

Post Box for the development of the Habitat (B.P.H.)
Boîte Postale pour le développement de l'Habitat (B.P.H.)
Briefkasten für die Entwicklung von Habitat (B.P.H.)

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1-6-1962.

name of author	subject	date	main points
nom d'auteur	sujet	date	points essentiels
Name des Auteurs	subjekt	Datum	wichtigste Punkte
92. V. Rajnis, Prague		3-1-'62	Prague, 3-1-'62, Cher collègue, J'ai le triste devoir de vous communiquer le décès de notre collègue architecte Josef Havlicek, membre d'ancien CIAM, membre de Conseil Mondial de CIAM, etc. Votre V. Rajnis, Praha, Tchéco-Slovaquie.
93. From Socia- list Commentary September 1961	The Face of Bri- tain, a policy for town and country planning		1. A Ministry of Town and Country Planning should be established. Its responsibili- ties should be far greater than those of the Town and Country Planning Ministry under the 1945 Labour Government. It should have supreme control over planning for location of employment; for house building; and for communications. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13. 14. The freehold interest in all land should be vested, from a date to be determined, in a public authority. Each building will be given a statutory "life" according to its age, condition and suitability. The former freeholders will hold the land under statutory leases for the remainder of the statutory life of the building. There would be provision for compensation, safeguards for owner-occupiers, and proce- dures to provide land at a low cost, or no cost, for public purposes.
94. Stadt Castrop- Rauxel	Planung	7-12-'61	Wir planen hier in einer Stadt des Ruhr- gebietes mit 90.000 Einwohnern verschied- ene neue Siedlungen. Wir möchten daher mit Ihnen bzw. dem Sekretariat der CIAM '59 Kontakt aufnehmen. Vielleicht wäre es möglich, dass Sie uns kritische Gedanken zu beiliegendem Plan geben.
95. Reima Pietilä, Helsinki	CIAM 59 in Otterlo	31-12-'61	Last week I have been reading the book, CIAM 59 in Otterlo. I have studied this book quite thoroughly. So, because it is a true document. The CIAM 59 in Otterlo gives much information. It reveals positive and also negative aspects. It is a positive thing that there are men who dare expose their own personal approach in architecture to the open criticism. I think that the most valuable in Otterlo was the discussion and the idea to publish this discussion in the authentic form. This dynamic discussion gives a clear and realistic picture of the actual situation in architecture. The situation is not at all positive. The projects exhibited in Otterlo state the balance so. I think there were only very few works, too few projects with a very idea. The projects revealed that there

was a tremendous lack of a bold fresh vision. I think there is already a new vision of architecture. It exists and develops all the time. Several young men in different countries possess a new sound and comprehensive grasp of the problem of urbanism. I am sure, only few of them were present at OTTERLO. Why not to have them in the next meeting? Why not to give them opportunity to contribute successfully in this occasion. I think there exists no need of an organization like the CIAM, if we really have so few potential ideas as it was in Otterlo. There is no need to have a second Otterlo in the near future if the people with the vision and with ideas are not all present. But who takes the trouble to search them or who finds the means to get them to work out their ideas.

