



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

“HOME OF ALL CITIZENS“

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National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia



*National Assembly,
Kralja Milana Street 14*

National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia



*House of the National Assembly,
Nikole Pasica Square 13*



WHAT IS THE ASSEMBLY?

Constitutional Position of the National Assembly

The National Assembly is the highest representative body and the bearer of constitutional and legislative authority in the Republic of Serbia.

The National Assembly is the most important state organ because it adopts and amends the Constitution - the highest and the most important legal document of the state.

Also, the National Assembly passes laws, decides about changing the borders of the Republic of Serbia, calls the Republic referendum, ratifies international agreements, adopts the budget and strategy of defence, and decides on war and peace and other issues in accordance with the Constitution.

The authority of the National Assembly is determined by the Constitution and the Rule of Procedure of the National Assembly. In accordance with the Constitution, the Law on the National Assembly is passed.

Constituting the National Assembly

The National Assembly consists of 250 Members of Parliament (MPs).

After parliamentary elections, the first sitting of the National Assembly is scheduled. It is convoked by the Speaker of the National Assembly from the previous convocation.

At the first sitting, the mandates of the Members of Parliament are verified. This is performed by a special commission, on the basis of the certificates on the election of Members of Parliament and the report of the Republic Election Committee.

The National Assembly is constituted when the mandates of two thirds of Members of Parliament are verified. On that day the mandate of the previous convocation of the National Assembly expires. Only upon its constitution the National Assembly can perform its functions - legislative, electoral and supervisory.

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Authority of the National Assembly



The National Assembly elects and dismisses the Government, judges of the Constitutional Court, the Governor of the National Bank of Serbia, an Ombudsperson, judges, public prosecutors and their Members of Parliament and other officials - in accordance with the law.

The National Assembly may impeach the President of the Republic, but only if he/she violates the Constitution and only in compliance with the procedure regulated by the Constitution. At least two thirds of the Members of Parliament have to vote for dismissal.

The National Assembly supervises the work of the Government, the Governor of the National Bank of Serbia, an Ombudsperson, the security services and other organs elected by the National Assembly.

Relationship between the National Assembly and the Government of the Republic of Serbia

After parliamentary elections, the President of the Republic is obliged to propose to the National Assembly a candidate for the office of Prime Minister. At the following sitting of the National Assembly the candidate presents his/her platform and proposes the composition of the Government - which is further debated by the Members of Parliament.



The Government shall be elected if the majority of the total number of deputies should vote



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in favour of it (that is, at least 126 deputies, out of a total of 250 deputies in the National Assembly).

If a minimum of 60 Members of Parliament are not satisfied with the work of the Government, they may submit a motion of no-confidence. After a debate on the motion, the National Assembly shall vote and if 126 Members of Parliament vote "for", the motion is passed.



The National Assembly's supervisory function over the work of the Government is very important. The Government is responsible for the policy of the Republic of Serbia, the enforcement of laws, regulations and by-laws, and for the work of the state administration organs, and is obliged to submit periodical reports about its work to the National Assembly.

The members of the Government attend the National Assembly sittings when they present bills or when they answer MPs' questions. The Ministers attend sittings of the Committees of the National Assembly.



HOW DOES THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WORK?

Who takes care of the National Assembly's work?

The Speaker of the National Assembly represents the National Assembly, chairs the sittings of the National Assembly and sees to the timely and coordinated work of the working bodies of the National Assembly. The Secretary of the National Assembly assists the Speaker of the National Assembly in performing the duties and manages the National Assembly Support Service.

Sessions

The sessions of the National Assembly can be regular and extraordinary.





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The National Assembly convenes regularly twice a year; the first session begins the first working day in March and the second session begins the first working day in October. Regular sessions last up to 90 days. Extraordinary sessions are held if it is requested by at least 84 Members of Parliament (one third of the total number of Members of Parliament) or by the government. A motion, with the previously established agenda, is submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly, who determines the date of

an extraordinary session.



In case of a state of war or a state of emergency, the National Assembly will convene without being convoked.

Quorum

The National Assembly may adopt decisions if 126 Members of Parliament (which is the majority) are present at a sitting. When the necessary number of Members of Parliament is present, the "decision-making quorum" is established.

