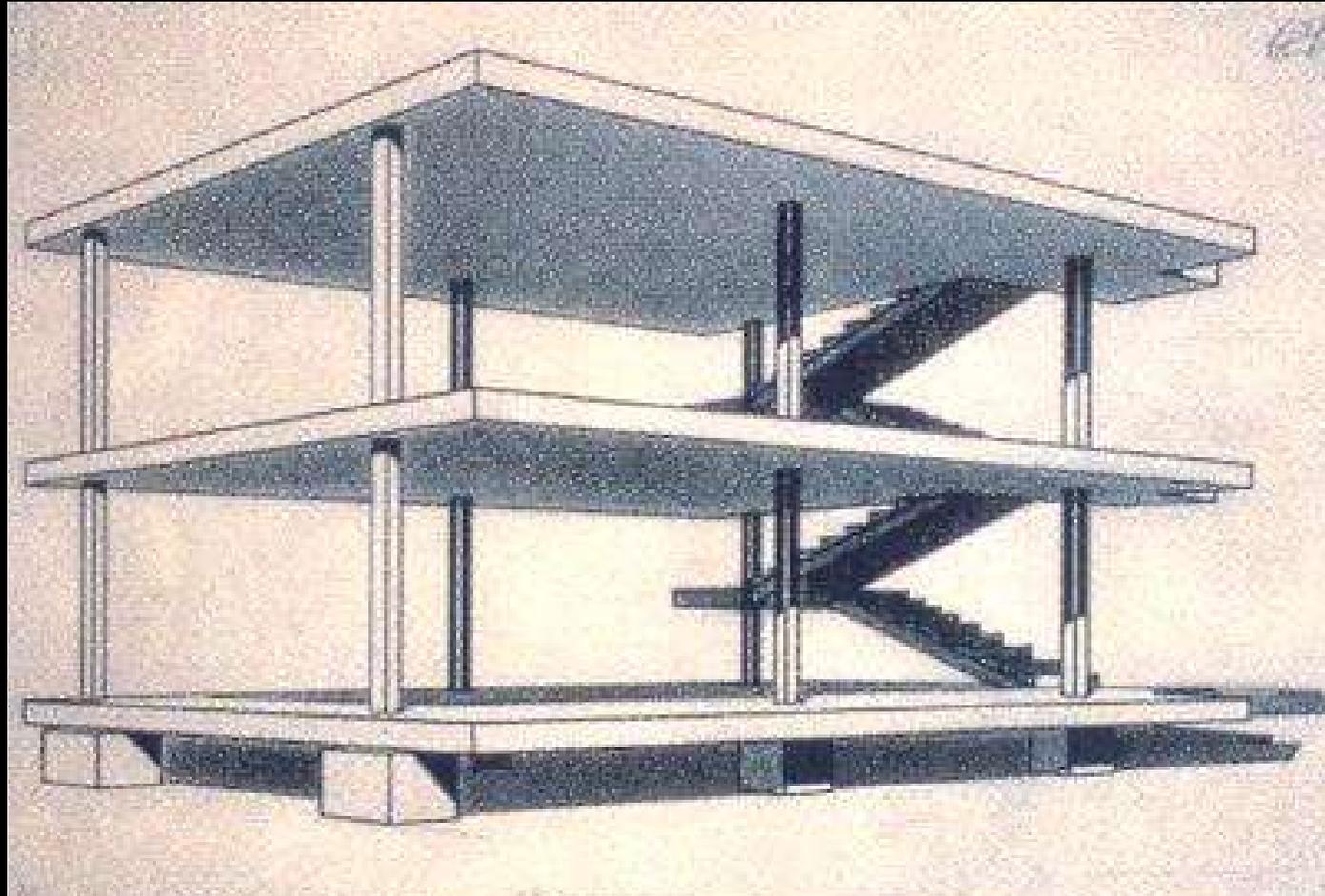
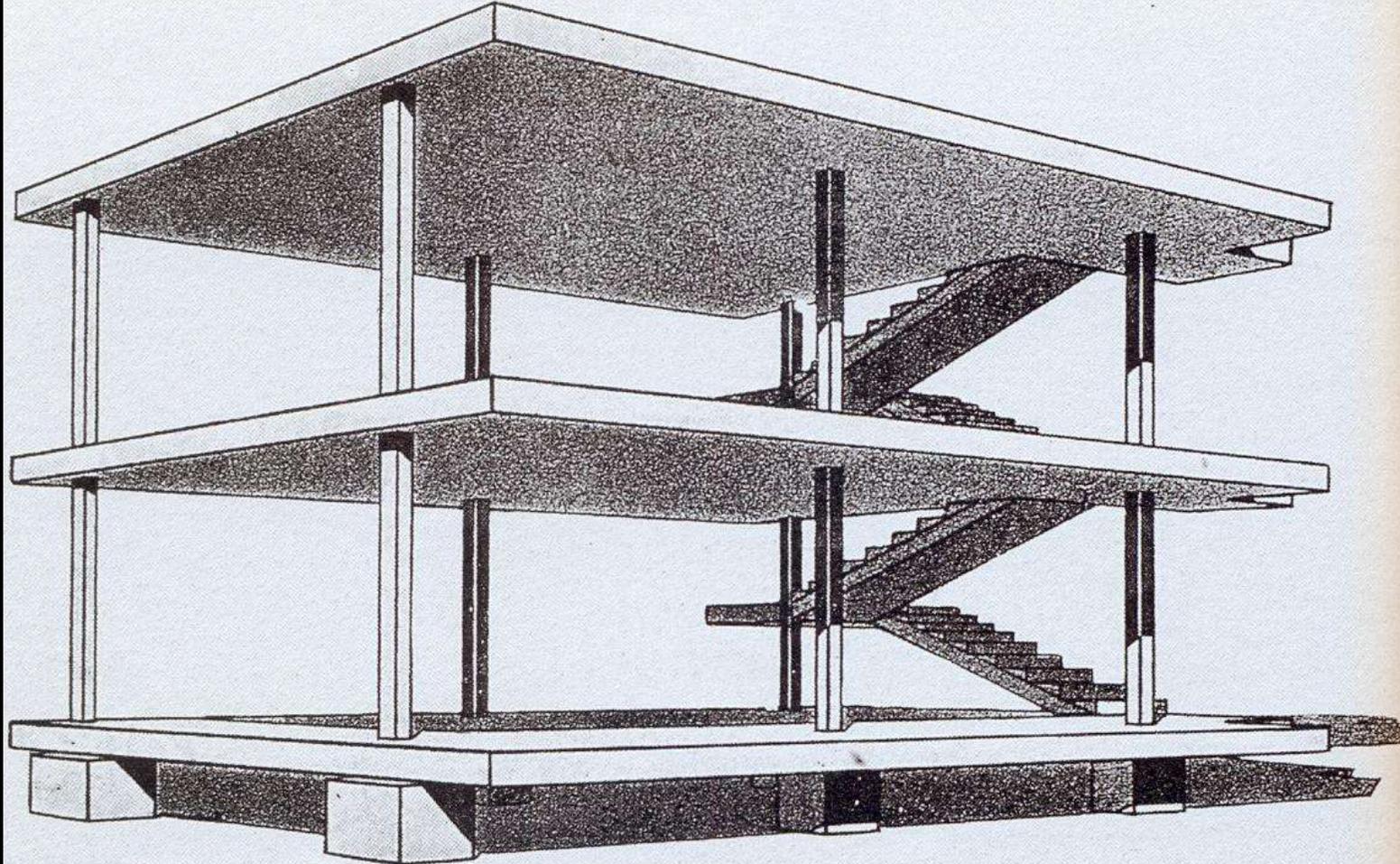
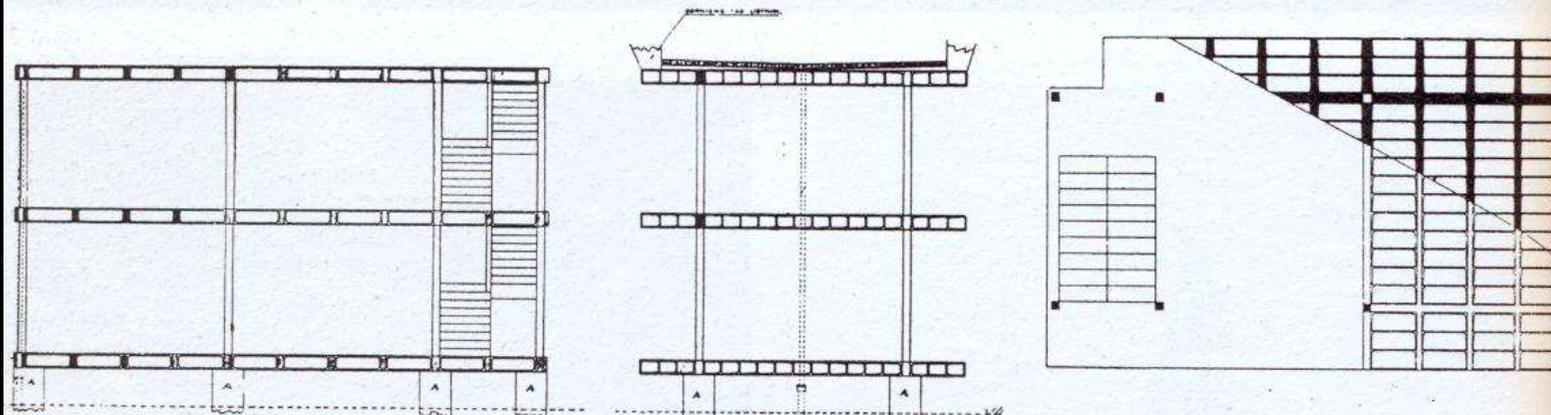


Casa Dom-ino (1914)



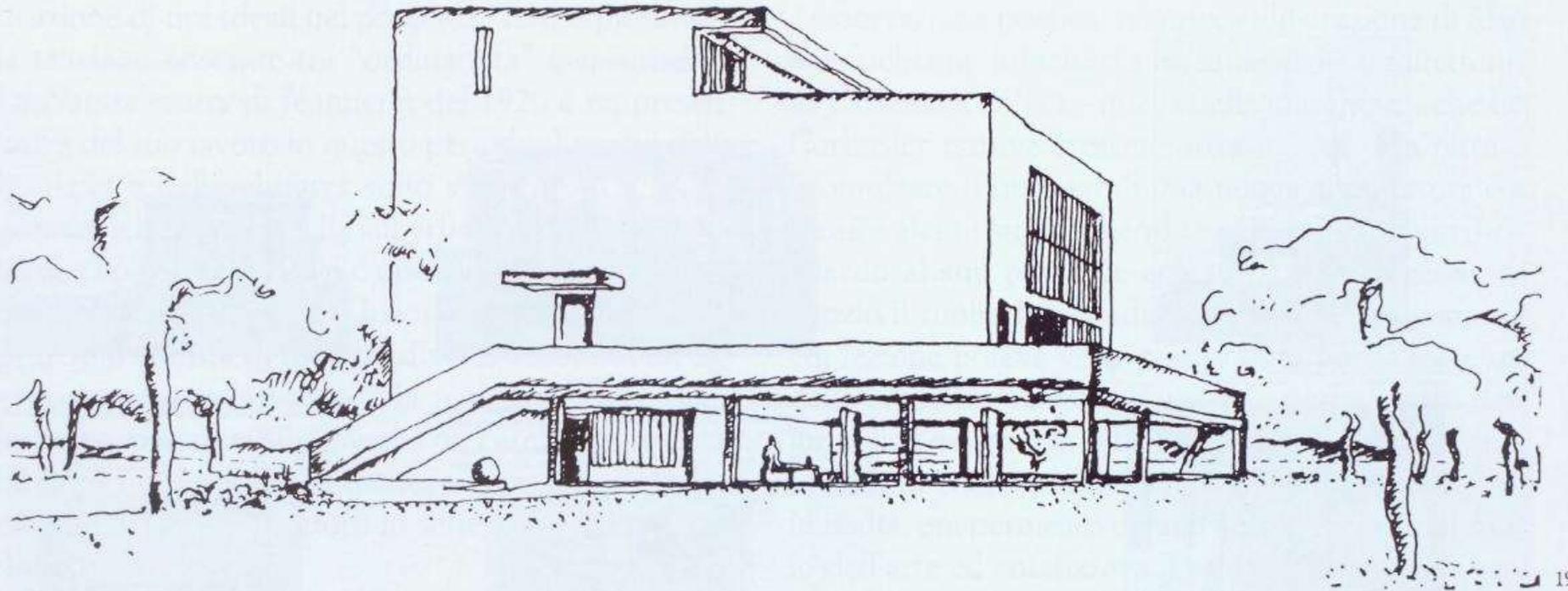


360

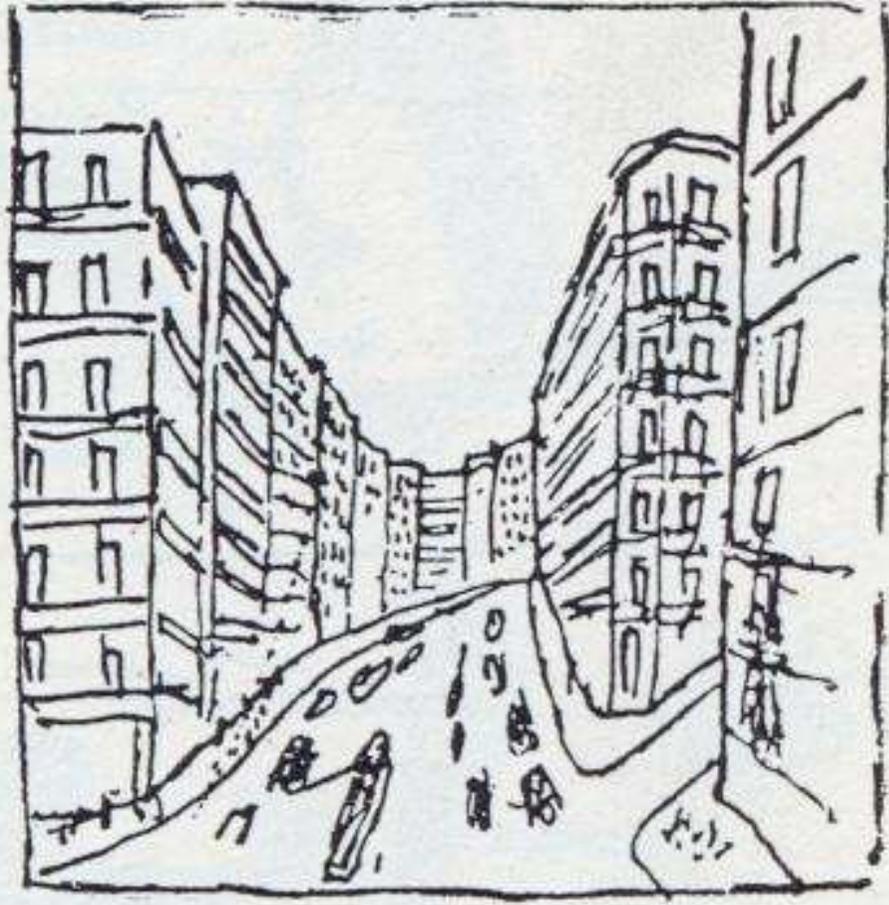
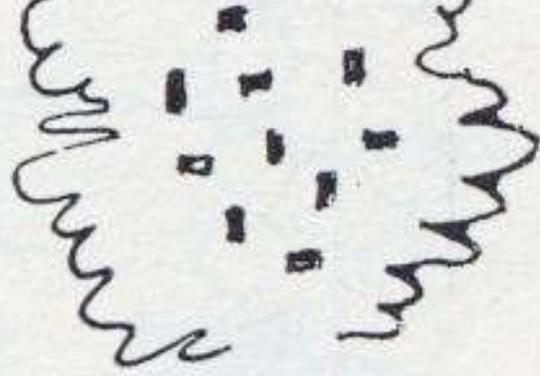




Casa Citrohan (1920 - 1922)



海明威



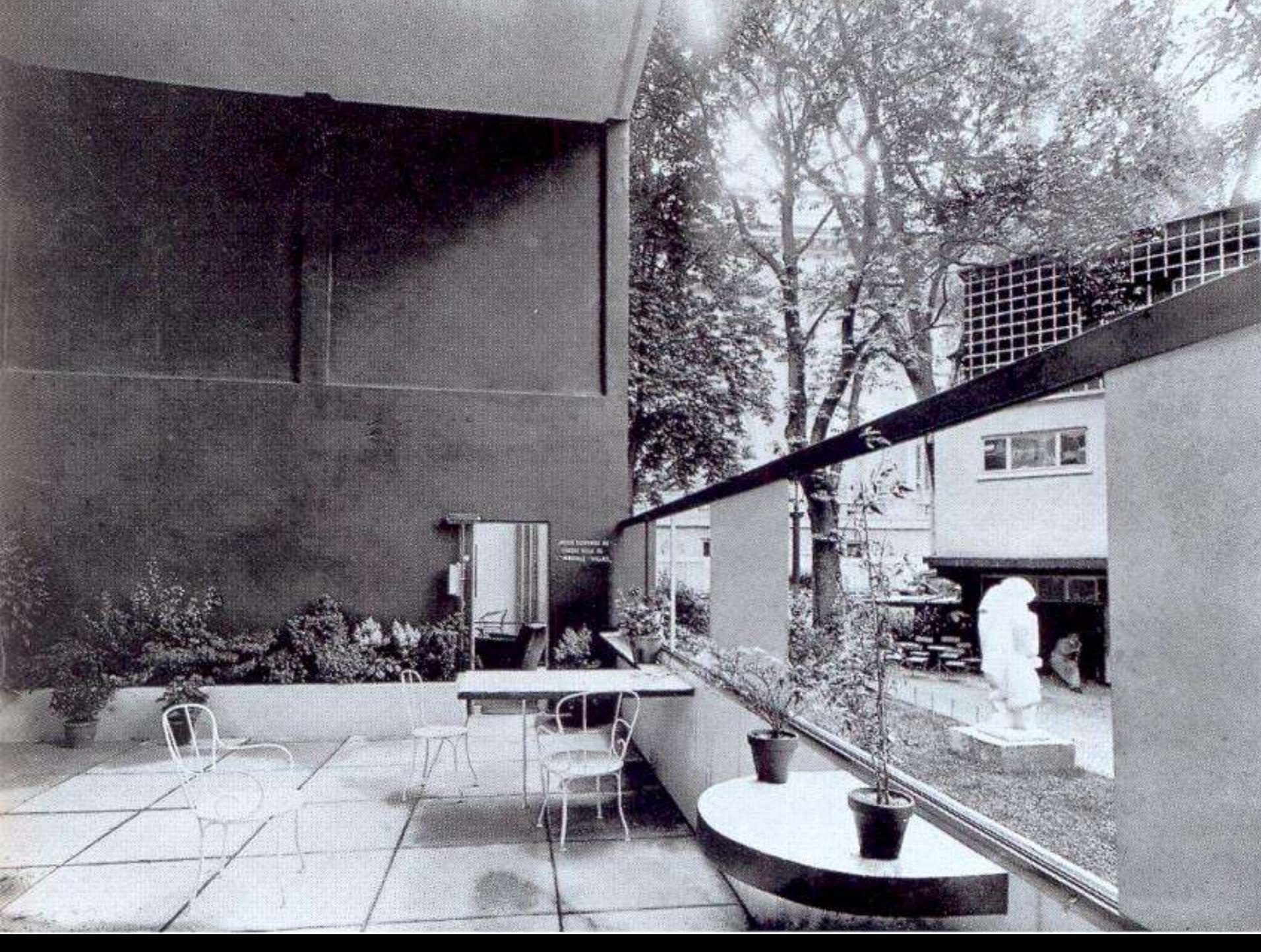
“Incasellamento e disprezzo dell’uomo caratterizzano le nostre mediocri scatole d’affitto, mal isolate acusticamente, affacciati sul tumulto della strada e sul suo terrore meccanico, mortale nemico dei bambini. Molti credono di poter compensare il logorìo dei nervi ed i mille disagi della vita cittadina andando ad abitare in casette di periferia. Questo bisogno d’evasione è legittimo ... ma in che cosa si traduce, nei fatti, questa evasione? Nell’anarchica proliferazione di sobborghi che corrodono la natura e degradano le belle comunità rurali, nelle spese vertiginose (trasporti pubblici, rete stradale, condutture, comunicazioni, etc.) che il malsano rigonfiamento delle nostre città comporta per lo Stato. Questo enorme spreco – la disorganizzazione del fenomeno urbano – costituisce uno degli oneri più schiacciati imposti alla società moderna”

Parigi. Esposizione Internazionale di Arti Decorative ed Industriali Moderne (1925) Padiglione "L'Esprit Nouveau"







