

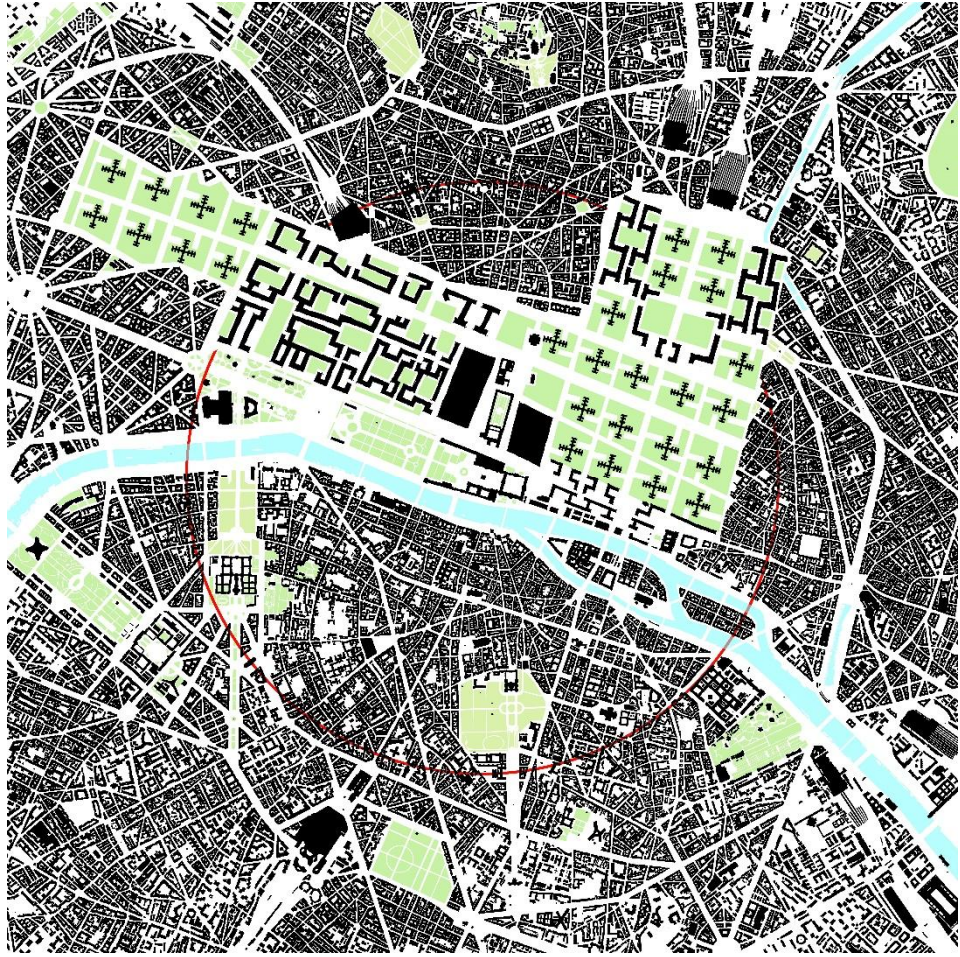
From CIAM to Seoul



Ludwig Hilberseimer 1927



