

# Colloque: Architectures de la politique, politiques de l'architecture

*Les horizons politiques de l'architecture  
L'action d'Oscar Niemeyer d'une dictature à l'autre  
(1937-1964)*



**Collège de France le 15 juin 2018**  
Margareth da Silva Pereira – PROURB-UFRJ

1.  
Brèves repères historiques

2.  
Situations de commande et leur conditions de réalisation

L'ensemble de la Pampulha/ L'église de Saint François

Le siège de l'ONU

Le siège du PCF

Brasilia/Palais de l'Itamaraty

3.  
Poétiques du politique

# 1.Brèves repères historiques

1943 - EXPO MOMA Brazil Builds

1947 - Numero 13 e 14 de l'AA sur le Brésil ( A.Bloc et P.Vago)

1950 - Stamo Papadaki 1

1950-54 Maccarthysme aux EUA

1955 revista MODULO

1956 - Congrès France (Désetalinisation)/ Team X

H.Mindlin Modern architecture in Brazil

Stamo Papadaki 2

1960 -Stamo Papadaki 3

1930-Revolution Bresil

1932 - Guerre civil au Brésil

1937 - 45 Coup d'état de Vargas

1938 - Tentative de coup fasciste contre Vargas

1945 - O Niemeyer joint le PCB

1950 - Vargas Président

1937 - 1945

1954 -Se suicide

1964 DICTATURE au Brésil 1985

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

Parcours O.Niemeyer 1937- 2012

1937 Rio de Janeiro  
(Obra do Berço)

1956- Concours Brasilia

1. 1940 Belo Horizonte

(Pampulha)

3. 1959-1970 Brasilia

Palácio Itamaraty

2. 1947 New York

ONU

4. 1966- 1971- Paris

Siege du PCF du PC

1978-1980 2eme phase

## 2. Des situations de commande questions d'architecture et historiographie

Sur le plan de l'architecture ces situations de commande et des conditions de réalisation de l'œuvre permettent de voir:

a. Premièrement le parcours de l'architecte par rapport aux enjeux du métier

b. Sur le plan de l'historiographie elles permettent de percevoir l'architecture et comme œuvre individuelle et collective, le jeu de acteurs en ce faire et comment les conflits, les négociations, les positions de pouvoir construisent les réalisations elle même.

## 4 situations:

L'église de Saint François (BH/Pampulha)

Siège de l'ONU (NY)

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Siège du PCF (Paris)

Palais de l'Itamaraty (Brasilia)

Architecture oeuvre

individuelle

formes et formalisation/ matériaux et construction/ espace et relations/ échelles

collective et public

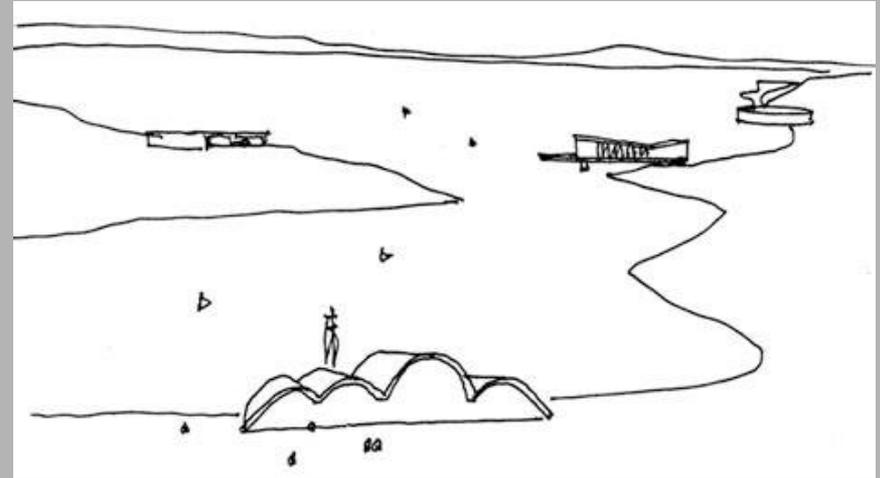
**quels acteurs y agissent (collaborateurs et commanditaires)**

