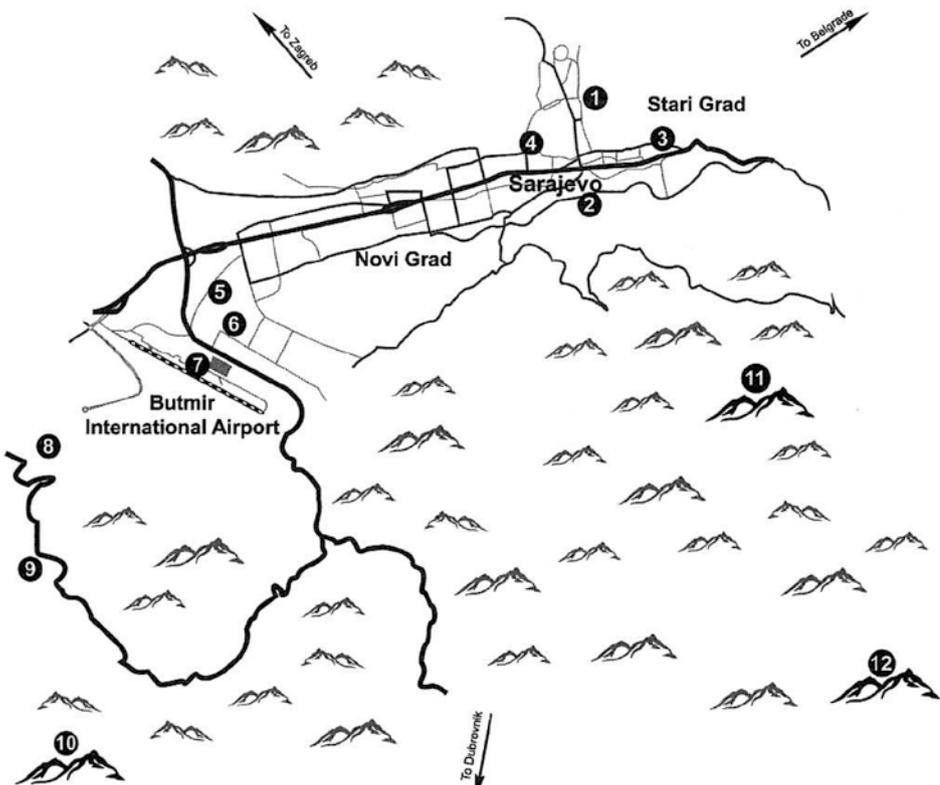


- 1 Zetra Hall, Speed Skating Oval, Koševo Stadium
- 2 Skenderija
- 3 Baščaršija
- 4 Holiday Inn
- 5 Olympic Village A
- 6 Dobrinja Press Village
- 7 Butmir International Airport
- 8 Mount Igman/Veliko Polje
- 9 Malo Polje, Olympic Village B
- 10 Mount Bjelašnica
- 11 Mount Trebević
- 12 Mount Jahorina



map courtesy of Mary Williams

MAP OF SARAJEVO INDICATING THE LOCATION OF THE OLYMPIC SITES

MAPA SARAJEVA S POLOHOU OLYMPIJSKEGA AREALA

Source Zdroj: VUJIC, Jason. 2015. The Sarajevo Olympics. Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts

Sarajevo's Modernist Olympic Ruins – A Future for the Vanishing Past?

Modernistické olympijské ruiny v Sarajeve – Budúcnosť miznúcej minulosti?

Bojana Bojanić, Sonja Ifko

Juhoslovanská socialistická federatívna republika (JSFR) vznikla už za druhej svetovej vojny. Bola vyhlásená v roku 1945 (pod názvom Federatívna ľudová republika Juhoslávie) a začiatkom roku 1946 bola prijatá jej ústava. Štát vznikol podľa konceptu Sovietskeho zväzu ako zväz šiestich republík: Bosna a Hercegovina, Chorvátsko, Macedónia, Čierna Hora, Srbsko a Slovinsko, s federálnym hlavným mestom Belehrad. Politika sa od začiatku zameriavala na silnú centralizovanú vládu pod kontrolou komunistickej strany (Zväz komunistov Juhoslávie), ktorá viedla juhoslovanské partizánske hnutie počas druhej svetovej vojny. Už v roku 1948, po Titovom konflikte so Stalinom, stratil sovietsky model svoju dominanciu, juhoslovanská komunistická strana začala hľadať svoju vlastnú cestu socializmu a vyvinula si takzvaný samosprávny systém. Neskoré päťdesiate roky a šesťdesiate roky boli obdobím rýchleho vývoja a ekonomického rastu krajiny. Jedným zo znakov povojnového obdobia bol masívny rozvoj turizmu a v šesťdesiatych rokoch krajina zažívala značný nárast počtu zahraničných turistov, najmä na Jadranskom pobreží.