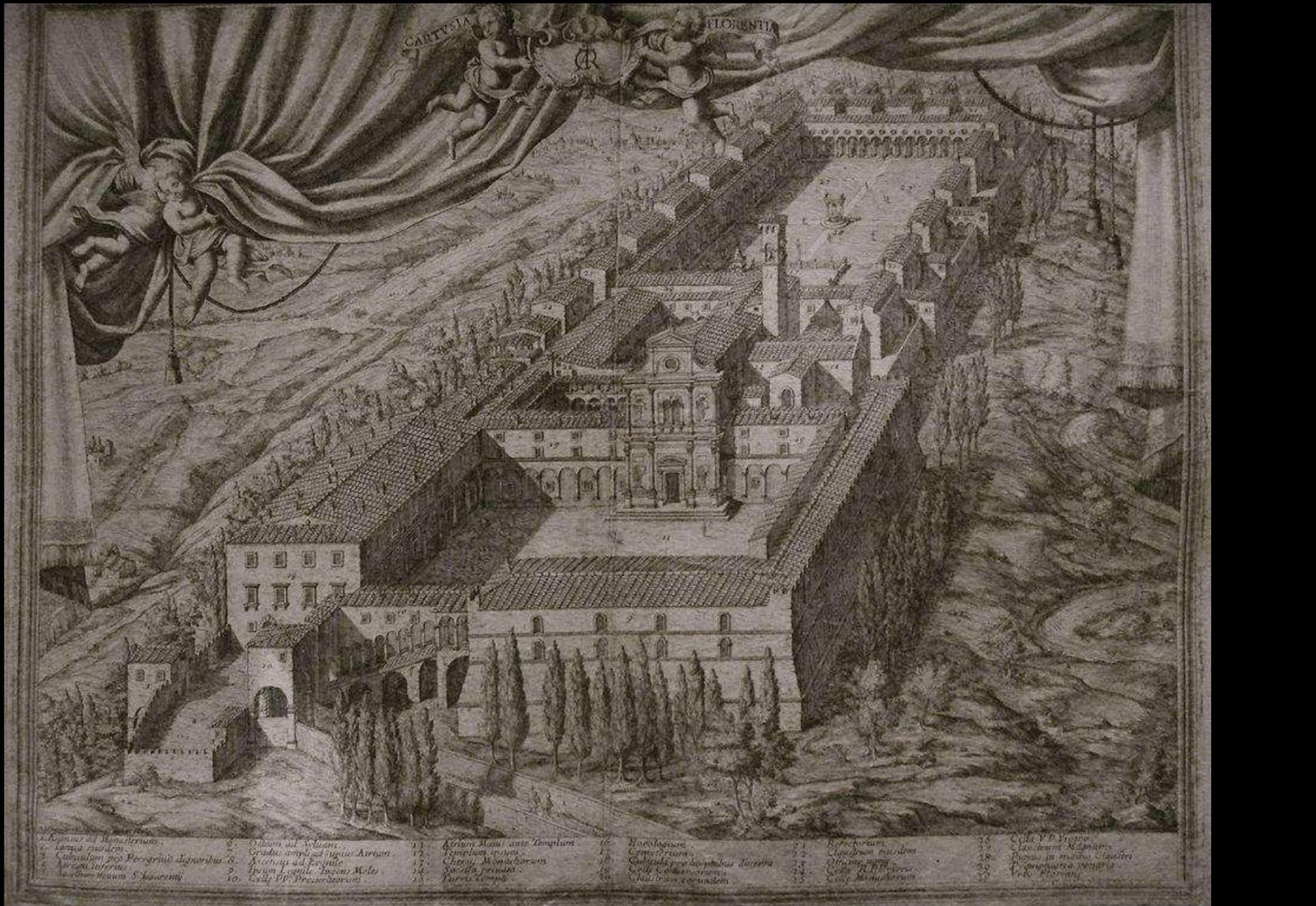




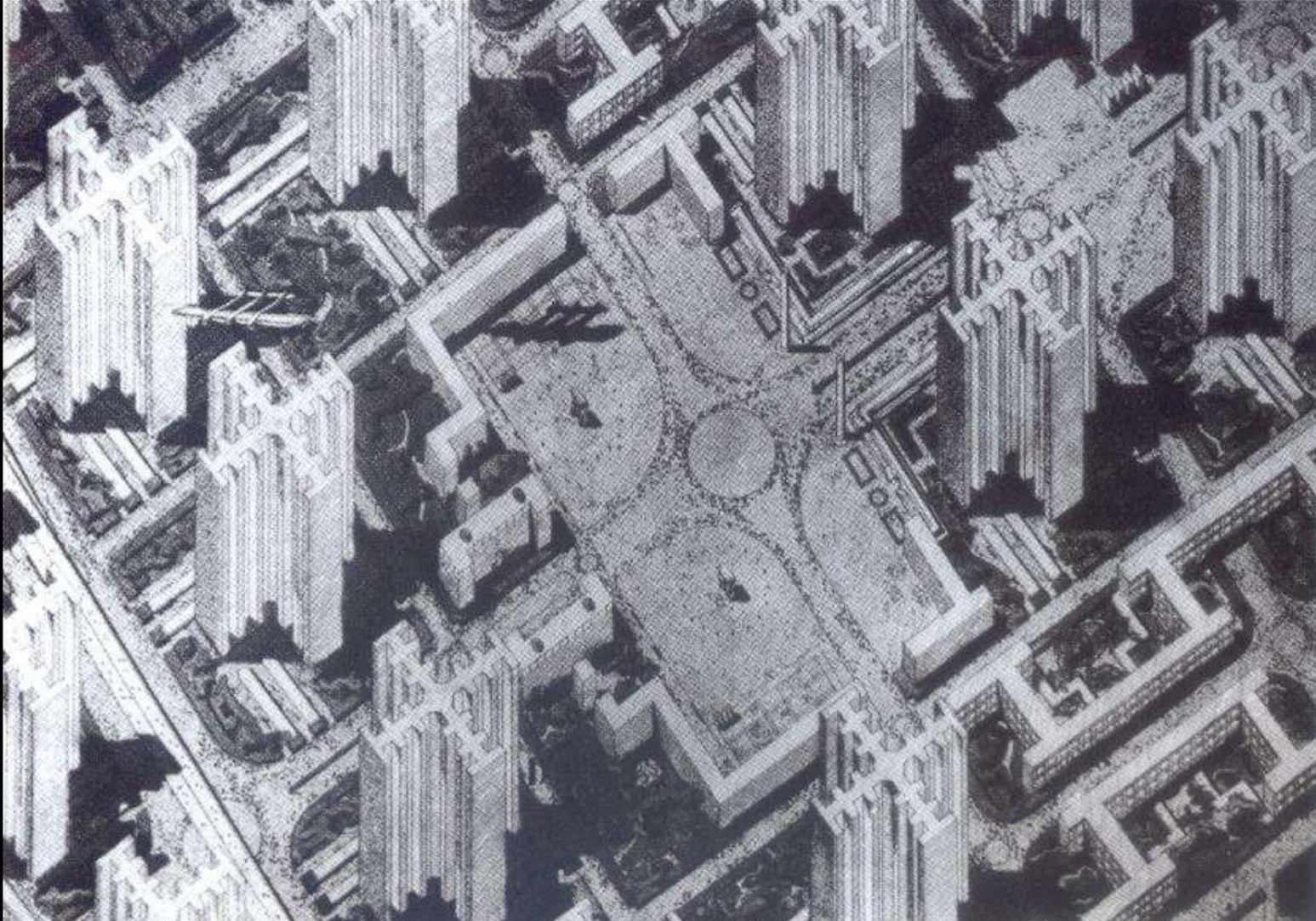
Immeubles-Villas. Progetto (1922) (120 ville)

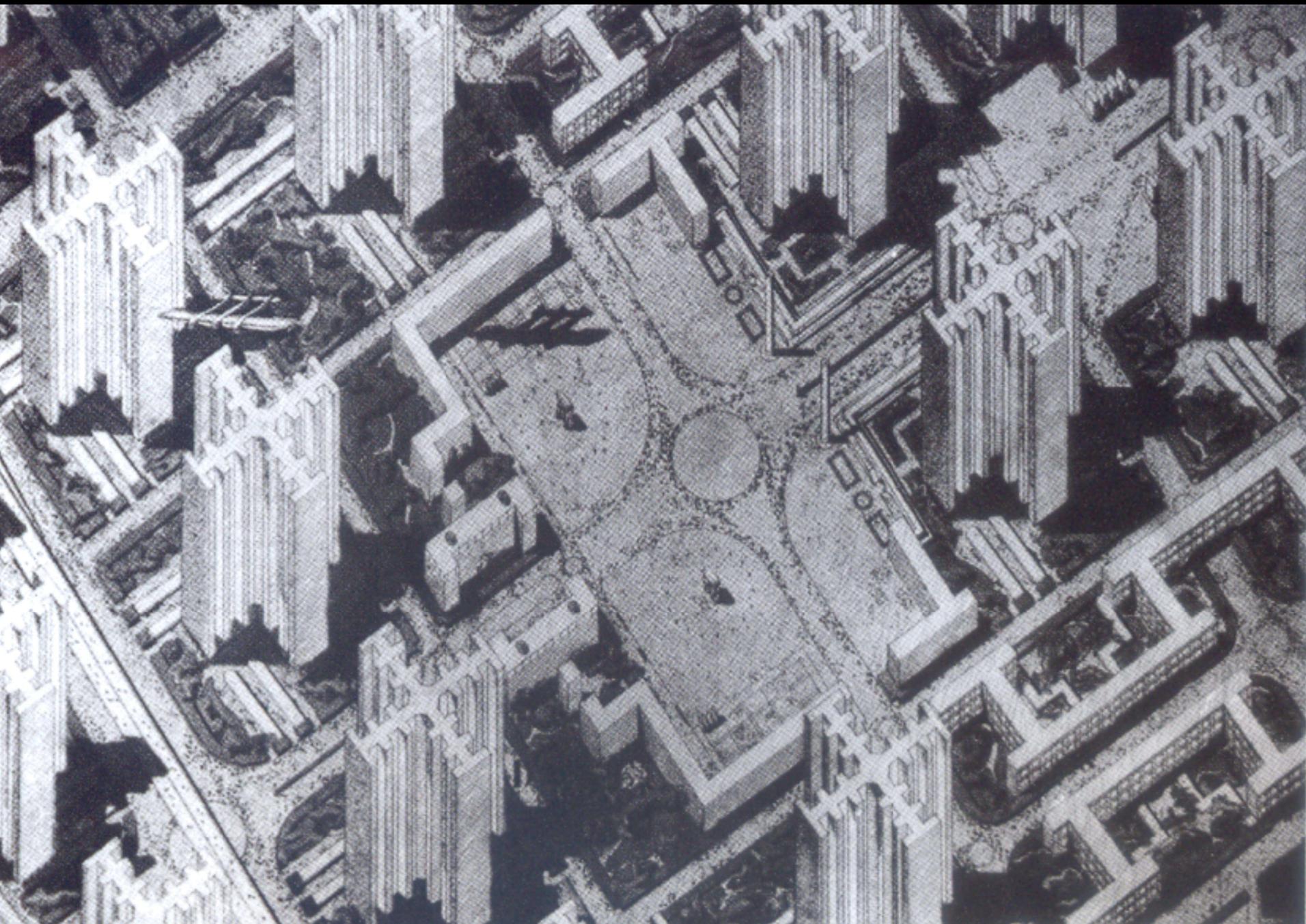


Ema (Firenze). Certosa del Galluzzo

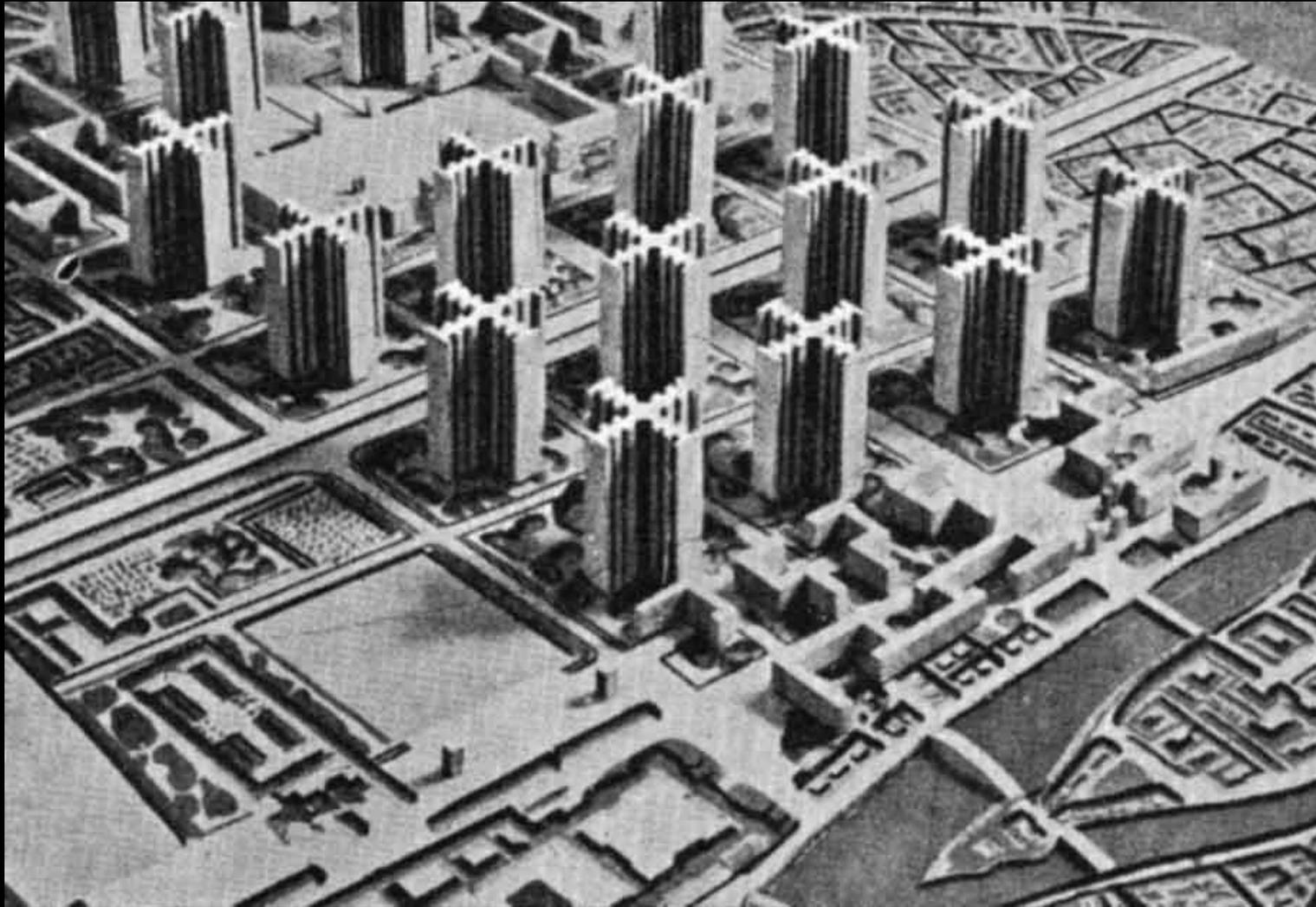


Città di tre milioni di abitanti. Progetto (1922)



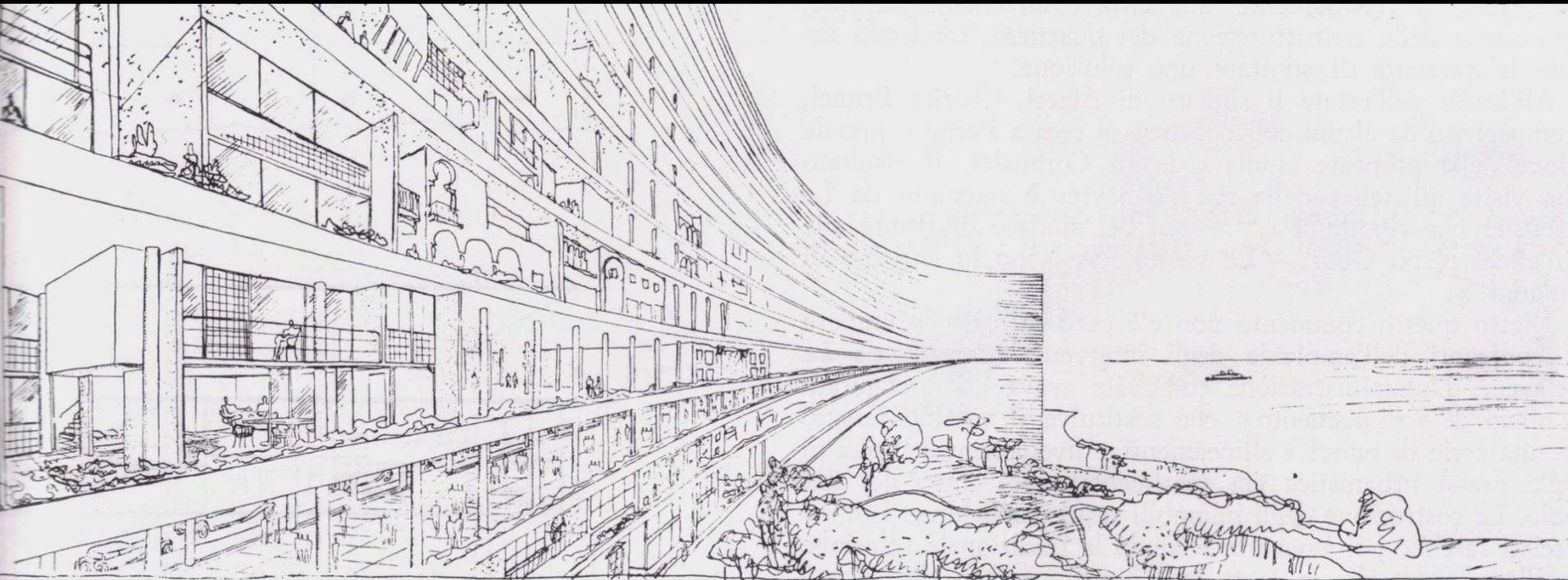


Piano per Parigi (1925)



Piano urbanistico per Algeri (Progetto A, 1931)



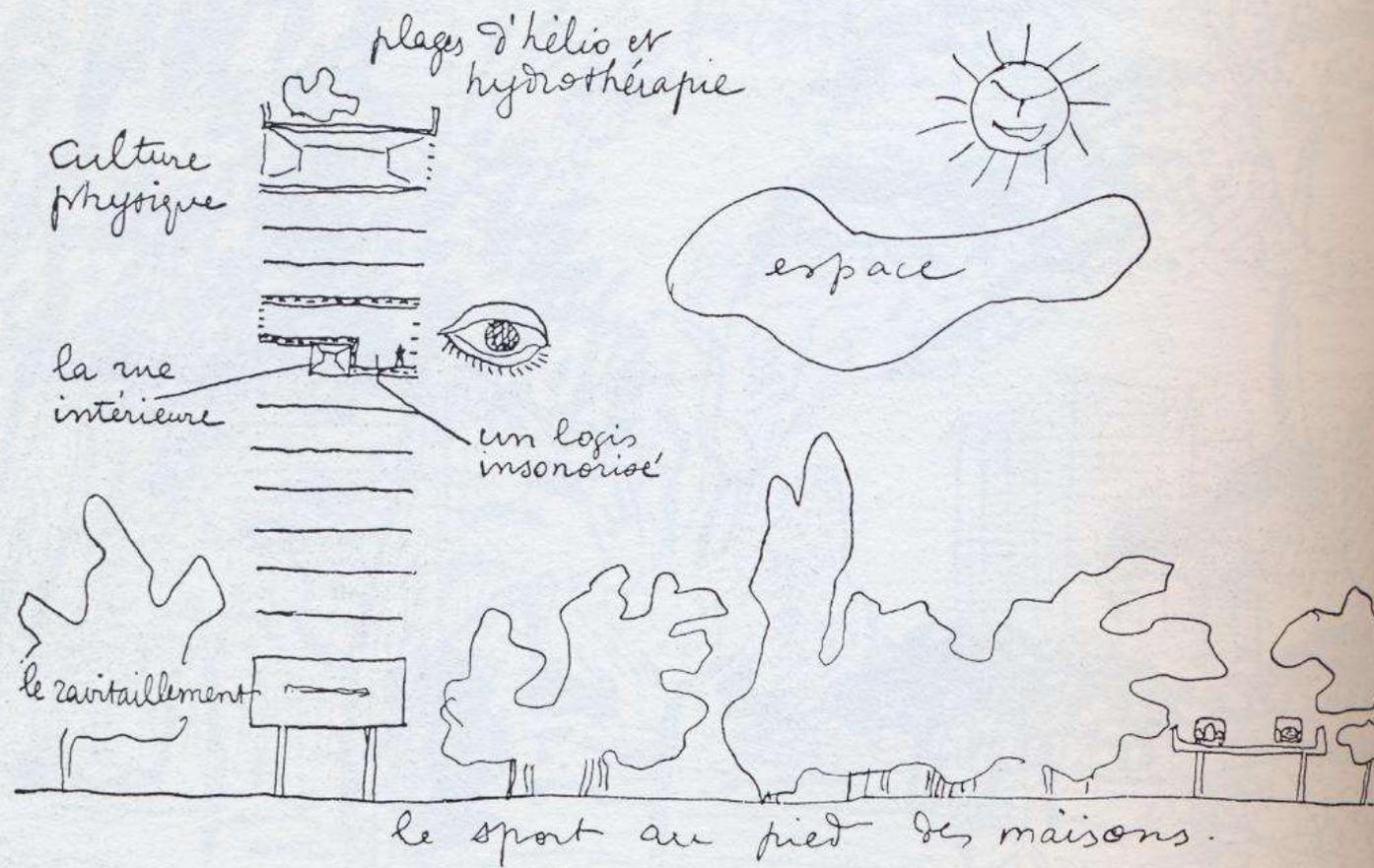
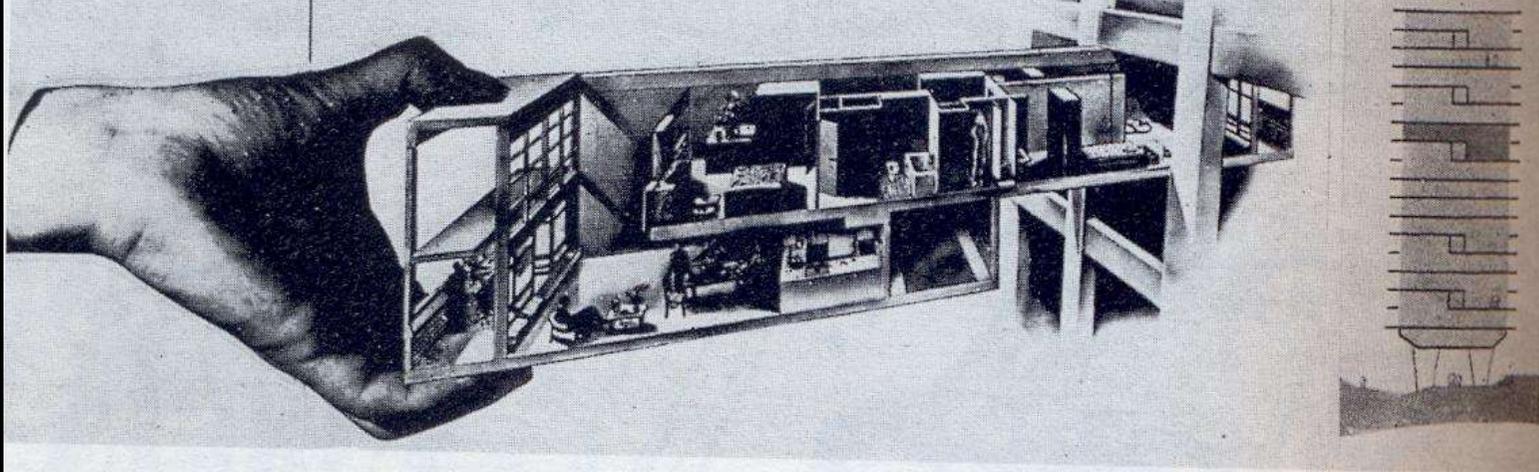