donc différentes pratiques esthétiques , politique, voire éthiques

# Situation 1: Pampulha

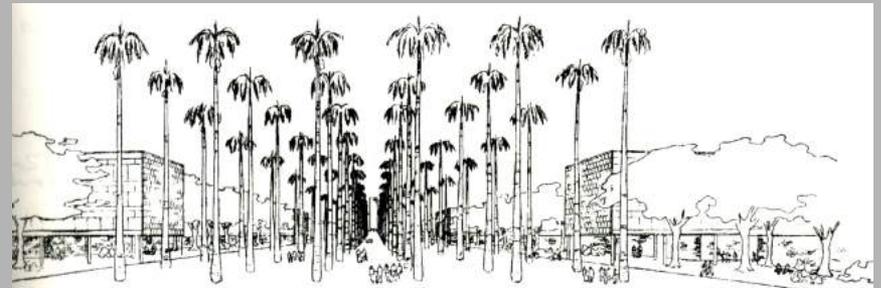
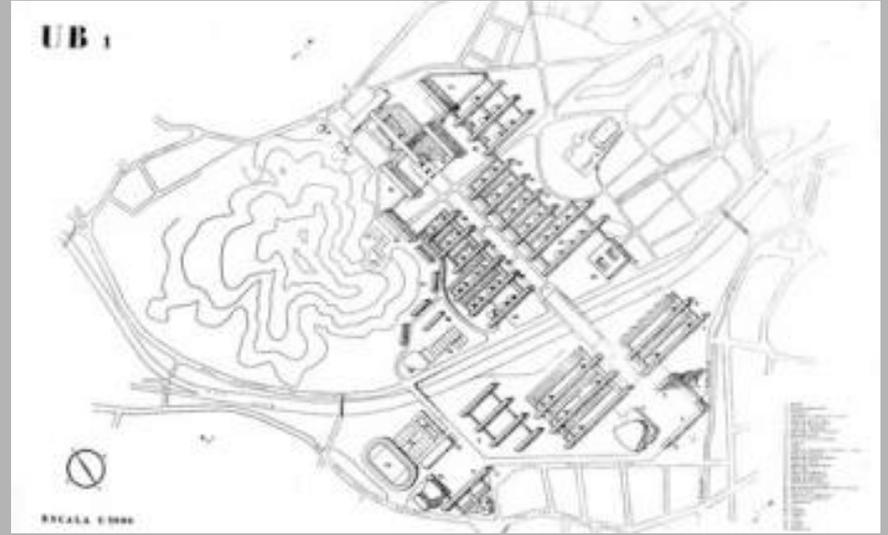
Pampulha (1939) 1940-42

Une architecture de la politique?