Keď v šesťdesiatych rokoch začala juhoslovanská vláda do turizmu investovať, bosnianski predstavitelia sa snažili prilákať prostriedky z federálnych fondov takisto investíciami do turistického ruchu. Keďže Sarajevo je obklopené pohoriami Treskavica, Bjelašnica, Jahorina, Trebević a Igman, vzdialenými len 30 kilometrov, bosnianski predstavitelia si uvedomili vysoký potenciál horského turizmu. Mimoriadne ich povzbudilo, keď Organizácia pre hospodársku spoluprácu a rozvoj (OECD) vydala štúdiu na tému „Analýza príležitostí a problémov rozvoja zimného turizmu v Juhoslávii“ v roku 1968, v ktorej sa uvádzalo, že Sarajevo „splňa všetky potrebné podmienky“ stať sa zimným turistickým centrom, a malo by zvážiť kandidatúru na Olympijské hry. S nadšením a odhodlaním sa bosnianski predstavitelia rozhodli pokúsiť sa priniesť Olympiádu do Sarajeva napriek tomu, že Sarajevo nemalo v zimných športoch vybudovanú medzinárodnú reputáciu. Členstvo v neutrálnom bloku – Nezávislé hnutie – mohlo byť jedným z kľúčových dôvodov úspechu, víťaznej kandidatúry pre Sarajevo a Juhosláviu.

V čase, keď Juhoslávia získala ZOH 1984, malo Sarajevo jednu športovú halu s umelým ľadom, niekoľko údajných tratí na bežecké lyžovanie a biatlon v pohorí Igman a jediné fungujúce lyžiarske stredisko v pohorí Jahorina, pričom všetky boli potenciálnymi turistickými atrakciami bez toho, aby sa v nich v tom čase akýkoľvek turizmus realizoval. Bez zveličovania by sa dalo

povedať, že vo svete zimných športov neznamenal Sarajevo nič. Neboli tu bobové dráhy, sánkarské dráhy, skokanské mostíky ani okruhy na rýchlostné korčuľovanie. Aby mohlo Sarajevo hostiť hry, potrebovalo druhé lyžiarske stredisko, dve nové klziská, okruh na rýchlostné korčuľovanie, sánkarskú dráhu, bobovú dráhu, 70- a 90-metrový skokanský mostík a strelicu. A to boli len športové zariadenia. Okrem toho potrebovalo Sarajevo 160 km ciest, kanalizačné potrubia, elektrické a telefónne siete, parkoviská, lyžiarske vleky, hygienické zariadenia, šatne, reštaurácie, prístav a železničnú stanicu, renovované divadlo, 2 olympijské dediny a novinársku dedinu, 9 nových hotelov a 5 renovovaných hotelov. Celkovo stála pred mestom úloha zrealizovať 163 veľkých stavebných projektov, do ktorých sa mali zapojiť desiatky tisícov pracovníkov.

Zdalo sa, že je to cieľ, ktorý sa dá sotva dosiahnuť za šesť rokov, ak vôbec. V rámci krajiny aj mimo nej prebiehali mnohé diskusie a pochybovalo sa o tom, či Sarajevo dokáže zorganizovať Olympiádu načas. Bolo to po prvýkrát v histórii, kedy bol zvolený nerozvinutý turistický región ako hosťiteľ najvyššej súťaže zimných športov. Ale Olympijské hry boli úspešné, Juhoslovanský olympijský výbor dostal zlatý olympijský rád, najvyššie ocenenie MOV, a podujatie sa stalo dobrou propagáciou pre turizmus mesta. V roku 1985 zaznamenalo Sarajevo rekordný počet hotelových hostí, ale v nasledujúcich rokoch počet zahraničných turistov značne poklesol. Bolo jasné, že samotné usporiadanie ZOH na vybudovanie turizmu nestačilo. Sarajevo potrebovalo lepšiu propagáciu, najmä na zahraničných trhoch. To si vyžadovalo prostriedky, ktoré si Sarajevo, ani štát, ktorý neustále bojoval s obrovskou infláciou, nemohli dovoliť. Na horizonte krajiny sa črtali závažné ekonomické problémy a spoločensko-politické zmeny. Štát, ktorý sa po smrti Tita v roku 1980 začínal rozpadávať, sa organizovaním Zimných olympijských hier ešte raz pokúsil prekonať a predovšetkým zakryvať všetky problémy a nezhody, ktoré sa nahromadili a nakoniec vyvrcholili občianskou vojnou (1991 – 1995), ktorá zúrila najintenzívnejšie a najničivejšie v Bosne a Hercegovine a jej hlavnom meste, Sarajeve. Olympijská dedina trpela všetkými útrapami vojny: deštrukciou, demolovaním a drancovaním zásob. V nasledujúcich rokoch región zasiahol proces politických a ekonomických zmien, pričom zažíval zavádzanie demokracie a prechod zo socialistickej na kapitalistickú spoločnosť. Komplexná politická

situácia a slabá ekonomická situácia regiónu uprednostňujú súkromný kapitál pred dedičstvom.

Štúdia zdôrazňuje charakteristiky architektúry športových zariadení a nových hotelov postavených na ZOH a určených na rozvoj turizmu. Potenciál turistického rozvoja ostáva do dnešného dňa nevyužitý. Väčšina športových zariadení je prakticky zničená v dôsledku vojny a úplného nedostatku investícií do ich obnovy. Rekonštrukcie zariadení, ktoré sa realizovali, nebrali ohľad na hodnoty dedičstva a vlastnosti modernistickej architektúry. Práve naopak, tieto hodnoty sa pri samotných renováciách úplne prehliadali a zničili.