The quorum is established by using the electronic voting system. For that reason every Member of Parliament has an identification card which he/she inserts in his/her Member of Parliament unit when entering the room.

The Members of Parliament may vote 'for' motions, 'against' motions, abstain from voting and also have the right not to vote.



Adopting laws

All Members of Parliament read all the laws that enter the procedure before the National Assembly thoroughly. They can propose amendments - motions for amending and modifying the bill which is in the "parliamentary procedure". The bill is debated both "in principle" and "on particulars". After debates, the National Assembly votes on a bill on a Voting Day sitting



Most often it is sufficient that the majority of present Members of Parliament vote "for" a law or by-laws, if at least 126 Members of Parliament are present.

When it comes to voting for the most important laws and decisions, it is necessary that the majority of the total number of

deputies vote "for" - 126 deputies need to vote "for" when the National Assembly adopts the budget, elects members of the government, proclaims a state of emergency and in other cases foreseen by the Constitution.

Openness of Work

Sittings of the National Assembly and its Committees are public and their course can be followed through television, internet, press...

However, the Government, Committees of the National Assembly or at least 20 Members of Parliament can propose to hold a sitting in camera. Rarely, the law may exclude the public - certain examples being when the National Assembly debates on confidential data, military secrets or similar issues.



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Committees

Committees are working bodies of the National Assembly formed for the purpose of the efficiency of work. The members of the Committees are Members of Parliament. *(For example, the composition from January 2004 to January 2007 had 30 Standing Committees dealing with all areas of social and state life).* The number of members of a Committee and the duties of a Committee are determined by the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly.

For example, the Committee on Defence and Security considers bills related to the Army of Serbia or transportation and sale of weapons, the Agriculture Committee considers bills in the field of agriculture, forestry or food industry, while the European Integrations Committee considers bills and proposals of other regulations and by-laws from the point of view of their degree of harmonization with European Union and Council of Europe legislation.



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A Committee Chair convokes a sitting and chairs a Committee sitting. Government representatives and commissioners participate in the work of a Committee.

Members of Parliament who are not members of a Committee, as well as individual scholars and professionals, may participate in the work of a Committee, if they are invited. They do not have the right to vote.

The National Assembly may establish the provisional boards of inquiry and commissions for carrying out special tasks foreseen in the decision on their establishment.





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WHO ARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT?

Electing Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament are the representatives of citizens in the National Assembly. They are elected by citizens in secret ballots at elections regulated by law.

The mandates can be given only to those from the election lists who have received at least five percent of the total number of votes. Special rules apply to the parties of ethnic minorities. Every election list must contain at least 30 percent of women.



Immunity

Often Members of Parliament need to make difficult and risky decisions in order to enable the functioning of the state. They are also often "targets" of other MPs and the general public. For that reason they enjoy immunity from the date of verification until the date of the termination of their mandate.

A Member of Parliament cannot be accountable for criminal or other offenses because he/she has expressed an opinion or voted while performing his/her



duty. If an MP invokes his/her immunity, he/she cannot be remanded in custody and against him/her no criminal or other proceedings that may result in a sentence of imprisonment can be instituted.

The immunity may be upheld, but only by the decision of the National Assembly.

If an MP is caught perpetrating an offense for which imprisonment longer than five years is prescribed, he/she may be remanded in custody even without the approval granted by the National Assembly.

Interpellation and parliamentary questions

When Members of Parliament need to get an answer to a question posed to the Government or to some of the Ministers, related to the issue from their purview, they submit an interpellation. A minimum of 50 Members of Parliament are required for submitting an interpellation.

The Government is obliged to respond no later than 30 days after receiving the interpellation.



If the National Assembly does not accept the response to the interpellation, then a vote of no-confidence in the government or a ministry is adopted.

A Members of Parliament who wants to obtain more information on the government or a minister's purview may pose a parliamentary question. The questions are posed in writing or verbally. Upon request of a group of MPs, the Speaker of the National Assembly determines the date when certain ministers will answer parliamentary questions related to the current issue.



WHAT DOES PARLIAMENTARY LIFE LOOK LIKE?

During breaks, the halls of the National Assembly building become very lively, crowded with MPs, ministers, journalists and parliamentary services staff. The sittings are held from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Very often, due to extensive work, Members of Parliament stay even longer.