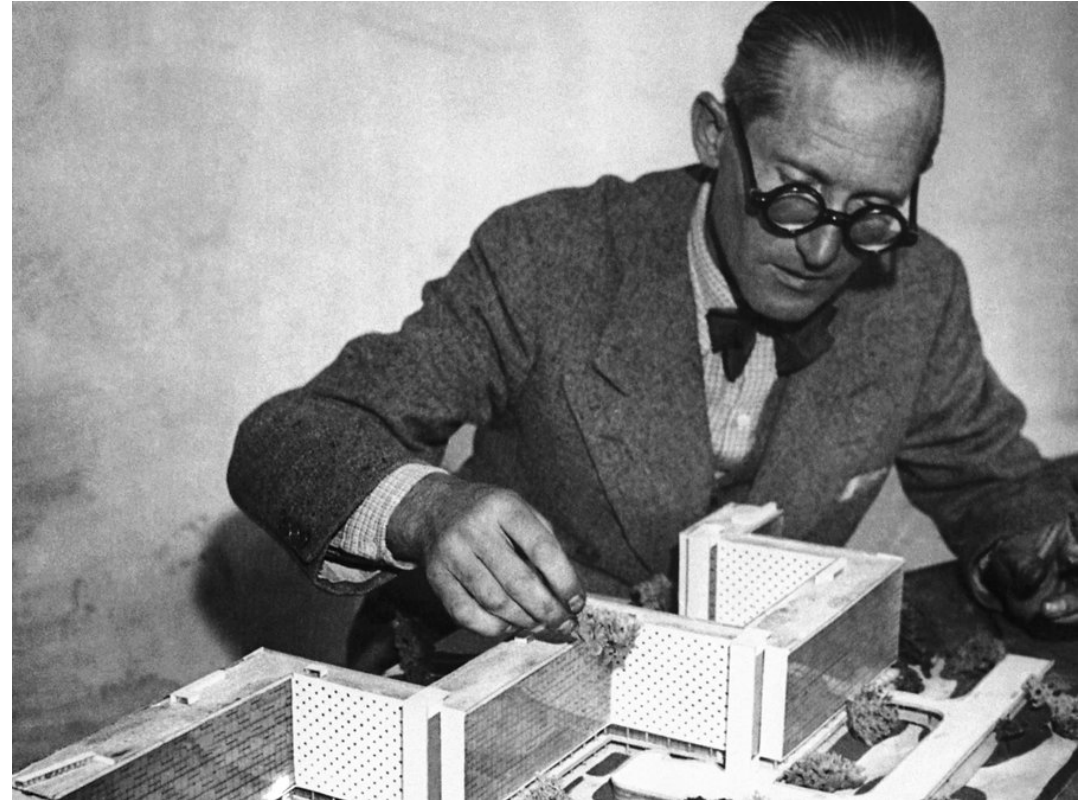
Jamsil 1980s



Le Corbusier: Plan Viosin 1925



