

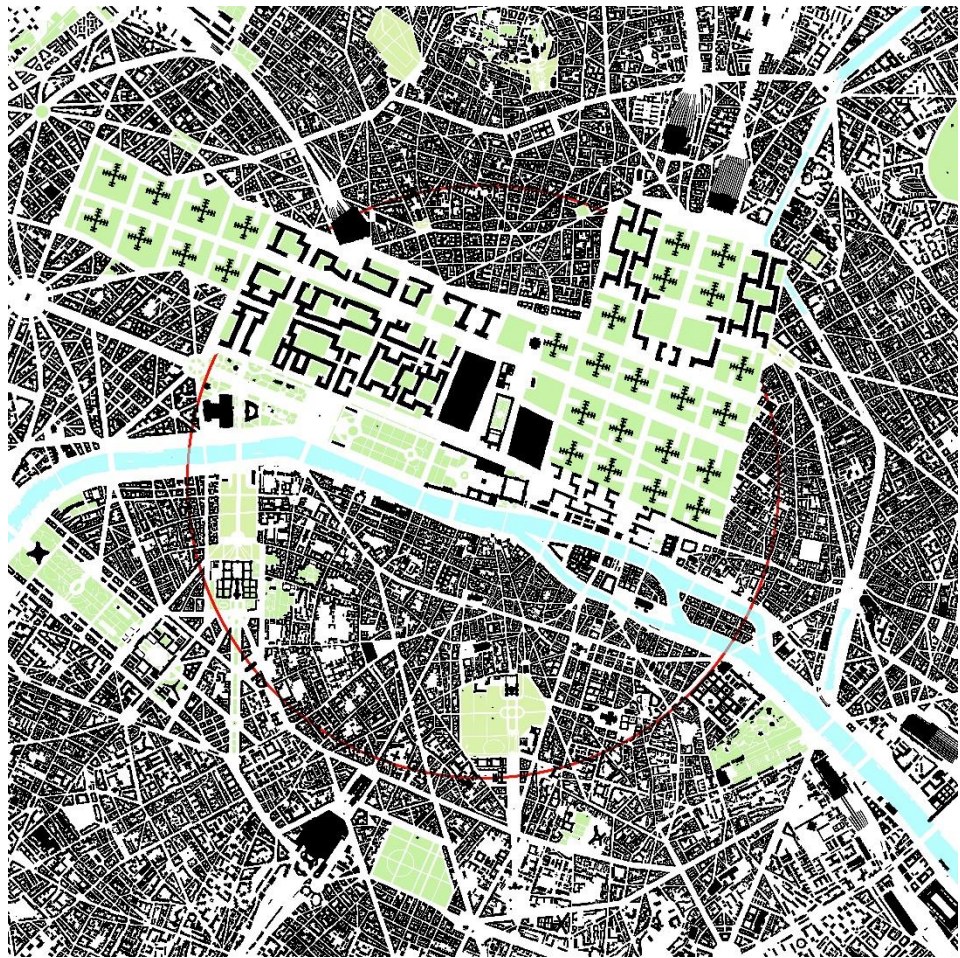
From CIAM to Seoul



Ludwig Hilberseimer 1927



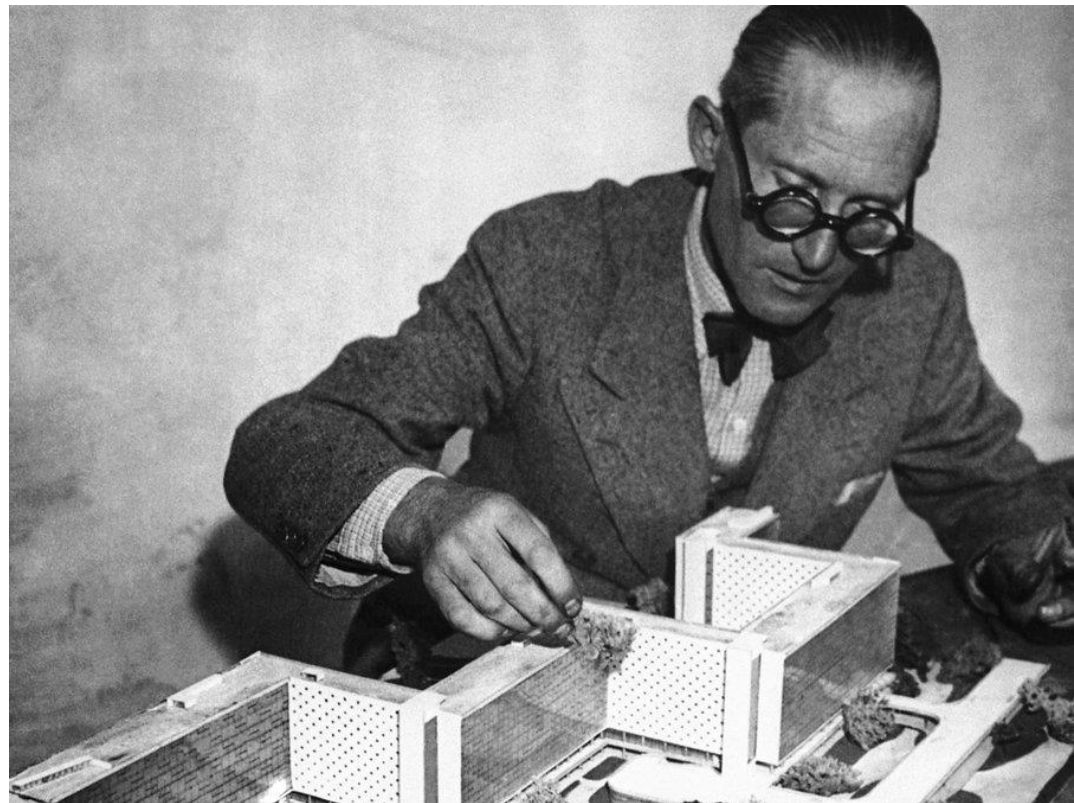
Jamsil 1980s



Le Corbusier: Plan Viosin 1925



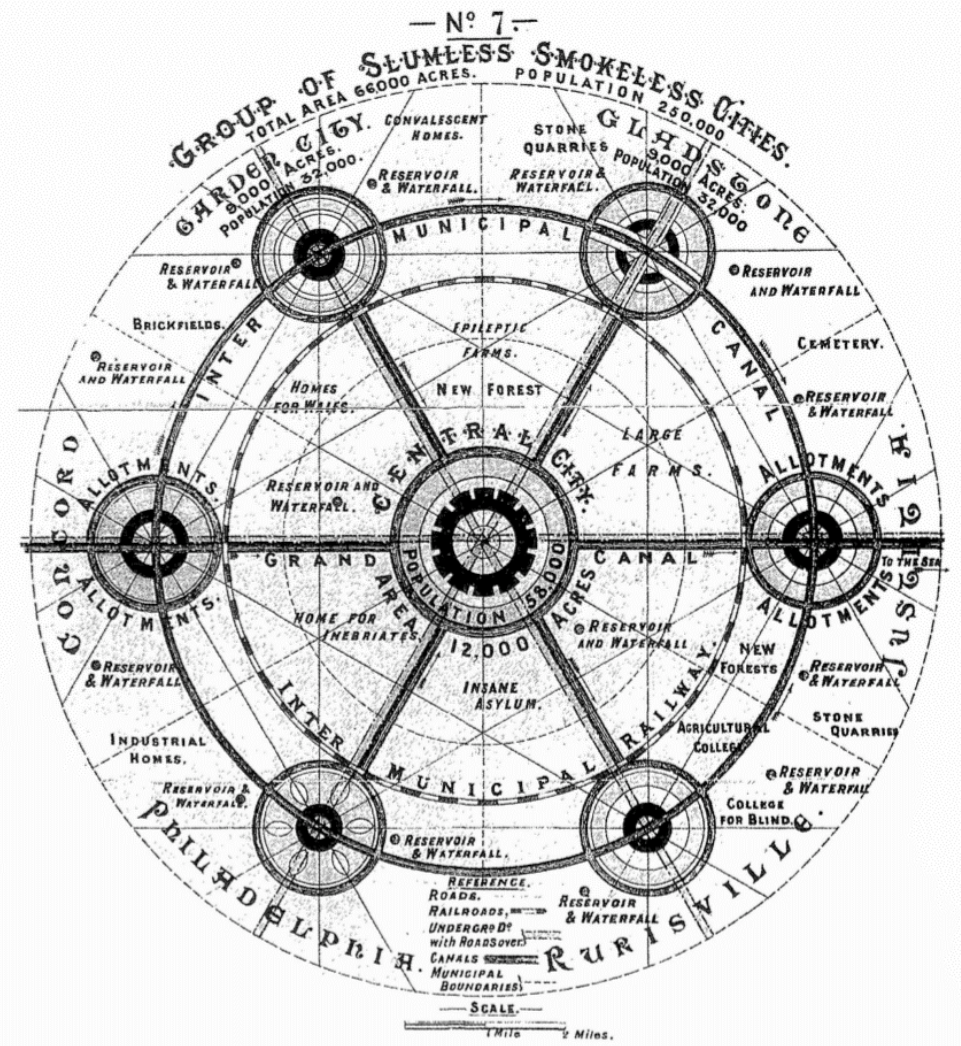
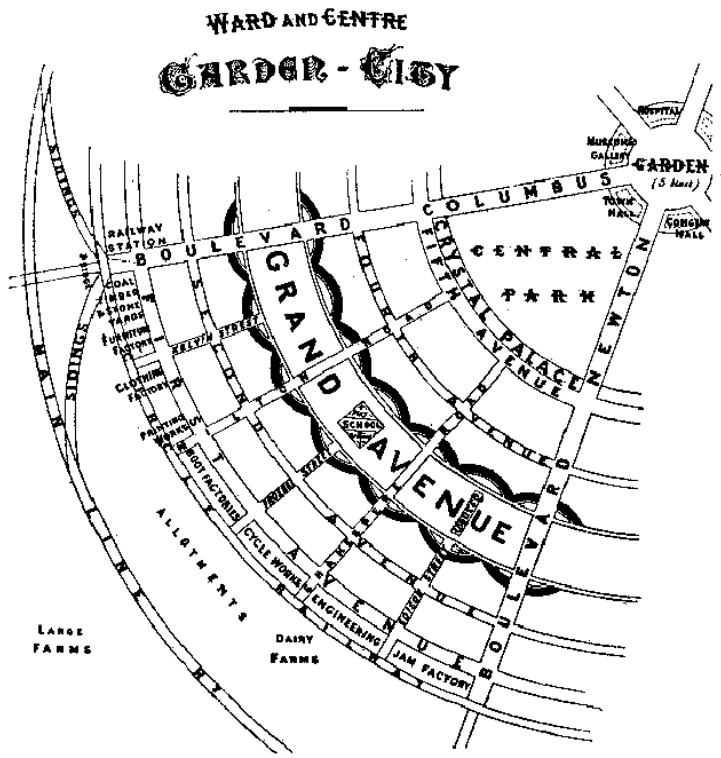
Hwanghak-dong, Seoul 2017