Ochranu národných pamiatok v Bosne a Hercegovine reguluje inštitúcia pod názvom Výbor na ochranu národných pamiatok, čo je jediný orgán na štátnej úrovni zodpovedný za ochranu dedičstva, vrátane medzinárodnej spolupráce v tejto oblasti. Na základe výskumu a informácií vypracoval tento výbor stratégie na rehabilitáciu (Rada Európy, 2013). Zodpovednosť za výkon rozhodnutí výboru nesú úrady/regionálne samosprávy a ministerstvá zodpovedné za regionálne plánovanie a kultúru. Inštitút na ochranu pamiatok v sarajevskom kantóne, patriaci pod Federálne ministerstvo kultúry a športu, je orgánom

zodpovedným za ochranu kultúrneho a prírodného dedičstva. Kantónny inštitút je odborným orgánom, ktorý hoci má veľké problémy s nedostatkom kvalifikovaného personálu a slabým vybavením, dosiahol významné výsledky v ochrane a obnove pamiatok.

Nanešťastie, na zozname nehnuteľných pamiatok kultúrneho dedičstva, ktorý zostavil Výbor na ochranu národných pamiatok v Bosne a Hercegovine, do dnešného dňa nefiguruje ani jedna z olympijských budov. Preto je potrebné pritiahnúť pozornosť širokej verejnosti, miestnych aj verejných orgánov, odborníkov a vzdelávacích inštitúcií k modernistickým olympijským ruinám v Sarajeve. Cieľom štúdie je zvýšiť povedomie o tom, že starostlivosť o dedičstvo je našou spoločnou zodpovednosťou, pričom spôsob, akým ho zachováme a zhodnocujeme, je hlavným faktorom definovania mesta Sarajeva v Európe a jeho atraktívnosti ako miesta na život, prácu a cestovný ruch. Je to jediný spôsob, ako poukázať na to, že olympijské ruiny sú skôr ikonou a odkazom, ktorý predstavuje pozitívne dedičstvo sarajevskej modernistickej architektúry, než len symbolom svetlých chvíľ mesta a môžu prispieť k rozvoju turizmu, a predovšetkým posilniť pozitívnu identitu, ktorú mesto aj štát potrebujú.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Its Socialist Self-Management System

At the end of World War II, the re-formed state of Yugoslavia was confronted with a territory left severely damaged and impoverished.¹ In the decades to follow, the country under the rule of Josip Broz Tito (1892 – 1980) witnessed rapid economic growth and radical political changes, which led to significant social and cultural modifications. The first important shift was Tito's conflict with Stalin in 1948, resulting with termination of all contacts with the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries. Consequently, the Yugoslav Communist Party started to search for its own way of socialism and developed what it termed the "self-management" system, launched in 1950, which led to decentralization across all economic, political and social levels. Self-management was based on the idea of shifting hegemony from the state to the so-called "workers' councils", which were the representatives of workers. Though the Communist Party still remained the final arbiter, this organizational method, based on the workers' councils in all organizations, allowed the separate Yugoslav republics greater independence in managing the income for the goods that they produced.

Yugoslavia's start in cooperating with the West was due to circumstances. Indirectly, this cooperation provided several advantages, particularly the opening of the borders, international cooperation and the possibility of education abroad, which was also reflected positively in architecture.

The economic situation in the country considerably improved in the late fifties and the early sixties, a period of fast development in which Yugoslavia's industrial growth rate ranked among the highest in the world. As a socialist country, sports and recreation during and after working hours, sports club and sports organization formed an important part of daily life.

In 1961, the Non-Aligned Movement² was established in Belgrade as a response to the political situation of the Cold War, bringing together mostly the world's underdeveloped countries under the title of the "Third World", which represented the majority of the world's population. Tito was one of its founders, and with his position in this organization began to play an important role on the international political stage.

The seventies were a time of exceptional building intensity in ex-Yugoslavia, derived from the increasing economic opportunities in the country, yet this growth also led to uncontrolled debts accumulated by the state from international financial institutions. By 1986 the country was 20 billion USD in debt: the inflation rate was 85 per cent, and the standard of living had declined by 30 per cent since 1980. Indeed, 1980 had marked the beginning of the end: after Tito's death in that year, there was no one strong enough to rule the country as a whole as he did. Likewise, the prolonged economic crisis of the 1970s and 1980s started to reflect more and more in the political

situation throughout the federation in the mid-1980s – i.e., the time when the Olympics were held in Sarajevo.

Just seven years later, the federation of Yugoslavia fell apart. The new political parties of the six constituent republics turned toward ideas of national, religious, political self-containment, exclusiveness and historical authenticity while restoring religious and national identities based on pre-modern, patriarchal and rural values.³ At the start of the 1990s, nationalism was replacing socialism, the ideological cement that held the Yugoslavia societies together, which led to disagreements and the break-up of the country.

Tourism, Sports, and Yugoslavia's Candidature for the XIV Winter Olympic Games

From the start of, one of postwar Yugoslavia's important problems was a lack of foreign currency, hence tourism soon became a leading developmental priority. Additionally, tourism was one of the branches used for strengthening the socialist ideology of the Communist Party and patriotism, initiating tourism inside of the country's borders.⁴ The modest pre-war number of one million registered tourists grew to its peak in the 1980s at more than 20 million guests, including 40 per cent of foreign visitors.⁵ Yugoslavia used its neutral political status during the cold war and opened borders to increase its income through the boosting of commercial tourism from foreign guests. In the beginning, Yugoslavia's investments in tourism concentrated only on the development of mass-scale national tourism. However, in the early 60s the state started to invest in more expensive accommodations and specifically the promotion of the Adriatic Coast abroad, as way of attracting even more foreign tourists with a goal of greater inflow of foreign currency.⁶ The main target market was Western Europe, especially lower-middle-class travellers predominantly from Germany, followed by Austria, Italy, England and the Netherlands. Planned efforts toward launching the tourism industry, which started in the early nineteen-fifties, soon produced considerable results: by the 1960s Yugoslavia had emerged as a key destinations of mass tourism in the Mediterranean.⁷