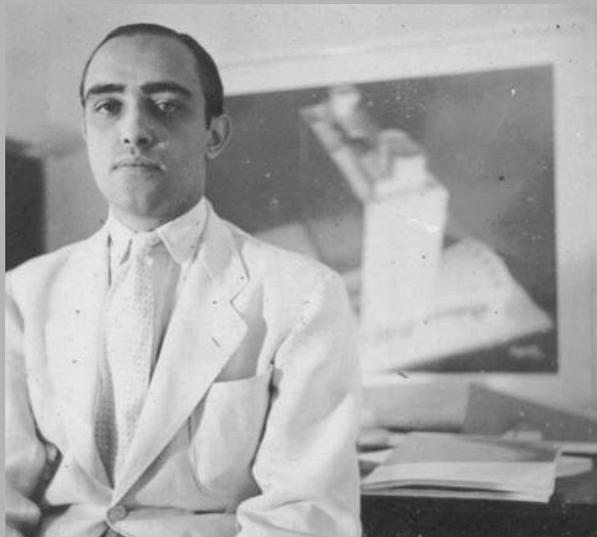


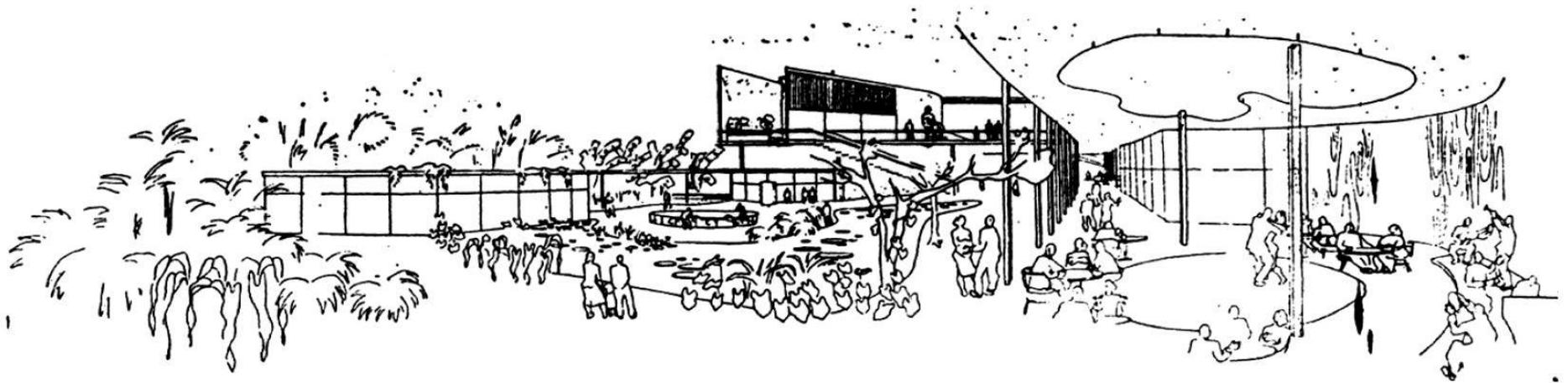