Founding of CIAM 1928:  
Ernst May, City Architect of Frankfurt vs. Le Corbusier



Taylorism, the division of labor, and women entering the workforce





CIAM 2: 1929  
Ernst May, City Architect  
Minimum Dwelling Unit  
Die Wohnung für das Existenz  
minimum (Siedlungen)

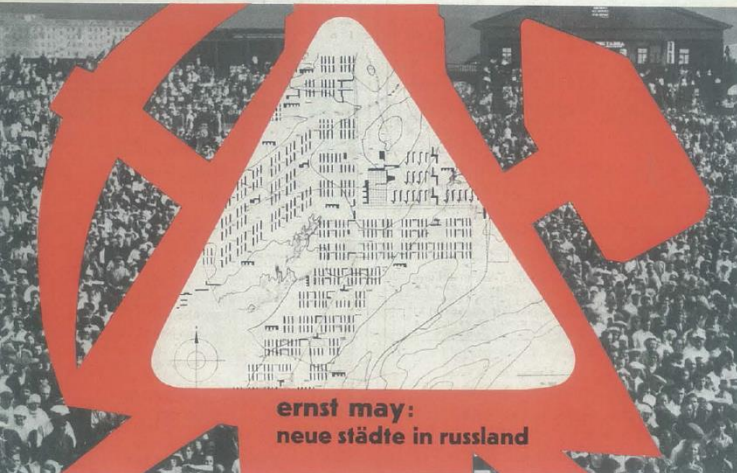
VERLAG ENGLERT UND SCHLOSSER FRANKFURT AM MAIN

V. JAHRGANG · JULI 1931

7

# DAS NEUE FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONALE MONATSSCHRIFT FÜR DIE PROBLEME KULTURELLER NEUGESTALTUNG

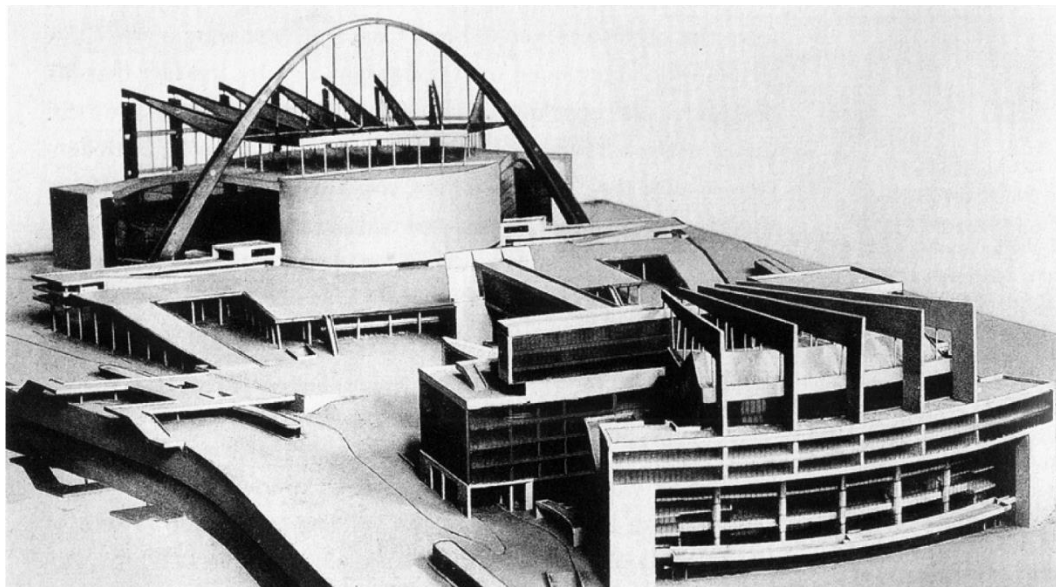


ernst may:  
neue städte in russland



CIAM 3: 1930 Rationelle Bebauungswesen (Rational Site Planning). A rejection of the 'piecemeal' urbanism of CIAM 2

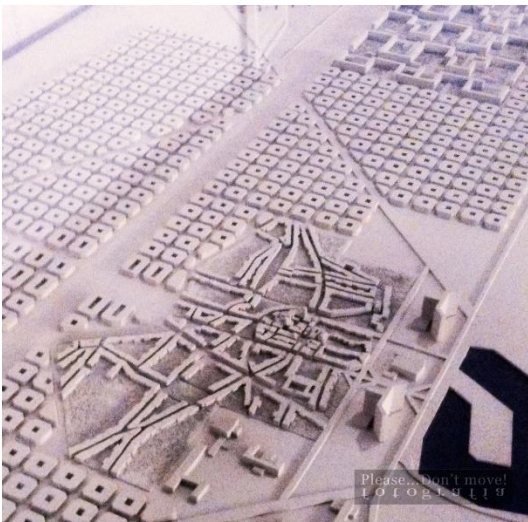




Palace of the Soviets competition 1931  
The loss of modernism to reactionary Stalinism.



J. L. Sert Le Corbusier



Please, don't move!  
FOTOGRAFIA



PUBLICACIÓN DEL G. A. T. E. P. A. C.

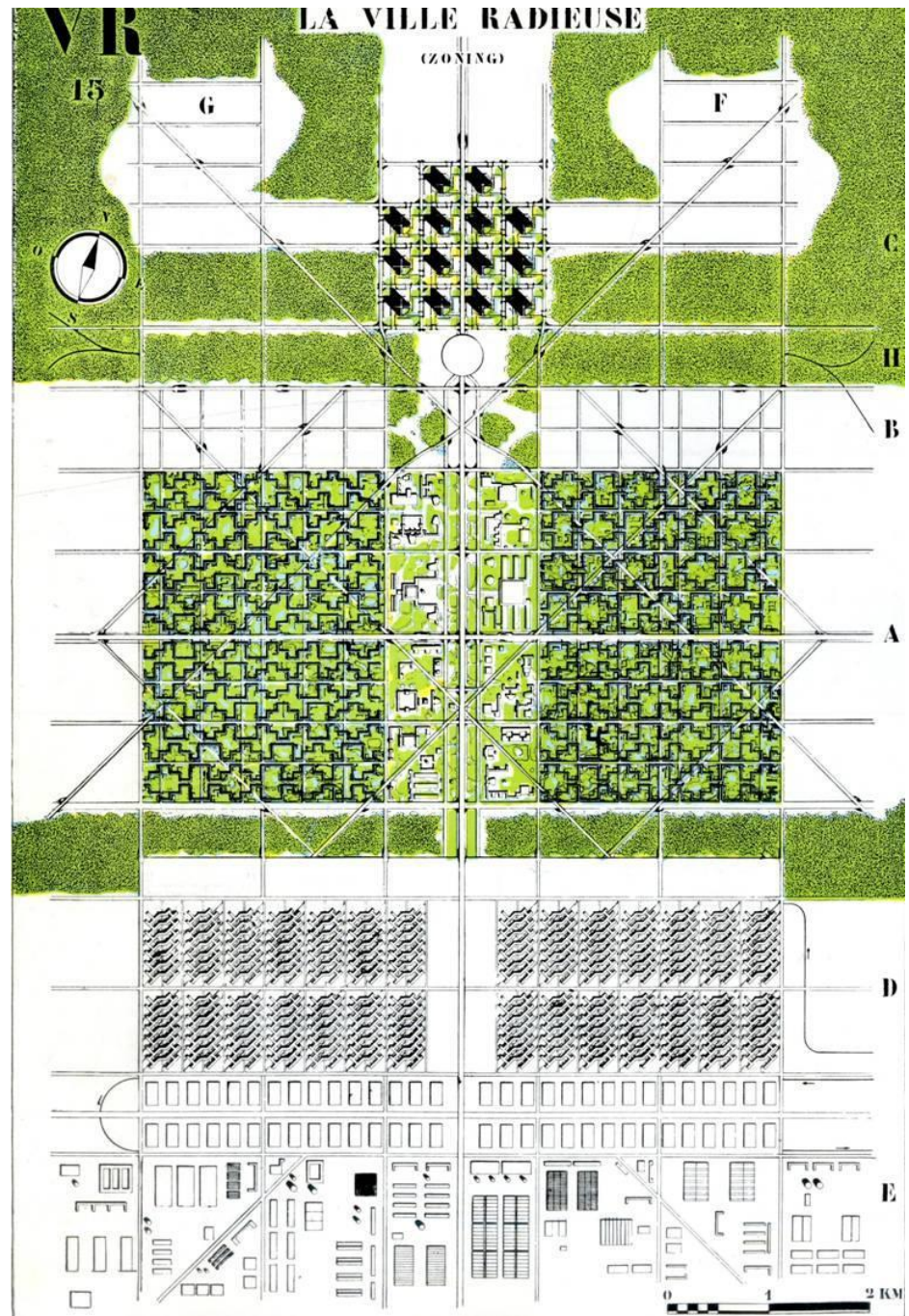
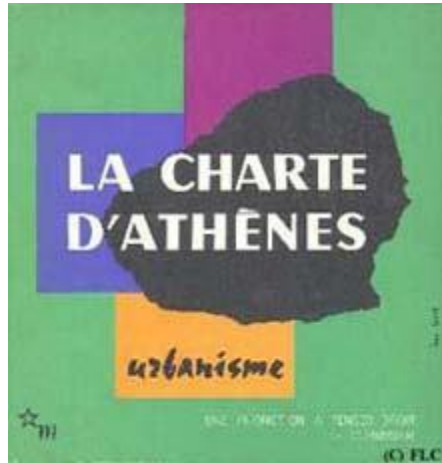
# A.C.