Marsiglia. Unità d'abitazione (1947-1952)







plages d'hélio et
hydrothérapie

Culture
physique

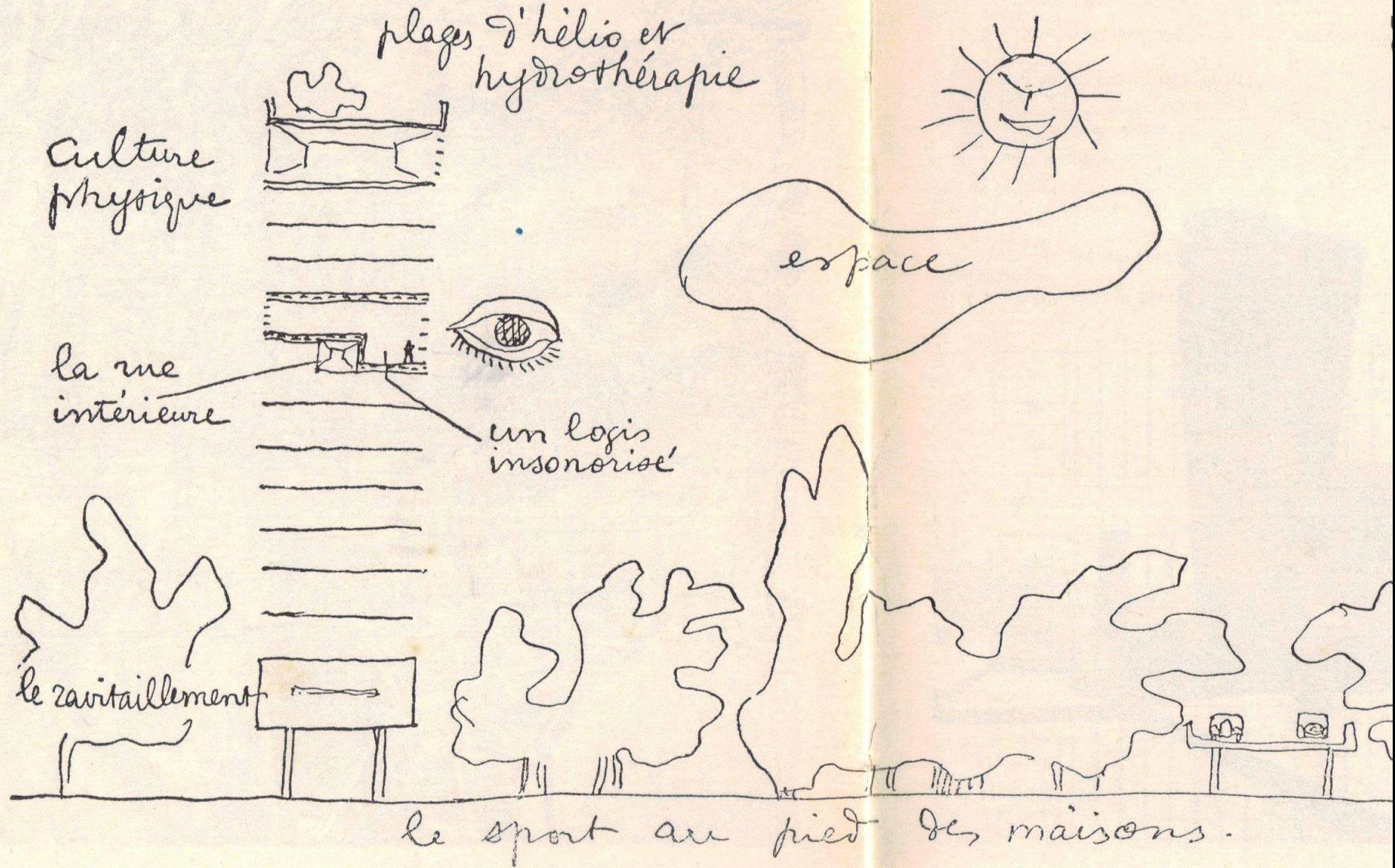
la rue
intérieure

le ravitaillement

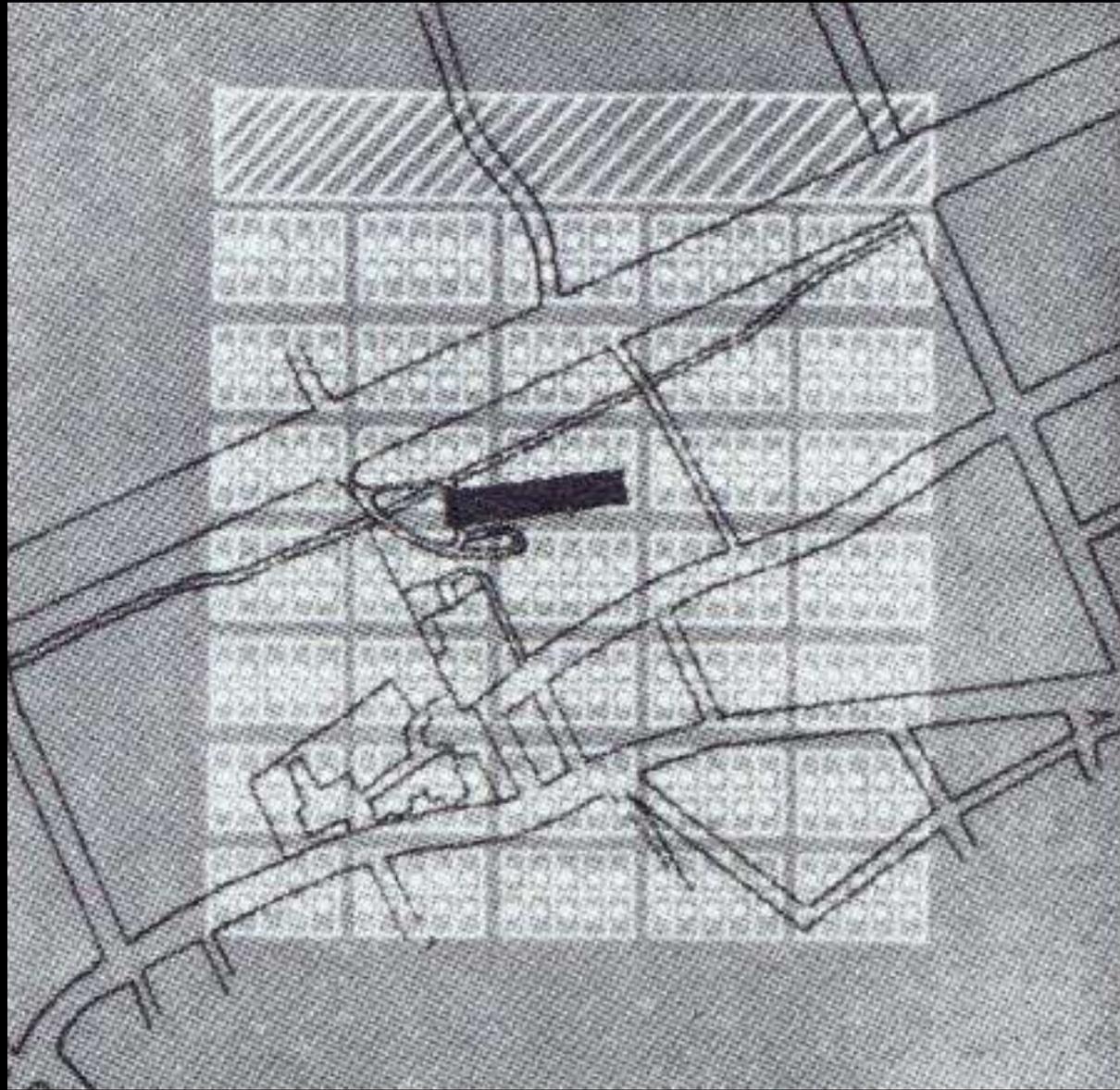
un logis
insonorisé

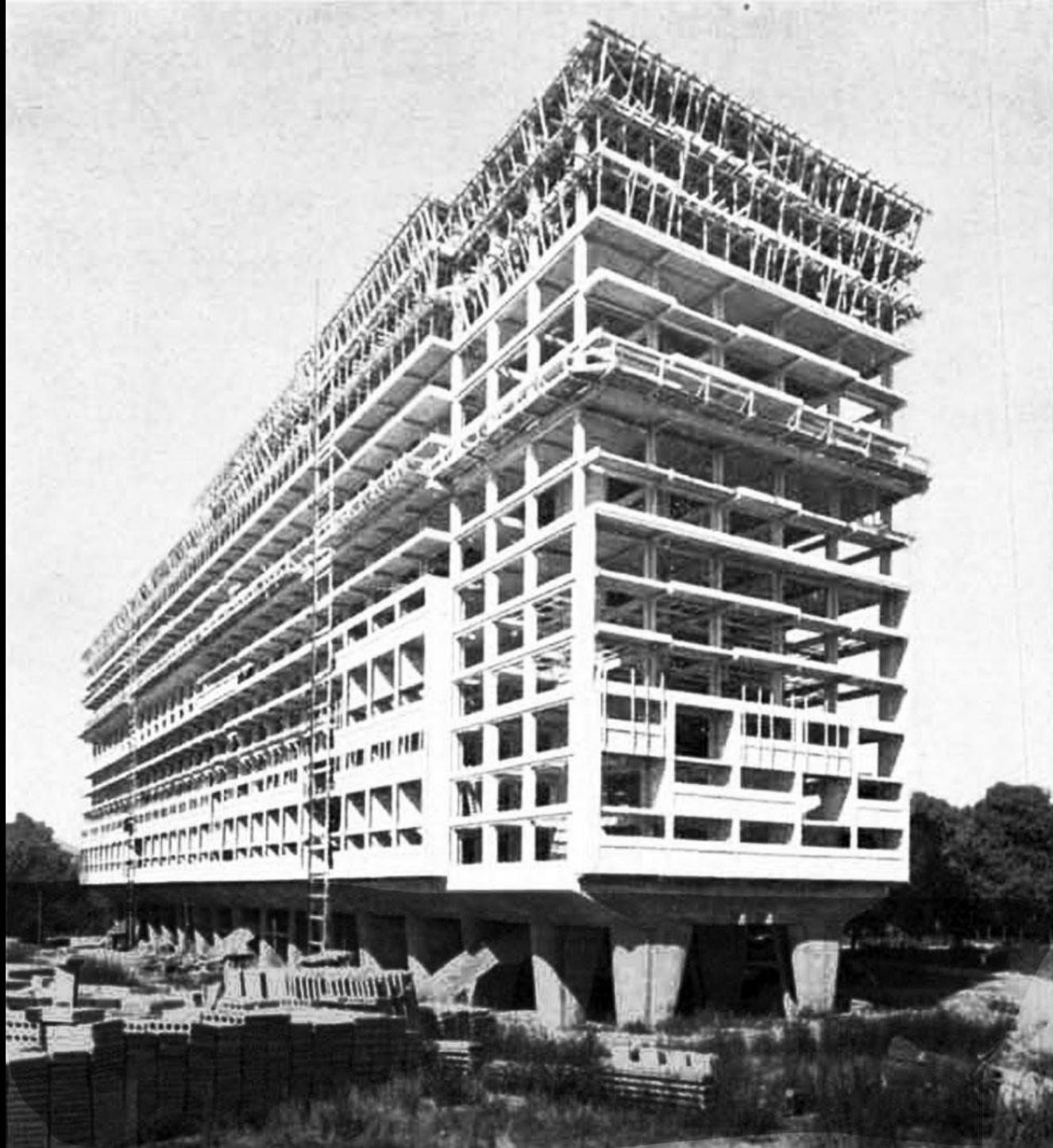
espace

le sport au pied des maisons.

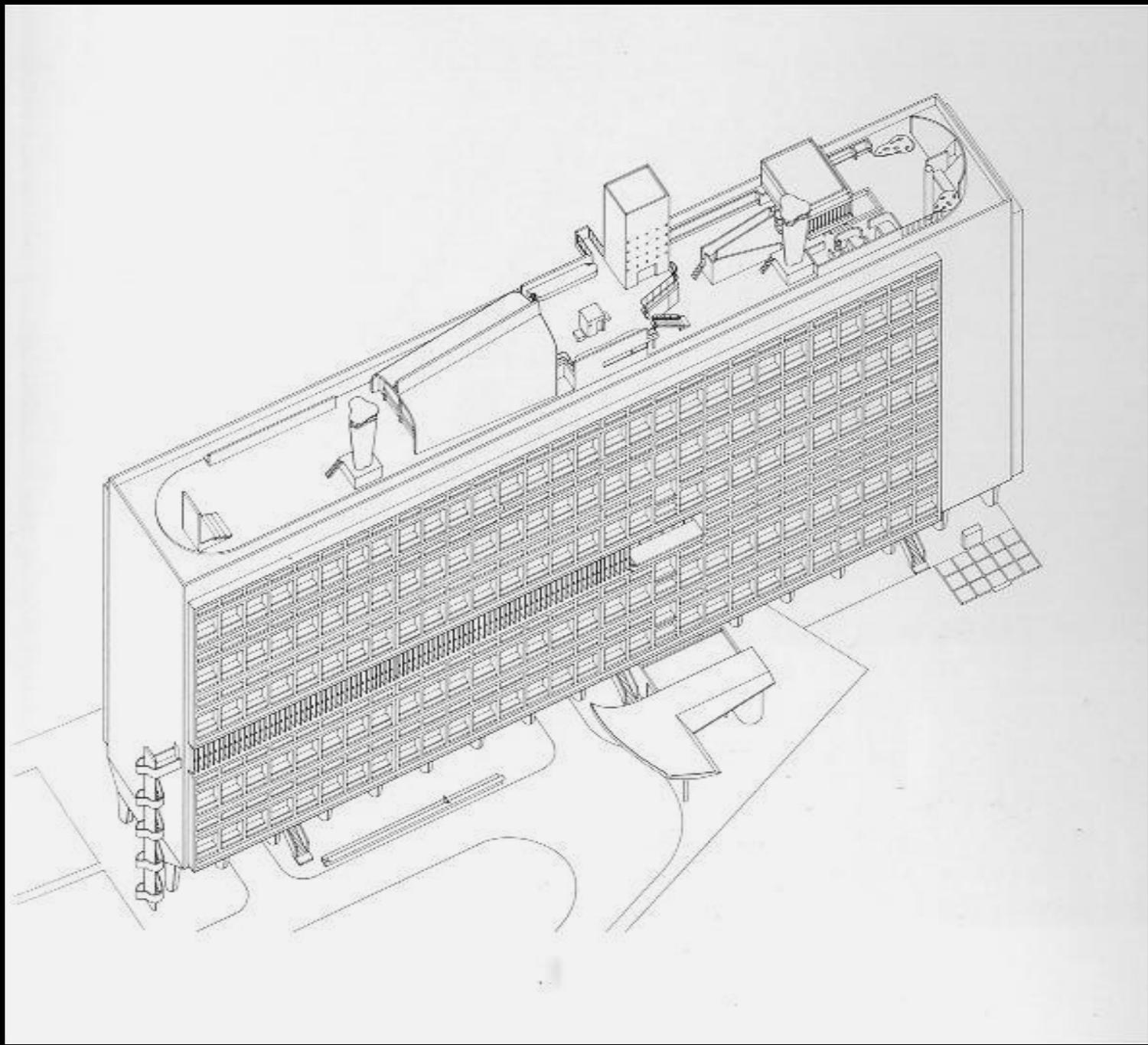














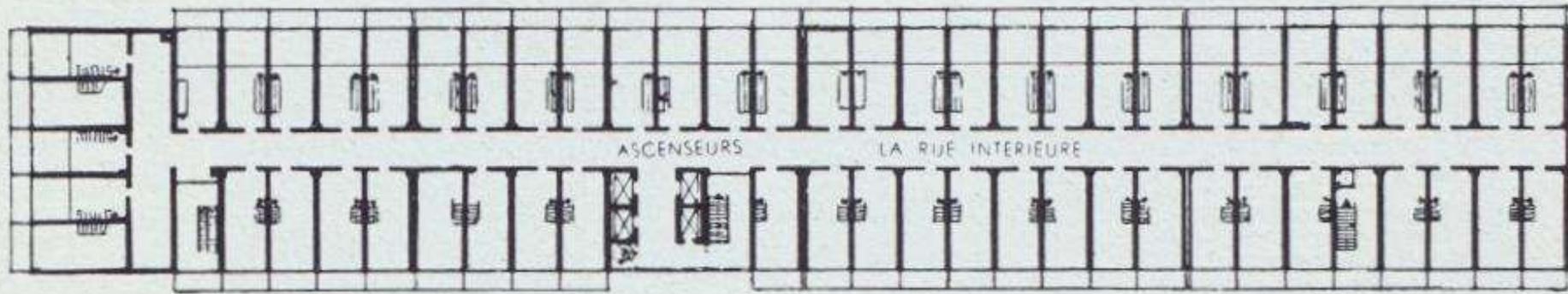


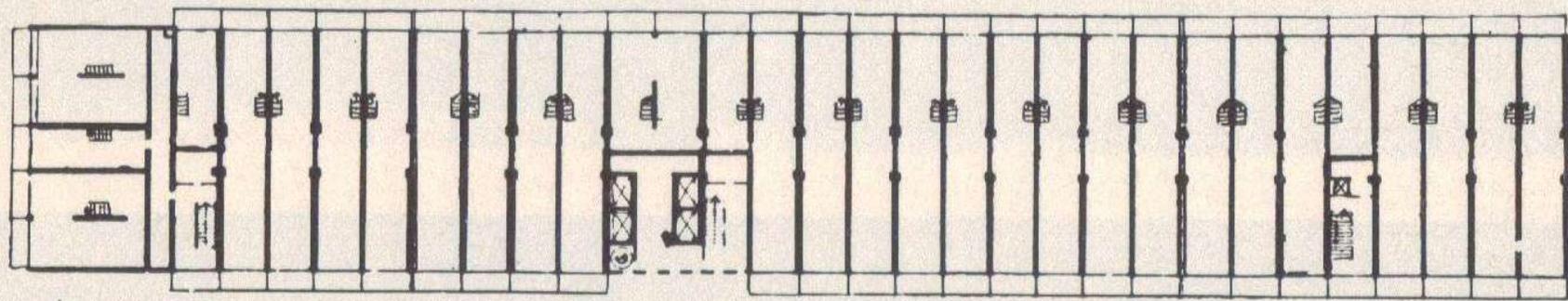




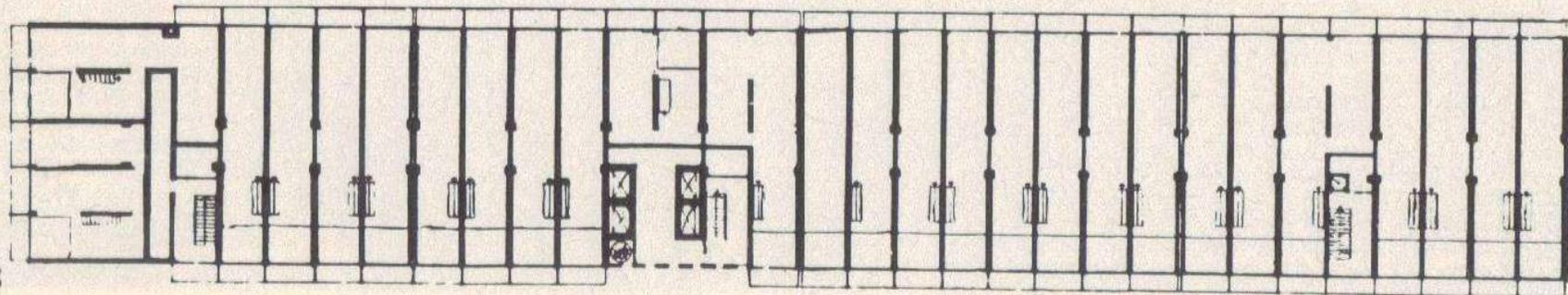
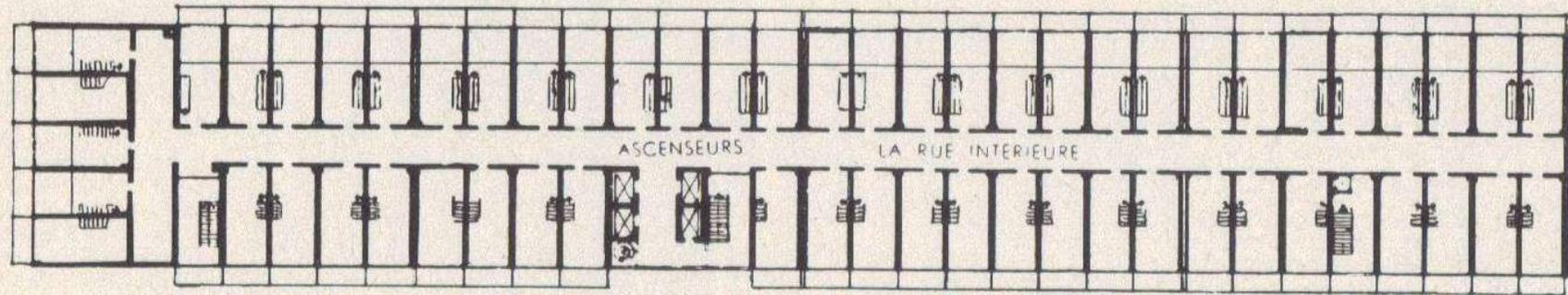


