

DOCOMOMO SLOVENIJA_DVOJNO GIBANJE
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Predavanje

DVOJNO GIBANJE – Tendence v švedski povojni arhitekturi

Prof. dr. Claes Caldenby, arhitekt

Avtor

Claes Caldenby je od leta 1998 redni profesor Teorije in zgodovine arhitekture na tehniški univerzi Chalmers v Göteborgu. Med leti 1999–2009 je bil koordinator Docomomo Sweden. Od l. 1997 je eden izmed urednikov revije Arkitektur, The Swedish review of architecture. Napisal je več knjig o arhitekturi 20. stoletja, predvsem o švedski povojni arhitekturi. Med drugim je soavtor knjig Asplund (1985), Sigurd Lewerentz: Two Churches (1997), Mateo Atlas (1998), Architecture in Sweden 1995–1999 (1999), Architecture in Sweden 2000–2005 (2005), Guide till Göteborgs arkitektur (2006). Bil je tudi urednik kataloga predstavitve švedske arhitekture 20. stoletja v Frankfurtu l. 1998: Sweden – 20th Century Architecture.

Povzetek

Modernizacijo lahko opišemo kot dvojno gibanje, kot "trdo" in "mehko" razsvetljenje. Ena stran tega gibanja je industrializacija in racionalizacija družbe s pomočjo znanosti. Druga stran je kulturni preobrat, katerega en aspekt je relativna avtonomija umetnosti. V petdesetih letih je bila švedska arhitektura razumljena kot vodilna v svetu. Takrat je prišlo do polarizacije gradbene industrije na sektor, ki se je imenoval "production adapted building", še posebno pri stanovanjski gradnji, in na drugega, ki bi ga lahko imenovali "the haven of beauty", kot so opisovali cerkveno arhitekturo Lewerentza in Celsinga. Tovrstno polarizacijo lahko najdemo v večih deželah, vendar je hipoteza, da je bila na švedskem še posebej močna, zaradi državno vodene "uspešne" modernizacije švedske gradbene industrije.

Vljudno vabljeni!



Härlanda Church by Peter Celsing /
Cerkev Härlanda, arhitekt Peter Celsing



Interior of Härlanda Church by Peter Celsing /
Notranjost cerkve Härlanda, arhitekt Peter Celsing

Lecture

A TWOFOLD MOVEMENT – Tendencies in Swedish Post-war Architecture

by Claes Caldenby, professor, architect

Author

Claes Caldenby is a professor in Theory and history of architecture at Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg, since 1998. He has been coordinator of Swedish Docomomo between 1999 and 2009. He is co-author of among others Asplund (1985), Sigurd Lewerentz: Two Churches (1997), Mateo Atlas (1998), Architecture in Sweden 1995–1999 (1999), Architecture in Sweden 2000–2005 (2005), Guide till Göteborgs arkitektur (2006). He was the editor of Sweden: 20th Century Architecture, the catalogue for an exhibition in German Architecture Museum in Frankfurt in 1998.

Abstract

Modernisation can be described as a twofold movement, the "hard" and the "soft" Enlightenment. One side of this movement is the industrialisation and rationalisation of society with the help of science. Another side is a cultural change, one aspect of which is the relative autonomy of art. Swedish architecture was around 1950 considered as leading in the world. During the 1950s there was a polarisation of the building industry into one sector called "production adapted building", especially in housing, and another sector which could be called "the haven of beauty", after a term used to describe the surprisingly rich church architecture by masters like Lewerentz and Celsing. Such a polarisation can be found in many countries but a hypothesis is that it was especially strong in Sweden because of the state-lead "successful" modernisation of Swedish building industry.

Kindly invited!!

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Radio and television building in Göteborg
by White architects / Poslopje RTV v Göteborgu



Hammarkullen Housing by White architects /
Stanovanja Hammarkullen, White architects