The lunch break usually starts at 2 p. m. At that time, Members of Parliament hold press conferences or participate in the caucus meetings, the Committee meetings; they are in the Research Centre or in the Assembly's restaurant.



Research Center

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Citizens who want to discuss their problems with Members of Parliament come to the National Assembly. They can enter the building only if they have previously announced their visit and left their ID card at the reception.

The Committee on Petitions and Proposals considers petitions and proposals addressed to the National Assembly. This Committee makes proposals to the National Assembly and to appropriate bodies measured for the settlement of issues contained therein. It is not forbidden to bring weapons into the Assembly building. Also, clothes and footwear must be suitable, which means that slippers, shorts, mini-skirts and similar garments are not allowed.

OPEN DOOR DAY

The National Assembly has been the "Home of All Citizens" since May 31, 2004, when the "Open Door Day" was organized for the first time for all those who wanted to see how the Parliament functioned.

The visitors were enabled to see the most impressive part of the building located in Kralja Milana Street No. 14 and to get acquainted with the legislative function of the National Assembly. In addition to the presentation of voting, the most interesting part of the visit, according to the





citizens who visited the Parliament, is the conversation with the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Members of Parliament. The representatives of the Service, as hosts, invest their efforts in answering numerous questions, explaining the procedure of adopting laws and describing the activities of MPs. In this way, a visit to the building becomes a useful and interesting event.

Since June 5, 2006 when Serbia regained the status of a sovereign state, visitors were welcome to visit the House of the National Assembly - a beautiful edifice at Nikole Pasica Square, with outstanding architectural and artistic qualities. It is interesting for visitors to learn about the history of the House's building, including numerous interruptions and modifications of the project. This edifice is a kind of testimony to the tumultuous history of the Serbian state.

ARCHITECTURE

• Kralja Milana Street 14, where the edifice of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia is located, was once known as the Road to Kragujevac. It was the south entrance to the town of Belgrade. Terazije, as a part of the town, began to be inhabited in the forties of the nineteenth century when Stojan Simic, the Chairman of the State Council, had the building constructed at the place where there is presently a park between the New and Old Court. This building was then used as the first residence of Prince Aleksandar Karadjordjevic, known as the Old Palace (Stari konak). The process of urban and economic development of this part of town was continued under the influence of Prince Milos Obrenovic. Upon his return to Serbia in 1860, he had the palace constructed for Mihailo, the heir to the throne, according to the design of the architect Kosta Sreplovic.

Over time, in the vicinity of the court, other buildings clustered. These were the buildings of foreign consulates and high government officials, such as the house of Stojan Simic, right across the Old Palace, which was used after his death for the needs of the Russian delegation in Serbia. The climax in the development of this part of town represents the construction of the impressive palace of the Old Court in 1884, according to the

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design of the architects Aleksandar Bugarski and Jovan Ilkic and then the New Court in 1922, based on the design of the architect Stojan Titelbah.

The tradition of constructing buildings for administrative-governing purposes in this area continued even after the Second World War when the edifice of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia was built. The period after the Second World War was characterized by attempts to insert modernistic buildings into the existing rows of academized multi-story buildings with the purpose of maintaining the representative public character of the street. Therefore, the building of the Assembly of Serbia was erected at the place of an old, modest one-story building dating from the end of the nineteenth century. Milos Somborski, at that time the Chief Architect of Belgrade, said the following about the choice of location for constructing a new parliamentary edifice: The Regulation Plan has envisaged a green space between Kosovke Devojke Street and the new building of the Presidency of the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia... There will be no street next to the building, but only a pedestrian path, and the building of the Soviet Delegation will remain in this area until it becomes possible to move it...

The building of the Assembly is located next to the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, at the corner of two streets, Kralja Milana Street No. 16 and Dobrinjska Street, where the Economic Institute is presently located. In this edifice, erected at the beginning of the twenties of the last century, the conference room for journalists is located today. In this particular room, in which the

Ministry used to hold meetings with international delegations, the meeting of the Balkan Antanta was held in 1935 and the following year the meeting of the representatives of the Balkan Alliance took place here as well.

According to the adaptation design of the architect Mata Otto from 1974, a passage was made between this building and the edifice of the



Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, historical view

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Assembly of Serbia, which allowed for the joint use of the ground floor premises.

