sudović produced by Zagreb Film in 1965. The film portrays the construction of a pedestrian bridge over a railway line and the reactions of citizens to this new urban intervention. Its narrative is focalized through the fictional character of Mate Čepo, a conscientious and responsible citizen who believes that people should use the pedestrian bridge and conduct themselves in a civilized and socially responsible manner.

Both films construct fictional situations that enable an ironic distance from the official narratives through which social reality was shaped, narratives that were frequently present in documentary and commissioned films of the period. Through the use of a hybrid form – that is, fictional films structured through documentary methods – Sudović and Berković develop artistic strategies for articulating a dialectical perspective on progress and urbanization.

Keywords: Croatian film, hybrid strategies, urbanization, irony, progress

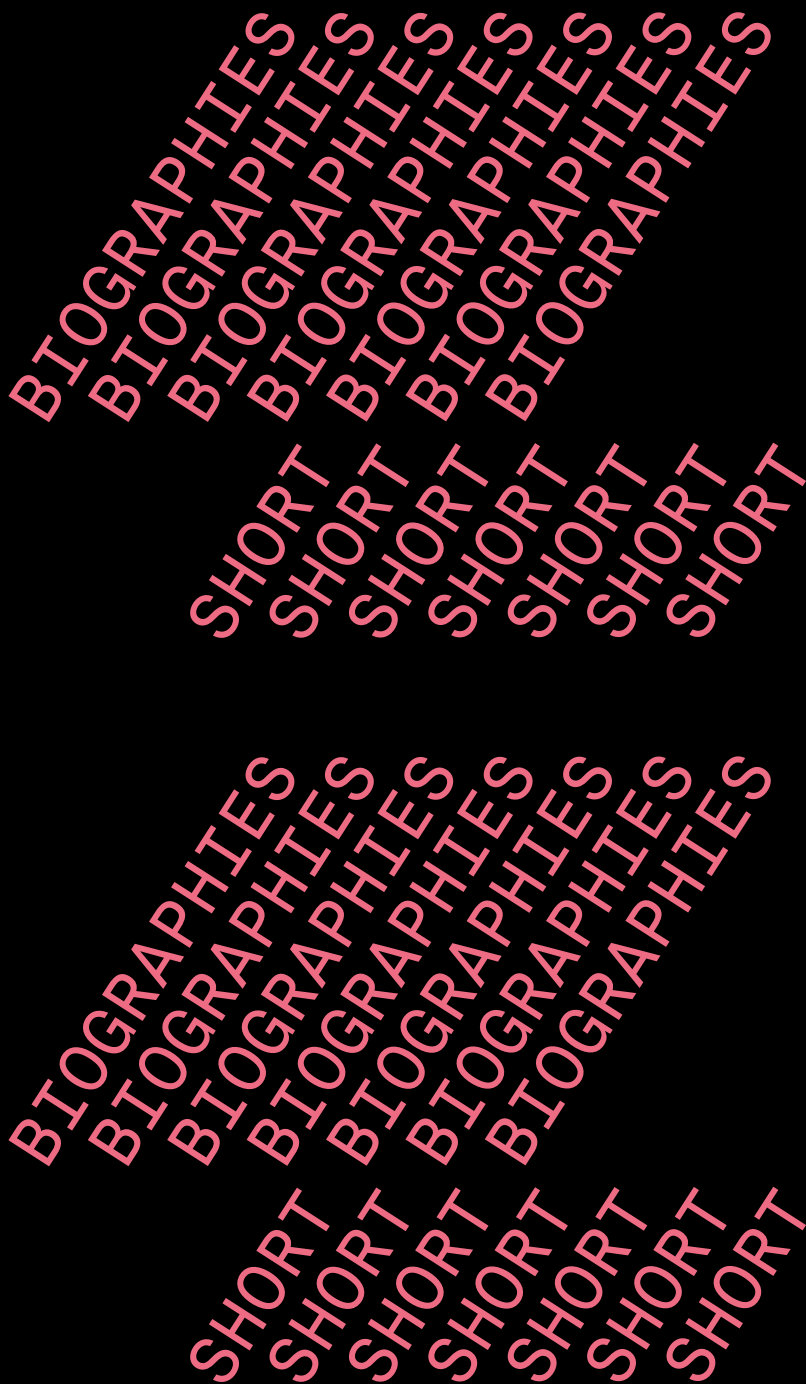
Artistic Happenings in the Public Space of New Zagreb (1956–1991)

The paper examines a selection of artistic happenings held in the public spaces of New Zagreb from the beginning of its construction in the mid-1950s to the end of the socialist period. The research is based on media representations of these events, including photographs, films, and written accounts, as well as on documented memories of their authors and participants.