96. Walter H. Kehm, Cambridge Mass. 1959 CIAM meeting at Otterlo 23-2-'62 to point to a greater degree of closer working relationships between the architect and the landscape architect. This relationship becomes a very natural one when the scale of the total habitat becomes one of developing new urban living environments in regions around the globe. At this scale especially, the true existence-will of the natural landscape has a loud, clear voice to those who are willing to listen. The landscape architect especially must grope, search and question the natural environment to find a proper expression for our exterior living spaces which are so intimately a part of any total habitat
97. Walter Becker, Essen CIAM'59 in Otterlo 24-2-'62 Diskussionen wie die in Otterlo sind, so glaube ich, notwendig und ihr erster Erfolg liegt in der Tatsache der Diskussion: In Otterlo wurde vorgetragen, kritisiert, verteidigt, diskutiert; auf einem sehr hohen Niveau "gestritten". Warum überforderten Sie die CIAM? Es ist unwichtig, ob Sie eine Organisation fanden oder finden. Es ist unwichtig, ob Sie einig wurden oder nicht, ob Sie entscheidende neue Gedanken formulieren konnten. Wichtig ist, dass kritisiert und diskutiert wurde und wird, möglichst auf breiter Basis im Sinne der Schlussworte von Kenzo Tange. Wenn jedes Treffen nur die Geburt "eines" entscheidenden Gedanken auf einem zweiten Treffen anregt, dann war der Erfolg gross genug. Sie sollten darum der Motor für solche Treffen bleiben.....
98. Georg Wittwer + Stefan Berceș-Düsseldorf Die Veröffentlichung CIAM 59 Otterlo 16-3-'62 Wir meinen, für das Treffen in Otterlo sei gerade diese Frage typisch, das "Wie sein" der Umwelt, der Versuch einer Abgrenzung rational bestimmbarer Faktoren für Wohnung, Haus, Stadt und dem unbestimmbaren Sozialisches, wodurch sie erst zur Wohnung, zur Stadt werden. Aber ist wirklich der Rhythmus einer neuen Zivilisation schon gefunden, wie Aldo v. Eyck in Bridgewater meinte? Dieser Rhythmus kann schwerlich die vollständige Neutralisierung der Einzelnen bedeuten, als Ablösung städtischen, bürgerlichen Raumes. Wo gibt es bei der ungeheuren Masse des nach dem Kriege Gebauten das Sichtbarmachen dieses Doppelphänomens Individuum und Kollektiv, das gegenseitige Abgrenzen und Verknüpfen. Wir beginnen erst langsam die Möglichkeiten zu erkennen, die wir ausschöpfen können und müssen, um den ungeheuren Massen auf der ganzen Welt die Lebensbedingungen zu verschaffen, die es dem einzelnen Menschen erlauben, Geist und Gefühl in der eigenen, kleinen und geborgenen Welt zu

gebrauchen

99. USO International first conference

First USO International Conference in New Delhi from 7th to 10th of August, 1962

AIMS OF USO-INTERNATIONAL

USO-International will disseminate information about the United Nations and its specialised agencies in the school of the world.

The proposed composition of USO-International is to be in the following order:

1. The USO-International would be an International Non-Governmental Organisation and its Headquarters would be located in New Delhi (India)
2. The aim of the USO-International would be to work with the students of the High and Higher Secondary Schools all over the world to promote and strengthen the United Nations in all its aspects, to encourage informed opinion and education concerning the activities and potentialities of the United Nations and in particular its purposes of promoting International peace by friendly relations among nations and international co-operation without any distinction of race, sex or religion.

100. M. Juppelatz, Department of architecture, St. Lucia

Some observations 7-7-'61 on the Rural-urban interdependence problems in Queensland

..... The control of economic conditions is possible only through the conscious collective or social activity, unlike the process of natural selection which has governed the control and development of all organic life without the collaboration of the individual

..... Soon after the turn of the twentieth century we find the competitive economic system propounded by Adam Smith which has become generally accepted breaking into two distinct patterns; firstly, in Russia, a complete socialization of all economic processes coupled with the idea of human selection, rather after the plea of Malthus some 130 years ago. This process began with the idea of eliminating the competitive system altogether and thus eliminating what was considered to be the inherent instability which it caused. This involved "absolute planning" from the state level, right down through every scale of communal and civic activity, until every human being became a planned unit.

In 1935, in his "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money", John Maynard Keynes pointed out that the economic fluctuations were caused by changes in the rate at which people spent their income, which tended to be cumulative rather than self-correcting. Therefore, if governments were to assume the responsibility of maintaining stable economic conditions, it would be necessary for them to take measures which would act as a counterweight to the varying rates of spending of the countries concerned. His principles were becoming accepted in Britain soon after his work was published, but since the 1939-45 war they have been almost uniformly adopted by most democratic governments to the extent that when the private sector of the economy has "overspent" and unemployment is increasing the governments endeavour to allocate capital funds for the purpose of increasing public works and ease the unemployment as much as possible.....

101. Fumihiko
Maki - Jerry
Goldberg,
Prepared at
Washington
University in
St. Louis

Linkage in april, '62
Collective form
Collective form,
report no. 2.

The Unity of Experience

Observation is the prime tool of the urban designer. What he can see in the city, he can refer to his own experience. Fact and observer are combined to comprehend new problems, and new threedimensional solutions.

The whole sequence of articles on collective form is a means of ordering observation. What the categories of analysis are, is not of extreme importance. They provide a framework within which we can present extremely important observable phenomena in cities. Only through seeing accurately can we locate the specific formal result of forces in the city-forces that socialologists, economists and men who write "fiction" have described in other terms.