In the period between 1945-1954, the Assembly of Serbia held sessions in the National Assembly building at Nikole Pasica Square. The construction of a new building for the needs of the Assembly in Kralja Milana Street started on the basis of a design created by the architect Isak Azriel from the Architectural Institute of the People's Republic of Serbia. The project was approved on October 28, 1948 and the investor, the Presidency of the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia, entrusted the construction work to the Construction Company "Komgrap". The main design was modified in 1950 by the architects Mihailo Jeftic and Ivan Savkovic and the same year, a tunnel was designed between the building of the Presidency of the People's Republic of Serbia (New Court) and the parliamentary building. The occasional supervision of construction works was performed by the architect Milan Minic, but also by the architect Aleksandar Sekulic. The construction of the building started on May 4, 1949 and it was called the Office Building of the Presidency of the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia. The construction was completed on March 31, 1954 and the building was called the Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia. The works on arranging parliamentary premises lasted from April 1, 1954 until January 31, 1955.

The architect Milan Minic was the interior designer, and his work included the representative final works of halls and vestibules, staircase and marble floor. Minic was entrusted with such an important task after he had successfully conducted the adaptation and reconstruction of the Old and New Courts, thus confirming his well-standing reputation as an excellent interior designer and his knowledge for handicraft. His architectural and esthetic determination at the time suited the official taste of the state leaders, who wanted to present their own reputation and success through public buildings.



Kralja Milana Street, historical view

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The building of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia was designed as a five-story building of solid structure, which is divided by a geometric line of dominant window openings. According to the concept of the architecture Minic, the facade should have been covered by artificial stone and the height of the facade should have been leveled with the façade of the adjacent building, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The building was constructed with the reinforced concrete framework and filled by bricks. The interior of the building was divided into nine levels, including three subterranean levels. The big hall for parliamentary sessions and the small conference hall are situated in the subterranean, while on the ground floor, next to the press conference room "Nikola Pasic", there is a hall of the Presidency as well as the premises of the Information Service and the Research Centre. The first floor premises contain the offices of the Speaker and the Secretary of the Assembly. The other floor contains four committee halls and the premises used by Members of Parliament. Among other premises, there is a ceremonial hall, the presidential salon, a VIP salon, the parliamentary restaurant, as well as one hundred and sixty offices for the Assembly's Support Service staff.

In the exterior of the building, the modernity of the overall concept was achieved mainly by avoiding the emphasis on the composition focus and by emphasizing the horizontal elements of articulation. According to the specific design of the ground floor with the monumental pillars and receded volume of the building, balcony openings at the highest level and the final element of flat roof terrace, this building falls into the category of recognizable examples of modern Belgrade architecture.

The building of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia is one of the first public buildings in post-war Yugoslavia, which was constructed for the needs of state administration. Immediately after the termination of construction works, the first regular session of the Assembly of Serbia took place on March 20, 1954 in this building, and since that time the purpose of this building has not changed. Being



Architect Milan Minic



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the place where Members of Parliament gather and make important decisions on the future of the Republic and its people, the building of the Assembly of Serbia testifies the parliamentary development and tumultuous events of the 50-year long history of Serbia.

- The House of the National Assembly, one of the most monumental edifices of the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia, was built between 1907-1936. The history of its construction, with numerous interruptions and project modifications, and with the participation of the most important national architects of the first half of the twentieth century, symbolically represents the tumultuous history of the



House of the National Assembly

Serbian, and then the Yugoslav state and their parliamentary life. With its exceptional architectural and artistic qualities, the palace stands out in the architectural environment of the capital city.

Already in 1892, the Ministry of Construction entrusted the implementation of this project to the architect Konstantin A. Jovanovic, but due to political turmoil and financial difficulties, the erection of the building was postponed for several years, when the architect Jovan Ilkic was assigned to perform this task. He was the winner of the repeatedly organized competition for the design of the House of the National Assembly in 1901. The official commencement of construction was marked by laying the cornerstone on August 27, 1907, in the presence of King Petar the First Karadjordjevic. The Charter, which on that occasion was built in the foundations of the palace, contained the names of the King himself, the Metropolitan, as well as the chief architect Jovan Ilkic. The well-known construction entrepreneur from Belgrade, Vasa Tesic, was assigned to perform the construction works.

