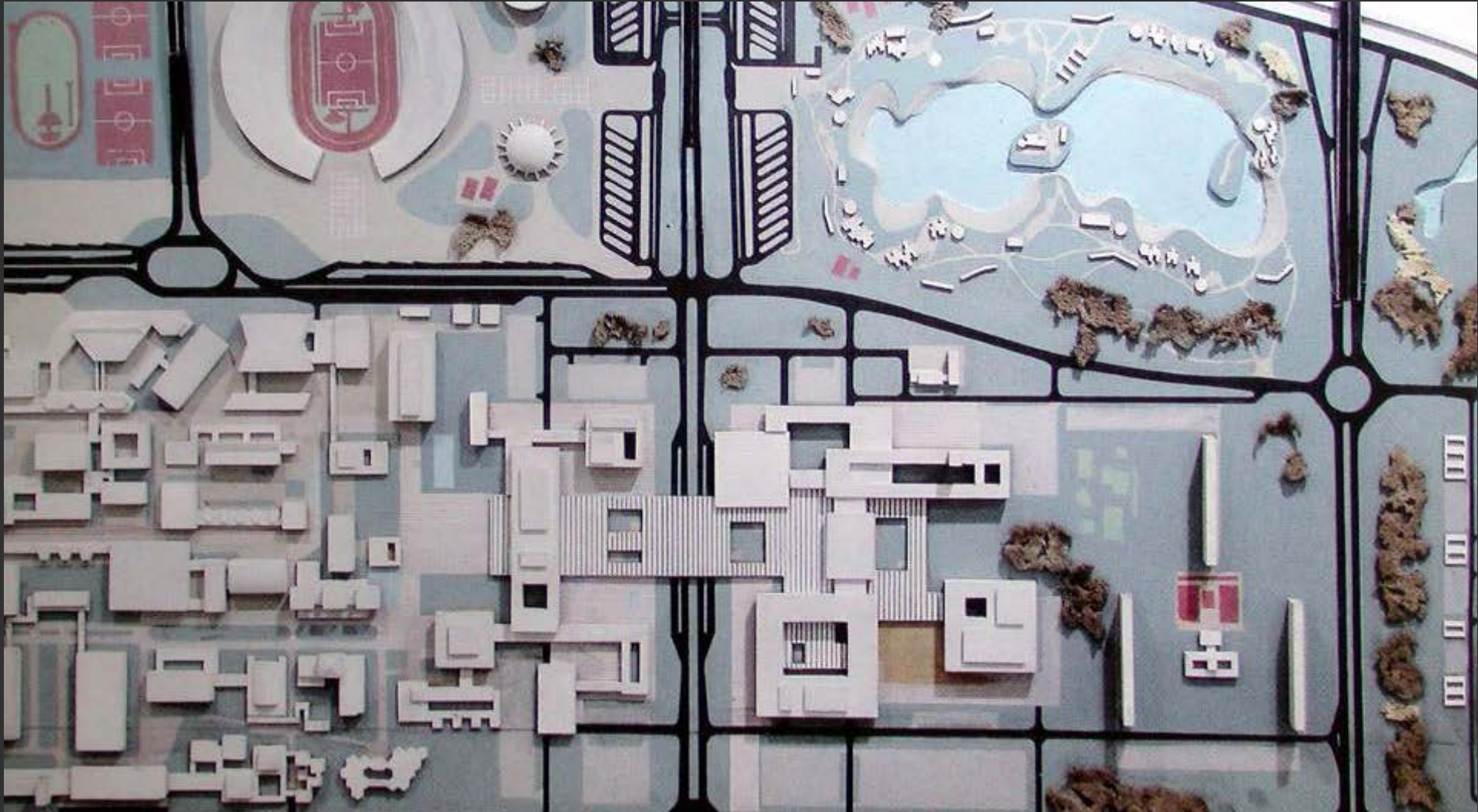


Jacob Bakema and Croatian architectural scene: Team 10 Ideas influencing the local modernist tradition

Karin Šerman, Renata Margaretić Urlić

University of Zagreb Faculty of Architecture





Radovan Nikšić in Rotterdam, 1956

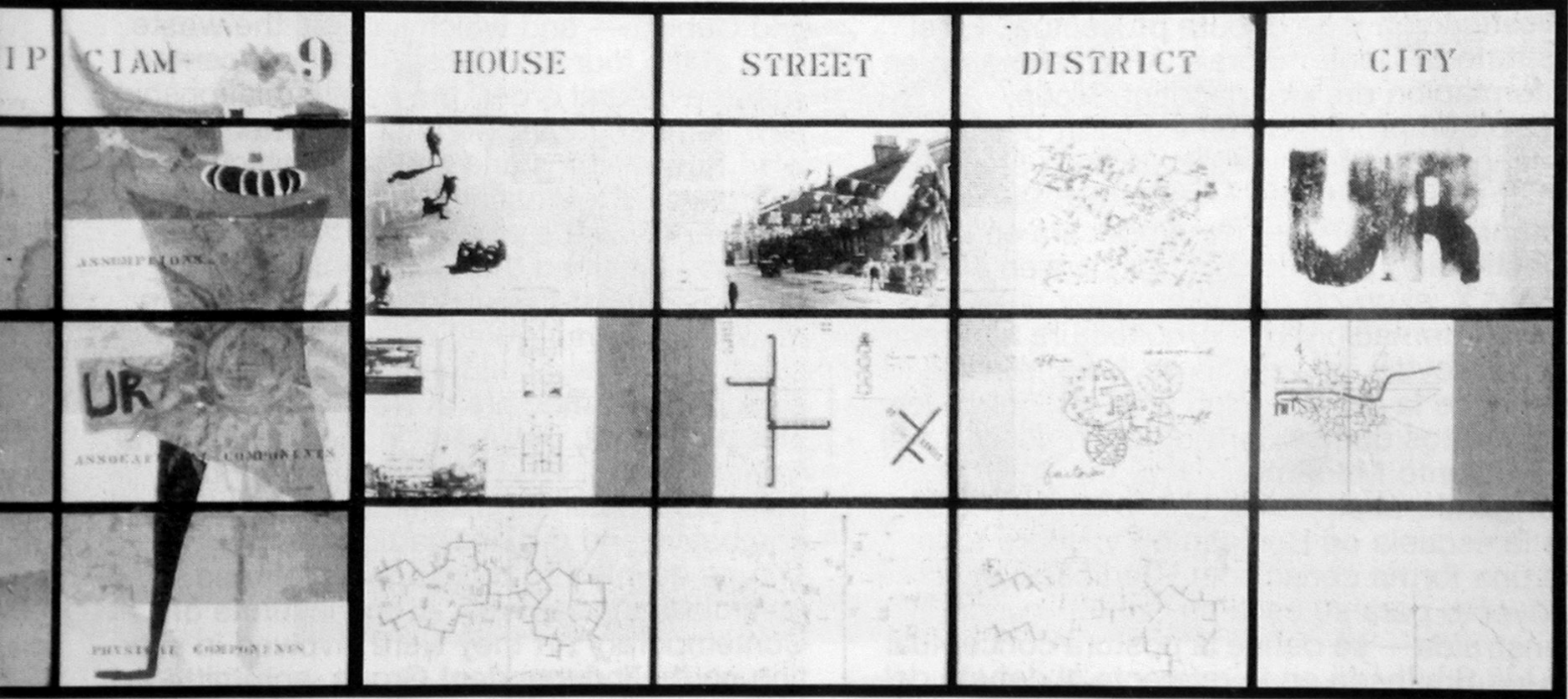


**Bakema &
van der Broek**

**Lijnbaan,
Rotterdam,
1952-1954**

10th CIAM Meeting, Dubrovnik, 1956



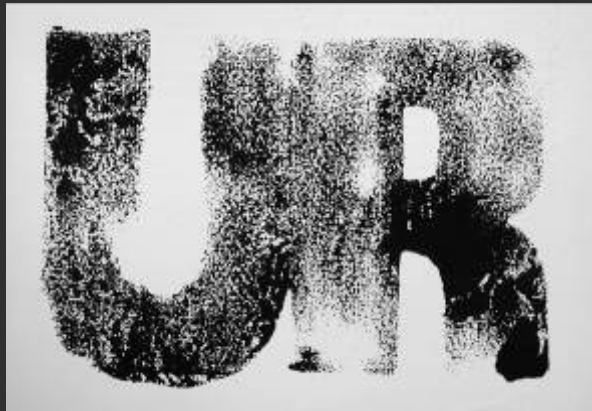


HOUSE

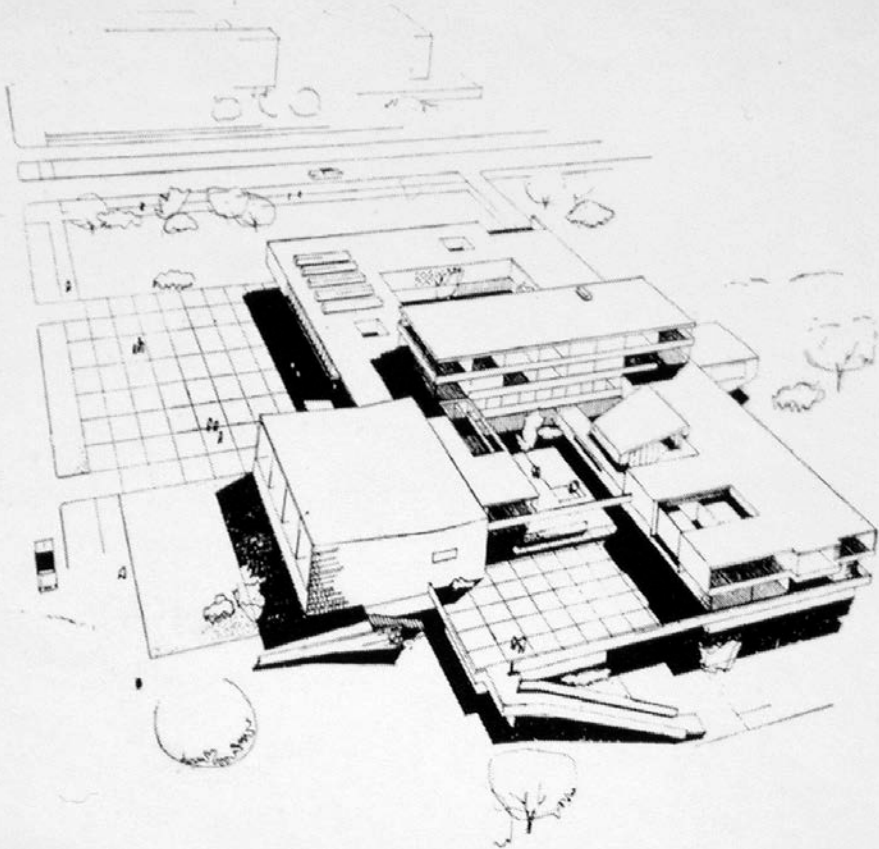
STREET

DISTRICT

CITY



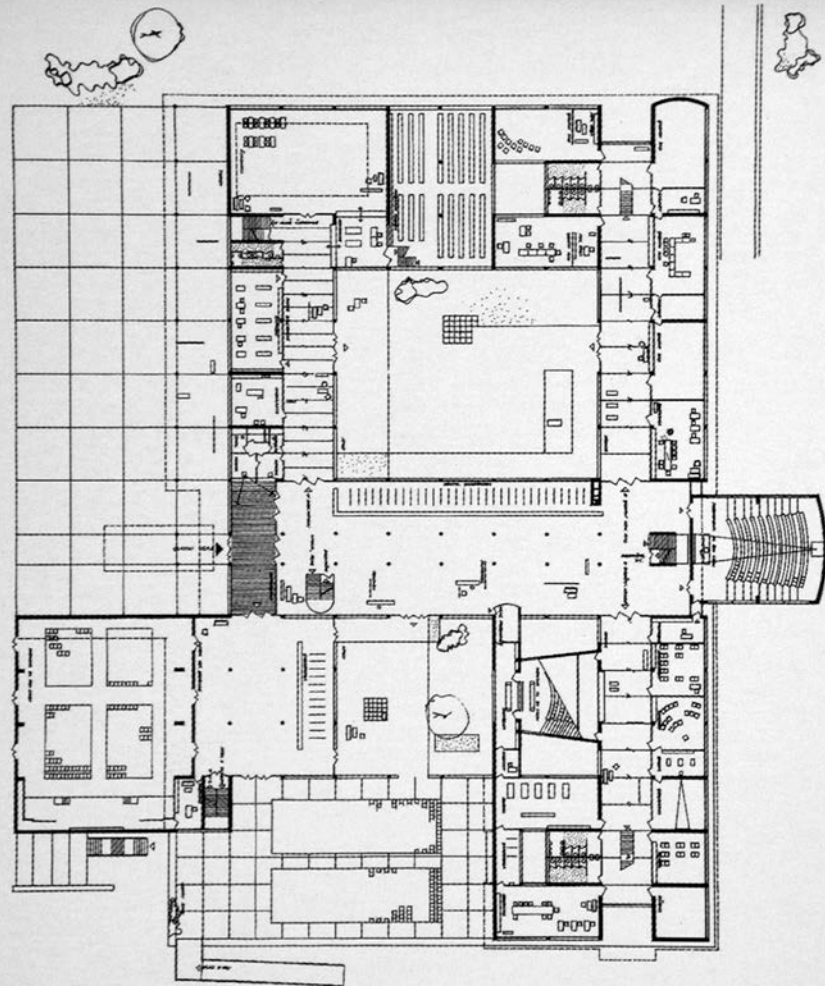
Urban Re-Identification



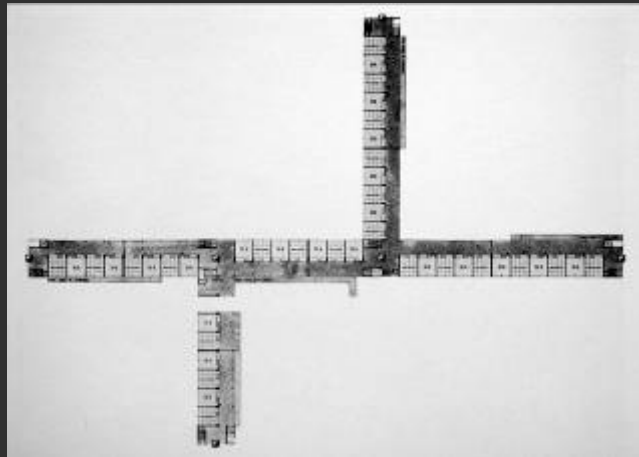
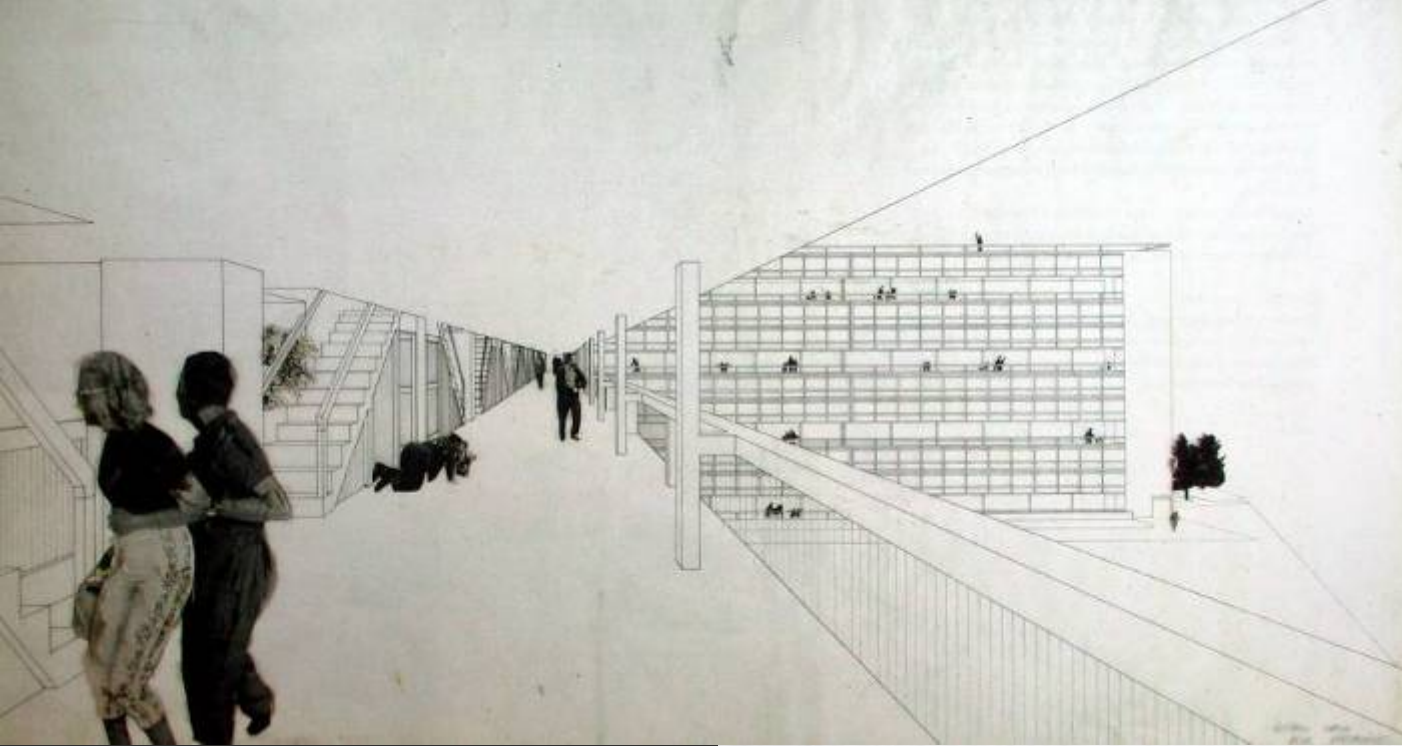
Radovan Nikšić and Ninoslav Kučan

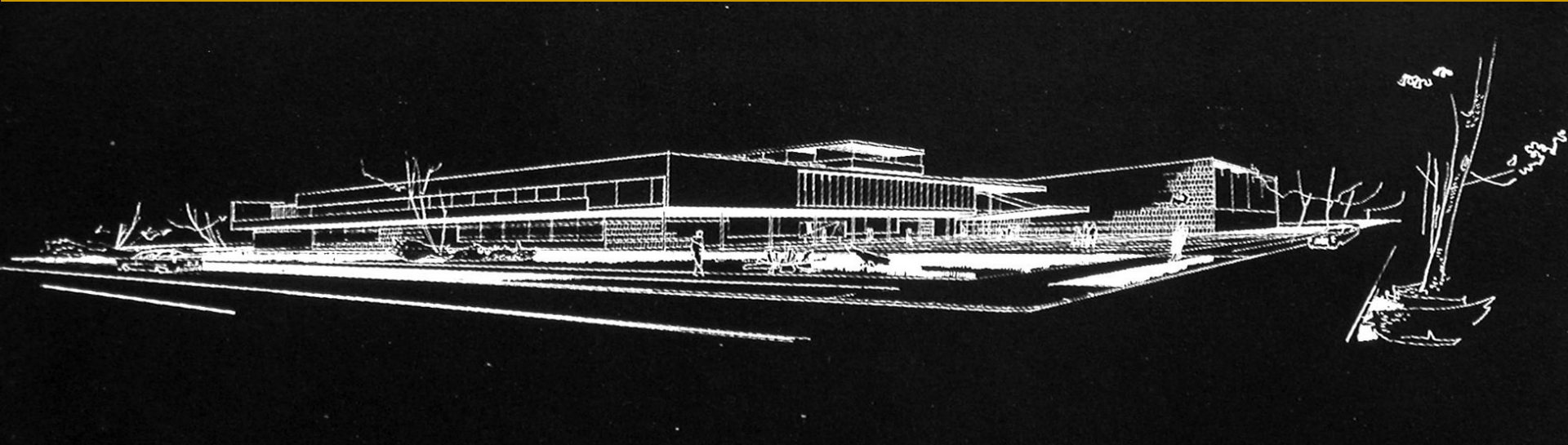
Workers' University

competition project, 1955

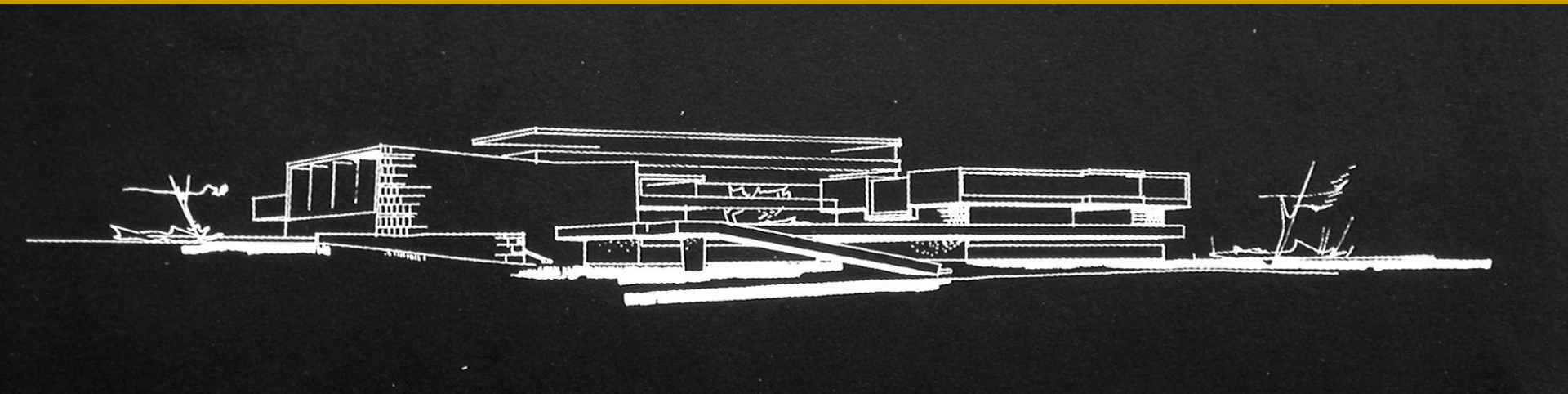


Smithsons:
Golden Lane
Project, 1952





Nikšić and Kučan: Workers' University, competition project, 1955



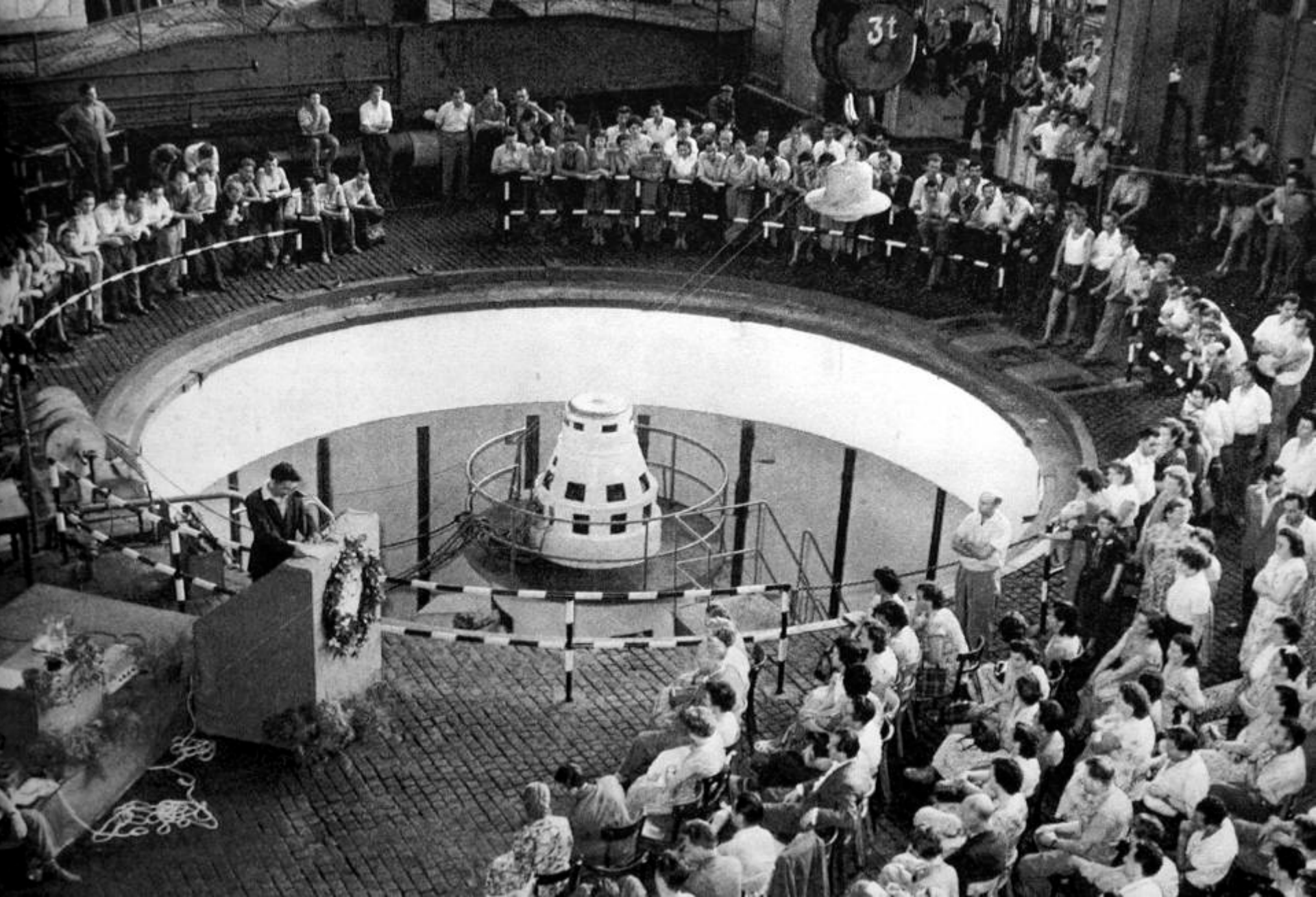


Postwar
Yugoslavia

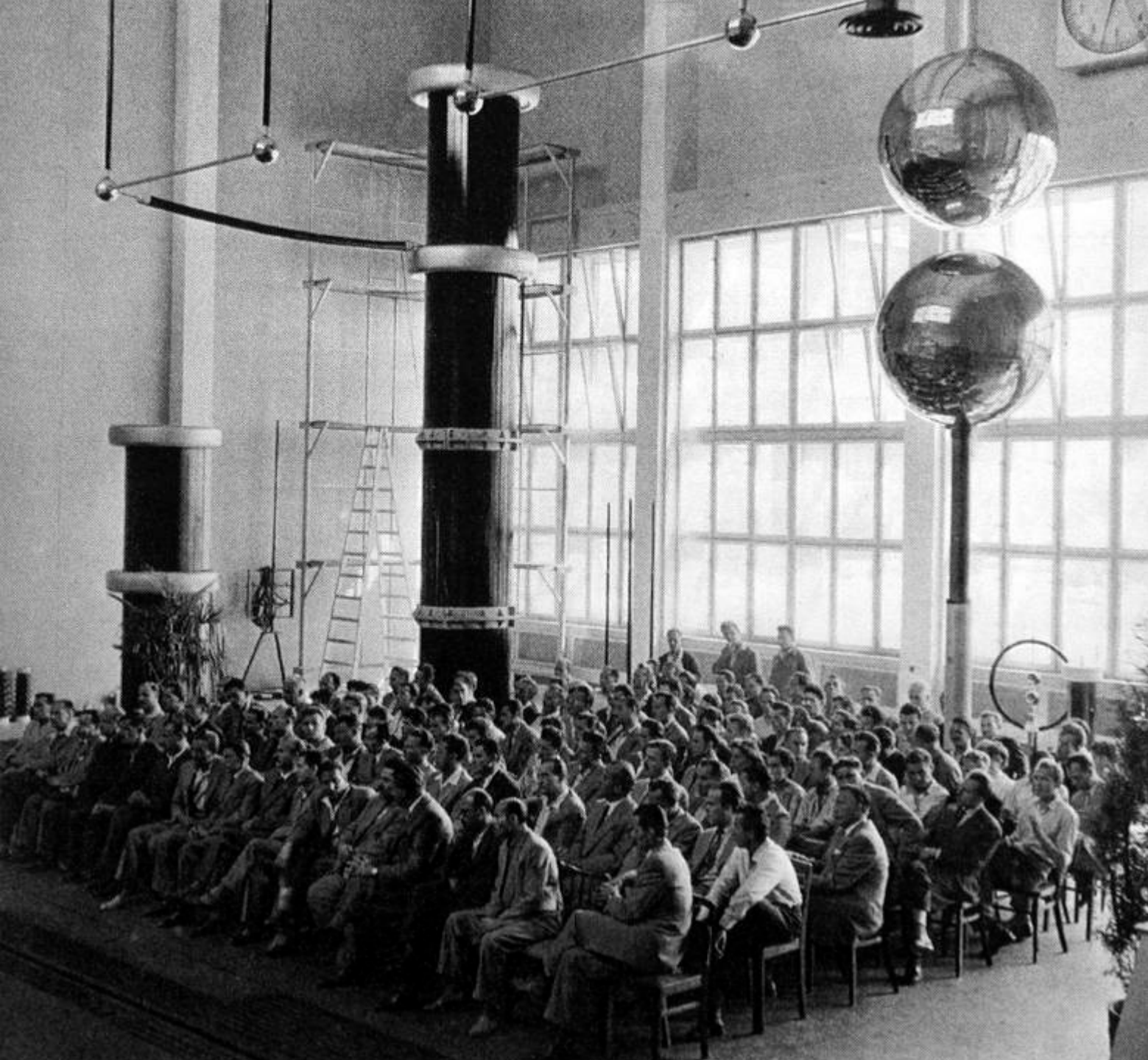


**“workers’ self-management”
as Yugoslavia’s socio-economic experiment**





"workers' self-management" → "communal self-management"



**“workers’ self-
management
meeting”**

**Rade Končar
Factory, Zagreb**

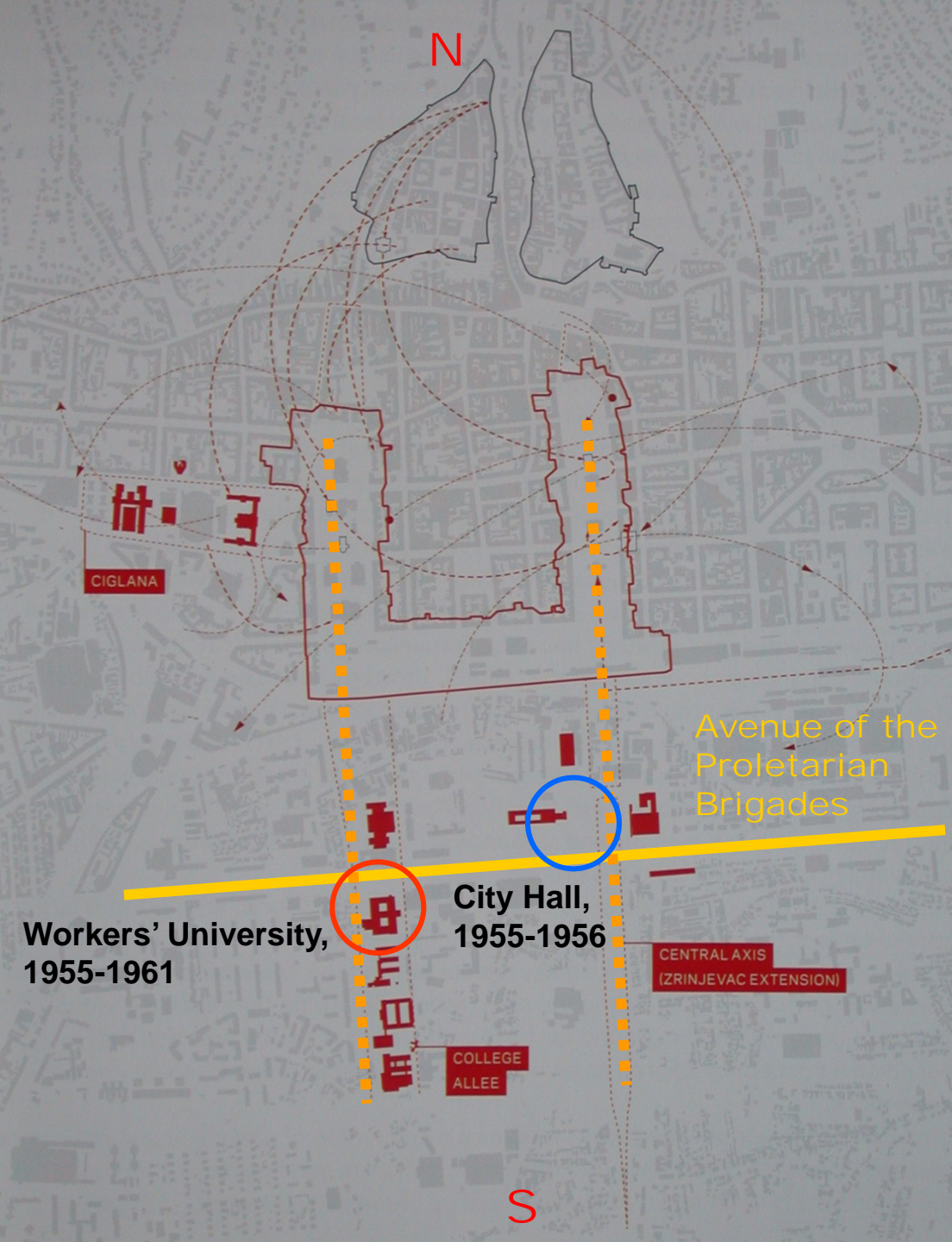
Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades, Zagreb, 1950s



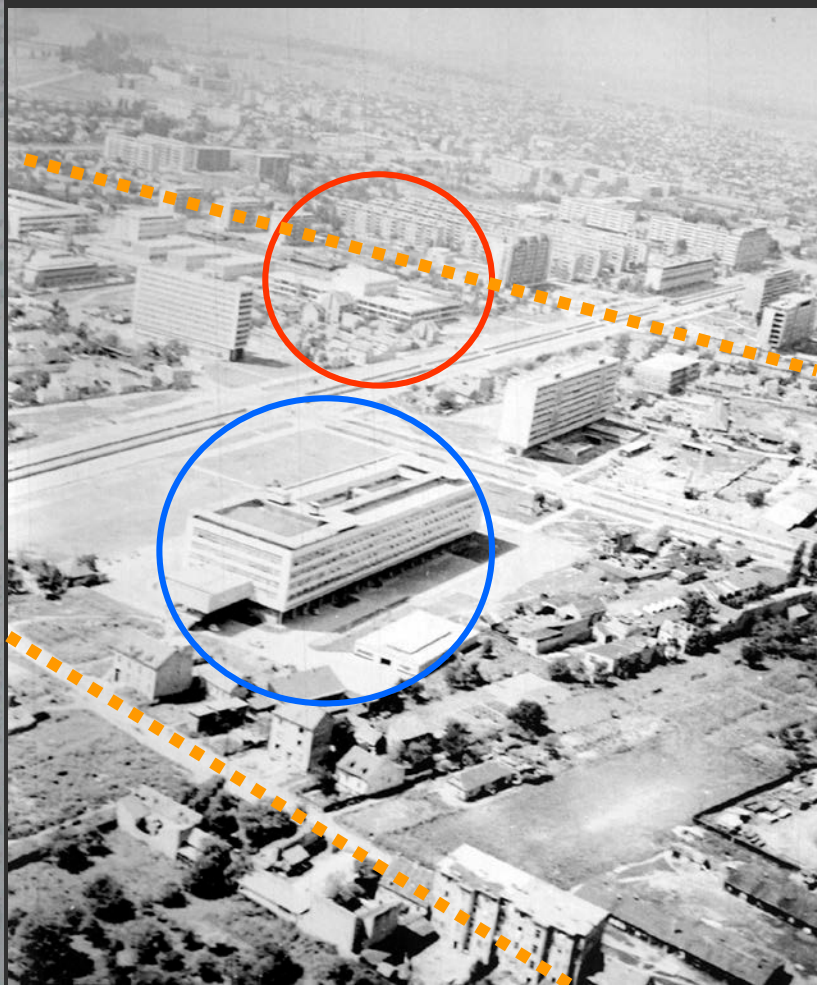


Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades, 1950s





Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades, 1950s





Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades, Zagreb, 1950s



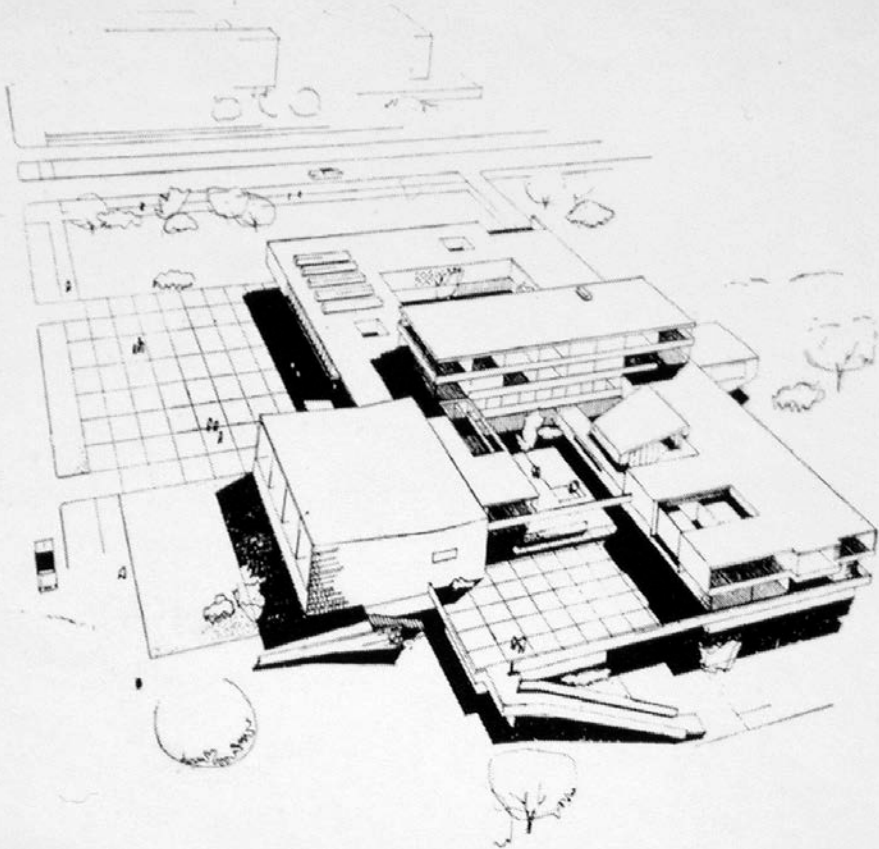
Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades, Zagreb, 1950s