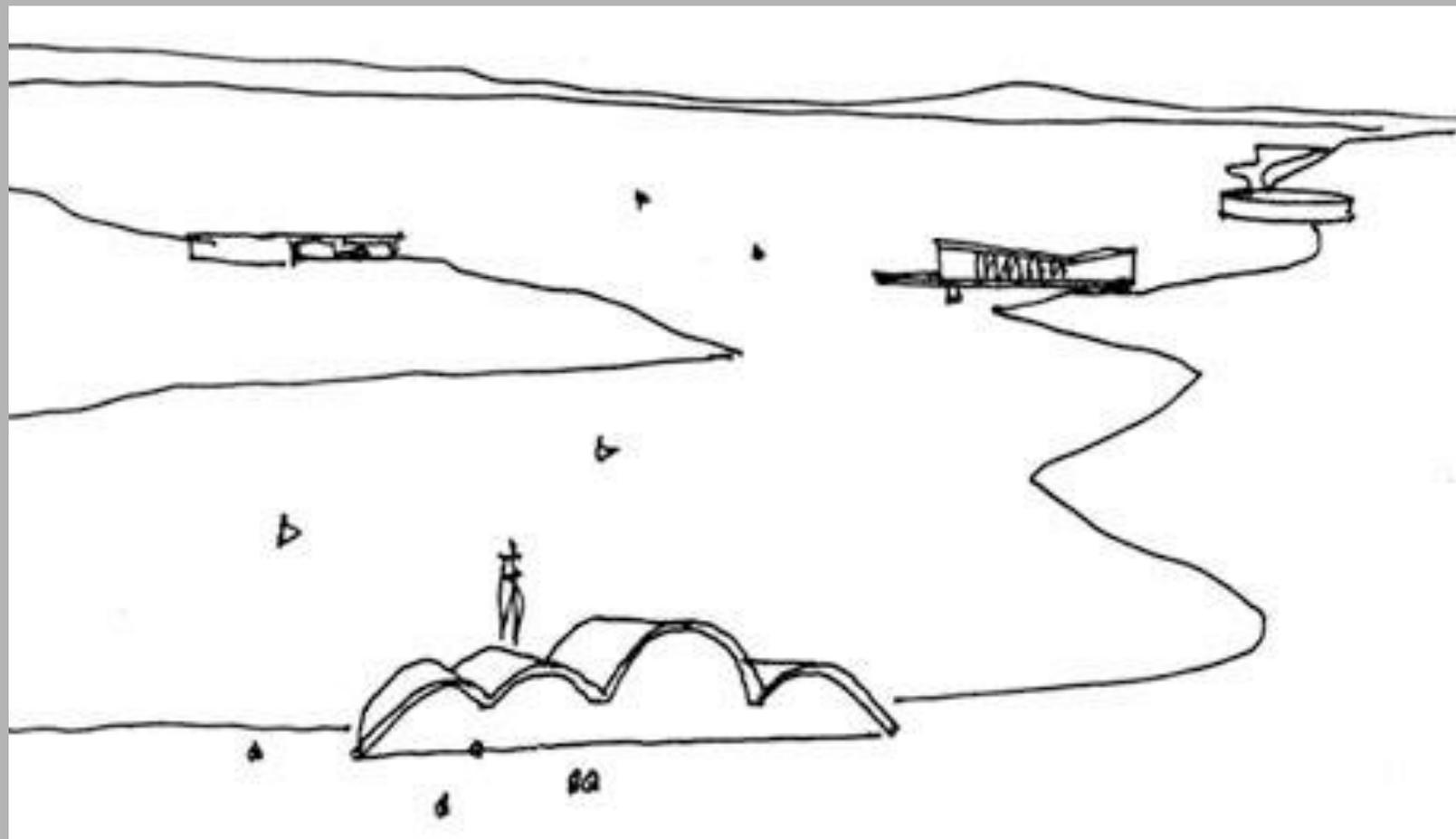




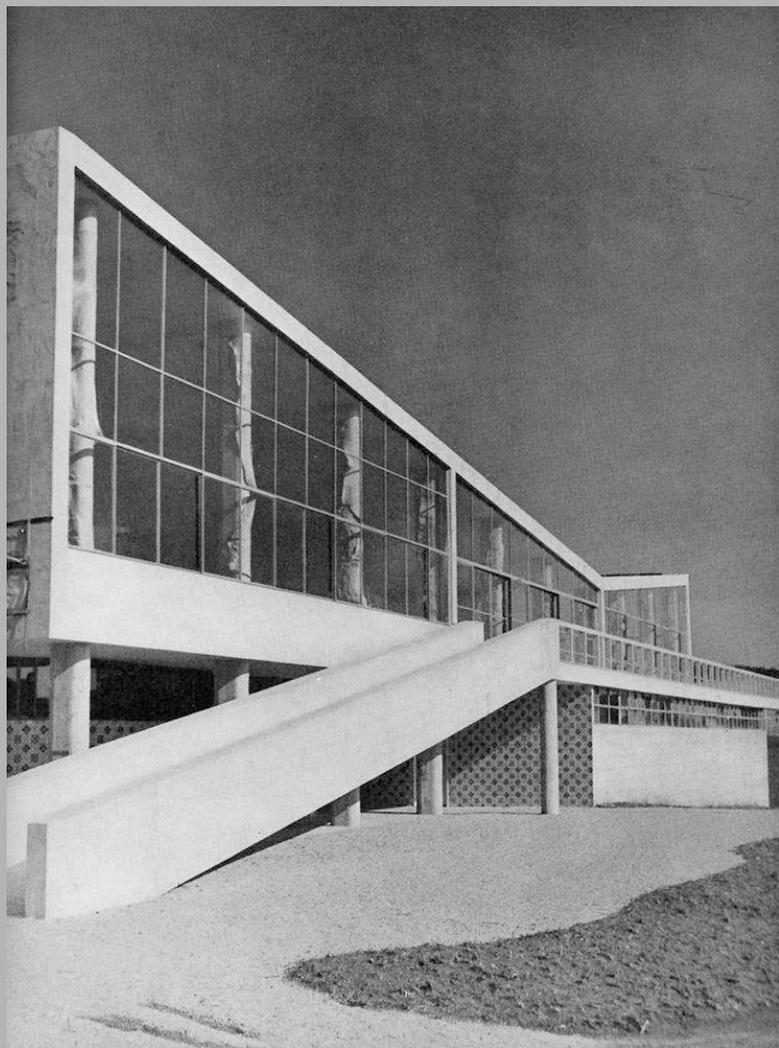