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Tumultuous events on the historical stage during the following decade influenced the course of construction and by the end of the First World War the building was constructed only up to the first floor. The establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes conditioned the necessity of project modifications, since the envisaged parliamentary halls did not suffice any more. Due to the death of the architect Ilkic in 1917, the



elaboration of design related both to the modifications of the original design for the wings of the building and the reconstruction of lost plans, was entrusted to his son Pavle Ilkic. According to the renewed design, the construction continued as of 1920 and lasted until 1926, when the works were interrupted again.

The decision at the beginning of the next phase of the project implementation was brought in 1934. The chief designer was the Russian architect Nikola Krasnov, who came to Belgrade with a group of immigrants after the October Revolution in 1917 and who was an experienced and rec-

ognized creator at the time. Krasnov gave a special contribution to the impressiveness of the parliamentary edifice by designing the interior with all the details, such as final touches on doors and windows, plaster decorations, woodwork, metal, ornamental grids and furniture design.

The works on the palace of the National Assembly were terminated on October 18, 1936, twenty nine years after the beginning of construction. The first session with the presence of all members of the Government, was held two days later, on October 20, 1936 and by the end of the same year the arrangement of the whole premises and their use were officially announced.

The parliamentary building was designed and constructed as a monumental, representative and independent structure based on symmetrical

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foundations. Strict respect for the academic principles of the time when it was designed, at the beginning of the twentieth century, was the most adequate expression for the palace of such importance and purpose.

An integral part of the construction setting was an ornamental fence with the candelabra of the period and set up in 1937 according to Krasnov's design. The parts of the fence were the two lookouts with the stylized lanterns on the top, placed opposite to both entrance ramps of the building. The fence was in that place until 1956, when one part of it was used for decorating the Villa "Biljana" in Ohrid and the other part became the fence of the White Court in Dedinje. The group sculpture was placed next to the monumental stairway in 1939. It is entitled "Playful Black Horses" and the sculptor is Toma Rosandic.

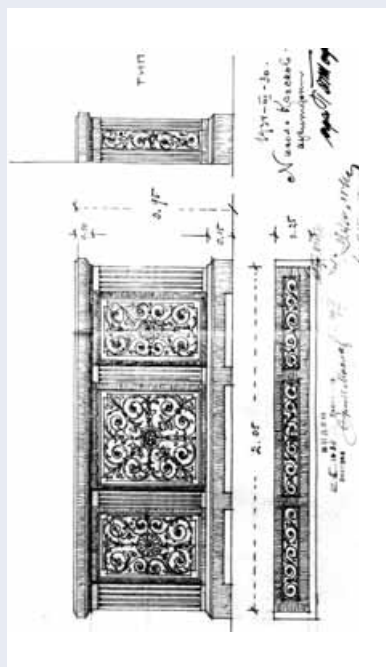
The programme of interior design of the parliamentary building included special



*House of the National Assembly,
Big Salon*

emphasis on the representative premises,

big and small halls, and halls for sessions and officials' offices. The decorative marble floor contributes to the festivity of the central vestibule overtopped by a dome, along with the polychromous walls with pillars, pilasters, niches and galleries. The heraldic symbols and additionally placed sculptures of the rulers attribute a symbolic character to this space. A large hall, known as the "talks hall", represents the central



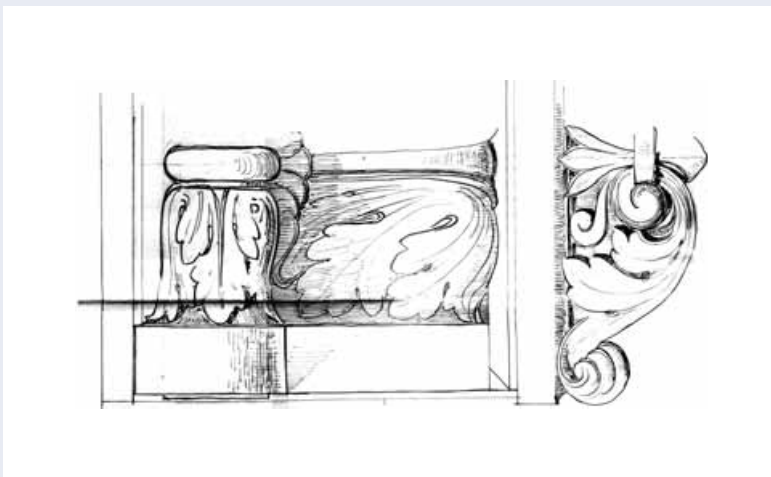
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parliamentary room, which is decorated by rich plaster decoration and engraved furniture.

