

Hotel Jugoslavija
Mladen Bizumić



Hotel JUGOSLAVIJA Beograd
Kategorija de luks

**IZVOD
IZ KUĆNOG REDA
I CENOVNIK HOTELA**

1. Odjavljivanje korišćenja sobe gost je dužan prijaviti recepciji do 12 časova, a sobu napustiti do 14 časova.
2. Stvari od vrednosti, dragocenosti i novac predaju se na čuvanje hotelu; za nestanak hotel ne odgovara, ukoliko stvari nisu predate na čuvanje.
3. Korišćenje sobe dozvoljeno je samo gostu, koji je sobu zakupio i koji je uredno prijavljen.
4. Remećenje mira u hotelu i kršenje Kućnog reda može povuci otkaz korišćenja sobe od strane hotela.
5. Gost je dužan zaključavati sobu pri izlasku, a ključ OBAVEZNO predati portiru hotela. Iznošenje ključa van hotela je najstrože zabranjeno. Ključ od sobe u toku boravka u hotelu dobija se na osnovu hotelskog kartona – legitimacije sa brojem sobe.
6. Zabranjeno je u hotel uvoditi životinje. Korisnicima nije dozvoljeno da u ugostiteljske objekte unose lako zapaljiv ili eksplozivni materijal, materijal sa jakim ili neprijatnim mirisom i slično.
7. Gost može naručiti serviranje hrane i pića u sobi, uz posebnu naplatu – servis u visini od 20%.
8. Gost je obavezan naknaditi štetu hotelu, koju je izazvao na imovini hotela.
9. Hotelske usluge mogu se platiti unapred, po izvršenju, a kao se gost zadržava duže u hotelu, račun se plaća svakih 7 dana.
10. Svakom gostu stoji na raspoloženju detaljan Kućni red posebne Uzance o ugostiteljstvu na recepciji hotela.

**SUMMARY
OF HOTEL REGULATIONS
AND HOTEL PRICE LIST**

1. Guests are obliged to report their departure at the reception not later than at 12 a. m. and leave the rooms by 2 p. m.
2. All valuables, jewels and money are to be handed for keeping to the Hotel Management. In contrary the Hotel Management is not responsible for their lost.
3. Rooms may be used only by persons who hired them and who have properly registered with the hotel reception.
4. Any disturbance of peace and disobeying the Hotel Regulations may result in refusal of further use of the room.
5. Guests are requested to lock their rooms when leaving and are obliged to hand the key to the reception clerk. It is strictly forbidden to take the key out of the hotel. While residing at the hotel, guests are given their keys upon presentation of the hotel check-card which bears the number of the room.
6. animals are not permitted at the premises. Guests are not permitted to take into hotel inflammable material or explosives, strong or bad smelling material etc.
7. Hotel guests may at their request be served with meals and drinks in their rooms. This service is extra charged 20%. Orders are received by phone.
8. Guests are obliged to pay to the hotel damages caused by them to the hotel property.
9. Hotel services may be paid in advance or upon use of the services. If a guest stays in the hotel for a longer period, hotel bill is to be paid every 7 days.
10. Detailed Hotel Regulations and Special Usances in Personal Services are at guest disposal in the hotel reception.

Soba br:

Room No:

Cena

\$

Price

\$

Taksa za boravak

DIN.

Residence tax

DIN.

Your Room Number is

Reception Lobby

I

Conversation Hall

II

Premier Hall

III

Presidential Suite

IV

Before and After Amnesia.

V

Reading Room

VI

Reception Lobby

I



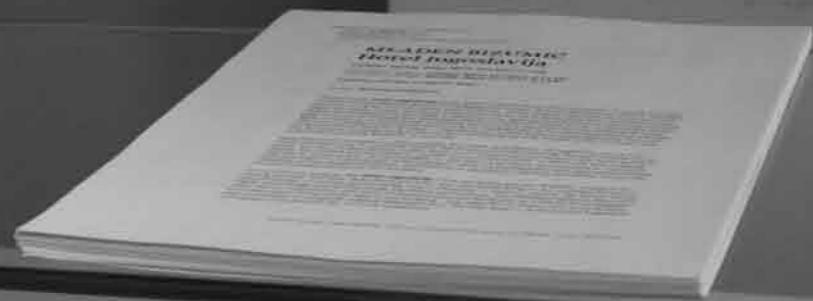


LAND	10.5	100%
AGRICULTURE	1.0	9.5%
FOREST	1.0	9.5%
WATER	1.0	9.5%
INDUSTRY	1.0	9.5%
MINING	0.1	1.0%
HAZARDOUS WASTE	0.1	1.0%
URBAN AREA	0.1	1.0%
INDUSTRIAL AREA	0.1	1.0%
WILDERNESS	0.1	1.0%
DESERT	0.1	1.0%



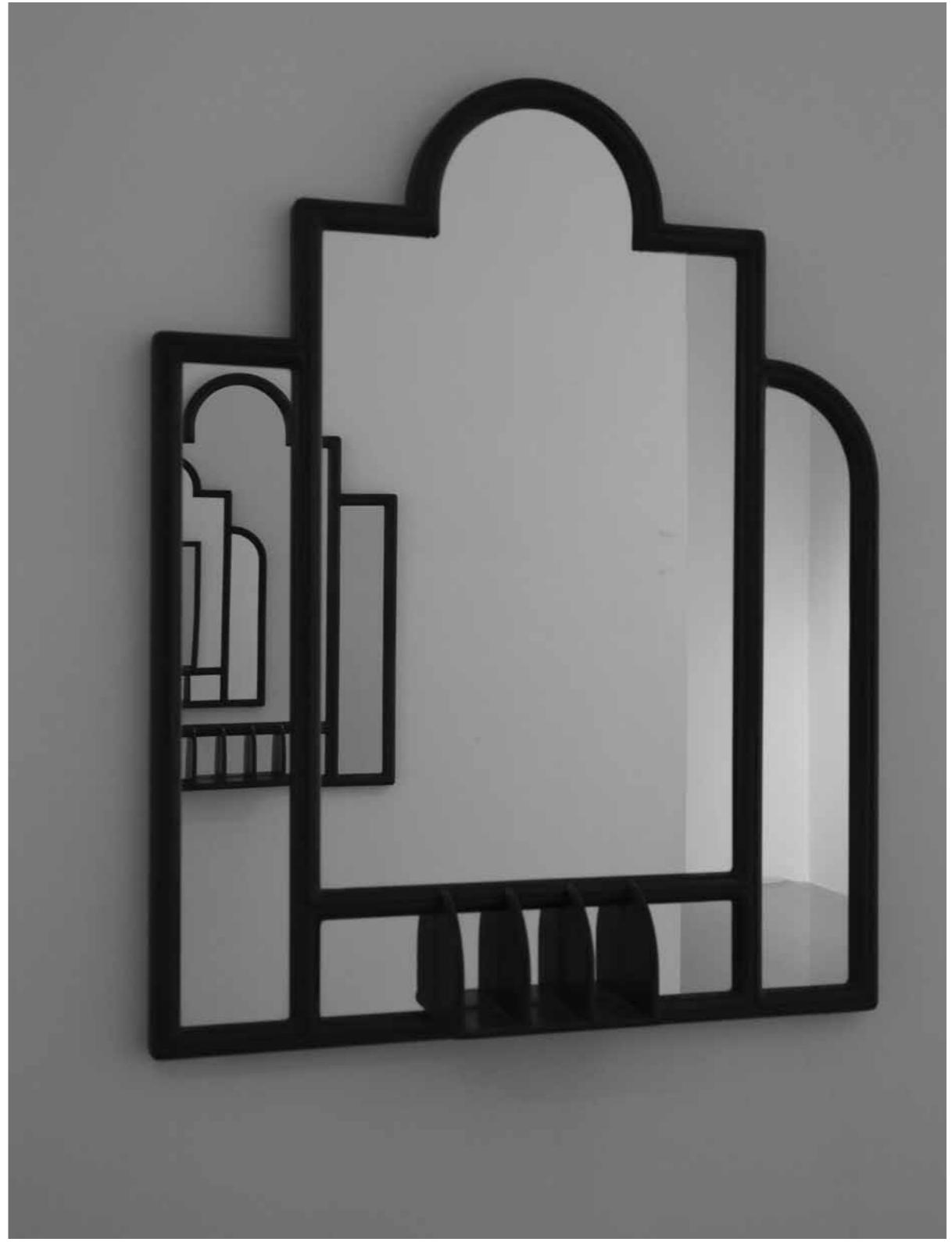
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ITALIA 100 I 0 3
HOLAND 1 NLG 2 92 3
NO GE 1 NOK 0 28
SVERIGE 1 SE 0 750
SU SSE 1 CHF 0 9
GREATBRITAIN 1 GBP 98558
BELGIA 0 BEF 878





