

PRIČE IZ TEMPLA



01-30/7/2023
BOSANSKI KULTURNI CENTAR

METAMORFOZA HRAMA
KROZ PROSTOR I *VRIJEME*



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▼ Tempil između 1930. - 1941. Iz arhive Mihoelo Ilgo.



PRIČE IZ TEMPLA METAMORFOZA HRAMA KROZ PROSTOR I VRIJEME

Izložba „Priče iz Tempa: metamorfoza hrama kroz prostor i vrijeme“ donosi historiografske crtice o hramu i gradu, pokazujući kako vrijeme i prostor nisu (samo) fizičke dimenzije, već emotivne, duhovne i simboličke. Svaka stanica na putovanju kroz vrijeme i prostor hrama ispričana je putem fotografija, dokumenata, novinskih članaka i svjedočanstava: putovanje kroz vrijeme započinje od prve ideje o izgradnji hrama, preko destrukcije u Drugom svjetskom ratu i prenamjene u periodu socijalizma, te opsade Sarajeva i revitalizacije u poslijeratnom periodu, do savremenosti.

Zanimljive analize se mogu izvući iz hronologije koju ova izložba postavlja pred posmatrača: za realizaciju ideje o izgradnji hrama je bilo potrebno oko 30 godina, hram je funkcionisao kao vjerski objekat 12 godina, a bio je uništen u samo dva dana izbijanjem Drugog svjetskog rata. Pitanje obnove hrama je bilo otvoreno godinama nakon završetka rata. Od 1965. godine do 1992. godine ovaj prostor djeluje kao obrazovna i kulturna institucija, u kojoj su se održavali programi s ciljem unaprjeđivanja društva. U periodu opsade Sarajeva su pred institucijom novi izazovi: kroz preobražaj u Bosanski kulturni centar ovaj prostor postaje mjesto susreta i otpora prema destrukciji rata.

U svakoj od faza je prostor bio važan generator u oblikovanju grada, bilo da je funkcionirao kao vjerski, obrazovni ili kulturni hram. Ipak, izložba otvara i brojna pitanja: koji društveni procesi su doveli do metamorfoze hrama?, šta nam hram govori o Sarajevu?, kako možemo iščitavati Templ kroz prostor i vrijeme?

Neka priče iz prošlosti budu uvod u razgovor o budućnosti hrama - o budućnosti Sarajeva!



METAMORFOZA

1900.

Rađa se prva ideja za izgradnju novog jevrejskog hrama.

1923.

Vijeće Sarajevske sefardske opštine saziva ugledne članove Jevrejske zajednice na skup povodom izgradnje sinagoge: svi se oduševljeno odazivaju tom pozivu i obećaju znatne svote u svrhu izgradnje hrama. Počinje proces namicanja sredstava za izgradnju hrama: u tu svrhu se organiziraju brojni sastanci, akcije i događaji.

1924.

U februaru je odlučeno na kojoj lokaciji se gradi hram.



1925.

Usvojeno arhitektonsko rješenje koje je ponudio zagrebački arhitekt Rudolf Lubuški.

1926.

U junu je položen kamen temeljac za izgradnju sinagoge.

1930.

Od 12. do 14. septembra održana je svečanost osvećenja hrama.

1930. - 1941.