AÑO III

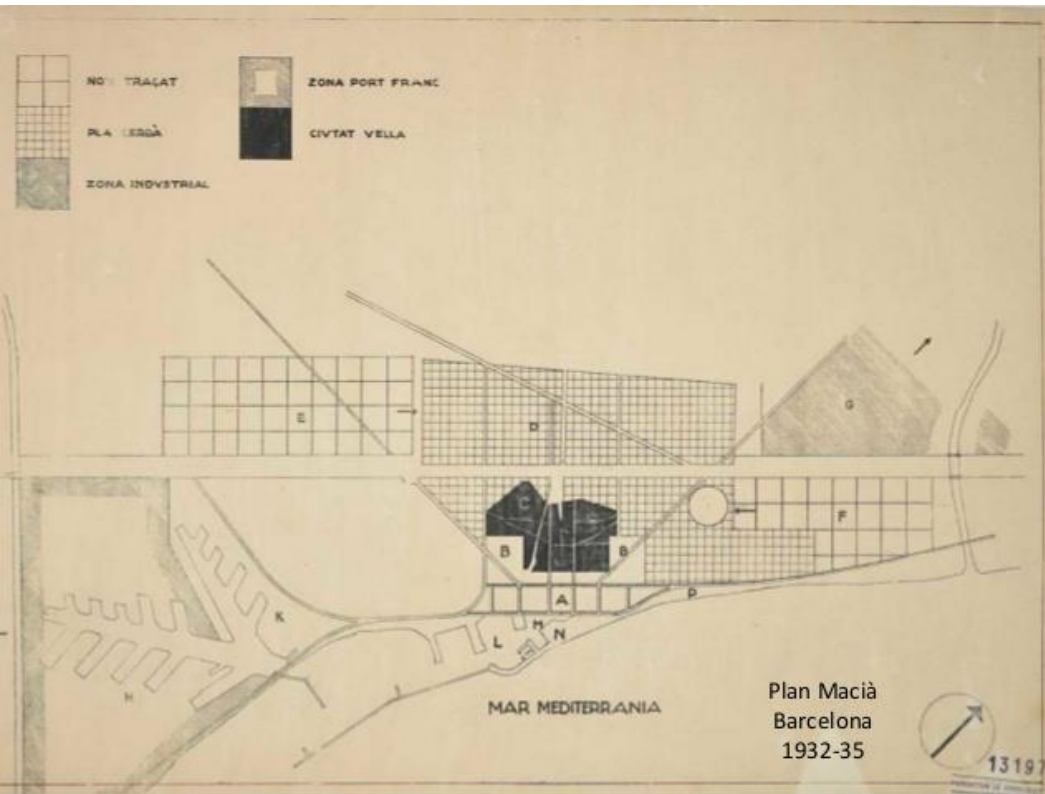
DOCUMENTOS DE ACTIVIDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA

### CIAM 4: Functionalist City 1933

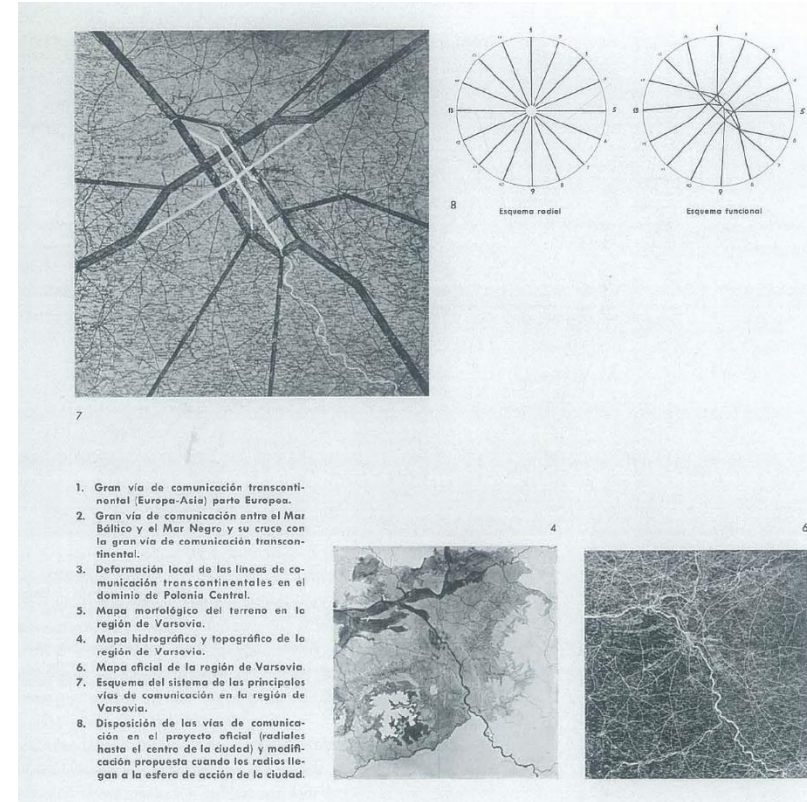
On a chartered cruise ship from Marseilles discourse moves from Moscow to Barcelona. A rejection of the garden city, hints at public space through appropriation of existing urban areas.



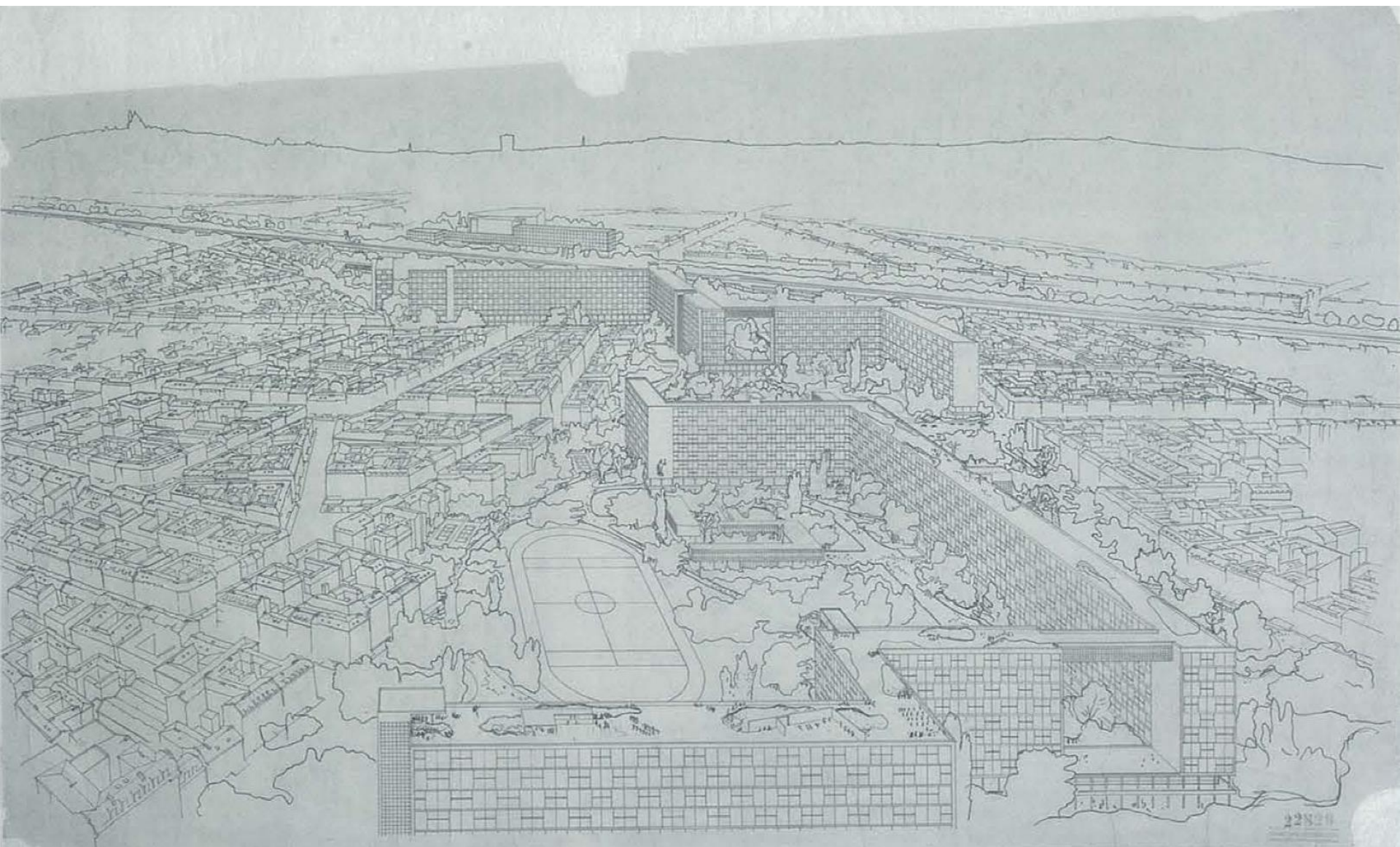
1933 Athens Charter by Le Corbusier  
single-handedly published after CIAM  
4