**Avenue of the Proletarian
Brigades, 1950s**



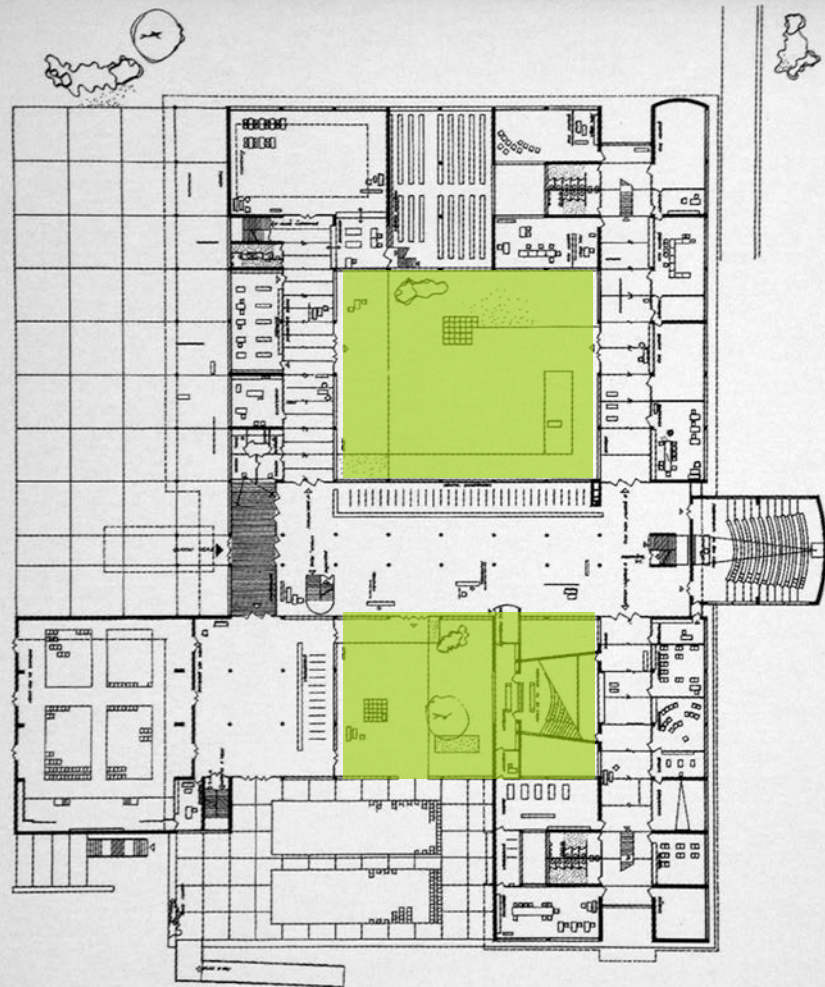
**Avenue of the Proletarian
Brigades, 1950s**



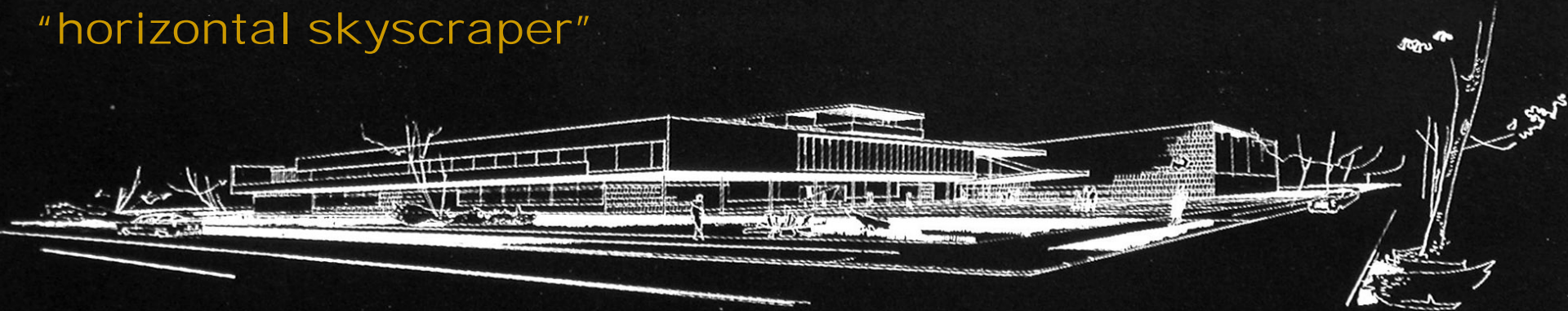
Radovan Nikšić and Ninoslav Kučan

Workers' University

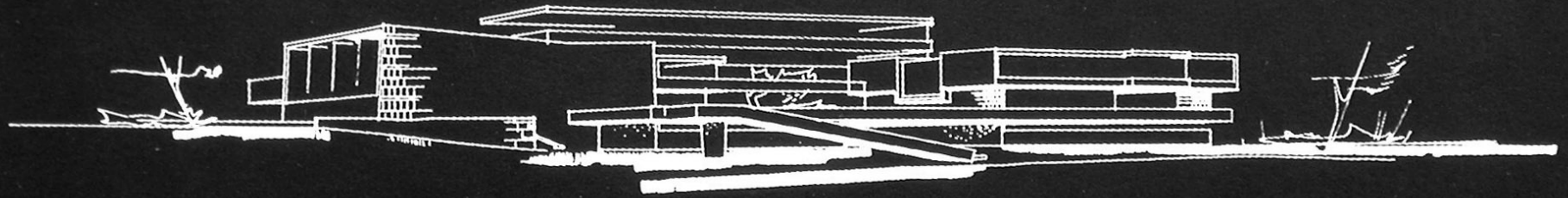
competition project, 1955



"horizontal skyscraper"



Nikšić and Kučan: Workers' University, competition project, 1955

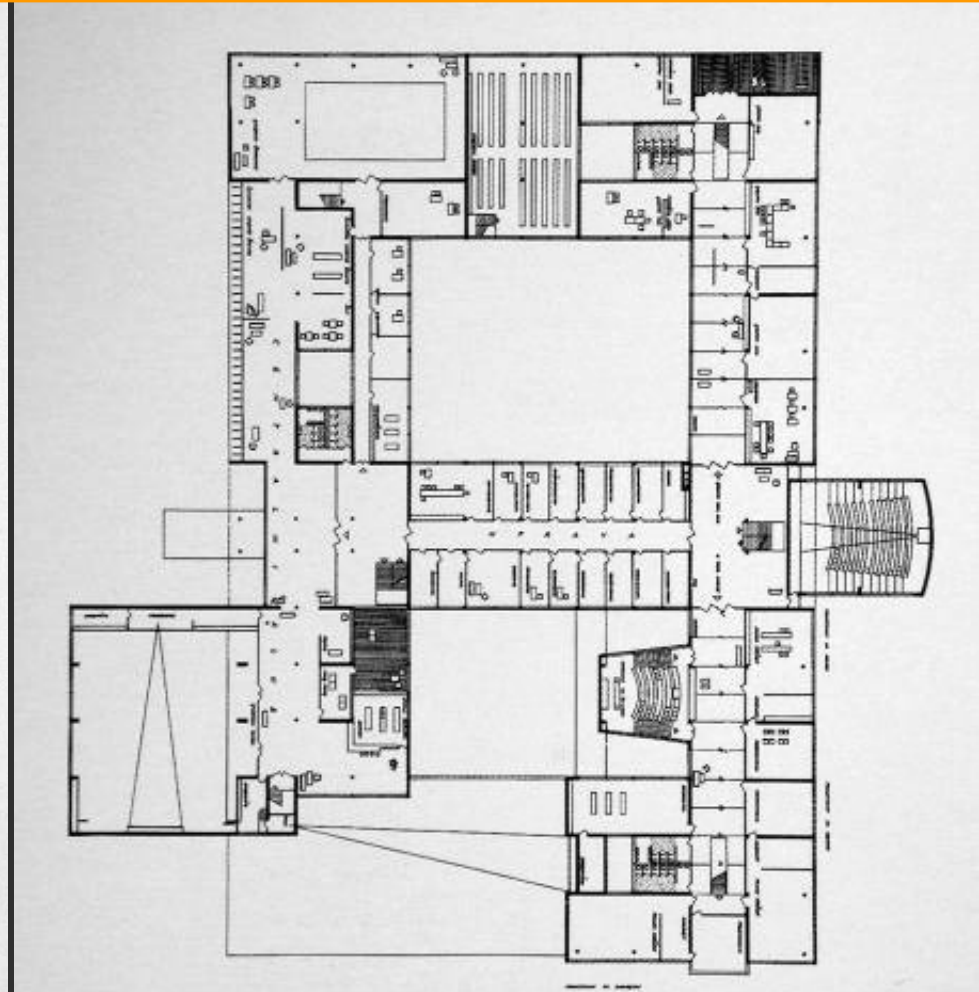
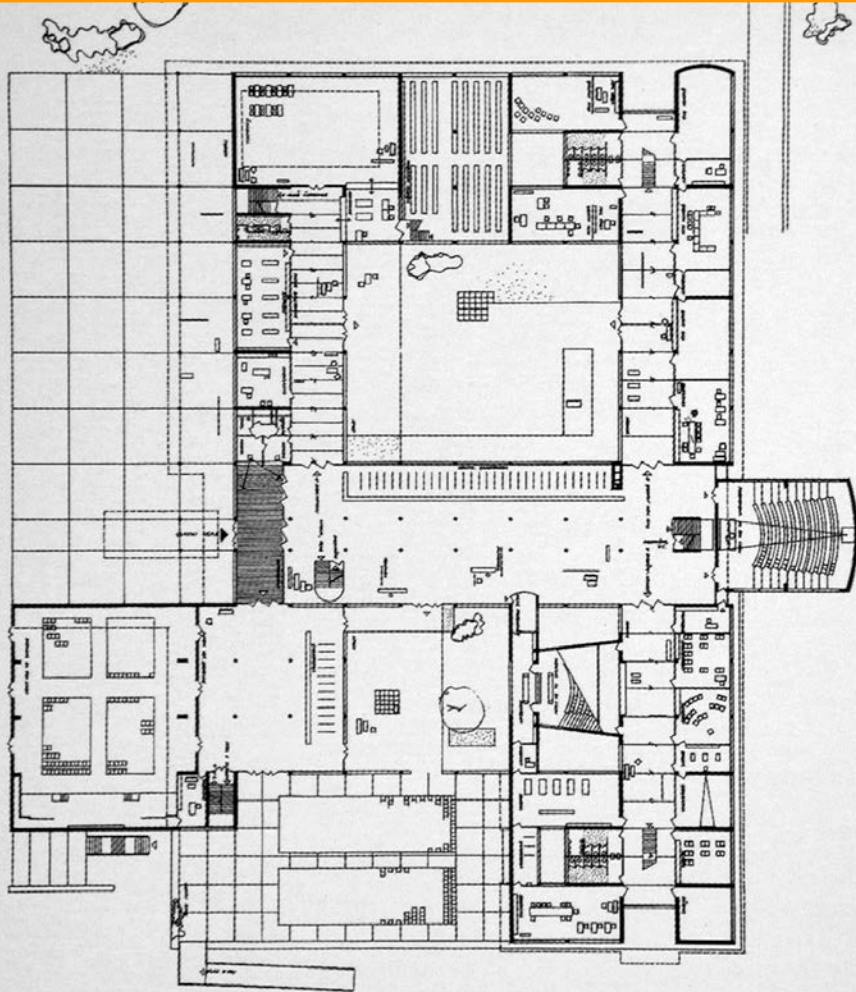


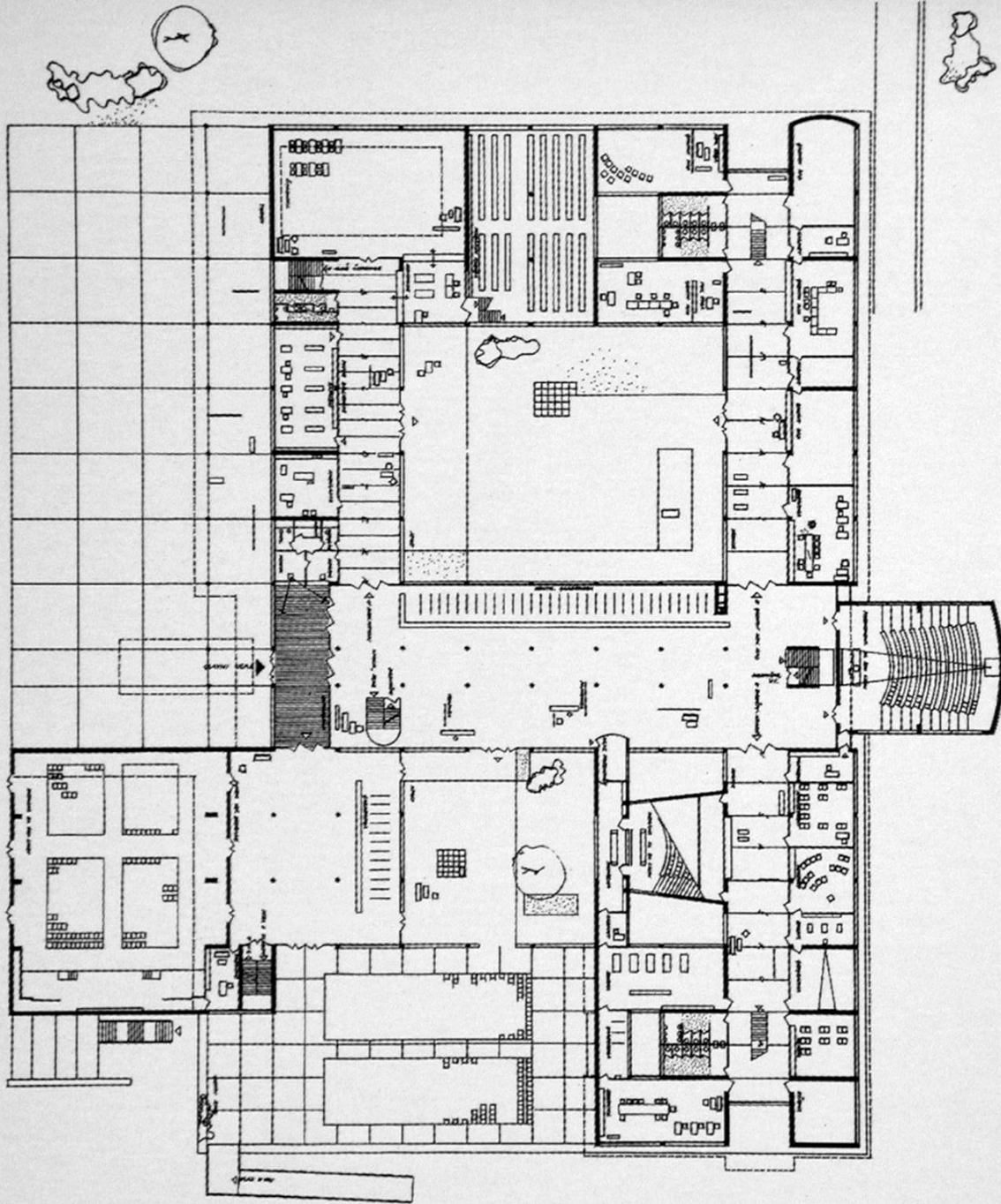
Nikšić and Kučan:

Workers' University, competition project, 1955

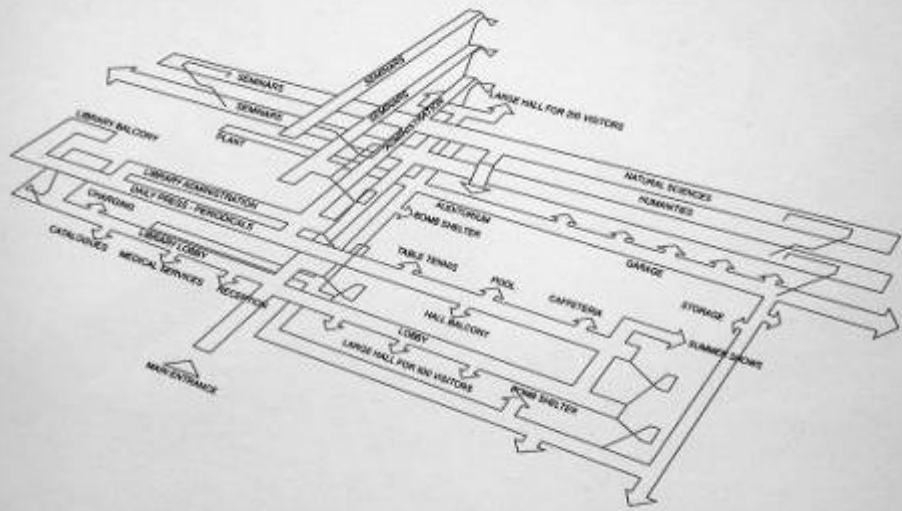
ground floor plan

first floor plan

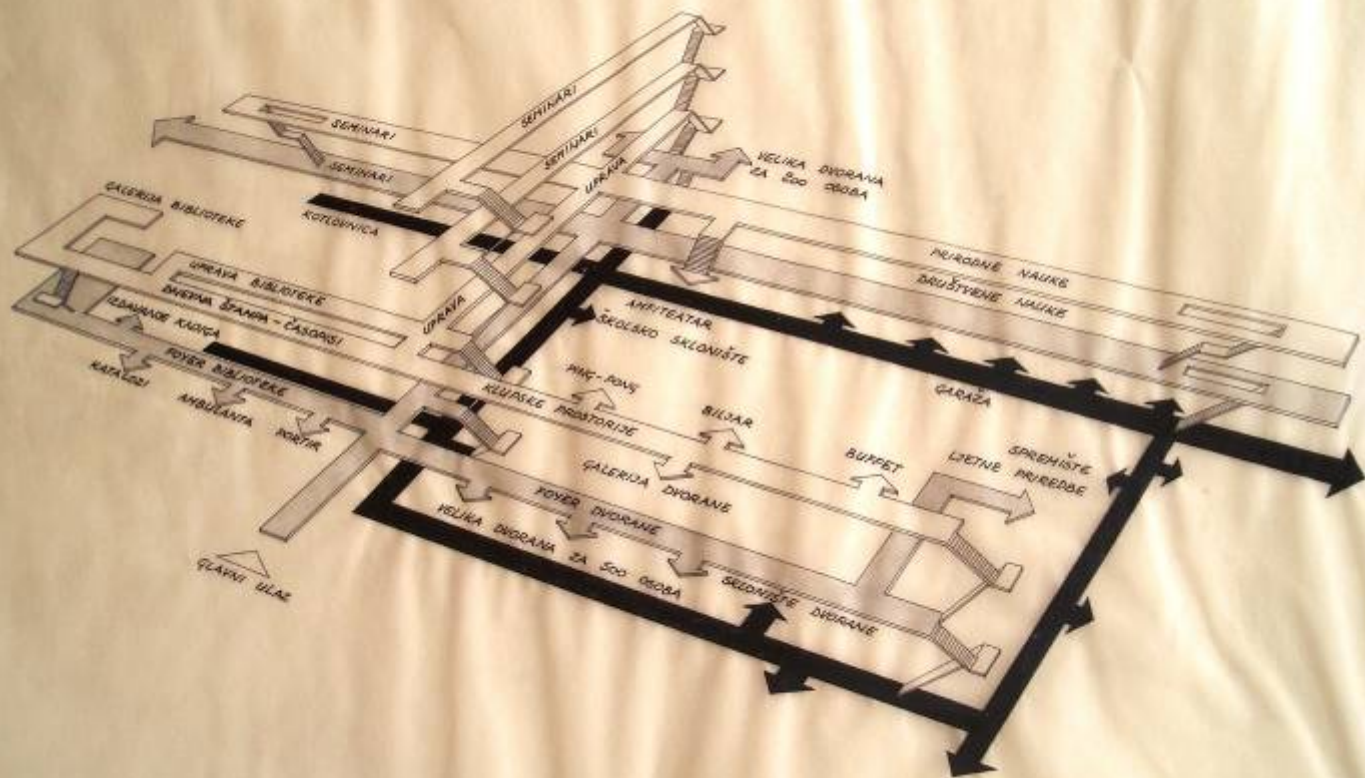




**Nikšić and Kučan:
Workers' University,
competition project, 1955**



Programmatic organization of Workers' University, 1956

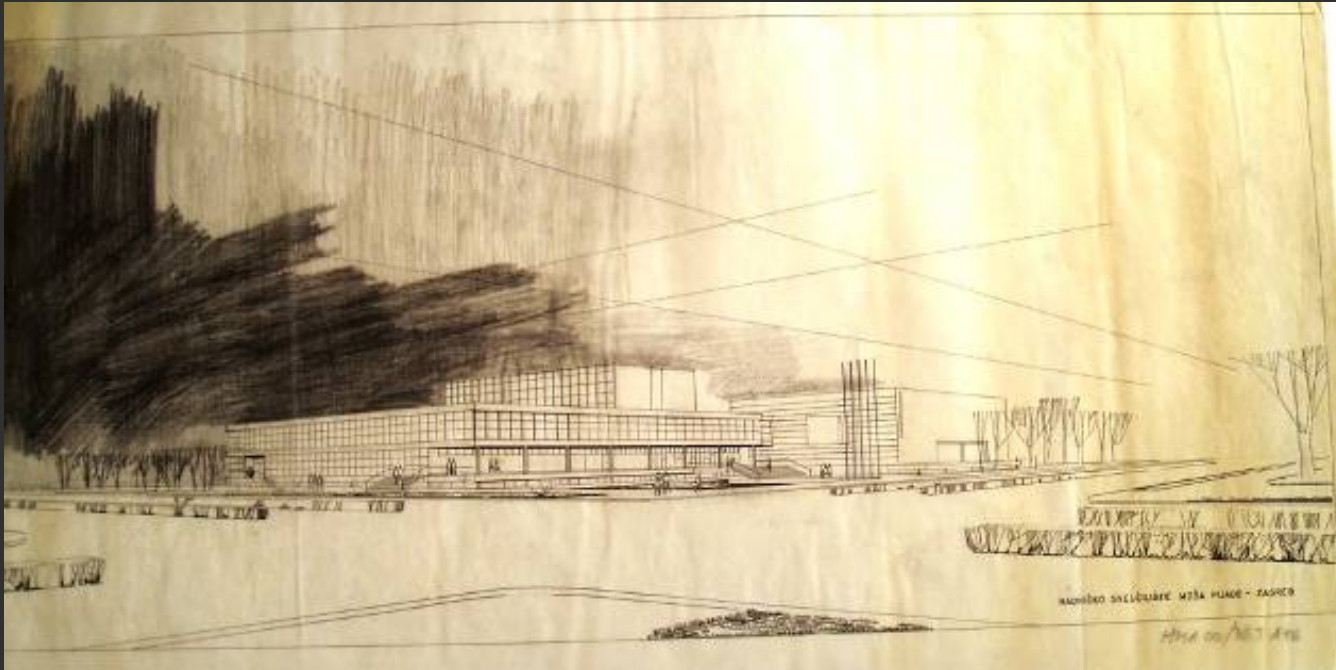


POGLED S JUGA

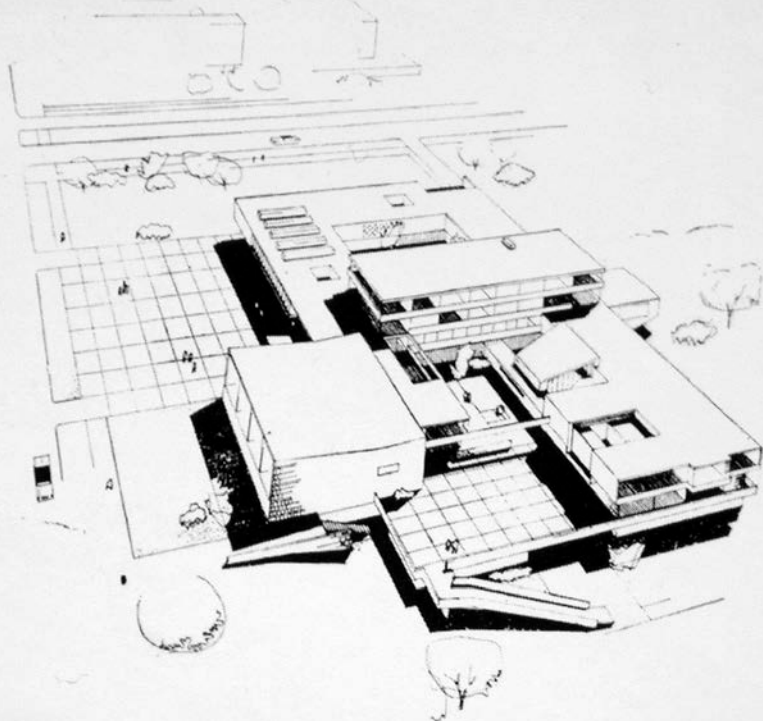


POGLED SA SJEVERA

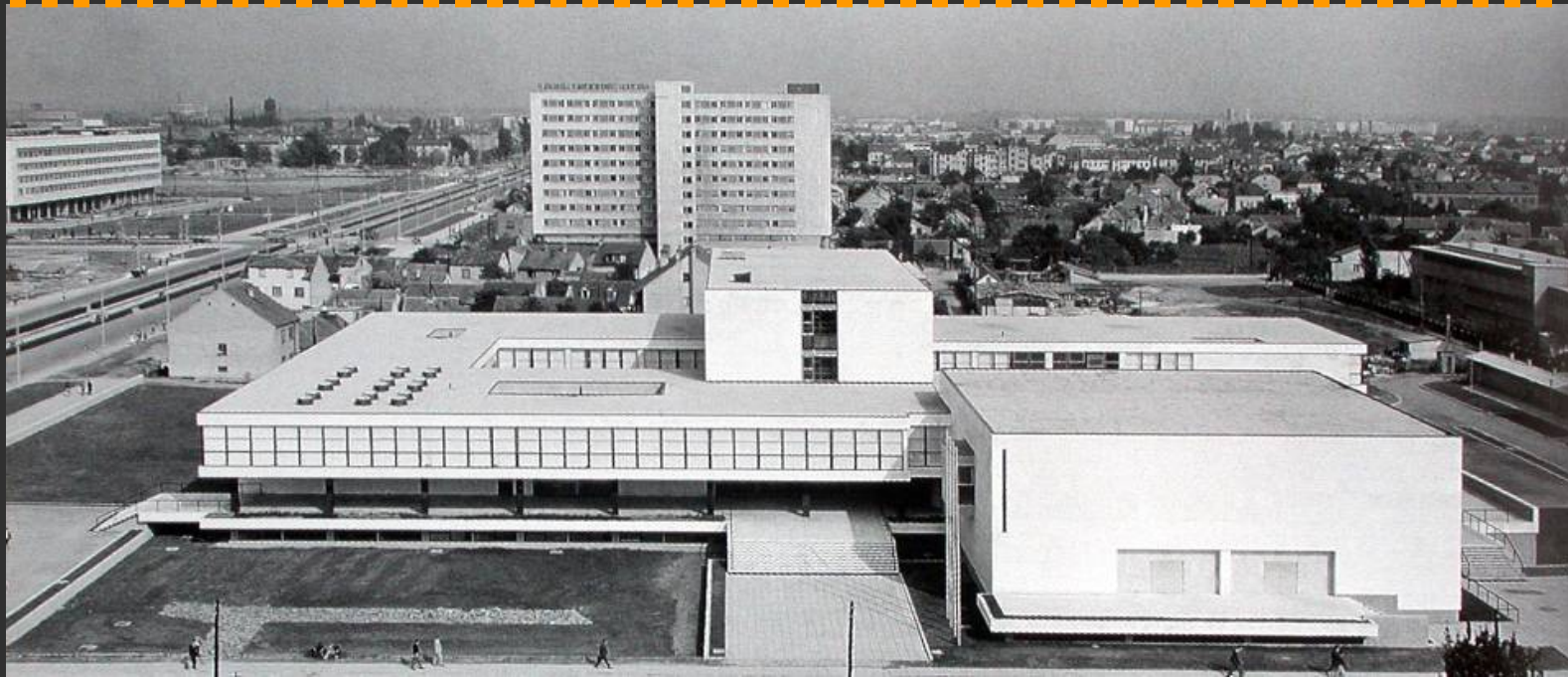
Nikšić and Kučan:
Workers' University,
competition project,
1955



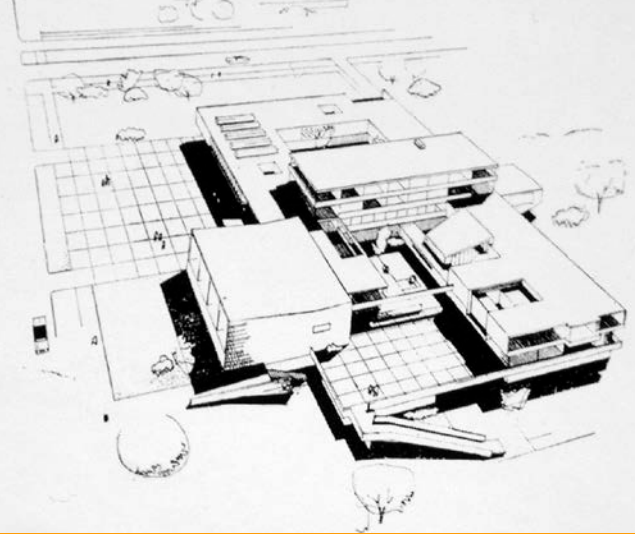
1955 competition scheme



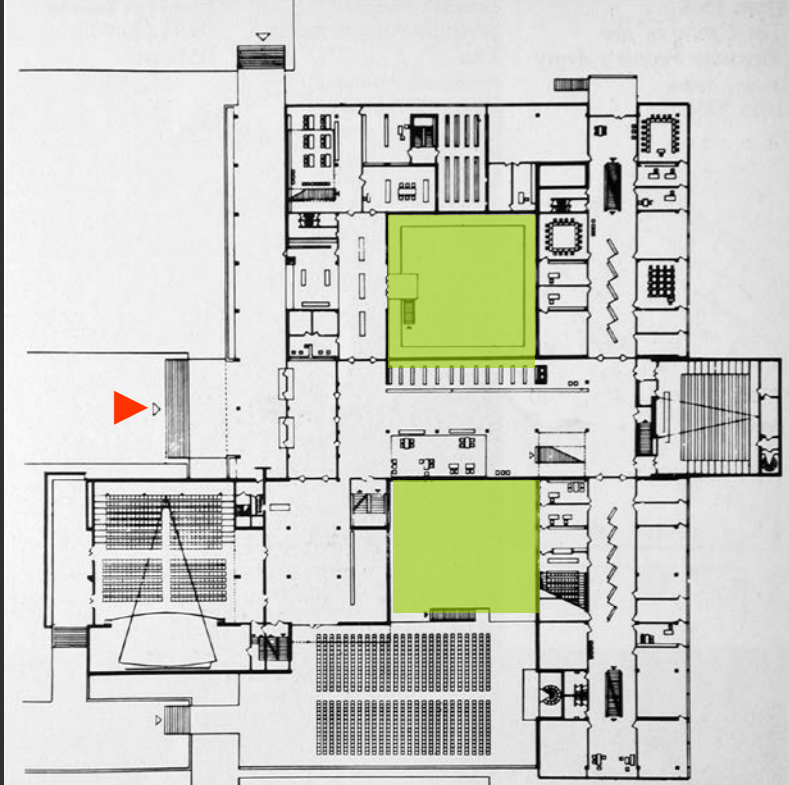
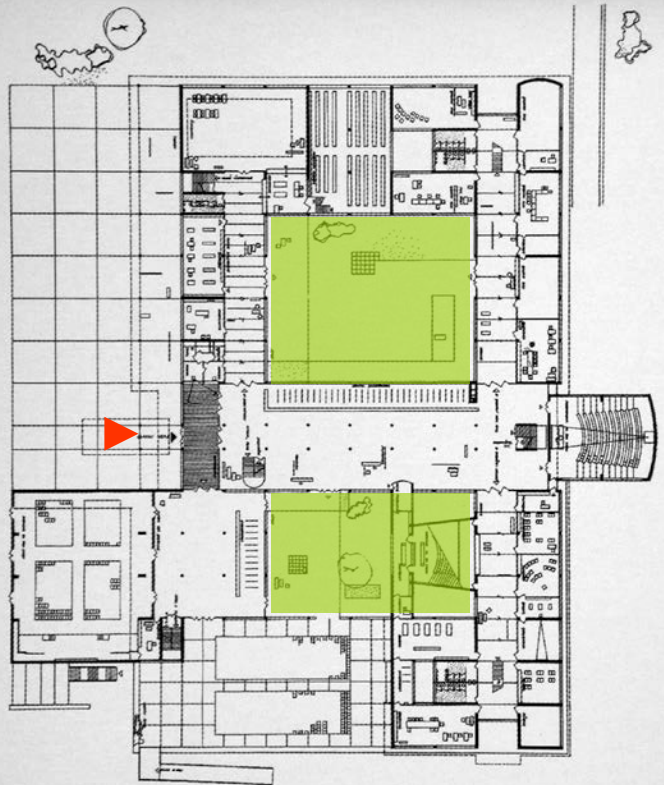
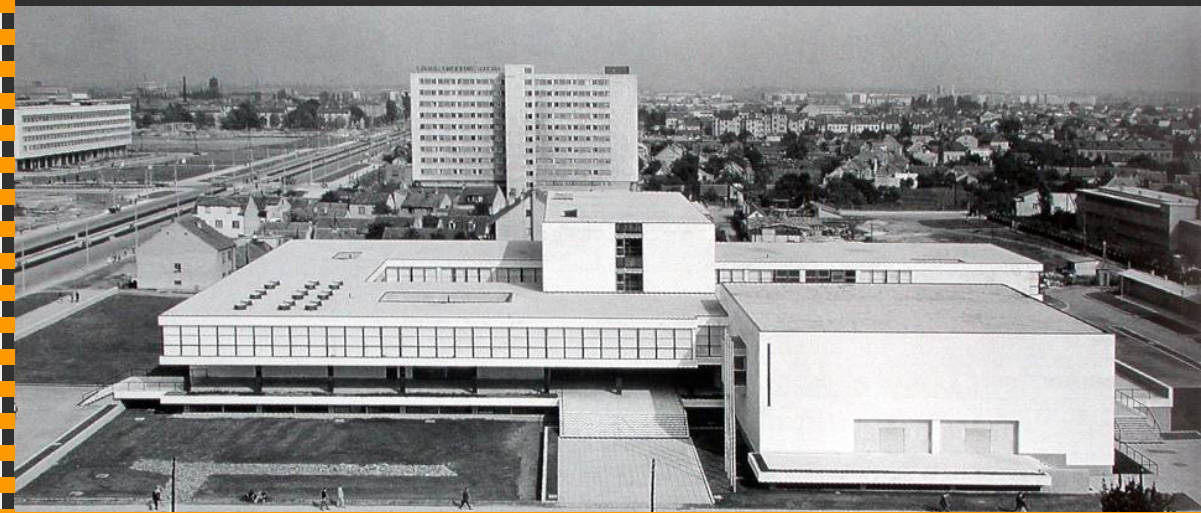
1961 realization