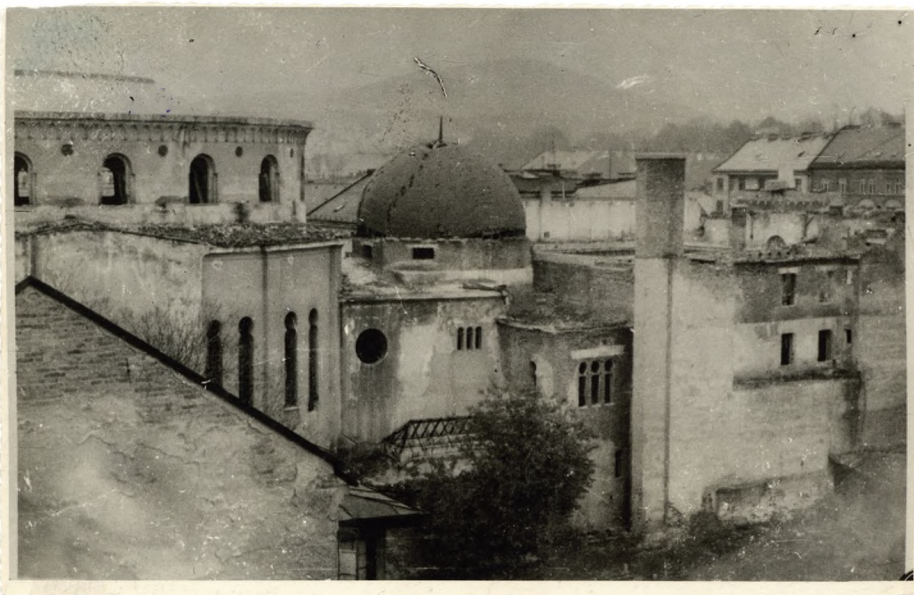
Hram postaje jedan od simbola Jevrejske zajednice u Bosni Hercegovini i okosnicom vjerskog života.

▼ Sefardska sinagoga u Sarajevu, na obali Miljacke. Iz arhive Michaela Ilga.



Sarajevo - Сарајево,
Јеврејска Сеп. Синагога - Јеврејска сеп. Синагога.

▼ Devastirani Tempil u Drugom svjetskom rotu. Iz Zbirke fotografija Historijskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine.



▼ Izgled hrama poslije razaranja.



▼ Iz Zbirke fotografija Historijskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine.



1941.

Uspostavljanjem Nezavisne Države Hrvatske počinju prva hapšenja Jevreja, pale se njihovi hramovi i oduzima imovina. Dana 16. aprila 1941. u Sarajevu je demoliran Templ. Uz hram je uništena arhiva i vrijedna bibliotečka građa.

1948.

Dana 23. decembra Jevrejska opština je Gradskom narodnom odboru u Sarajevu darovala hram, sa željom da prostor bude korišten isključivo u kulturne svrhe.

1951.

Raspisan prvi konkurs za adaptaciju Tempła u kulturni centar. Do provođenja rezultata konkursa na kojem su prvo mjesto osvojili Zdravko Kovačević i Milivoj Peterčić nije došlo, a izgradnjom okolnih objekata su reducirane mogućnosti rekonstrukcije.

1952. - 1955.

Radi se na projektu rekonstrukcije i adaptacije prema potrebama grada. Zadatak je povjeren arhitekti Ivanu Štrausu. Zbog akustike je kupola zatvorena spuštenim stropom i oblogom dvorane.

1953.

Počinju pregovori o novoj institucionalizaciji Tempła: prostor će u budućnosti biti korišten za djelatnosti Radničkog univerziteta „Đuro Đaković“. U januaru održana osnivačka skupština Radničkog univerziteta na inicijativu Saveza sindikata.

1958.

Formiran Centar za strane jezike pri Radničkom univerzitetu „Đuro Đaković“. Kroz Centar je na godišnjem nivou oko 2500 polaznika završavalo kurseve stranih jezika: engleskog, njemačkog i francuskog.



1965.

U atriju Radničkog univerziteta „Đuro Đaković“ predstavljena Sarajevska menora. Autor spomenika je arhitekta Zlatko Ugljen. Svečanosti otvorenja, koja je održana 25. novembra, prisustvovali su mnogobrojni politički, kulturni i javni radnici iz Bosne i Hercegovine i regiona.

1966.

Prostor Radničkog univerziteta ugošćava likovne smotre i poetske susrete - neki od tih događaja će postati tradicionalni i prerasti u vodeće događaje na polju kulture u Sarajevu.

1968.

Od školske 1968. godine polaznici nisu snosili nikakve troškove obrazovanja - to povećava broj polaznika na različitim obrazovnim programima Radničkog univerziteta „Đuro Đaković“.

1977.