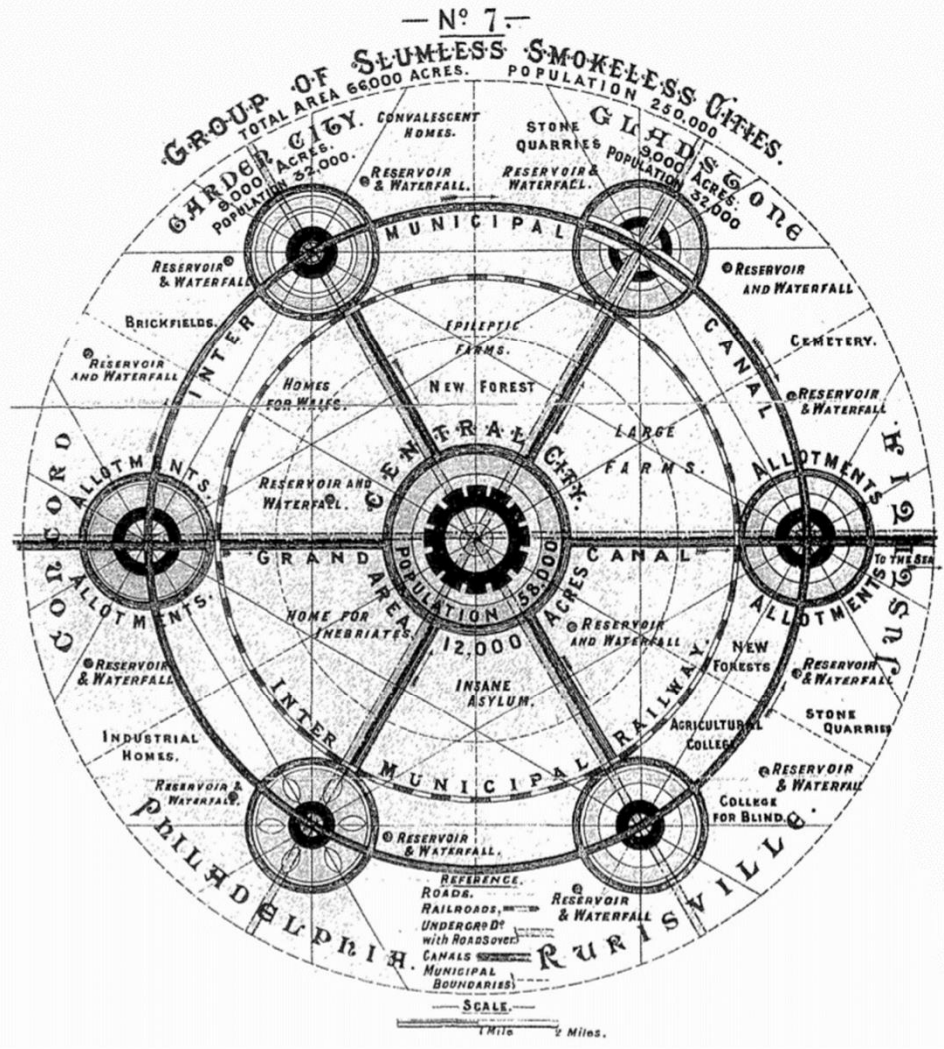
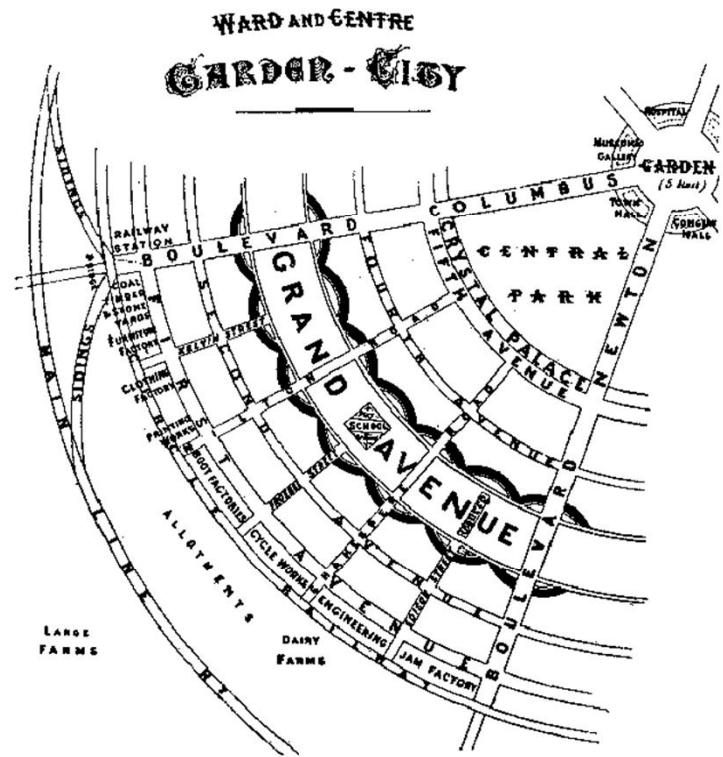
Hwanghak-dong, Seoul 2017