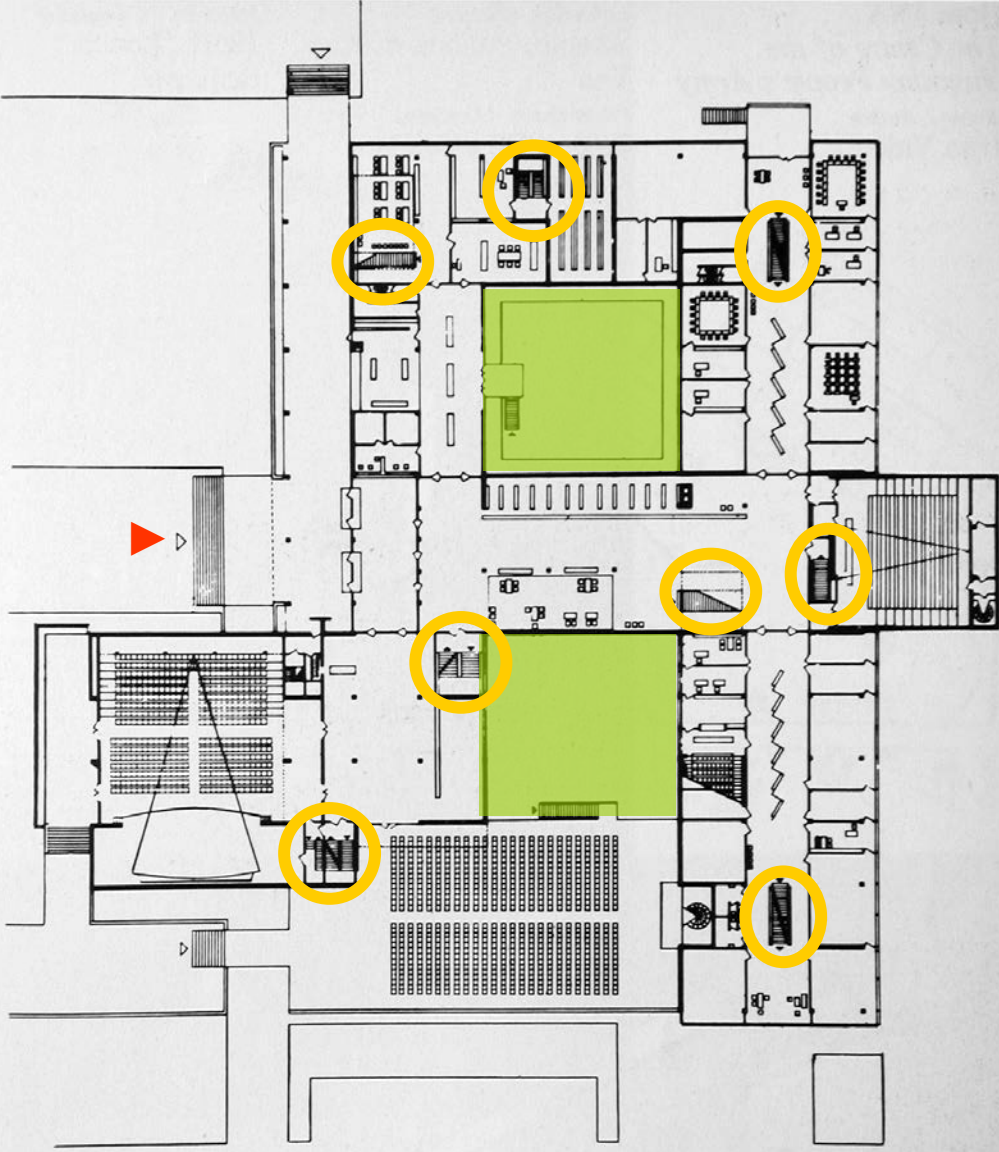
1955 competition scheme



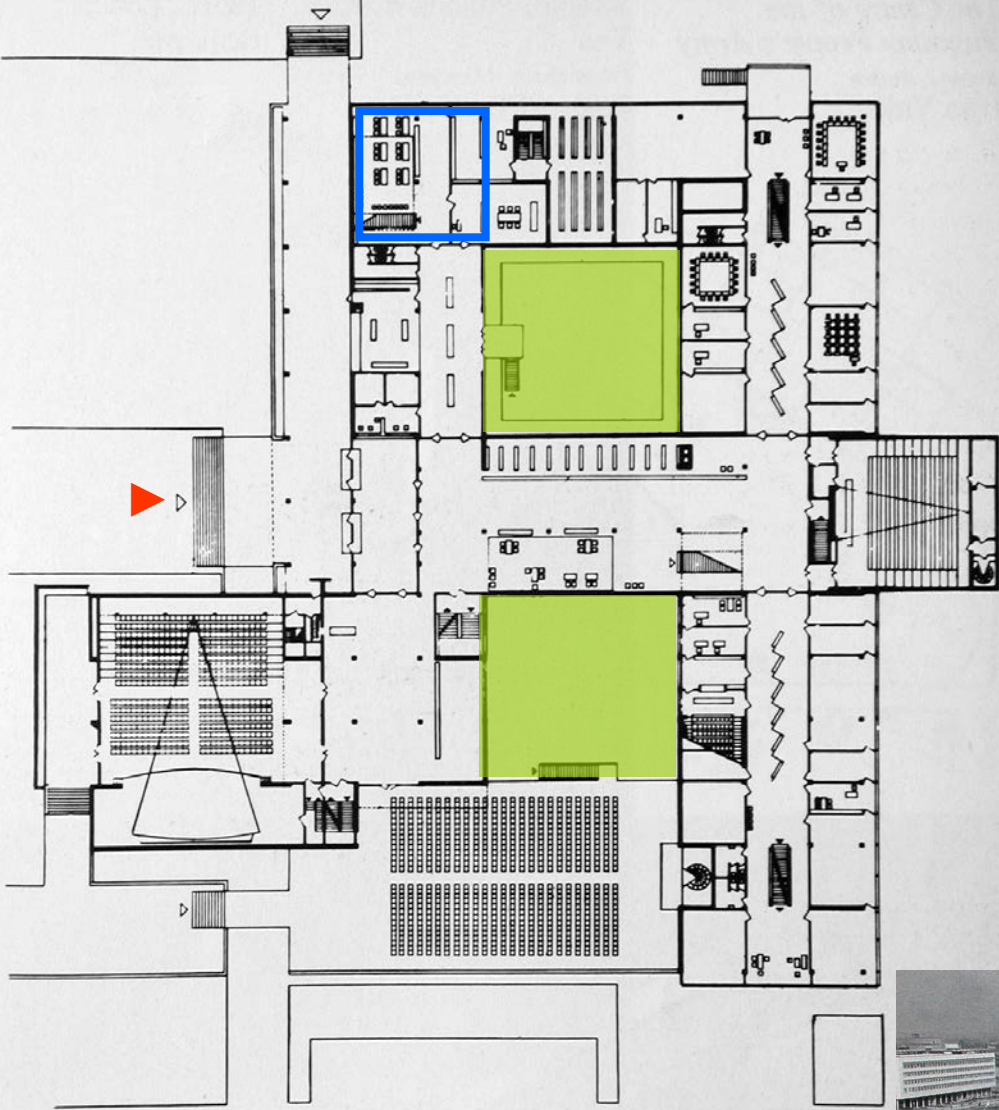
1961 realization



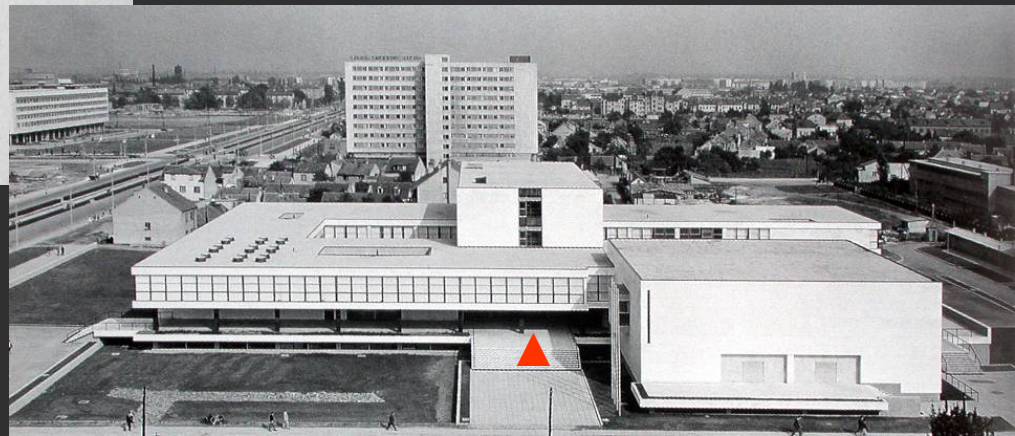


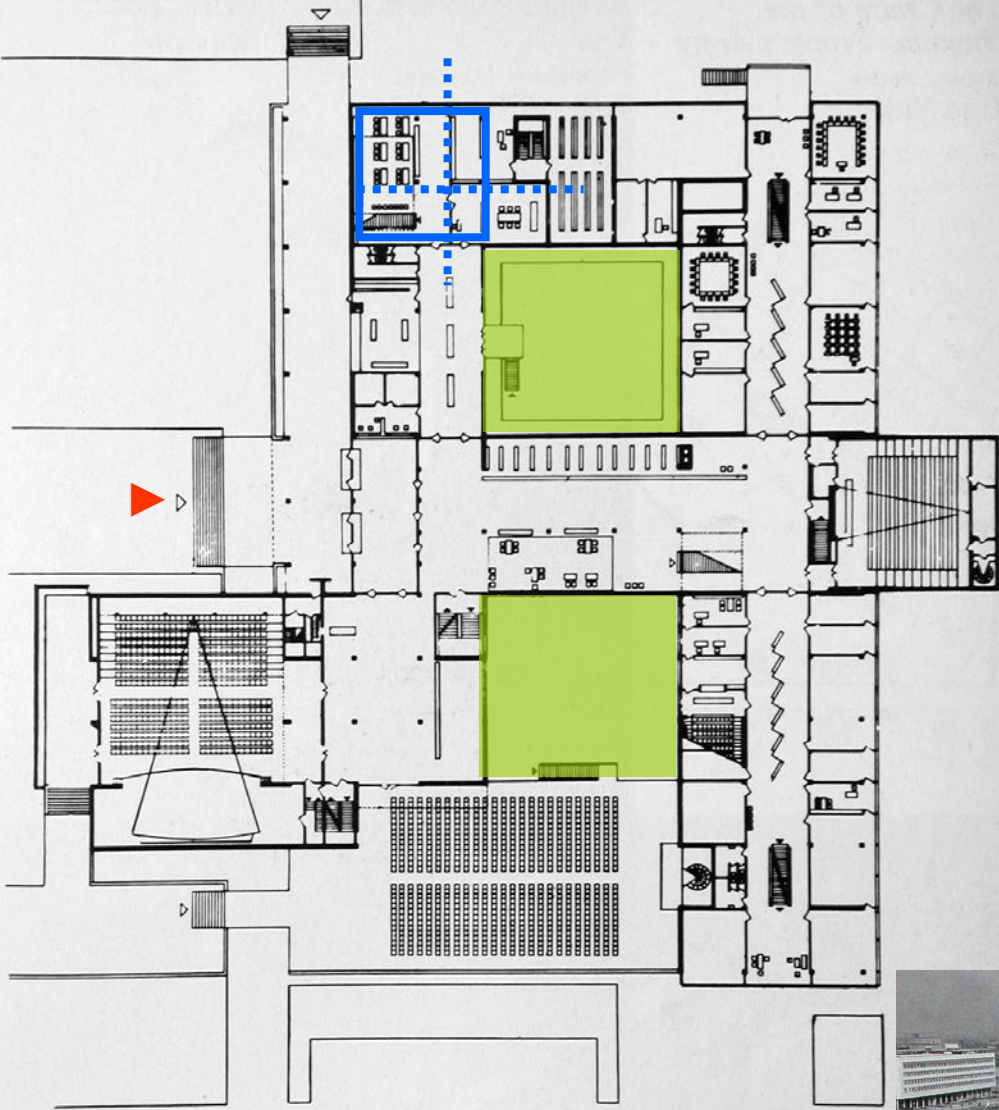


positions of vertical communications
1961

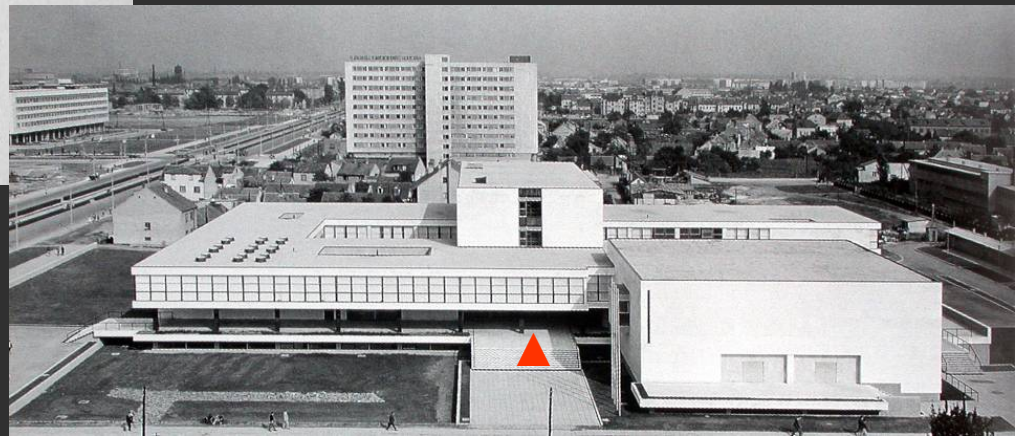


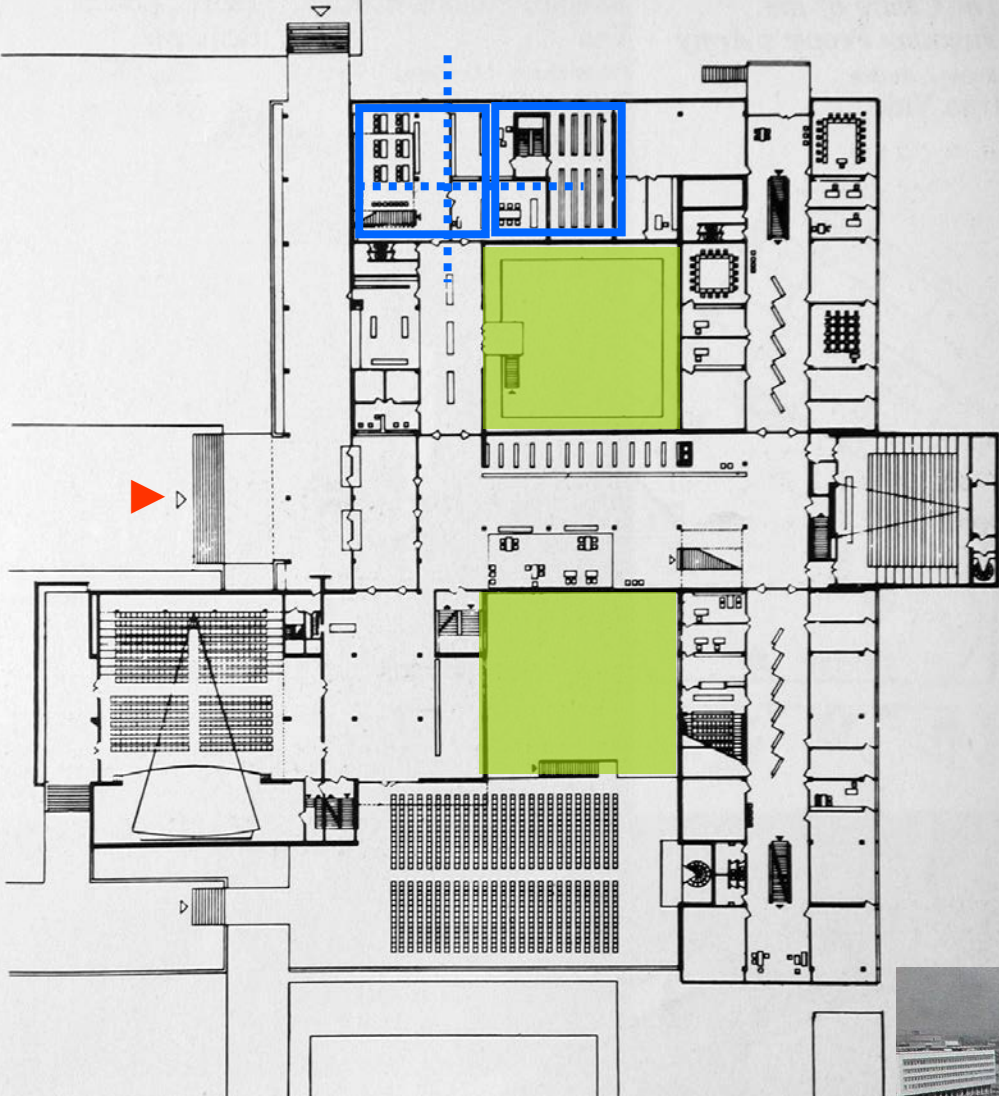
basic unit – classroom



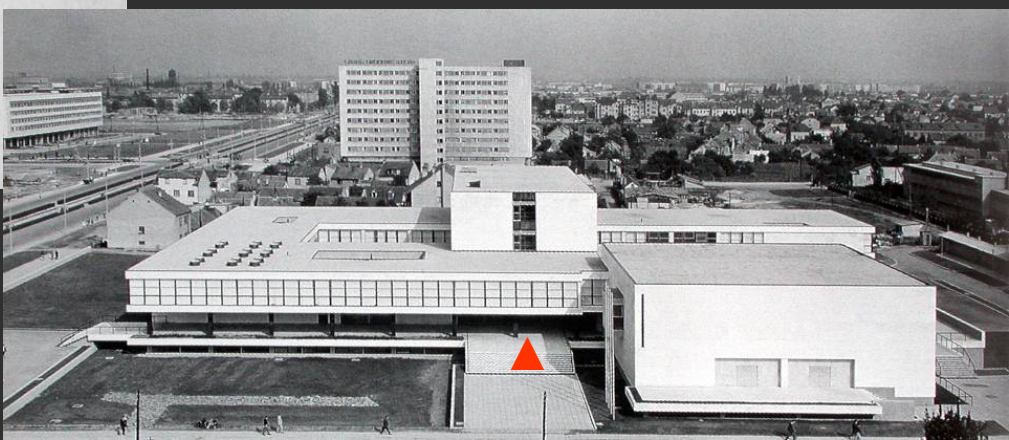


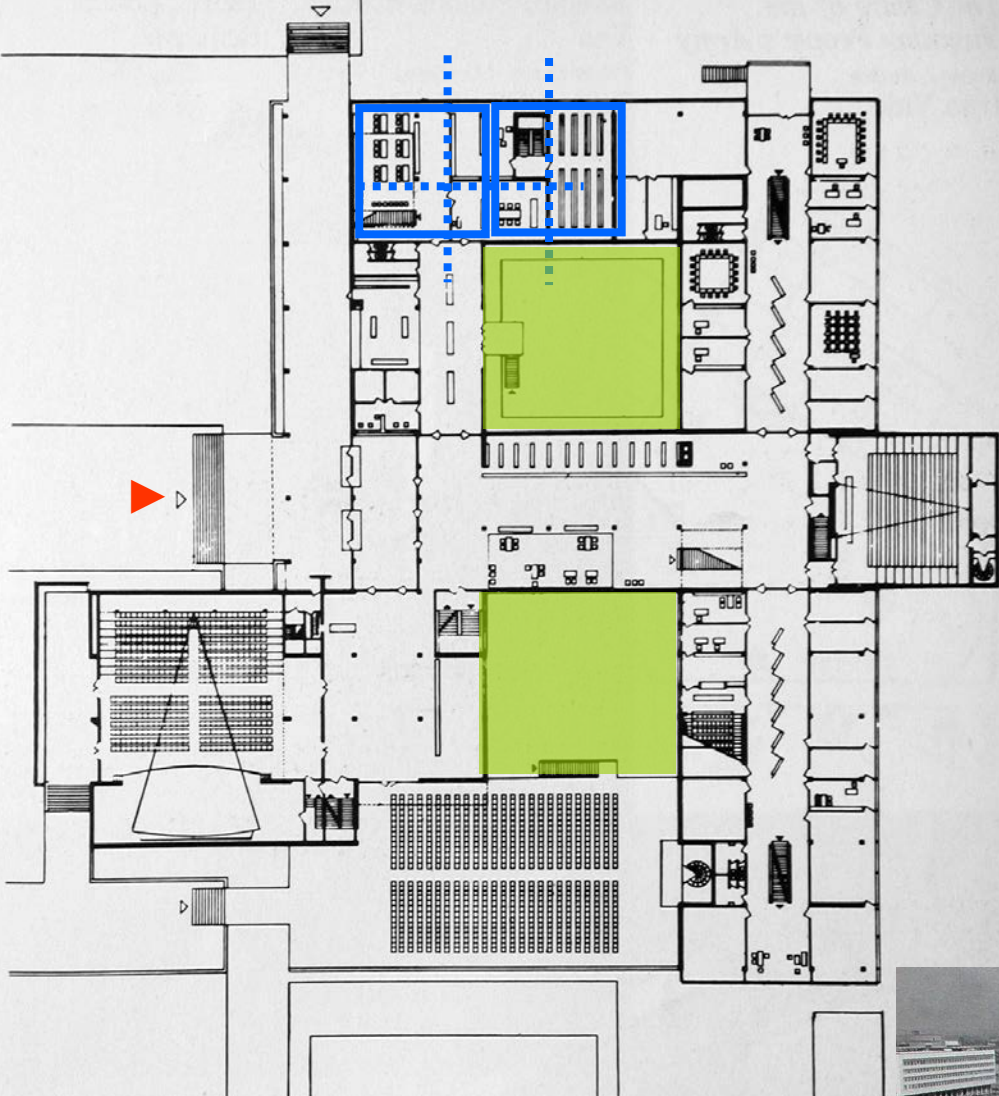
basic unit – classroom



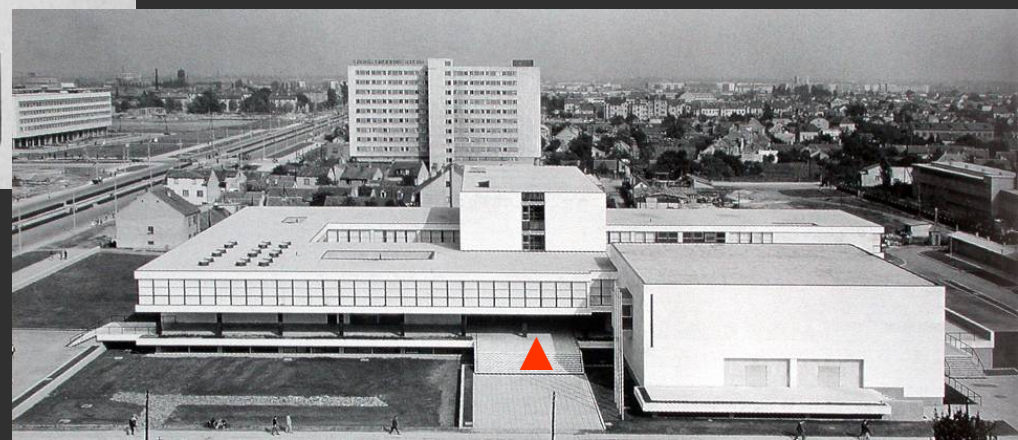


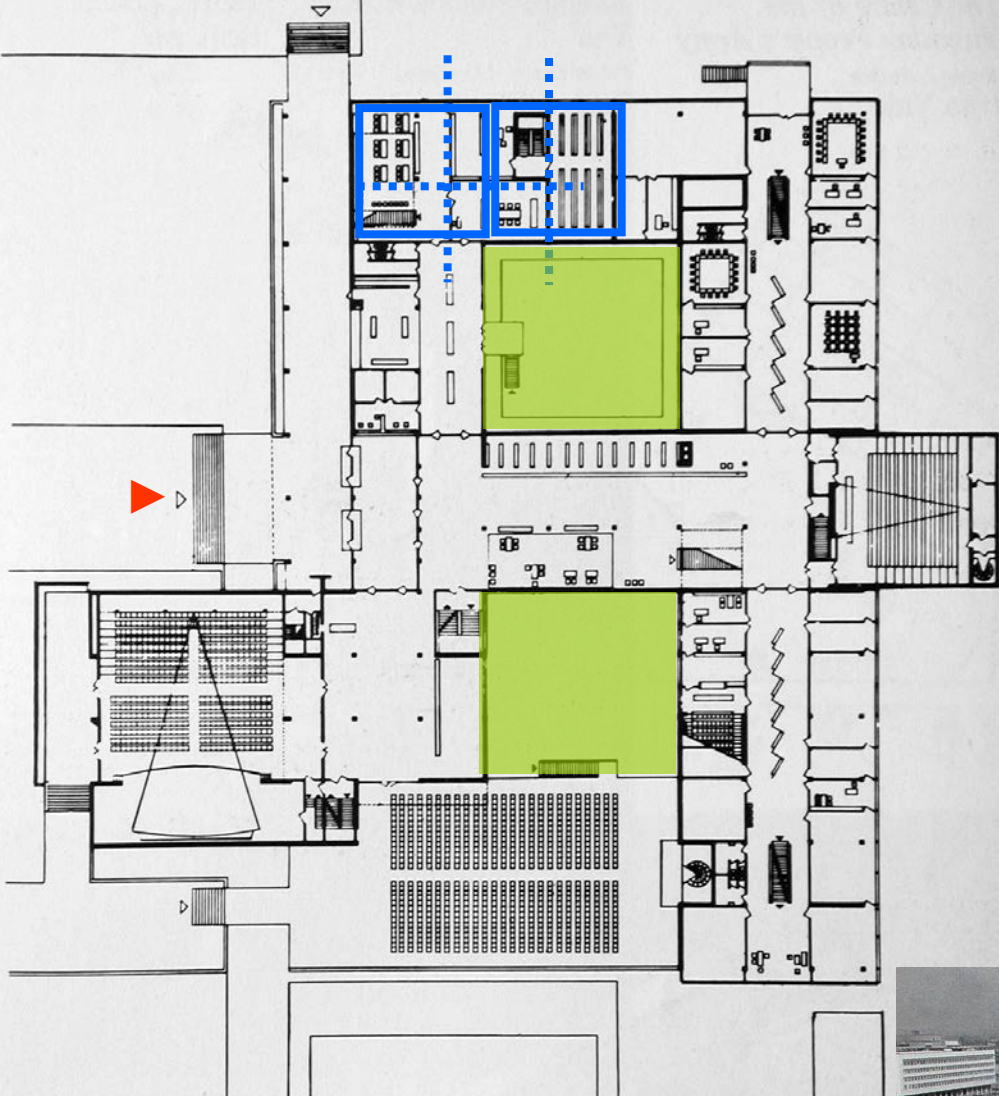
basic unit – classroom





basic unit – classroom



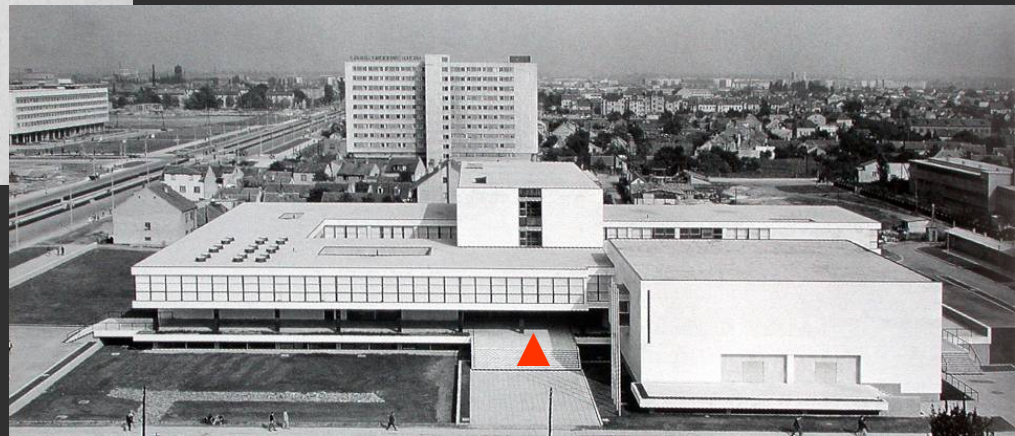


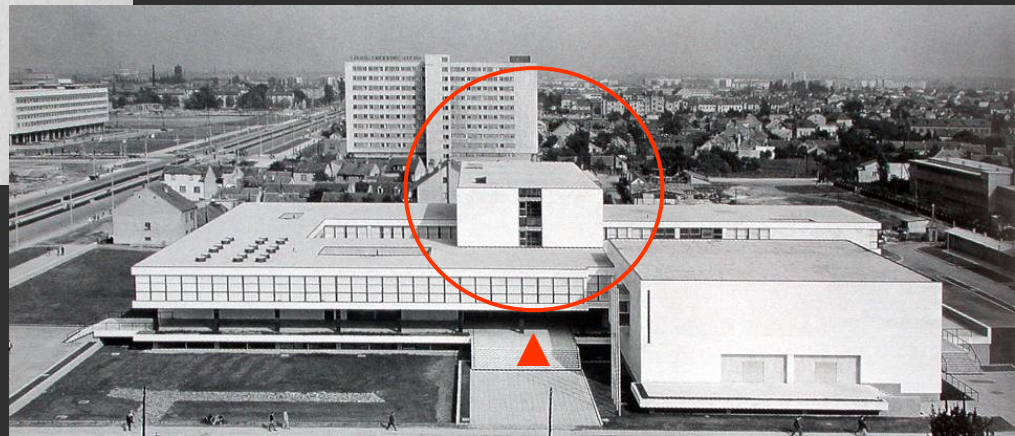
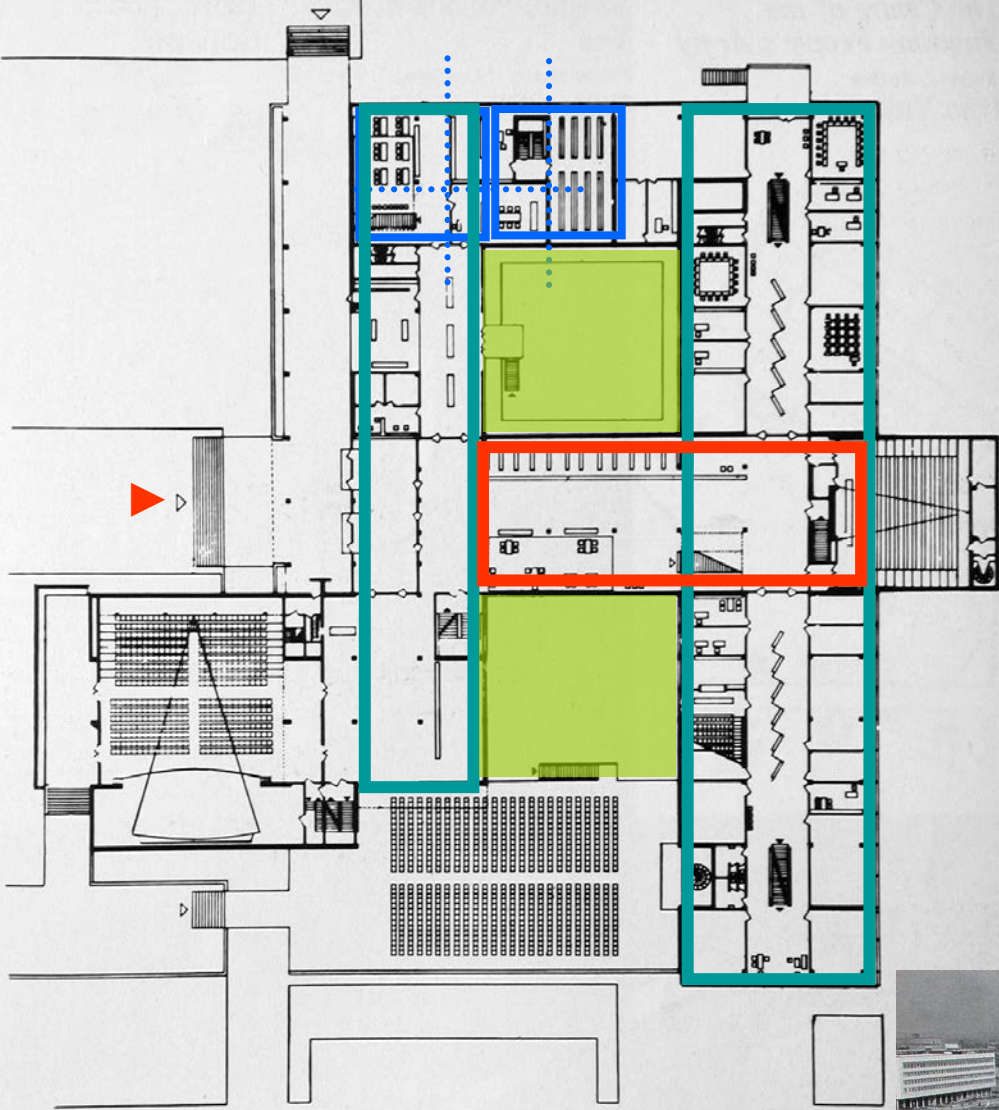
basic unit – classroom



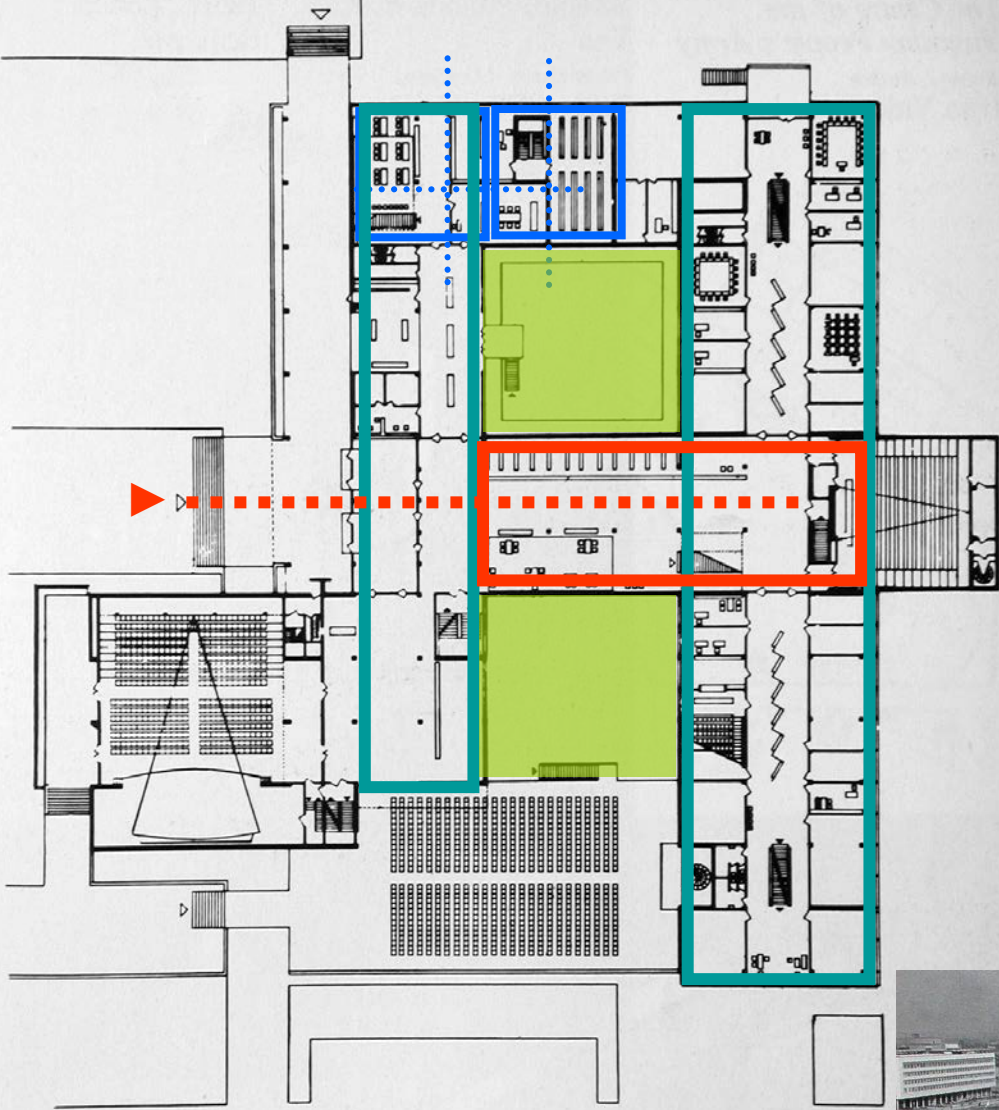


basic units form spatial sectors

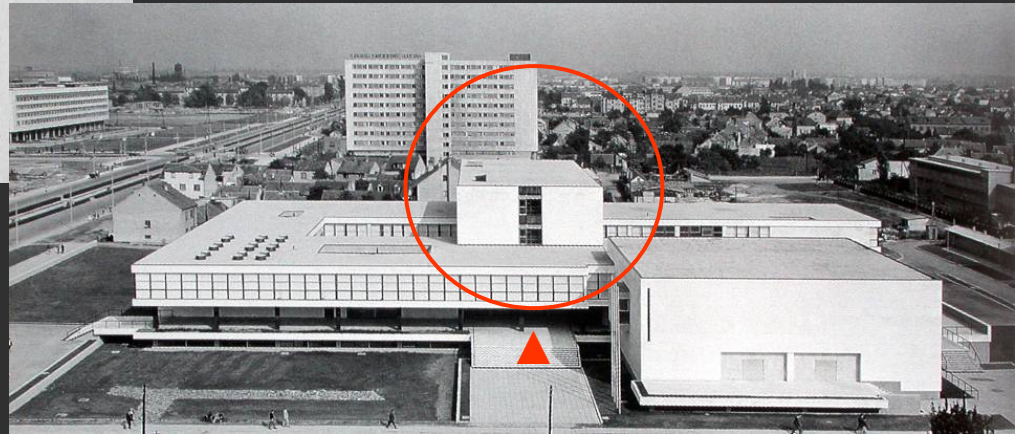


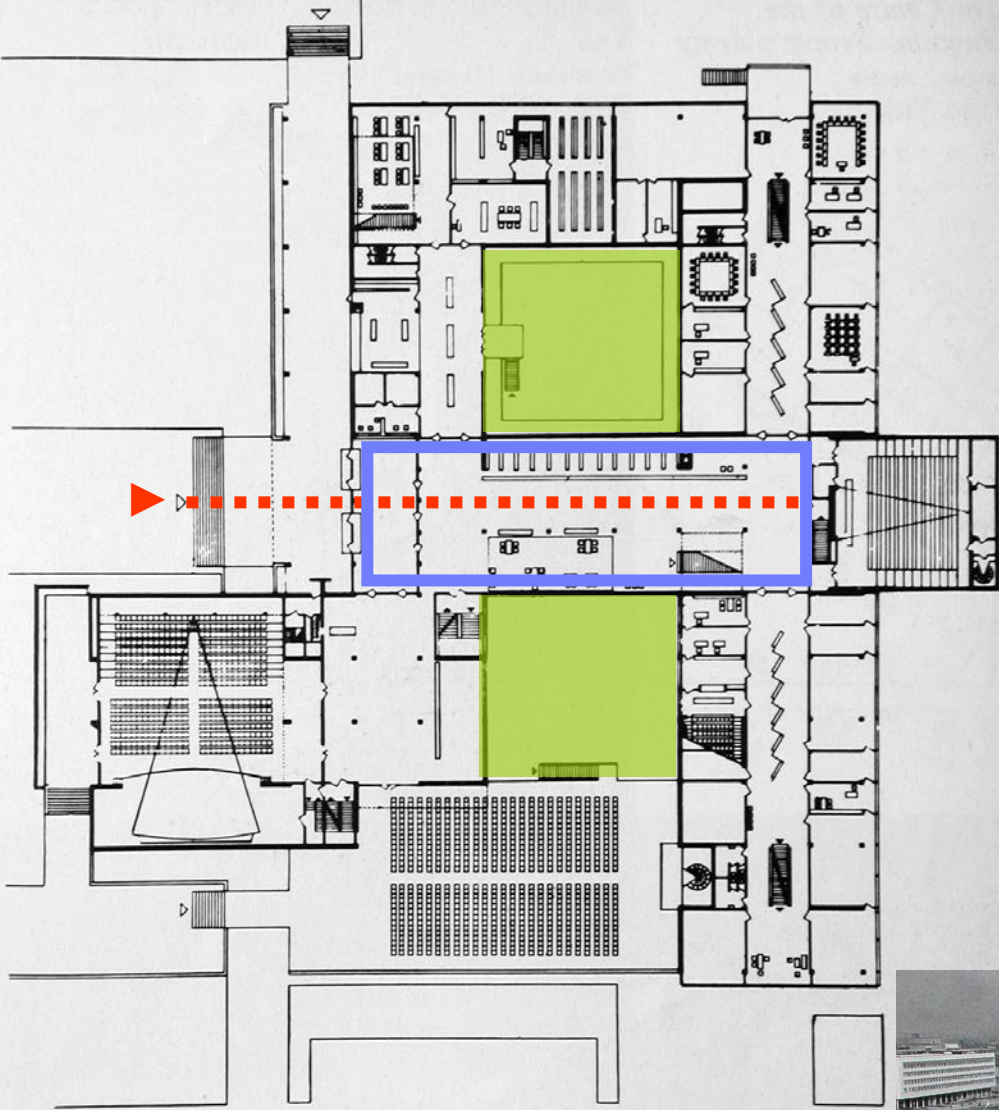


central higher volume

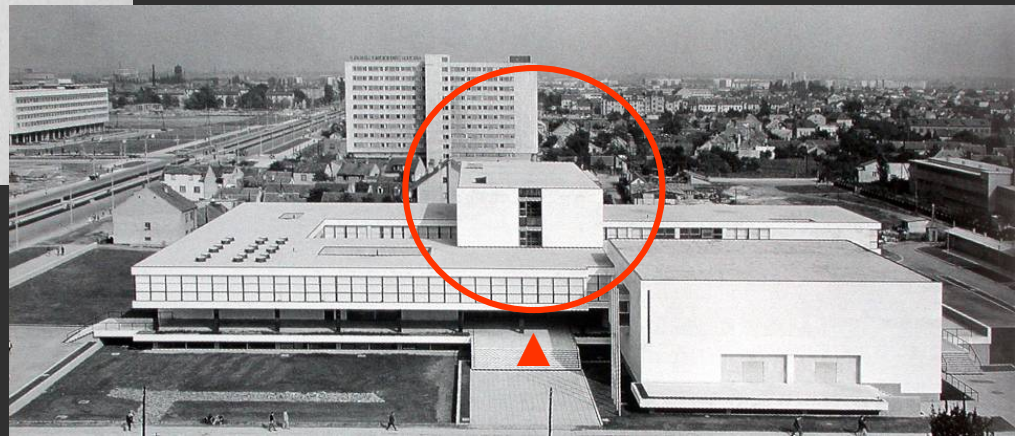


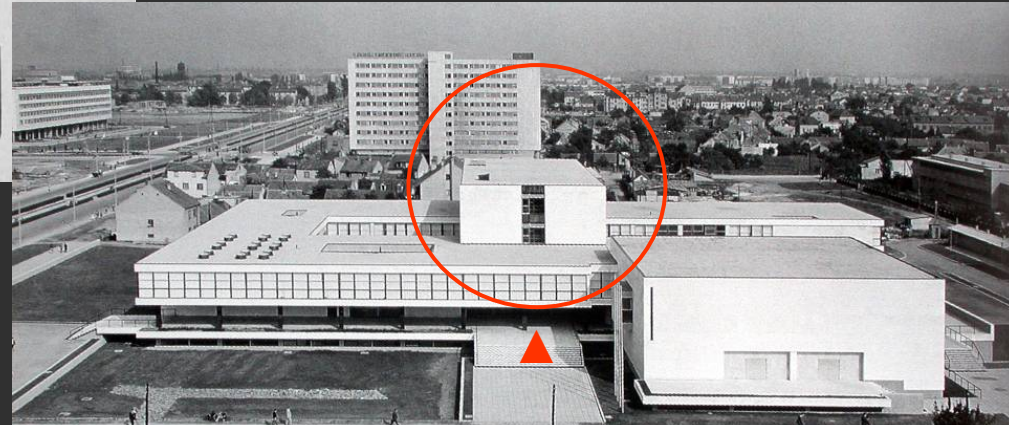
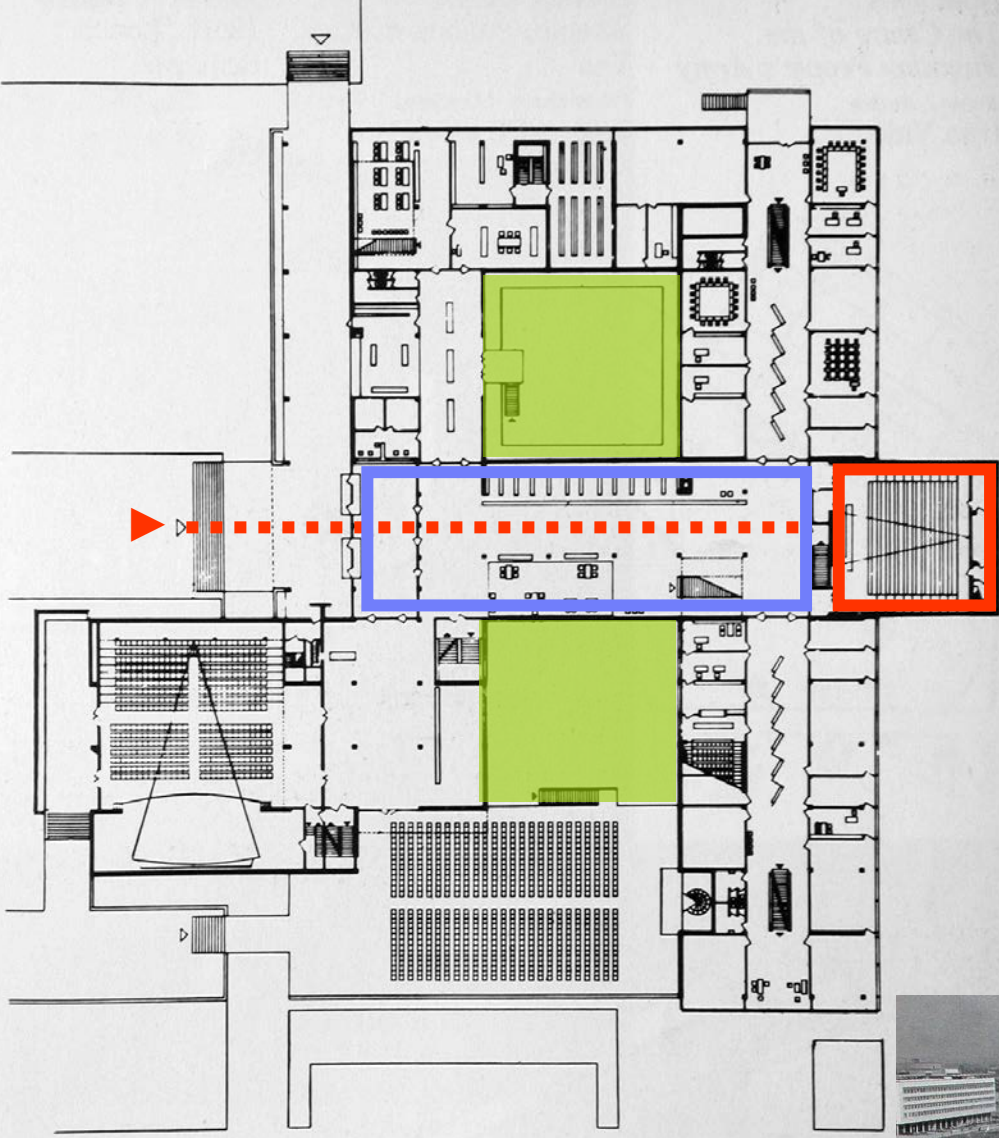
main entrance