The relevance of the topic lies in the role that cultural production realized through happenings played in shaping the meaning of New Zagreb's public spaces. It also stems from the recognition of the associated individual and collective memories as valuable sources for understanding the identity of New Zagreb, particularly given that the interaction between memory and media representations of happenings has not yet been investigated. The material will furthermore be interpreted within the broader context of socialist modernization, during which New Zagreb was constructed and whose public spaces were significantly shaped by artistic happenings.

Drawing on an interdisciplinary methodological framework, criteria for the selection of representative artistic events will be established, and contextual analyses of case studies will be undertaken. Interpreting memory through both historical and contemporary theoretical perspectives on the significance of public space and its modes of articulation will contribute to an understanding of the innovative character of such artistic practices. The research results will enhance understanding and assessment of the role of art in the construction of meaning and cultural memory in the public spaces of New Zagreb.

Keywords: New Zagreb, artistic happenings, public space, cultural memory, socialism



Claudia Abbott

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Claudia Abbott is currently a PhD researcher at the European University Institute's Department of History. Her doctoral project compares the emergence and development of alternative housing strategies in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and London, England, from 1945 to 1995. Particular attention is paid to squatting

as an alternative housing strategy, and the impact of post-war housing policies and property relations on contemporary housing shortages. Before joining the EUI, she received her MA in European Studies from the University of Amsterdam and a BSc in Political Science with a minor in Sociology at Leiden University.

Mia Åkerfelt

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Mia Åkerfelt, PhD, University Lecturer in Art History at Åbo Akademi University, Finland and PI of the HoPE-project. Åkerfelt is specialized in the history of architecture. Her main projects have examined the connection between architecture, ideology and minority identity, and the current research studies how housing, reconstruction and heritage shape collective futures and national imaginaries in post-war Europe. The presentation is based on results from

the HoPE - Housing, Prefabrication and Export: The Architecture of Reconstruction in Times of Crisis-project (<https://www.hope-project.info/>), funded by the Finnish Kone foundation, based at Åbo Akademi University, Finland. The project examines the role of prefabricated housing in the aftermath of crises, using the Finnish export of prefabricated wooden houses to Poland and Israel between 1940 and 1980 as a case study.

Tamara Bjažić Klarin

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Tamara Bjažić Klarin graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, in 1997 and received her PhD from the Department of Art History, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, in 2011. She is currently employed at the Institute of Art History in Zagreb, where she is the Principal Investigator of the ERC project *Housing.Yu: The Right to Housing: Production of Spaces of Everyday Life in Yugoslavia (1945–1991)*. She is the author of the books *Ernest Weissmann:*

Socially Engaged Architecture, 1926–1939 (2015), *For a New, More Beautiful Zagreb! Architectural and Urban Planning Competitions in Interwar Zagreb, 1918–1941* (2020), and *The Development of Trešnjevka: The Periphery's Struggle for Urban Standards* (2022). Her research focuses on twentieth-century architecture and urbanism, housing, architectural culture, and the circulation of professional knowledge, with particular emphasis on modern architecture in Croatia and Yugoslavia.

Melita Čavlović

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Melita Čavlović is Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb. Since the beginning of her work, she has also actively participated in teaching at the Department of Architectural Design. Her work focuses on 20th-century architecture and the transformations of the architectural profession under the influence of political, economic and professional circumstances. She regularly publishes her work in domestic and international journals, edited volumes

and conferences. She has co-authored numerous exhibitions, including „Territory as Record: Figures of Southern Zagreb” (2016), „A Brief Autobiography of the Faculty of Architecture School” (2019) and „The Future of Contrasts of Trnje” (2024). She is also the co-author of several award-winning architectural competition projects, including two first prizes. Her latest book, „A record of the present state: river, railway, street”, authored with Marko Ercegović, has been nominated for the Neven Šegvić Prize for 2025.