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



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



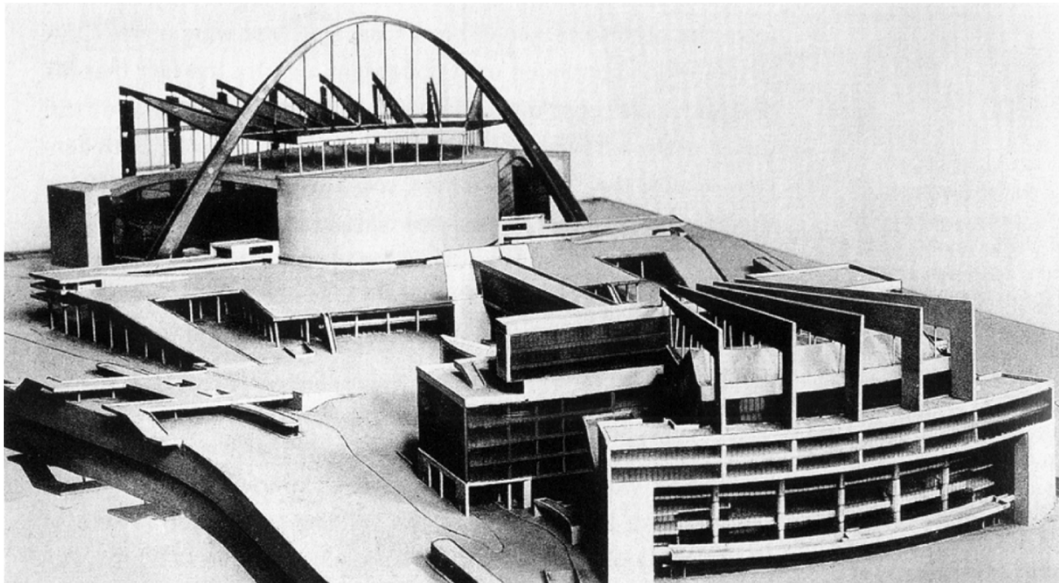
Ebenezer Howard's Garden City 1898



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



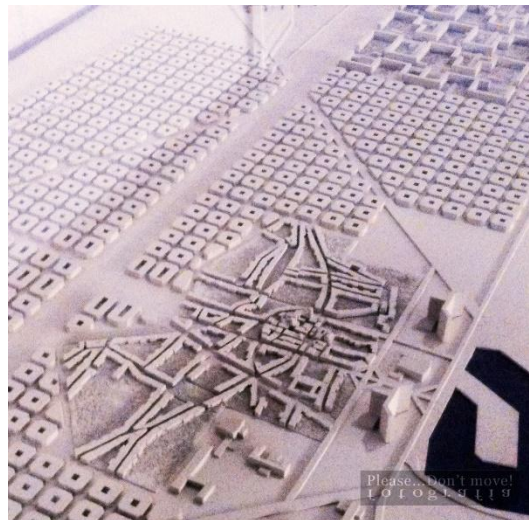
CIAM 3: 1930 Rationelle Bebauungsw
eisen (Rational Site Planning). A rejec
tion of the 'piecemeal' urbanism of C
IAM 2



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



J. L. Sert Le Corbusier



Un concepto mezquino y miserable de la vida ha presidido la construcción de las viviendas obreras en nuestro país, dando por resultado un mínimo inaceptable. La vivienda mínima puede tener pocos metros cuadrados de superficie, pero en ella no pueden excluirse el aire puro, el sol y un amplio horizonte. Elementos que necesita todo hombre, de los que la sociedad no tiene derecho a privarle.

Espacio verde, circulación libre de peatones, deportes

Espacio libre

Calle circulación vehículos

2,75 PTAS.

PUBLICACIÓN DEL G.A.T.E.P.A.C.

A.C.