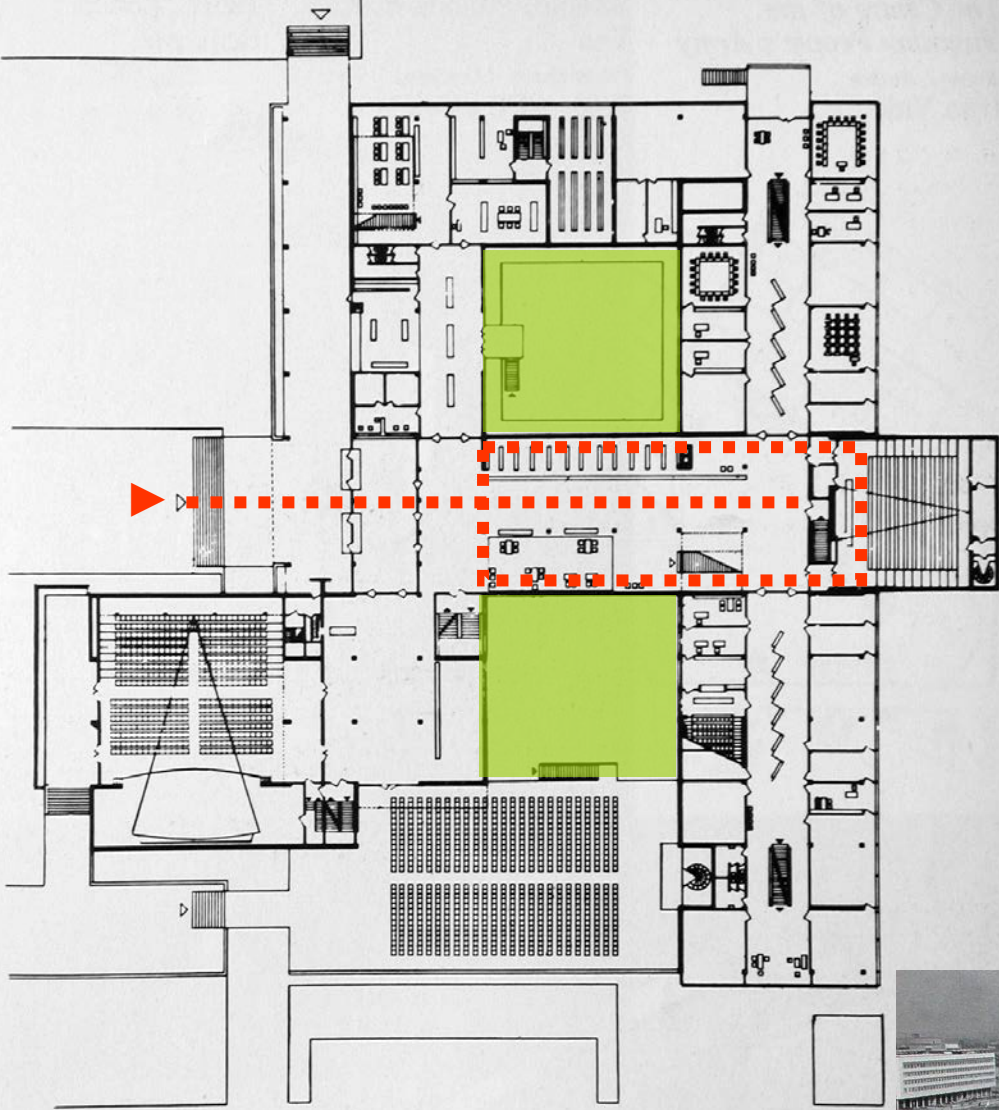


central foyer

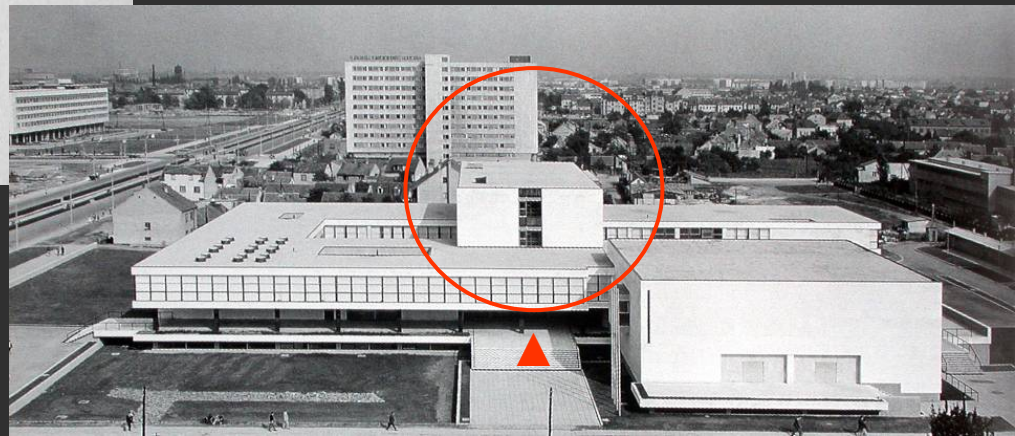


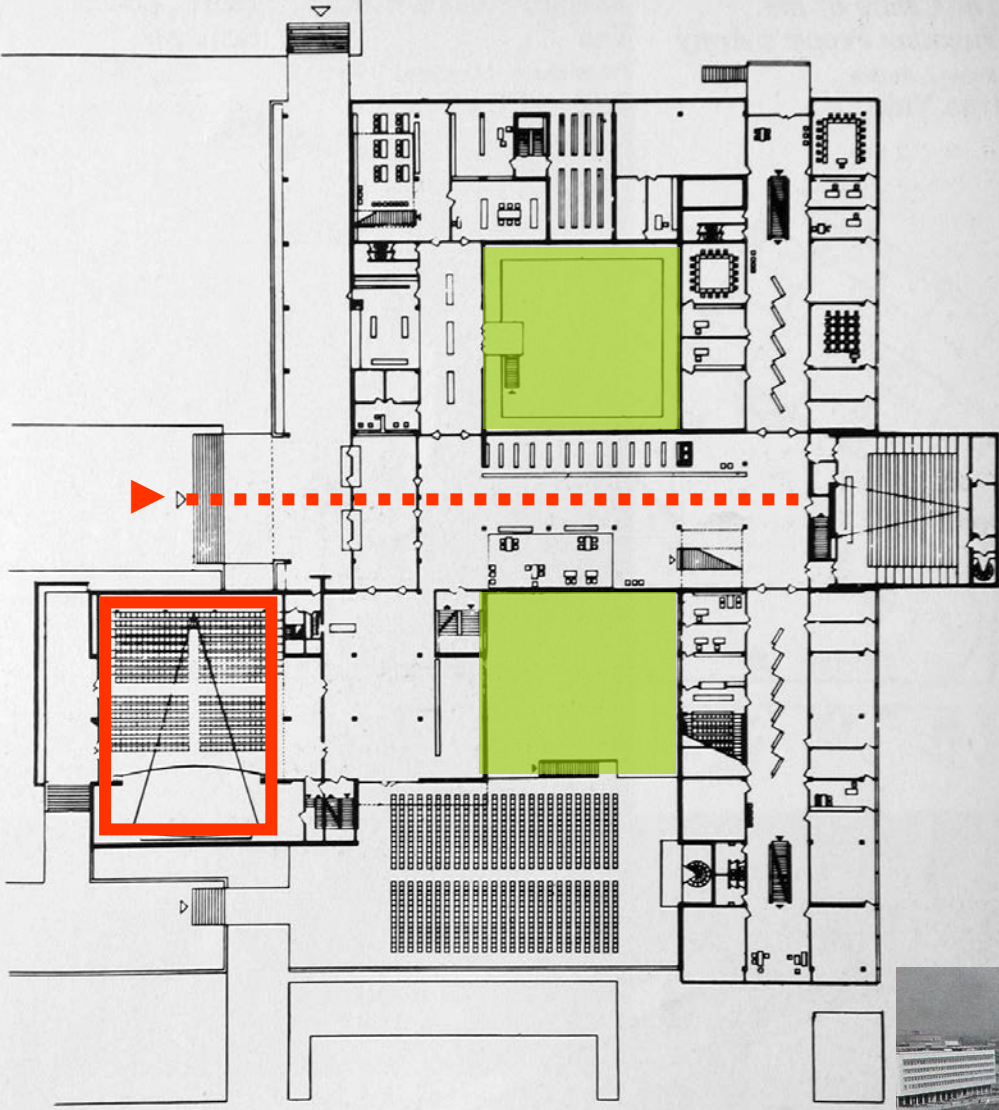


large lecture hall

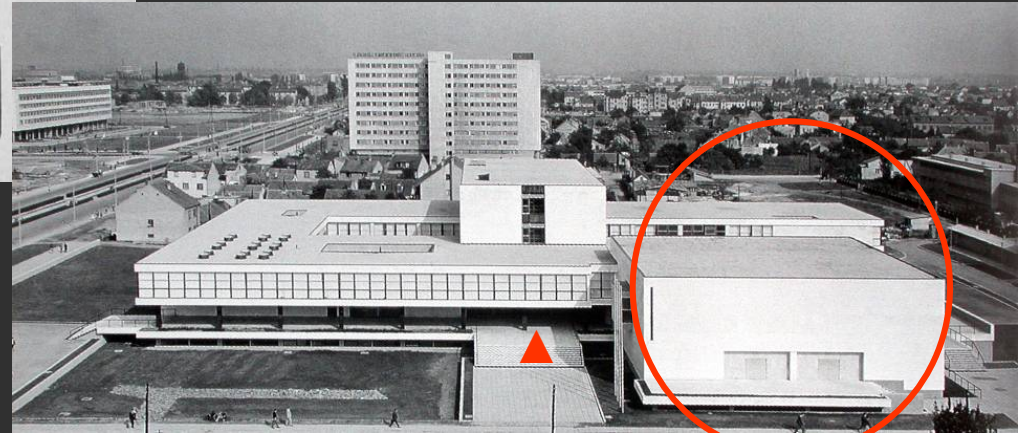


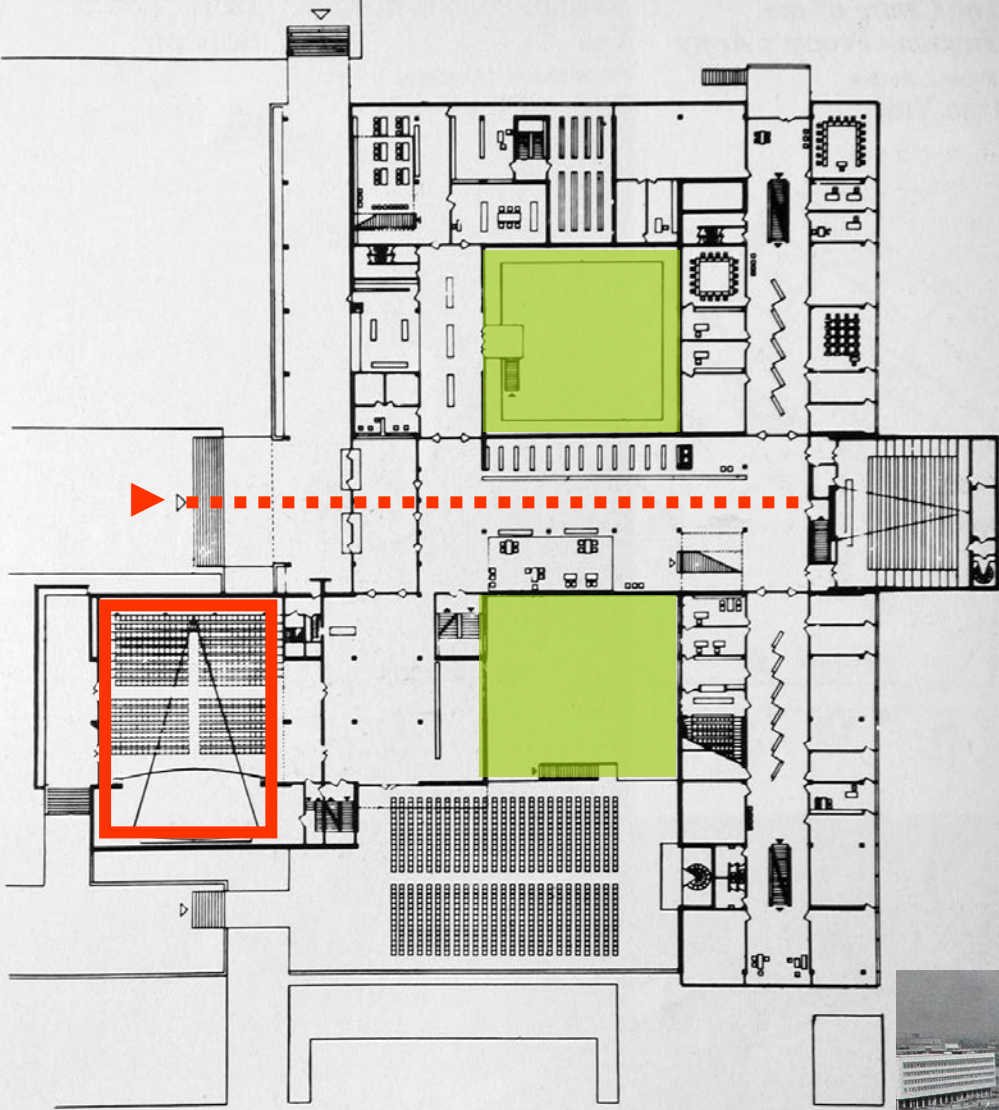
administration and offices



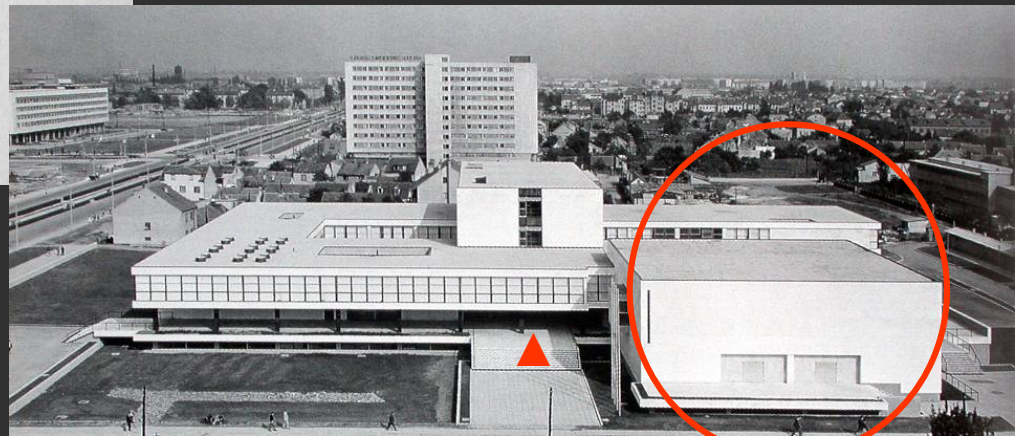


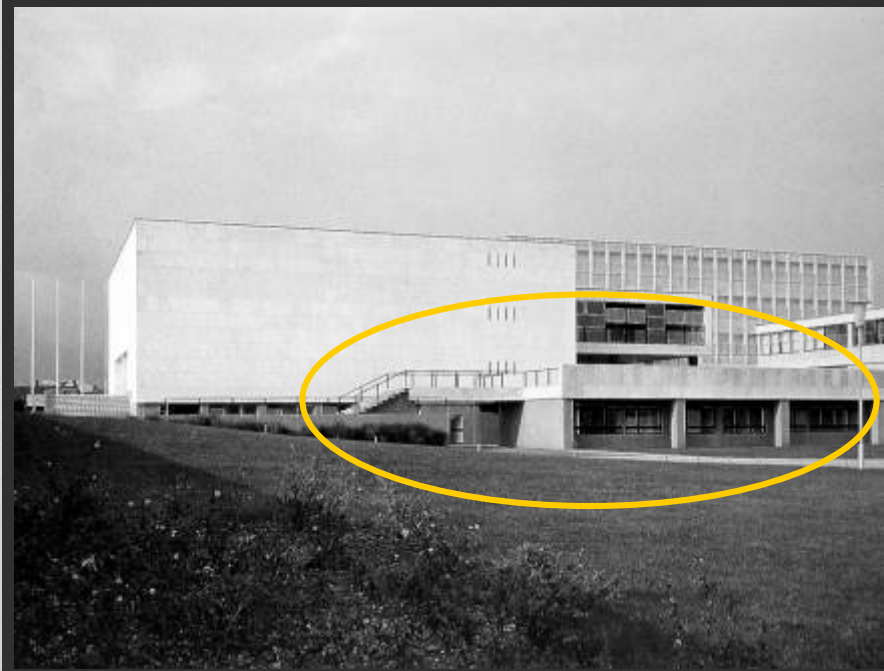
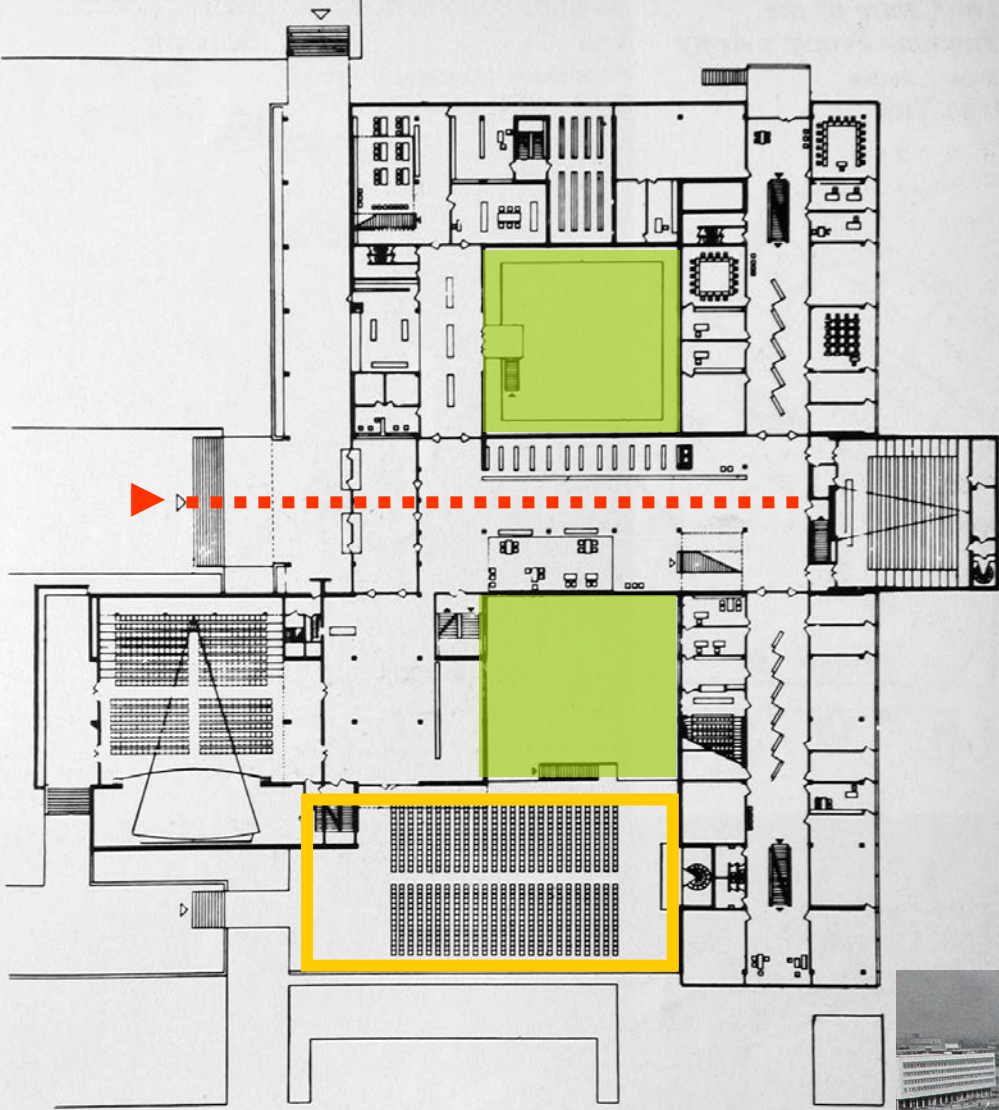
main auditorium



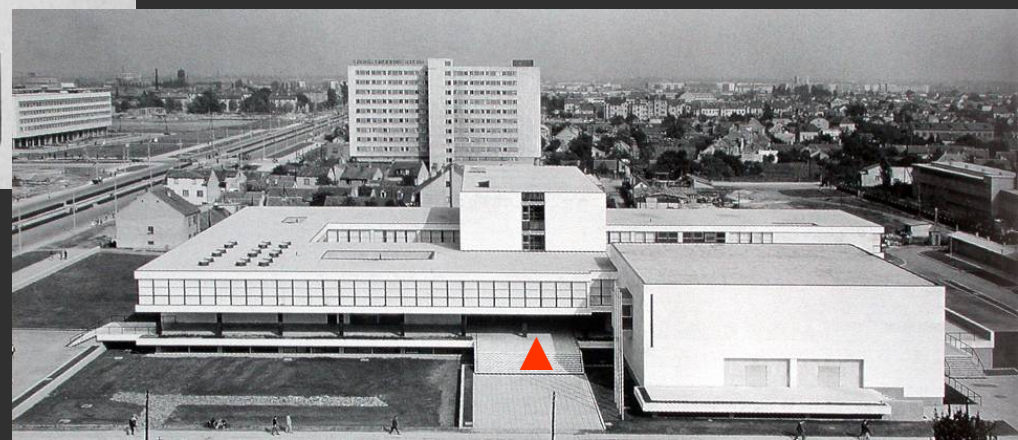


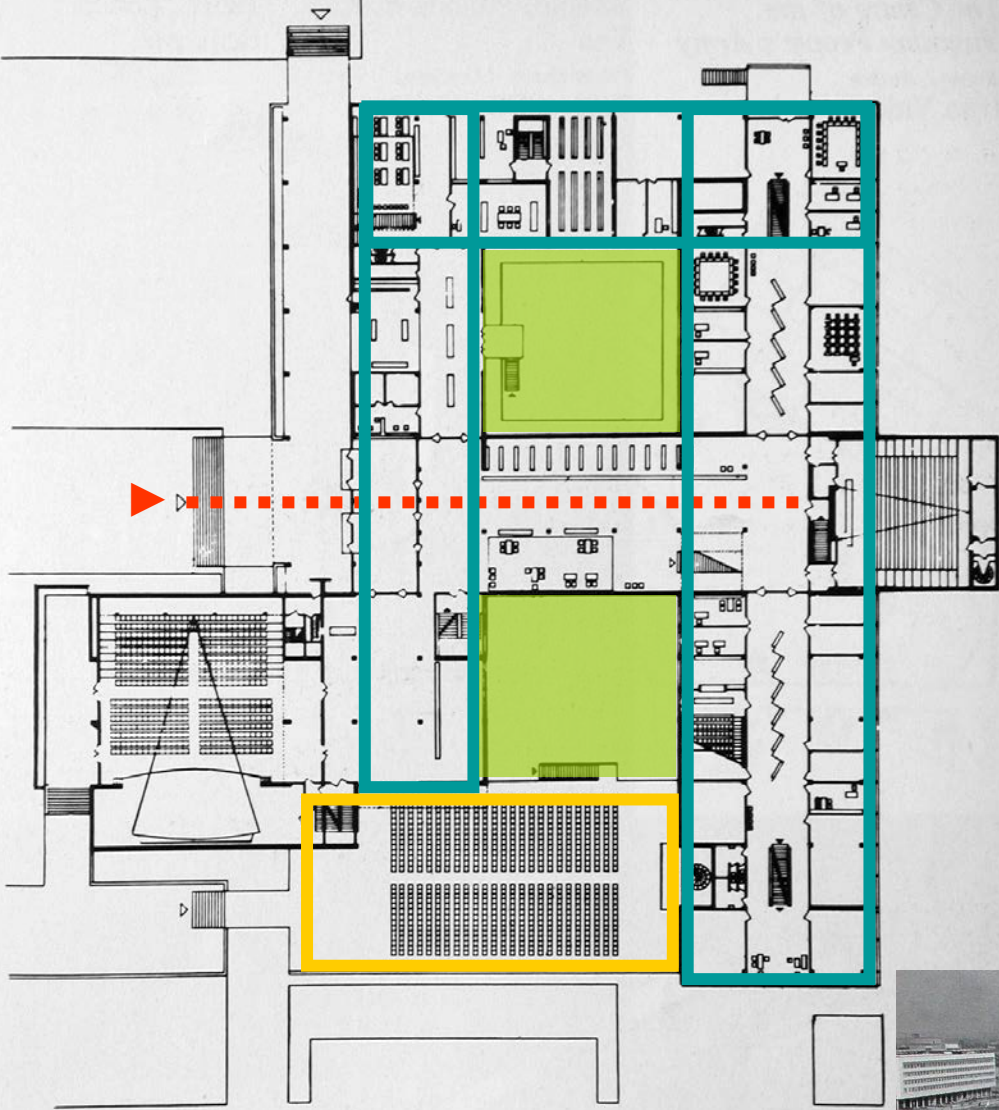
main auditorium



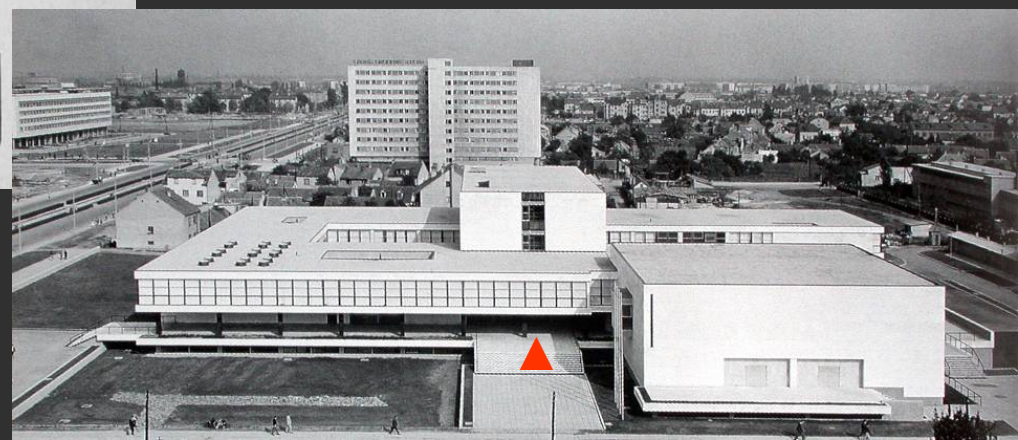


summer terrace





summer terrace







Interiors

Bernardo Bernardi





“total plastic reality”



Interiors

Bernardo Bernardi







“The Fortress of Knowledge”







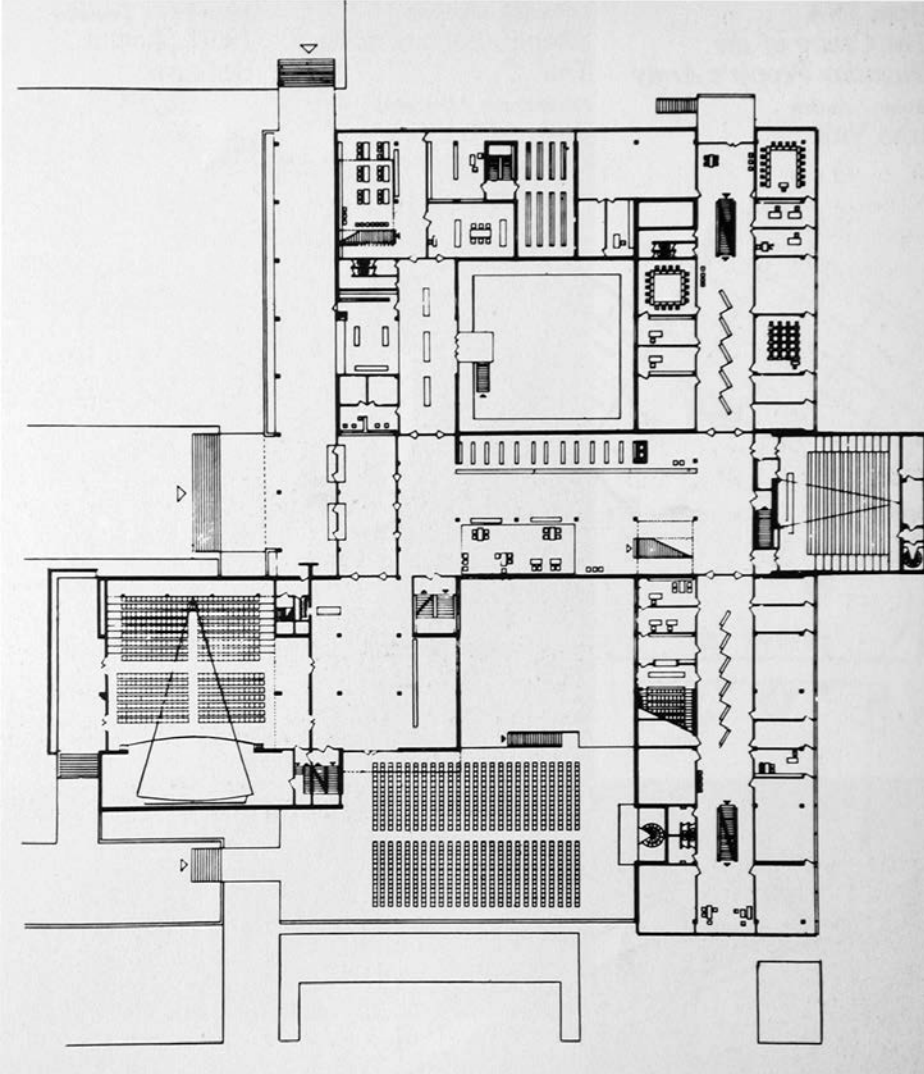
VS.