Sert: Macià Plan for Barcelona, 1935  
Integrating the city core



Szymon Syrkus and Jan Chmielnewski, Functional Warsaw, 1934-37  
A city core tied to its region through infrastructure



Le Corbusier: Project for Paris, 1936  
Neighborhood reorganization

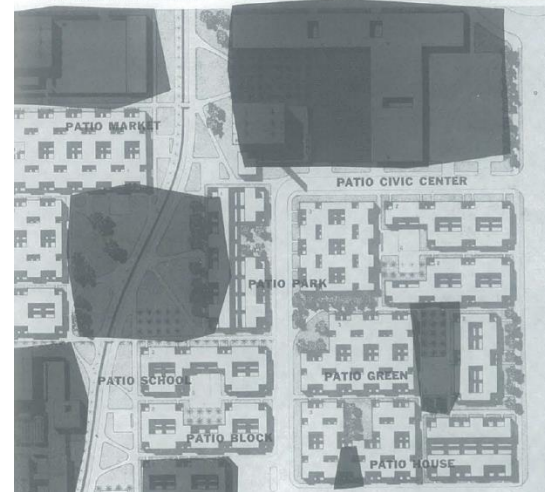


"The dream cities of functionalist architecture conceived in the twenties, where high buildings would be surrounded by vast public parks, would be an anti-civic Utopia. Many architects are now convinced that such cities developed as continuous parks would lack urban quality and visual interest. We need shops, lights, life, near the ground. – JOSEP LLUIS SERT, 1955

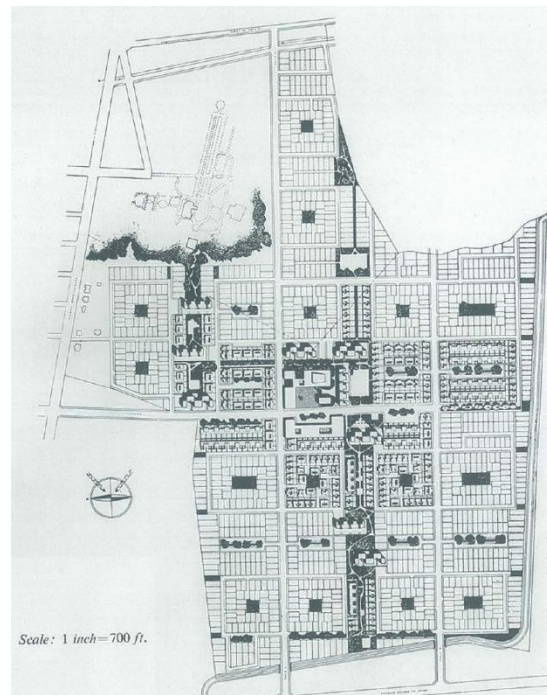


Few have noticed that the best US new towns, despite their outward informality, represent a conscious shaping of outdoor space—witness famed Radburn

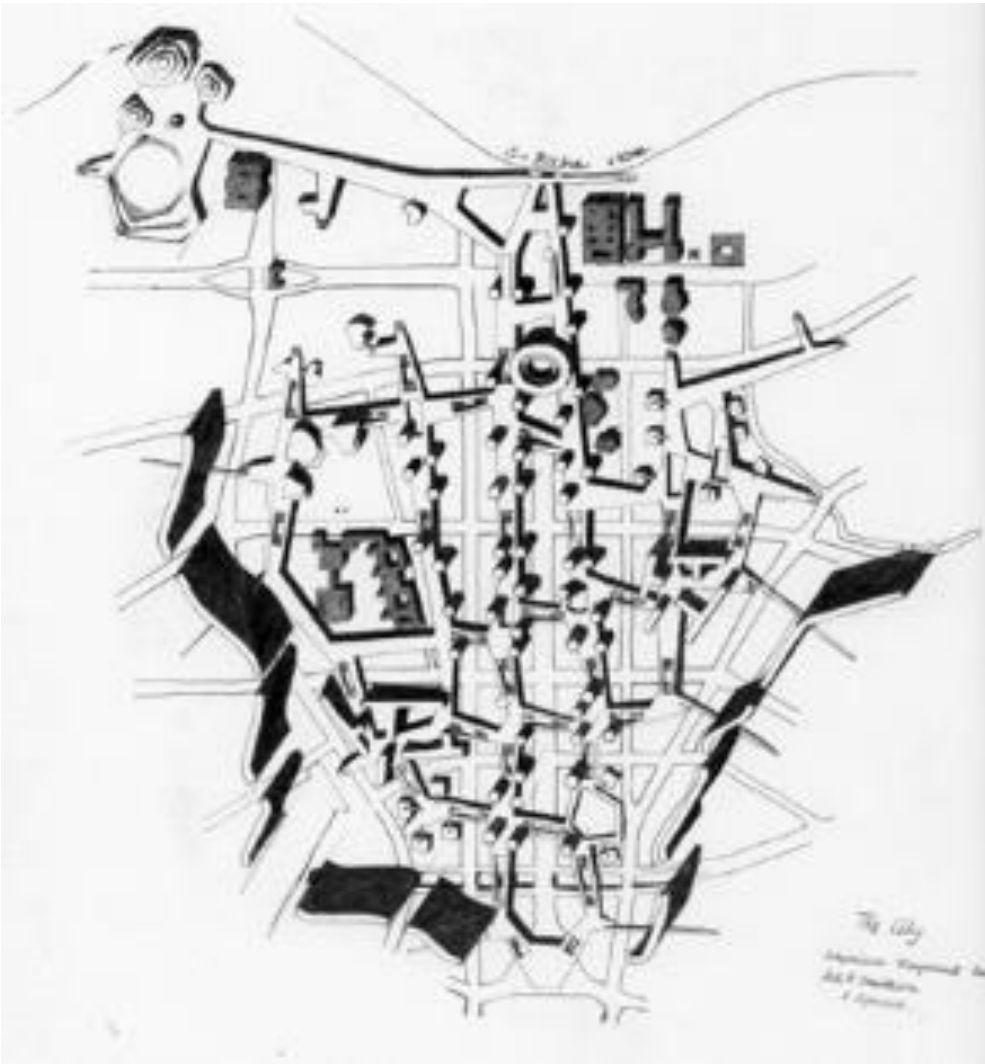
The new Latin American towns of planners Wiener & Sert show a whole range of outdoor "patios" handled with instructive virtuosity.



Fumihiko Maki, student; Sert, critic 1954.  
Reference a 1953 article by Werner and Sert, 'Can Patios Make Cities?'

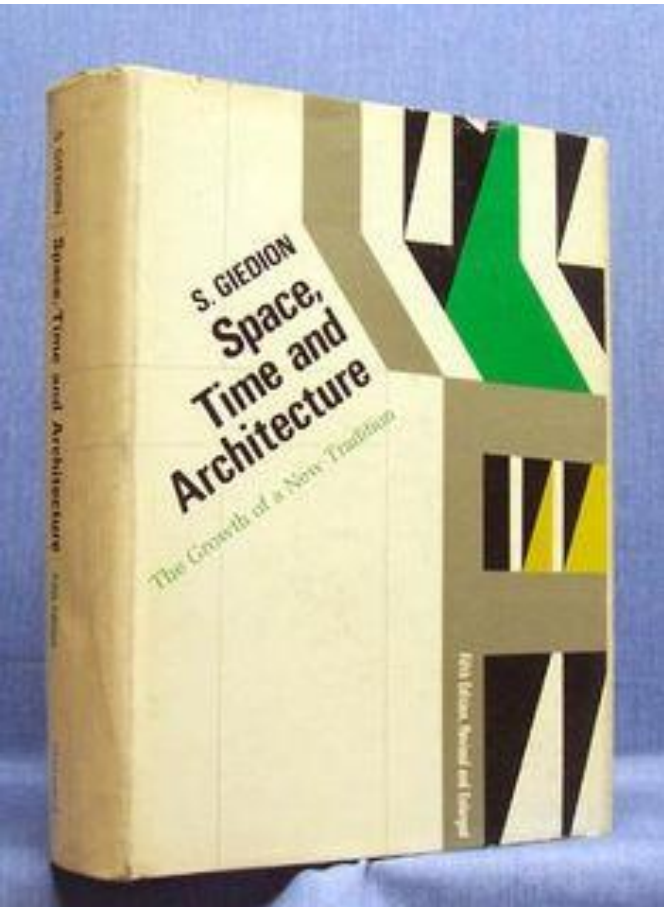


Sert and Werner, Havana 1956



Team X splits from CIAM and tries to promote an alternative vision. "The core is a realization, not a space." In 1954 they reject the four urban functions.