Conversation Hall

II















Premier Hall

III

















Presidential Suite

IV

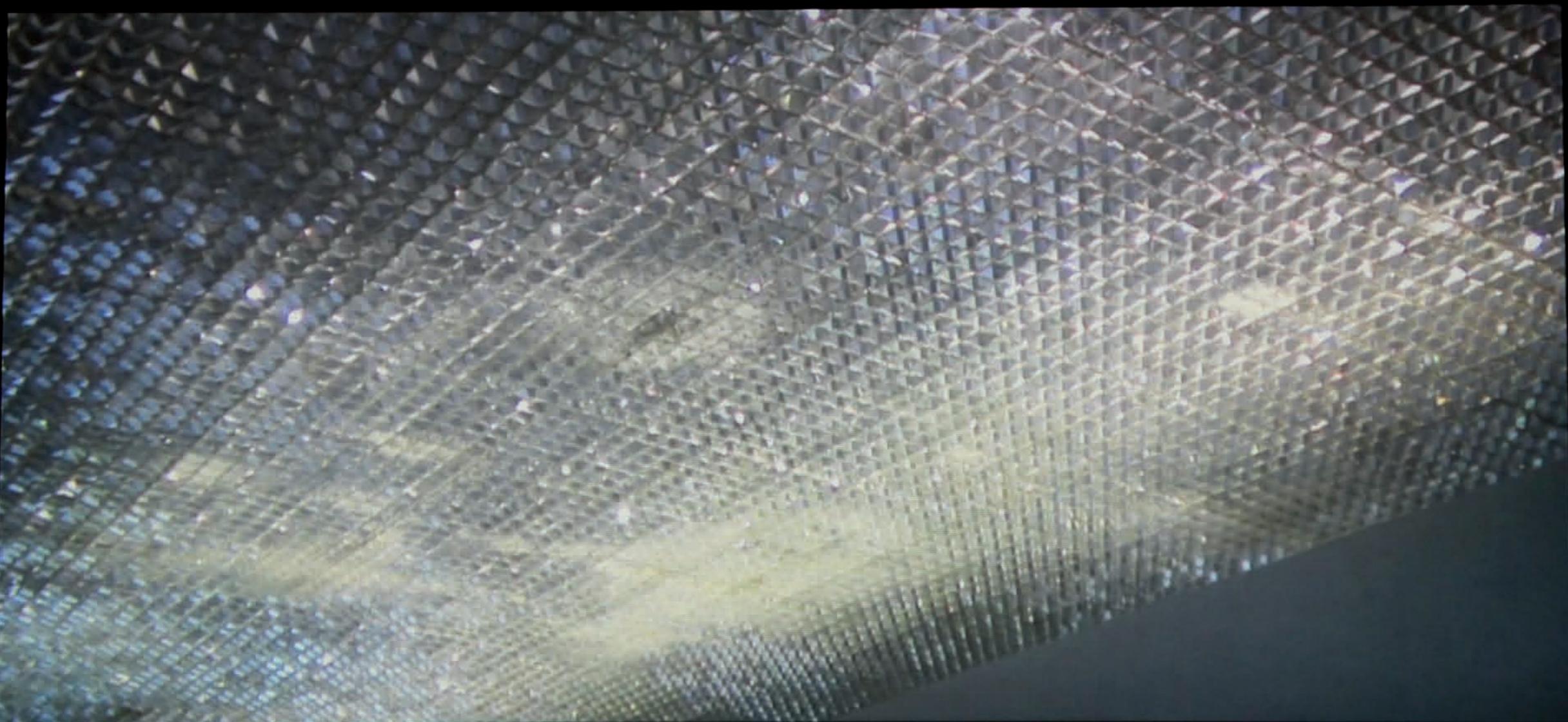
Hotel Jugoslavija

A Film by Mladen Bizumić & Jim Speers

Duration 10' 09"



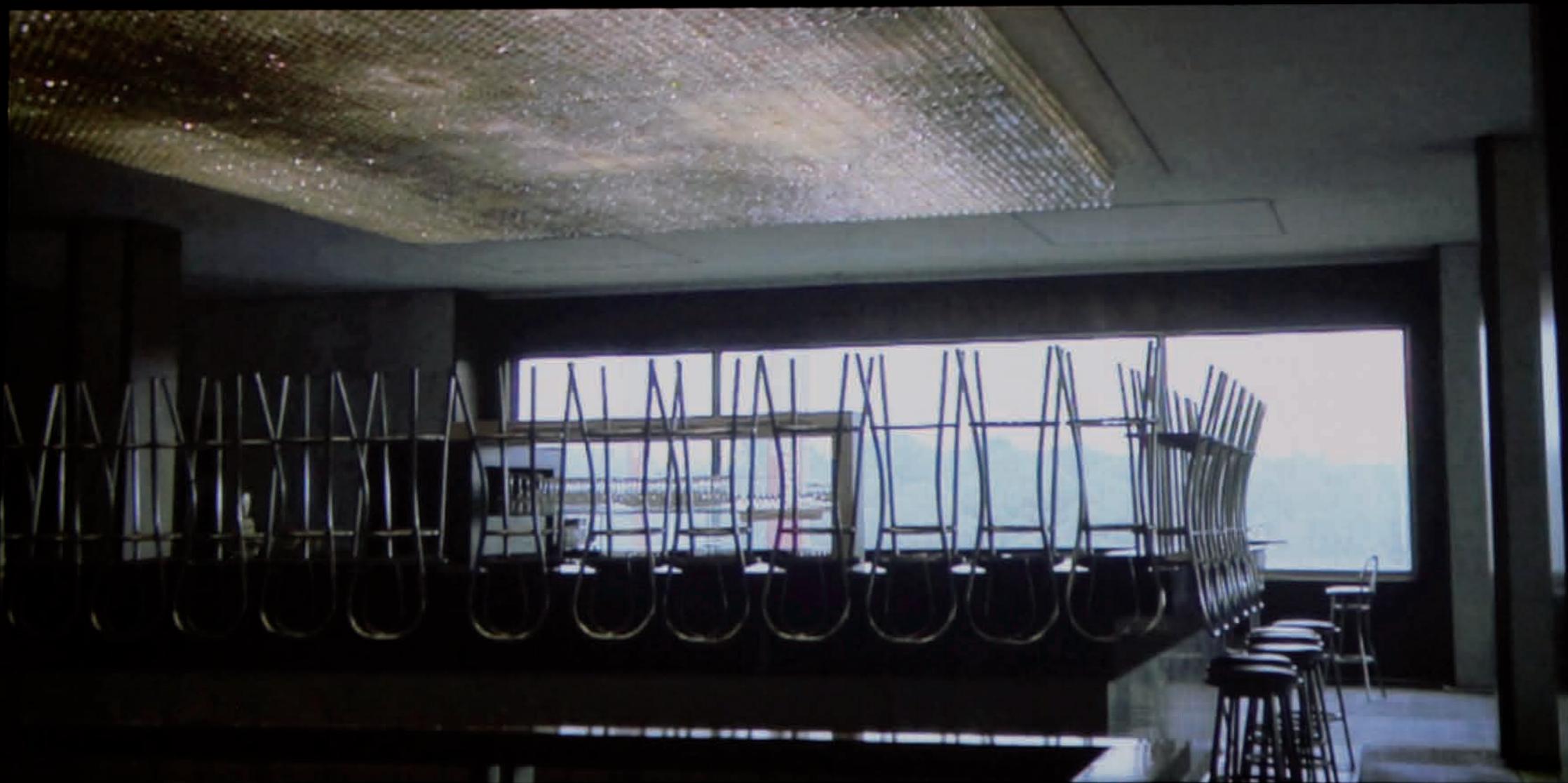






But their inner feelings tell them that they are at a very refined, subtle place.







Branislav Dimitrijević
on Mladen Bizumić's Hotel Jugoslavija

Before and After Amnesia.

