

The Emergence of Urban Design in the Breakup of CIAM

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The development of urban design at Harvard in the 1950s and the Team 10 challenge to CIAM (Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne, 1928–56) are usually thought of as separate phenomena, the first often seen as mainly an academic exercise whose actual built outcomes remain unclear, the second the beginning of a major cultural shift that led directly into Pop Art and the countercultures of the 1960s. Although urban design still exists as a discipline whose exact content is continuously being redefined, it is Team 10, which ceased meeting in 1981, whose history has attracted the attention of scholars.

With glamorous European protagonists such as the Smithsons and Aldo van Eyck, Team 10 undoubtedly offers a more alluring subject of study. The history of urban design at Harvard is another story. While some of its chief proponents are well-known, in the American context figures like José Luis Sert (1901–83) and Sigfried Giedion (1893–1968) are often thought of as having made their most important contributions to architecture before the Second World War. Their Harvard activities may now seem to be of interest only to biographers and former students and colleagues. Yet an examination of the ideas about urban design put forward by Sert, arguably the field's "founding father," makes it clear that the seemingly divergent contexts in which both urban design and

CIAM was not, of course, the only conduit for the links that MARS members had with the wider world, but in many ways it was the MARS Group's relationship with the international community of modern architects [â€¦] made visible in the foundation of CIAM which defined it and differentiated it from other architectural groupings of its day. 8 Archival holdings that provide further insight into MARS relations with CIAM are widely scattered, but the collections drawn on here are: BAL; London, Architectural Association, MARS Group Folder [henceforth â€œMGFâ€œ]; Zurich, Archives of the Institut f¼r Geschichte und Theorie der Architektur, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule [henceforth â€œgtaâ€œ]; Rotterdam, Van Eesteren Archives, Netherlands Architecture Institute [henceforth â€œNAIâ€œ]; Montreal Getting to Know Your Customers: The Emergence of CIAM. Authors: David Goodman, D.Phil. Principal Consulting Analyst. Ten years ago identity and access management (IAM) solutions were rarely deployed beyond the company firewall, providing permissions and access rights to enterprise resources to employees and contractors. The investment and commitment to CIAM are being driven by an ever-increasing sophistication of customer expectation in terms of a "joined up" user experience and real-time availability of relevant resources accessible anywhere, anytime and from any device. Alongside the need to protect the "disappearing perimeter" with adequate security is measured the need to address competitive advantage and maintain customer loyalty. The 34 urban analyses, which were prepared by the CIAM's individual national groups over many months of work and in accordance with standardized requirements, were intended to provide an initial basis for common discussion and comparative analysis. There can be no doubt that CIAM 4 was one of the important events in the history of the European architectural avant-garde. At the same time, however, the congress was also a typical product of its time, expressing the basic concepts of modernism. There was similar dissension on the question of whether the study should be designed on a synchronic or more historical basis, as well as on the issue of whether it was a matter of building new cities or rather of adapting existing cities to contemporary needs. Save this picture!