A large parliamentary room, located in the right wing of the building, was originally designed for 200, and after modifications, for 400 MPs. In the opposite left wing of the building, a small hall for the work of the Senate is located. In both halls the walls are covered by plaster decorations, combined with decorative woodwork, while all the furniture is made of walnut. Between the big hall and the central hall there was the hall of the Ministerial Council, richly decorated by plaster with the characteristic vertical division of the Corinthian pilasters. The ground floor of the right wing of the building contains the offices of the Chairman of the Assembly and the President of the Government.

The communication between the ground floor and the premises of the upper floor was established through the two monumental, symmetrically placed stairways, made of white marble, where the walls are covered with polychromous plaster marble and high stained glass windows. The decoration is complemented by the niches with bronze statues, personifications of Justice and Education, and the coat of arms of the Kingdom on the white marble fences. Among the premises on the upper floor, those used by Administrative and Financial Committees stand out, and the library is one of the most beautiful rooms in the Assembly.



Krasnov's design of furniture, especially in the officials' offices, indicates clear investor's instructions and reflects the



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middle-class taste in Belgrade of that time. This fact is confirmed by the white furniture in the diplomatic salon, made in combination with "Louis XV" and "Louis XVI" styles, while other furniture, for example for the MP clubs, was mainly modeled in a manner close to the art deco principles.

In addition to its architectural and artistic values, the building of the National Assembly stands out as testimony of the most important events in the political life in the history of Yugoslavia, from its establishment till the present day. For its historical, architectural and artistic values, the building of the Assembly was proclaimed a cultural monument in 1984.



Jovan Bijelic, "Vodenica", 1958-1960



ARTISTIC VALUE

• In the building of the National Assembly in Kralja Milana Street there are over two hundred paintings, sculptures, drawings, graphics and pieces of applied art. Although not the oldest, the compositions of I. Tisov are the only ones closely connected to political events. Namely, I. Tisov, the famous Croatian artist painted the moment of proclaiming the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the joyous reception of King Aleksandar Karadjordjevic. The monumental genre painting by the same author was brought from the National Museum. This is a group portrait of Nikola Pasic and the Ministers of the Army and Navy, Public Health, Internal Affairs, and Traffic and Industry, so that this entirety, a kind of triptych, reminds one of the



Milan Konjovic, "The Ustase Went Through Here", 1947



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times when King Peter's idea of uniting southern Slavs came to life, an idea related to the present idea of uniting the European states. One of the MPs of the convocation of that time was Joca Vujic, a landowner from Senta, who was one of the most important collectors, the founder and owner of the first private museum in our country, and a generous donor to our oldest and most respected cultural institutions. We do not know whether he contributed to the forming of parliamentary collections during his mandate, but he was certainly a part of the generation that provided pieces of art, just as the previous generations did, starting from the restoration of Serbia at the beginning of the 19th century, and just like all other generations continued to do.

The usual practice of the National Assembly was to cede valuable artistic pieces to museums, so that presently we can only see the developmental courses in painting from the first half of the 20th century through the



*Slavoljub Bogojevic, "The Federal Assembly in Belgrade", 1950
(Today the House of the National Assembly)*



following authors: A. Bocaric, P. Vucetic, M. Milovanovic, N. Besevic, M. Petrov and J. Petrovic. There are many more works from the period of constructing and furnishing the new parliamentary building during the sixth decade. In that period, the works of the following authors were purchased: S. Aralica, S. Bogojevic, M. Celebonovic, D. Cigarcic, V. Bratusa, M. Detonije, D. Glisic, V. Grdan, O. Herman, B. Ilic, V. Jordan, P. Karamatijevic, I. Kolarovic, J. Kratochvil, A. Kumric, M. Kurnik, P. Lubarda, P. Milosavljevic, Z. Petrovic, V. Pomorisac, Dj. Popovic, B. Prodanovic, I. Radovic, B.



Milo Milunović, „Mrtva priroda sa bocunom“, oko 1955.