“ I am of the opinion that the real task of an architect is to realise a modular measurement system of elements which make it possible to put together infinitely varied shapes, in various materials, in various colours, with various details, which can produce unique solutions – uniqueness through seriality. ”

(Niko Kralj)¹

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¹ Niko Kralj was the most significant Slovenian, and Yugoslav, designer of modern furniture. Quote taken over from the recent retrospective exhibition held at the Museum of Architecture and Design in Ljubljana, courtesy of Borut Vild.
<http://wwwaml.si/Razstava/Niko-Kralj-Neznani-znani-oblikovalec.aspx>

After a catastrophe, many objects, many memories and their traces, are easily ascribed metaphorical qualities, and their micro-narratives start functioning as mediators of some elusive meaning, some deeply hidden truth that we can approach only poetically, for we are unable to give it a final, fixed interpretation. And if the said metaphor bears the same name as the referent with which it enters into a relationship of infinite comparison, then the parameters of differentiating between the referent and its figurative mediator start to blur. And if, on top of everything else, the metaphor itself is a hard, material object and not just some hazy poetic notion, then the materiality of this object-metaphor becomes even “truer” than the object it speaks of poetically.

This is certainly the case with the Hotel Jugoslavija in Belgrade, whose precisely defined and realised modernist architectural structure has outlived the political project it was named after, for which it has certainly become an unavoidable metaphor. The narrative of the Hotel Jugoslavija clearly follows the historical circumstances produced by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), a dead state which still constitutes the central reference of modernist culture in this region and its corresponding social vision. Namely, the Hotel Jugoslavija was one of the first planned representative objects within the framework of the new modern city being developed after 1948 on the marshy soil situated between the left bank of the Sava and the right bank of the Danube rivers. For the Yugoslav context, this new city had a specific identity-related role that corresponded to the idea that the Socialist Yugoslavia should establish an entirely new society that would break the chains of the premodern heritage and the “national constellation of cities”; consequently, New Belgrade was created as an “extra-territory” of the Yugoslav federation, having the potential to become the administrative, economic, cultural and business centre and heart of the new state.²

The first plan for the hotel was made as early as 1947 by the Project Institute of Croatia, that is, by the architects Mladen Kauzlaric, Lavoslav Horvat and Kazimir Ostrogovic, as a consistently modernist design of the building whose style and proportions fitted in with the ambitious urban planning for the new city. At the height of revolutionary enthusiasm, with the participation of volunteer youth brigades, the foundation of the hotel was completed by the end of the 1940's (an undertaking which required almost 4000m³ of concrete), but as a consequence of severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and a crisis of the initial revolutionary and planned model of economic renewal, as well as other construction work being done in the New Belgrade

area, work on the hotel was temporarily suspended by the end of 1940's.

At the height of the economic reforms in the latter half of the 1950's, as a result of the policy of opening to Western countries where significant financial aid came from, and of the economic growth at a rate that would never be surpassed afterwards, the project was renewed. In the early 1960's the building of the hotel continued in accordance with a somewhat altered plan, provided by one of the authors of the original design, Lavoslav Horvat. The construction work continued until 1967, and the hotel was finally opened for guests in 1969, at a time when, on the one hand, Yugoslavia became increasingly liberal in economic terms, and on the other, when unresolved, fateful social antagonisms were clearly manifested: first of all when it came to national issues, as well as class/social issues, as evidenced by both the nationalist tendencies manifested within republican Party leaderships, the 1968 protests and the conflict between the Party apparatus and the “new left” and “liberals”. The 1970's, being a period of illusion based on the newly created feeling of economic prosperity, developing a loan-based consumerism and total liberalisation of trade and economic relations, turned out to be the “golden era” of this hotel, when it was the most representative five-star tourist and catering facility. The Hotel Jugoslavija worked at full capacity then, as the biggest hotel in the SFRY, with over 400 rooms and apartments, restaurants with a seating capacity of 800, and other “contents” on offer in the seven-storey main building and the accompanying facilities.

The hotel went through its first crisis during the 1980's, when it became “unprofitable” and when its space was primarily locally defined, mainly by renting out its ceremonial and banquet halls and terraces for wedding parties and other family-type or regional celebrations. This practice continued in the 1990's, when the hotel entirely lost its foreign clientele, was reduced to a three-star status, and when, during the NATO bombing campaign in 1999, it was hit with several missiles, which caused considerable damage to one wing of the building. After the year 2000, the hotel has been closed, left over to privatisation, and finally sold to an investor who was supposed to renovate it and include it in a luxury hotel chain within the framework of which it would gain a new name: “Kempinski-Jugoslavija”. To this day, no progress has been made as far as this project is concerned,³ and this representative building of the modern era has been left over to gradual decay.

This history of the hotel, so densely woven in metaphorical terms, is merely one of the starting points and reasons why Mladen Bizumić, as an artist who,

² Cf.: Ljiljana, Blagojević, Novi Beograd – Osporeni modernizam [New Belgrade – Modernism Brought into Question], Zavod za udžbenike, Belgrade, 2007.

³ http://e-zemun.rs/vesti/zemun_vesti/istrazivanje/%E2%80%9Cjugoslavija%E2%80%9D-ceka-renoviranje/

in his work so far, has been pondering the common international modernist heritage, initiated the research that resulted in an exhibition held at Belgrade's Salon of the Museum of Contemporary Art in April 2012. Bizumić was born in the former Yugoslavia, but he grew up and was formatted as an artist very far from these parts, in New Zealand, so that his project possesses a personal and emotional dimension of a return to childhood, to those spatial, aesthetic and notional coordinates that necessarily stayed inscribed in his subsequent artistic interests. However, such an approach entails a danger which Bizumić confronts critically – the danger of a humorous sentimentalisation and depoliticised idealisation of the epoch of the former Yugoslavia, the way it turns out within the cultural construct of "Yugo-nostalgia". Hence Bizumić does not necessarily view the object of his interest as a part of the past that is to be investigated and re-evaluated, but as an aspect of the present, which the modern heritage of the former Yugoslavia is inevitably built into, but is not sufficiently and adequately reflected and pondered, being, in fact, entirely neglected. The following statement of his, given on another occasion, is therefore characteristic: "I would hope that the art I deal with should appear in the form of questions that I am unable to answer, but which I can't get out of my head..."⁴

Bizumić proceeds from his own perception of the current state of the hotel building, but not in order to lament over the lost past; he does so in order to reactivate the issue of the potential of this building, as well as the general potential of the entire modernist heritage, irrespective of how abandoned and neglected it might be today, just like the hotel building itself. What interests him is the state of the object as it is today, "the silence that comes after a tragedy", a space of melancholy and doubt, as well as of the potential for forming a vision of the future of this space and its current fate in a time of crisis of neoliberal capitalism; that is to say, it is an attempt to create space for social imagination within the framework of continual social and economic deterioration. In the multi-layered nature of Bizumić's project, the Hotel Jugoslavija simultaneously turns out to be a ruin and a space of possible reaffirmation of social conscience – the narrative of the hotel is revealed and a field of perception is created, that is, a field of visual sensitivity to the relations between the recorded details of the building and the current economic-political situation. It has been said of Bizumić's installations (wherein he links the media of sculpture, photography, sound and video) that most often they turn out to be locations or scenes where an event is only awaited: in Bizumić there is "a constant tension between works and their exhibition, content and context", and the space of that tension is "filled with time and new points of perception are

formed".⁵ In his installations, the status and role of each element are unstable and dependent on the position and the attitude of the viewer, while his photographic and video works manifest an instability of spatial coordinates and their dependence upon perceptive-cognitive processes, upon the relationship between consciousness and emotions.

Speaking of these relationships, and of the issue of the relationship between perception and cognition, form and thought, as being central to Bizumić's art in general, we can proceed from the basic observation on the difference between the epoch in which the Hotel Jugoslavija came into being and today's epoch, when it comes to the issues of developing social visions and social imagination in general. While the modern era was characterised by the establishment of a vision of a better, more progressive future (with all the attendant utopian fallacies, as well as all its actual achievements), today's era ponders the future almost solely as a catastrophe, and central popular imagination is almost exclusively oriented towards constructing apocalyptic scenarios that have no emancipatory social value. This central change in the sphere of social imagination opens what to Bizumić is a large area of pondering the "material remains" of the modern epoch inscribed in the hotel building, remains that mediate the circumstances of their planning and realisation, as well as the circumstances of their current presence in different spatial, social, political and economic coordinates which today produce a certain oblivion of modernity.