After the end of WWII, sport in general, and winter sports in particular, began to develop more intensively in all parts of the country, most notably in Slovenia. In 1945 a Skiing Committee was founded in the Yugoslav Physical Culture Federation (FISA), and in 1946, membership in the International Ski Federation (FIS) was renewed. By 1960, Yugoslavia had 103 ski-jumps, of which 91 were in Slovenia.⁸ Nonetheless, Slovenia was not interested in hosting the Winter Olympics. The Slovenians set out the dismissive view that the Olympics would be a major expenditure at a time of economic difficulties.

The position of the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its capital Sarajevo, regarding the Winter Olympics was different, seeing it less of a burden than a welcome developmental opportunity. In the rapid period of post-war economic development from 1952 to 1968, Bosnia and Herzegovina had been the Yugoslav republic with the very lowest growth rate. By 1971 Bosnia had a per capita income of just 66 per cent of the national average.⁹ When, in the 1960s, the Yugoslav government began to invest in tourism, Bosnian officials sought to entice federal funds by investing in tourism, too. Surrounded by the mountains Treskavica, Bjelašnica, Jahorina, Trebević and Igman, within only a thirty-kilometre radius from Sarajevo, the city was seen by Bosnian officials as displaying a great potential for mountain tourism. They were especially encouraged after the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) published a paper in 1968 on the topic "Analysis of the Possibilities and Problems of Developing Winter Tourism in Yugoslavia", in which it claimed that Sarajevo "had all the necessary conditions" to become a winter tourist centre and that it should be considered for an Olympic bid. Much enthusiasm and determination was shown among Bosnian officials to bring the Games to Sarajevo, despite the fact Sarajevo had no international reputation in winter sports. The city's assembly founded its Preparation Committee, Sarajevo's bid committee, in May 1977, consisting of seventeen members whose main activity was to answer three IOC questionnaires: a general, a technical and a television and radio questionnaire. The Preparation Committee invested a lot of time campaigning and persuading the voting members of IOC. In the meantime, independent of the committee's activities, Sarajevo's city officials began a massive \$72-million public works initiative funded by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, a division of the World Bank.¹⁰

Even though the initial idea behind the Olympics was to make sport independent of governments and to protect them from politics,¹¹ by the year 1978, when the International Olympic



**THE ZETRA SPORTS COMPLEX,
DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS DUŠAN
ĐAPA AND LUDMIL ALIKALFIĆ, 1982**

ŠPORTOVÝ KOMPLEX ZETRA PODLA
NÁVRHU ARCHITEKTOV DUŠANA
ĐAPU A LUDMILA ALIKALFIĆA, 1982

Photo Foto: Ivan Štraus, 2010

Committee gathered in Athens to select the sites for 1984 Games, the organization of the games was already deeply influenced by politics.¹² Yugoslavia's Cold War neutrality and its membership in the Non-Aligned Movement may have been one of the crucial reasons for Sarajevo's winning the candidature.

And yet, six years into the future, the Olympics seemed a far-off, perhaps even an unreachable goal. There were numerous discussions within Yugoslavia as well as internationally, and doubts that Sarajevo would be able to organize the Games on time. For the first time in history, a region previously neglected in touristic development had been elected as a host for winter sports highest-ranking competition.

Plans and Construction for the Sarajevo Winter Olympic Games

At the moment when Yugoslavia was selected for the Winter Olympics, Sarajevo had one sports hall with artificial ice, a number of possible trails for cross-country and biathlon skiing on Mount Igman, and a single functioning ski facility on Mount Jahorina, all of these facilities only representing potential tourism attractions, without any real tourism taking place at the time. In the world of winter sports, without exaggeration, Sarajevo was a nonentity. There were no bobsled runs, no luge runs, no ski jumps, and no speed-skating rinks. And to host the games, Sarajevo needed a second ski resort, two new ice rinks, a speed-skating oval, a luge run, a bobsled run, 70- and 90-meter ski jumps, and a shooting range. But those were just the sports facilities. In addition, Sarajevo needed 160 km of roads, sewer lines, power lines, telephone lines, parking lots, ski lifts, bathrooms, locker rooms, restaurants, a new airport and railroad station, a renovated theatre, 2 Olympic villages, and a press village, 9 new hotels and 5 refurbished hotels. In all, the city was faced with constructing 163 major projects involving tens of thousands of workers.¹³

Sports Facilities

In the Koševo area of Sarajevo, there was the Zetra Sports Complex, then the largest sports and recreational facility of its kind in Sarajevo consisting of Koševo Stadium and Zetra Hall. Koševo Stadium, opened in 1947, was reconstructed in 1980 – 1981 for the Games' opening ceremony. The Zetra Hall stands out with its spatial and design qualities, designed by architects Dušan Đapa and



SKENDERIJA, SPORTS CENTRE AND SPORTS HALL BASED ON THE DESIGN OF ŽIVORAD JANKOVIĆ AND HALID MUHASILOVIĆ, 1969

SKENDERIJA, ŠPORTOVÉ STREDISKO A ŠPORTOVÁ HALA PODLA NÁVRHU ŽIVORADA JANKOVICA A HALIDA MUHASILOVIČA, 1969

Photo Foto: Ivan Štraus, 2010



SKI JUMPS BY THE BROTHERS JANEZ AND LADO GORIŠEK, 1983

SKOKY NA LYŽIACH BRATOV JANEZA A LADU GORIŠEKOVCOV, 1983

Source Zdroj: Internet, available at: <https://jugoslaveni.blogspot.com/2018/10/zimske-olimpijske-igre-u-sarajevu-zoi-84.html>

Ludmil Alikalfić in 1982 with a powerful roof space structure for hosting ice hockey and figure skating events.