Ivana Dinić

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Ivana Dinić is a PhD Candidate at the International Graduate Centre for the Study of Culture (GCSC), at the Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen. Her dissertation, at the intersection of political history, sociology and cultural studies, examines the upward social mobility in early socialist Yugoslavia (1945–1975) with the aim of incorporating

the often-overlooked Southeast European experience into the broader narrative of the post-World War II socioeconomic transformation in Europe. Ivana holds a master's degree in European Studies from the University of Regensburg and a bachelor's degree in International Relations from the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade.

Ana Dobrašinović

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Ana Dobrašinović is an architect and PhD candidate at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Montenegro. Her research focuses on post-war and contemporary housing architecture, collective housing, and the evolving relationship between dwelling, architecture, and the city in Montenegro and the former Yugoslav context. She is a Programme Coordinator at the APSS Institute and an Independent Expert for the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture - Mies van der Rohe Award. Her professional and academic experience includes

architectural practice, teaching engagements at the University of Montenegro and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, and participation in international research and curatorial projects, including as a member of the curatorial team for the exhibition *Skirting the Center: Svetlana Kana Radević on the Periphery of Postwar Architecture* at the 17th International Architecture Exhibition of La Biennale di Venezia. Her work has received several awards in architectural and urban design competitions.

Marija Drėmaitė

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Marija Drėmaitė is an architectural historian, author, curator, and professor of Architectural History and Cultural Heritage at Vilnius University, Lithuania. Her research is focused on the social history of 20th century architecture, housing, and cultural heritage. She is the author of *Baltic Modernism: Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Berlin: DOM Publishers, 2017),

editor of *Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940* (Vilnius: Lapas, 2018), and co-editor of *Lithuanian Architects Assess the Soviet Era: The 1992 Oral History Tapes* (with John V. Maciuka, Vilnius: Lapas, 2020). She currently leads a research group “Memory and Heritage” as a PI at the Vilnius University Advanced Research Centre (Post)Authoritarian Landscapes (2023–2027).

Miles Glendinning

University of Edinburgh

Miles Glendinning is the Professor at the University of Edinburgh and Director of the Scottish Centre for Conservation Studies. His research interests focus on the history of architectural heritage conservation and, in particular, on the history of modern mass housing on a global scale. He is involved in the international modernist heritage organisation DOCOMOMO, including founding its International Specialist Committee on Urbanism and Landscape.

His published works include the award-winning *Tower Block: Modern Public Housing in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland* (co-authored with Stefan Muthesius, Yale University Press, 1994), *The conservation movement – a history of architectural preservation* (Routledge, 2013), *Mass Housing: Modern Architecture and State Power – a Global History* (Bloomsbury, 2021) and *Hong Kong Public Housing An Architectural and Policy History* (Routledge, 2024).

Jelica Jovanović

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Jelica Jovanović is a PhD student at the University of Technology Vienna, working on the topic ‘Possibilities for sustainable restoration of the second half of the 20th century mass housing of Yugoslavia.’ Graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. Co-founder of DOCOMOMO Serbia and Grupa arhitekata NGO in Belgrade. Curatorial advisor to the Museum of

Modern Art MoMA for the exhibition ‘Towards a Concrete Utopia: Architecture in Yugoslavia 1948–1980’. Co-author of the book ‘Bogdan Bogdanović Biblioteka Beograd - An Architects Library’, and projects ‘PATINA / ПАТИНА’ and ‘PREFABRICATING SOLIDARITY: IMS-Žeželj Between Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Angola’.