Published 1941

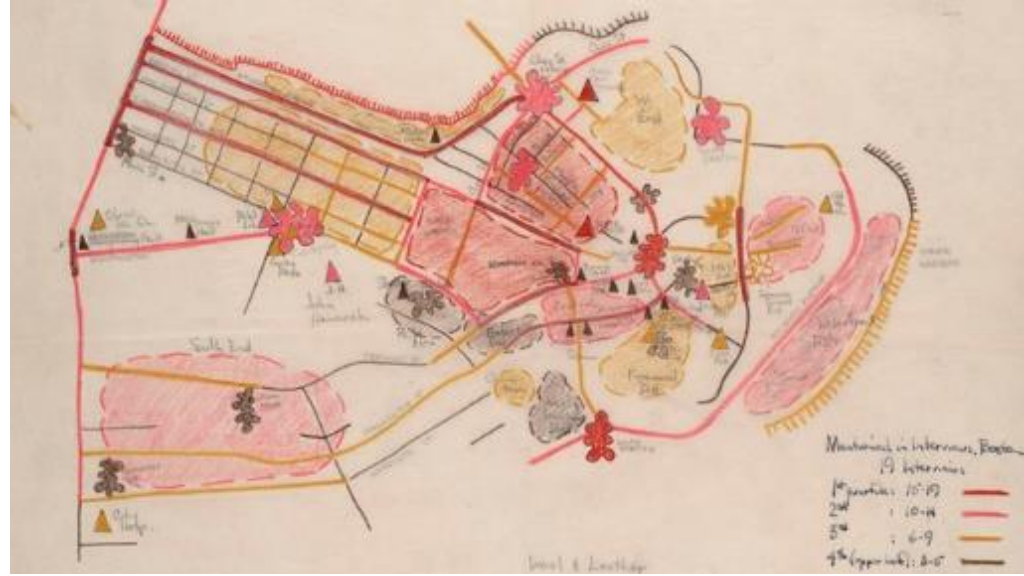


Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson with Sasaki: Quincy House 1955 and the introduction of interdisciplinary architecture + landscape

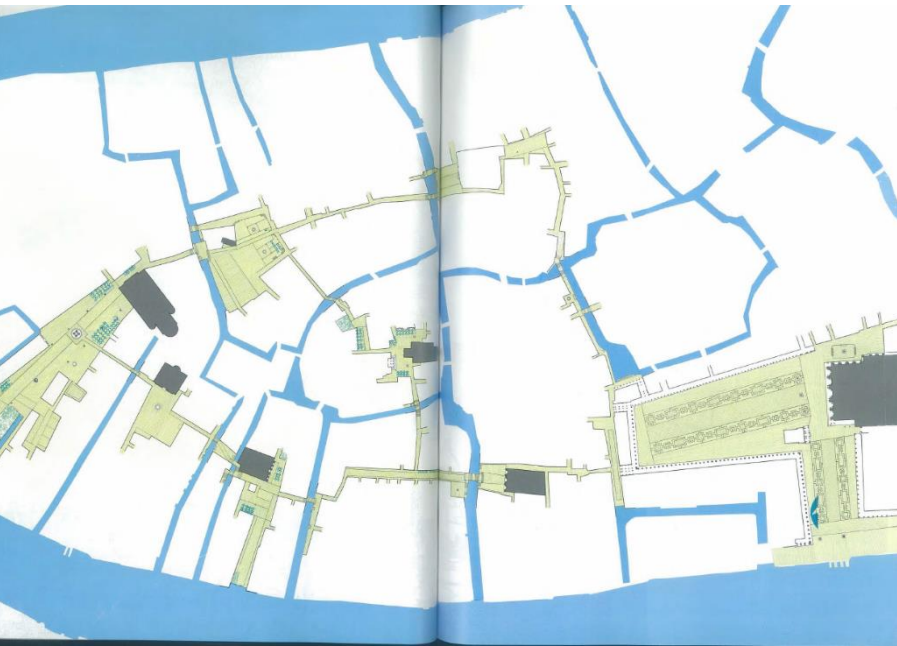
Sert's reaction to team X was to increase intellectual production for the concept of 'Urban Design'



Jane Jacobs, Washington Square Park protest 1953: Importance of street life

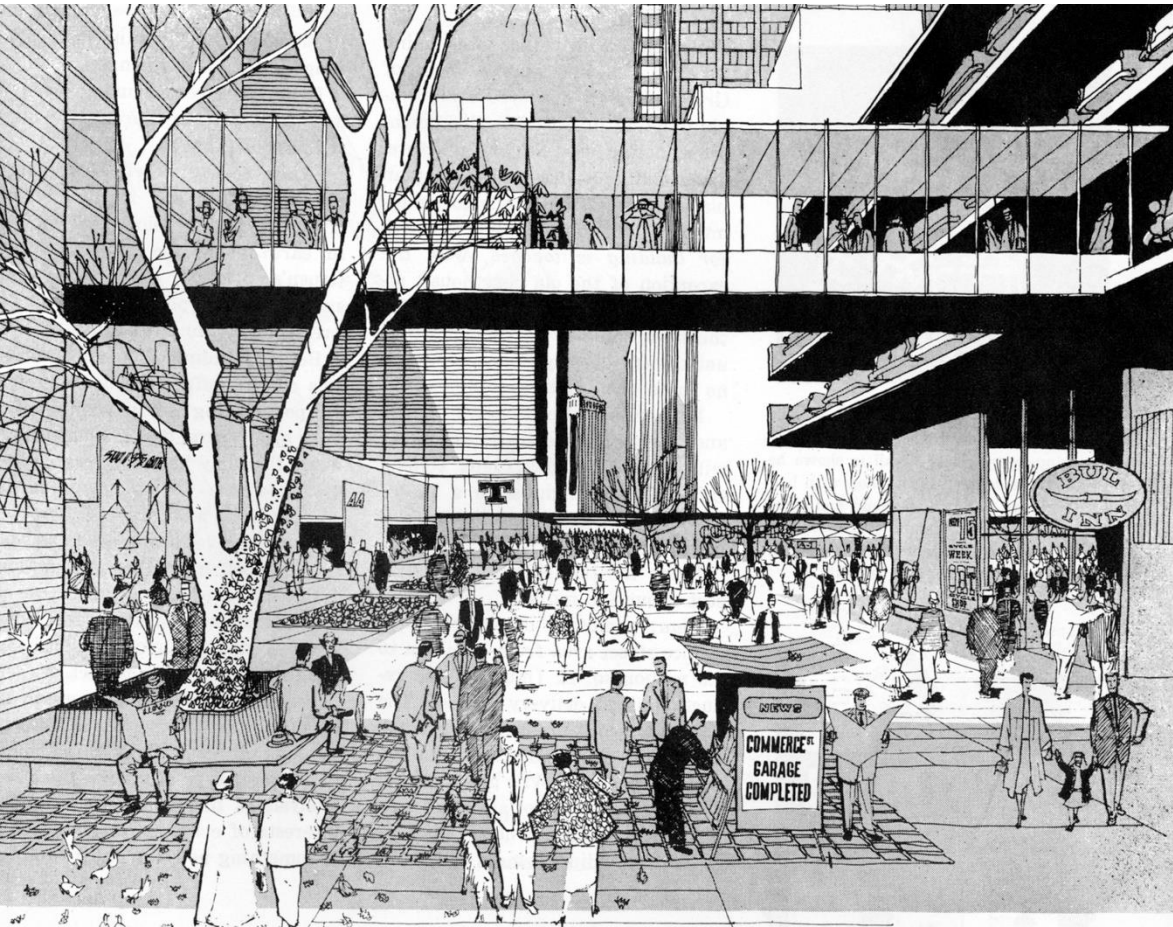


Perceptual Form of the City, Kevin Lynch and Kevin Lynch

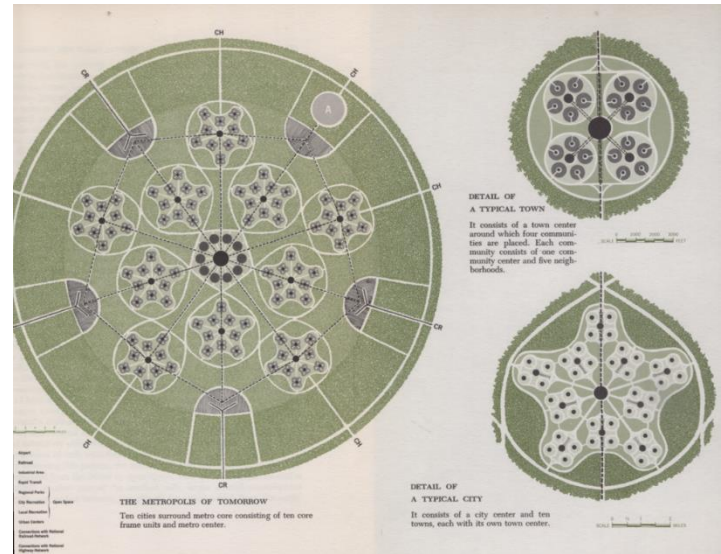


Edmund Bacon, author of Design of Cities, director of Philadelphia Planning: articulation of space for experience by the people