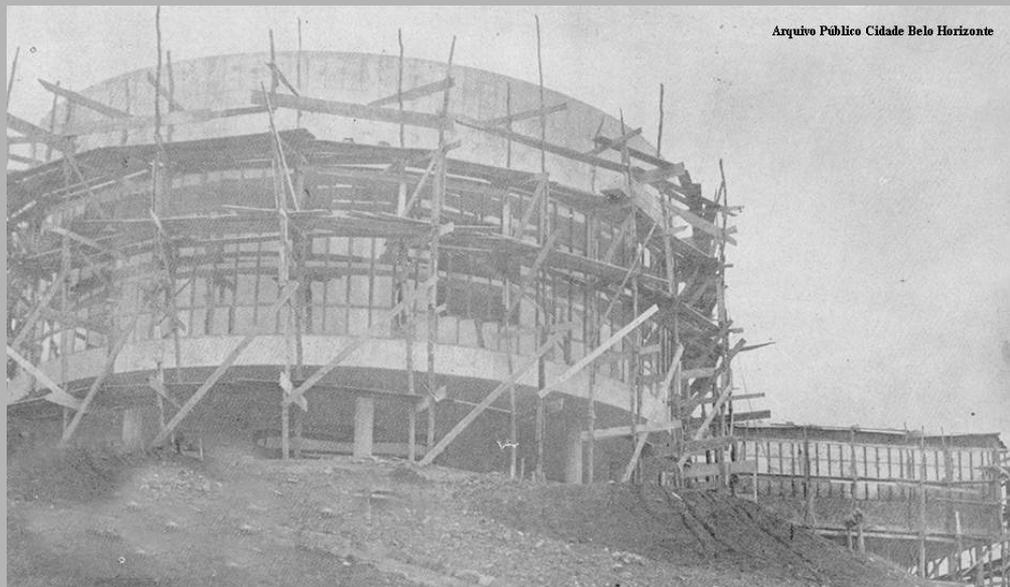
Fonte: Arquivo Público de DF