One of the most important sports buildings was located in the heart of Sarajevo, below Mt. Trebević – the Skenderija exhibition and sports centre built in 1970. based on the design of Živorad Janković and Halid Muhasilović. The decision of the city authorities to unify a wide range of functions, combining sports, culture, retail, commercial and catering services in a complex urban configuration within the city, can be considered wise and far-sighted. A unique architectural-spatial concept, Skenderija successfully solved the complex dispositional requirements of the investor. The shape of the building, its usage of concrete formwork as a final facade material and its complex construction system fully corresponded to the architectural trend of those years. Over time, Skenderija has become a symbol of social development, high urban culture and Sarajevo's modern architecture.¹⁴ Skenderija previously had a large hall with an ice rink, but for the needs of the Olympics the facility was reconstructed and expanded into a real state-of-the-art ice-sports centre, with a press centre in its basement. In front of the hall, the medal stand was placed.



**HOTEL HOLIDAY INN DESIGNED BY
IVAN ŠTRAUS, 1983**

HOTEL HOLIDAY INN PODĽA
NÁVRHU IVANA ŠTRAUSA, 1983

Source Zdroj: Ivan Štraus, 1998.
Architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina
1945 – 1995

**IGMAN HOTEL DESIGNED BY
AHMED DŽUVIĆ, 1983**

HOTEL IGMAN PODĽA NÁVRHU
AHMEDA DŽUVIČA, 1983

Photo Foto: Ivan Štraus, 2010



For the key discipline of skiing, the slopes, ski jumps and ski lifts were built and arranged on four of Sarajevo's surrounding mountains: Bjelašnica, Igman, Jahorina and Trebević. On the thickly wooded terrain of Bjelašnica, preparation of seven separate runs was accomplished, as well as men's alpine facilities. Workers clear-cut trees for a downhill course, five supplementary courses, and a combined course for the slalom and giant slalom. The men's downhill at Bjelašnica was extremely fast. According to Olympic rules, the course required a vertical drop of 800 meters, but Bjelašnica fell short of this figure by only 7.5 m, meaning that the course designers had to add the first few meters artificially to make the course the right length. Next to Bjelašnica was Sarajevo's fifth Mountain Igman, where the Nordic events were held. Here, the organizers refurbished the existing trails, which were used in post war years for cross-country and biathlon competitions. On Veliko Polje a new shooting range was built. Next to it, on Malo Polje a ski jump of 112 meters was constructed and a normal hill with a K-point of 90 meters, as well as the ski lift: the work of the brothers Janez and Lado Gorišek, the famous ski-jump engineers who in 1969 designed the largest ski jump in the world in Planica in Slovenia.

East of Igman rises Sarajevo's third-highest mountain, Jahorina, which was furnished with new ski lifts, a completely new downhill run, reconstructed slalom and giant slalom runs, as well as new start and finish facilities. Below Jahorina is the mountain connected to Sarajevo by a cable car, Mount Trebević, where the *luge and bobsled runs* were built by the architects Živojin Vekić and Nebojša Krošnjar.



**HOTEL VUCKO ON JAHORINA
DESIGNED BY ZLATKO UGLJEN,
1984**

HOTEL VUCKO V JAHORINE PODLA
NÁVRHU ZLATKA UGLJENA, 1984

Photo Foto: Ivan Štraus, 2010

Construction of Accommodations

The main Olympic Village, “Olympic Village A”, was located at Mojimilo hill, consisting of several large housing blocks of 639 apartments, a disco, a movie theatre, a game room, a weight room, a medical centre, and a cafeteria. Next to it, Dobrinja was the site of the location for hosting the press guests – the Press Village.

To accommodate all the spectators, Sarajevo had to construct 9 new hotels. At the main traffic artery in Sarajevo, the Holiday Inn Hotel (Image_o6-Archive) was built to house the persons often termed the “Olympic family” – the members and administrators of the IOC. Built by the famous American mid-level hotel chain, Sarajevo’s Holiday Inn is a ten-storey cube panelled with square, bright-yellow aluminium facade plates, which as a structure surprisingly matched the surrounding of the town area with its Austro-Hungarian facades specially refurbished for the occasion. Ivan Straus, the architect of the facility, explained that he “paraphrased a space organization scheme of Sarajevo’s Morica Han style.” The Han is a building from the Ottoman period, used for the lodging of travellers and their caravans. Morica Han, originally built in 1551 in Ottoman-era Sarajevo, is organized to create, in the centre of the building, a market with a dining area, around which the units for guests were symmetrically distributed – the same spatial organisation used for the Holiday Inn.