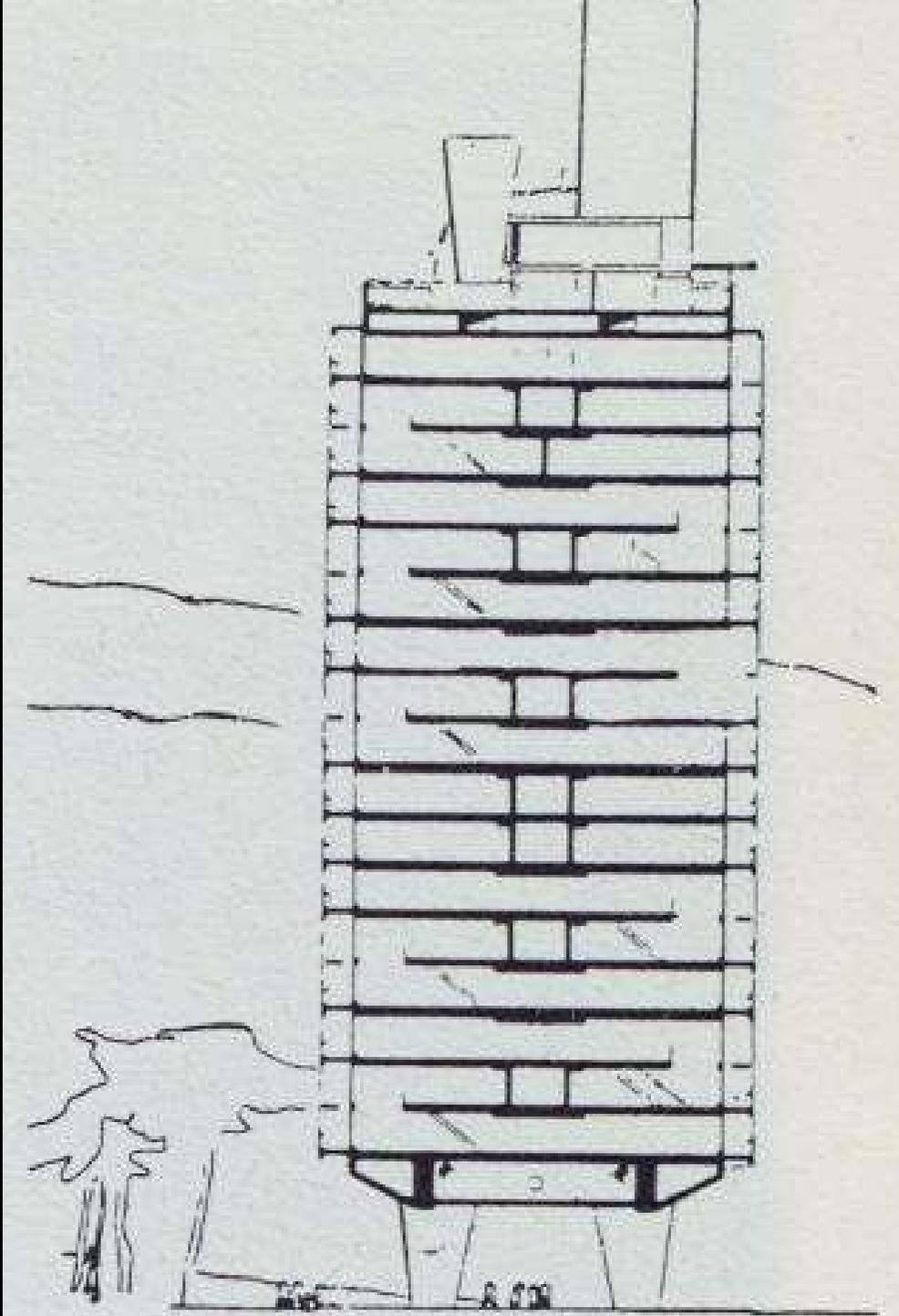
→ NORD





➔ NORD















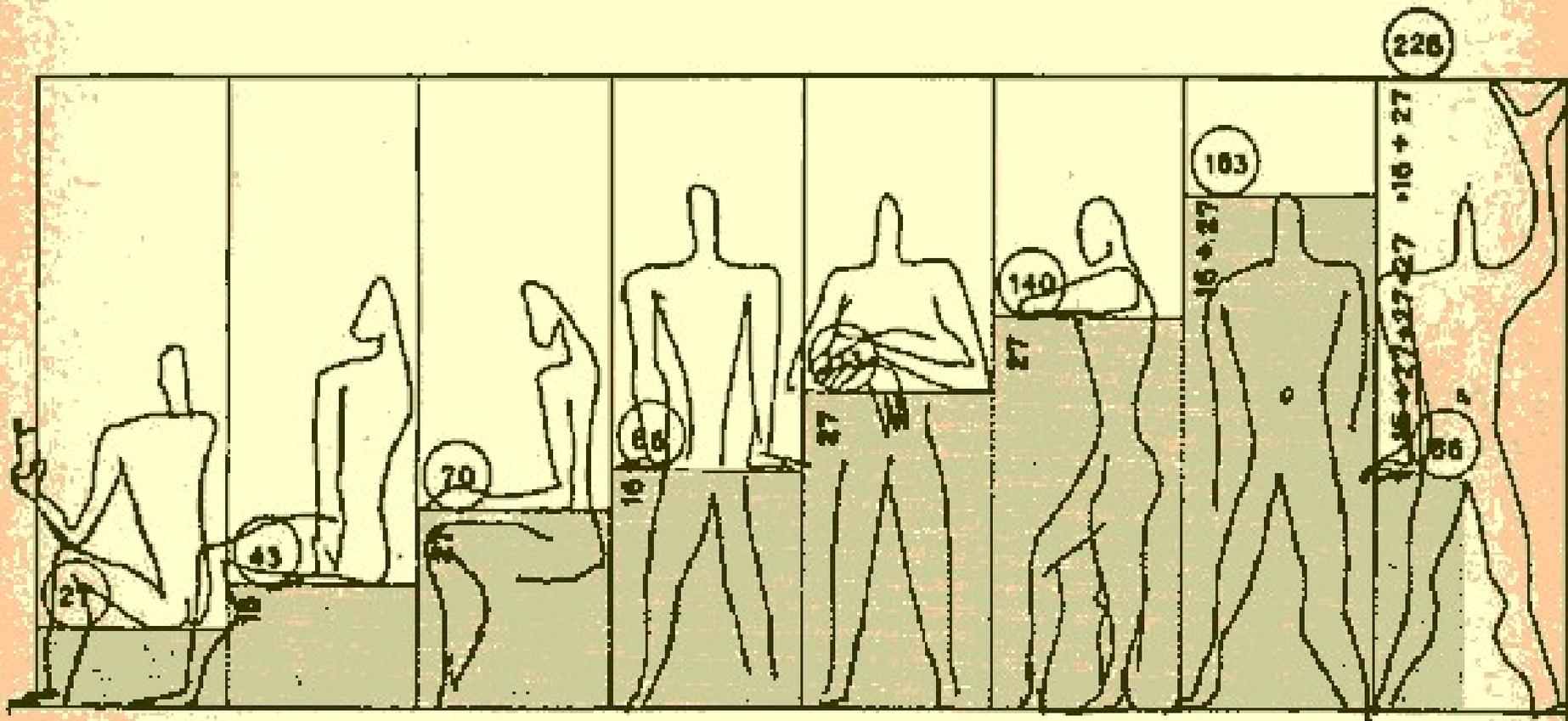
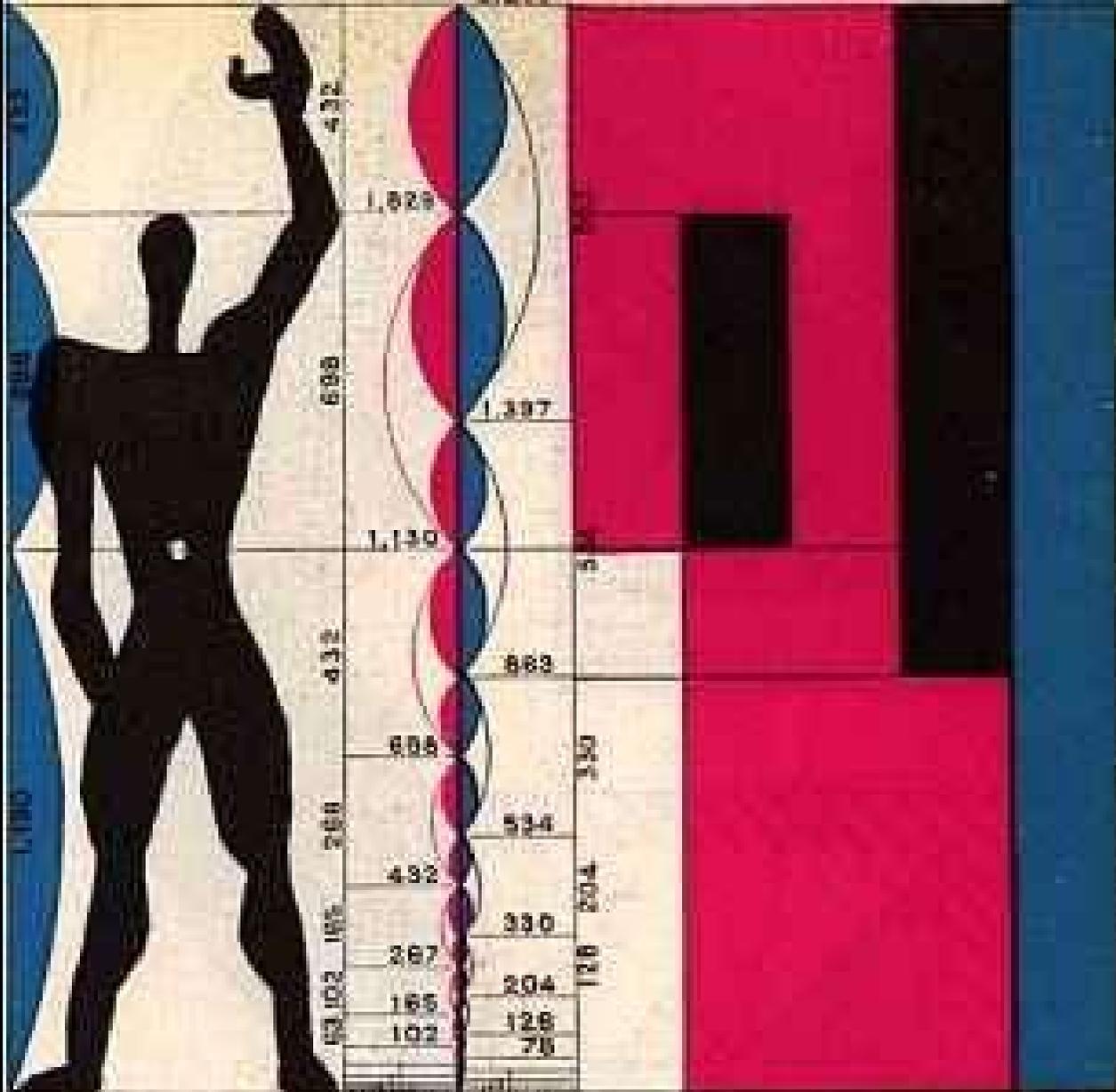
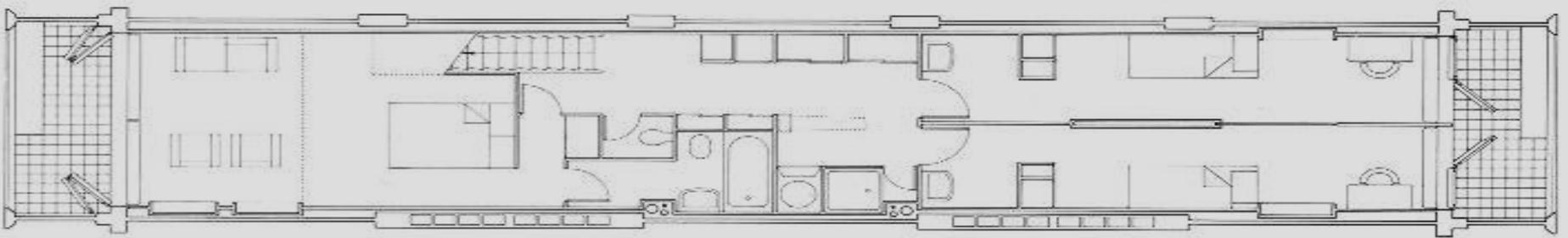
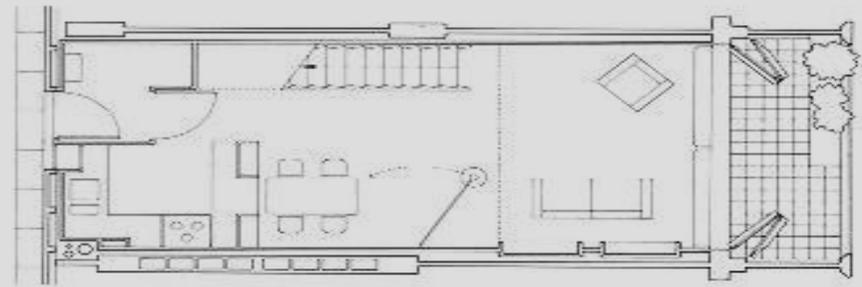
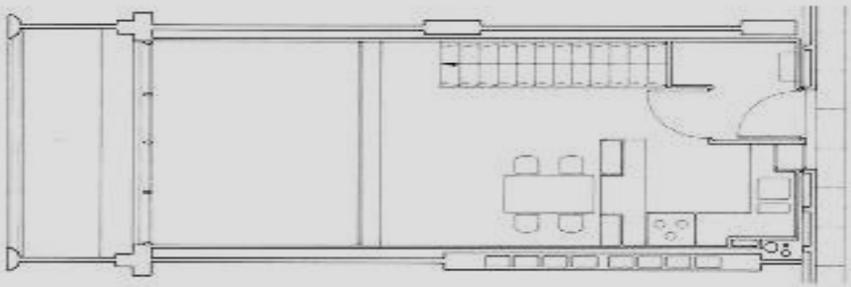
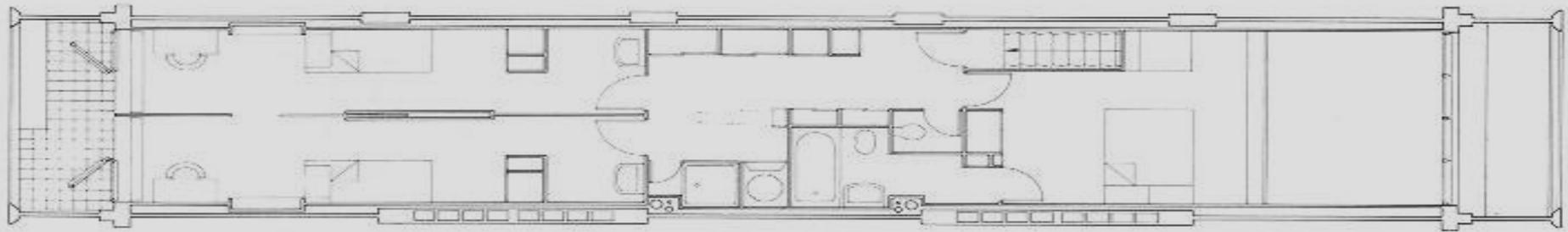
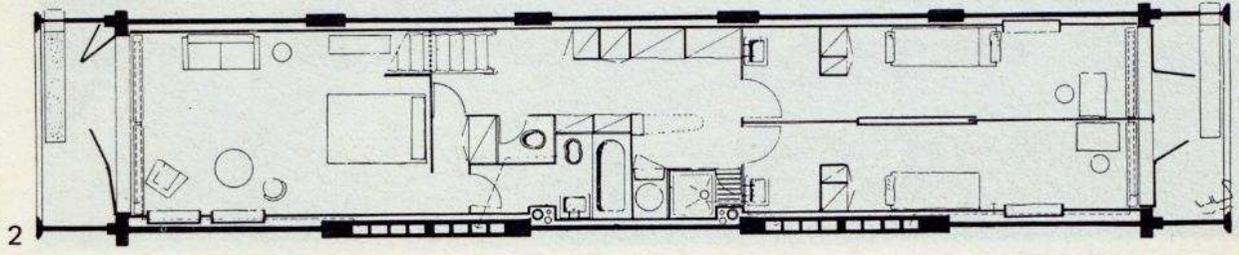
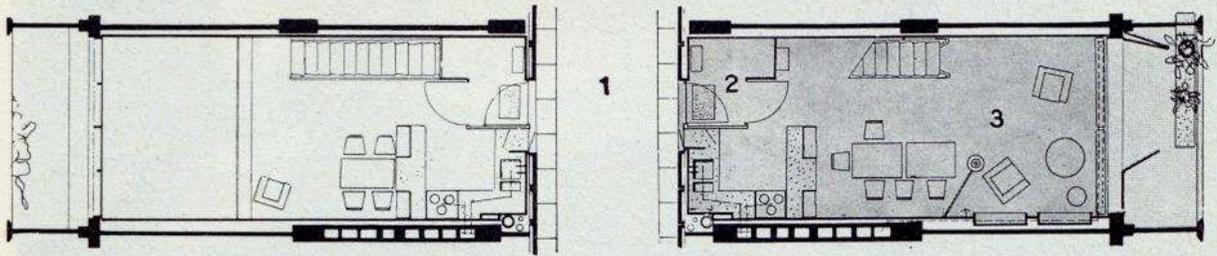
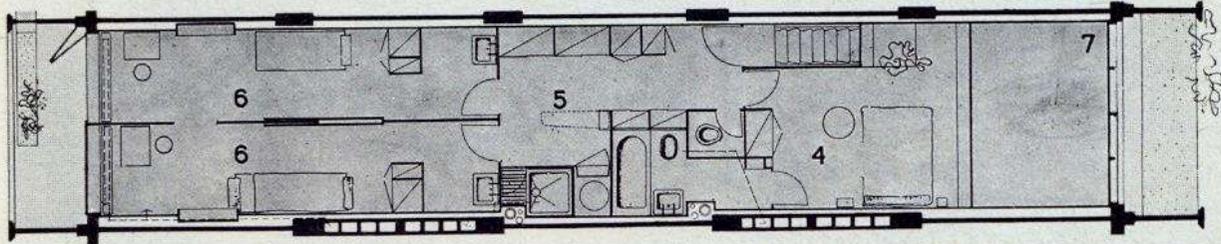
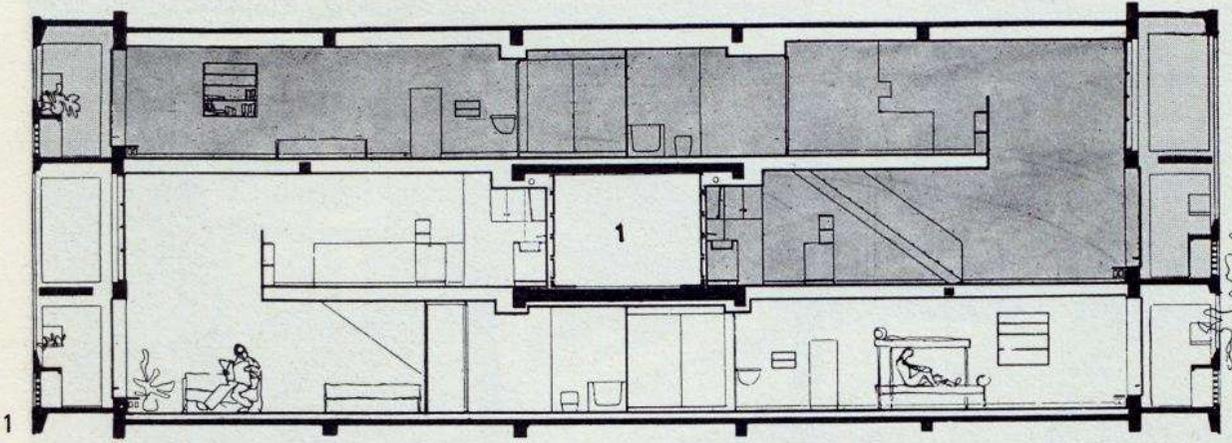