AÑO III

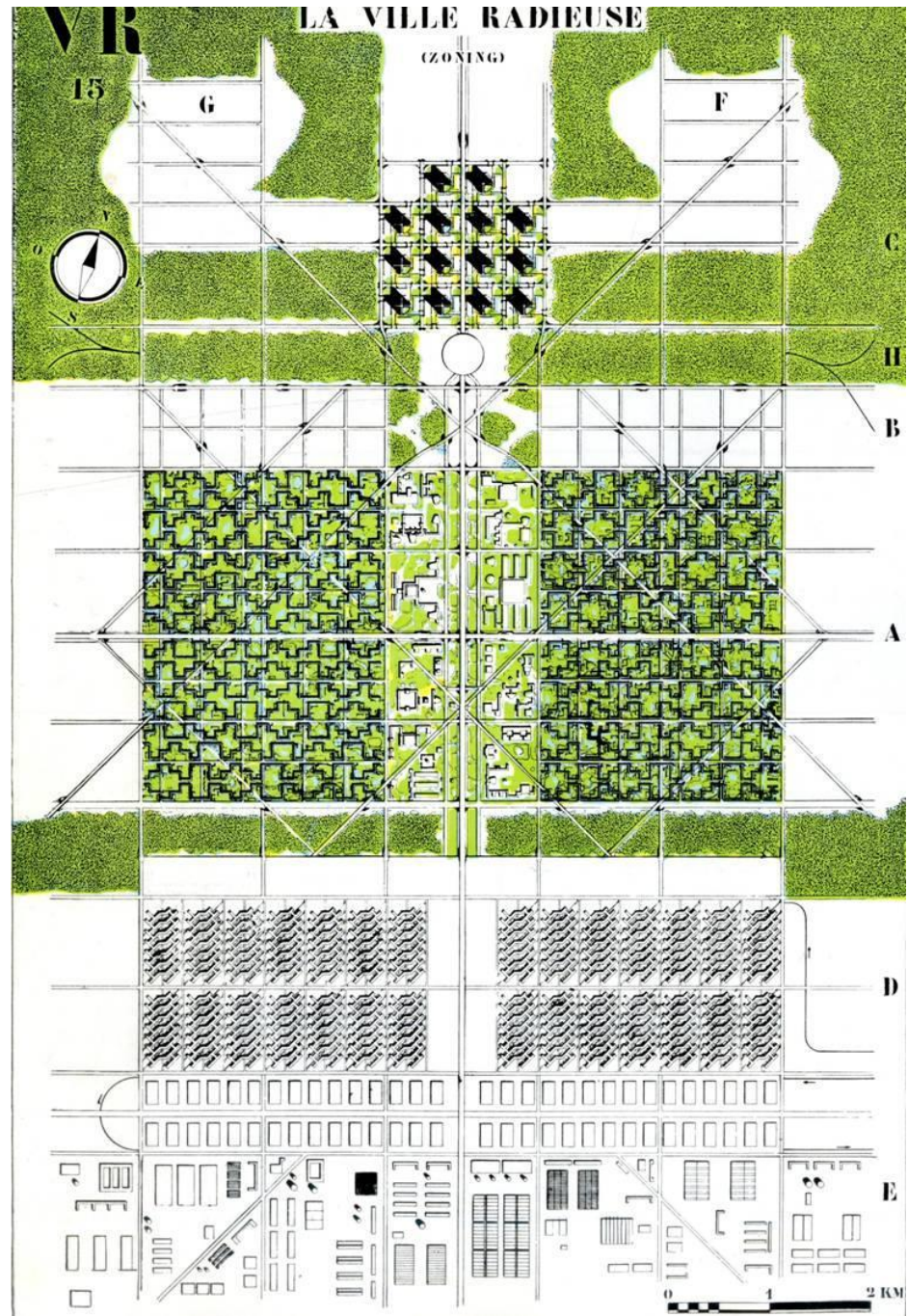
DOCUMENTOS DE ACTIVIDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA

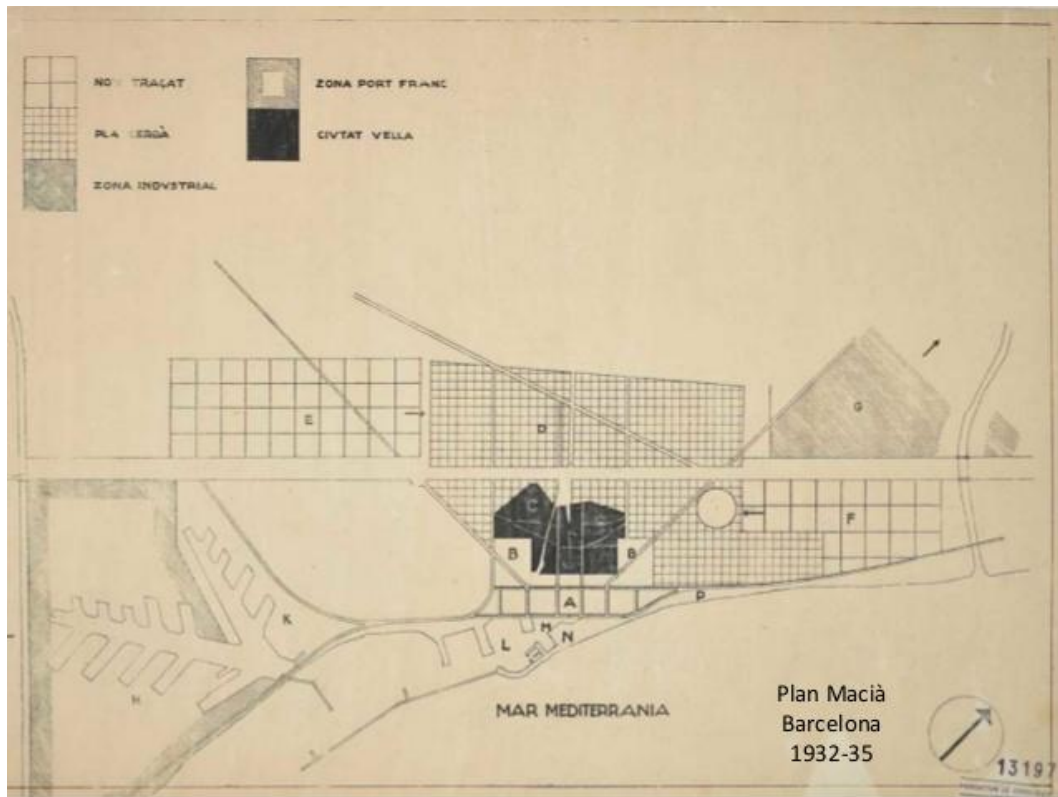
CIAM 4: Functionalist City 1933

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.

