

TOTALITARIANISM: GERMANY, RUSSIA, ITALY

PARIS World's Fair, 1937, Pavilions: (p.358)

Belgium, H.v.d. Velde; French Rural Village (Regionalism); Spain, J.L.Sert + Picasso, "Guernica"; Le Corbusier, Pavilion Temps Nouveau; Japan, Sakakura; Finland, A. Aalto;

* Germany, A. Speer; * Russia: B. Iofan; * Italy: M. Piacentini

NAZI GERMANY:

Hitler voted into office 1933; Reichstag fire 1933; Hindenburg dies 1934. Hitler annexes Rhineland 1936; invades Poland 1939, starts WWII, US enters war 1941; ends 1945

What is Nazi Architecture?

All architecture built in Germany during Hitler/Nazi rule (1933-45)?

A style? Classicism? French? International? Government? Power?

Continuation of Weimar Conservatism of un-traditional and un-German architecture? Extreme critique of modern architecture

Nazi reaction against the promiscuous avant-garde, and against bolshevism, socialism, Jewish architects; e.g. Closing of Dessau Bauhaus, 1932 // Closing of Berlin Bauhaus, 1933

Nazi Monumental Classicism

Munich as "Führerstadt" (= City of the Führer) and City of Culture

* House of German Art, P.L. Troost, Munich, 1933 (p.354)

Exhibit of Degenerate Art, 1937 (= *Entartete Kunst*)

Cf. Mellon Institute, Janssen & Cocker, 1931-37

Berlin as "Germania," Capital of the IIIrd Reich

* N-S Axis and Dome for Germania (Berlin), A. Speer, 1938-41 (p.356)

* Reichs Chancellery, A. Speer, Berlin, 1938-9 (p.356)

* Nuremberg and Party Rallying Grounds (p.356)

Stadium & Zeppelin Field, Nürnberg, A. Speer & L. Ruff, 1933-7

cf. CMU campus architecture (Stadium & Purnell) by Michael Dennis

SOVIET "SOCIALIST REALISM"

Stalin rules Soviet Union 1925-53 (Lenin dies 1924)

* Palace of Soviets Competition, Moscow, 1931 (p.214-5)

Modernists: Vesnin Brothers, M. Ginsburg, Le Corbusier, E. Mendelsohn, A. Perret, Le Corbusier

Winner: B. Iofan, construction 1934-39 (unfinished)

Moscow Metro Stations, 1936ff

Stalinist Classicism = "Socialist Realism"

THE THIRD ROME: TENSION OF MODERNITY & NATIONAL TRADITION

Mussolini forms Fascist party 1921, March on Rome 1922

Fascism, from Roman "fasces" (a ceremonial bundle of sticks with axehead)

"Contacts" and "Sources" of Modern Italian and ancient Italian/Roman

Architecture, Micellucci, Domus, 1932

Gruppo 7, founded 1926 by Milan Polytechnic students: Terragni, Libera, Figini, Pollini et al

* Casa del Fascio, G. Terragni, Como, 1932-6 (p.364-5)

Fascist classical Architecture

US CLASSICISM

Federal Triangle, Washington, DC, 1938-45

Pentagon, by Berman, Washington, DC, 1941-3



10. The Hall of German Art, Munich, 1933. This created a manifestation of the pure, timeless spirit, a first, majestic revival of the noble form of the nineteenth century, inaugurated by the French in the nineteenth century.

PROPAGANDA IN ARCHITECTURE

11. The Mellon Research Institute, Pittsburgh, 1937. In order that the col-

umnade should be understood, the research laboratories are located across