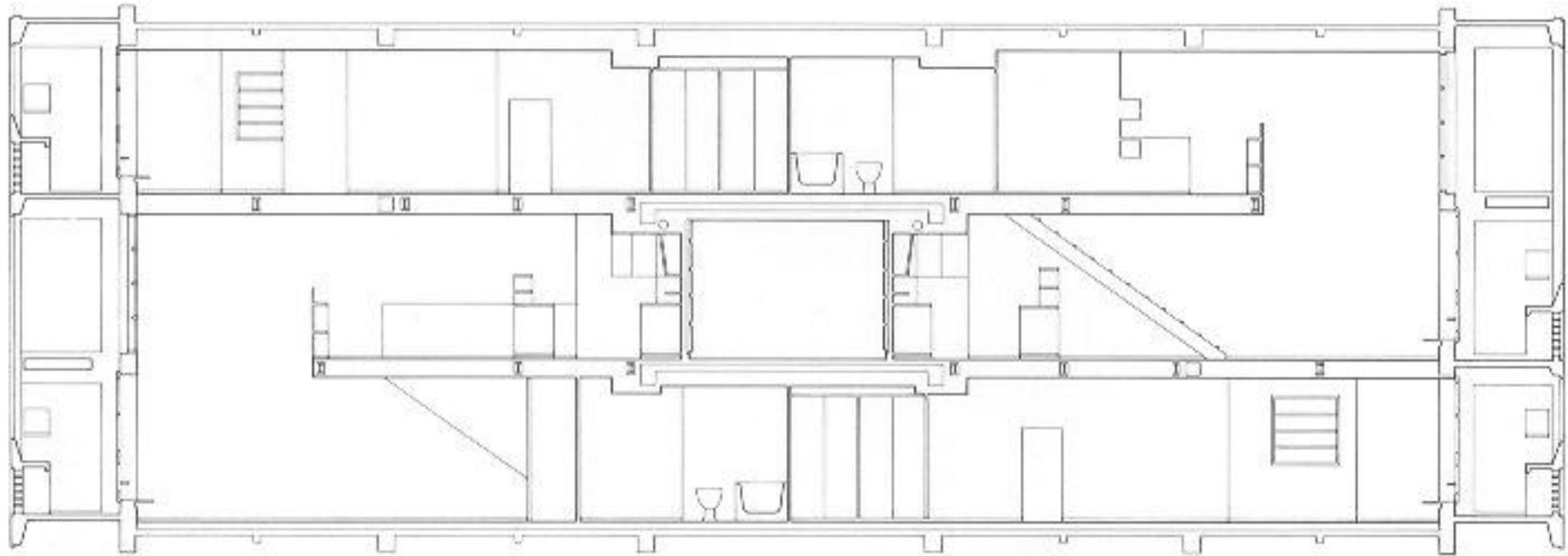
Abb. 25

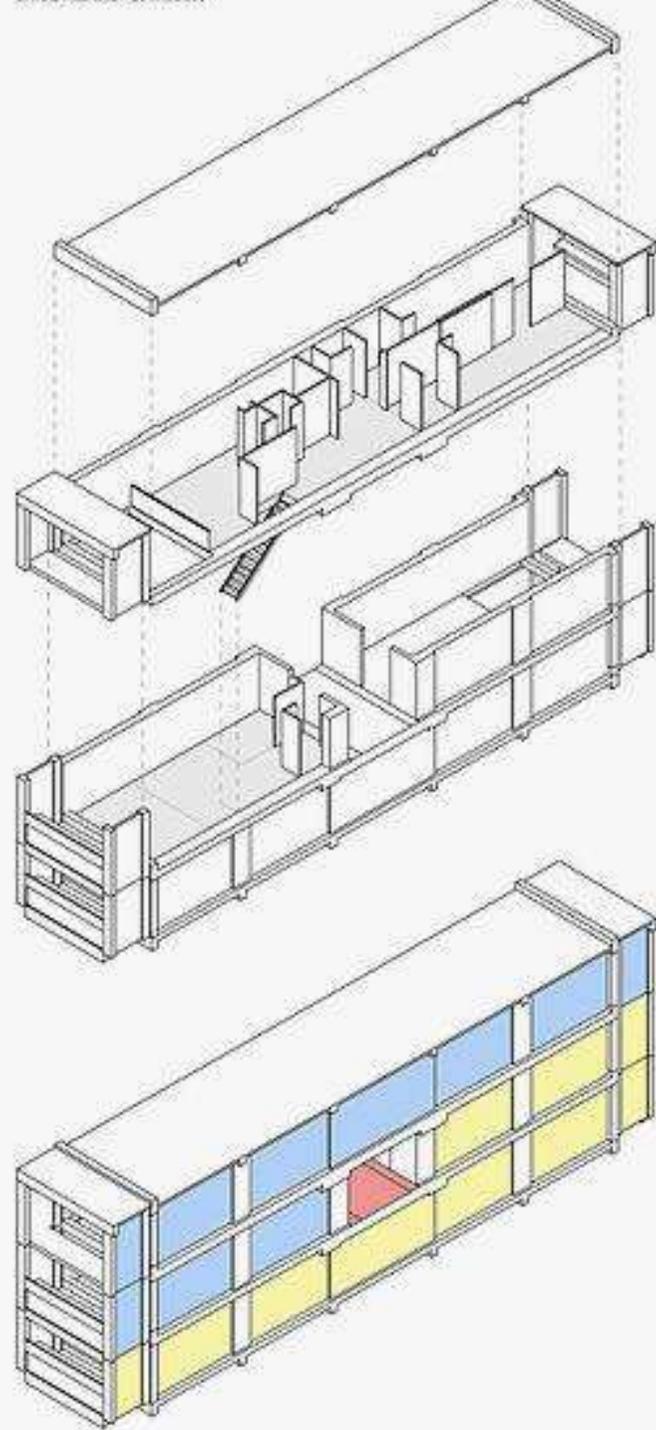


63	46
39	20
24	18
15	11
8	
6	



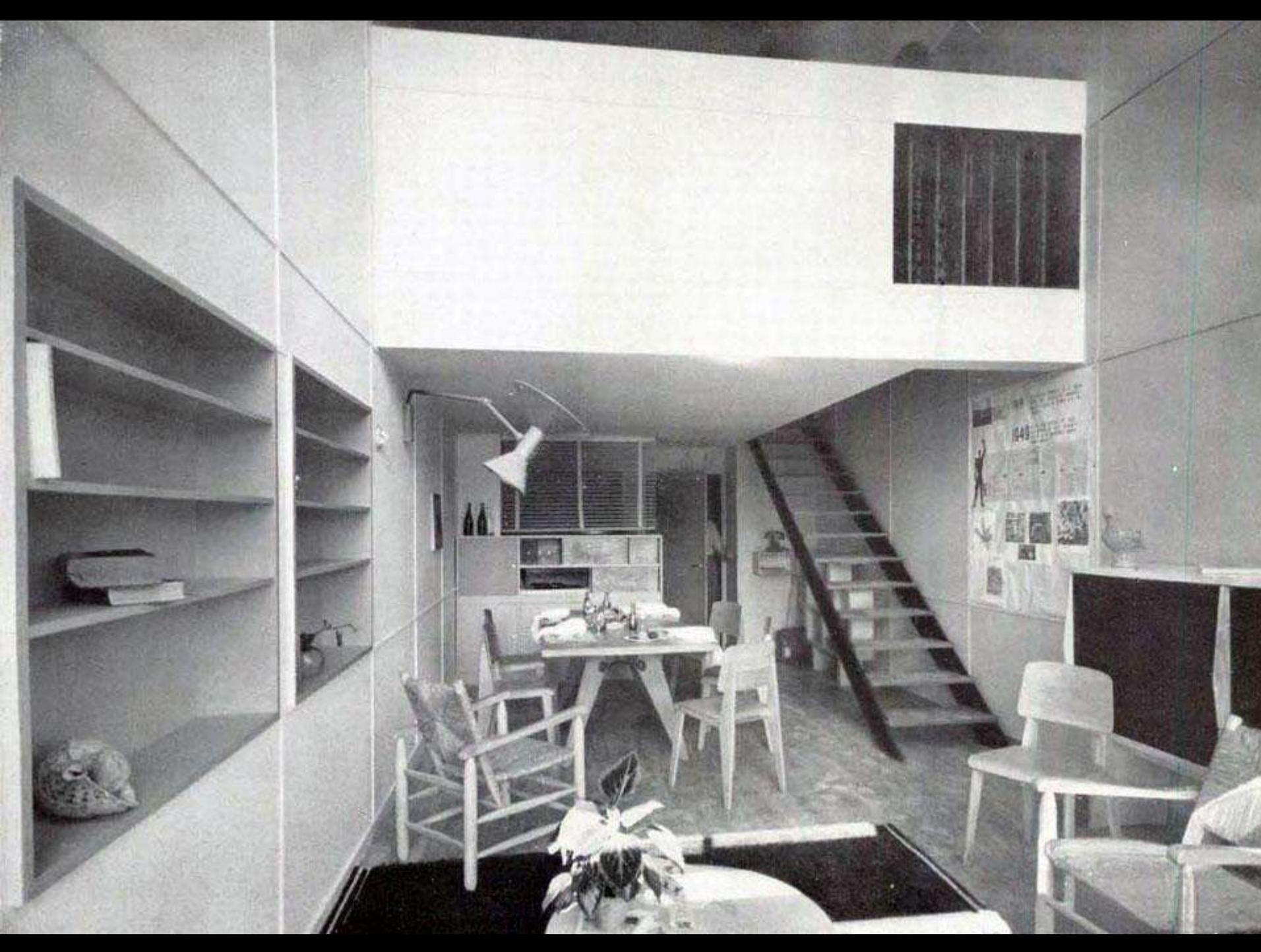


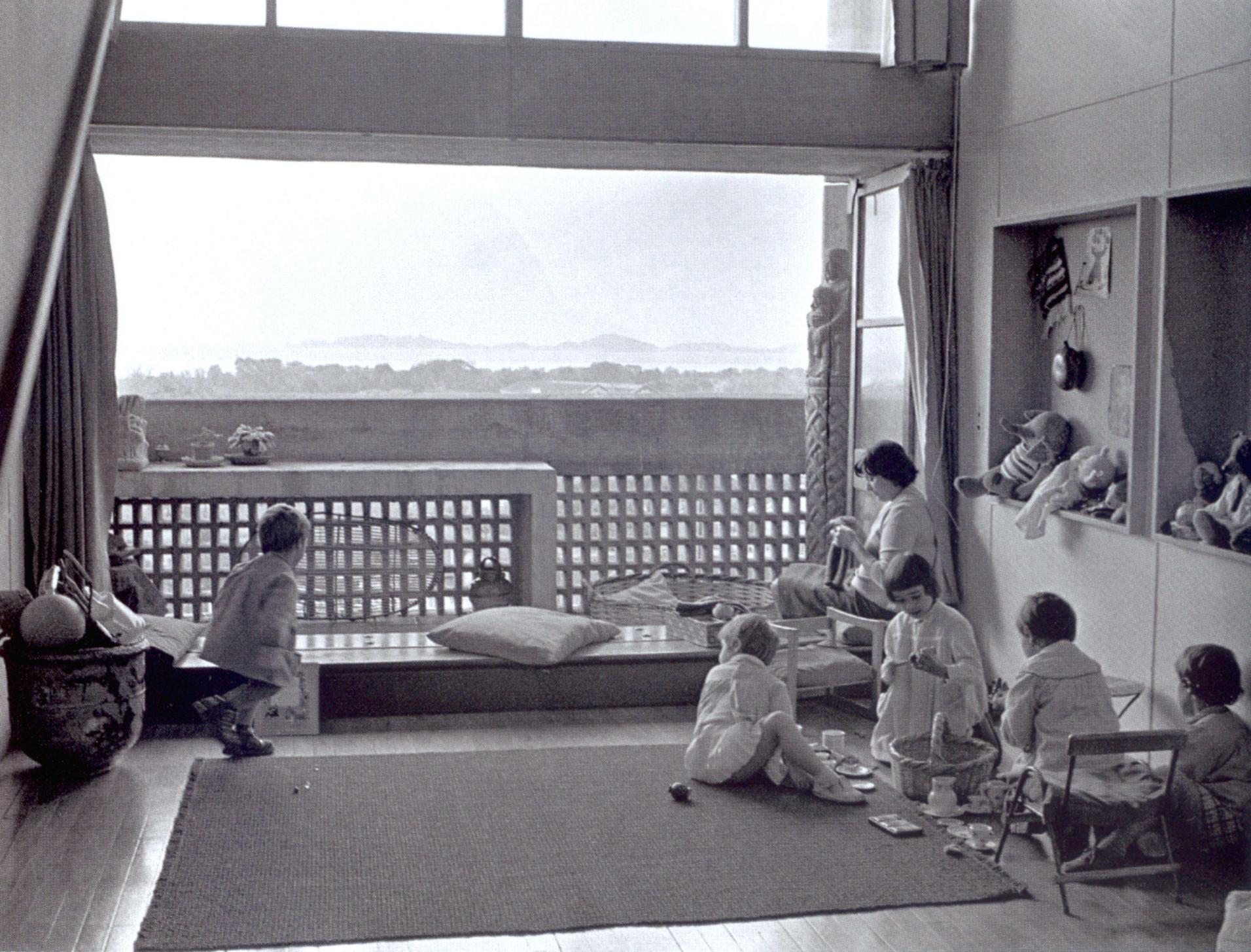


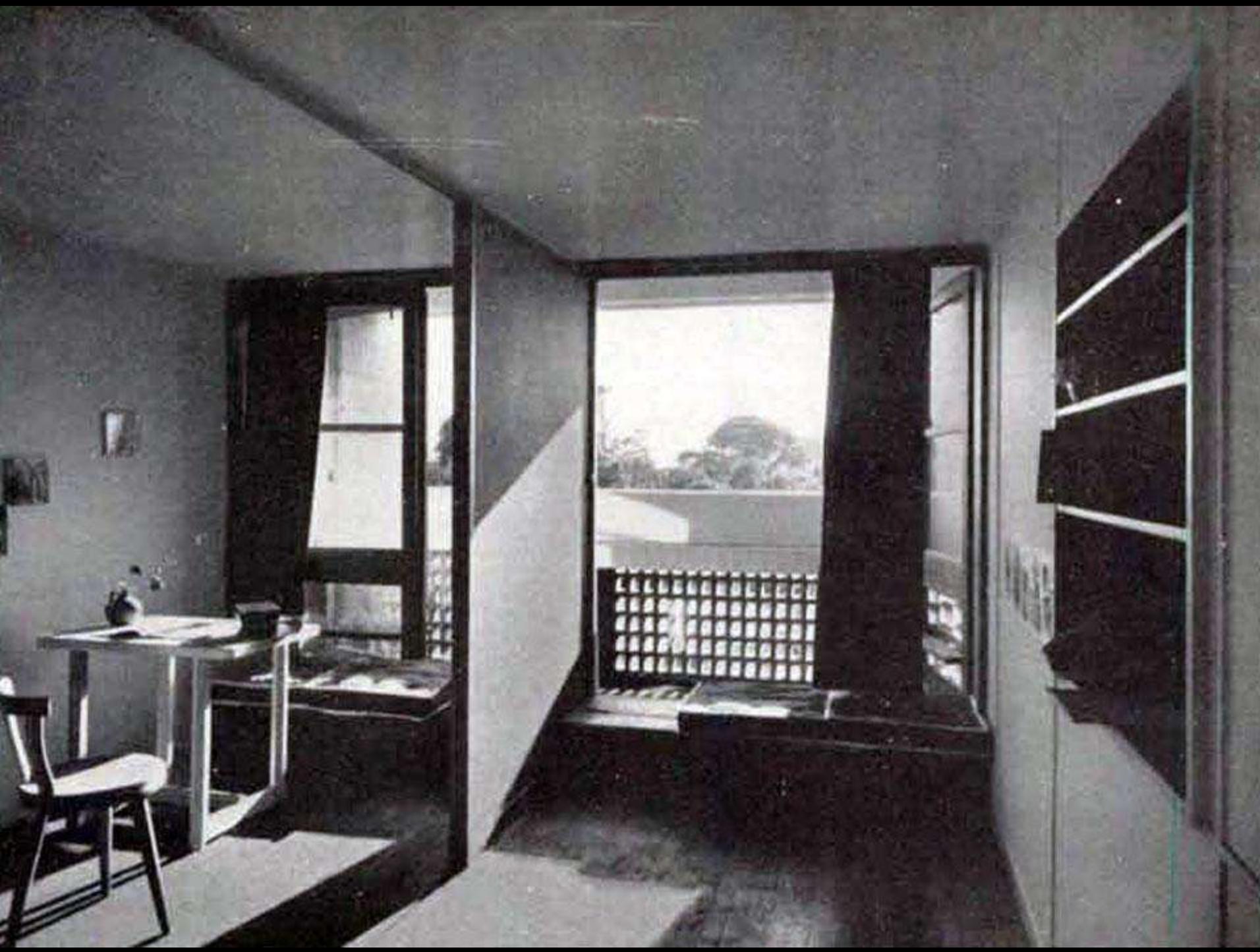












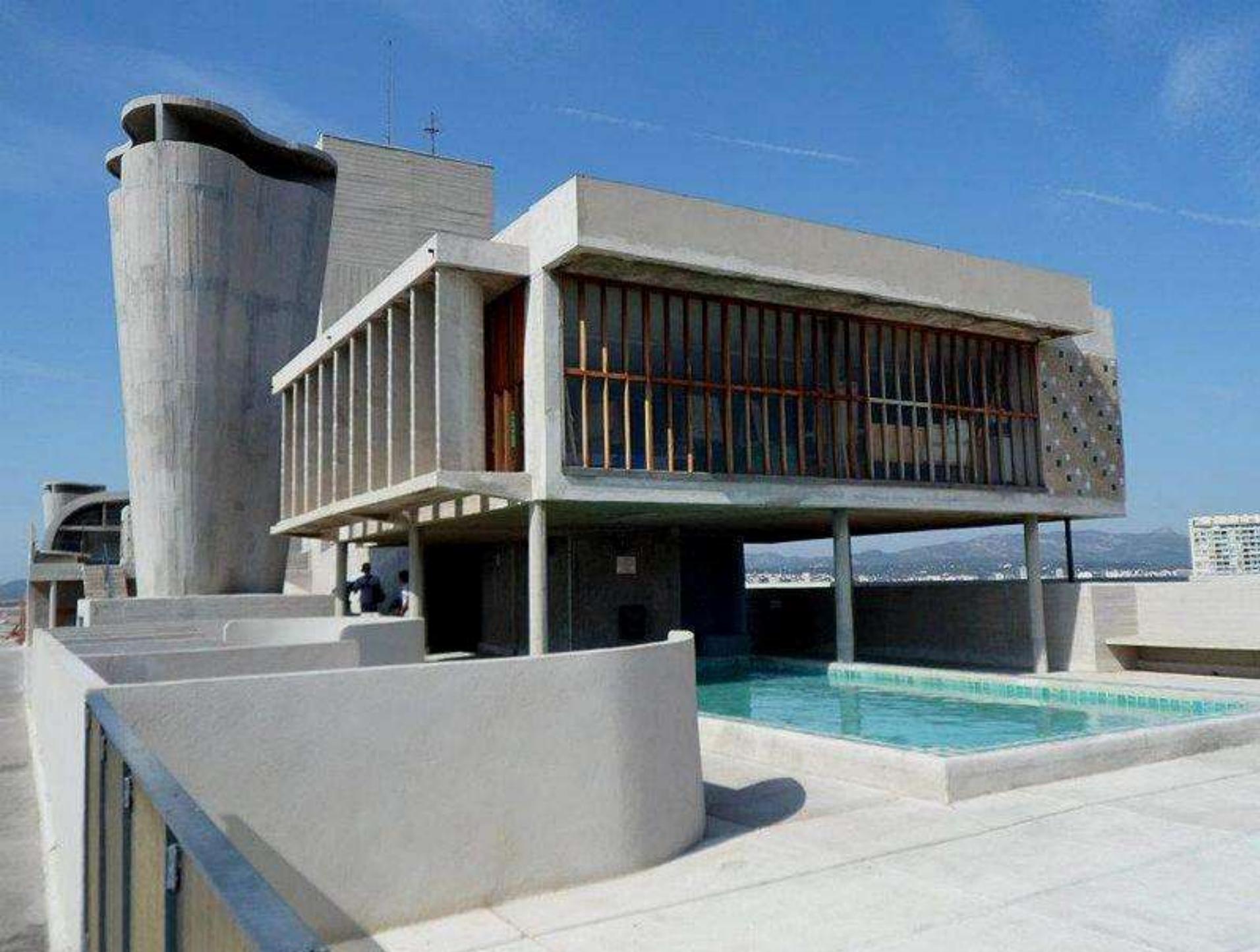


















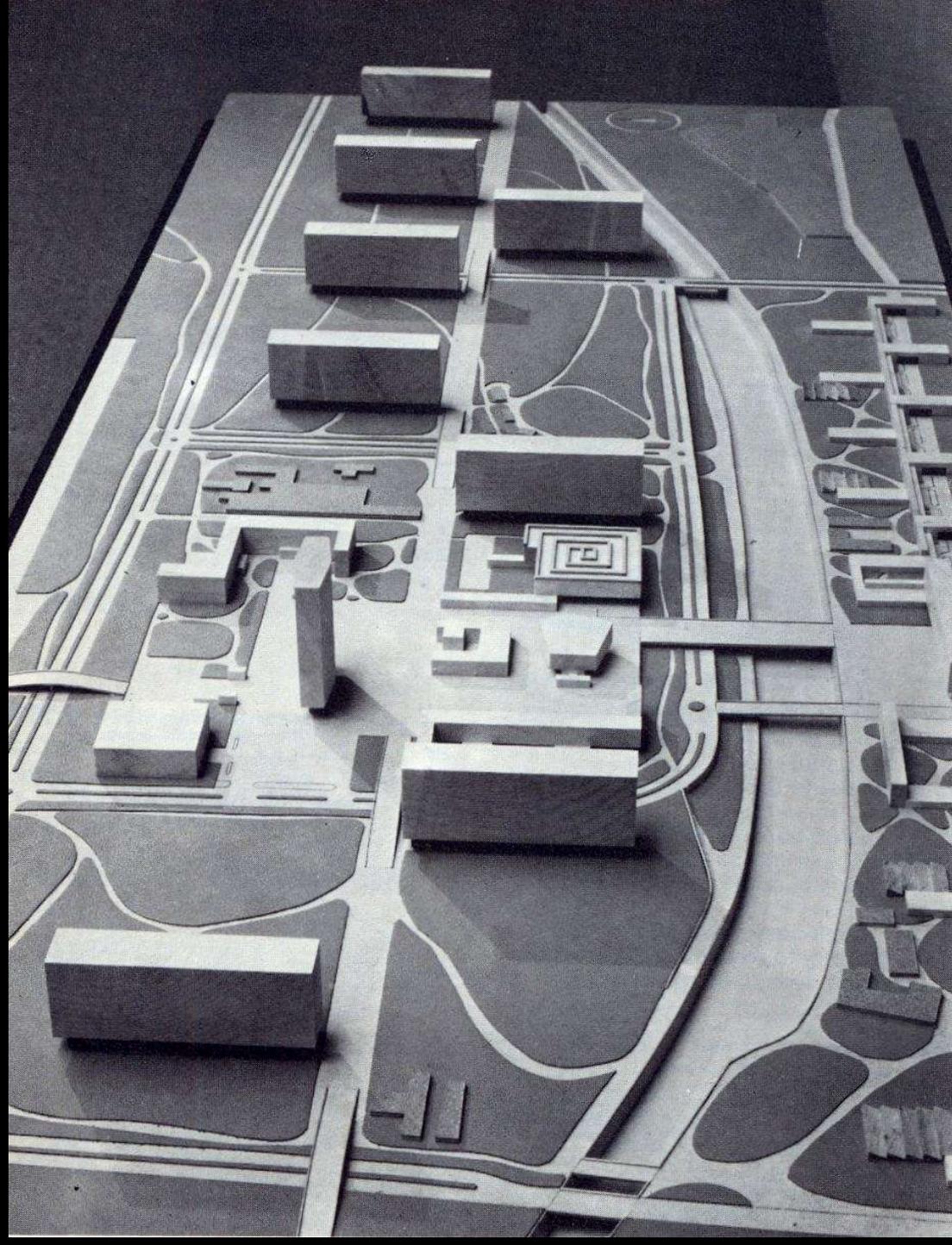




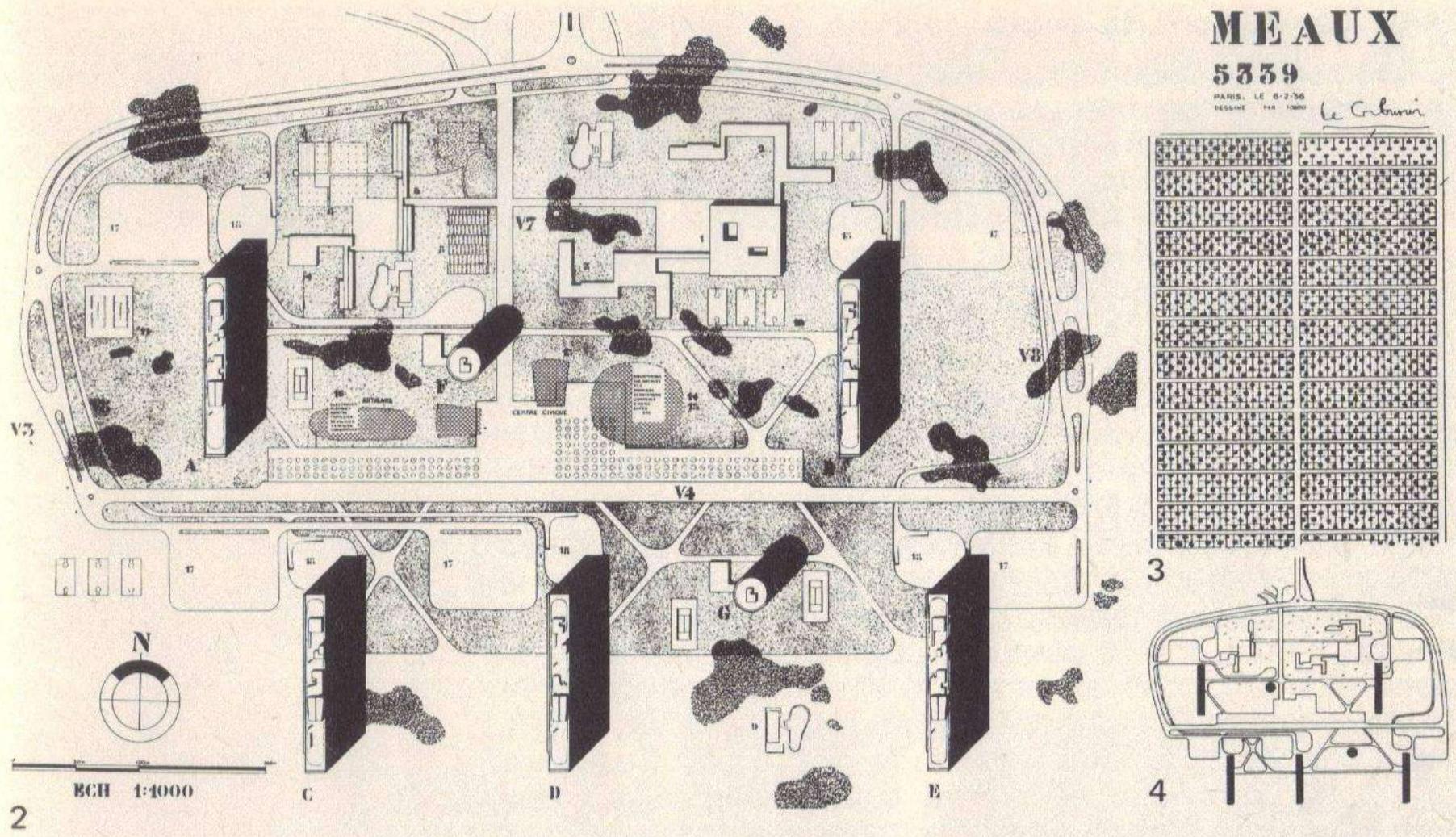
Saint-Diè

Piano di
ricostruzione

(1946)