Zlatko Jovanović

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Zlatko Jovanović holds a PhD in Yugoslav history from the University of Copenhagen. He currently teaches European Ethnology and Applied Cultural Studies at the same university, while being affiliated as a researcher with the research centre “The Many Roads in Modernity”, focusing on modernisation processes and the transformation of South-East Europe from the 1870s onward. Previously, Jovanovic taught at

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Bojan Krištofić

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Bojan Krištofić (b. Zagreb, 1987) is an art critic, writer, and designer. He received his MA in Visual Communication Design from the Design Department of the Faculty of Architecture in 2012, and in 2022 he began his PhD studies in Art History, Cultural Heritage, and Visual Culture at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb. He has published art criticism, reviews, and essays in leading cultural media outlets in Croatia and

abroad, as well as two poetry collections and several samizdats. In 2018, he was a fellow in the International Literature Group at Akademie Schloss Solitude in Stuttgart, Germany. He currently works for the Serb National Council in Zagreb as one of the culture editors of the audiovisual channel VIDA TV, and is a guest curator at the Green Room Gallery of the Regenerator Centre for Urban Culture in Zagreb, Croatia.

Aleksandar Kušić

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Aleksandar Kušić (b. 1985) is an architect and associate professor at Belgrade's Faculty of Contemporary Arts. He received both his degree in architecture and his PhD from the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture. He is the author of the book *Negativnost: arhitektura i stambeno pitanje u Beogradu kasnog socijalizma* [Negativity: Architecture and the Housing Question in Late Socialist Belgrade; 2024]. He has presented

two research projects: *Ova kuća nema budućnost* [This House Has No Future; 2023–24] and *Novobeogradski vrtić: idealna soba* [New Belgrade Kindergarten: An Ideal Room; 2024–26], both developed collaboratively. He is working on the anthology series *Savremena arhitektura i dizajn* [Contemporary Architecture and Design, 2026–], whose second volume is currently in development.

Aida Ličina Ramić

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Aida Ličina Ramić is a Senior Research Associate at the Institute for History, University of Sarajevo. She completed her undergraduate, pre-Bologna magister, and doctoral studies in History at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo. Her research focuses on social history, urban history, the history of everyday life, and environmental history, while in recent years she has increasingly engaged with topics related to gender history. She has participated in numerous

national, regional, and international conferences and has published widely on social change, urbanization, housing, and everyday life in socialist Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. She is a regular member of the Association for Modern History (UMHIS) in Sarajevo. She is the author of the monograph “Sarajevo in the Rhythm of Modernization: Urban Transformation and Its Consequences in the 1970s and 1980s”, published by the Institute for History, University of Sarajevo.

Sebastiaan Loosen

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Sebastiaan Loosen is Senior Lecturer at the Chair of the History and Theory of Urban Design at ETH Zurich. His current research focuses on the 1960–80s agenda of foreign aid and the knowledge economy fostered by it. This ranges from the role of architectural schools in Europe in developing training programs

and research projects to the emergence of new housing expertise, such as the so-called “sites-and-services” approach. A recent outcome of this research is a co-edited double theme issue of *ABE Journal. Architecture Beyond Europe* on ‘Architecture in the Foreign Aid-Funded Knowledge Economy’ (2023).

Martina Malešič

Museum of Architecture and Design, Ljubljana

Martina Malešič, PhD, is an art historian, currently employed as a curator for architecture in Museum of Architecture and Design, Ljubljana (MAO). For several years she worked as a teaching assistant and researcher at the Department of Art History at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana. Her research involves 20th century Slovenian architecture, design, and urban planning with an emphasis on housing culture. She organises and runs research projects aimed at popularising modern architecture. She has curated a number of exhibitions, among others *Streets and Neighbourhoods – Vladimir Braco Mušič and large scale architecture* (co-curated with Luka Skansi and Bogo Zupančič,

Museum of Architecture and Design, Ljubljana, 2016) and *New Spaces, New Images. The 1980s through the Prism of Events, Exhibitions, and Discourses – Part 1* (co-curator Asta Vrečko, Museum of Modern Art, Ljubljana, 2016). In 2021 she was a member of curatorial team for the exhibition in the Pavilion of Slovenia at the 17th biennial of architecture La Biennale di Venezia, titled *The Common in Community. Seventy Years of Cooperative Centres as a Social Infrastructure*. She is also a researcher on the ERC project *Housing.Yu – Right to Housing: The Production of Spaces of Everyday Life in Yugoslavia (1945–1991)*.