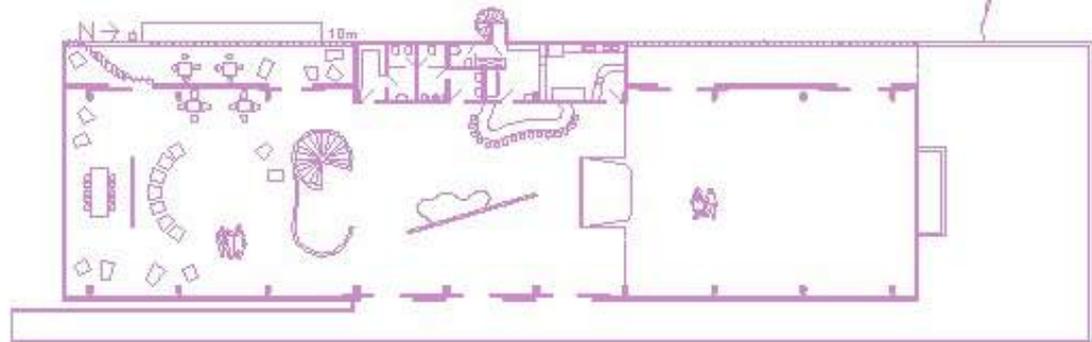
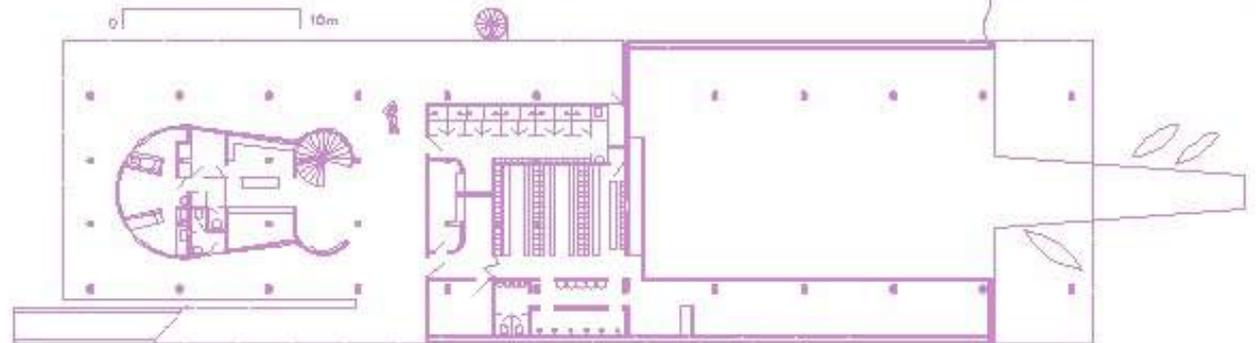
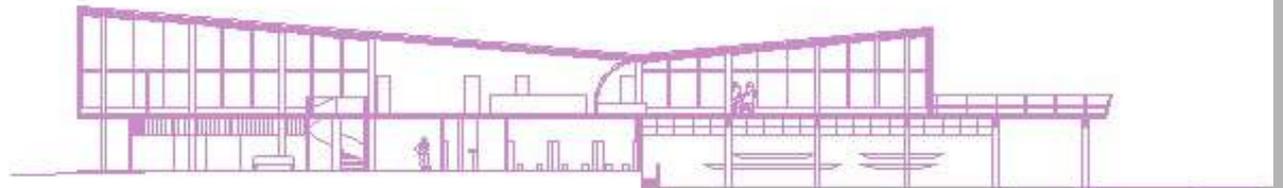