Hence Bizumić's basic methods in this project are dislocation and spatial rearrangement or processing of selected material remains found inside the hotel. Those mostly include items of furniture (cabinets, lamps, mirrors, armchairs...) that formed part of the interior and were meticulously designed to fit the overall appearance of the building and its proportions, and were adjusted to the programmatically defined aesthetic and functional requirements. Bizumić reveals the potential of the carefully thought out modularity of the overall design of this hotel, wherein each element is fitted into certain standards, both in relation to architecture and urban planning, and in relation to our own bodies, with which these elements necessarily establish a relationship. The central issue, then, is the one summarised by the previously mentioned legendary Slovenian and Yugoslav designer Niko Kralj, when he said that the task of a modern architect (and designer) is to "realise a modular measurement system of elements which make it possible to put together infinitely varied shapes".

⁴ Quoted in C. Barnett and G. Matheson, "Ride on time: recent works by Mladen Bizumic", in: Mladen Bizumic – 7 Seas & 7 Screens, www.mladenbizumic.com

⁵ Lizi Mud McBane, "Mladen Bizumic, Words", Ibid.

It is precisely in such a programmatic modularity that Bizumić sees the essence of the potential and a possible rearticulation of the modern project. As if relying on the standard of “Lego cubes”, Bizumić plays with possible sculptural and spatial arrangements of these borrowed elements, and establishes new, unexpected, even visually paradoxical relations, while also revealing a resultant structure which enables him to play such a game. The idea of “uniqueness through seriality” is poetically rearticulated and revived through its new reconfiguration, as well as through the dynamics of their relations with the viewers, both perceptive and physical ones. Thus he forms an area of transformation wherein the artist’s personal fascination with the object of his research encounters social issues to which we still do not have an answer.

Even though Bizumić’s entire exhibition at the Salon of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Belgrade is made up of “exhibits” borrowed from the hotel, and of photographs and video recordings of the whole building and its fragments, it is clearly divided into four interlinked spatial situations through which the viewer passes. The entry section contains the “informative” part, which acquires the conventional contours of the aesthetics of a conceptualist layout made up of processed administrative documents: an inventory of the hotel furniture, hotel regulations, different (and historically symptomatic) versions of “do not disturb” signs, rubbish bins, also including an archaic exchange rate list featuring national currencies from a period predating the Euro zone, which are almost forgotten today. This segment of the exhibition leads us into a space of unstable phenomenology where the objects and documents exhibited represent both parts of an archive in the process of coming into being and the subjectivity of the “comprehensibility” of these objects through their mutual collaging and reaesthetisation.

The instability of the structure of experience created by this exhibition becomes even more noticeable in the following segment, where the viewer passes through an area defined by reflections of his/her own body and infinite multiplication of the reflected image produced by mirrors taken from the hotel rooms and placed facing one another. This opens up a space of an unstable relationship between transparency and reflectivity, where the viewer becomes a participant in the work from which he/she cannot clearly disassociate him/herself and where perception is always constituted anew and changed in relation to the point of view. This method is also emphasised by means of photographs placed within this space (made using the analog black-and-white technique, which represents a correlate of the epoch wherein the observed hotel building was created), which, through the details that they

point out to the viewer, arrive at relations of the materiality and perceptibility of the intentional object.

As was the case with the mirrors, other objects borrowed from the hotel also reflect the observation and conclusion that Bizumić insists upon – that the hotel elements are always shaped so that they correspond to the proportions and relations in which human bodies participate. Of the third segment of the exhibition, one can say that it is sculptural, for it creates a new spatial configuration of dislocated hotel elements. These dislocated elements acquire a new frame within a constructed situation that is simultaneously an expression of a clear structural system and an evasive arbitrariness. At the end of the exhibition, in its fourth segment, in a video film that Bizumić made together with the New Zealand artist Jim Speers, we shall notice a number of elements seen before, so that insight into their original location presented in the film is gained after their material presence is felt within the space of the gallery, which actually closes the circle linking the investigative dimension of this work with its unique spatial configuration. Hence the exhibition itself creates its own, specific audio-visual space, that is, a space in-between the potential from the past, the crises of the present and the uncertainty of the future, so that the amnesia of the past does not become also amnesia of the future.

*Branislav Dimitrijević
o projektu Hotel Jugoslavija Mladena Bizumića*

Pre i Posle Amnezije

“ Smatram da je pravi zadatak arhitekte da ostvari modularni merni sistem elemenata iz kojih je moguće sastaviti beskonačno različite oblike, u različitim materijalima, u različitim bojama, s različitim detaljima, koji mogu dati unikatna rešenja – unikatnost kroz serijalnost. ”

(Niko Kralj)¹

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¹ Niko Kralj bio je najznačajniji slovenački, i jugoslovenski, dizajner modernog nameštaja. Citat preuzet sa nedavne retrospektivne izložbe u Muzeju za arhitekturu in oblikovanje u Ljubljani, ljubaznošću Boruta Vilda. www.aml.si/Razstava/Niko-Kralj-Neznani-znani-oblikovalec.aspx

Posle katastrofe, mnogi predmeti, mnoga sećanja i njihovi tragovi, lako, i ola-ko, dobijaju metaforična svojstva i njihove mikro-pripovesti počinju da (po) stoje kao prenosnici nekog neuvhvatljivog značenja, neke duboko prikrivene istine kojoj se možemo približiti jedino poetički jer smo nesposobni da joj damo finalno i fiksirano tumačenje. Još ako i metafora nosi isto ime kao i referent s kojim ona ulazi u odnos beskonačnog poređenja, onda počinju da se gube parametri razlikovanja ovog referenta i njegovog figurativnog preno-sioca. Još i ako je i sama metafora čvrst, materijalni objekat a ne samo neka poetička maglina, onda materijalnost ovog objekta-metafore postaje čak i "istinitija" od objekta o kom poetički progovara.

Ovo je svakako slučaj sa hotelom Jugoslavija u Beogradu čija je precizno de-finisana i izvedena modernistička arhitektonska struktura nadživelu politič-ki projekat po kom je dobila ime i za koji je postala svakako nezaobilazna metafora. Pripovest o hotelu Jugoslavija jasno prati istorijske okolnosti koje je proizvodila Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija, mrtva država koja i dalje predstavlja centralnu referencu naše modernističke kulture i njoj odgovarajuće društvene vizije. Naime, hotel Jugoslavija bio je jedan od prvih planiranih reprezentativnih objekata u sklopu novog modernog grada koji je nakon 1948. nastajao na močvarnom zemljištu između leve obale Save i desne obale Dunava. Za jugoslovenski kontekst ovaj novi grad imao je i specifičnu identitarnu ulogu koja je odgovarala ideji da socijalistička Jugoslavija formira potpuno novo društvo koje raskida sa okovima predmodernog nasleđa i „na-cionalne konstelacije gradova“, i Novi Beograd je stvoren kao „ekstra-terito-rija“ jugoslovenske federacije sa potencijalom da postane upravni, privredni, kulturni i poslovni centar i srce nove države.²

Prvi projekat za hotel načinio je još 1947. Projektni zavod Hrvatske, odnosno arhitekti Mladen Kauzlaric, Lavoslav Horvat i Kazimir Ostrogović, kao do-sledno modernistički koncipiranu građevinu koja se u svom stilu i proporcija-ma uklapala u ambiciozni urbanistički plan novog grada. U jeku posleratnog entuzijazma, uz učeće omladinskih brigada, do kraja četrdesetih postavljeni su temelji hotela (za šta je upotrebljeno skoro 400m³ betona), ali kao posledi-ca prekida u odnosima sa SSSR i krize prvobitnog revolucionarnog i planskog modela ekonomске obnove, kao i drugi radovi na Novom Beogradu i ovi se privremeno obustavljaju početkom pedesetih.

U jeku ekonomskih reformi u drugoj polovini pedesetih, politike otvaranja ka zapadnim zemljama iz kojih stiže i velika finansijska pomoć, i nikad kasnije prevaziđenog privrednog rasta koji je zabeležen tokom ove decenije, projekat

se obnavlja i početkom šezdesetih izgradnja se nastavlja po izmenjenom planu koji je načinio jedan od autora originalnog rešenja, Lavoslav Horvat. Objekat je građen do 1967. i konačno otvoren tek 1969. godine, u vreme kada se s jedne strane Jugoslavija sve više ekonomski liberalizuje, ali i kada se s druge strane jasno manifestuju nerešeni i kobni društveni antagonizmi pre svega kada je reč o nacionalnom ali i klasnom/socijalnom pitanju, na šta ukazuju kako na-cionalističke tendencije u partijskim rukovodstvima, tako i protesti iz 1968. i sukob partijskog aparata sa "novom levicom" i "liberalima". Sedamdesete, kao godine iluzije novostvorenog osećaja ekonomskog blagostanja, razvijanja kre-ditiranog konzumerizma i potpunog liberalizovanja trgovinsko-ekonomskih odnosa sa svetom, ispostavile su se kao jedine "zlatne godine" ovog hotela kada je on bio najprezentativniji turističko-ugostiteljski objekat sa pet zvez-dica. Hotel Jugoslavija radio je tada u punom kapacitetu kao najveći hotel u SFRJ sa preko 400 soba i apartmana, restoranima od 800 mesta, i drugim "sadržajima" na sedam spratova glavne zgrade i u pratećim objektima.

