



**ARCHIVE OF REAL SOCIALISM
GENEX TOWER**

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Text by the department:
[...] Serbian Socialist history is strongly interrelated with Socialist Yugoslavia, a unique federalist experiment in post-war Europe that lasted until the '90s.

When Josip Broz Tito died in 1980, his coffin traveled by train (the same one he had used to cross Yugoslavia during his tenure) until reaching his mausoleum—the House of Flowers—in the capital city of Belgrade. The images of this widely documented last journey tell much about the ideological and political project laid down on Yugoslav territory—which at the time incorporated Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia—and the indisputable centrality of Belgrade.

[...] Adopted in 1950, the first socialist master plan for New Belgrade followed the principles of the Athens Charter. The plan incorporated a functional grid dividing the settlement into regular blocks, with the exceptions of a central transverse strip occupied by institutional buildings (such as the Palace of Federal Yugoslavia) and a more informal articulation of the riverside at the intersection of the Danube and the Sava River; this structure still remains in place today, gradually receiving the insertions of new buildings. Today, New Belgrade embodies the political and economic transformations that occurred in the country from the inaugural days of the Titoist era until the dissolution of the Federal Republic, representing itself as an urban archive of a political experiment. [...]