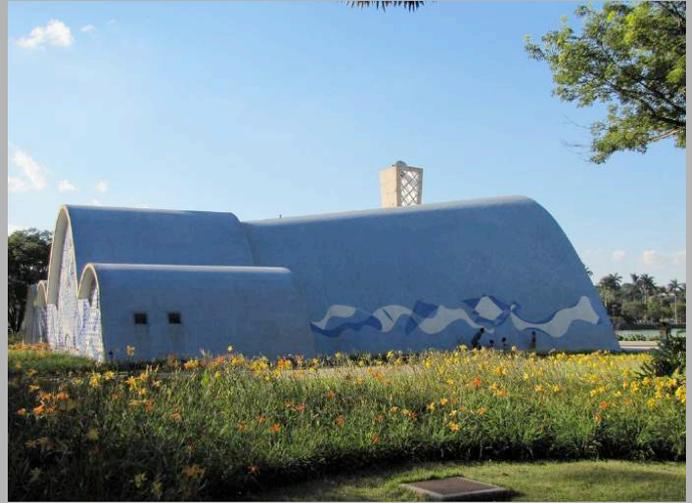




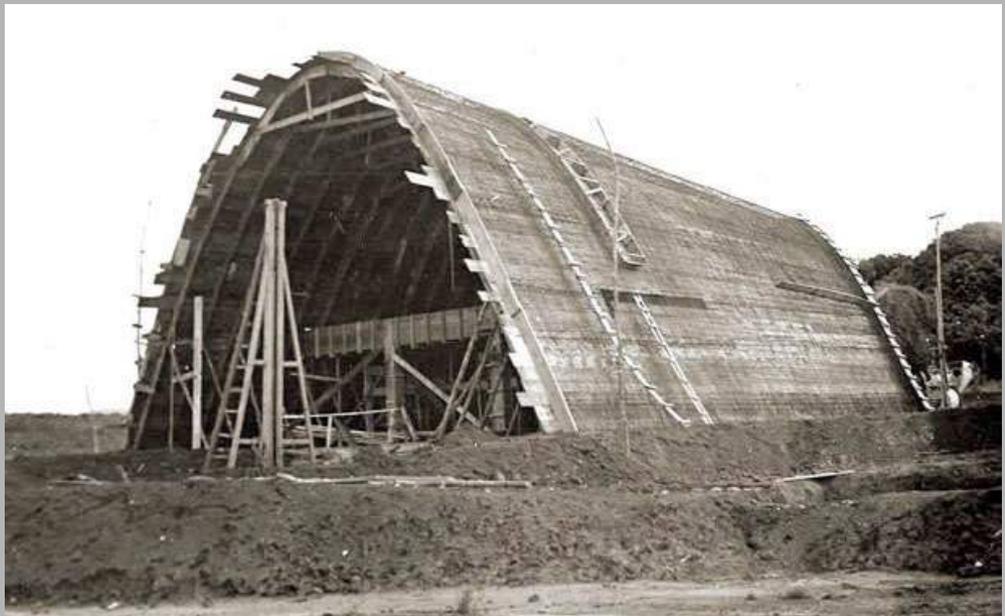
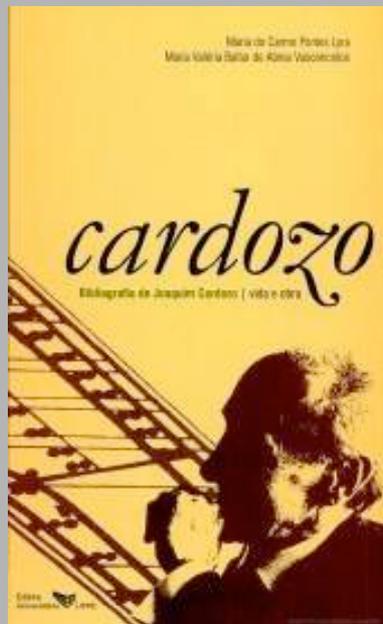
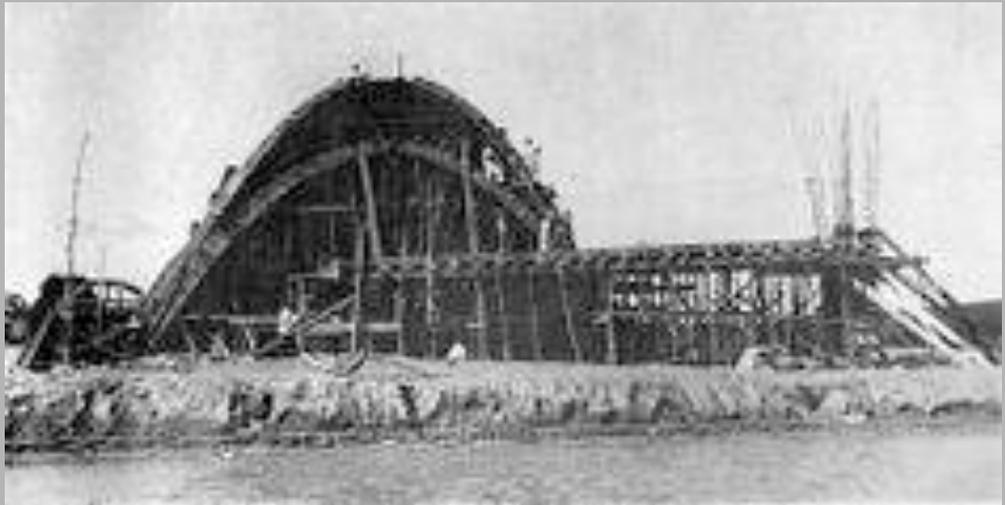
Niemeyer (1907-2012)/ Rino Levi?/  
Roberto Burle Marx (1909-1994)/ ?)