Raimondo Mercadante

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Raimondo Mercadante (1981) is an architectural historian, specialist in Slovenia and Central Europe. He has collaborated with the chair of Architectural History and Theory in Milan Polytechnic and regularly takes part in International Congresses and invited conferences. He has published several monographs and papers in peer-reviewed journals, and he is member of several groups and research societies. PhD in Art History (University of Palermo, 2008) and in Architecture. History and Project

(Turin Polytechnic, 2022), since 2010 he has lectured in Paris IV Sorbonne, Milan and Turin Polytechnic. In 2025, he got the Plečnik Medal in Ljubljana for the book *Between History, Ideologies and Conflicts. Architecture in Slovenia 1968–1991* (Rome 2024). He has achieved the National Scientific qualification as associate professor in the Italian higher education system, in the call 2023/2025 for the disciplinary field 08/E2 (Conservation, restoration and history of architecture).

Miloš Ničić

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Miloš Ničić (PhD) is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade, where he teaches cultural theory and cultural studies. His main interests are in heritage politics, tourism and urban studies,

postsocialist transformation, and creative industries. He is passionate about modernist architecture of the Balkans and the Mediterranean, together with the Yugoslav monumental and memorial art.

Višnja Pentić

University of Zagreb

Višnja Pentić graduated in Comparative Literature and English Language and Literature from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, where she also earned a PhD in Film Studies. She teaches film theory at both the Academy of Dramatic Art and the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at University of Zagreb. In 2012,

she received the Vladimir Vuković Award for Best New Critic and, in 2016, the annual Vladimir Vuković Award for Best Croatian Critic. Višnja contributes essays on literature, cinema, and visual arts to Croatian National Radio Channel 3 and various magazines. She also regularly conducts film criticism workshops in non-institutional settings.

Tanja Petrović

Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Dr Tanja Petrovic is Head of the Institute of Culture and Memory Studies, Scientific Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana. Dr Petrović is interested in the uses and meanings of socialist and Yugoslav legacies in post-Yugoslav societies, as

well as in cultural, linguistic, political, and social processes that shape the reality of these societies. She is the author of many articles and edited collections and most recently of *Utopia of the uniform: affective afterlives of the Yugoslav People's Army* (London: Duke University Press, 2024).

Alberto Rodríguez Barcón

University of A Coruña

Alberto Rodríguez Barcón is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Communication Sciences at the University of A Coruña (Galicia, Spain). His research focuses on urban sociology, with particular interests in gentrification,

tourism, urban change, and the social construction of urban space. His work examines how social, economic, and political processes shape contemporary urban environments and residents' experiences of place.

Antun Sevšek

Independent researcher

Antun Sevšek is an architect, researcher, and long-time activist dealing with the intersections of evolving urban planning strategies and their disruptions in contact with the social and material reality of the city. He is a long-time member of various local NGOs and organisations, including Platforma 9,81, Right to the city, Operation City and the Open Architecture cooperative. He was part of the curatorial team of the international Unfinished

Modernisations project in 2012, participating subsequently in numerous independent research projects and exhibitions. He is the co-founder and lead architect of OO (Organizirano oblikovanje), an interdisciplinary design and research practice based in Zagreb, engaged both in commissioned design work and self-initiated research projects, recognised by a series of domestic and international awards.

Ljubica Spaskovska

University of Exeter

Dr Ljubica Spaskovska is Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Exeter, UK. She is the author of *The Last Yugoslav Generation: the Rethinking of Youth Politics and Cultures in Late Socialism* (Manchester University Press 2017) and 1989: *A Global History of Eastern Europe* (Cambridge University Press, 2019), with Bogdan Iacob, James Mark, and Tobias

Rupprecht. Her research on the history of non-alignment and the history of socialist Yugoslavia has also been published in the *Journal of World History*, *Contemporary European History*, *Labor History* and *Nationalities Papers*. She was elected member of the Royal Historical Society in 2025.