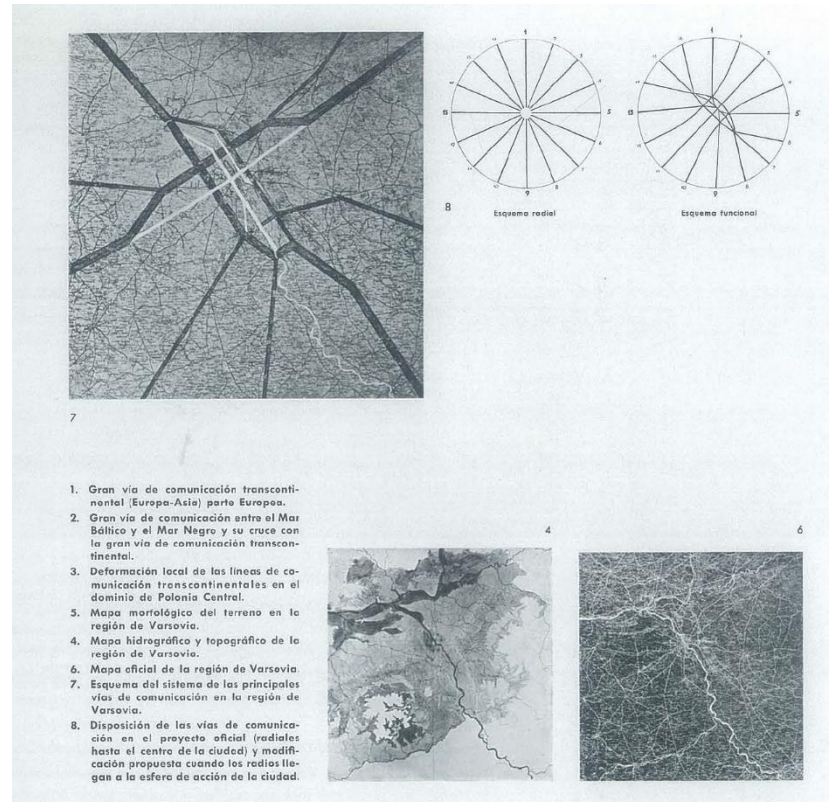


1933 Athens Charter by Le Corbusier
single-handedly published after CIAM
4

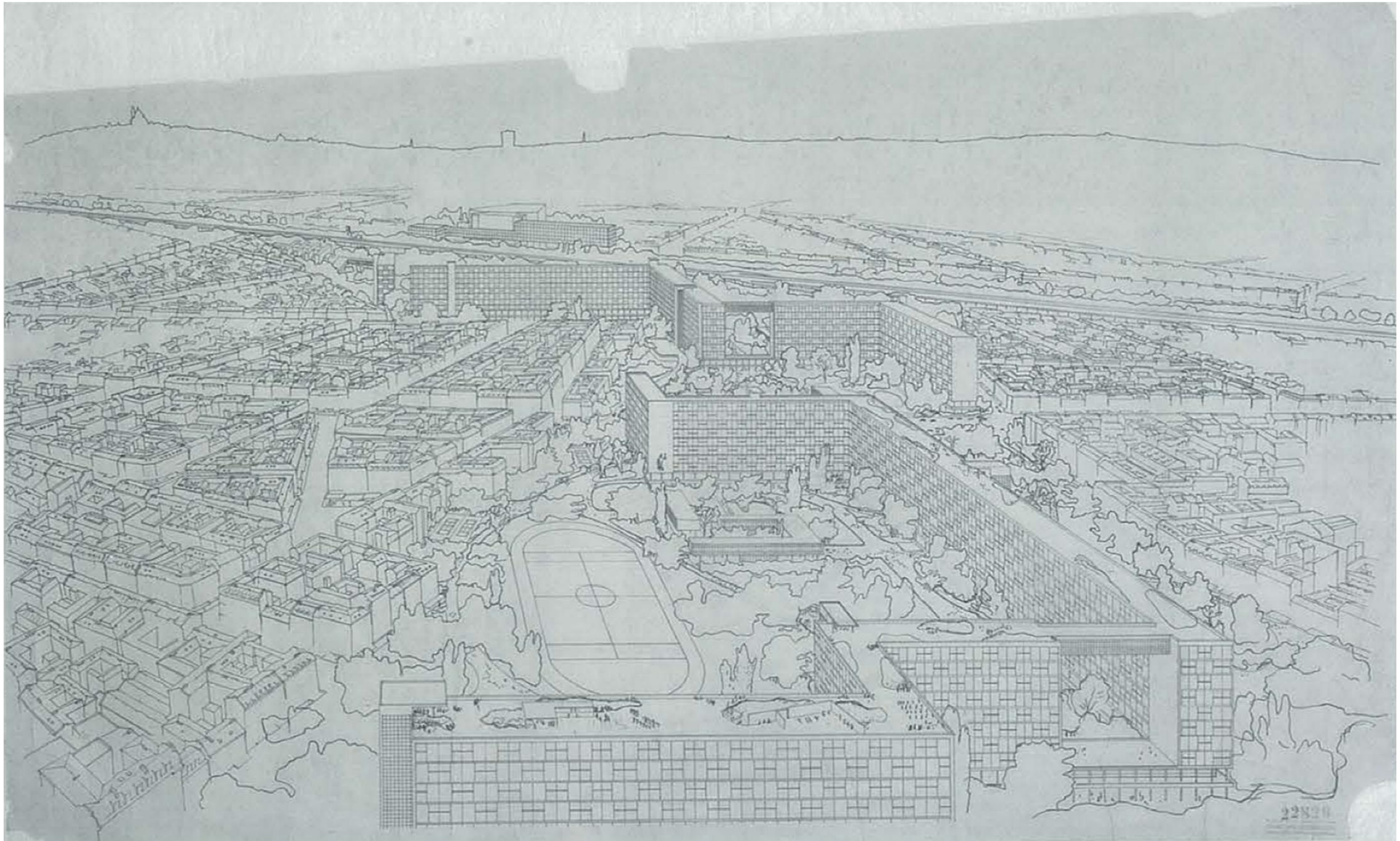




Sert: Macià Plan for Barcelona, 1935
Integrating the city core



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