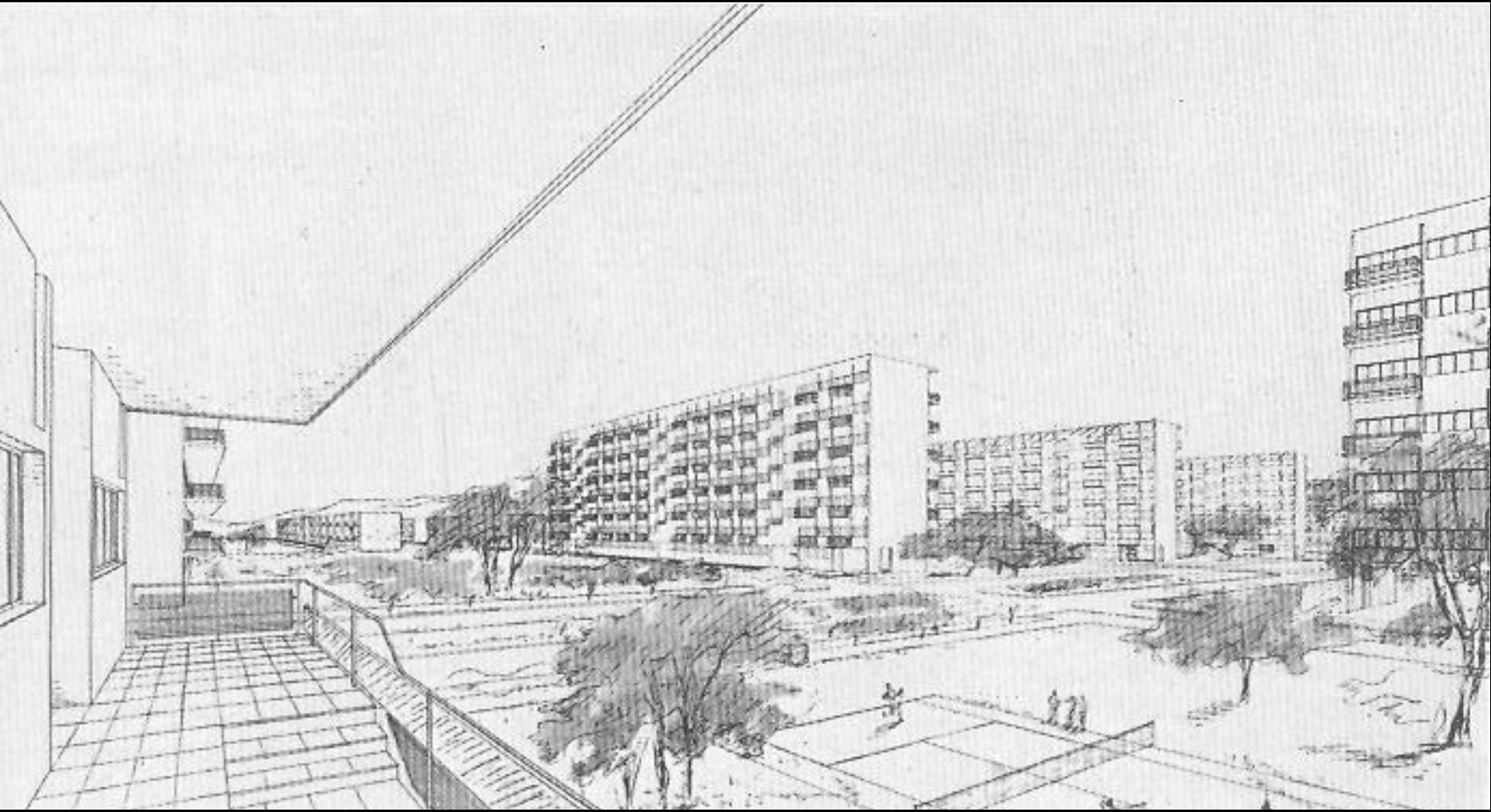
Piano per Meaux (1957)



Unità di abitazione

- Nantes (1953-1955)
- Berlino (1957)
- Briey (1958-1961)
- Firminy (1964-1967)

Como. Quartiere satellite di Rebbio. Progetto (1938)



Roma. Vigne Nuove (1972) (abitanti: 3300)











Roma. Laurentino 38 (1976-1984) (abitanti: 32.000)







Milano. Quartiere Gallaratese (anni Sessanta-Ottanta)



Genova. Forte Quezzi (1957-1968) (abitanti: 9.283)













Roma
Tor Bella
Monaca





Roma. Corviale (1972-1984)

(lunghezza: m 960 – alloggi: 1500)





















St. Louis. Pruitt Igoe (15 luglio 1972)

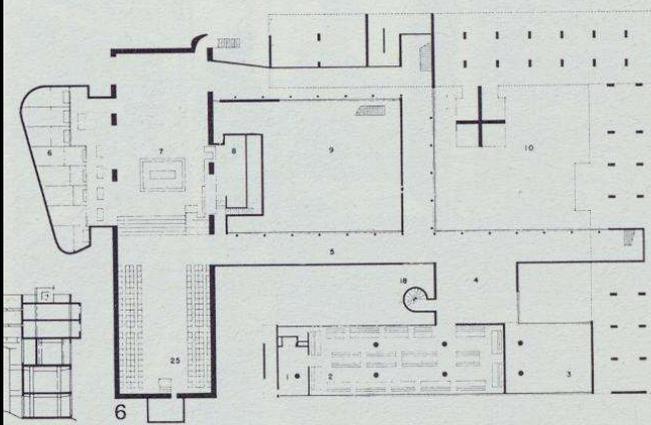
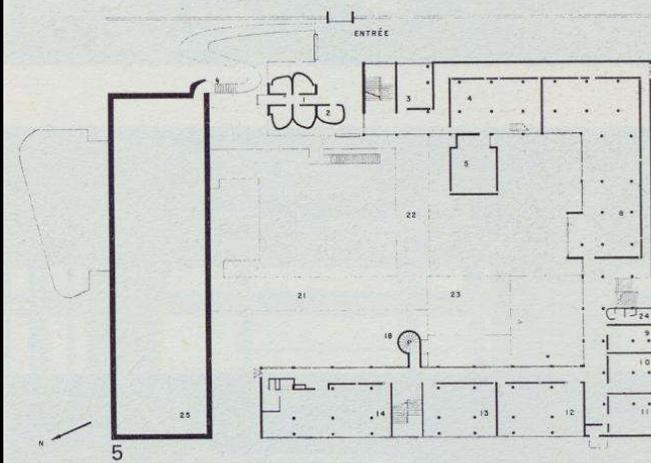
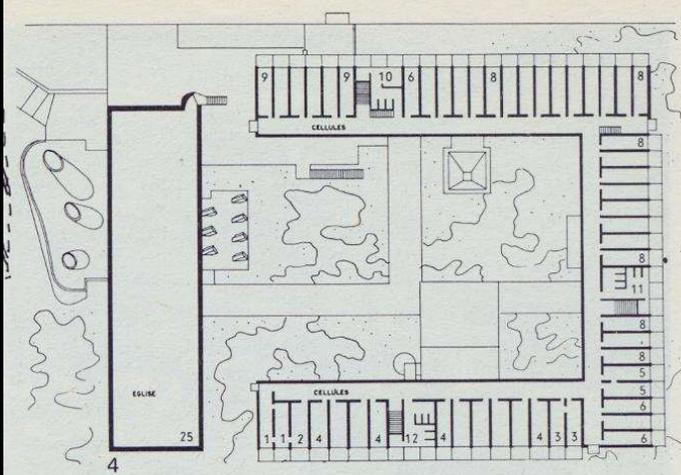




Èveux. Convento di La Tourette (1953-1960)



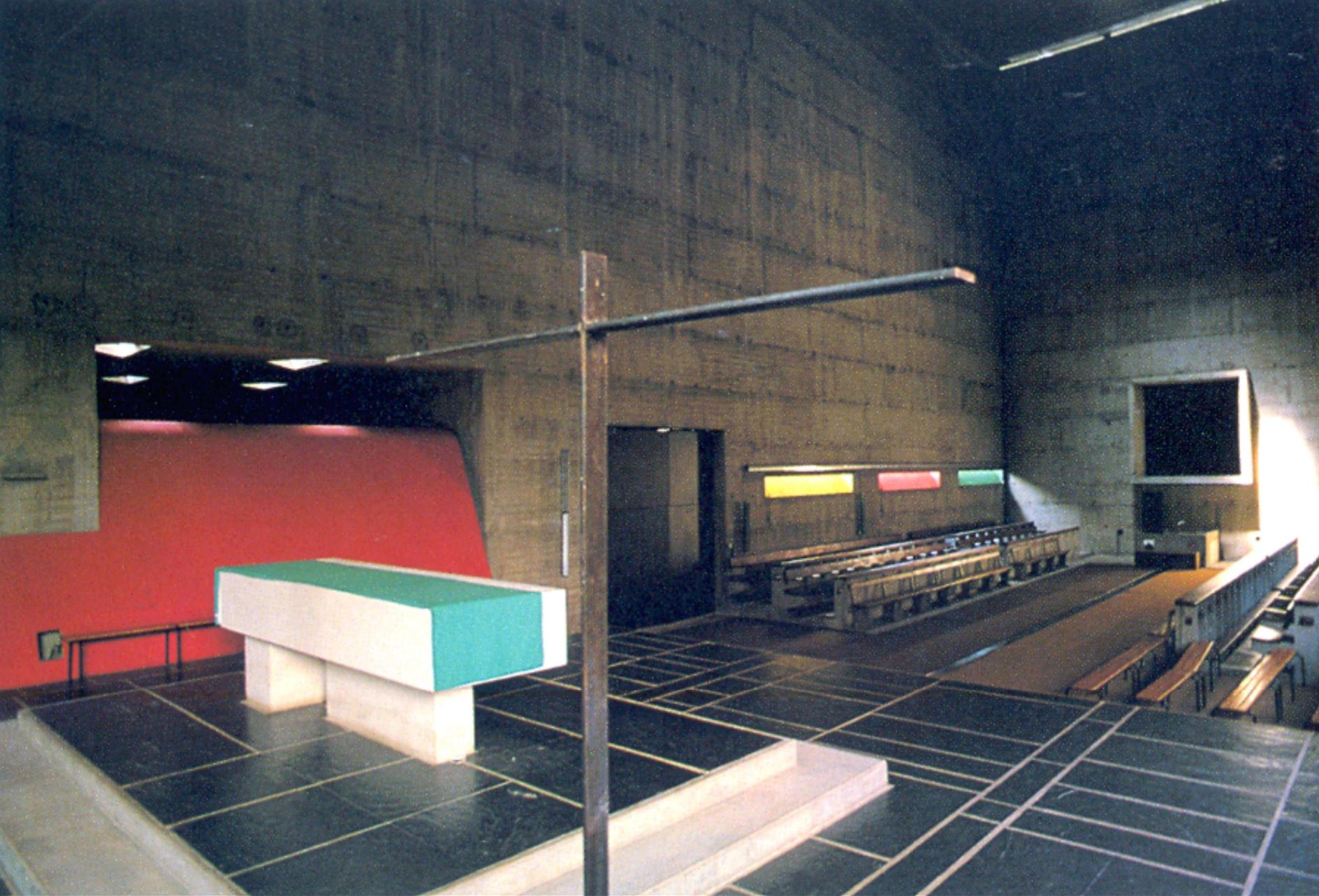




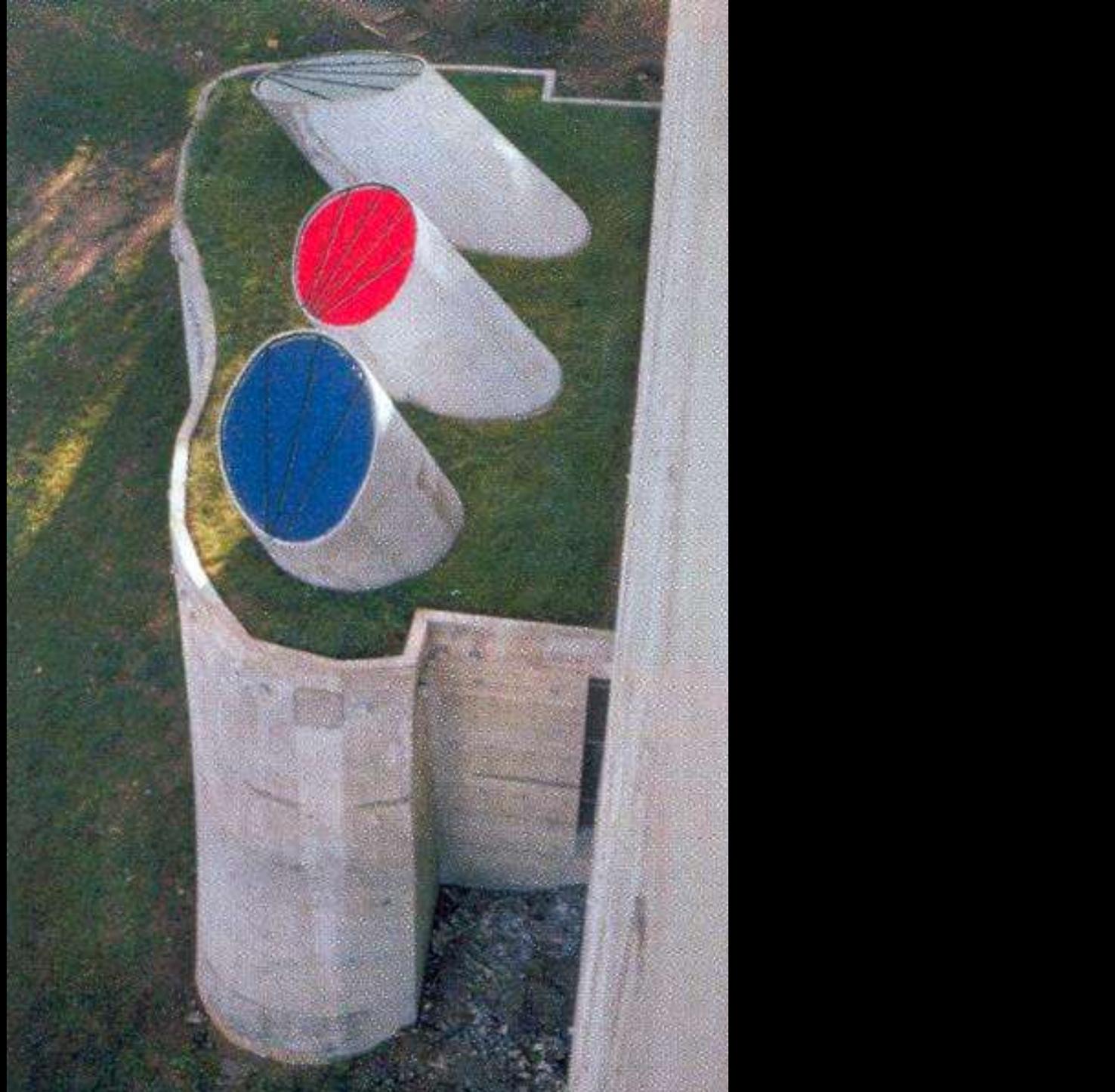








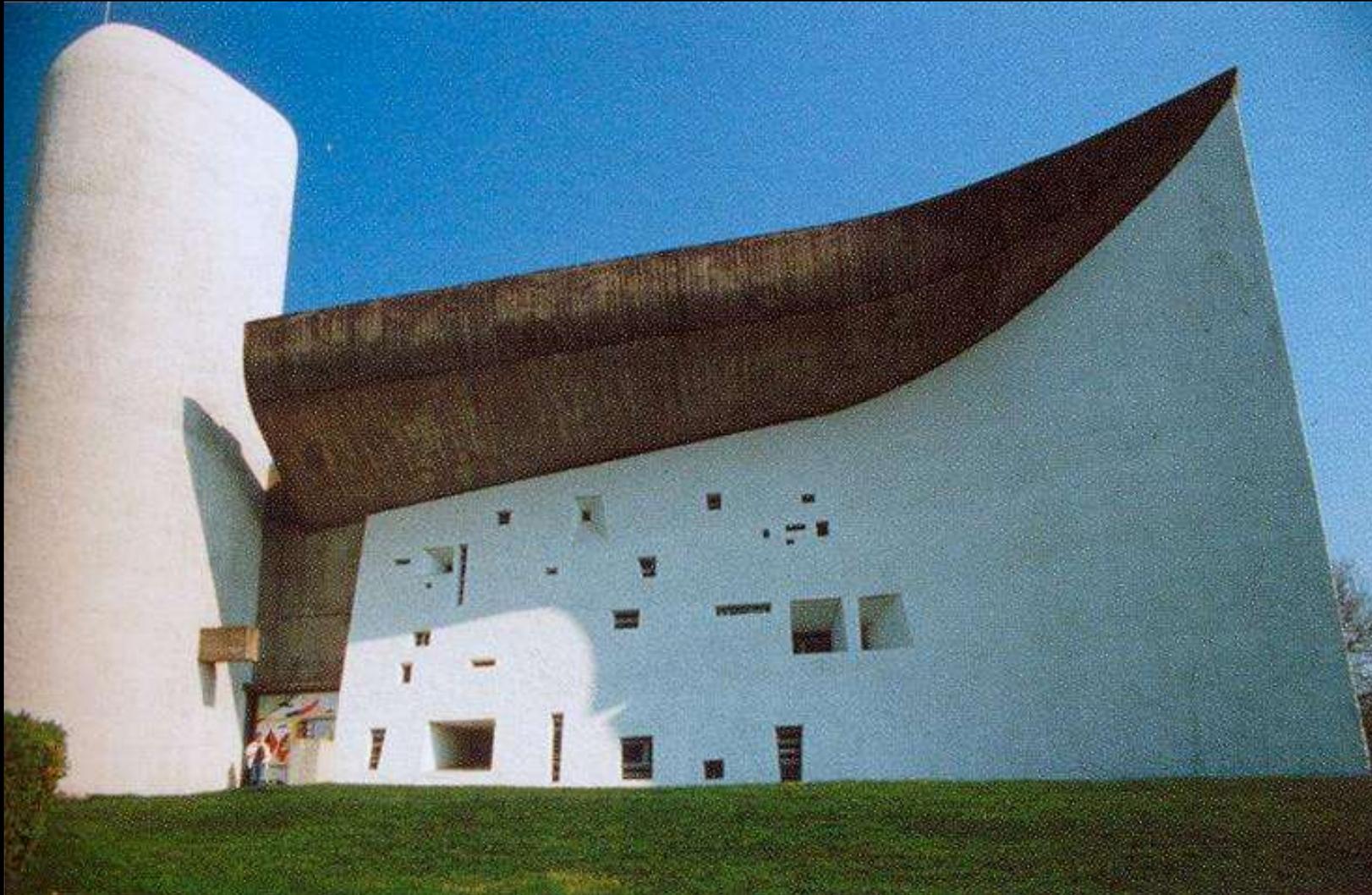


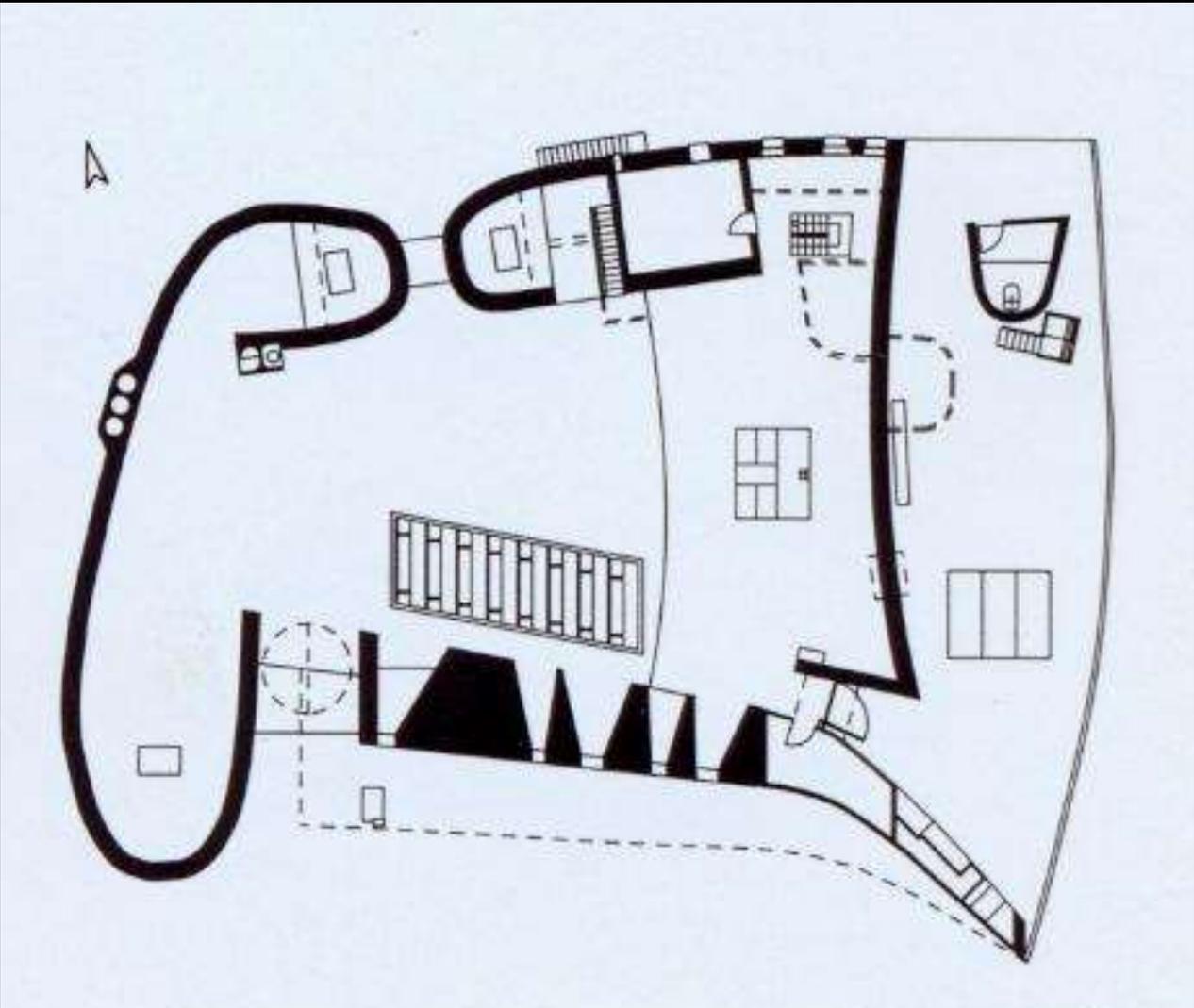


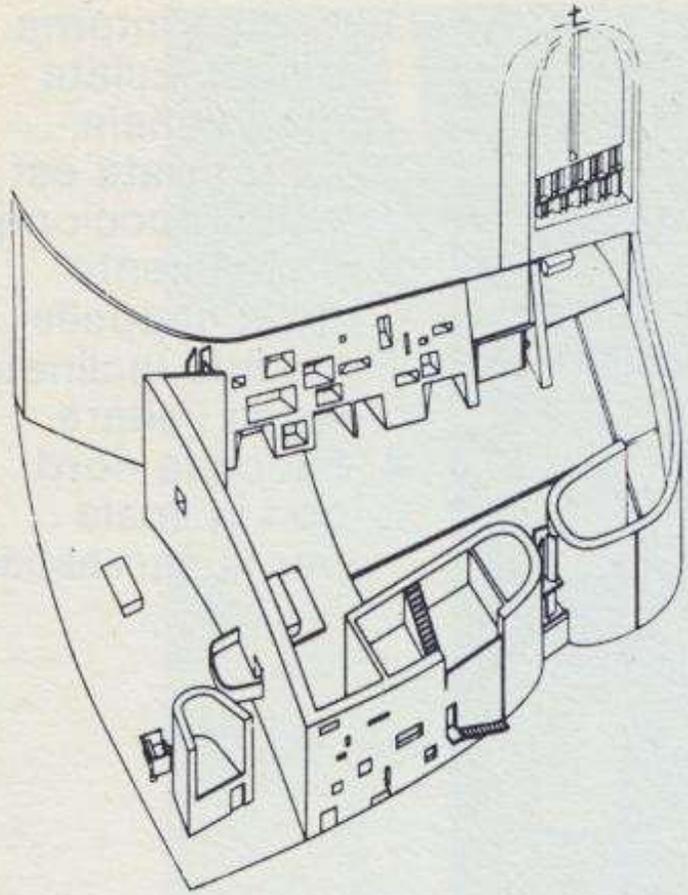




Ronchamp. Cappella di Notre-Dame-du-Haut
(progetto: 1950-1953; realizzazione: 1953-1955)