Dolazi do udruživanja različitih centara i jedinica koje djeluju na polju obrazovanja. Odredbama Zakona o udruženom radu se udružuju: OOUR Centar za strane jezike, OOUR Kulturne djelatnosti, OOUR Obrazovanje uz rad i samoupravljanje, OOUR Osnovna škola za obrazovanje odraslih, OOUR Tehnička škola za odrasle, Radna zajednica zajedničkih službi.

1980. - 1990.

U prostorijama Radničkog univerziteta „Đuro Đaković“ se organiziraju različite izložbe, promocije knjiga, projekcije filmova, koncerti. Salon, opremljen tako da brzim intervencijama može ugostiti događaje različitog profila, postaje mjesto susreta najvećih imena kulturne scene i politike.

1992.

Počinje rat u Bosni i Hercegovini. Opsada Sarajeva mijenja način funkcioniranja ustanove i zadati kalendar aktivnosti.

1993.

Radnički univerzitet „Đuro Đaković“ preimenovan u Bosanski kulturni centar.

1994. - 1995.

U Bosanskom kulturnom centru se organiziraju brojni događaji i sastanci: Centar postaje mjesto kulturnog otpora. Velike međunarodne zvijezde koje dolaze u opkoljeno Sarajevo nastupaju u Bosanskom kulturnom centru, a domaći umjetnici pripremaju različite kulturne programe.

1996.

Po završetku rata počinje obnova prostora i djelatnosti Centra.

1996. - 2023.

U Bosanskom kulturnom centru se predstavljaju različiti programi iz oblasti kulture i obrazovanja.

2015.

Bosanski kulturni centar se ujedinjuje sa još dvije institucije i dobija naziv JU Centar za kulturu Kantona Sarajevo.

2017.

Centar ponovo mijenja naziv i u konačnici postaje JU Bosanski kulturni centar Kantona Sarajevo.



▼ Photo: Milomir Kovočević Strošni



▼ The Temple between 1930-1941. From Michael Ilg's archive.



STORIES FROM THE TEMPLE

METAMORPHOSIS OF THE TEMPLE

THROUGH SPACE AND TIME

The exhibition “Stories from the Temple: Metamorphosis of the Temple through Space and Time” brings historiographic reminiscences about the temple and the city, showing that time and space are not (only) physical dimensions, but emotional, spiritual and symbolic too. Each stop on the journey through time and space of the temple is told through photographs, documents, newspaper articles and testimonies: the journey through time starts from the first idea of building the temple, through its destruction in the World War II and its conversion during the period of socialism, as well as the siege of Sarajevo and revitalization in the post-war period, until modern times.

An interesting analyses can be drawn from the chronology that this exhibition presents to the viewer: it took about 30 years to realize the idea of building a temple, the Temple functioned as a religious building for 12 years and was destroyed in just two days at the outbreak of World War II. The issue of rebuilding the temple was open for years after the end of the war. From 1965 to 1992, it operated as an educational and cultural institution, where programs aimed at improving society were conducted. During the siege of Sarajevo, the institution faced new challenges: through its transformation into the Bosnian Cultural Centre, this place became a place of meeting and resistance to the destruction of war.

In each of the phases, this place was an important generator in shaping the city, whether it functioned as a religious, educational or cultural temple. Nevertheless, the exhibition also raises numerous questions: what social processes led to the metamorphosis of the temple, what does the temple tell us about Sarajevo, and how can we read the temple through space and time?

Let the stories from the past be an introduction to the conversation about the future of the Temple - about the future of Sarajevo!



ΜΕΤΑΜΟΡΦΩΣΙΣ

1900

The first idea to build a new Jewish temple was born.

1923

The Council of the Sephardic Municipality of Sarajevo called a meeting with prominent members of the Jewish community on the occasion of the construction of the synagogue: everyone responded enthusiastically to the call and pledged considerable sums for the purpose of building the temple. The process of raising funds for the construction of the temple started: for this purpose, numerous meetings, actions and events were organized.

1924

In February, it was decided where the temple would be built.

▼ Temple between 1930 and 1941. From Michael Ilg's archive.



1925

The solution offered by the Zagreb architect Rudolf Lubynski was adopted.