Between Malo and Veliko Polje was the 164-rooms Igman Hotel designed by Ahmed Džuvčić (1983). Using a skilful interplay of slanting wooden surfaces of façade walls and roofs, Džuvčić succeeded in creating an extraordinary form related to the mountain and forest landscape through the playful manipulation of opposing roof and wall slopes, supplemented with wooden cladding on the facade and secondary window plastics. The sharp angling of the base additionally contributed to this dance of polished surfaces. On the main façade, references to the traditional architecture of the Dinaric Alpine houses in Bosnia can be read most clearly: the division of ground floor, central mass and a steep sloping roof. Floor plans and facades show the dynamic and fragmented designed composition that with its silhouette additionally links to the mountain topography. Spatial and plastic interplay of oblique planes and elements of wooden structures creates an intimate and warm atmosphere within the interior.

The Vučko Hotel on Jahorina (1984) based upon Zlatko Ugljen’s design, displayed a striking internal and external architectural unity of detailed wood coverings, decorative details and inspirational constructive connections of beams and struts. Lowering the roof to a mere 220 cm above ground, against all the rules and expectations, managed to achieve an outstanding architectonic experience. In his interview for the Croatian magazine Oris, Ugljen stressed that he abandoned the rigid guidelines of hotel buildings, breaking the usual sequence and thus avoiding the sterile atmosphere, placing the guest in the centre of things. “I created an environment which agrees with the locality. I insisted on the sensations produced by the primary sculpture and reproduced them from



SKENDERIJA, SPORTS CENTRE AND SPORTS HALL BASED ON THE DESIGN OF ŽIVORAD JANKOVIĆ AND HALID MUHASILOVIĆ, 1969

SKENDERIJA, ŠPORTOVÉ STREDISKO A ŠPORTOVÁ HALA PODĽA NÁVRHU ŽIVORADA JANKOVICA A HALIDA MUHASILOVIČA, 1969

Photo Foto: Igor Isanovic, Isanovic Photography, 2017



within using the secondary sculpture, such as the roof of the ceiling structure, light wells, niches, multilevel structures, the fireplace etc.”

Success of the Games and the Fares of the Sites

As it happened, the Olympic Games were a success: the Yugoslav Olympic Committee received the Golden Olympic Order, the IOC’s highest award, and the entire event formed a good winter tourism promotion of the city that year. In the words of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: “With a great deal of effort, the organizers succeeded in staging, from nothing, an event of worldwide importance.”¹⁵ In 1985 Sarajevo scored the record in the number of hotel overnight stays, but the years to follow registered a significant fall of foreign tourists.¹⁶ It was clear that hosting the Winter Olympics was, by itself, insufficient to promote tourism on a significant level. Sarajevo demanded better touristic promotion, especially in foreign markets: a process requiring funds that Sarajevo and the federal state, constantly fighting with enormous inflation, could not afford.

Subsequently, the outbreak of civil war (1991 – 1995), which was most intense and most devastating in the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the city of Sarajevo in particular, greatly affected the Olympic facilities. The Olympic Village suffered all the hardships of war: destruction, demolition, and looting. In the years to follow, the region underwent wrenching political and economic changes, experiencing the introduction of democracy and the transition from socialist to capitalist



THE BOBSLED RUNS BY ŽIVOJIN VEKIĆ AND NEBOJŠA KROŠNJAR, 1983

BOBOVÉ DRÁHY OD ŽIVOJINA VEKIĆA A NEBOJŠU KROŠNJARA, 1983

Photo Foto: Igor Isanovic, Isanovic Photography, 2017



society. The complex political situation and the precarious economic situation of the region¹⁷ gives strong precedence to private capital over public interest in preserving heritage, as will be shown in the following examples.

Sports Facilities

The renovations that the *Skenderija Sports and cultural hall* underwent in the early 2000s showed grave disrespect to the existing architecture. Replacement of the red tiling is a gross violation of the author's idea and whitewashing the concrete has severely disrupted the building's concept, replacing its massive weight with the 'intolerable ease' of white paint and the branded billboard on the facade. Moreover, reconstruction and further planned investment in the reconstruction of Skenderija have been agreed between the Sarajevo canton government and the Dubai State Investment Fund "Investment Corporation of Dubai". One of the proposals includes demolition of the entire existing complex and the use of the spacious parcel for creating a 'small Dubai'. The Skenderija case is one of the examples of 'investment urbanism' now prevalent in Bosnia and Herzegovina: professional consideration of shaping and determining the type, purpose and mode of construction, and paying sufficient attention the aesthetic and ethical side of people's lives in the city, is replaced by the investor's aspirations and profit. Such a radical transformation of Skenderija would mean erasing the legacy of courageous architectural gestures and urban solutions in modern Sarajevo. The quality of their architecture is reflected in the highly vivid visual communication it brings to the visitors, offering them many symbols and metaphors, all embedded in the stylistic characteristics of the time when it was built.

Incorporating Skenderija into the list of national monuments is indispensable, yet additionally its status has become questionable after renovation. Preservation of modern heritage even when it is insufficiently recognized by the state and fellow citizens should be certainly a public interest.

The current state of the bobsled run on Mount Trebević is alarming. Its construction was heavily vandalized with bullet holes during the war, and with graffiti after. The bobsled



**SKI JUMPS BY THE BROTHERS
JANEZ AND LADO GORIŠEK, 1983**
SKOKY NA LYŽIACH BRATOV
JANEZA A LADU GORIŠEKOVCOV,
1983

Photo Foto: Igor Isanovic, Isanovic
Photography, 2017



run's dilapidation, together with the overgrown forest around the site, creates an abandoned, neglected and depressing scene.