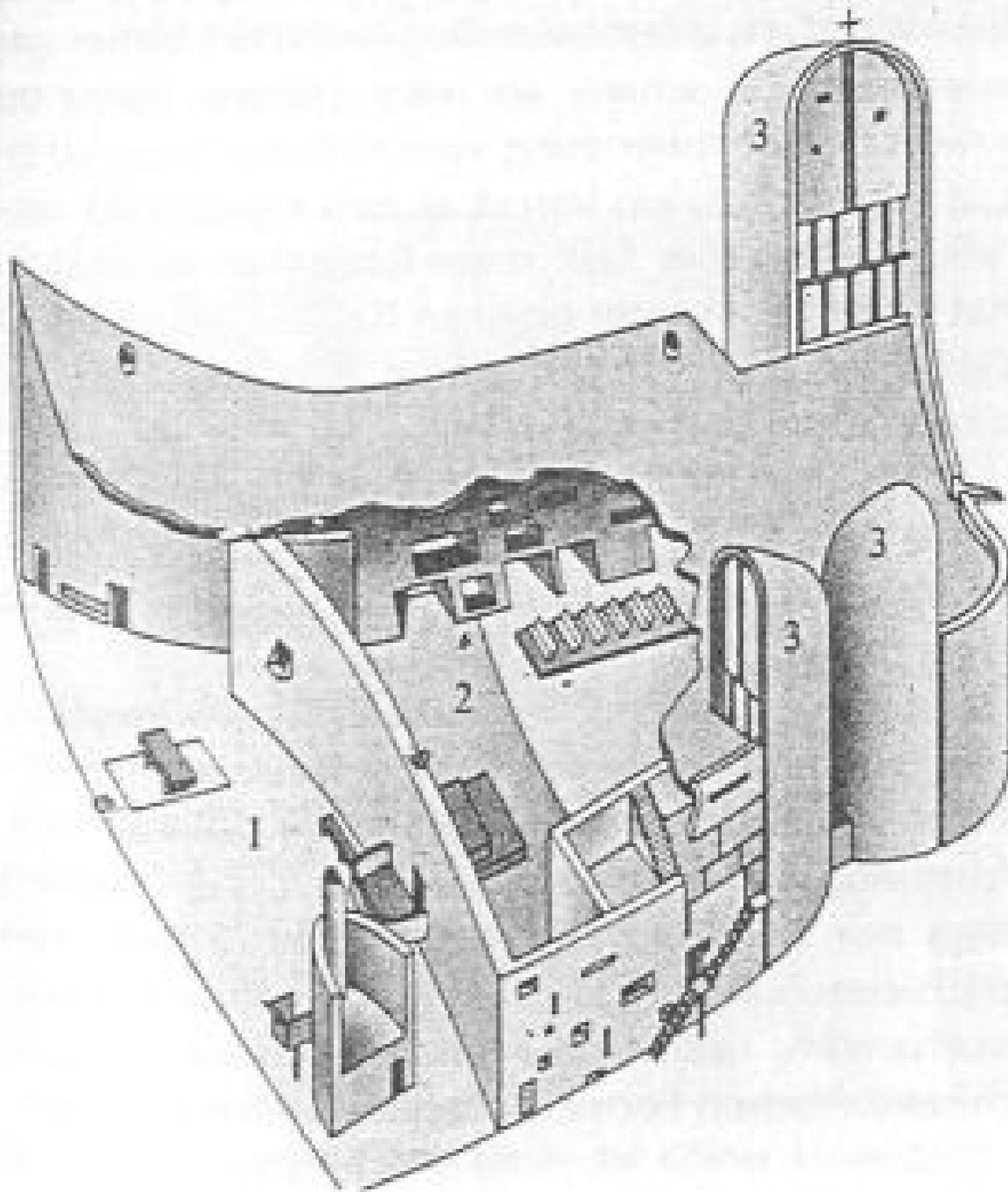


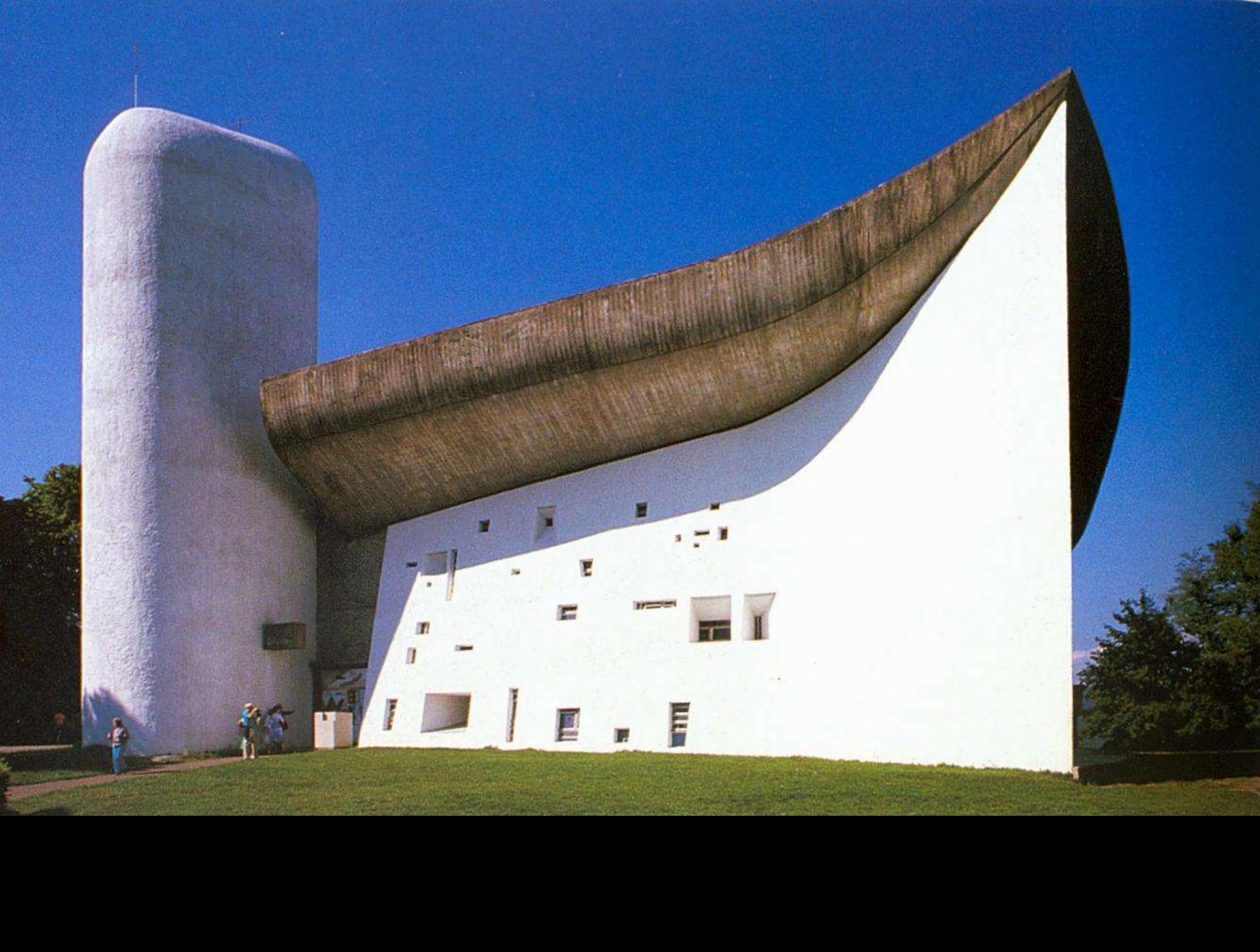




4/1/57

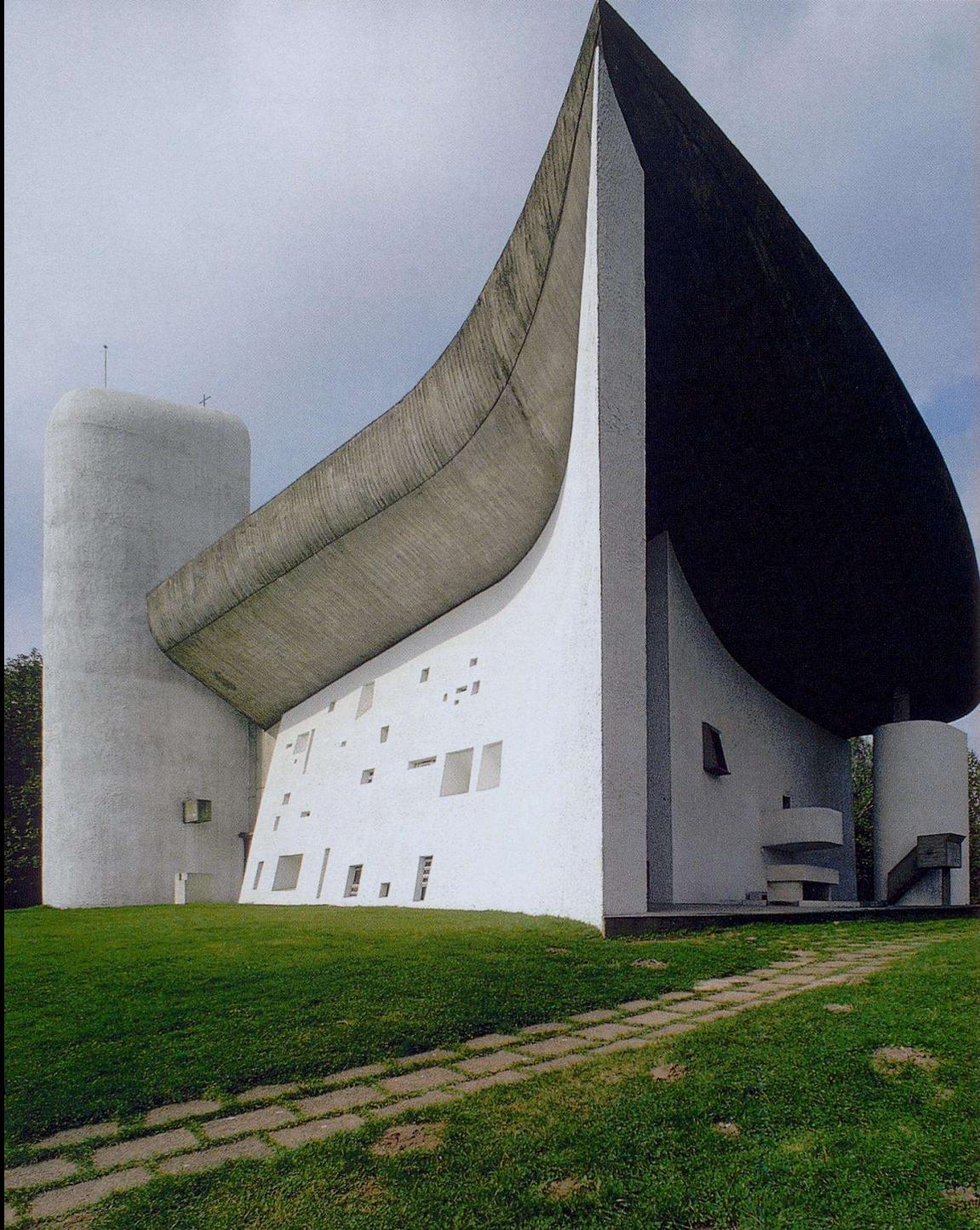


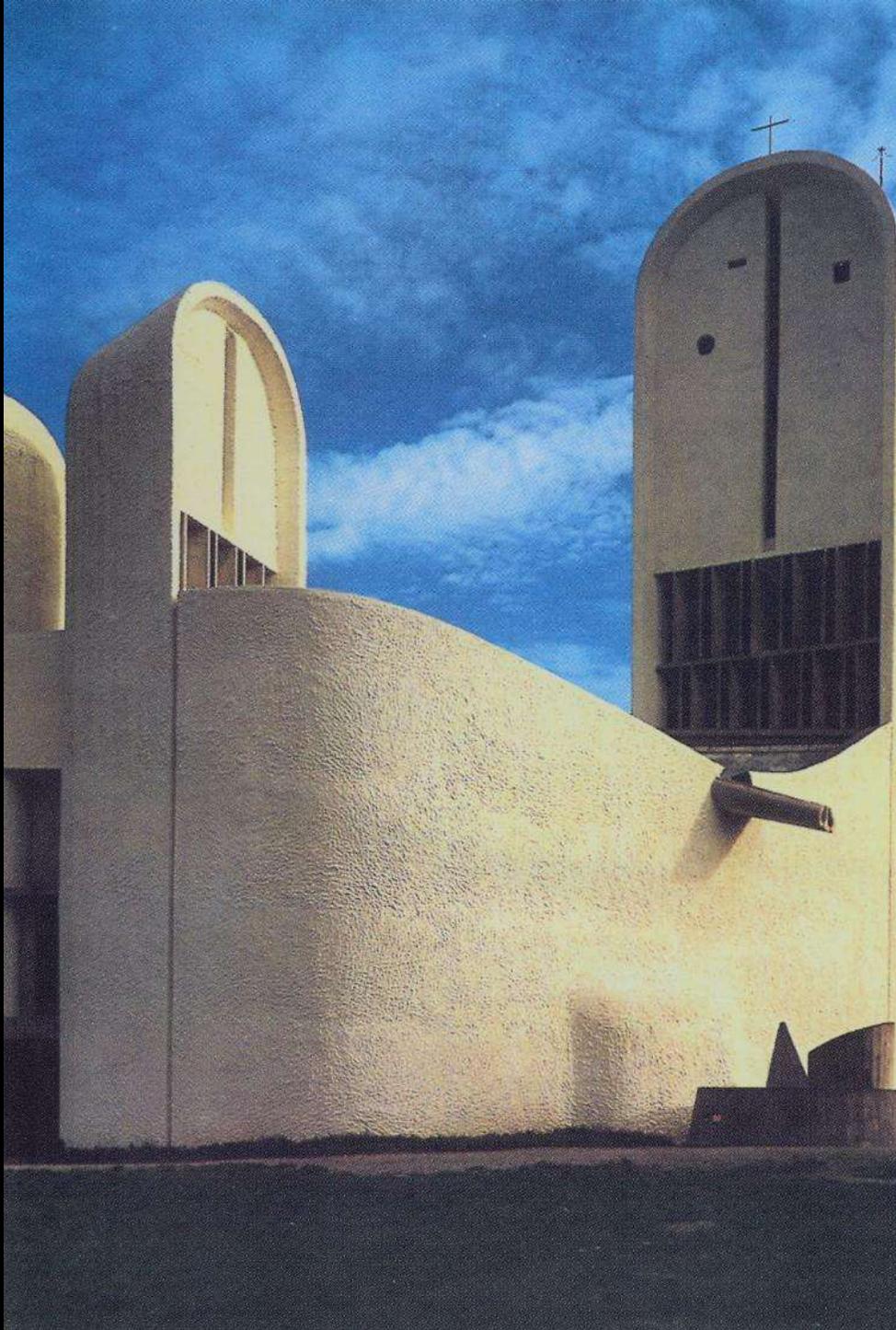
















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© Jaca'Book/BAM5photo - Rodella

“L’architettura è un fatto plastico”
(Le Corbusier, 1923)

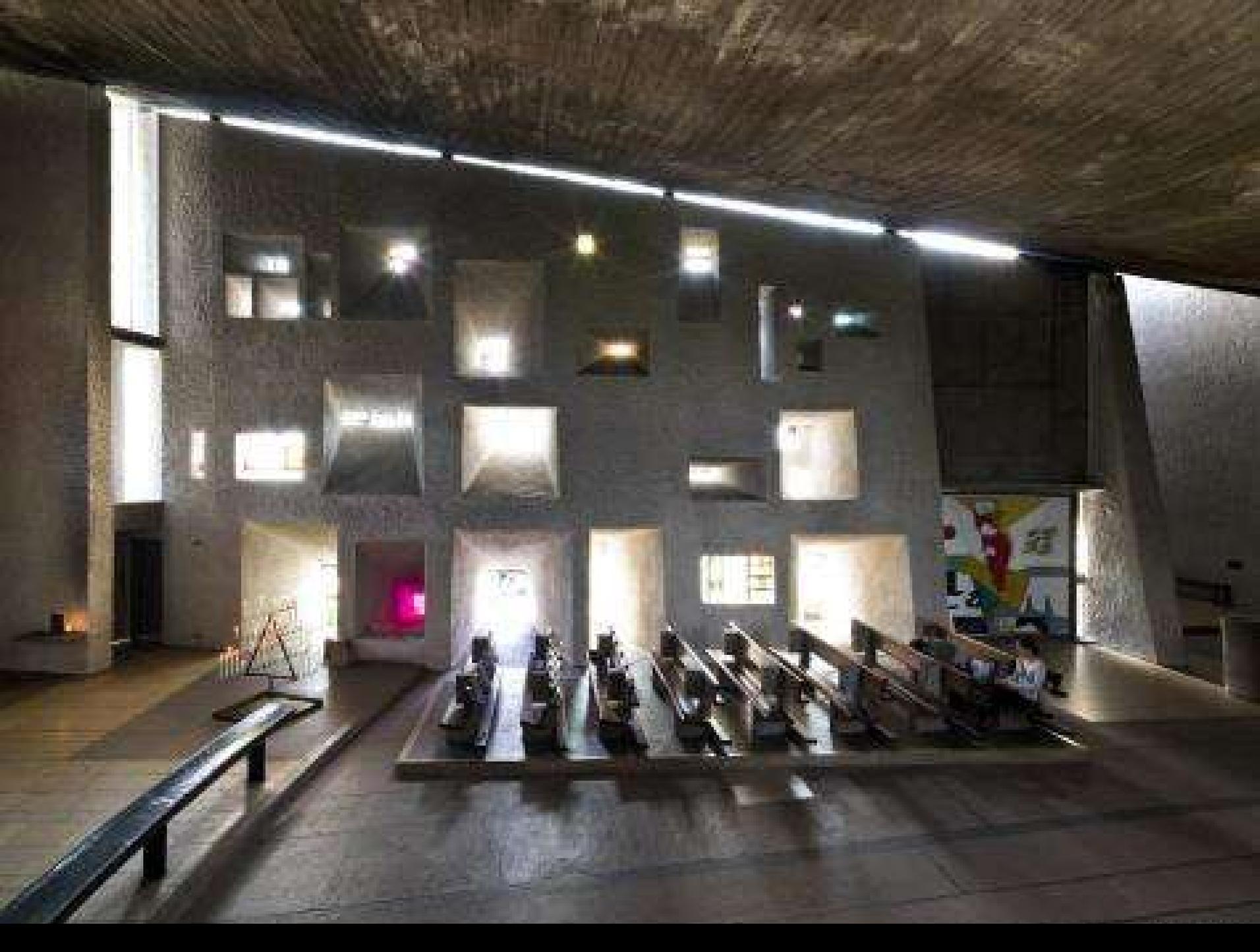
“Un guscio di granchio raccolto vicino a New York nel 1946 è posato sul tavolo da disegno. Esso diventerà il tetto della cappella” (Le Corbusier)

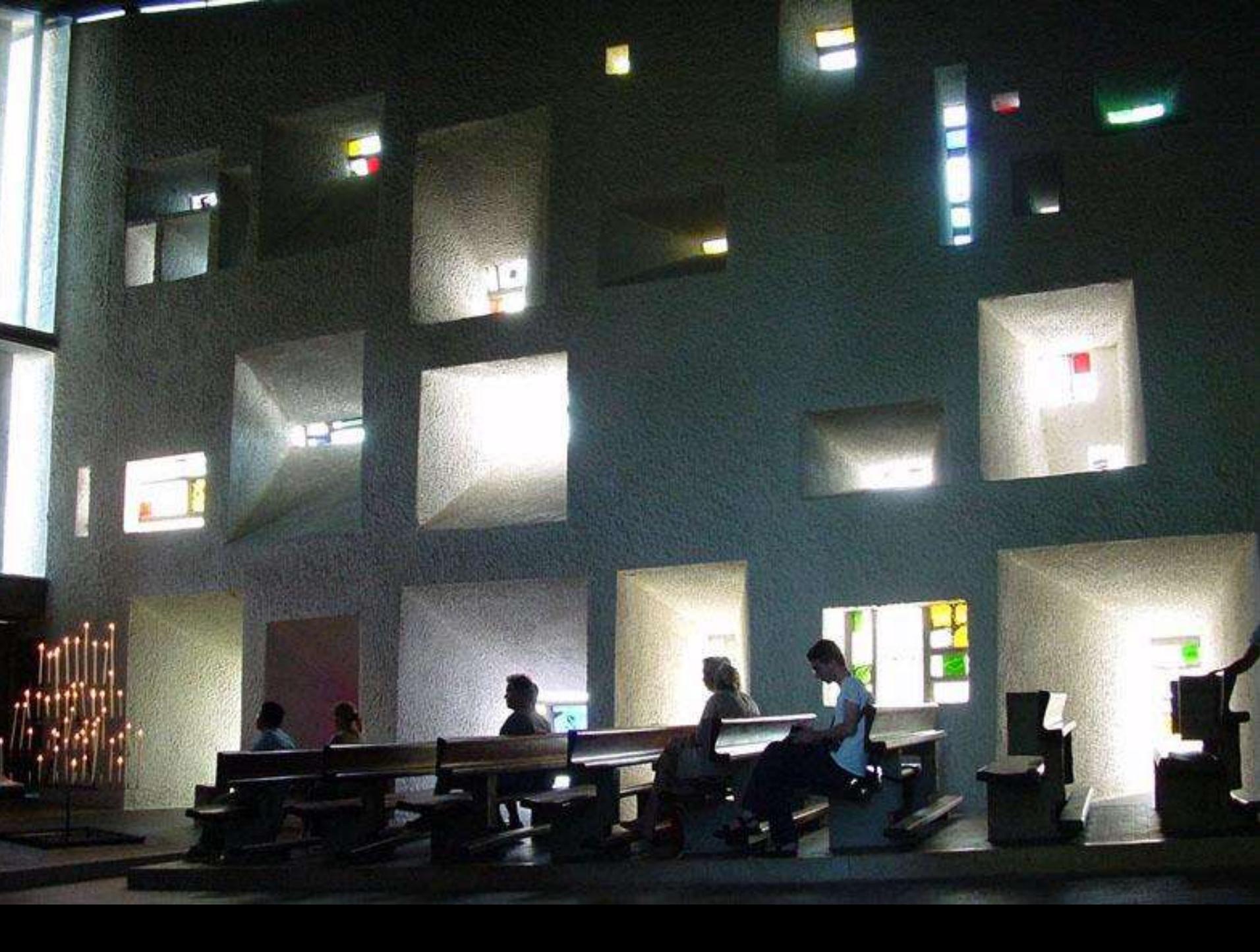
“Ronchamp: architettura totalmente libera” (Le Corbusier)