Svoju prvu krizu hotel doživljava tokom osamdesetih kada postaje "nerentabilan" i kada njegov prostor biva prevashodno lokalno definisan uglavnom iznaj-mljivanjem velikih svečanih i banket sala i terasa za svadbe i druge porodične ali i zavičajne svetkovine. Ovo se nastavlja i devedesetih kada hotel potpuno gubi svoje strane goste, sa pet svodi se na tri zvezdice, i kada, u vreme NATO bombardovanja 1999, biva pogoden sa nekoliko raketnih projektila koji su naneli velika oštećenja u jednom krilu zgrade. Posle 2000. hotel će se zatvo-riti, prepustiti privatizaciji i konačno biti prodat investitoru koji bi trebalo da ga renovira i uključi u lanac luksuznih hotela u okviru kog će steći novo ime: "Kempinski-Jugoslavija". Do danas se nije odmaklo sa ovim projektom³ i ova reprezentativna građevina moderne epohe prepuštena je postepenom propadanju.

Ovako gusto metaforički istkan istorijat hotela samo je jedno od polazišta i razloga zbog kojih je Mladen Bizumić, kao umetnik koji je u svom dosa-dašnjem radu promišljaо zajedničko internacionalno modernističko nasleđe, pokrenuo istraživanje koje je rezultiralo izložbom u beogradskom Salonu Mu-zeja savremene umetnosti aprila 2012. Bizumić je rođen u bivšoj Jugoslaviji ali je odrastao i formirao se kao umetnik veoma daleko odavde, na Novom Zelandu, tako da njegov projekat ima i ličnu, psihičku i emotivnu, dimenziju vraćanja u detinjstvo, u one prostorne, estetske i pojmovne koordinate koje su nužno ostale upisane i u njegovim kasnijim umetničkim interesovanjima. Međutim, ovakav pristup nameće i opasnost u odnosu na koju se Bizumić kri-tički postavlja - opasnost humorne sentimentalizacije i de-politizovane ideali-

² Videti: Ljiljana, Blagojević, Novi Beograd – Osporeni modernizam, Zavod za udžbenike, Beograd, 2007.

³ http://e-zemun.rs/vesti/zemun_vesti/istrazivanje/%E2%80%9Cjugoslavija%E2%80%9D-ceka-renoviranje/

zacija epohe bivše Jugoslavije, kakva se ona ispostavlja u kulturnom konstruktu „jugo-nostalgije“. Otuda Bizumić ne promatra predmet svog interesovanja nužno kao deo prošlosti koju treba istražiti i prevrednovati, već kao aspekt sadašnjosti u koju je moderna baština bivše Jugoslavije neminovno ugrađena ali ne i dovoljno i adekvatno reflektovana i mišljena, čak i potpuno zanemarena. Otuda je karakterističan njegov iskaz, dat jednom drugom prilikom, u kom kaže: „Nadao bih se da se umetnost kojom se bavim pojavljuje u formi pitanja na koja nisam u stanju da odgovorim, a koja ne mogu da izbacim iz glave...“⁴

Bizumić polazi od sopstvene percepcije sadašnjeg stanja u kom se zgrada nalazi, ali opet ne da bi se lamentiralo nad izgubljenom prošlošću već kako bi se re-aktualizovalo pitanje potencijala ovog objekta, ali i uopšte potencijala celokupnog modernističkog nasleđa, koliko god ono, kao i sama zgrada hotela, danas bilo napušteno, zapanjeno i zanemareno. Njega zanima zatečeno stanje objekta, „tišina koja nastupa posle tragedije“, prostor melanholijske sumnje, ali i potencijali formiranja vizije o budućnosti ovog prostora i njegova aktuelna sudbina u kriznim vremenima neo-liberalnog kapitalizma, dakle pokušaj stvaranja prostora za društvenu imaginaciju u prostoru kontinualnog društvenog i ekonomskog sunovrata. U višeslojnosti Bizumićevog projekta Hotel Jugoslavija se istovremeno ispostavlja kao ruina i kao prostor moguće reafirmacije društvene svesti – otkriva se pripovest o hotelu i stvara polje percepcije odnosno vizuelne osjetljivosti prema odnosima zabeleženih detalja objekta i aktuelne ekonomsko-političke konjunkture. Za Bizumićeve instalacije (u kojima povezuje medije skulpture, fotografije, zvuka i videa) rečeno je da se najčešće ukazuju kao lokacije ili scene u kojima se tek iščekuje neki događaj; kod Bizumića postoji „stalna tenzija između radova i njihovog izlaganja, sadržaja i konteksta“, a prostor te tenzije „ispunjava se vremenom i formiraju se nove tačke percepcije.“⁵ U njegovim instalacijama status i uloga svakog elementa su nestabilni i zavisni od pozicije i od stava posmatrača, dok njegovi fotografiski i video radovi pokazuju nestabilnost prostornih koordinata i njihovu zavisnost od perceptivno-kognitivnih procesa, od odnosa svesti i osećanja.

Kada govorimo o ovim odnosima, kao i o pitanju odnosa percepcije i saznanja, forme i mišljenja, kao centralnih za Bizumićevu umetnost generalno, možemo poći od jedne osnovne opservacije o razlici između epohe u kojoj je Hotel Jugoslavija nastao i današnje epohe kada je reč o pitanju formiranja društvenih vizija i uopšte društvene imaginacije. Dok je moderno doba, koje je hronološki iza nas, karakterisalo uspostavljanje vizije bolje i progresivnije budućnosti (sa svim svojim utopijskim zablude), ali i sa svim aktuelizovanim dostignućima), današnje vreme promišlja budućnost gotovo isključivo kao

katastrofu i centralna popularna imaginacija ide gotovo isključivo u pravcu konstruisanja apokaliptičkih scenarija koji nemaju nikakvu emancipatorsku društvenu vrednost. Ova centralna promena u društvenoj imaginaciji otvara za Bizumića veliko polje promišljanja «materijalnih ostataka» moderne epohe upisane u zgradu hotela, ostataka koji posreduju okolnosti njihovog planiranja i aktualizovanja i okolnosti njihovog današnjeg prisustva u drugaćijim prostornim, društvenim, političkim i ekonomskim koordinatama koje zapravo proizvode zaborav modernosti.

Otuda su osnovni Bizumićevi postupci u ovom projektu dislokacija i prostorno re-aranžiranje ili prerađivanje izabranih materijalnih ostataka zatečenih u hotelu. Radi se pre svega o delovima nameštaja (ormarićima, lampama, ogledalima, foteljama...) koji su bili deo projekta enterijera i koji su bili brižljivo dizajnirani kako bi odgovarali celokupnom izgledu objekta i njegovim proporcijama, i usklađeni sa programski definisanim estetskim i funkcionalnim zahtevima. Bizumić otkriva potencijal promišljene modularnosti totalnog dizajna ovog hotela u kom svaki njegov element biva uklopljen u određene standarde, kako u odnosu na arhitekturu i urbanistička planiranja, tako i u odnosu prema našim sopstvenim telima s kojima ovi elementi nužno ulaze u relaciju. Centralno je dakle ono pitanje koje je sažeо napred navedeni legendarni slovenački i jugoslovenski dizajner Niko Kralj, kada je rekao da je zadatak modernog arhitekta (i dizajnera) da ostvari «modularni merni sistem elemenata iz kojih je moguće sastaviti beskonačno različite oblike».

Upravo u ovakvoj programskoj modularnosti Bizumić vidi suštinu potencijala i moguće reartikulacije modernog projekta. Po principu «lego kocki», Bizumić se igra sa mogućim skulpturalnim i prostornim aranžiranjima ovih pozajmljenih elemenata i uspostavlja nove, neočekivane pa i vizuelno paradoksalne relacije ali i otkriva jednu ishodišnu strukturu koja omogućava ovaku igru. Ideja o «unikatnosti kroz serijalnost» poetički je reartikulisana i oživljena kroz svoju novu rekonfiguraciju ali i kroz dinamiku njihovog odnosa sa posmatračima, kako perceptivnih tako i fizičkih. Tako se formira prostor transformacije u kom se sreću umetnikova lična fasciniranost objektom svog istraživanja sa društvenim pitanjima na koja još uvek nemamo odgovor.