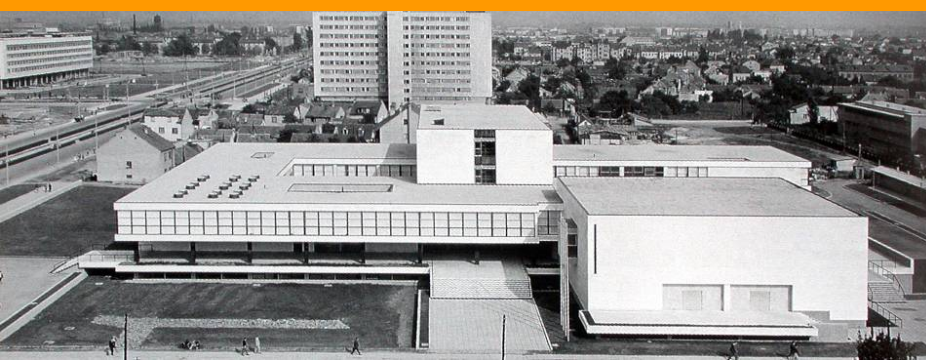
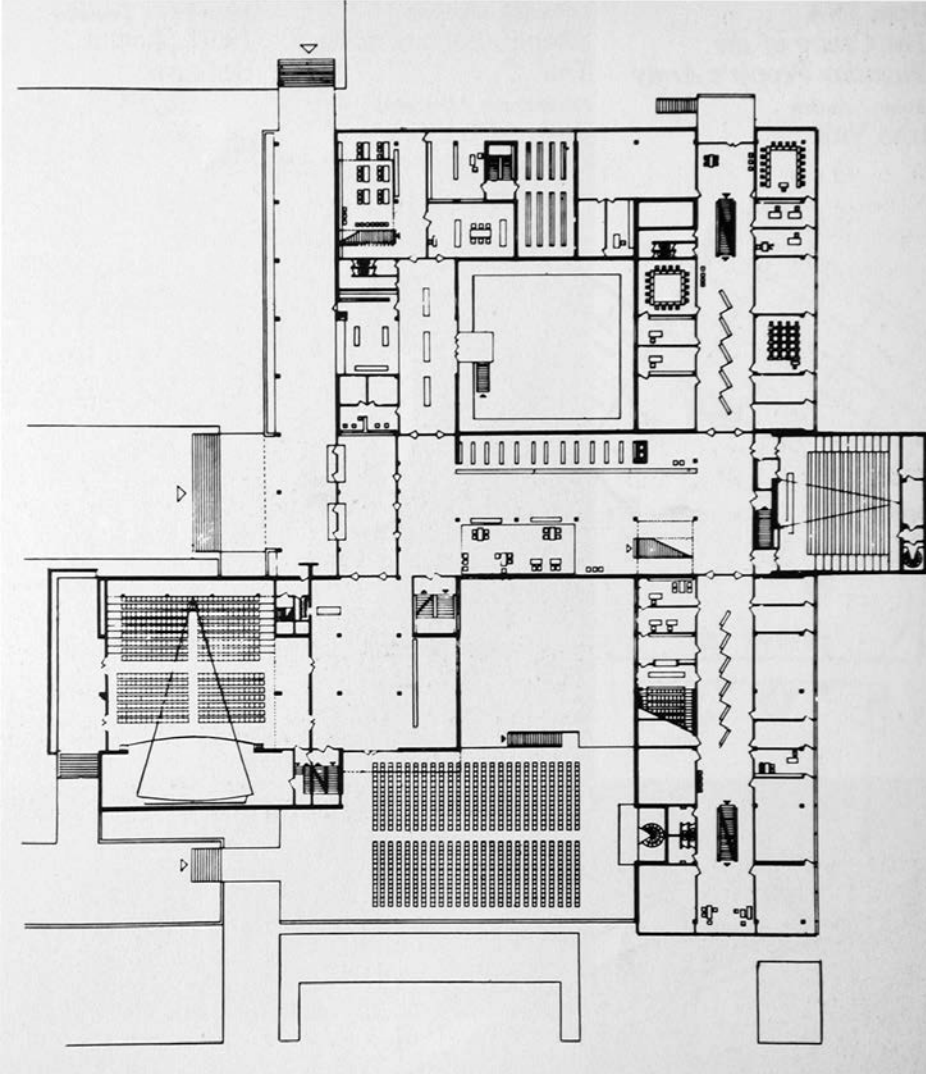




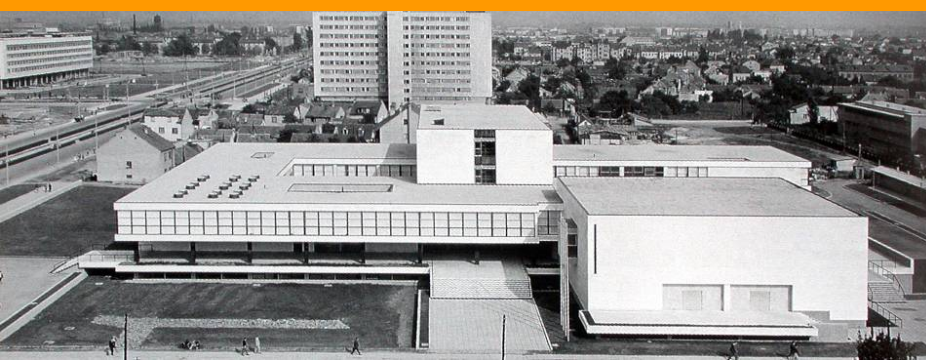
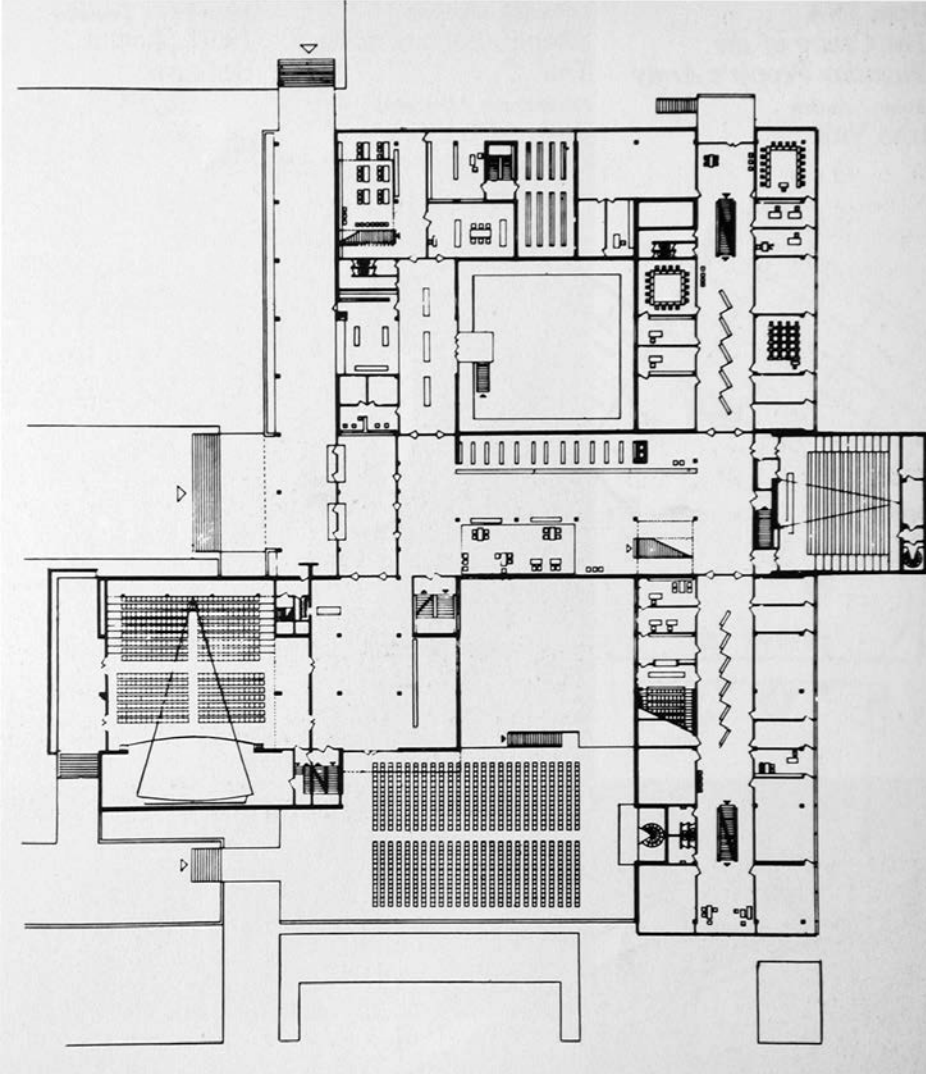




Ninoslav Kučan: “The building has its identity, it has its inner and outer harmony, it relates actively to the exterior context, but its every inner space relates adequately also to itself, to its neighboring spatial unit, and to the entire interior field.”



Aldo van Eyck:
“architecture as configurative discipline”



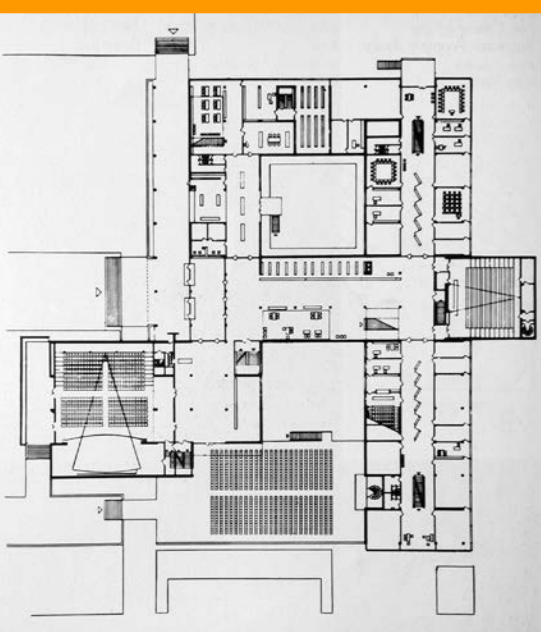
Aldo van Eyck:
“architecture as configurative discipline”
“reciprocal phenomena”

Aldo van Eyck:

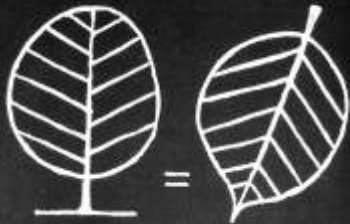
“architecture as configurative discipline”

“reciprocal phenomena” → identity



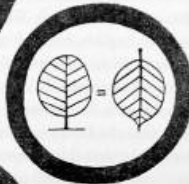


**Workers' University:
attained its own "labyrinthine clarity"**



tree is
leaf and leaf
is tree - house is
city and city is house
- a tree is a tree but it
is also a huge leaf - a
leaf is a leaf, but it is
also a tiny tree - a city
is not a city unless it
is also a huge house -
a house is a house
only if it is also
a tiny city

tree is
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is tree - house is
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is also a huge house -
a house is a house
only if it is also
a tiny city



say leaf - say tree
say a few leaves still and
many leaves soon - say leafless tree
say head of leaves - say the tree
when I grow up and that tree when
I have a child - say one tree, lots of
trees, all sorts of trees, trees in the
forest - say forest (leaves - dark, hot
moist, fire, fairy, owl, leaf, leaflet
edges, timber) - say orchard, apple
apple pie - say fig tree - say fig leaf
say nuts - say house - say
city - say anything - but
say PEOPLE!

**Workers' University:
attained its own "labyrinthine clarity"**

city ↔ house

Van Eyck's "reciprocal phenomenon":

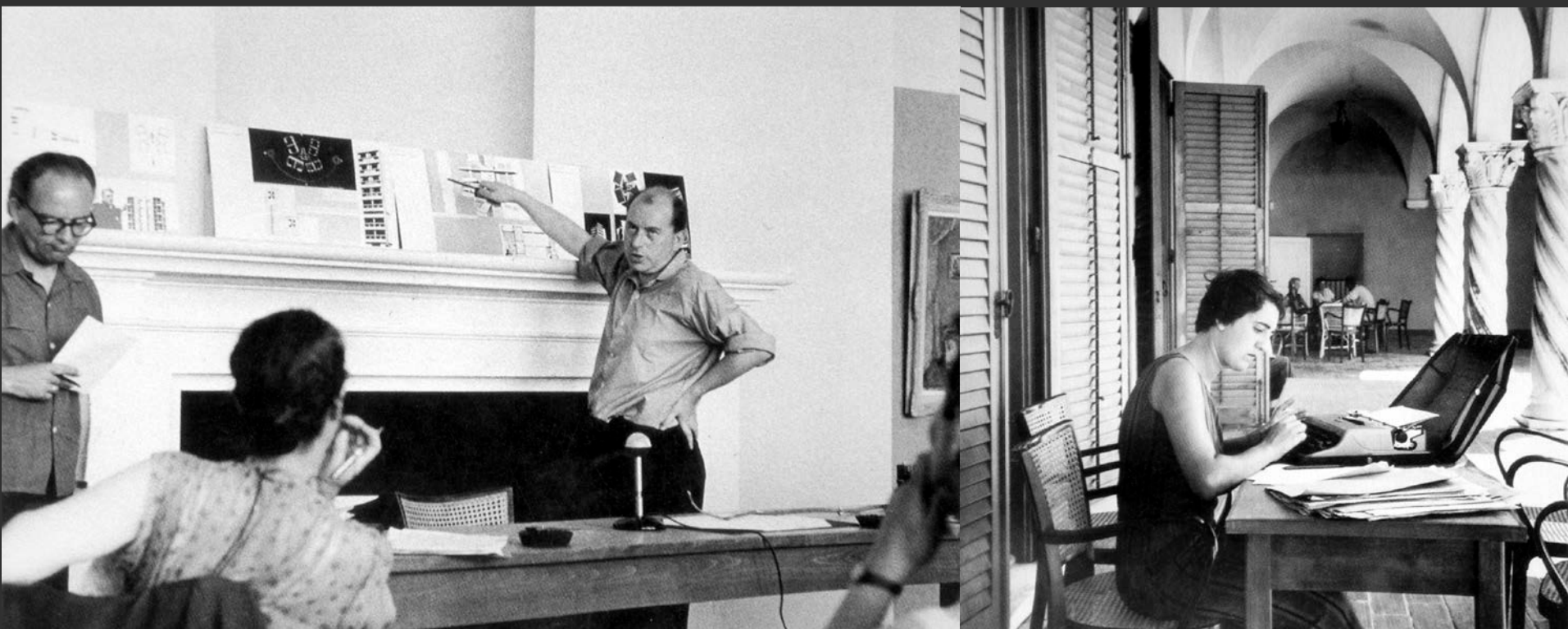
"House is city and city is house. A city is not a city unless it is also a huge house. A house is a house only if it is also a tiny city."



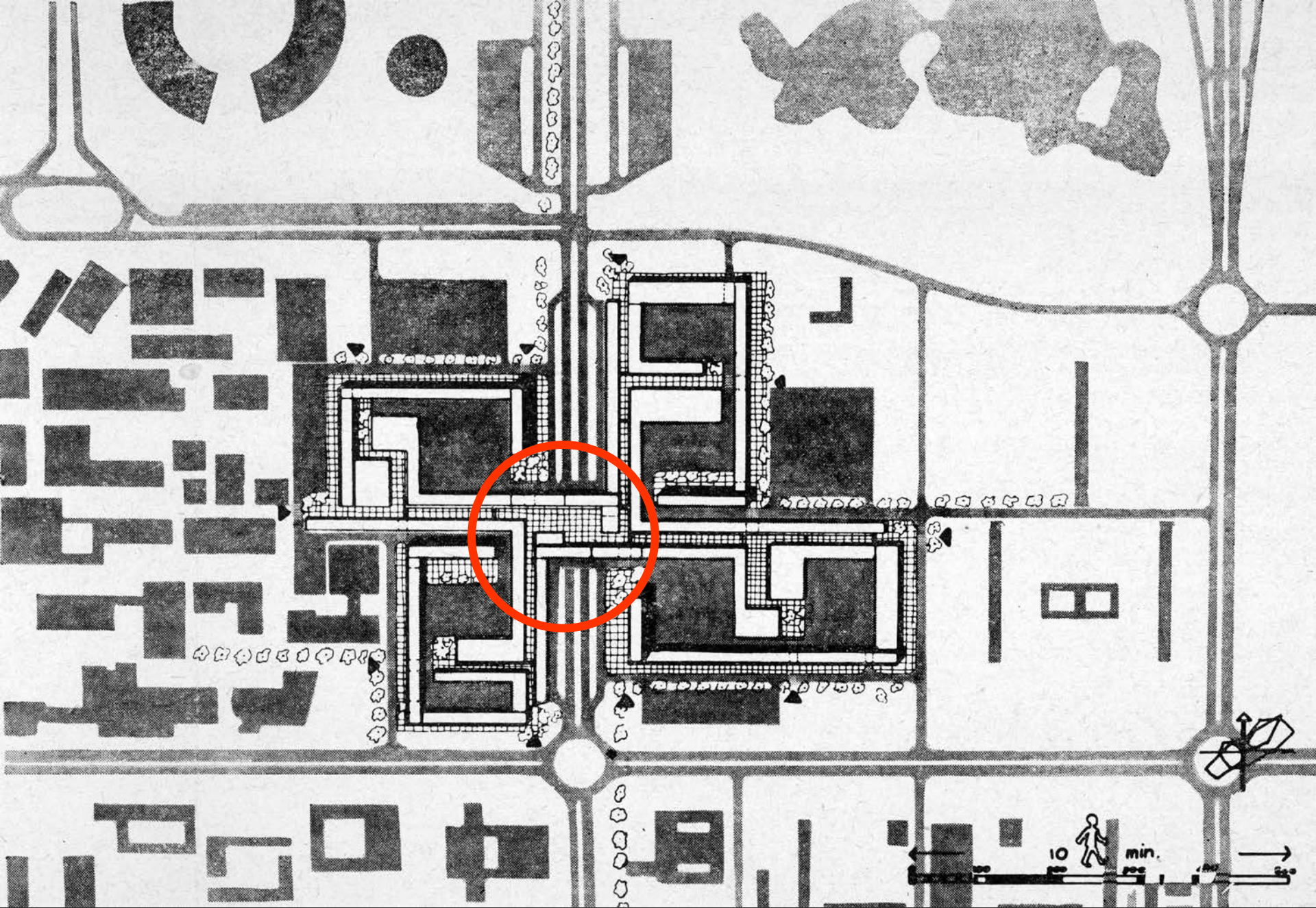
Nikšić presenting his Workers' University at the last CIAM meeting in Otterlo 1959



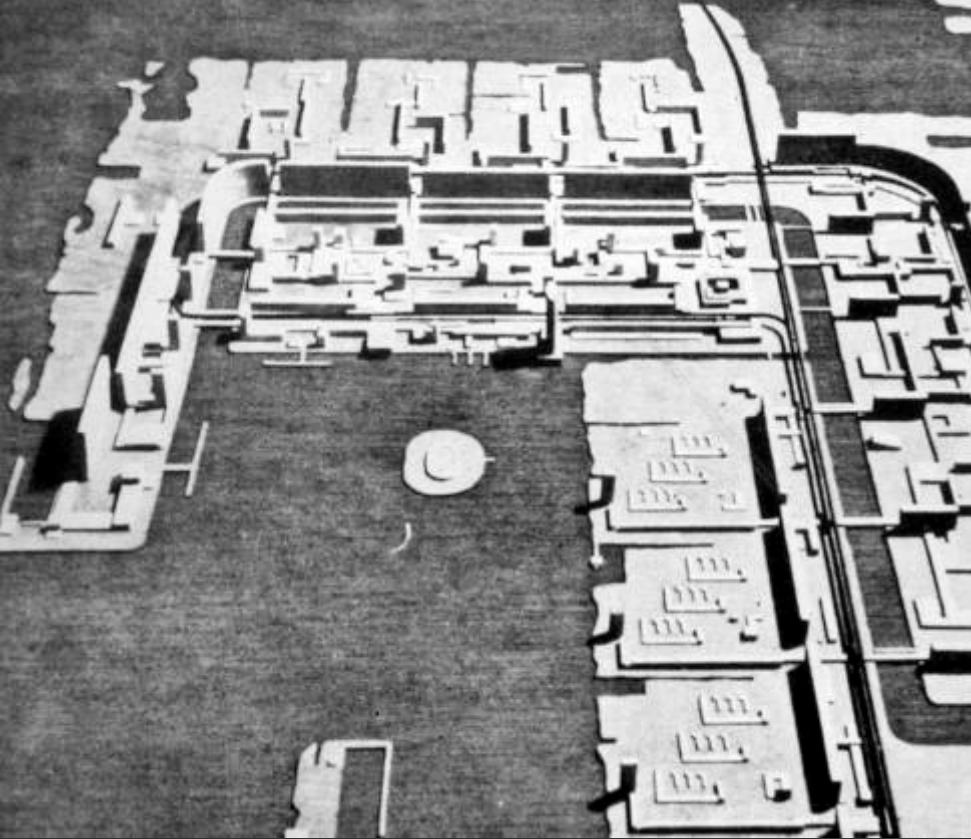
10th CIAM Meeting, Dubrovnik, 1956



10th CIAM Meeting, Dubrovnik, 1956



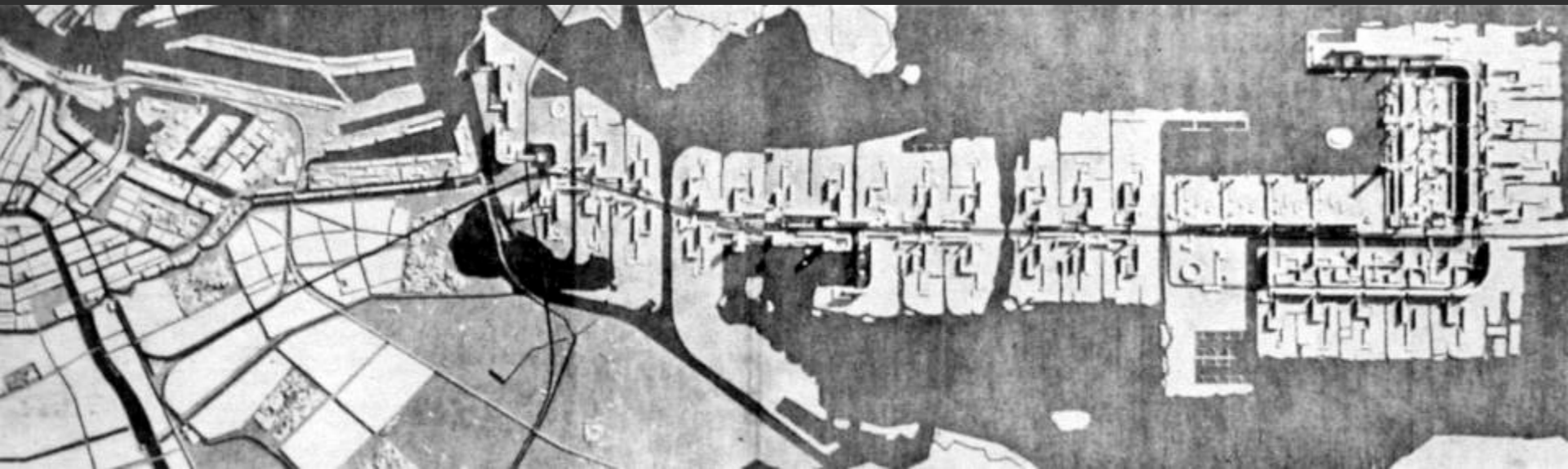
Bakema's proposal for the cultural center of Novi Zagreb, 1965



Lectures at the Zagreb Faculty of Architecture, 1965

Bakema & van den Broek

Project for the Pampus district, Amsterdam, 1965



Razgovori povodom posjeta J. Bakeme Zagrebu

Nedavno je u Zagrebu boravio holandski arhitekt Bakema, jedna od najistaknutijih figura suvremene arhitekture i urbanizma. U nizu kontakata s našim arhitektima, urbanistima, javnim, kulturnim i političkim radnicima, kao i kroz tri predavanja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu, Bakema je izazvao veliki interes i brojne komentare.

Redakcija časopisa »Čovjek i prostor« organizirala je tim povodom razgovor: »BAKEMA U ZAGREBU«.

Razgovoru su prisustvovali arhitekti Alfred Albini, Vojtjeh Delfin, Zdenko Kolacio, Radovan Nikšić, historičari umjetnosti Eugen Franković, Grga Gamulin i članovi redakcije Miroslav Begović, Srebrenko Gvozdanović, Klaudije Mirković, Milan Prelog i Darko Venturini.

»Bakema i Van den Broek su danas izraziti predstavnici generacije arhitekata, koji ubilježuju lični pečat današnjem strujanju tzv. »treće faze moderne arhitekture«. U okvirima tih novih nastojanja moderne arhitekture, od pravila diferenciranja i proširivanja oblikovanja, od prve »purističke« faze do današnjeg shvaćanja totalnog oblikovanja, Bakema igra određenu ulogu u evropskoj, pa i svjetskoj arhitekturi (Begović)« . . .

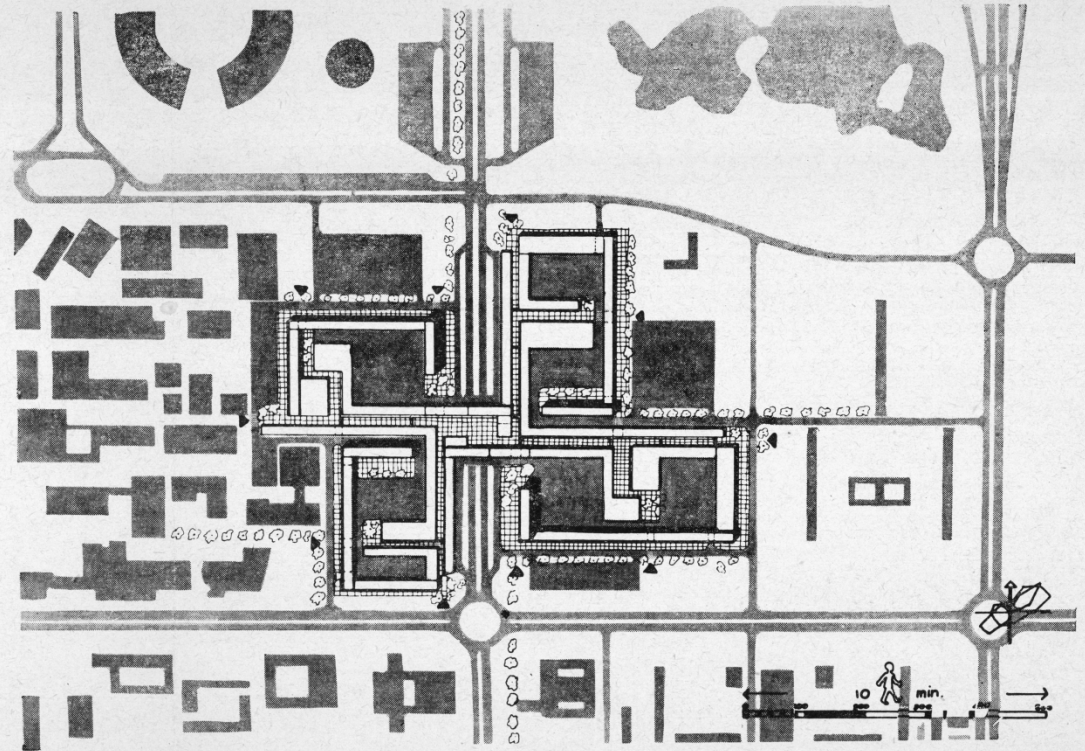
»Slušali smo Bakemu u tri dvosatna predavanja i tako upoznali autentično zapadnjačko shvaćanje u realizacijama Van den Broeka, Bakeme i suradnika. Vidjeli smo Tel Aviv, Zürich i još mnogo toga. Bakema nam je prikazao i budućnost.

sliku svijeta budućih gradova. Polazna tačka bio je Rietveld, na nje ga je povezao i suvremena stvaranja istaknutog američkog arhitekta Paul Rudolpha.

Pokušaje humanizacije, traženje onog, što je blisko čovjeku, prikazao je kao holandsku viziju ili verziju. Dovoljno slično onome, što pokazuje novi centar Cumberaulda u idejnoj fazi još 1963 (danas se realizira), pa bi se moglo upitati da li se nalazimo opet pred nekim »izmom«: kambernoldizmom. I tako, premda je Bakema dao svojim predavanjima impozantan doprinos za liječenje svih suprotnosti našeg vremena – bez vremena za studiranje, bez okvira za razmišljanje – čini se da je rješenje još daleko pred nama (Gvozdanović)« . . . »Ali Bakema je, kao dinamična ličnost i kao radnik strastveno vezan uz suvremene probleme arhitekture, uspio prodrmati našu situaciju u Zagrebu. Mi smo, arhitekti, u vrlo nezgodnoj situaciji, kad gradimo za nepoznatog korisnika stana, kao da šijemo odijelo čovjeku, kojeg ne poznajemo. Bakema je upravo pokušao stvoriti neke sektore, da se što bolje sanira ovaj problem, da se aktivizira nepoznati korisnik stana, da stan aktivno djeluje na čovjeka i obratno . . .

(Nastavak na str. 2)

J. BAKEMA: Situaciono rješenje centra Južnog Zagreba



Svim čitaocima i poslovnim prijateljima čestitamo Dan Republike!

Čovjek i prostor: "Bakema in Zagreb"

Razgovori povodom posjeta J. Bakeme Zagrebu

Nedavno je u Zagrebu boravio holandski arhitekt Bakema, jedna od najistaknutijih figura suvremene arhitekture i urbanizma. U nizu kontakata s našim arhitektima, urbanistima, javnim, kulturnim i političkim radnicima, kao i kroz tri predavanja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu, Bakema je izazvao veliki interes i brojne komentare.

Redakcija časopisa »Čovjek i prostor« organizirala je tim povodom razgovor: »BAKEMA U ZAGREBU«.

Razgovoru su prisustvovali arhitekti Alfred Albini, Vojtjeh Delfin, Zdenko Kolacio, Radovan Nikšić, historičari umjetnosti Eugen Franković, Grga Gamulin i članovi redakcije Miroslav Begović, Srebrenko Gvozdanović, Klaudije Mirković, Milan Prelog i Darko Venturini.

»Bakema i Van den Broek su danas izraziti predstavnici generacije arhitekata, koji ubilježuju lični pečat današnjem strujanju tzv. »treće faze moderne arhitekture«. U okvirima tih novih nastojanja moderne arhitekture, od pravila diferenciranja i proširivanja oblikovanja, od prve »purističke« faze do današnjeg shvaćanja totalnog oblikovanja, Bakema igra određenu ulogu u evropskoj, pa i svjetskoj arhitekturi (Begović)« ...

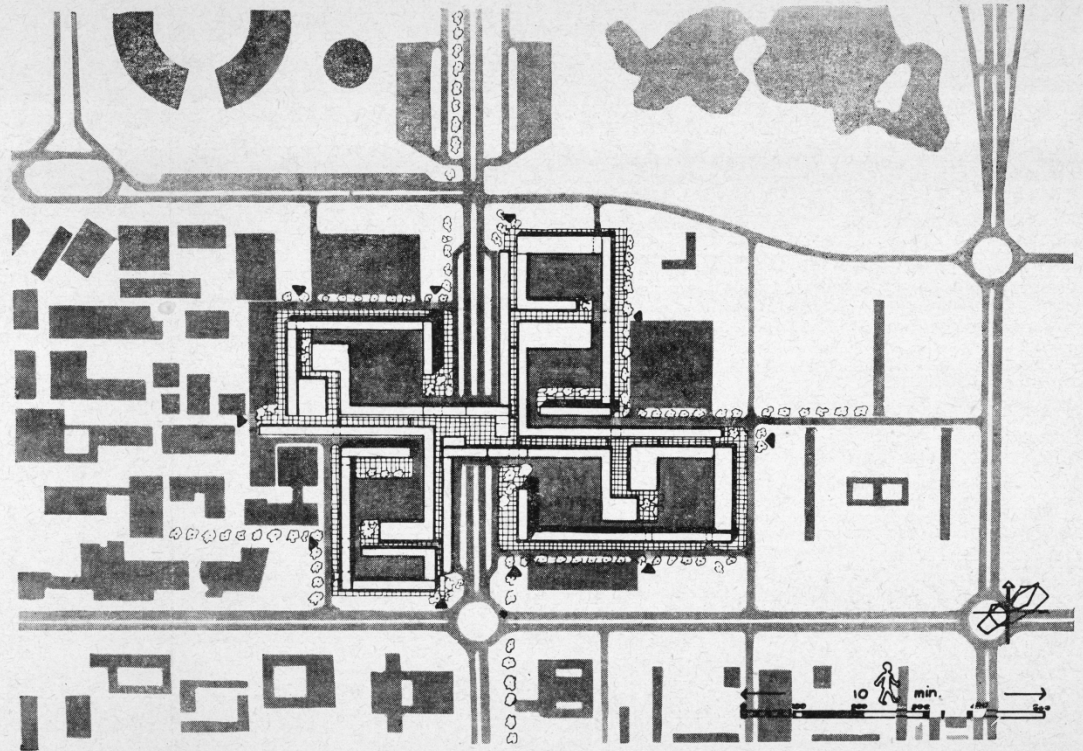
»Slušali smo Bakemu u tri dvosatna predavanja i tako upoznali autentično zapadnjačko shvaćanje u realizacijama Van den Broeka, Bakeme i suradnika. Vidjeli smo Tel Aviv, Zürich i još mnogo toga. Bakema nam je prikazao i budućnost.

sliku svijeta budućih gradova. Polazna tačka bio je Rietveld, na njega je povezao i suvremena stvaranja istaknutog američkog arhitekta Paul Rudolpha.

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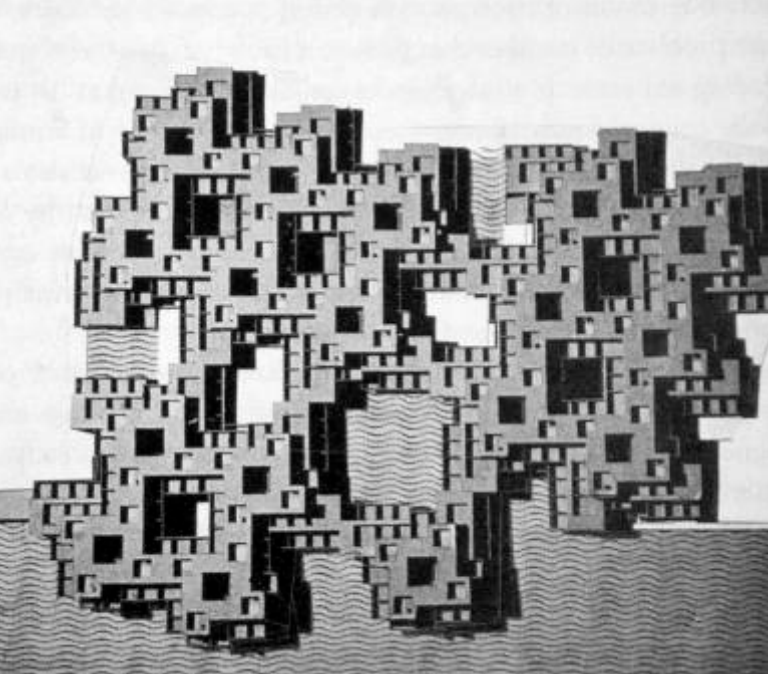
J. BAKEMA: Situaciono rješenje centra Južnog Zagreba



Svim čitaocima i poslovnim prijateljima čestitamo Dan Republike!

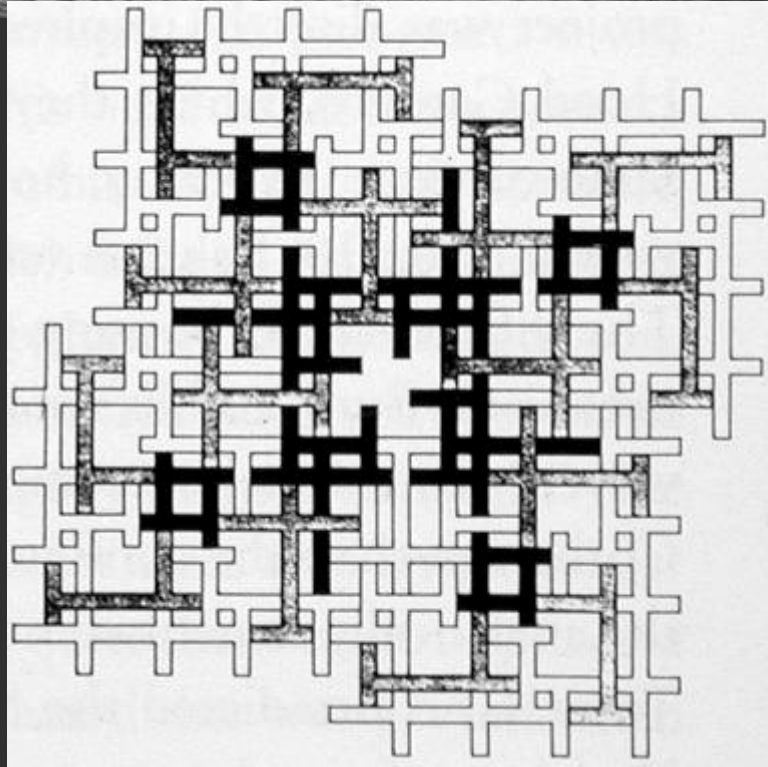
Čovjek i prostor: "Bakema in Zagreb"

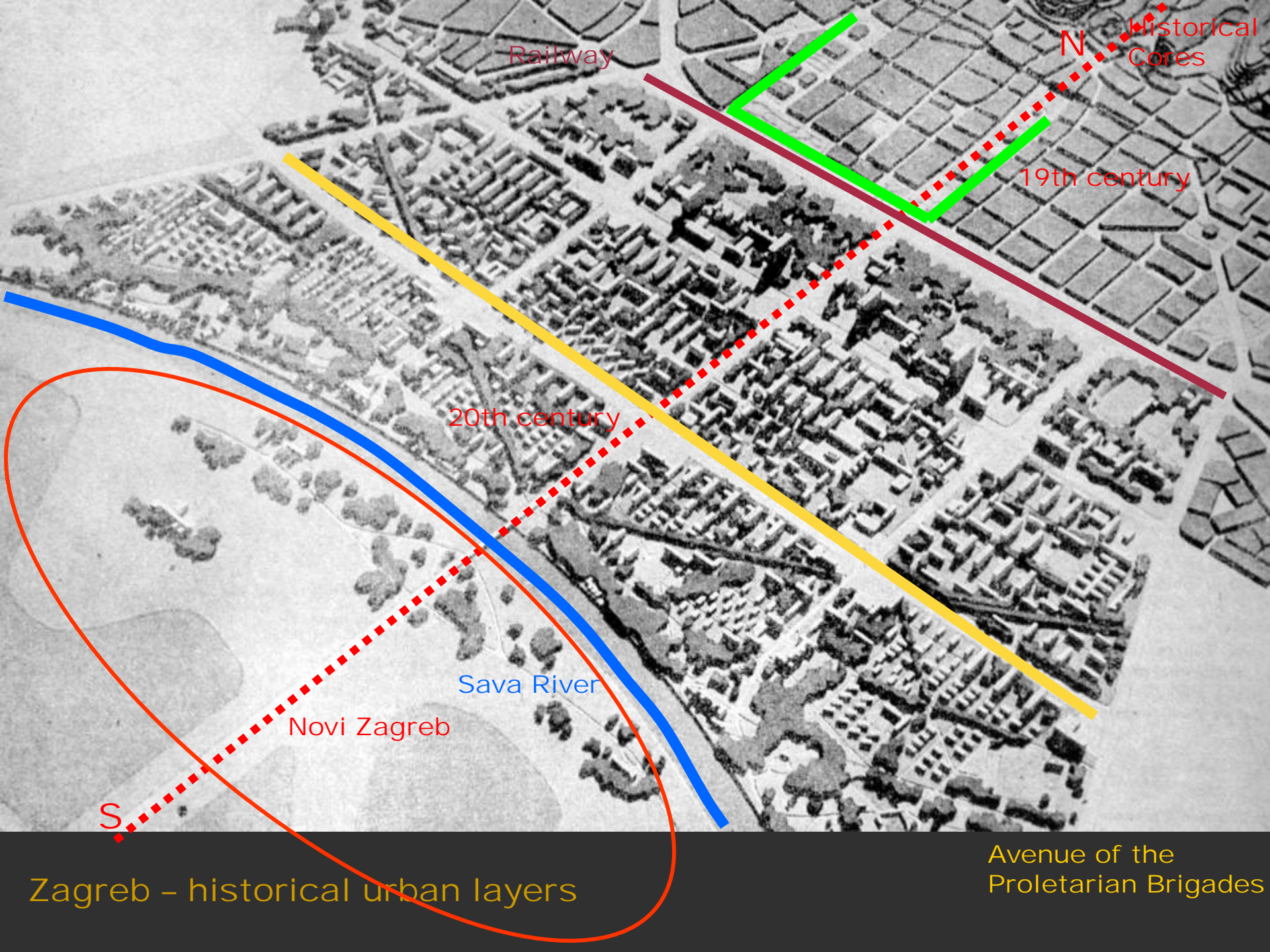
Arhitektura: "Architecture as the Instrument in the Process of Human Identification"



Čovjek i prostor: “Bakema in Zagreb”

Arhitektura: “Architecture as the Instrument of the Process of Human Identification”