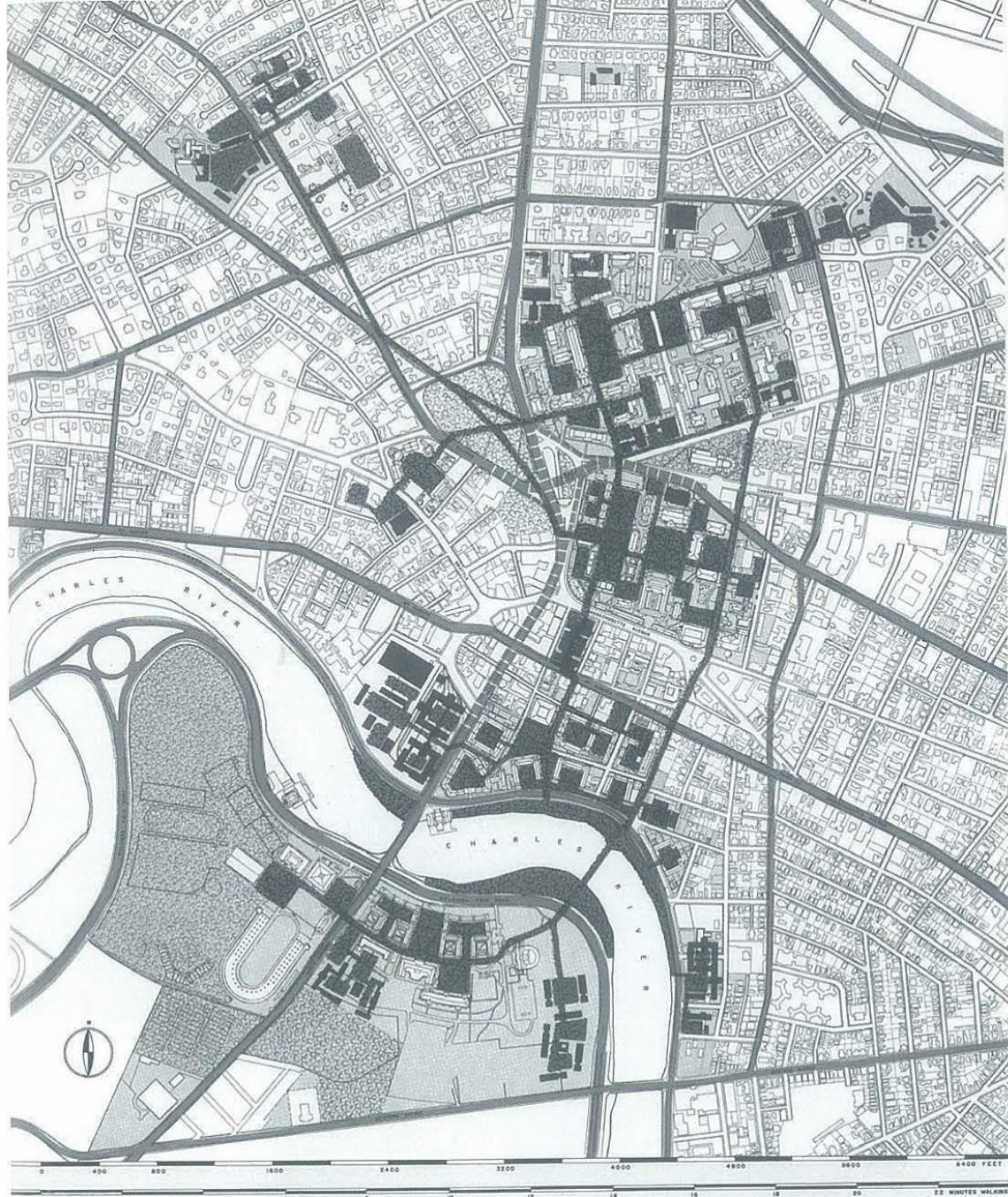
First Harvard Urban Design Conference 1955: Keep and pedestrianize our existing city cores. Network mixed use and community spaces.



Victor Gruen, Fort Worth Masterplan, 1955: little demolition of existing and complete pedestrianization of the core.



First Harvard Urban Design Conference 1955



LANDSCAPED AREAS  
 PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS  
 OPEN AREAS  
 PROPOSED STREET CLASSIFICATION  
 SEE PAGE 6-3  
 SEE PAGE 3-9

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT  
OF YARDS AND OPEN AREAS

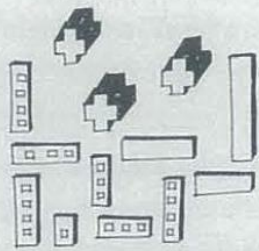
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PLANNING OFFICE

Pedestrian networks, Harvard 1960

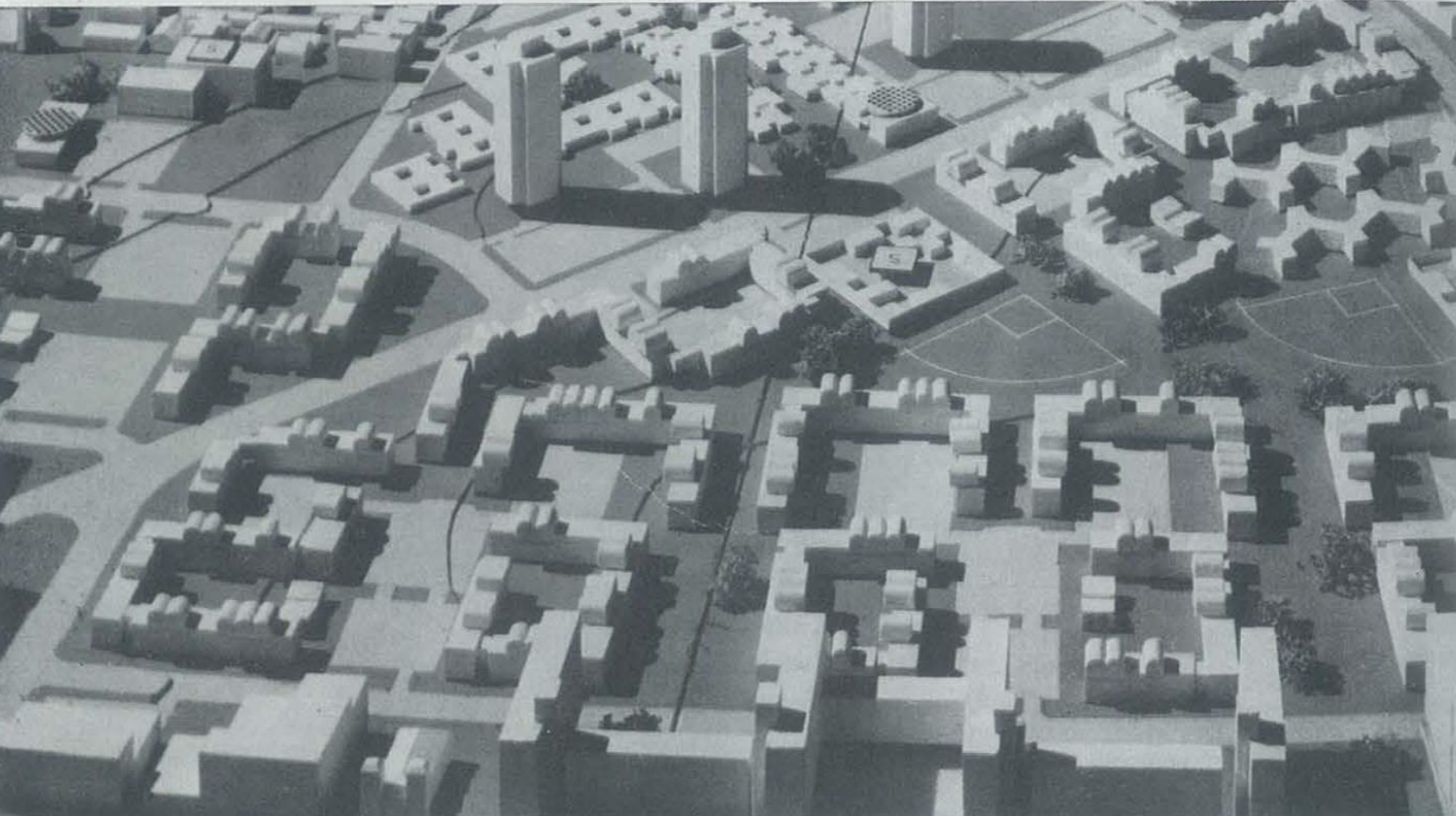


Sert Jackson: Holyoke Center, Harvard  
1958-66

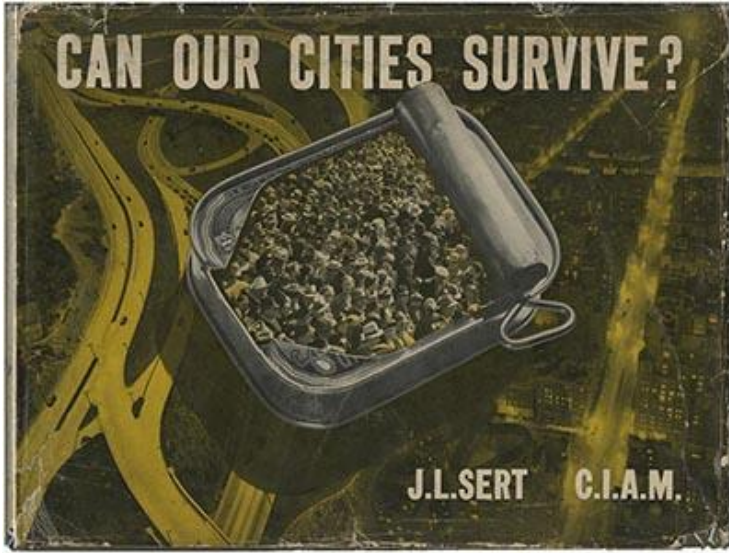
**Balanced alternative** for Cambridge, Massachusetts provides row houses, walk-ups, and tower apartments in a lively residential sector housing 150 to 175 persons per acre.