Risimovic, S. Samurovic, B. Stefanovic, S. Stojanovic, Dj. Teodorovic, A. Tomasevic, Lj. Sokic, M. B. Protic, A. Lukovic, V. Bozickovic, N. Jankovic, B. Karlavaris, M. Mitrovic and other artists who marked the last fifty years or so, many of whom were winners of the prestigious Seventh July Award for their contribution to fine arts.

- In the House of the National Assembly at Nikole Pasica Square, the sculptures have a significant place in the architecture. At the entrance, in the hallways and corridors there are sculptures by T. Rosandic (Playful Black Horses), D. Filipovic (Tsar Dusan), B. Radaus (King Tomislav), T. Kos (Princ Kocelj) and F. Krsinic (Karadjordje), created towards the end of the 1930s. There are also sculptures by P. Palavicini (Handicraft; Sailing), F. Gorse (Agriculture; Industry), F. Krsinic (Justice; Education), D. Arambasic (Defence; Miner), P. Palavicini (Science), L. Dolinar (Traffic), I. Kerdic (Handicraft), Z. Lukic (Trade), I. Zajec (Politician), I. Napotnik (Gardener) and D. Hotko (Constructor), created in 1925 and 1926. The authors of the busts and relieves of important statesmen and politicians are the following: R. Vlavec, R. Stijovic, T. Rosandic, S. Stojanovic and I. Despic (King Petar I, King Aleksandar I, Nikola Pasic, Stjepan Radic, King Petar II), then A. Augustincic, B. Kalin, N. Jankovic and Z. Kalin (Josip Broz Tito, Mosa Pijade, Ivan Ribar, Milentije Popovic, Edvard Kardelj).

In the same monumental edifice, recognized painters from all parts of the former Yugoslavia created twenty frescos in the course of 1937: in the Small Hall there are frescos made by M. Menegelo Rodic (Great Allegory of Work) and M. Racki (figures in traditional clothes), on the walls of the coffee club there are works by V. Filakovac (Coast; In the Hills) and R. Slapernik (Gosposvetsko Field), and in the restaurant there are works by R. Slapernik (Harlequins; Feast) and P. Petrovic Suhacev (Fishermen; Meal).

The portraits of the Chairmen of the National Assembly, exhibited on the gallery, were painted by the following artists: I. Tisov (Dr Ninko Peric) and U. Predic (Marko Trifkovic; Stanojlo Vukcevic; Edo Lukovic; Dr Dragoljub Pavlovic; Dr Kosta Kumanudi; Dr Ilija Mihajlovic; Stevan Djuric). These are not the best pieces of art created by the recognized painters, but they do bring testimony to the persons who had been chairing the highest representative and legislative body, and they are also the

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beginning of this segment of artistic collection. In the offices, session halls, salons and other rooms there are artistic works by S. Aralica, D. Glisic, I. Job, M. Petrov, V. Pomorisac, K. Hakman and S. Sumanovic, created after the Second World War, but also more numerous ones whose authors are Dj. Andrejevic Kun, M. Bajic, J. Bijelic, J. Bifel, S. Bogojevic, L. Vujaklija, B. Damjanovski, V. Dimitrijevic, V. Dunjic, Z. Djak, B. Ilic, Lj. Jankovic, V. Jordan, D. Kondovski, M. Konjovic, M. Kujacic, M. Kurnik, L. Licenoski, P. Lubarda, A. Lukovic, P. Mazev, M. B. Kiar, P. Milosavljevic, M. Milunovic, B. Miljus, B. Mihajlovic, A. Motika, I. Mujezinovic, P. Omcikus, O. Petlevski, Dj. Popovic, Lj. Popovic, M. B. Protic, I. Radovic, R. Reljic, M. Skovran, V. Stanic, M. Stankovic od Macve, T. Stevanovic, U. Toskovic, A. Cvetkovic, I. Seremet, F. Simunovic, S. Sohaj and the others who expressed aspirations and achievements after 1945.

The art collection from the National Assembly is the best means of developing the collecting tradition, which started in our country with the first treasures from the Middle Ages and continued with the rulers' collections and collections of wealthy citizens, all the way to the contemporary museums, both state and private ones. All the collections show our need to dignify our space, to strive towards spiritual values and to enable new generations to maintain their cultural heritage and to remember us for our good deeds.