Railway

Historical Cores

N

19th century

20th century

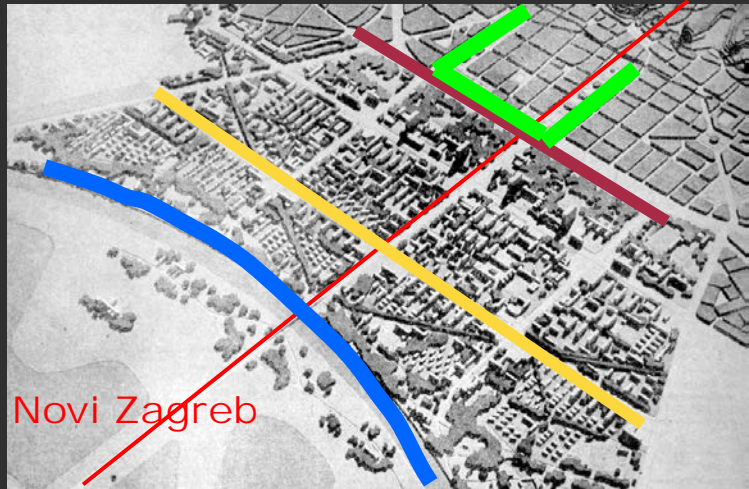
Sava River

Novi Zagreb

S

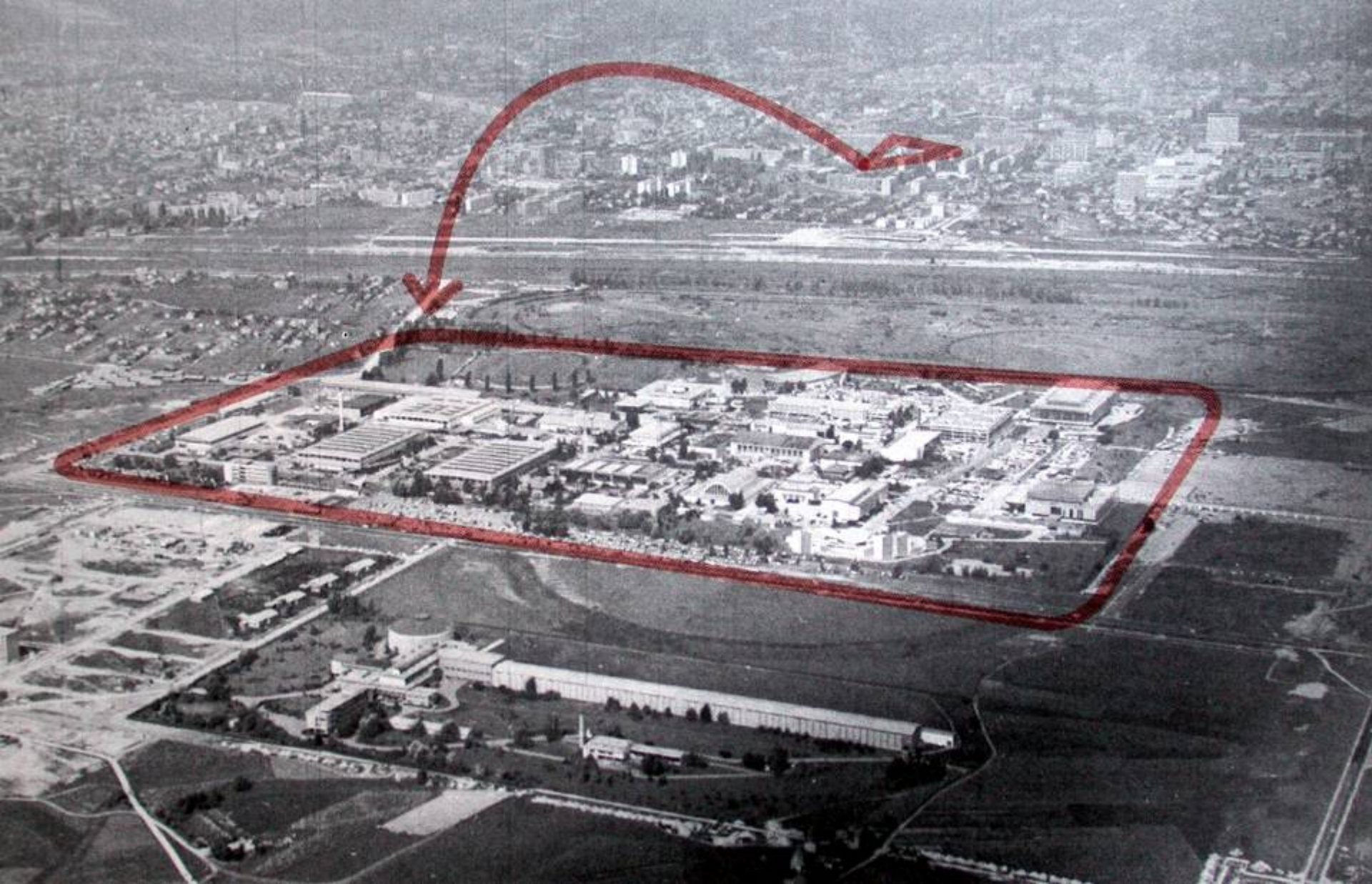
Zagreb - historical urban layers

Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades



Avenue of the
Proletarian Brigades

Novi Zagreb



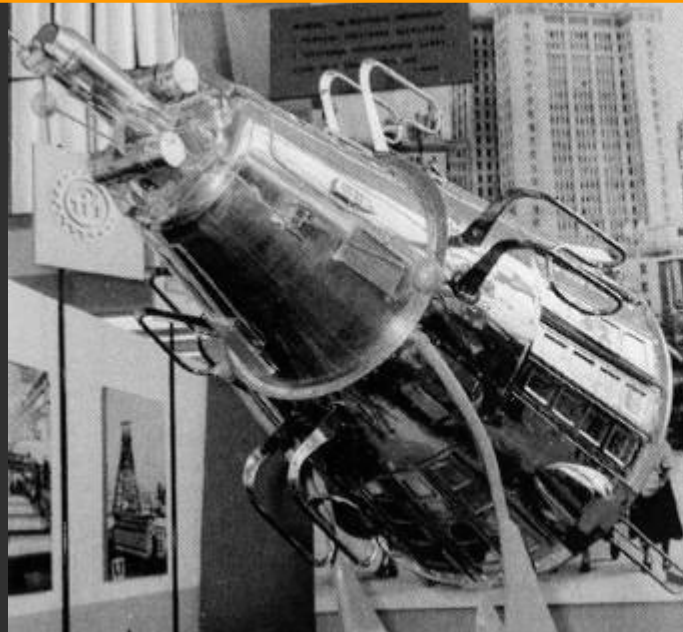
Movement of the Zagreb Fair from old part of the city to New Zagreb, across the Sava river, 1953-1957

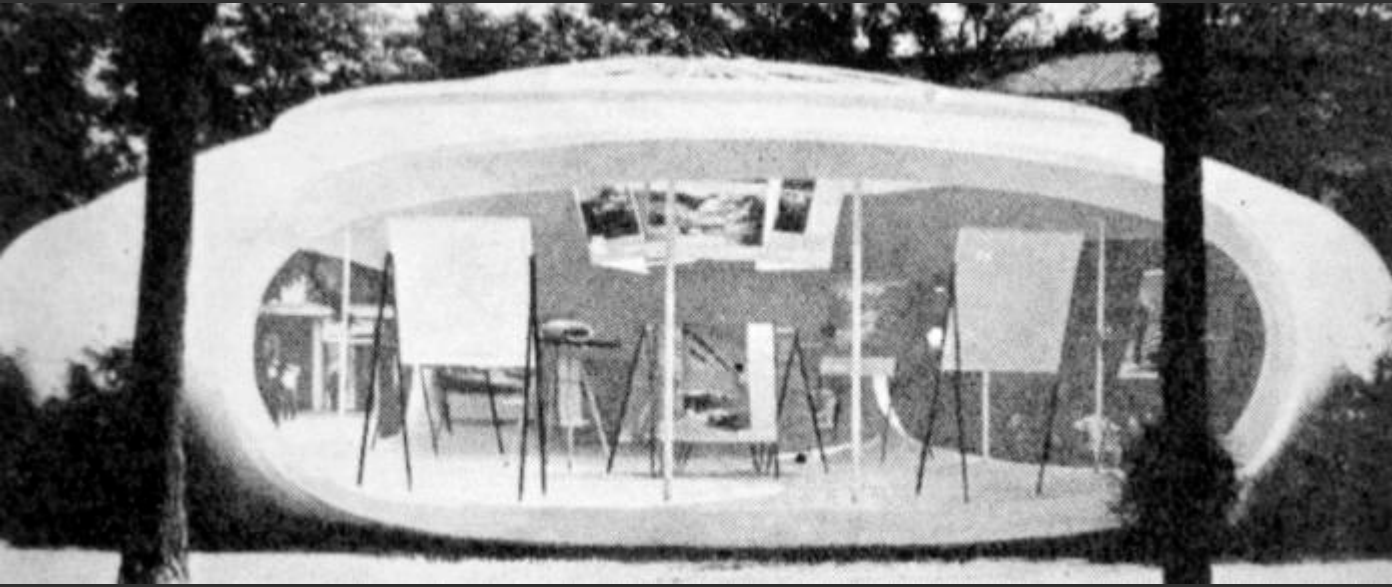


American Pavilion, 1957-1958

The Zagreb International Trade Fair, 1953-1957

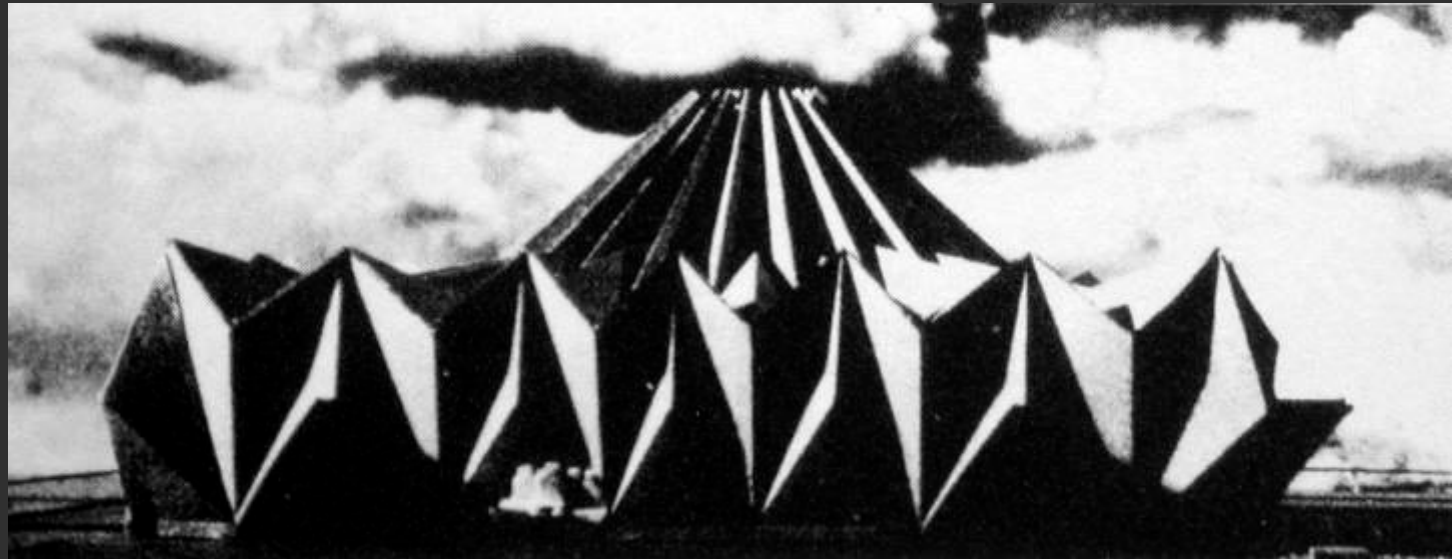
Soviet Exhibition at the Fair, 1960s





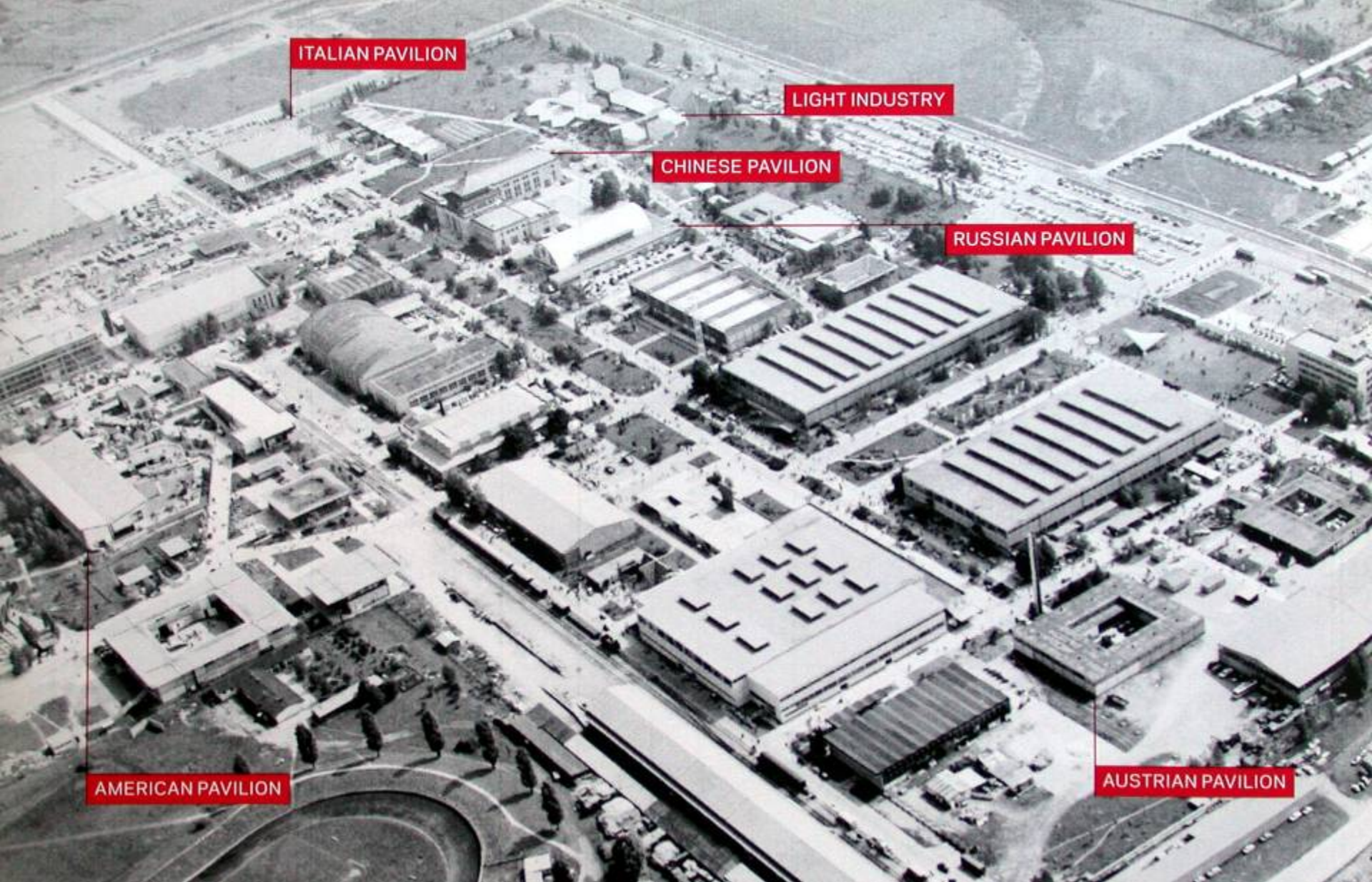
**First American pavilion,
by John Johansen, the
first spray-on concrete
building at the Fair, 1956**

**Proposed design for the
new American pavilion,
by Ivan Vitić, 1965**



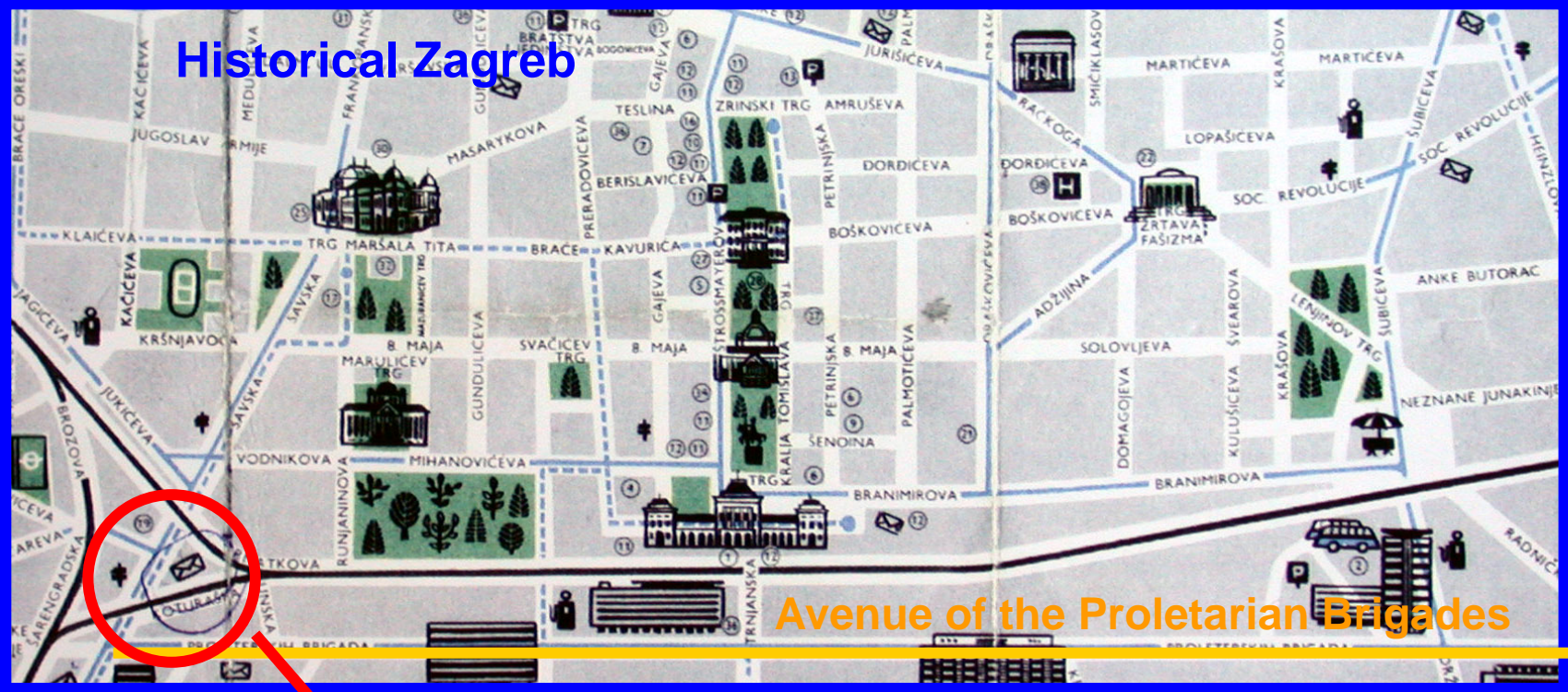


Zagreb International Trade Fair, 1960s



Aerial view of Zagreb Fair, with various national pavilions, 1960s

Historical Zagreb



Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades

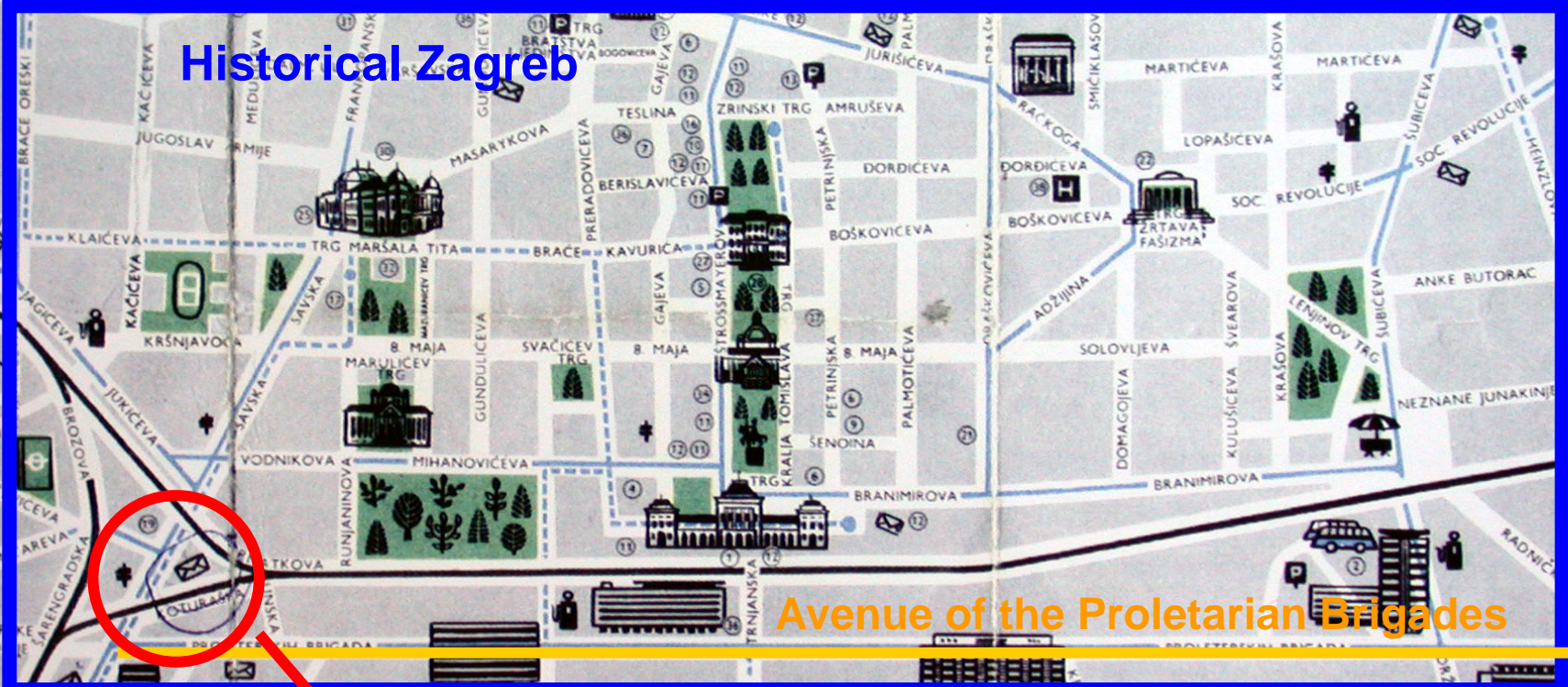
Sava River

The Fair



ZAPRUDE

Historical Zagreb



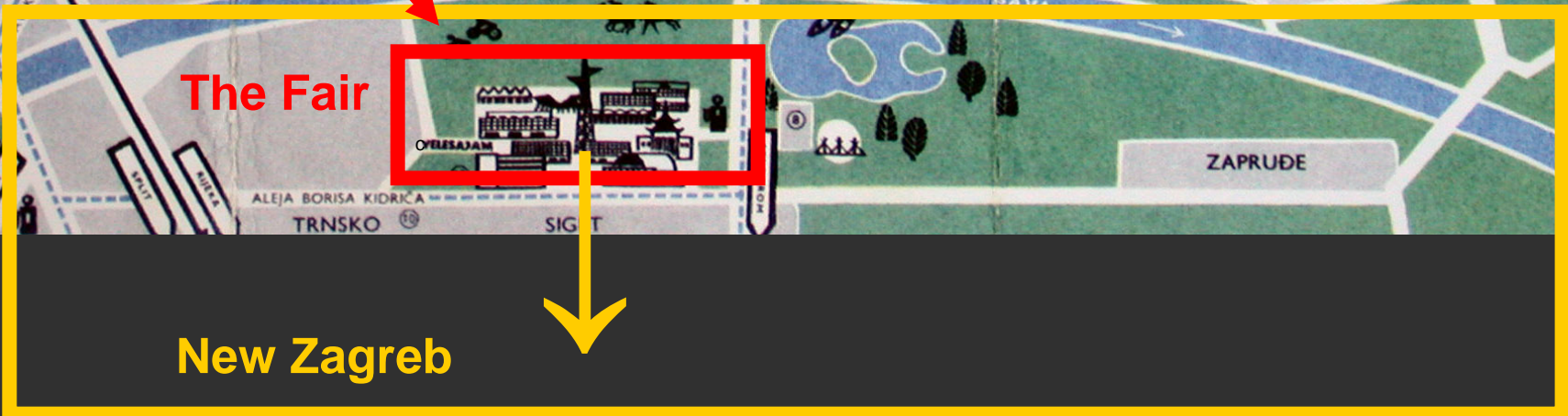
Avenue of the Proletarian Brigades

Sava River

The Fair



New Zagreb





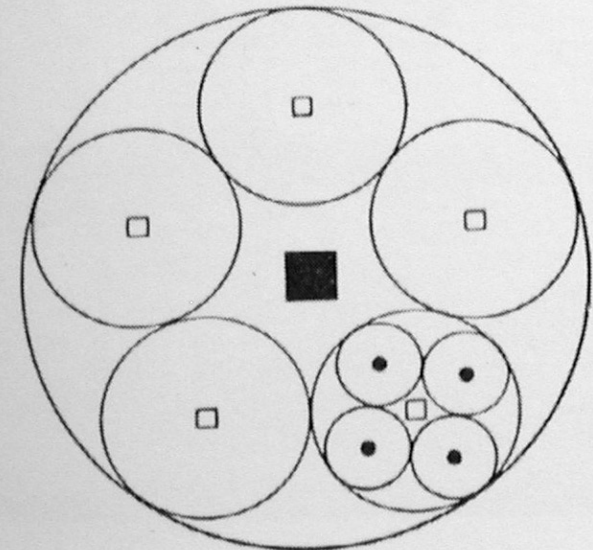
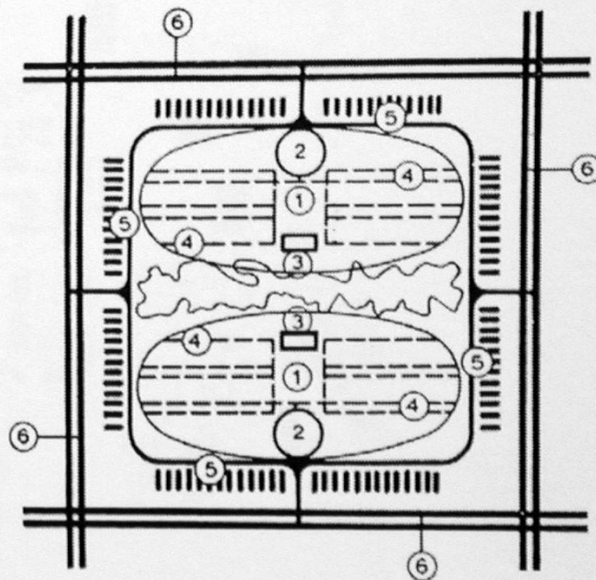
**Novi
Zagreb
1960s**



Novi Zagreb
housing settlements



Novi Zagreb
 housing settlements
 self-managing units
 housing cooperatives



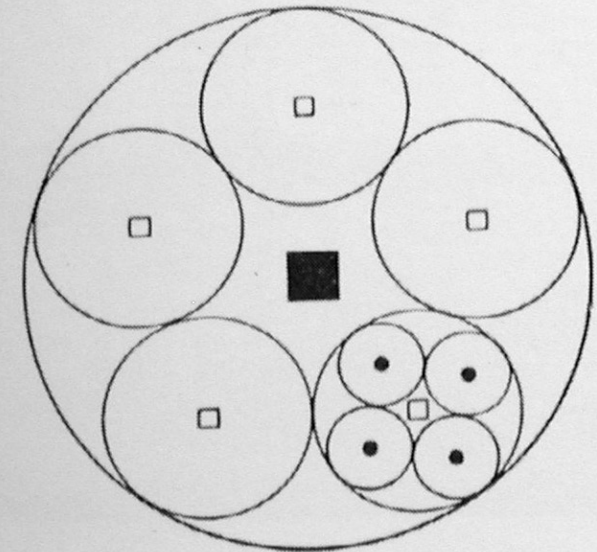
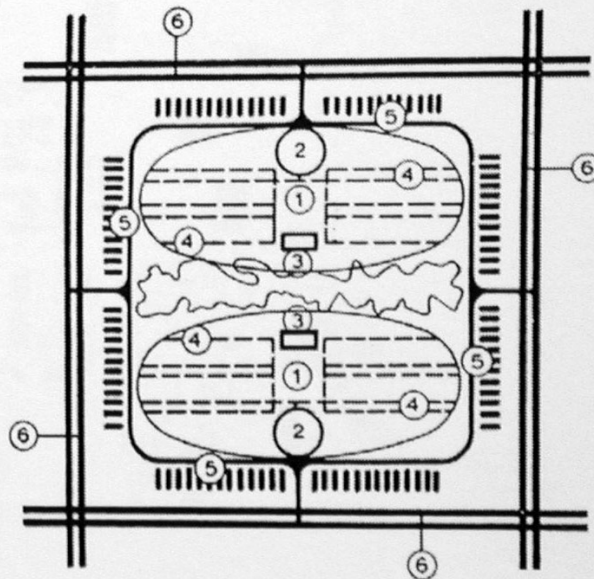


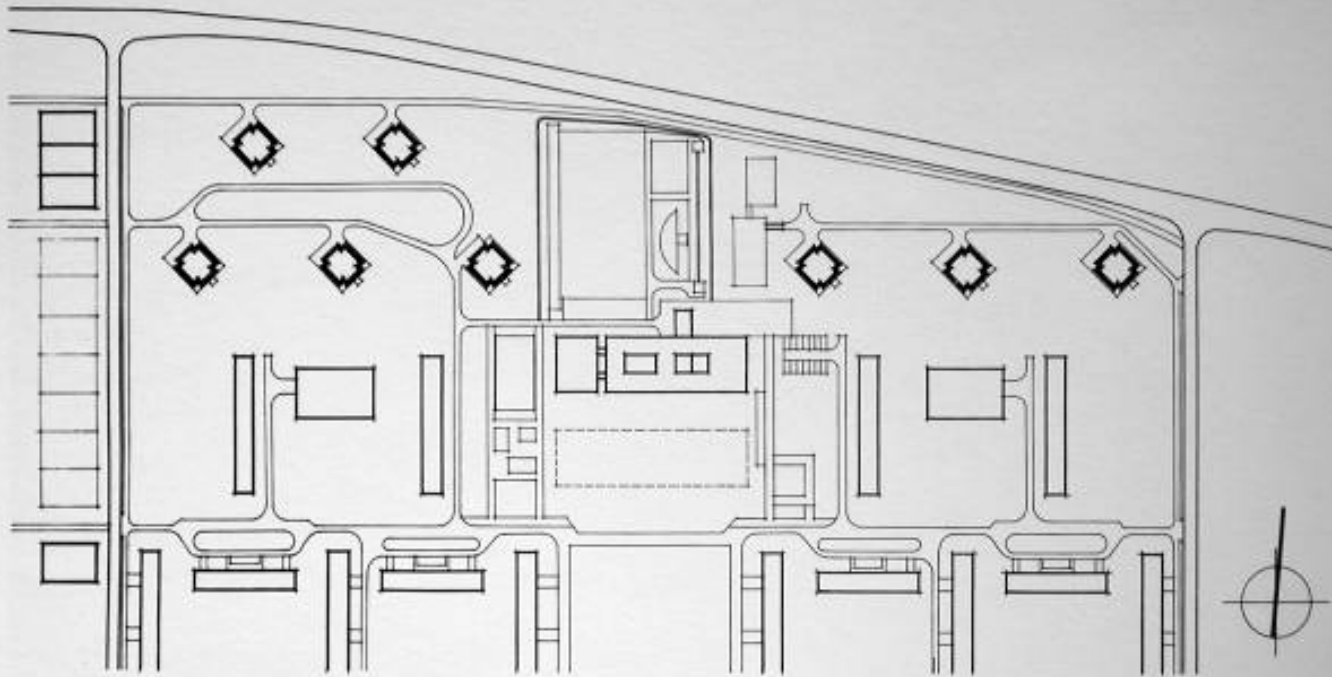
community

neighborhood

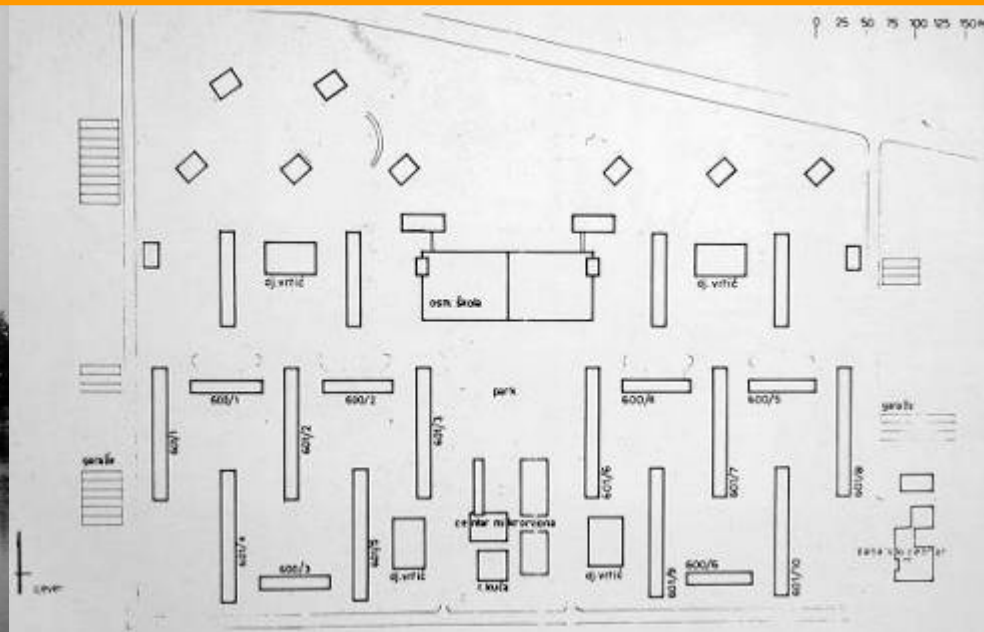
micro-rayon

Novi Zagreb
housing settlements
self-managing units
housing cooperatives





community
|
neighborhood
|
micro-rayon



ulation Plan for Novi Zagreb, Zdenko Kolacio, 1963.