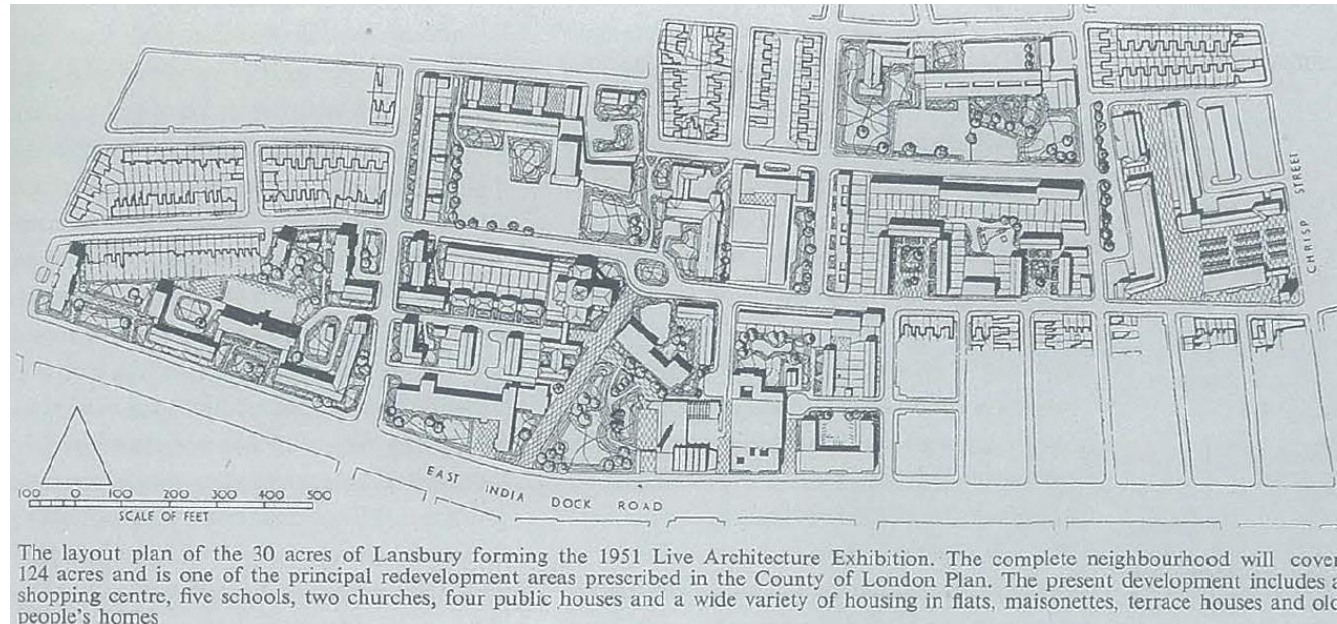
PHOTOS: ROBERT D. HARVEY STUDIO



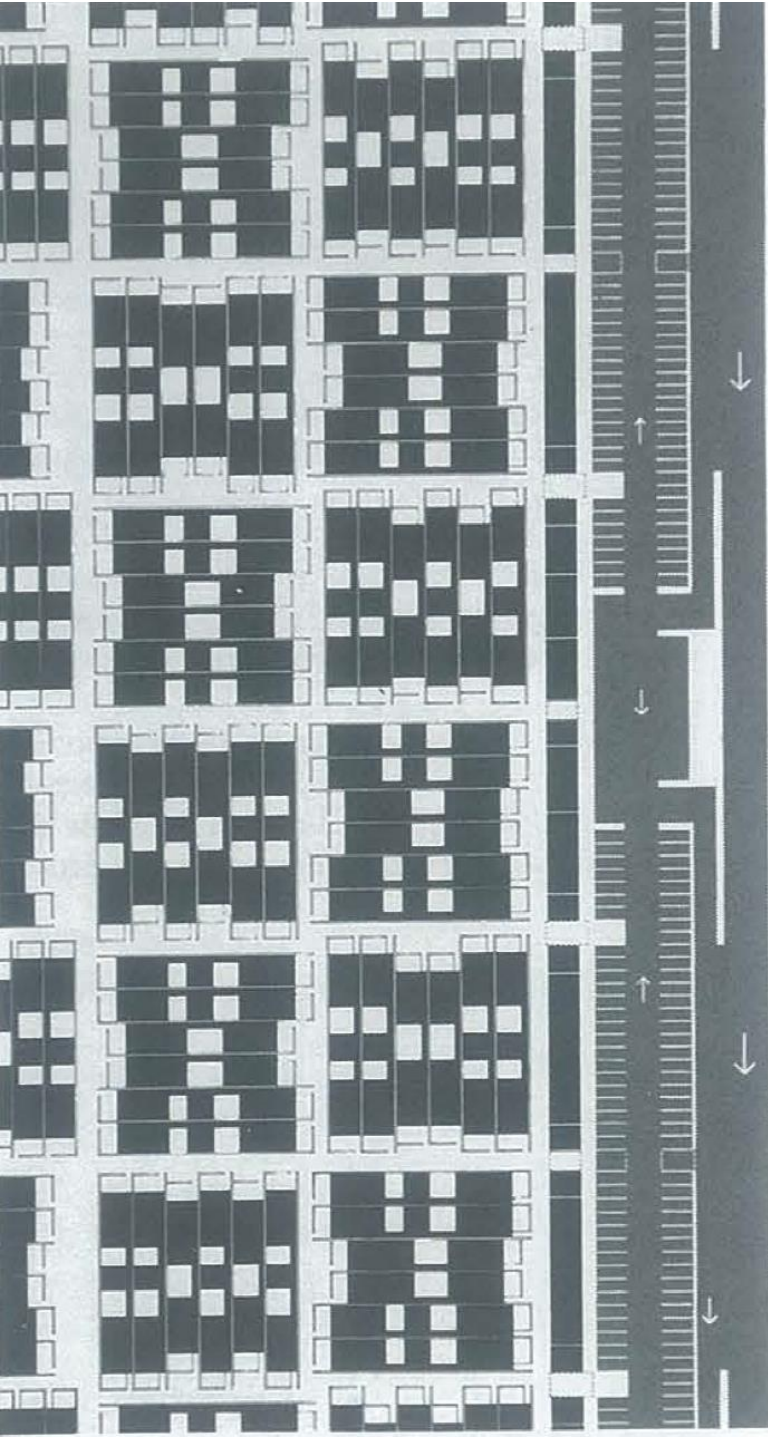
Urban Design Conference 1957 after the dissolution of CIAM. Added tenets included mix of densities, separation of car and pedestrian, and the need to re-urbanize cities instead of suburban development. In a personal meeting with faculty, Sert talks about taking the ideas to developing nations in Asia and Latin America, seeing the lack of support in the U.S.



Urban Design falls out of the mainstream: The Shape of our Cities by Sert and Tyrwhitt is rejected by Harvard University Press and Life Magazine.



Attempts at urban design on the periphery: the shopping center, 1951

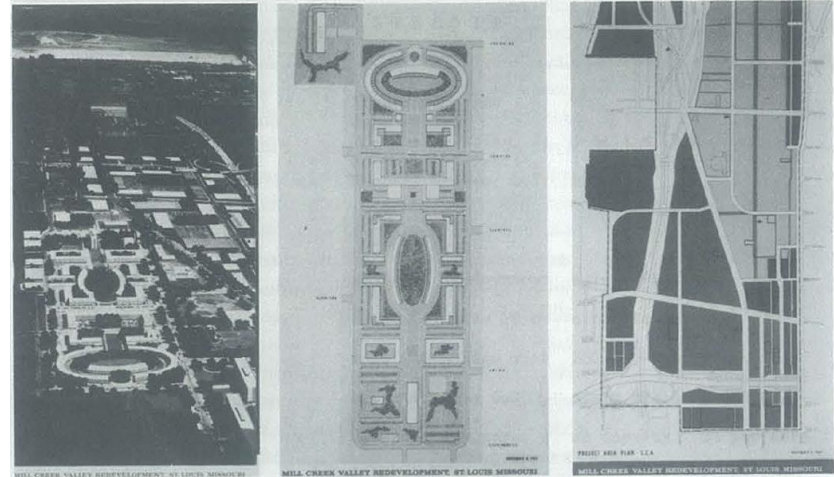


- entry
- doorbells, mail, waiting
- community space
- emergency access
- tenant bulk storage
- cart storage
- entry
- doorbells, mail, waiting
- vending machines,
- laundromat
- service entry
- garbage
- shop and maintenance equipment storage
- cart storage
- entry
- doorbells, mail, waiting
- community gathering
- emergency access
- tenant bulk storage
- cart storage
- entry
- community gathering

Further out of the mainstream:  
 Christopher Alexander, Peter Chermayeff, Low Rise High Density: algorithmic architecture 1963

