



MOJCA SMODE CVITANOVIĆ

## MODALITETI DJELOVANJA HRVATSKIH ARHITEKATA U ZEMLJAMA AFRIKE I JUGOZAPADNE AZIJE OD 1950. DO 1991.

DOKTORSKA DISERTACIJA [SAŽETAK]

### CROATIAN ARCHITECTS' MODALITIES OF WORK IN THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA 1950-1991

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION [SUMMARY]

The work of Croatian architects in the countries of Africa and Southwest Asia from 1950 to 1991 had a variable dynamics. The exact dynamics is the focus of the study, distinguishing the specific modalities of work observed through the influence of their organizational and communicational structures as well as through the influence of the immediate design conditions. The study is generally positioned within the geopolitical discourse of the Third World, following the lines of Yugoslav foreign policy within the Non-Aligned Movement.

Although political circumstances have led to the convergence phenomenon of the relevant export to the subject area, certain engagements were completely excluded from policy. From an economic standpoint, it is possible to differentiate engagements that were significant for the overall state economy to singular, individual actions. From the perspective of the immediate working conditions, the most significant opposition is manifested within the location of design documentation development. While some documents were "exported" from Croatian bureaus, the others were developed through a long-term work within international environments of experts in the observed developing countries. Even though almost unique from case to case, the engagements of Croatian architects in focus of the study tend to be categorized based on their common characteristics. The distinction of the specific modalities of Croatian architects' work in African and Southwest Asian countries during the observed period, as one of the goals of the study, is manifested within the structure of the dissertation.

Considering the organizational and communicational structure of the relevant transfers, technical cooperation and economic cooperation of Yugoslavia with the observed developing countries comprise the largest number of detected cases. Viewed through separate case-studies, the relevant work of Croatian architects, urban planners and their collaborators in related disciplines based on modalities of technical cooperation, include the engagements of Miro Marasović, Berislav Kalogjera, Nikša Ciko, Nebojša Weiner and

Zvonimir Žagar in Kumasi, Ghana, 1961-1970, Urban Planning Institute of Croatia in Conakry, Guinea, 1961-1963, Branko Petrović in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1962-1969 and Zvonimir Krznarić, Nenad Ostrogović, Boris Pejnović etc. in the Cape Verde Islands, 1976-1982. Based on modalities of economic cooperation, the case-studies include architectural designs of Lavoslav Horvat (Cotton Mill, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, 1960), Vladimir Turina (Olympic Center, Teheran, Iran, 1968), Centroprojekt Zagreb (Naval Base, Homs, Libya, 1976), Jugomont Zagreb – Branko Hlebec and Vinko Uhlik (Row Houses for Kuwait, 1966), AS Zagreb (Three Settlements for Libya, 1973-1977), Ante Svarčić (City District in Annaba, Algeria, 1984) and Urban Planning Institute of Croatia – Matija Salaj, Branka Bek, Mirjana Horvat, Dragutin Kiš (Tourist Complex, Marsa Matrouh, Egypt, 1983). Illustration of the work of Croatian architects in African and Southwest Asian countries within modalities "out of reach of the state politics", i.e. by responding to international architectural competitions and through temporary and permanent personal migrations comprise case studies of relevant international competition works done by architects Zdravko Bregovac and Vjenceslav Richter (National Museum, Alep, Syria, 1956), Zdravko Bregovac (Kuwait National Museum, 1961) and group of authors (Urban Reconstruction of Algiers Central Area, 1985) as well as personal migrations of architects Dragica Crnković Ocko and Ivan Prtenjak that resulted in multiple valuable achievements.

The work of Croatian architects in Africa and Southwest Asia occurred continuously throughout the observed period, as an integral component of Croatian architectural practice in which many individuals participated in various ways. The synthesis of African and Asian projects within the corpus of Croatian architecture of the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century provides a separate, independent subject area, characterized by specific values. Viewed from reverse, the observed work of Croatian architects took place as an integral part of the dissemination process of modern architecture on global scale.

[Translated by author]

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■ Istraživanje rekonstruira varijabilnu dinamiku djelovanja hrvatskih arhitekata u afričkim i azijskim zemljama u razvoju, odnosno u geopolitičkom diskursu Trećega svijeta. Njegova je tema u pravilu vezana uz vanjsku politiku socijalističke Jugoslavije vođenu idejom nesvrstavanja. Premda gotovo jedinstvene prirode od slučaja do slučaja, promatrani angažmani tendiraju svrstavanju u kategorije zajedničkih karakteristika, sukladno organizacijsko-komunikacijskim oblicima transfera i neposrednim okolnostima projektantskog rada. Analizom pojedinačnih relevantnih primjera, elaborirana je struktura različitih modaliteta djelovanja hrvatskih arhitekata u Trecemu svijetu.