If urban design is to fulfill its role, to make a contribution to the form of the city, it must do more than simply organize mechanical forces, and make physical unity from diversity. It must recognize the meaning of the order it seeks to manufacture, a humanly significant, spatial order.

Introduction to linkage.

Urban design is ever concerned with the question of making comprehensible links between discrete things. As a corollary, it is concerned with making an extremely large entity comprehensible by articulating its parts.

The city is combinations of discrete forms and articulated large forms. It is collective form, - the agglomerate of decisions (and abnegations from decision) in the past concerning the way in which things fit together, or are linked. Linking, or disclosing linkage (articulating the large entity), are invariant activities in making collective form.

Three approaches to making collective form.

Composition is one means of producing collective form. It is possibly the most used. The designer places individually conceived buildings on a site so that their relation to one another seems inevitable, or just right.

A second approach to making collective form, recently revived by Kenzo Tange in his proposals for extension of Tokyo into Tokyo Bay, is megastructure. The megastructure is a large frame in which all functions of a city or part of a city are housed. In a sense, megastructure is a man-made landscape feature. It is the "hill" on which we may build contemporary towns.

Tange identifies two time cycles which megaform serves. One, the cycle dictated by immense structures which provide movement and essential services, is a long range cycle, and is served by the megaframe. The other, a short-time cycle, is dictated by human habitat, and the immediate spatial needs of all families. Thus, small elements are built on the megaframe. As long as we can establish what is the proper long-time cycle, and what is the short-time cycle, megaform is a valid and useful concept, especially in obviously multi-functional situations, such as regional trade centers.

Perhaps the real freedom of choice that technology offers can best be understood in a system which allows even more flexibility and choice over the short-time cycle than does megastructure.

The third way of making large scale form is group-form. Groupform is a system of generative elements in space. Elements and system are reciprocal, that is, one cannot be conceived of without the other. There is no hierarchy, or even singularity of form in this system. All sources of ideas about group-form are in human association and collectivity-gathering, or dispersal, or stopping. Any form so conceived reflects the source of its place and shape, as readily as do the pueblo villages of Southwestern United States.

What does this study of historical linkage suggest for the future ?
Certainly this--whatever we use to determine the form of linkage in urban design must come from a body of largely untapped information about cities as we know them. We are involved in an investigation of the morphological resultants of forces present in cities.

And this is certain. The primary motive is to make unity from diversity. We suggest, as the other side of that issue, that there is diversity in every unit situation of sufficient scale to admit more than one function, or one angle of vision.

That we have not adequately identified form giving forces is perhaps due to the fact that they seem to defy formulation. At a particular scale of urban activity, they have more to do with movement through space, than with a standard vision of the shape of a place. Thus we have been notably remiss in our ability to conceive of shapes for our paths of high-speed movement, or our ever ramifying commercial clusters, or power lines.

Each of these things seems to defy relation to a human collective scale--their functional and social aspects seem diametrically opposed; yet the Romans succeeded in making powerful symbols of their water-carriers, and in this country we have succeeded in building TVA dams that integrate functional and symbolic characteristics.

If a garage can serve as an architectural stop between the moving world of the highway and the static world of a town center, or shopping precinct, it can, if handled as Louis Kahn suggests, become a symbol of the collective and human aspect of what occurs in town or shop. Garage or station of rapid transit system as stop, is a link between the highway (or train) and pedestrian movement. If designed with sufficient understanding, it can serve as a defining wall, or perhaps a built mountain, for the activity it links with the world of the highway.

The city as a pattern of events.

Linkage is simply the glue of the city. It is the act by which we unite all the layers of activity and resulting physical form in the city.

Insofar as linkage is successful, the city is a recognizable and humanly understandable entity. We, men, are at home, with it. We depend on understanding how two events within a city are combined to make a living sequence, and we depend on understanding how men have lived in the city we inhabit, and we depend on understanding how we can get from place to place in the city. Each at its own level contributes to our ability to know and enjoy experience--social, temporal, and spatial linkage.

We describe all these kinds of linkage in physical terms in the analysis that follows. That is because we want to describe linkage in operational terms, to say what must be done to make a link.

But each operation will end by implying a multitude of non-spatial facts. Ultimately, linking is assembling patterns of experience in cities.

102. Team X	Meeting	14-5-'62	Meeting in september 1962 on the theme: Reciprocal urban infra-structure/building group concepts.
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Rotterdam.
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