Iako, je čitava Bizumićeva izložba u Salonu MSUb sačinjena od »eksponata« pozajmljenih iz hotela, kao i od fotografija i video zapisa zatečene celine i fragmenata, ona je jasno podeљena u četiri međusobno povezane prostorne situacije kroz koje posetilac prolazi. U ulaznom delu nalazi se »informativni« deo koji stiče konvencionalne obrise estetike konceptualističke postavke

⁴ Navedeno u C. Barnett i G. Matheson, „Ride on time: recent works by Mladen Bizumic“, u Mladen Bizumic –

⁷ Seas & 7 Screens, www.mladenbizumic.com

⁵ Lizi Mud McBane, „Mladen Bizumic, Words“, u Ibid.

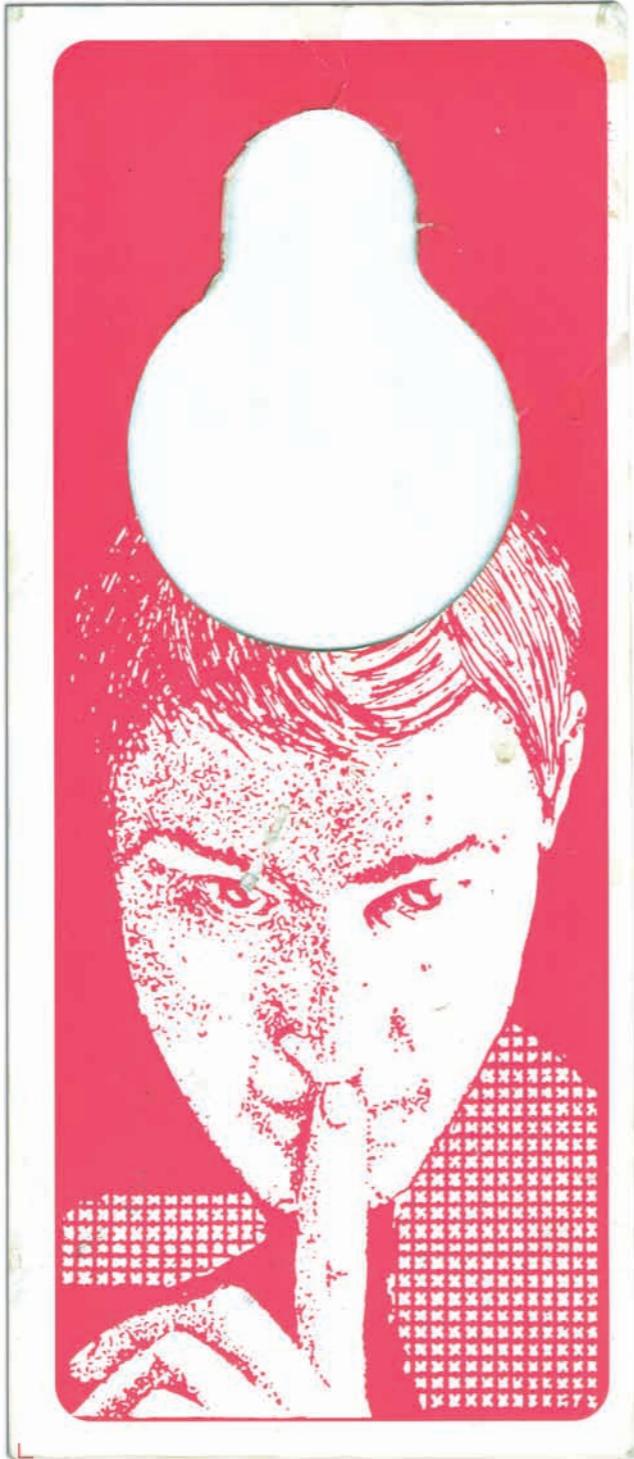
sačinjene od prerađenih administrativnih dokumenata: inventara hotelskog mobilijara, hotelskih pravila, različitih (i istorijski simptomatičnih) verzija hotelskih znakova, kanti za smeće, uključujući i arhaičnu kursnu listu sa danas gotovo zaboravljenim nacionalnim valutama u vreme pre evro-zone. Ovaj segment izložbe uvodi nas u prostor nestabilne fenomenologije u kojoj izloženi predmeti i dokumenti predstavljaju kako delove neke arhive u nastajanju tako i subjektivnost "shvatljivosti" tih predmeta kroz njihovo međusobno ko- lažiranje i re-estetizaciju.

Nestabilnost strukture iskustva koje stvara ova izložba postaje još uočljivija u narednom segmentu u kom posetilac prolazi kroz prostor definisan refleksijom sopstvenog tela i beskonačnim umnožavanjem reflektovane slike koju proizvode naspramno postavljena ogledala preuzeta iz hotelskih soba. Tako se otvara prostor nestabilnog odnosa transparentnosti i reflektivnosti u kom posmatrač postaje sudeonik rada od kog se ne može jasno razdvojiti i gde se percepcija uvek nanovo formira i menja u odnosu na poziciju posmatra- nja. Ovakav postupak naglašen je i fotografijama koje su postavljene u ovom prostoru (izvedenim u analognoj crno-beloj tehnici koja predstavlja korelat epohe u kojoj je nastala opservirana zgrada hotela) i koji u detaljima na koje upućuju posmatrača pronalaze odnose materijalnosti i perceptivnosti inten- cionalnog objekta.

Kao što je to slučaj sa ogledalima, i drugi predmeti preuzeti iz hotela odražavaju opservaciju i konstataciju na kojoj Bizumić insistira – da preuzeti hotel- skи elementi uvek oblikovani tako da korespondiraju proporcijama i relacija- ma u kojima učestvuju ljudska tela. Za treći segment izložbe se može reći da je skulpturalan jer stvara novu prostornu konfiguraciju dislociranih hotelskih elemenata. Ovi dislocirani elementi stiču svoj novi okvir u konstruisanoj situ- aciji koja je istovremeno izraz nekog jasnog struktturnog sistema i neke evaziv- ne arbitrarnosti. Na kraju izložbe, u njenom četvrom delu, u video filmu koji je Bizumić načinio zajedno sa novozelandskim umetnikom Džimom Spirsom uočićemo mnoge od prethodno viđenih elemenata, tako da će uvid u njihovo na filmu zabeleženo originalno stanište uslediti nakon njihovo materijalnog prisustva u prostoru galerije čime se zapravo zatvara kružnica koja povezuje istraživačku dimenziju ovog projekta sa njegovom jedinstvenom prostornom konfiguracijom. Otuda sama izložba stvara svoj sopstveni, specifičan audio- vizuelni prostor, odnosno međuprostor između potencijala iz prošlosti, ka- tastrofe sadašnjosti i neizvesnosti budućnosti kako zaborav prošlosti ne bi postao i zaborav budućnosti.

Reading Room

VI



Door hanger, circa 1970
Hotel Jugoslavija, found on-site, May 2011



Door hanger, circa 1995
Hotel Jugoslavija, found on-site, May 2011



Door hanger, circa 1970
Hotel Jugoslavija, found on-site, May 2011



Door hanger, circa 1995
Hotel Jugoslavija, found on-site, May 2011

HOTELSKO PREDUZEĆE
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TEL: (011) 600-222
TELEX: 11777 HOTYU; 11349 HOTYU
FAX: (3811) 691-230