The ski-jumping arena on Mount Igman is out of use and its slow decay has been continuous for almost two decades. In 2010, the Olympic legacy company ZOI'84, which owns the site, launched plans to renovate the venue. The large hill would be expanded to give a K-point of 120 meters, natural stands on the sides of the landing slope and a combination of permanent and temporary stands around the out-run. At a later date, some of the stands could be covered with a roof. A panorama restaurant has been proposed for the top of the in-runs. Designs have been prepared by the Austrian architectural firm Hofrichter-Ritter and financing is planned through European Union or Austrian grants. The new venue was scheduled to open in 2013; however, no work has yet been done at the time of writing.

Accommodation Buildings

Hotel Igman's bent and damaged concrete structure tragically recalls the three-and-a-half years that Sarajevo spent under siege, the longest since the Second World War. The hotel was completely burnt down in 1993 and, since then, has been in a state of decay and rapid degradation. The organization ZOI '84 has been working hard to sell the hotel for more than 15 years, still without success.

Hotel Vucko was privatized after the war and with its heavy damages caused during the war, its owners decided, driven solely by profit motives, to demolish the existing structure and build a bigger hotel on its site.

What Future for Sarajevo's Olympic Ruins?

The question that arises is: if there is any possible future for Sarajevo's Olympic ruins. Are they just a symbol of an all-too-brief highlight in Sarajevo's history? Is there a possibility of protecting and preserving Sarajevo's Olympic legacy?

Protecting and financing cultural heritage is highly challenging in the current situation. The challenge is even higher in a country with a weak economy, a complicated administrative system, a lack of qualified personal, and numerous laws that remain unapplied, as in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Due to the socio-political situation¹⁸ in the country, the strategic planning for sustainable development of cultural heritage and its financing system is decentralised. Moreover, the legal framework for cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina is complex due to the administrative and political structure and internal organization of the Bosnian state, consisting of 12 organizational, administrative and political units with specified constructional jurisdictions: only 5 of them have adopted a package of legislative solutions in all major areas of cultural activities, including cultural heritage and goods. Further on, there are different regulations and authorisation for the protection of cultural heritage between many administrative units in the autonomous Republika Srpska and most cantons of the federation. And in parallel, some former laws from the socialist period before 1991 are still in force, making in total a complex and paradoxical situation. Yet the absence of state-level legislation governing heritage protection is one of the reasons behind the non-systematic and non-synchronised process of protection. Perhaps more significantly, the lack of political will to harmonise views on the heritage protection system prevents such a law from being enacted. And above all, the non-existence of a Ministry of Culture at the state level forms an additional, aggravating element that hampers the establishment of more effective mechanisms to protect heritage. With a large number of destroyed and damaged buildings dating from the recent war and post-war period, these factors are among the basic reasons why the country is not applying, or finding difficulties in applying, for European grants and funds which could support institutions and measures to protect cultural heritage.

Possible Strategies and Policies for Sustainable Development of Modernist Olympic Buildings

The "Strategy for Cultural Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina" reveals that an effective device to escape the cycle of regression and decay of cultural heritage is through reforming the existing legislation with a parallel strengthening of legal accountability. Cultural policy strategy should be included into the process of European integration in BiH, involving the use of European funds for the projects in the field of culture.¹⁹ Support for this contention is offered by the current state of legislation relating to the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which can only be described as insufficient – as should be strongly evident in the condition of cultural monuments of the highest value.

An important part is raising awareness among the general public (the implementation of promotional activities to educate the public on the cultural heritage of the country), and particularly young people that cultural heritage is our common wealth. It is well known that heritage can help brand cities and regions, attracting talent and tourism,²⁰ which in turn would make these Olympic buildings financially self-sustainable.

The Ljubljana Process²¹ provided an additional platform for co-operation between local authorities and institutions responsible for heritage protection and management. Co-operation has been achieved by transfers of know-how and experience, professional exchanges, the use of documentation for the preparation of decisions or exhibitions, working on the implementation of international projects, organizing workshops on the preservation of cultural heritage etc., all of which offer a possible basis for setting up strategies and policies for the sustainable development of modernist Olympic buildings. The Ljubljana Process had a highly positive impact in Bosnia and Herzegovina and through its political, methodological and practical management has led to the fostering of networking, regional cooperation and permanent dialogue. With regard to funding, through activities within the Ljubljana Process, a total of 20 rehabilitation projects have already been successfully realized and co-financed in different ways and through a variety of sources (government, international organizations, donors, etc.). As a consequence, it becomes possible to speak of great potential



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for protection and revitalization of the Olympic facilities using the Ljubljana Process methods and approach. In addition to specific instances of protection and rehabilitation of cultural heritage, the most important impacts could be seen in several crucial aspects necessary for Bosnia and Herzegovina's progression in the cultural heritage field: finding the solutions for a model of funding important facilities; development of cooperation between the entities in a complex system of cultural administration; introducing order and systematic management of documentation for cultural heritage projects; development of international cooperation in the field of cultural heritage; development of promotional activities for educating the public on the cultural heritage of the country.

To summarise, the current paper is intended to bring wider attention to the urgency of preserving Sarajevo's Olympic built heritage. The problems of its revitalization and protection are evident; nonetheless these could be challenged by awareness-raising campaigns dedicated to the Olympic heritage and adequately stressing its significance. Campaigns like the one launched in 2003 by the Commission to Preserve National Monuments are necessary, i.e. a *campaign for the protection of endangered monuments* aiming to educate the population about the importance of heritage for the preservation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's hard-won identity. The goal of the campaign was to ensure funds through donations for the rehabilitation of three monuments: the Bridge in Višegrad, the Old Town of Stolac and the Fortress in Jajce.