Slavica Stamatović Vučković

University of Montenegro

Slavica Stamatović Vučković is a Full Professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Montenegro, where she has been employed since 2004. She received her Master's degree from Sapienza University of Rome and her PhD from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. She has been the recipient of numerous international fellowships and has presented her work at domestic and international exhibitions. She is the author of three books: *Architectural Communication: Cultural Centers in Montenegro 1945–2000* (University of Montenegro, 2018), *Monuments of the Second World War in Montenegro*

(Expositio, Kotor, 2020), and *Montenegrin Architecture 1945–1970: Refractions of the Corbusian Principle* (co-authored with Danilo Bulatović; Matica Crnogorska, 2025), as well as numerous book chapters and scientific research papers published in domestic and foreign journals. In 2008, she participated in the 11th Venice Biennale of Architecture. She is a recipient of awards and recognitions at the Montenegrin Salons of Architecture (2018, 2024), and she is among the winners of the Thirteenth of July Award (2009), the highest state recognition in Montenegro.

Pieter Troch

Ghent University

I am an Associate Professor of Southeast European languages and cultures at Ghent University. Before starting at Ghent University, I was a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral research fellow at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies and a postdoctoral research at the ERC research project *Unlikely Refuge? Refugees and citizens in East-Central Europe in the 20th*

century (Prague). I am a social historian working on nationalism, education and associational life, labour and urban development, with a particular focus on interwar and socialist Yugoslavia. I am currently finalising a long-standing research project on the urban development of Mitrovica in Kosovo during socialist Yugoslavia. This paper is part of that project.

Elša Turkušić Jurić

University of Sarajevo

As a professional in the field of 20th-century architecture and cultural heritage, Elša Turkušić Jurić was educated at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, and at the Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona. She holds an MSc and a PhD from the University of Sarajevo, where she currently works as an Associate Professor at the

Faculty of Architecture. She is also a member of ISC20C (ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th-Century Heritage). One of her recent research engagements was participation in the project *New Towns / New Narratives*, funded through the EE-CERV-2023 programme and coordinated by INTI Rotterdam.

Saša Vejzagić

Institute of Art History, Zagreb

Saša Vejzagić completed his undergraduate and graduate studies in history at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, in 2011, and earned a second master's degree in 2013 from the Central European University in Budapest. He received his PhD in 2021 from the Department of History and Civilization at the European University Institute in Florence. He is currently employed at the Institute of Art History in Zagreb as a senior research assistant on the ERC project *Housing.Yu: The Right to Housing: the Production of Space of Everyday*

Life in Yugoslavia (1945–1991), within the research strand Housing and political-economic reforms. He is a co-editor of the volume *Socialist Entrepreneurs? Business Histories of the GDR and Yugoslavia* (2025) and the author of several scholarly articles published in national and international journals, including *Business History* and *Politička misao*. His research interests include economic, business, political, labour, and social history of the twentieth century, with a particular focus on the period of Yugoslav socialism.

Antun Vrljić

University of Mostar

Born in 1999 in Mostar, where he completed his primary and secondary education. In 2018, he enrolled at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy at the University of Mostar, earning a Bachelor's degree in Architecture and Urban Planning in 2021. The same year, he entered the Master's program at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy, University of Split. He graduated in 2023 under the mentorship of Assoc. Prof. Art Jakša Kalajžić, with the thesis "Generator of Resocialization and Intergenerational Inclusivity". Since 2023, he has been

continuously practicing in the field, developing numerous conceptual, main, and detailed architectural projects. He has participated in several architectural competitions, winning multiple awards. In 2023, he joined the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy at the University of Mostar as a teaching assistant. In 2024, he enrolled in the Doctoral Program in Architecture and Urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb. His research focuses on multi-residential buildings in Mostar from 1945 to 1990.

Károly Zubeck

Budapest University of Technology and Economics

Károly Zubeck is a PhD student at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME). His research focuses on urban renewal concepts in Hungary in the 1970s, examining the urban design and planning ideas of the period. He usually presents research at various conferences and publishes in scholarly

journals. He graduated from the BME Faculty of Architecture in 2023. Since 2023, he has been a PhD student of the BME Pál Csonka Doctoral School. As a teacher, he participates in the education of architects at the Department of Urban Planning and Design, BME, where he provides consultations in design studios.

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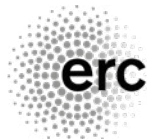
All members of the Organizing Committee are affiliated with
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FUNDING

Funded by the European Union (ERC, Housing.Yu, 101171985). Views and opinions
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