1926

In June, the foundation stone of the synagogue was laid.

1930

From September 12-14, the ceremony of consecration of the Temple was held.

1930-1941

The Temple became one of the symbols of the Jewish community in Bosnia and Herzegovina and a backbone of religious life.

▼ The Sephardic Synagogue in Sarajevo, on the bank of the Miljacka River. From Michael Ilg's archive.



Sarajevo - Сарајево,
Jevrejska Sef. Sinagoga - Јеврејска сеф. Синагога.

▼ Destroyed temple. From the Photo Collection of the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



▼ The appearance of the temple after the destruction.



▼ From the Photo Collection of the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



1941

With the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia, the first arrests of Jews began, their temples were set on fire and property was confiscated. On April 16, 1941, the Temple in Sarajevo was demolished. Besides the Temple, the archive and valuable library materials were destroyed.

1948

On December 23, the Jewish Municipality donated the Temple to the Sarajevo City People's Committee, with the wish that the space be used exclusively for cultural purposes.

1951

The first competition for the adaptation of the Temple into a cultural centre was announced. The results of the competition in which Zdravko Kovaevic and Milivoj Peteric won first place were not implemented, and the construction of surrounding buildings reduced the possibilities of reconstruction.

1952 - 1955

Work is being done on the project of reconstruction and adaptation according to the needs of the city. The task was entrusted to the architect Ivan Strauss. Due to the acoustics, the dome is closed with a suspended ceiling and hall lining.

1953

Negotiations on the new institutional purpose of the Temple begin: in the future, the space will be used for the activities of the Workers' University "Djuro Djakovic". In January, the founding assembly of the Workers' University was held at the initiative of the Union of Trade Unions.

1958

The Center for Foreign Languages at the "Djuro Djakovic" Labor University was established. About 2,500 participants



completed courses in foreign languages: English, German and French on an annual basis.

1965

The Sarajevo Menorah was presented in the atrium of the "Djuro Djakovic" Workers' University. The author of the monument is the architect Zlatko Ugljen. The opening ceremony, which was held on November 25, was attended by numerous political, cultural and public workers from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region.

1966

The space of the Workers' University hosts art exhibitions and poetry meetings - some of these events will become traditional and grow into leading events in the field of culture in Sarajevo.

1968

Since the school year of 1968, participants have not borne any education costs - this increases the number of participants in various educational programs of the "Djuro Djakovic" Workers' University.

1977

There was a merger of various centres and units operating in the field of education. According to the provisions of the Law on Joint Work, the following were united: BOJW Center for Foreign Languages, BOJW Cultural Activities, BOJW Education with Work and Self-Management, BOJW Primary School for Adults, BOJW Technical School for Adults, Working Community of Joint Services.

1980 – 1990

Various exhibitions, book promotions, film screenings, and concerts were organized in the premises of the "Djuro Djakovic" Workers' University. The salon, equipped so that it can host events of different profiles with quick interventions, became a meeting place for the greatest names in the cultural scene and politics.

1992

The war started in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The siege of Sarajevo changed the way the institution had functioned and the set activity calendar.

1993

The "Djuro Djakovic" Workers' University was renamed to the Bosnian Cultural Centre.

1994 – 1995

Numerous events and meetings are organized in the Bosnian Cultural Centre: the centre becomes a place of cultural

resistance. Big international stars coming to the besieged Sarajevo also perform in the Bosnian Cultural Centre, and local artists prepare various cultural programs.

1996

After the end of the war, the reconstruction of the premises and activities of the Centre began.

1996 – 2003

Various programs in the field of culture and education are presented in the Bosnian Cultural Centre.

2015

The Bosnian Cultural Centre unites with two other institutions and acquires the name PI Centre for Culture of the Sarajevo Canton.

2017

The centre changes its name again and eventually becomes PI Bosnian Cultural Centre of the Sarajevo Canton.





**BAŠČARŠIJSKE
NOĆI** 01. - 08. JULIA 2023. 



BOSANSKI
KULTURNI
CENTAR KS



Član Predsjedništva
Denis Bećiravić



Vlada
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