Indeed, these campaigns are among the important initial steps to be taken to create the conditions for a wider acceptance and inclusion of modern architecture as well into the heritage list of the country, essential to its further successful inclusion as a tourism product. In order to achieve this goal all participants – NGOs, municipal authorities, relevant experts and citizens – should be encouraged to organize actions to initiate the necessary measures.



**IGMAN HOTEL DESIGNED BY
AHMED DŽUVIĆ, 1983**

HOTEL IGMAN POD LA NÁVRHU
AHMEDA DŽUVIĆA, 1983

Photo Foto: Igor Isanovic, Isanovic
Photography, 2017

1 PETRANOVIĆ, Branko, 1990. *Istorija Jugoslavije 1918 – 1988*. Beograd: Nolit, 342 p.

2 Petranović, B., 1990. The founders of the Non-Aligned Movement were Josip Broz Tito of Socialist Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. The Movement advocated that states in the developing countries between the Western and Eastern Block should take a middle course during the Cold War.

3 ERJAVEC, Ales, 2008. Postmodernism, and the Postsocialist Condition, Politicized Art under Socialism. University of California Press, pp. 1 – 54.

4 FANG, Bao Zhi, 1983. *Izgradnja turističkih objekata u Jugoslaviji*. Beograd: Izgradnja, p. 4.

5 DUDA, Igor, 2010. Adriatic for All: Summer Holidays in Croatia. In: Luthar B. and Pusnik M. (eds.) *Remembering Utopia, The Culture of Everyday Life in Socialist Yugoslavia*. Washington: New Academia Publishing, Llc., 290 p.

6 ROŽIĆ Marijan, 1986. *Razvojni put socijalističkog samoupravljanja iz 40 godina SFRJ*. Beograd, 70 p.

7 KULIĆ, Vladimir, MRDULJAŠ, Maroje and THALER, Wolfgang, 2012. *Modernism in-between*. Berlin: Jovis Verlag GmbH., p. 46.

8 DRAGOJEVIĆ, Sveta, ALIMPIJEVIĆ, Aleksandar and HOLOVKA, Vladimir, 1972. Winter Sports (in Yugoslavia). Yugoslav Survey. A Record of Facts and Information. The Central and Eastern European Online Library. <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=575927>

9 Petranović, B., 1990.

10 VUJIC, Jason, 2015. *The Sarajevo Olympics*. Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts, p. 30.

11 Coubertin formed the International Olympic Committee with of highly prominent men (aristocrats, industrialists, millionaires etc.), on the principles that the greater the standing and respect its members enjoyed, the less likely politicians were to interfere with them. Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement. Grasso, John, Mallon Bill, Heijmans, Jeroen. [online] 2015. Available at: <https://library.olympic.org>

12 GRASSO, John, MALLON, Bill and HEIJMANS, Jeroen, 2015. Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement.

13 Vujic, J., 2015, p. 51.

14 ŠTRAUS, Ivan, 2010. *99 Sarajevo's Architects 1930 – 1990*. Zagreb: Šahinpašić, 64 p.

15 As seen in the Press, *Olympic review* 197.1984, 146 p.

16 Vujic, J., 2015, p. 51.

17 By the Statistics Times based on the source data of the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook from October 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina holds 115th place on the list of 193 countries by GDP. STATISTICSTIMES.com *Statistics Times Official Website*. [online] 14. Jan 2019, Available at: <http://statisticstimes.com/economy/gdp-indicators-2018.php>

18 Created by the Dayton Agreement of 1995, the political organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of two entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Republika Srpska (RS) – each governing roughly one-half of the state's territory, and the city of Brcko, a self-governing administrative unit. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina itself has a federal structure and consists of 10 autonomous cantons. The Federation and the RS governments are charged with overseeing internal functions. Each has its own government, flag and coat of arms, president, parliament (FBiH) and assembly (RS), police force, customs, and postal system.

19 BEGAGIĆ, Hazim, 2014. *Heritage policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and benefits from the Ljubljana Process in Heritage for development in South-East Europe. New visions and perceptions of heritage through the Ljubljana Process* Council of Europe. 72 p.

20 "Heritage has spill-over effects in other economic sectors. For instance,

tourism is estimated to contribute € 415 billion to the EU GDP¹² and 3.4 million tourism enterprises account for 15.2 million jobs¹³ – many linked to heritage, directly or indirectly. 27 % of EU travellers indicate that cultural heritage is a key factor in choosing a travel destination. In 2013, 52 % of EU citizens visited at least one historical monument or site and 37 % a museum or gallery in their respective countries, while 19 % visited a historical monument or site in another EU country." *COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS*, European Commission [online] 22. 7. 2014, p. 4. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/culture/library/publications/2014-heritage-communication_en.pdf

21 The Ljubljana Process was developed in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Council of Europe Conventions of Granada (Architectural Heritage, 1985), Valletta (Archaeological Heritage, 1992), Florence (Landscape, 2000), and Faro (The Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 2005). It mobilized and assisted cross-sector institutions and social stakeholders to develop monument- and site-rehabilitation projects so that they connected closely with their social and economic environments in order to secure external funding and investment. Begagić, H., 2014.