Kindergarten

High School

Elementary School

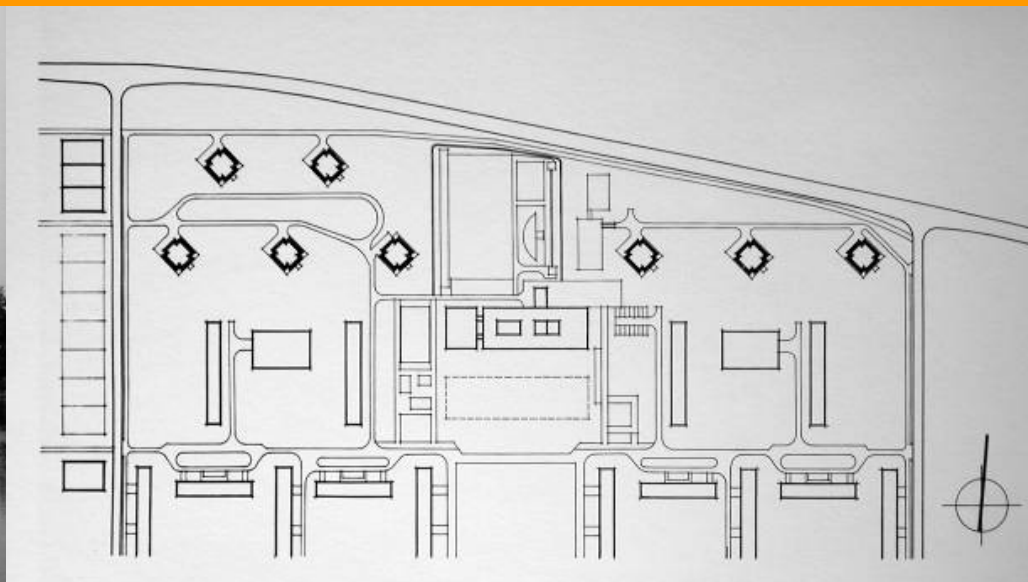
Workshops

Elderly Housing

Basic Goods

Cooperative Centers

City Centers





Novi Zagreb

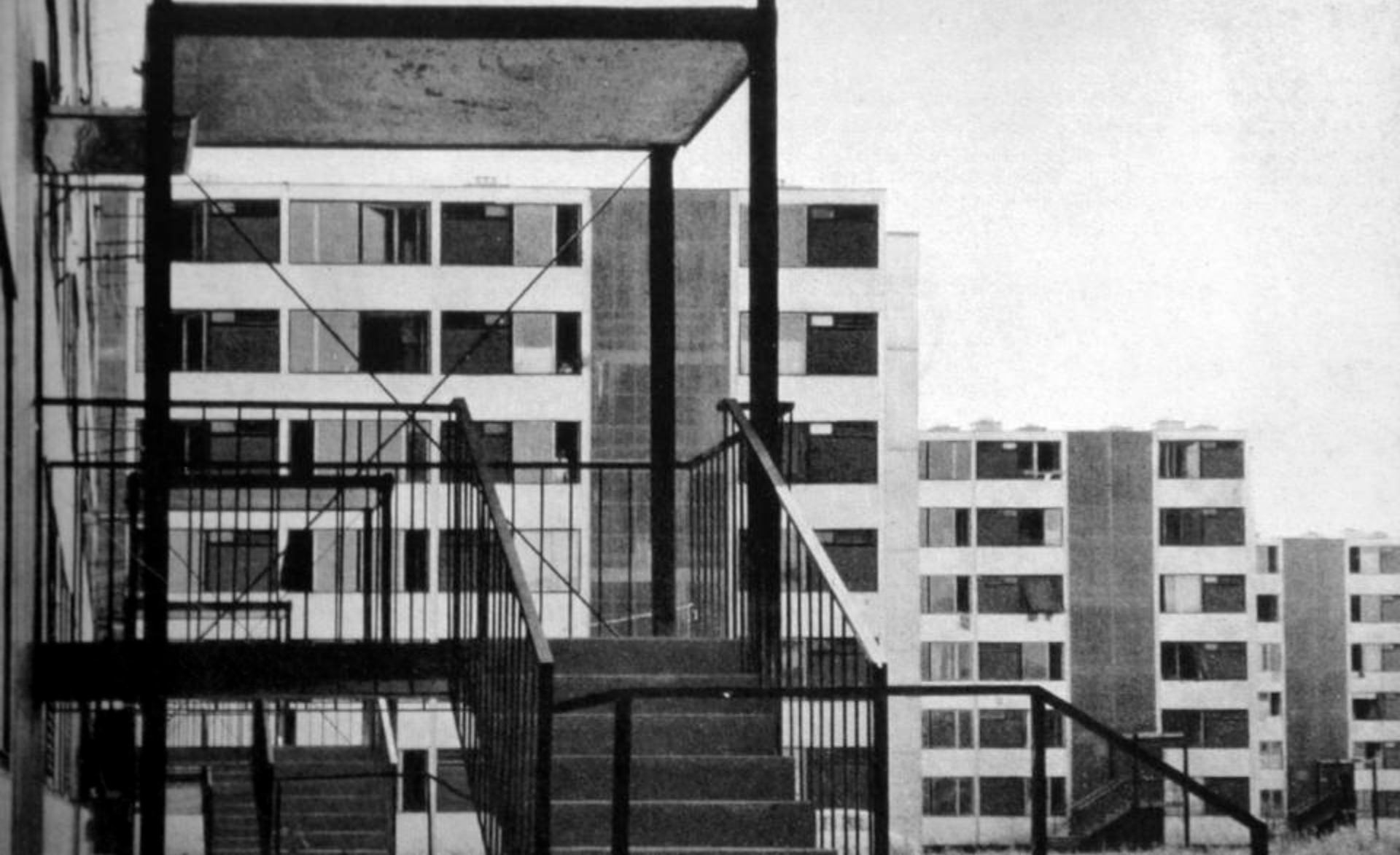
housing settlements

Zapruđe, 1960s









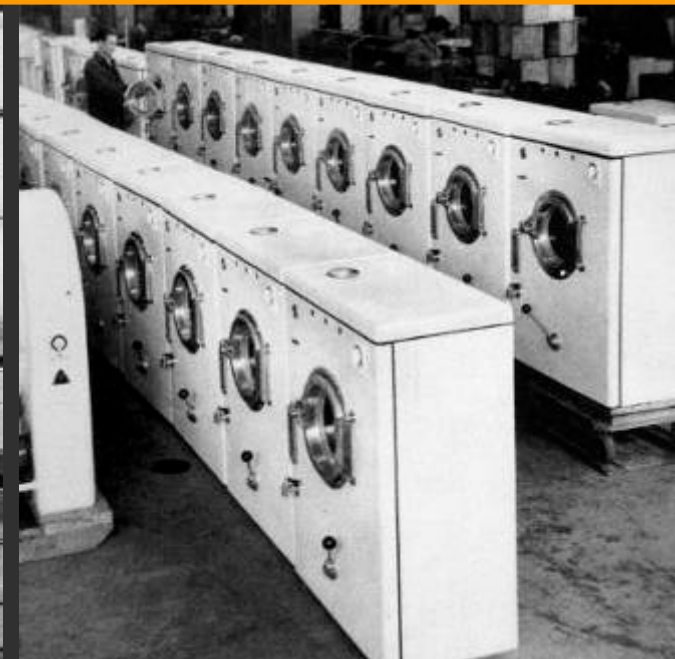


Novi Zagreb

Housing Settlements

Zaprude, 1960s

**Zagreb Fair as
consumption space:
demonstration and
rehearsal of consumption,
1950s and 1960s**





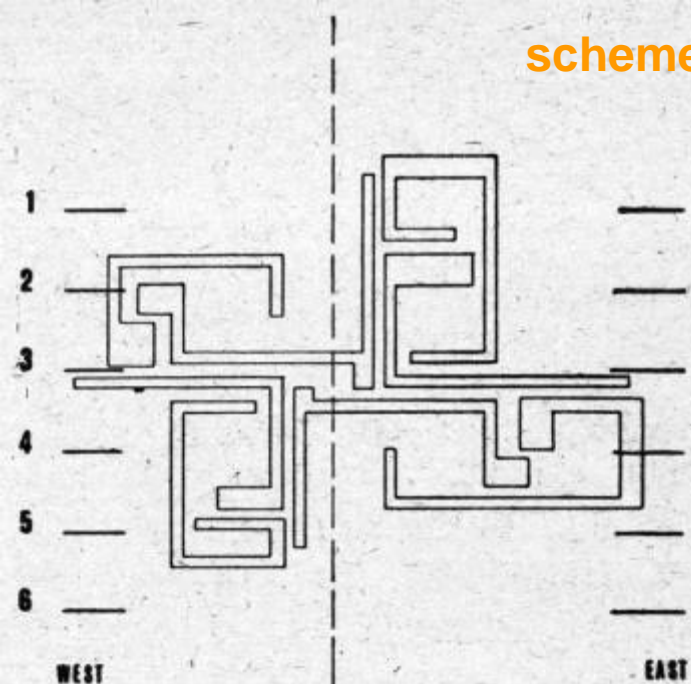
New center extending from the Fair



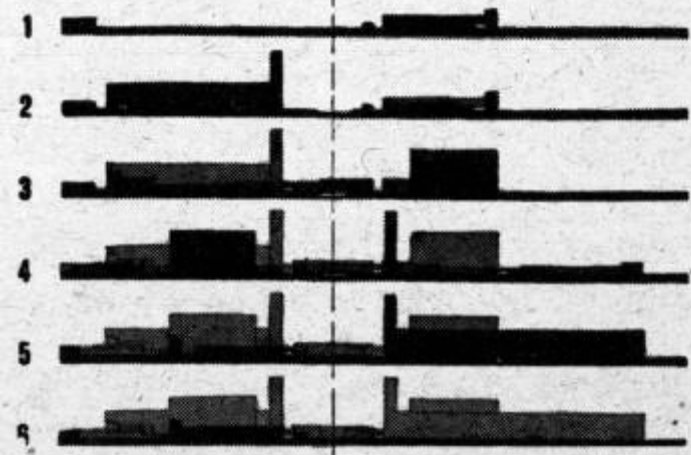


New center extending from the Fair

scheme



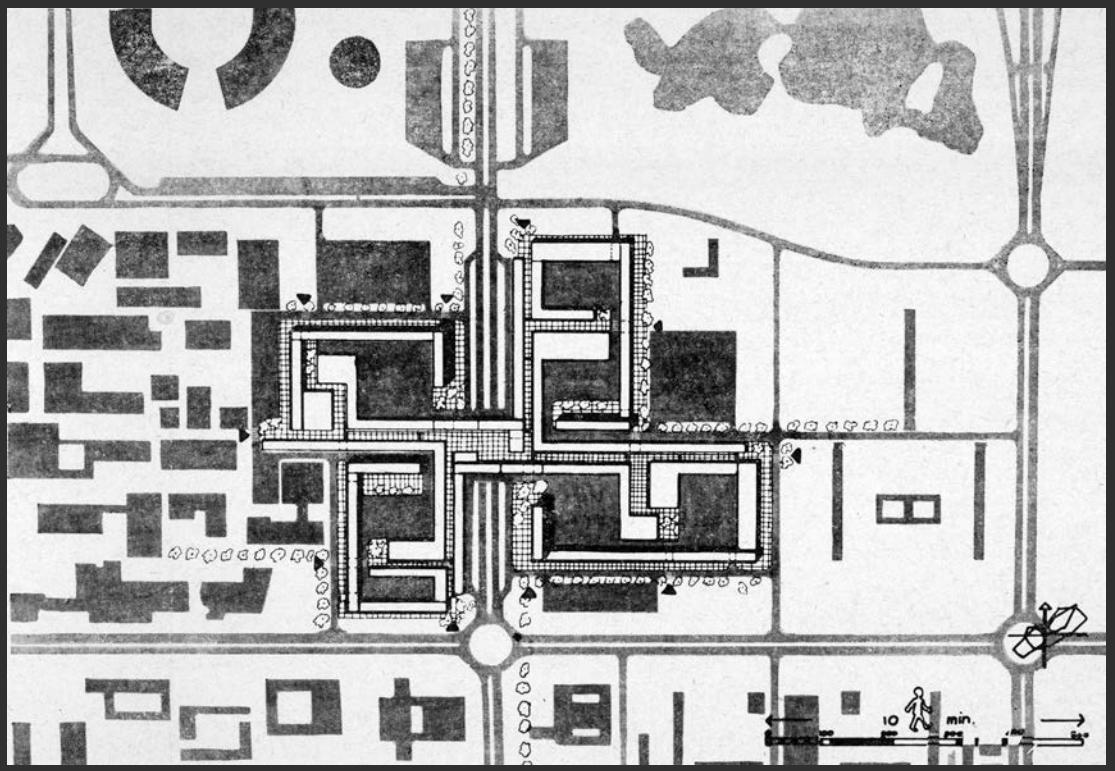
WEST EAST



SECTIONS

sections

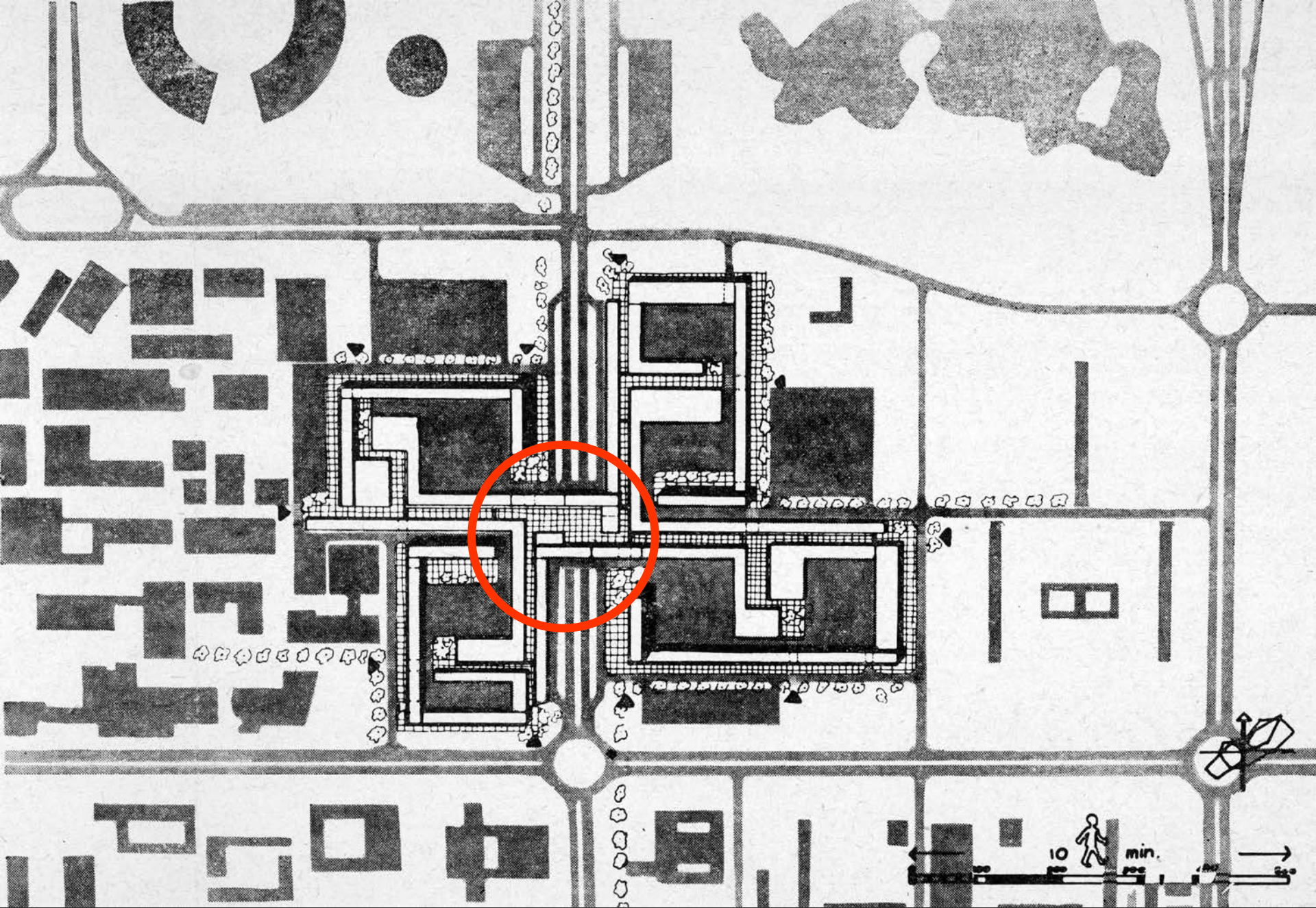
»ČOVJEK I PROSTOR«



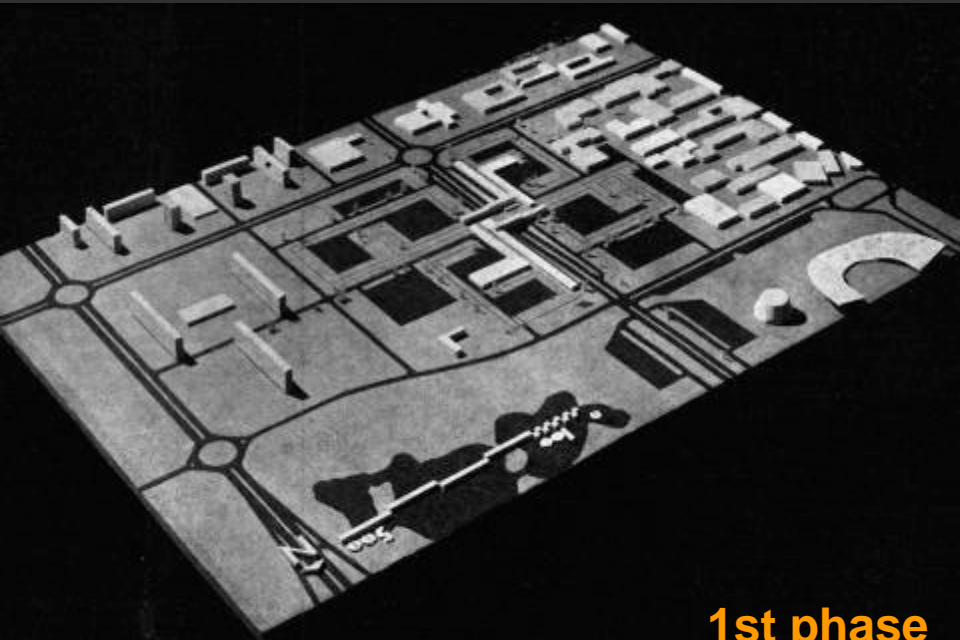
plan

Bakema's proposal for the center of Novi Zagreb, 1965

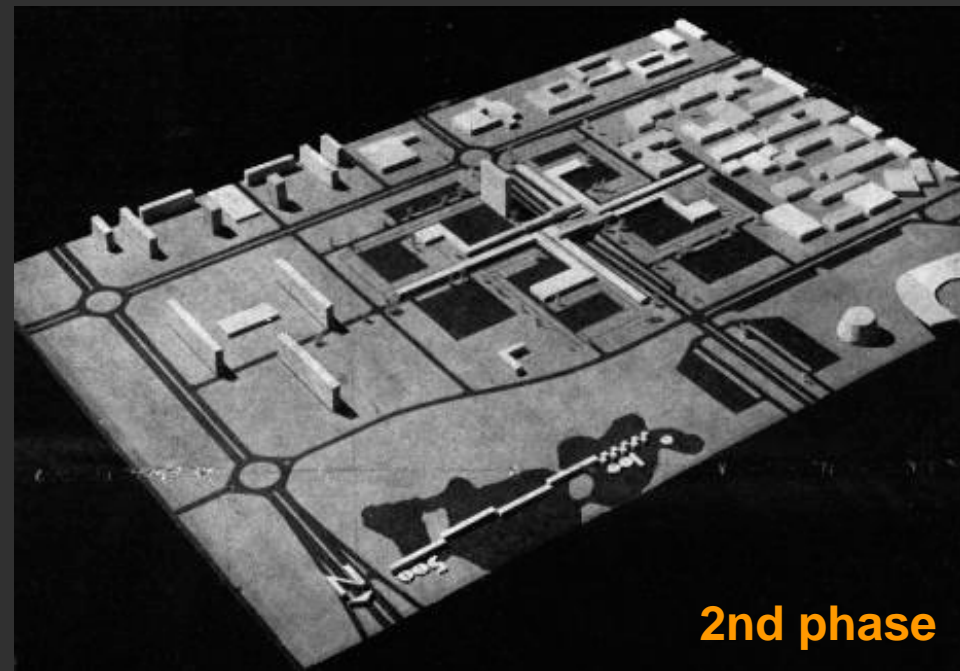
“core wall buildings”



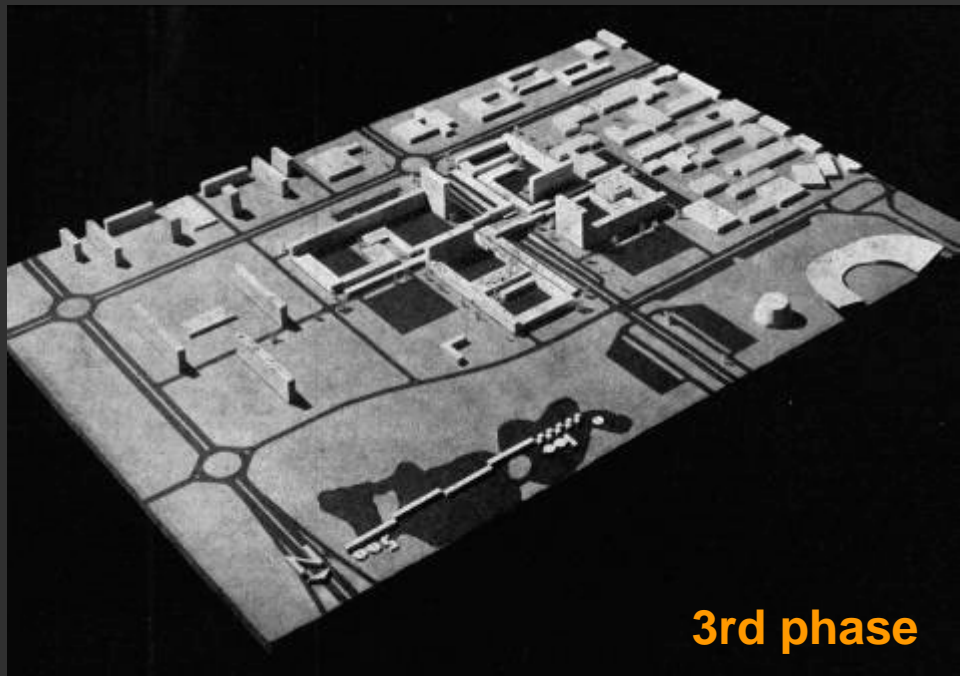
Bakema's proposal for the cultural center of Novi Zagreb, 1965



1st phase



2nd phase

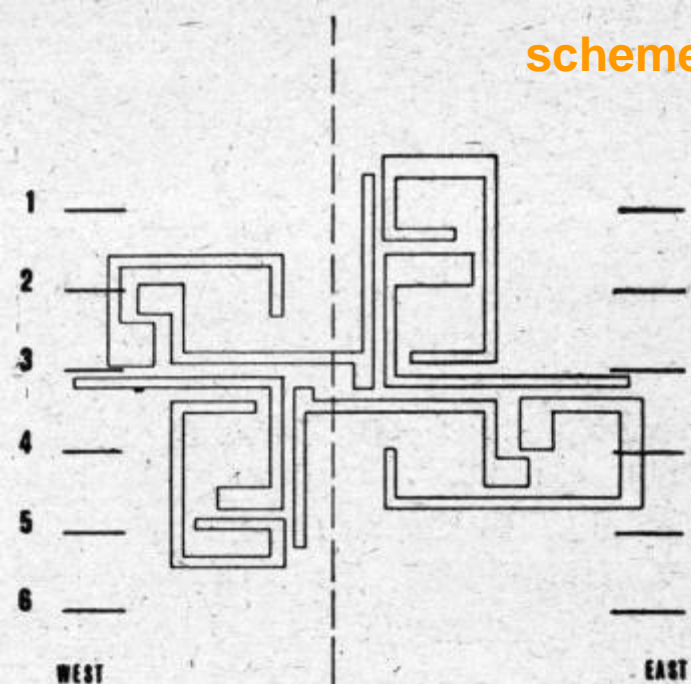


3rd phase

**Bakema's design for the center of
Novi Zagreb, 1965**

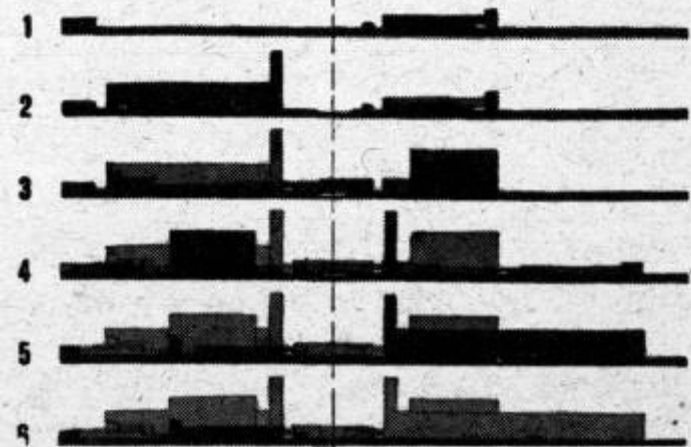
proposed phases of development

scheme



WEST

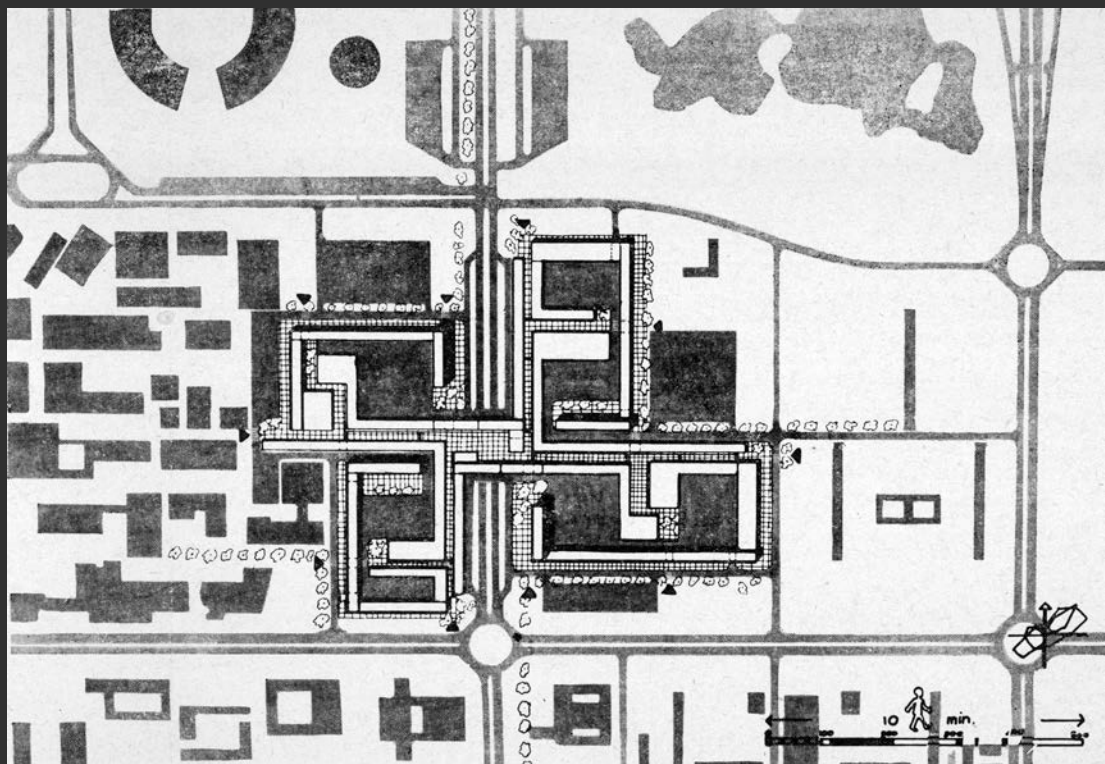
EAST



SECTIONS

sections

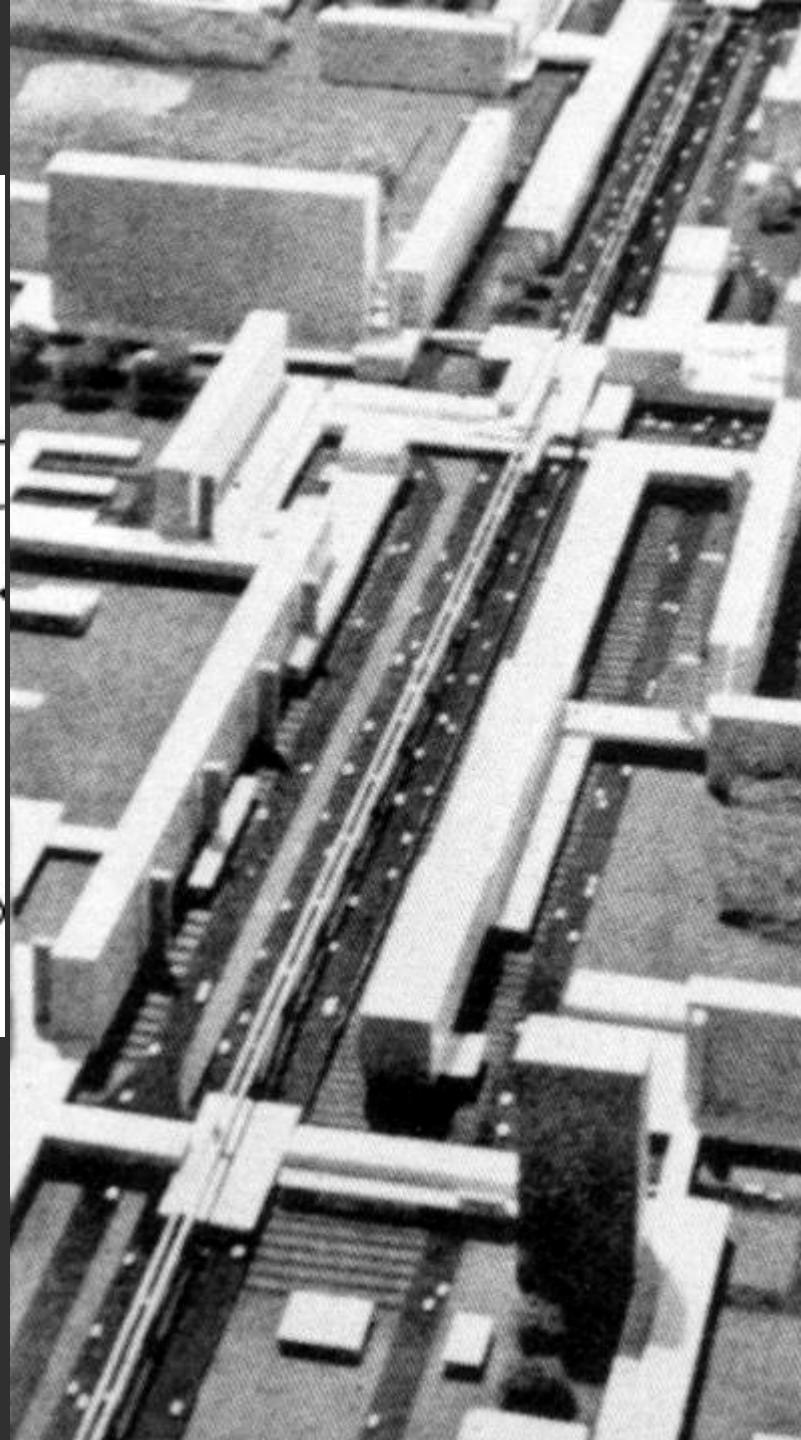
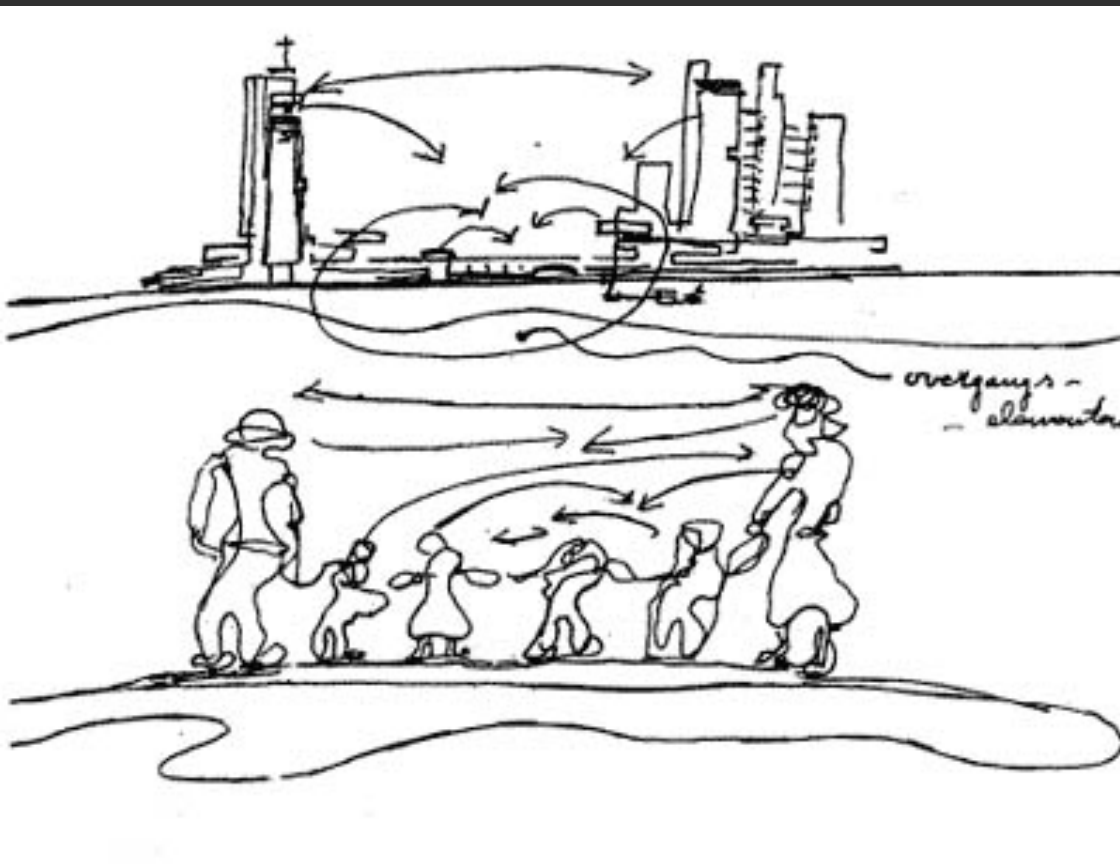
»ČOVJEK I PROSTOR«



plan

Bakema's proposal for the center of Novi Zagreb, 1965

“core wall buildings”



Vriendschapsmodel

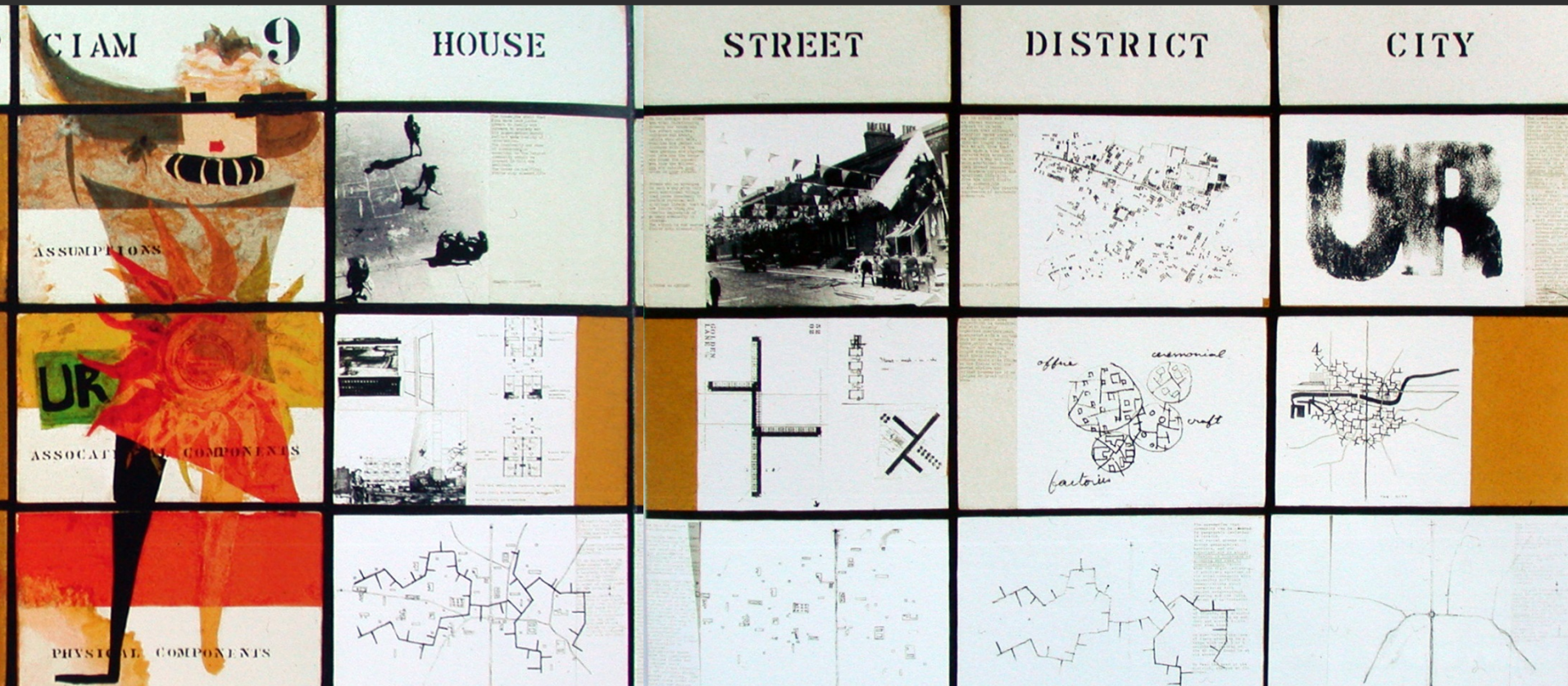
Transitional Elements, sketch by Bakema, 1961

HOUSE

STREET

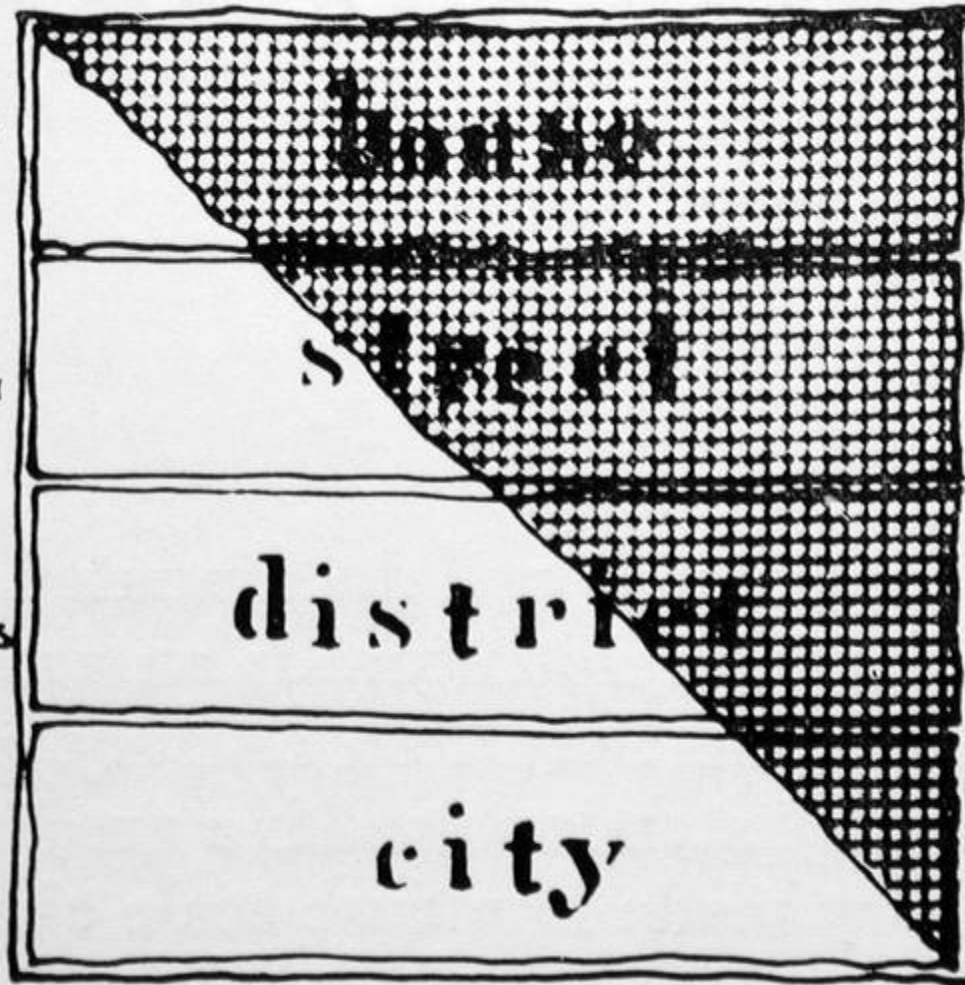
DISTRICT

CITY



Alison and Peter Smithson: UR _ Urban Re-Identification, 1953

INVOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION



VERY LITTLE
IN COMMON

ONE CONFIDANT

WORK ASSOCIATES

VERY MANY
LIKE MINDS

NEIGHBOURS

NODDING
ACQUAINTANCE

RECOGNITION

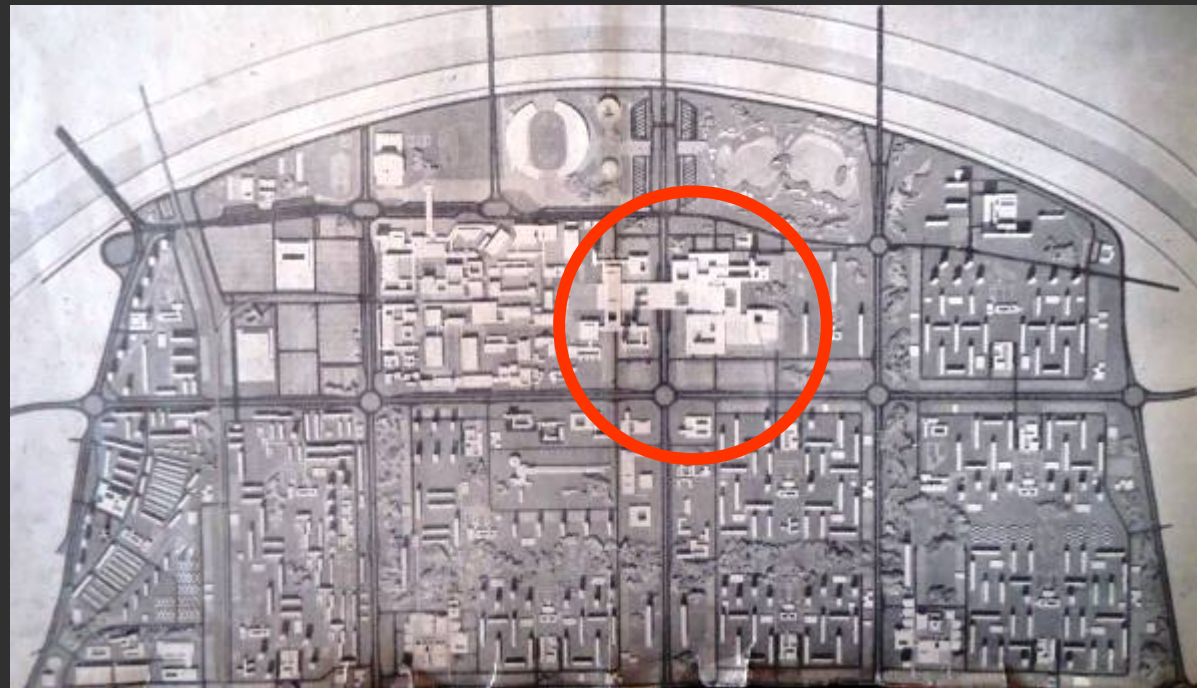
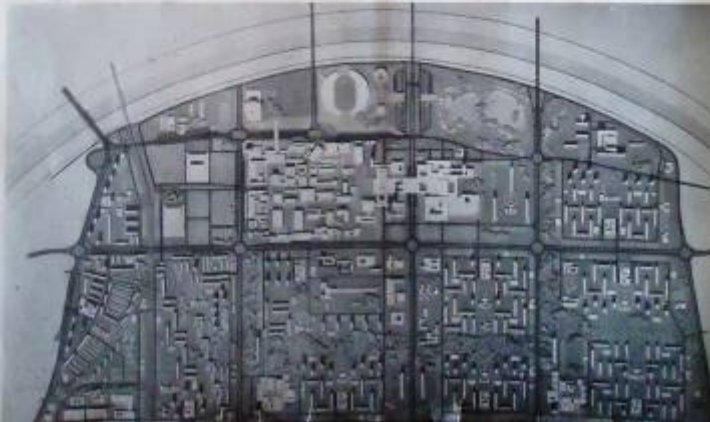
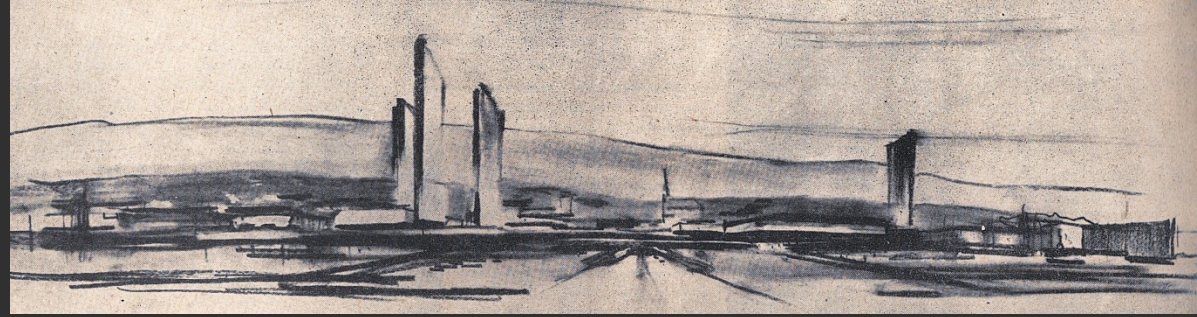
NATIONALITY