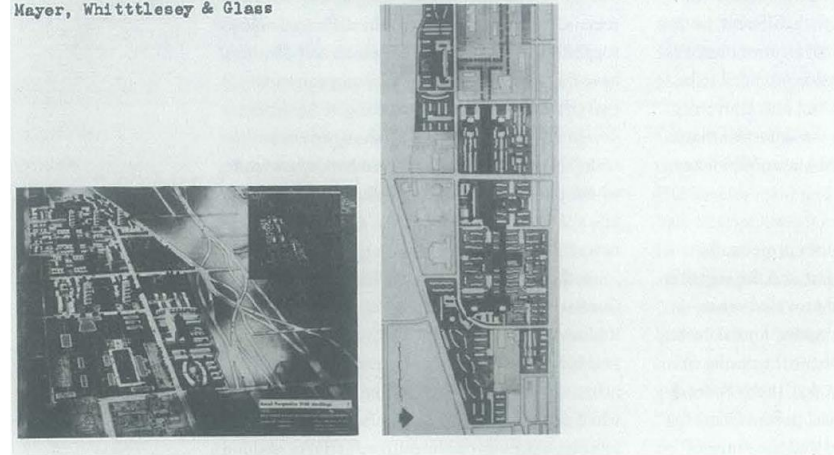


Design by I.M. Pei



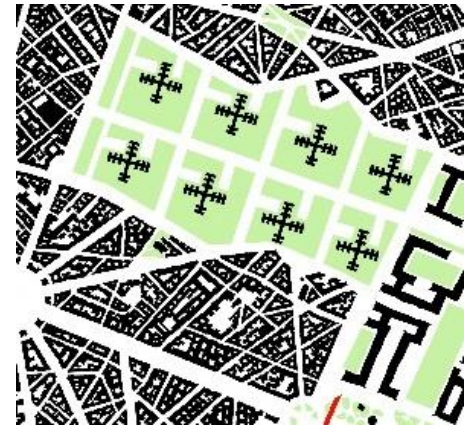
Design by:

Mayer, Whittlesey & Glass



Sert at the Times Square urban design studio, 1955

In 1960, the first Urban Design Degree is offered at Harvard



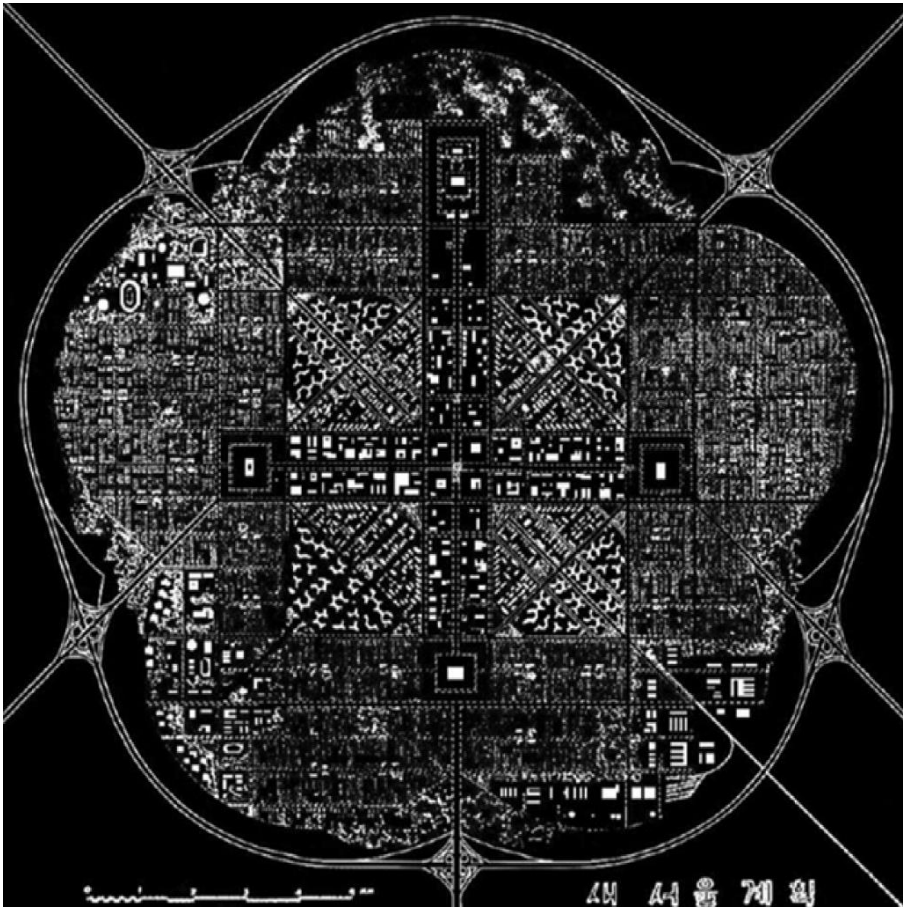
Misunderstood 'symbol' of modernism and CIAM

Brownsville Brooklyn

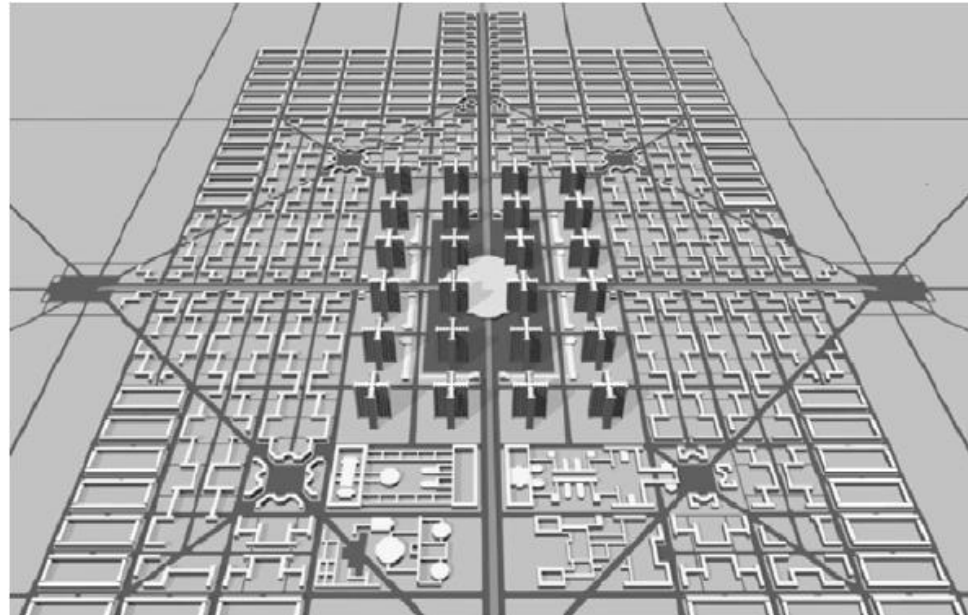


Pruit Igoe demolition 1971

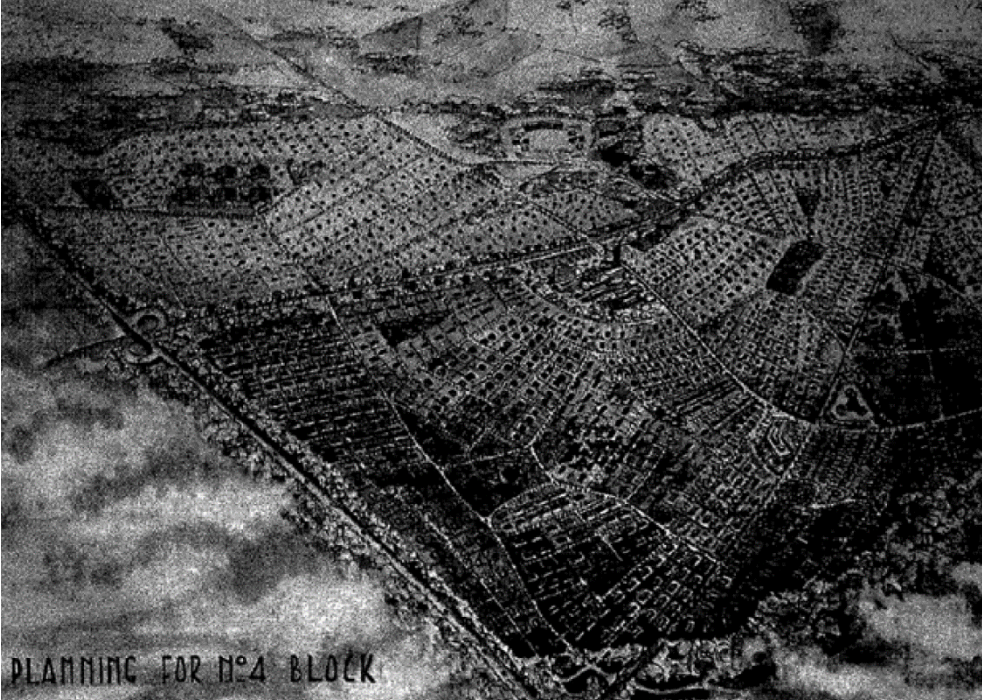
In 1935, Catherine Bauer brings CIAM's ideas to the U.S. After decades, the collision of modern idealism and American bureaucracy ends in disastrous results.



1966 Southern Seoul masterplan based on the shape of the Mugunghwa flower



Corbusier's plan for 3M inhabitants



Park Hunshik's masterplan for southern Seoul 1963



American suburb



HURPI (Housing and Urban Planning Institute) established in 1965 by the U.S. based Asia Foundation with Oswald Nagler as its head.