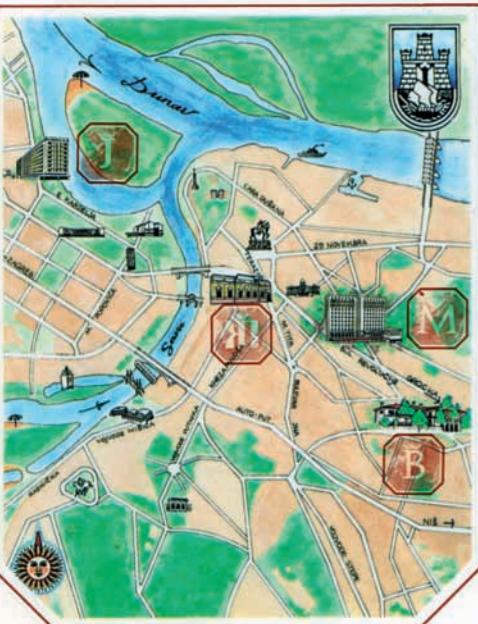
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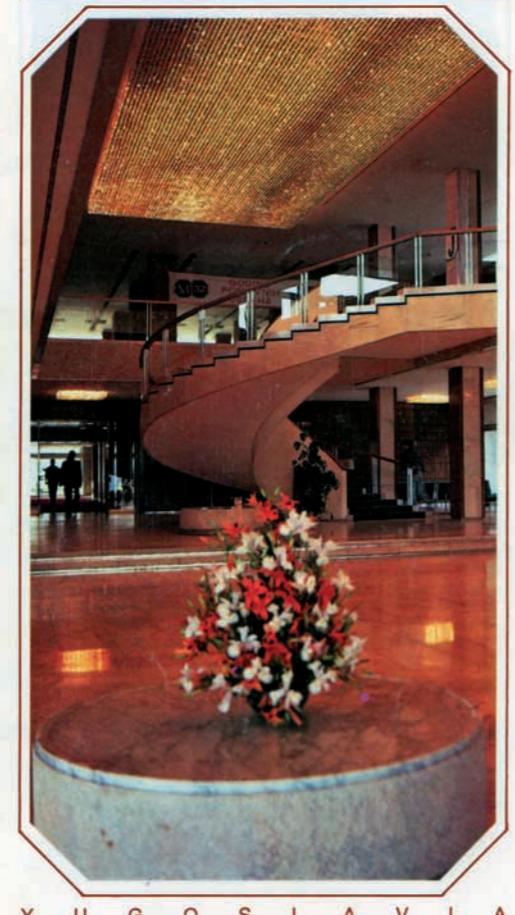
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FAX: (3811) 332-991

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11306 GROCKA
TEL: (011) 894-214



HOTEL J JUGOSLAVIJA
B E O G R A D



Y U G O S L A V I A

IZDANJE/OUTLET: H. P. METROPOL • DIZAJN/DESIGN: JUGOSLAVIJA/BELIK • FOTOGRAFIJE/PHOTOS: IKA DIMITRIJEVIĆ, RADE KRSTIĆ



Brochure, circa 1980
Hotel Jugoslavija, found on-site, May 2011



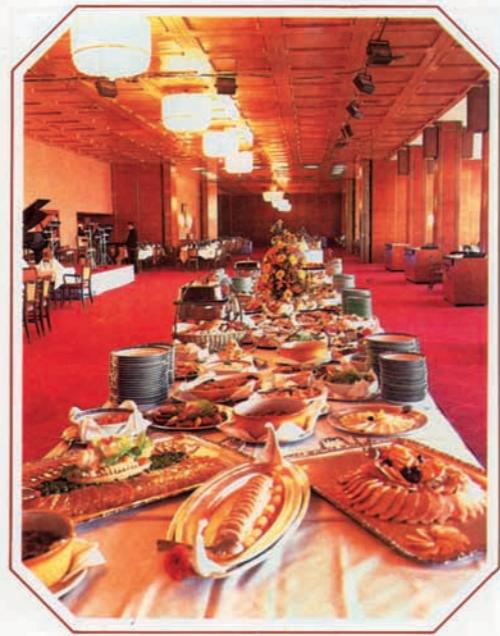
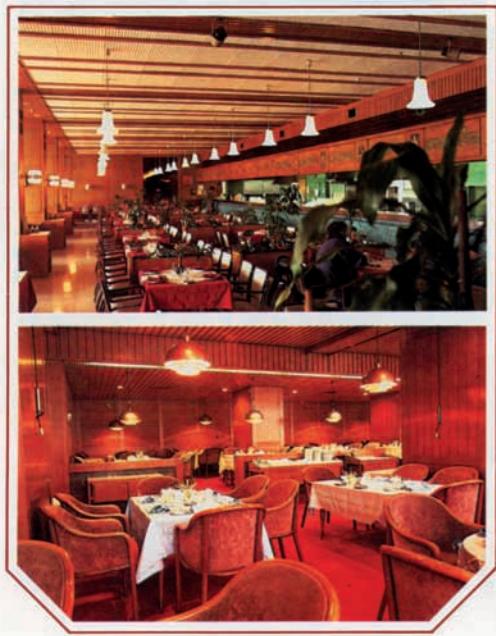
Hotel „JUGOSLAVIJA“ - DE LUXE kategorija
Na obali Dunava, modern, potpuno klimatiziran. 473 sobe sa kupatilom, telefonom, radio i TV prijemnikom. 4 specijalizovana restorana, kazino, banket sale, konferencijski centar, bazen sa finskom saunom, muzika na terasama, prodavnice, garaža, rent-a-car.

*Iz knjige utisaka:
„I dok sam bio u sobi i kad sam šetao obalom Dunava zagledan u reku, činilo mi se da dočivljavam onaj valcer „Na lepotu plavom Dunavu.“*

The JUGOSLAVIJA Hotel, DE LUXE Category

On the bank of the Danube, fully air-conditioned, with 473 rooms, each with a bathroom, telephone, radio and TV. Four specialized restaurants, a casino, banqueting halls, conference centre, swimming pool with Finnish sauna, terraces with live music, shops, a garage, car hire facilities.

*From the visitors' book:
„While in my room or walking along the banks of the Danube watching the river, I feel I am experiencing the famous Blue Danube waltz.“*



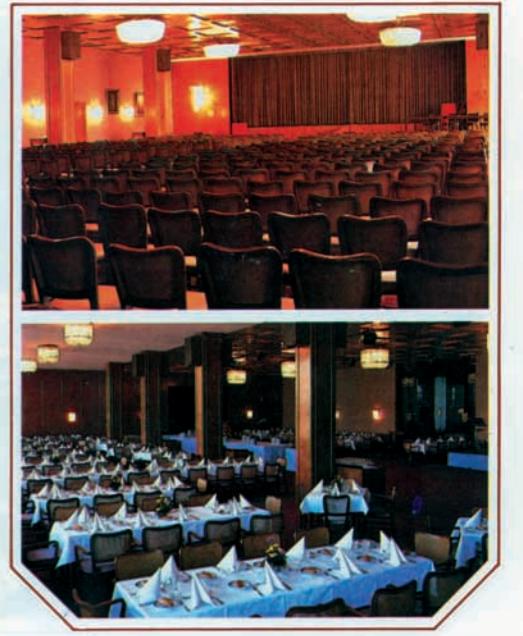
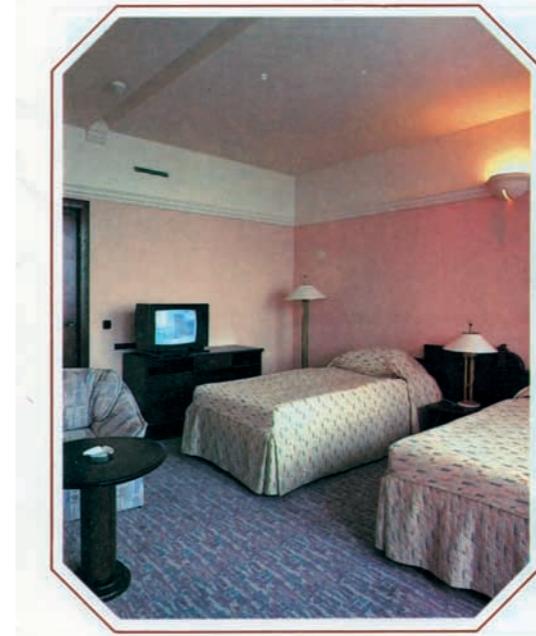
Hotel „JUGOSLAVIJA“ - Kategorie DE LUXE
Am Donauufer, modern, völlig klimatisiert. 473 Zimmer mit Bad, Telefon, Radio und TV-Gerät. 4 spezialisierte Restaurants, Kasino, Banketsäle, Kongresszentrum, Schwimmbad mit finnischer Sauna, Musik auf Terrassen, Boutiques, Garage, Rent-a-car.

*Aus dem Buch der Eindrücke:
„Als ich im Zimmer war und während ich am Donauufer in Fluss hineinschauend spazierte, es schien mir, als ob ich den Walzer „An der schönen blauen Donau“ erlebe.“*

Albergo „JUGOSLAVIJA“ di categoria DE LUXE

Sulla riva del Danubio, moderno, con l'aria condizionata. Dispone di 473 stanze con il bagno, il telefono, l'apparecchio radio e televisivo. Quattro ristoranti specializzati, casinò, sale per banchetti, centro congressuale, piscina con sauna finlandese, musica sulle terrazze, botteghe, garage, rent-a-car.