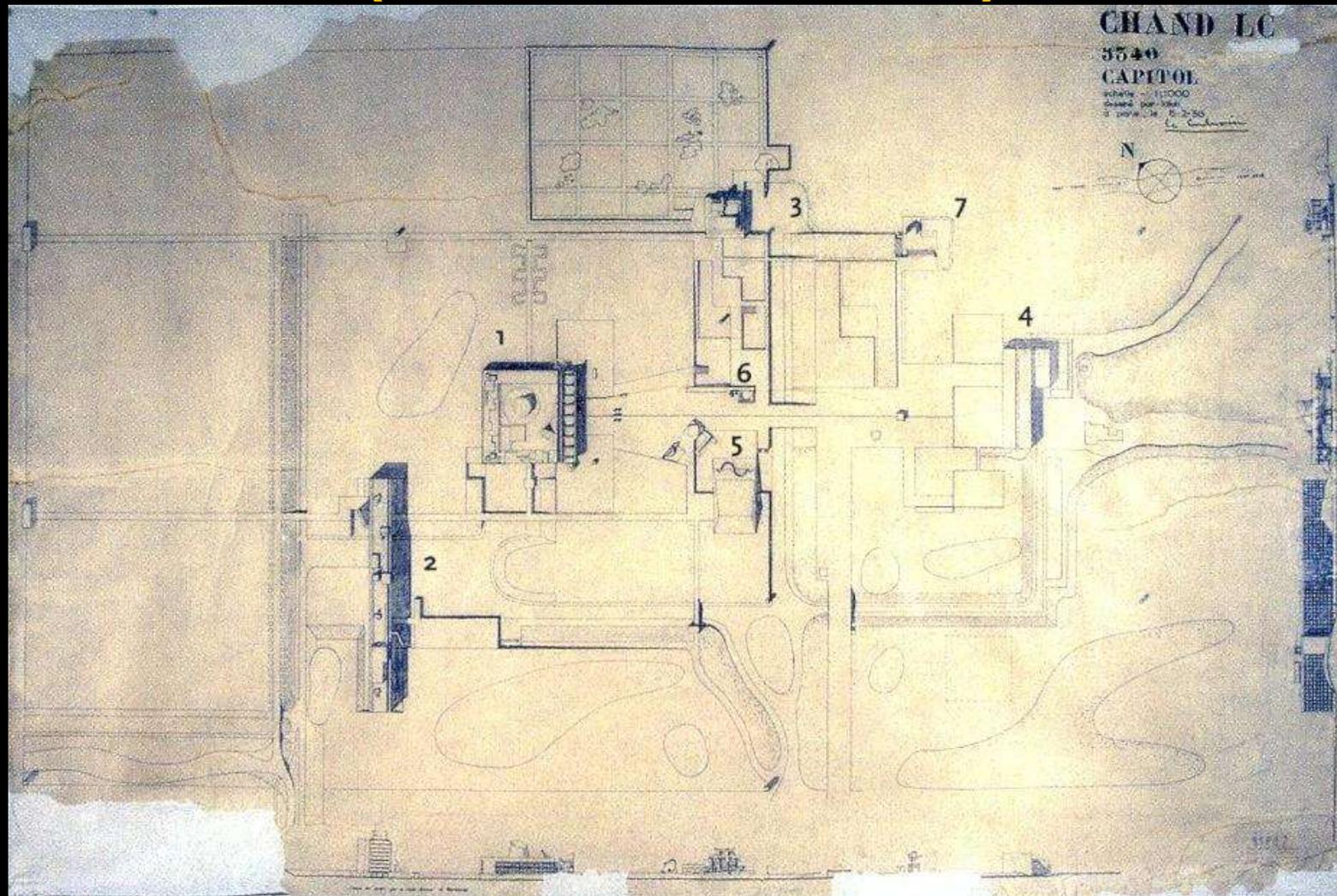






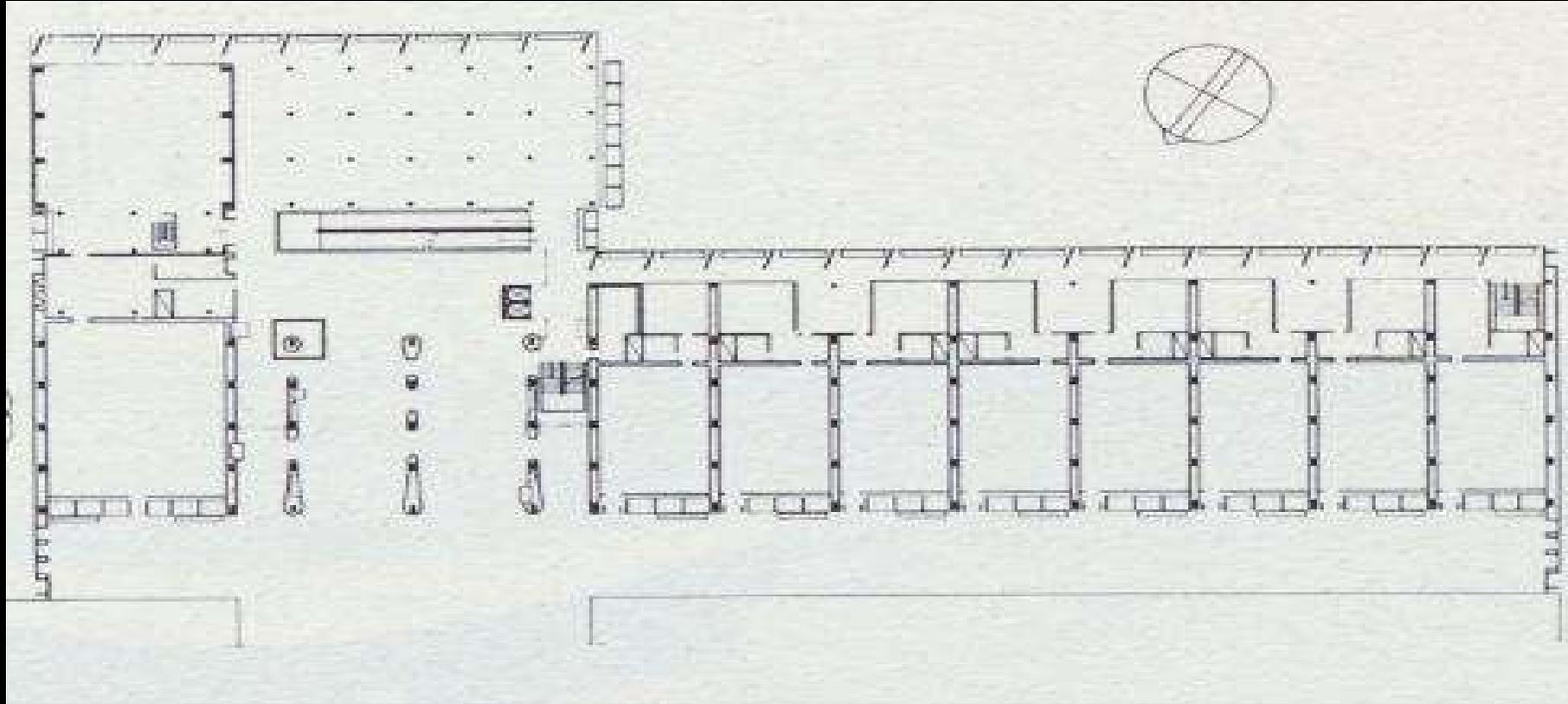


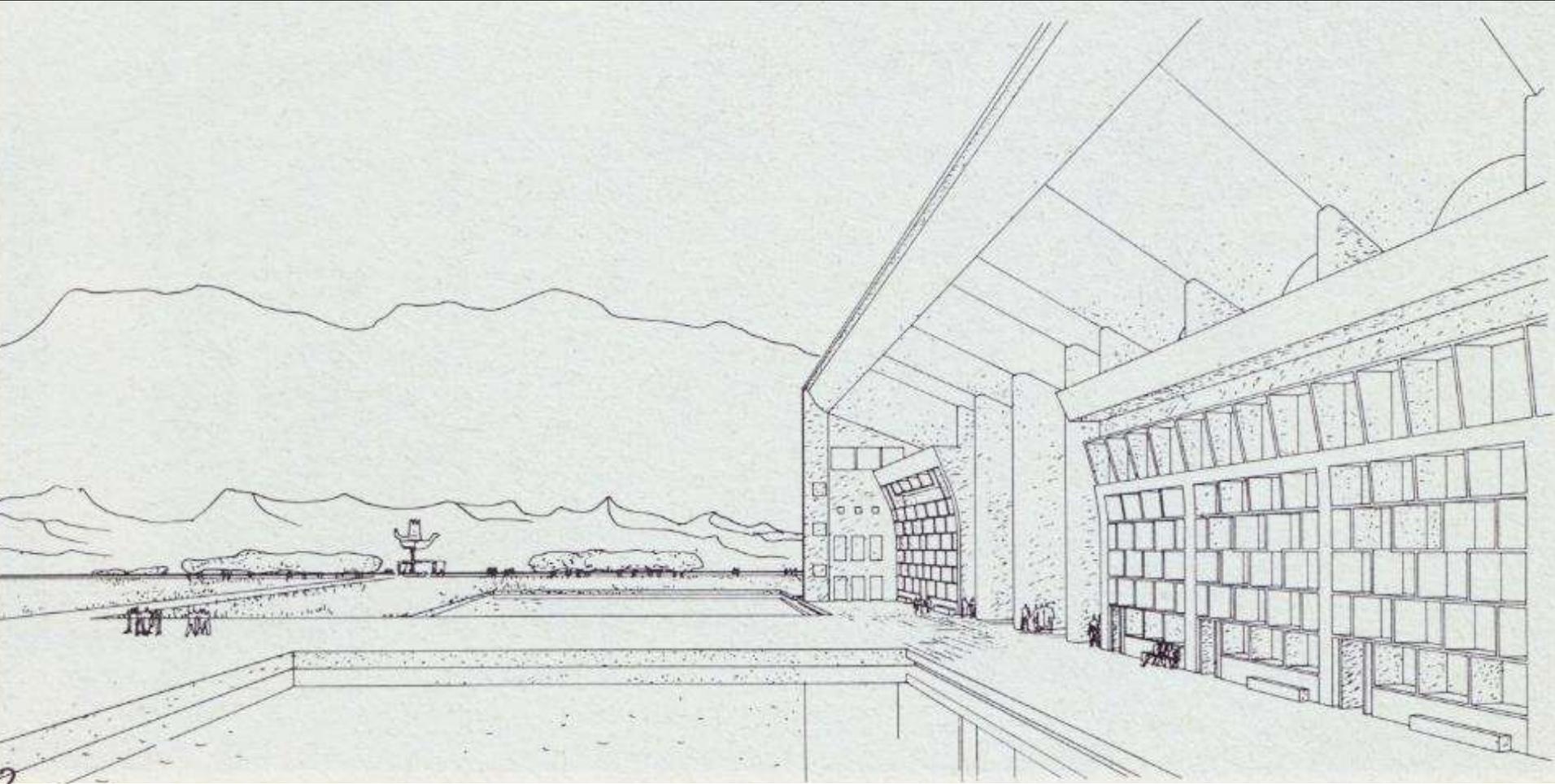
India (Punjab). Chandigarh (1951-1962)

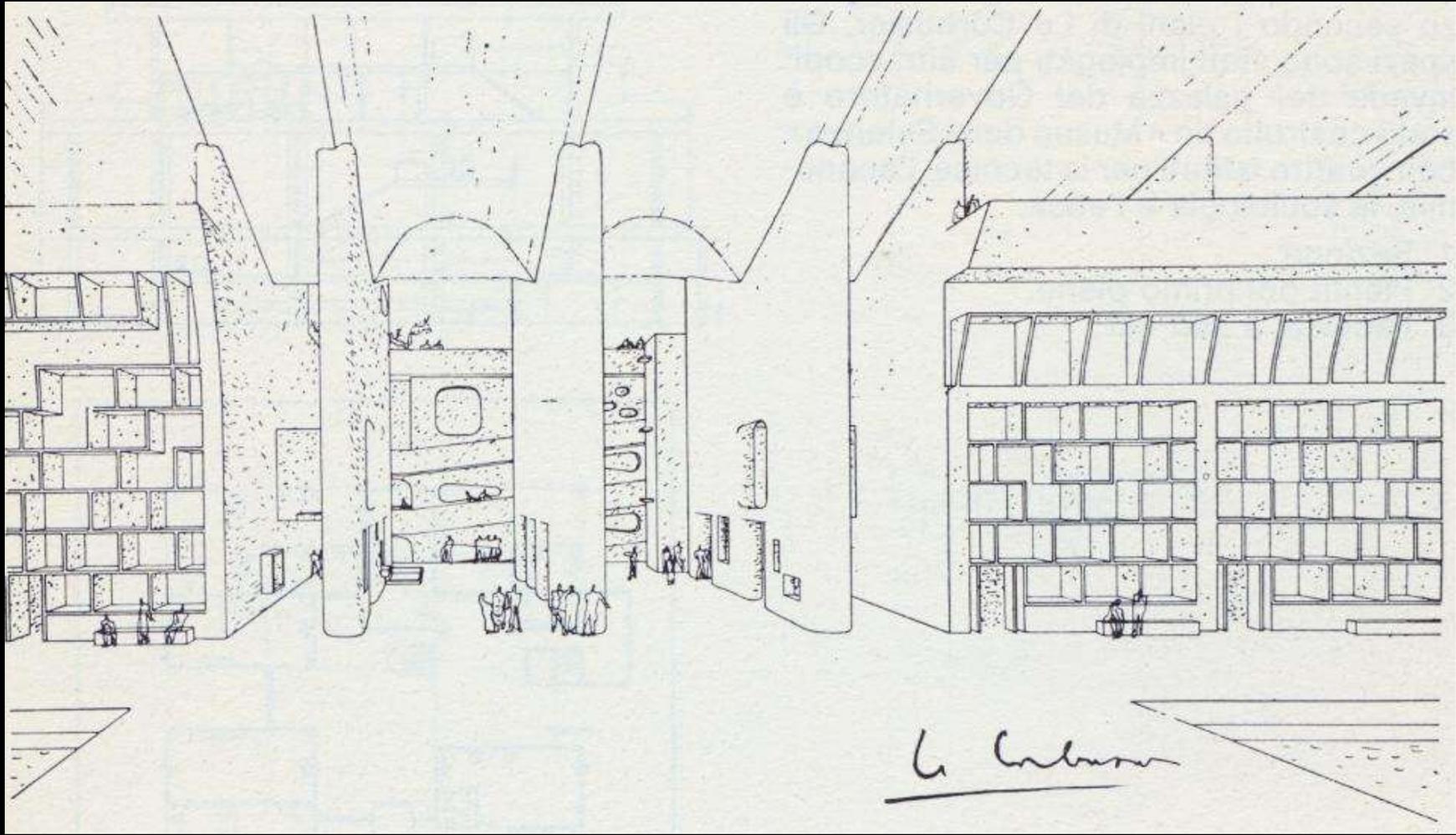


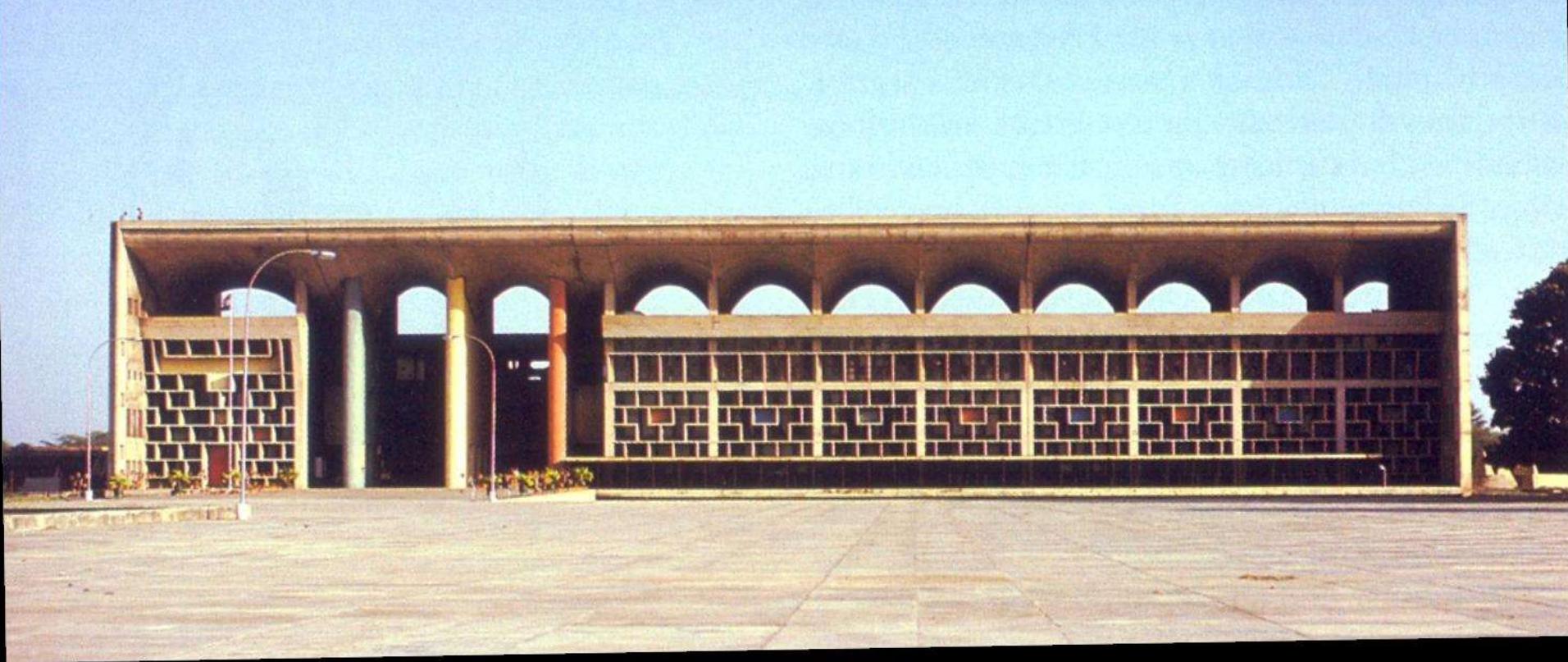


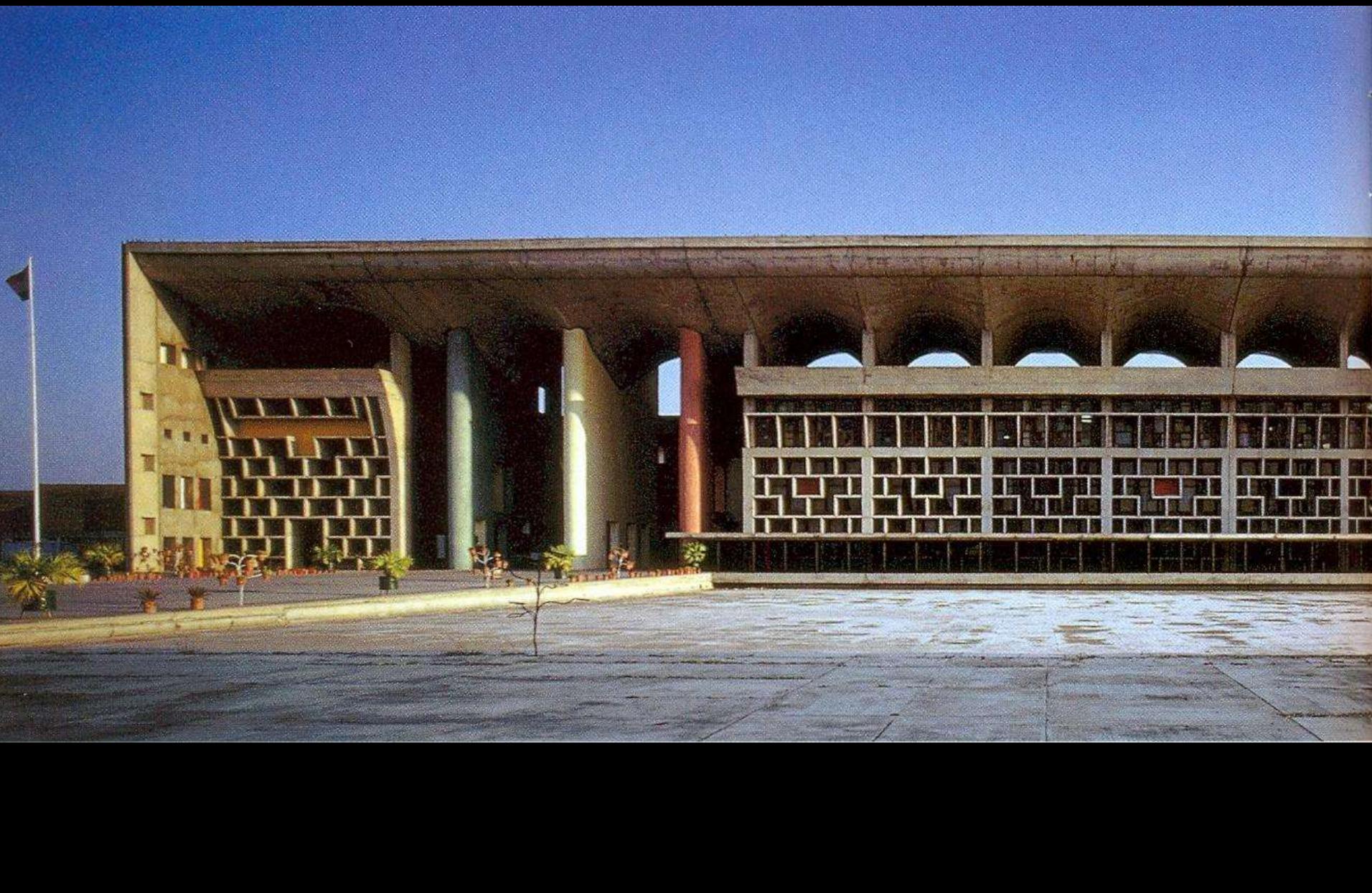
Chandigarh. Alta Corte (1951-1955)











Chandigarh. Assemblée (1951-1962)