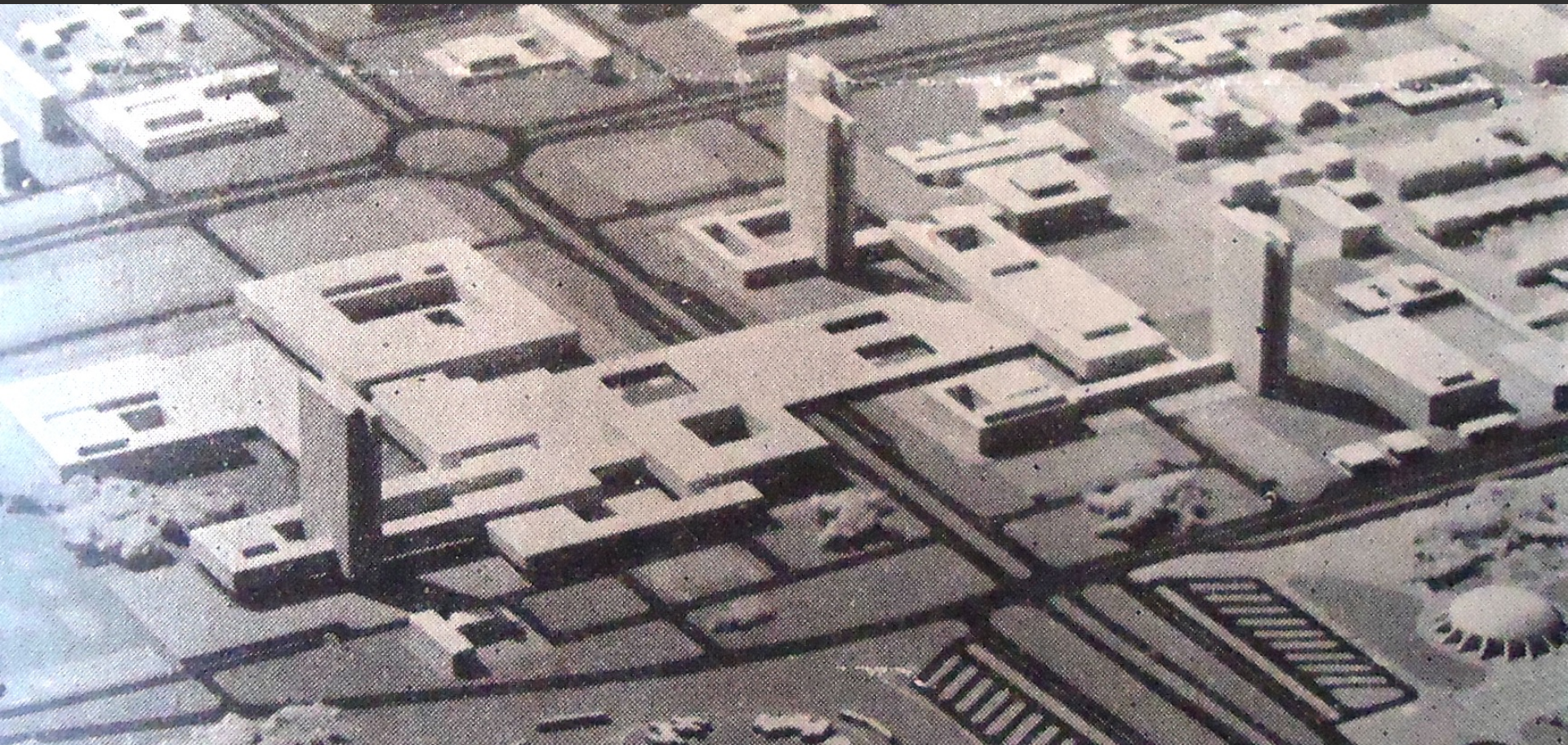
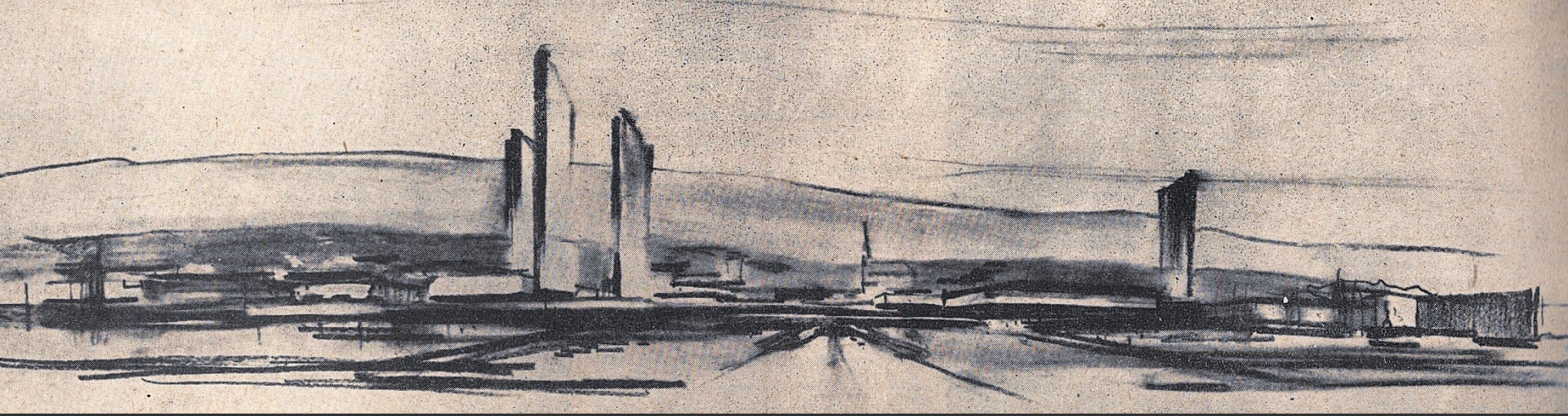
VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

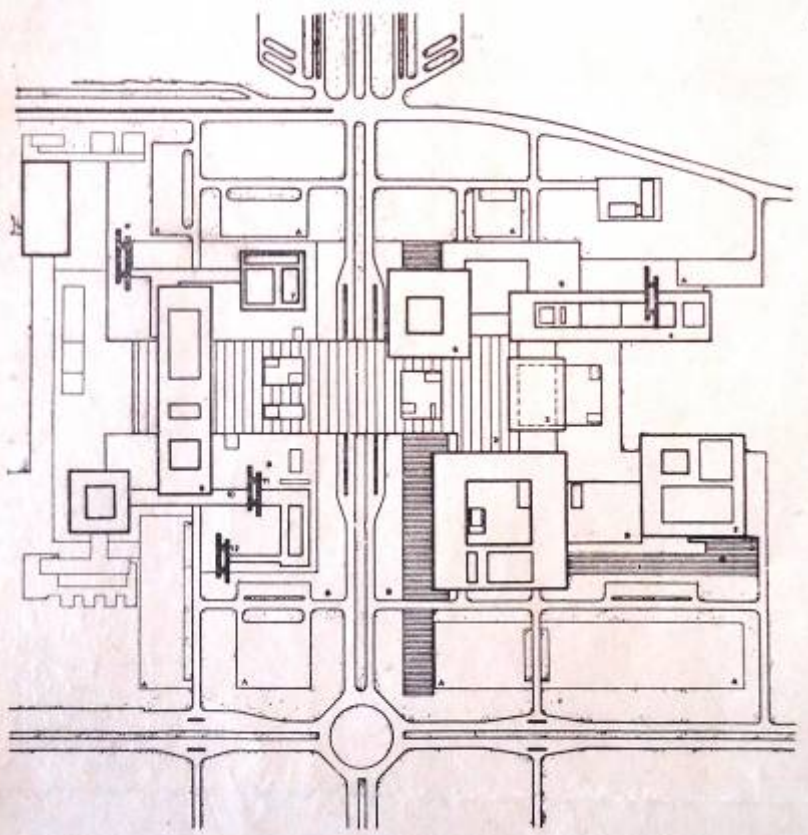
Alison and Peter Smithson: "Identity Grid"

Zagreb Institute for Urbanism

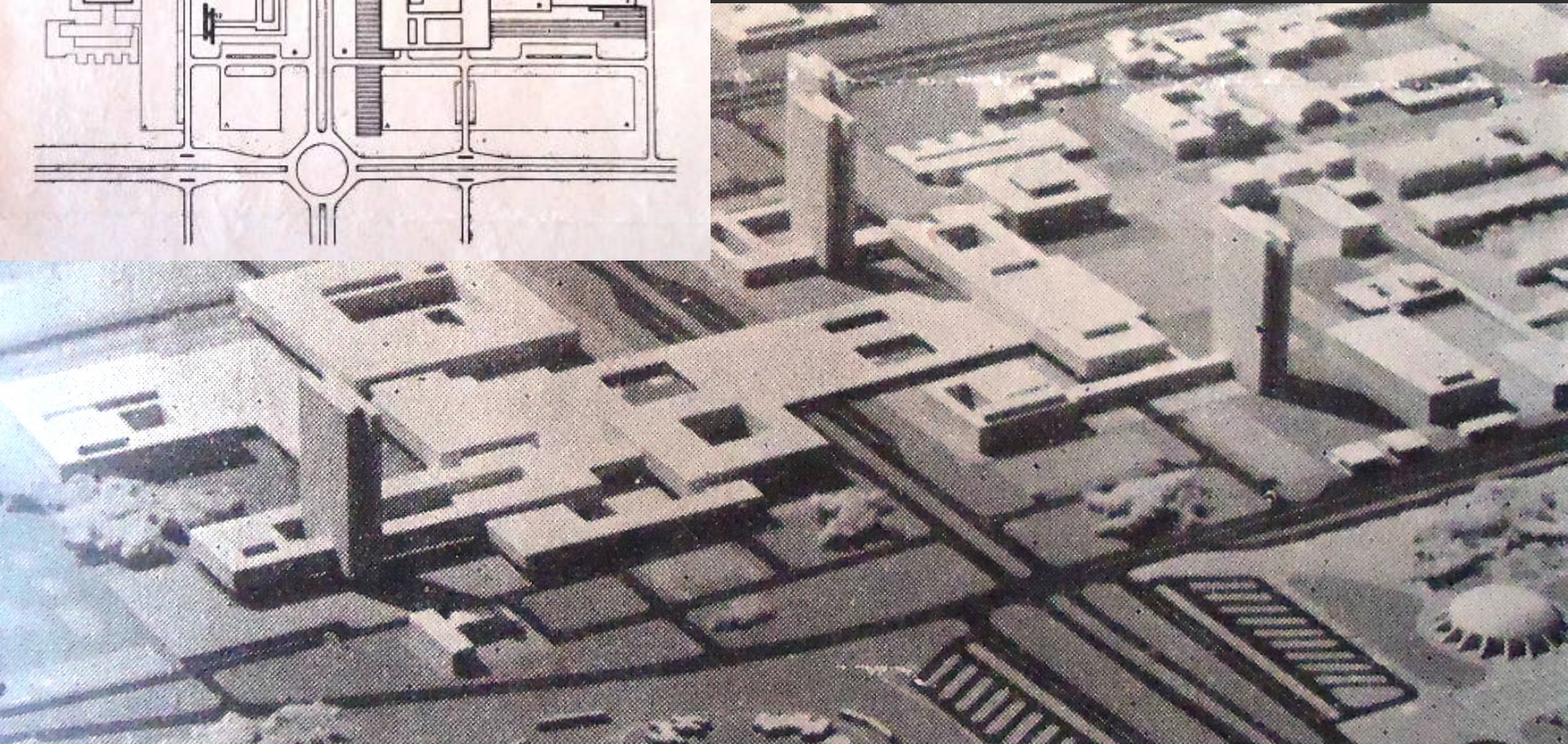
Proposal for the Novi Zagreb Center, 1962







Zagreb Institute for Urbanism
Proposal for the Novi Zagreb Center, 1962





Bakemin prijedlog za rješenje

Već dvadeset godina Bakema je zaokupljen problemom gradskog centra i centara novih naselja.

Ta njegova aktivnost je dvojaka i on piše studije, članke, knjige, drži predavanja na radiju i televiziji, sudjeluje s tom temom na svim poslijeratnim kongresima CIAM-a i kroz cijelo to vrijeme projektira i realizira raznovrsne centre.

Po završetku prve etape rotterdamskog trgovačkog centra »Lijnbana« projektira i djelomično realizira centre Bergena, Marla, Bachuma, Berlina, Frankfurta, St. Louisa i još mnogih drugih manjih i većih naselja da bi došao do rješenja Tel Aviva i našeg Skoplja.

U svim rješenjima koja su redovito bogata originalnim idejama on polaže naročitu pažnju i brigu na mogućnost realizacije. U međuvremenu rotterdamski »Lijnban« postao je u pravom smislu riječi prototip brojnih sličnih zadataka širom svijeta. Zato je za nas interesantan njegov prijedlog koga je prikazao u zadnjem od tri predavanja koja je održao početkom 1965. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Zagrebu za centar Južnog Zagreba.

U ovom konkretnom slučaju zatekao je već određenu lokaciju, neposredno susjedstvo Zagrebačkog velesajma, označene glavne prilaze i što mu je dosta otežalo zadatak – prve vizije tog centra nabačene od arhitekata Gradskog urbanističkog zavoda. Usvojivši lako ili bolje reći prilagodivši se bez mnogo razmišljanja i dilema ortogonalnom rasteru postojećih gradskih prometnica Bakema stvara čvrsti arhitektonski prostor križne osnove, koji svojim stepenastim rastom prema sredini i »jezgrovnim zidovima« akcentira novi City sa svih mogućih aspekata.

Osnovna kvaliteta njegovog prijedloga ne leži u izvršnom odvajanju pješačkog prometa koji je ču-

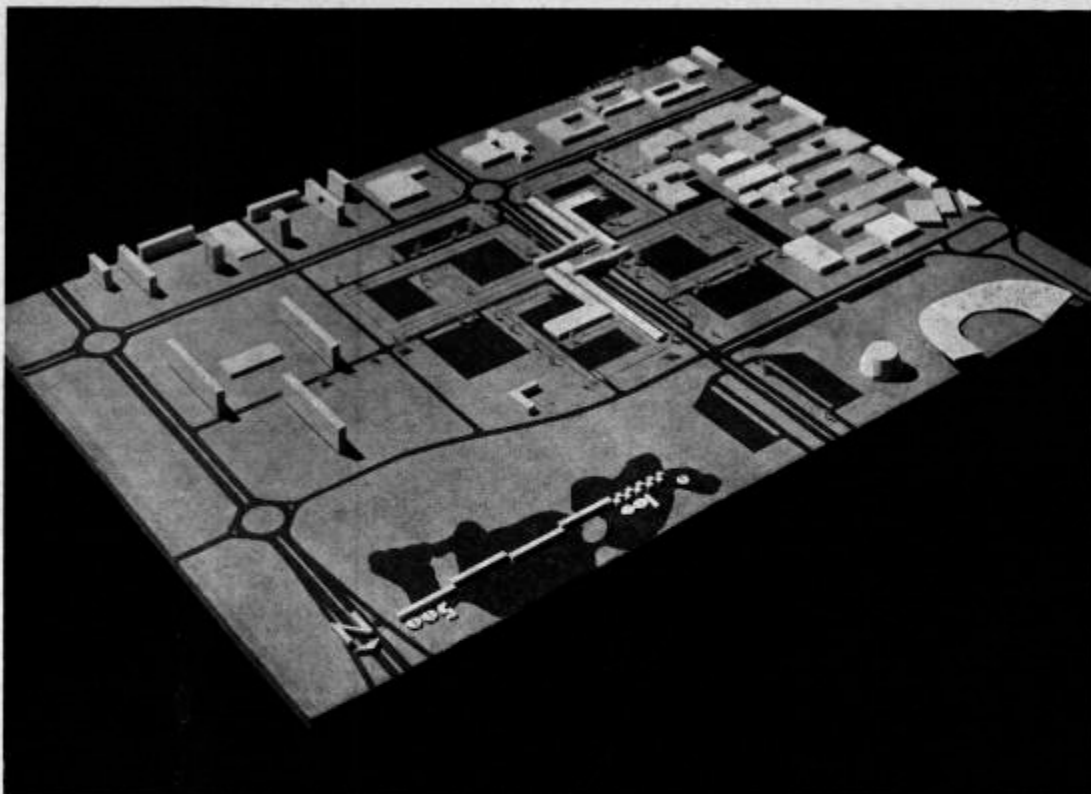
trgovi oblikovani svaki na specifičan način.

Osjeća se želja da formira pješačke prostore inspirirane prostornim rješenjima naših mediteranskih gradova kao i nezaboravnim ambijentima dalekog sjevera.

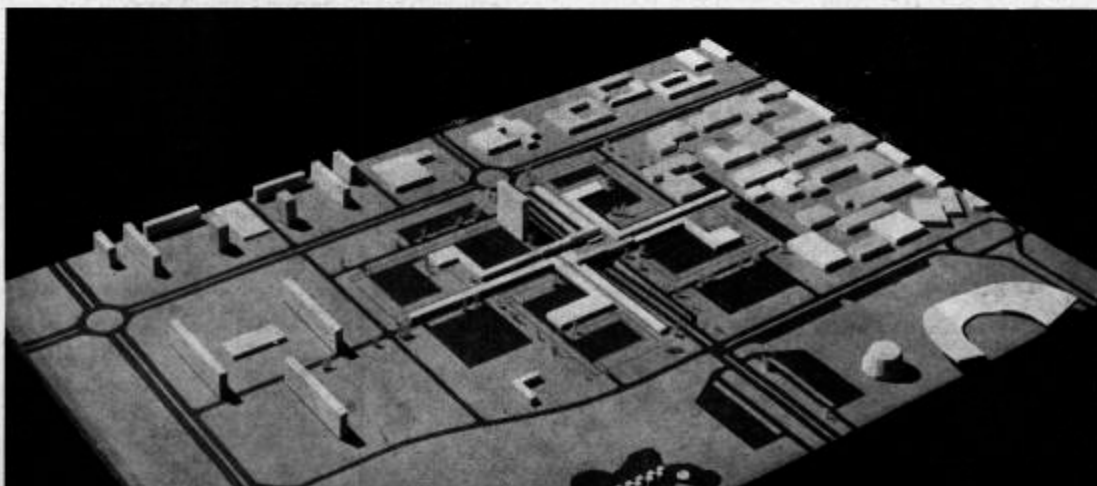
Duljim posmatranjem ovog preliminarnog rješenja, stvorenog u trenutku primarnog nadahnuća i odluke, otkrit ćemo, poznavajući široku skalu Bakeminih arhitektonskih kreativnih sposobnosti, nebrojene mogućnosti daljeg obogaćenja prostora. Ta je težnja danas nekako »u zraku« da se kreira gotovo scenski prostor isključivo ljudskog mjera namijenjen samo intimi čovjeka. Očita je i u recentnoj realizaciji Bakeminog prijatelja Petera Smithsona za malo urbanističko arhitektonsko remek djelo kompleksa zgrada »Economista« u St. James Streetu u Londonu. Arhitektonski »zidovi« Cityja namijenjeni stanovanju, uredima, maloj čistoj industriji, originalno zatvaraju »limene krove« parkirališta koji su bogato dimenzionirani. Oni su na taj način vizuelno zatvoreni, a ujedno omogućuju laganu izgradnju samog centra. Promet i pristup vozila do parkirališta jednostavan je i jasan kao i separacija od puteva pješaka. Pješaci imaju vlastite prilaze kao i vozači koji se nakon parkiranja vozila pretvaraju u pješake. Tako su parkirališta nevidljivo dovedena u samo središte Cityja.

Uvođenjem stanovanja (7.000 stanovnika) u City obogaćen je i oživljen ovaj ambijent (noćna rasvjeta i stalna prisutnost života u njemu).

I zelenilo je dano u dovoljnoj mjeri pa kompromisno zadovoljava traženja A. Kleina da gradski cen-

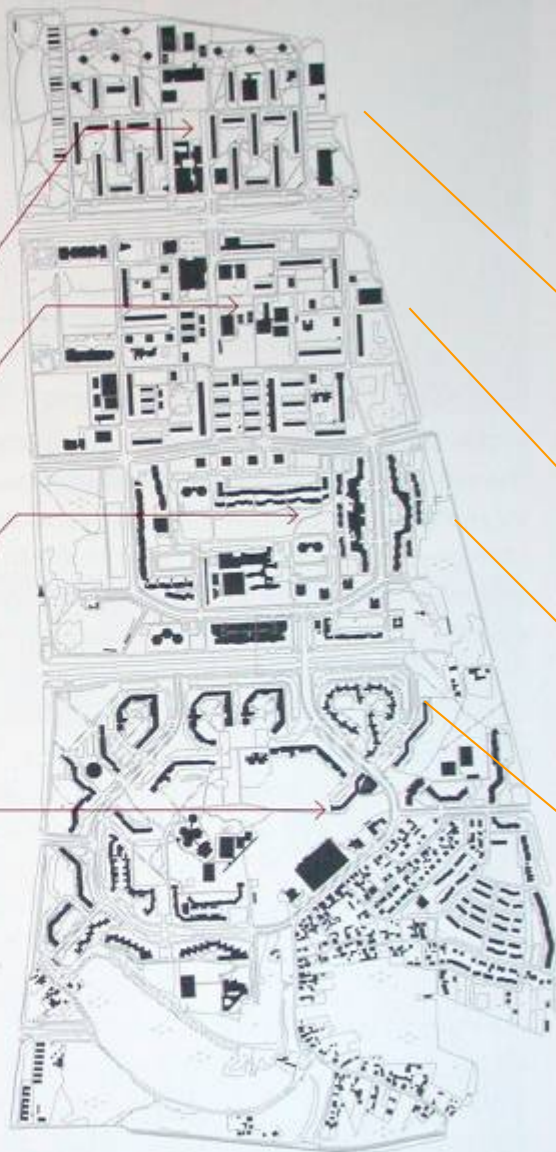


J. BAKEMA: I etapa izgradnje centra Južnog Zagreba





N



Novi Zagreb settlements

Zapruđe, 1965-1968

Utrine, 1968-1974

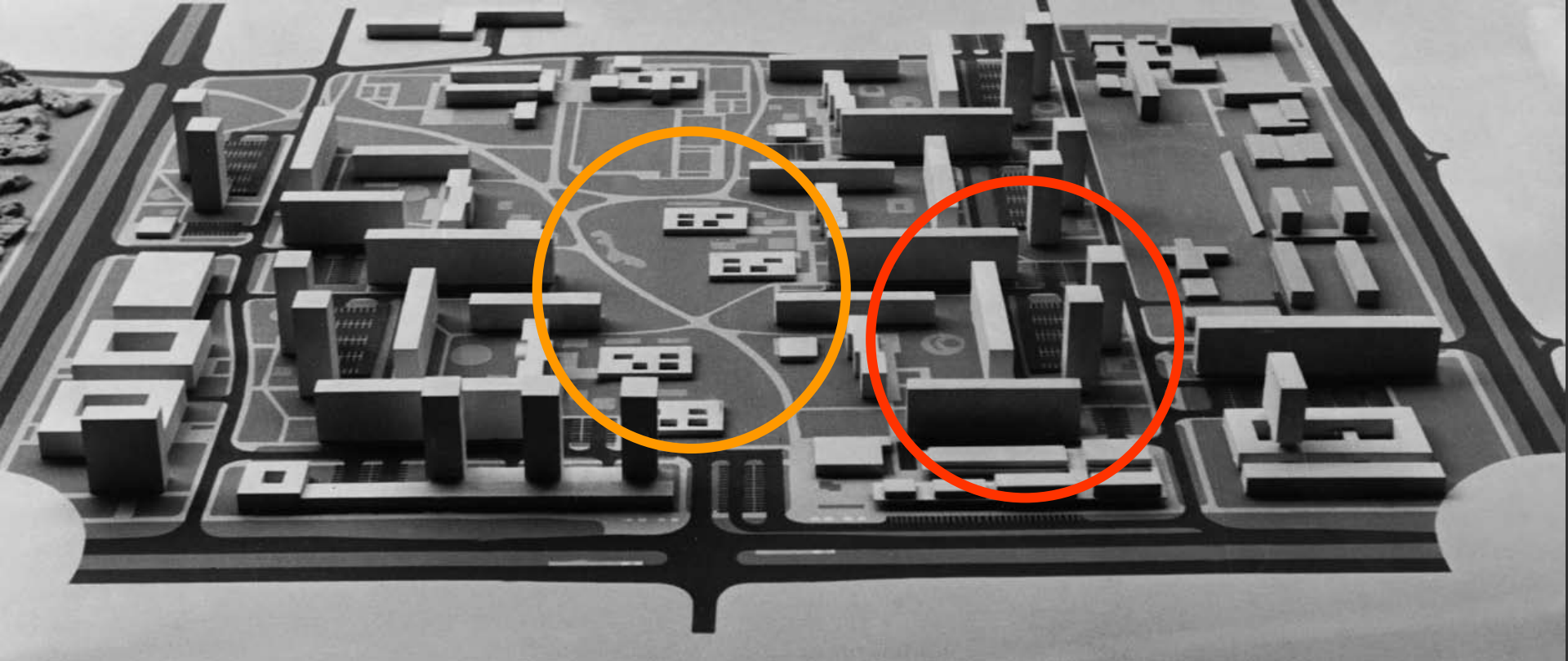
Travno, 1970-1977

Dugave, 1970-1977



Sopot, 1965

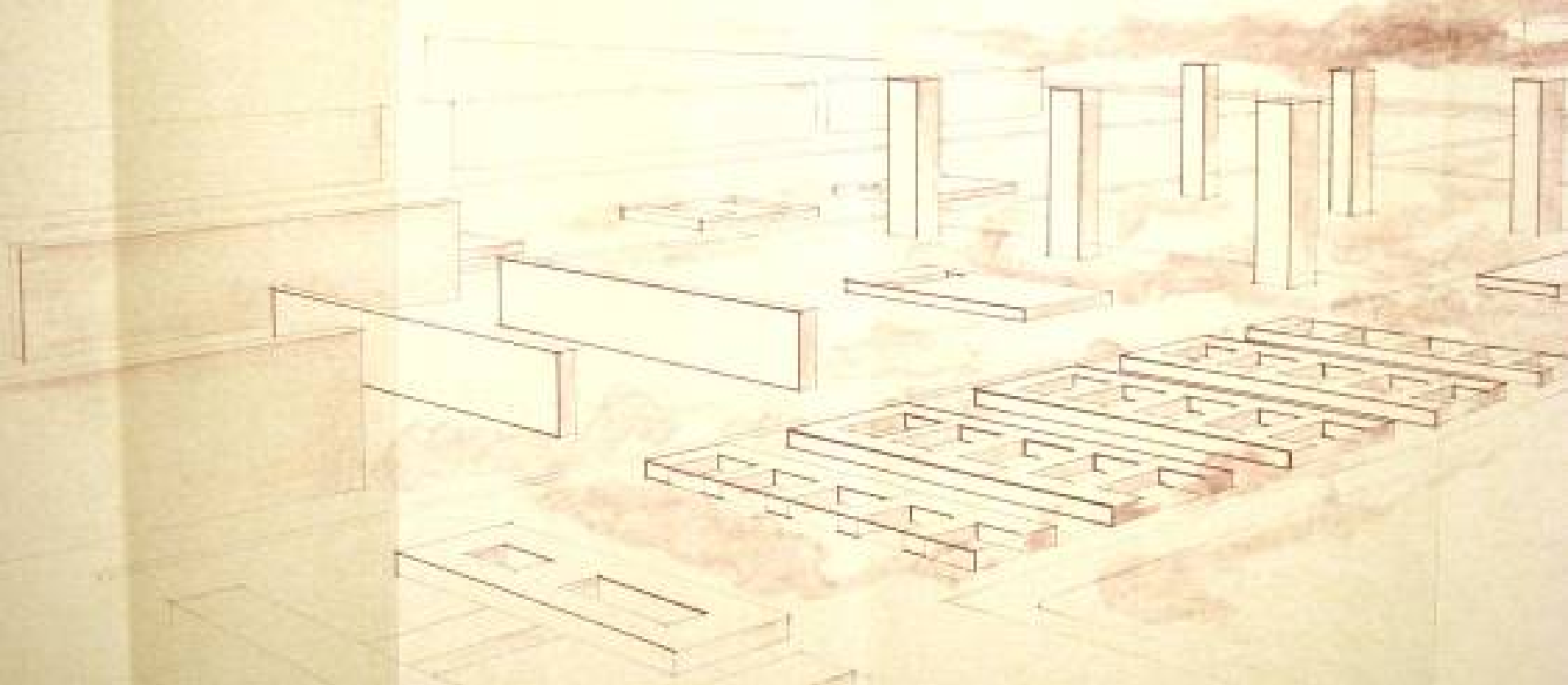




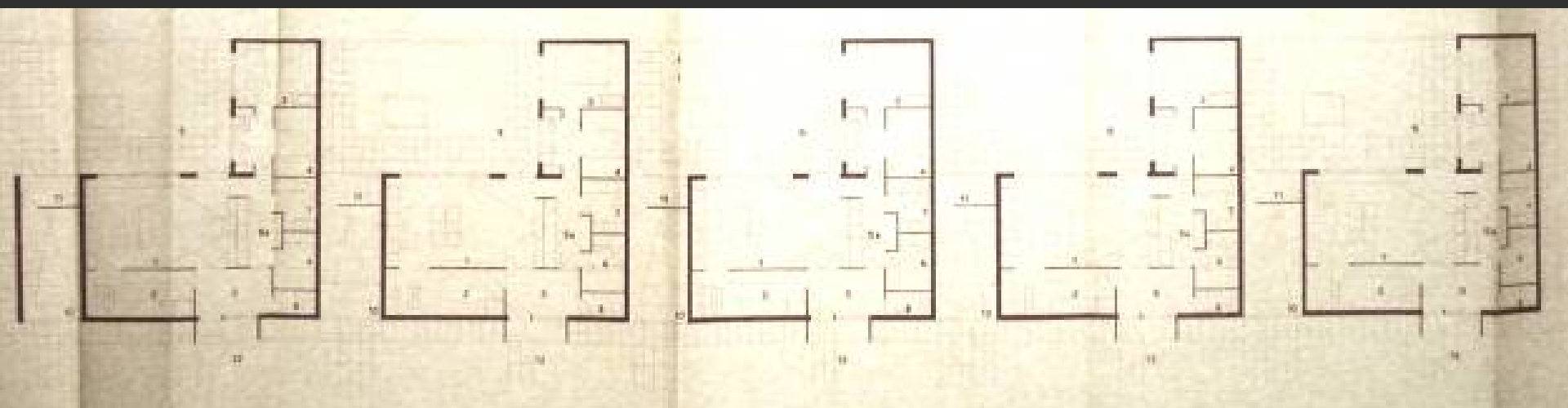
Sopot, 1965

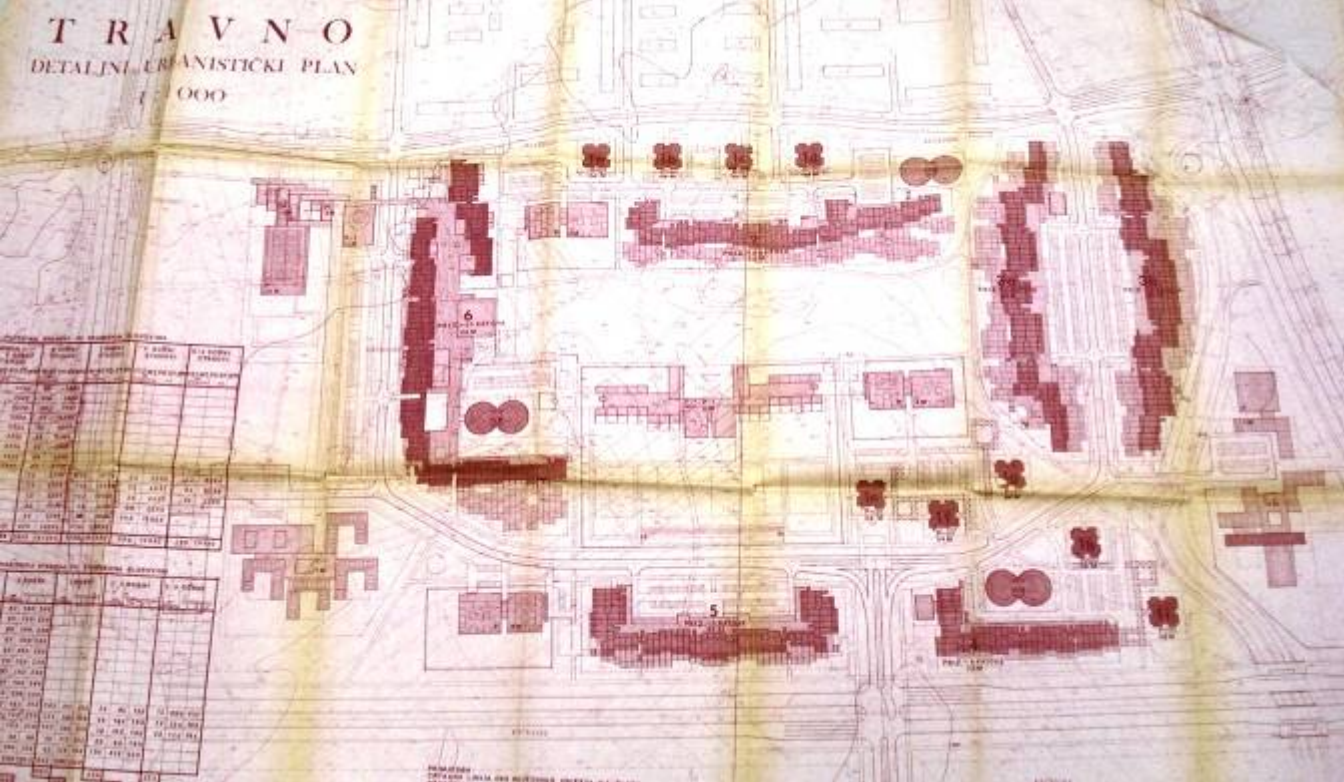
housing clusters

mat system of schools and kindergartens



Siget “Housing Colony” – low-rise high-density single-storey houses





Travno

“core wall buildings”



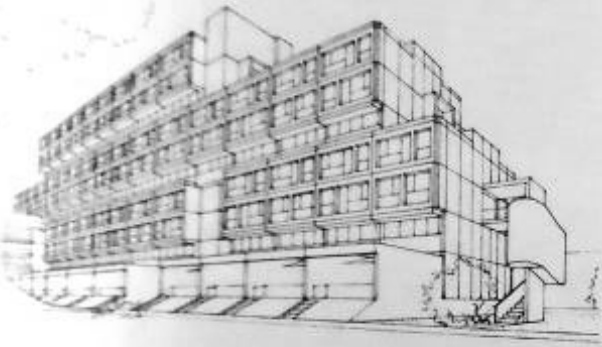
Travno

“core wall buildings”

+

low row-houses of the garden-city principle





3. OKA IZ PISACKE VIZURE

Dugave

“frameworks for re-identification”



PANORAMSKA PERSPEKTIVA



Dugave

“frameworks for re-identification”



Jacob Bakema and Croatian architectural scene: Team 10 Ideas influencing the local modernist tradition

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