*Dal libro delle impressioni:
„Mentre mi trovavo nella stanza ed anche quando passeggiavo lungo la riva del Danubio, incantato a guardare il fiume, mi sembrava di sentire quel valzer „Sul bel Danubio blu“.*



UPOTREBA HOTELSKOG TELEFONA
HOUSE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY



HOTEL
JUGOSLAVIJA

Beograd, Bulevar Nikole Tesle 3

Telefoni: 2600 222

2609 444

2605 771

2691 230

Fax: 2691 230



HOTEL
JUGOSLAVIJA

Međugradski razgovori Telephone operator	2
Lokalni razgovori Local calls	0
Domaćica hotela Housekeeper	8501
Informacije Information - Bell Captains	8171
Recepција Reception (0-24)	8161
Šef recepcije Front desk manager	8168
Portir Concierge (0-24)	8151
Rezervacije Reservation	8155
Posluženje u sobi Room service (7-22)	9885 9888
Banquet servis Banquet service	9830
Komunikacija između soba Room to room communication	Broj sobe 8+ Room number

Doručak se servira od 6 - 10 časova
Breakfast is served from 6 a.m. - 10 a.m.

Uskoro bi trebalo da počne rekons Nova „Jugoslavija”

Hotel će biti u lancu hotela „Kempinski”, koji se u celom svetu nalaze na elitnim lokacijama

MILANA PEJIĆ

Rekonstrukcija hotela „Jugoslavija” svrstala bi Beograd u sam svetski vrh hotelske industrije, kaže za "Blic" autor projekta za rekonstrukciju, arhitekt Goran Vojvodić, i dodaje da bi pored dobiti u arhitekturi, hoteljerstvu i turizmu, rekonstrukcija donela i ekonomsku dobit jer bi u novom kompleksu posao dobilo preko 1.000 ljudi.

Na dozvolu za početak rekonstrukcije čeka se od maja 2009. godine, kada je projekt predat na razmatranje, a ako dozvolu stigne do kraja ove godine, investitor očekuju da će hotel „Jugoslavija” u novom rahu osvanuti 2013. godine.

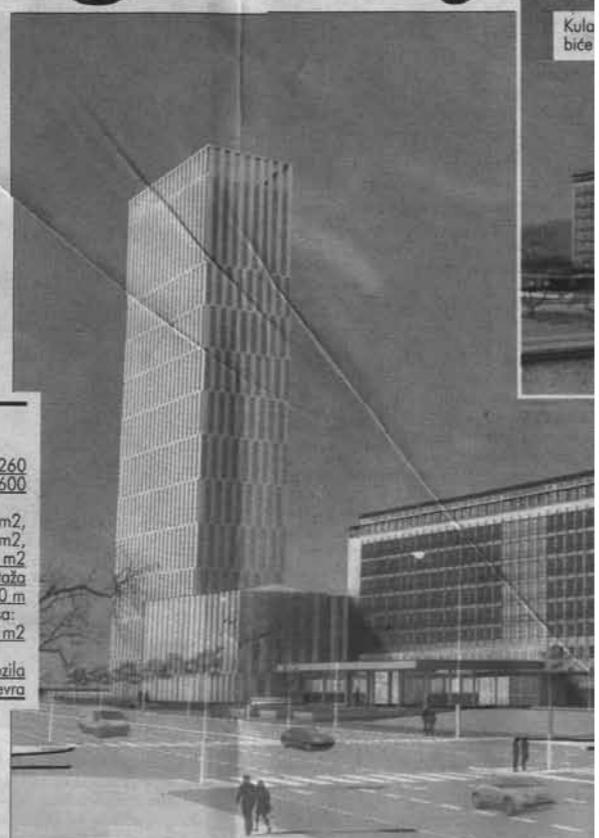
Goran Vojvodić, između ostalog i autor rekonstrukcije Beogradske filharmonije i Francuskog kulturnog centra, jedan je od naših najuspešnijih arhitekata, što potvrđuje i nedavno dobijena nagrada



Goran Vojvodić jedan je od naših najuspešnijih arhitekata

NOVI HOTEL U BROJKAMA

Broj soba:	260
Broj ležajeva:	550-600
Veličina jedinica:	
sobe	40 m ² ,
apartmani	85-170 m ² ,
	predsednički apartman 260 m ²
Visina:	150 m najviša etaža
Duzina:	160 m
Površina čitavog kompleksa:	150.000 m ²
Parking:	4 nivoa za 13.000 vozila
Investicija:	200 miliona evra



za životno delo od Saveza arhitekata Srbije. Na projektu rekonstrukcije hotela „Jugoslavija” angažovan je od 2006. godine, kada je grčka kompanija „Alpe-Adria hoteli“ otkupila hotel. On kaže da je arhitekti mnogo lakše kad posao treba da započne od nule, nego kada postoje već postavljeni jasno definisani zahtevi koji se moraju po-

štovati, što je bio slučaj kod hotela „Jugoslavija”.

- Hotel „Jugoslavija” je jedan izuzetan primer moderne u nas i kao takav je štićen od Zavoda za zaštitu

spomenika Beograda, pa se moralno voditi računa o očuvanju estetike stare fasade, održivoj arhitekturi, očuvanju ekologije, a takođe i izaci u susret novim vlasnicima

koji su zacrtali cijevne šta žele budućeg hotela.

Vlasnik novog hotela „Ju-

goslavija” biće

rekonstrukcija nekada najelitnijeg hotela „Jugoslavija” vratice stari sjaj



Hotel „Jugoslavija” je izuzetan primer moderne; pa se moralno voditi računa o očuvanju estetike stare fasade

li veoma jasne da dobiju od zavoda - kaže Vojvodić.

hotela „Kempinski”, a Vojvodić dodaje da nisu bez razloga odabrali Beograd kao još jedno mesto na listi gradova gde decenijama uspešno posluju.

- „Kempinski“ je najstariji lanac u Evropi sa preko 60 hotela u svetu i 2.300 rezidencija, pa je njegov dolazak veoma značajan za Beograd zbog pružanja novih i usluga

Problematična kula

Ono zbog čega ovaj projekat stoji u mestu jeste dimenzija kule koja je projektom predviđena da ide do 150 metara, odnosno oko 30 spratova, a iz Zavoda za urbanizam kažu da prema važećem Generalnom planu nije dozvoljeno graditi više od 12 spratova.

- Kada je projekat hotela „Jugoslavija” započet pre dve godine, on je komisiju za planove prošao kao izuzetak jer osim visine, postojale su dileme o ograničenjima proisteklih iz uslova zaštite životne sredine. Izmena generalnog plana usvojena je 2009. bez novih pravila o visini objekata, ali se obavezom da se uradni studija visokih objekata Beograda kako bi se ta pravila precizno utvrdila. Studija je urađena u Urbanističkom zavodu ove godine, uz učešće lokalnih i stranih eksperata, diskutuje se već tri meseca i sledi joj razmatranje na komisiji za planove, te utvrđivanje od Gradskog veća i Skupštine grada. Lokacija hotela „Jugoslavija” trefira se u studiji kao izuzetna zbog odmaklih procedura. Predlog studije je da se projekat uskladije sa pravilima i procedurama koje su upravo u fazi verifikacije i za to ne možemo znati koliko će član proces trajati - kaže za "Blic" Žaklina Gligorijević, direktorka Zavoda za urbanizam Beograda.

na najvišem nivou, a i veoma drže do toga gde im se objekti nalaze. Plasirani su na najelitnijim lokacijama, kao što su Crveni trg u Moskvi, preko puta Brandenburgske kapije u Berlinu ili pored Ermitaža u Sankt Peterburgu i siguran sam da su u svojim ozbiljnim studijama prepoznali značaj Beograda kao lokacije koja može stati rame uz rame sa pomenutim gradovima - nagašava Vojvodić.

On dodaje da će hotel biti jedinstven u gradu ne samo po svom vlasniku nego i po arhitekturi, kao i da će biti svojevrsni reper i prepoznatljiv objekat na mapi Beograda.

- Beograd će se postaviti u samu elitu hoteljerstva i privući klijente koji pose-

This book is published on the occasion of the exhibition

Mladen Bizumić: Hotel Jugoslavija
at the Salon of the Museum of Contemporary Art, Belgrade
29 March - 6 May 2012

Published by Mladen Bizumić, Branislava Andjelković Dimitrijević/
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