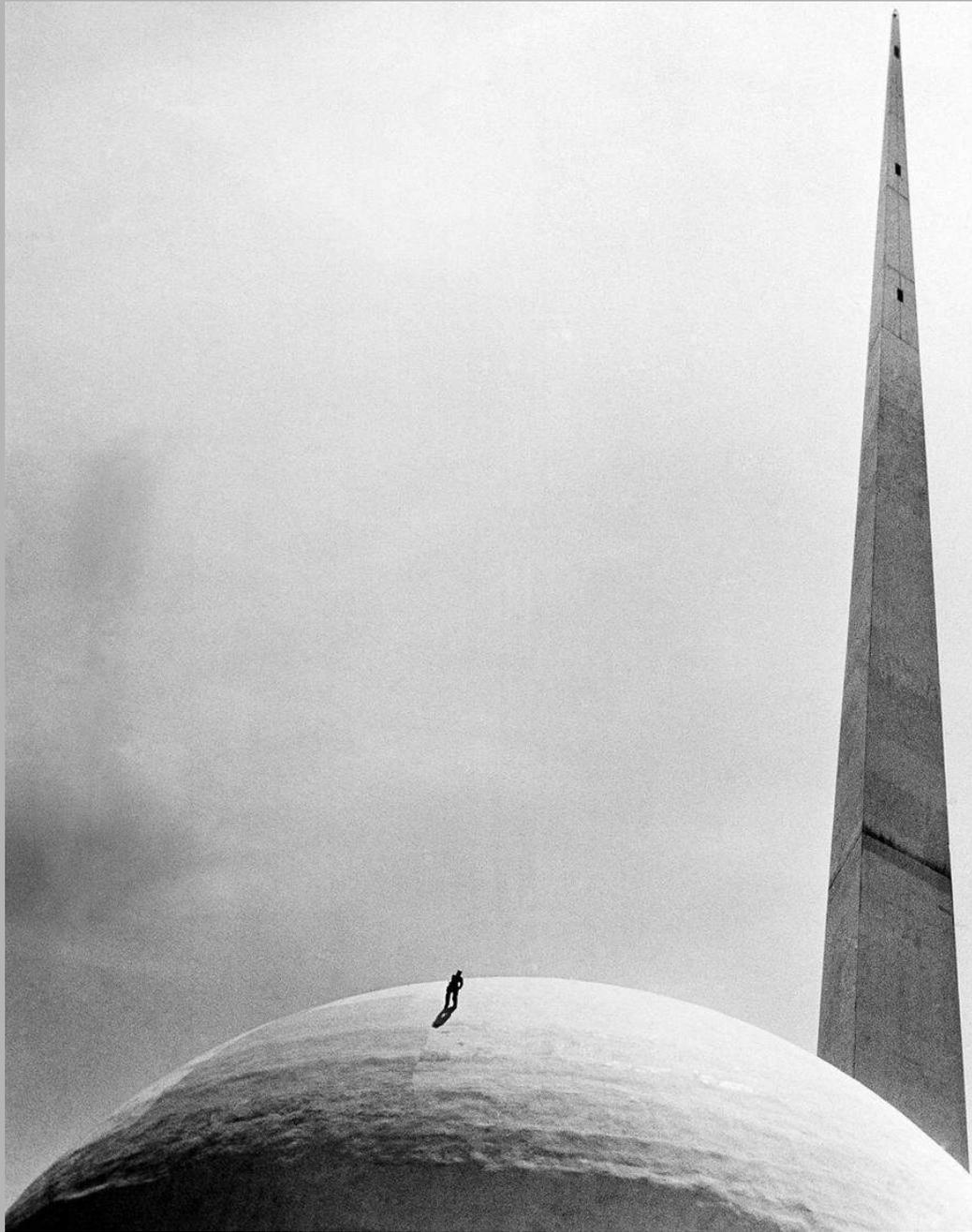
Niemeyer/ Joaquim Cardozo (1897-1978/  
Paulo Werneck (1907-1987))







# Situation 2 : Siège ONU NY ( 1946-1947)







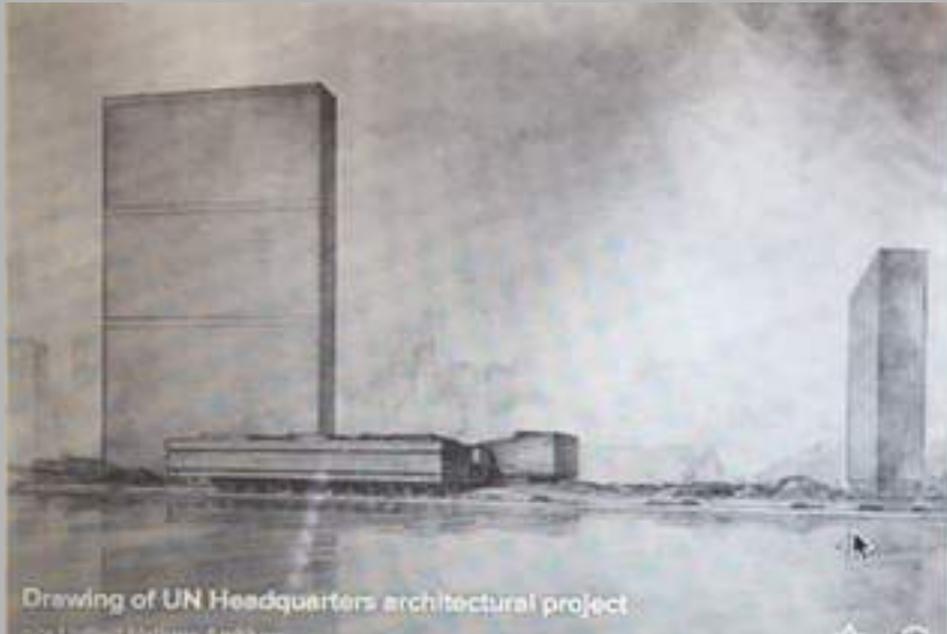


*Curieux* - Neuchâtel : 30/05/1946 : "L.C. va construire la cité de l'O.N.U."



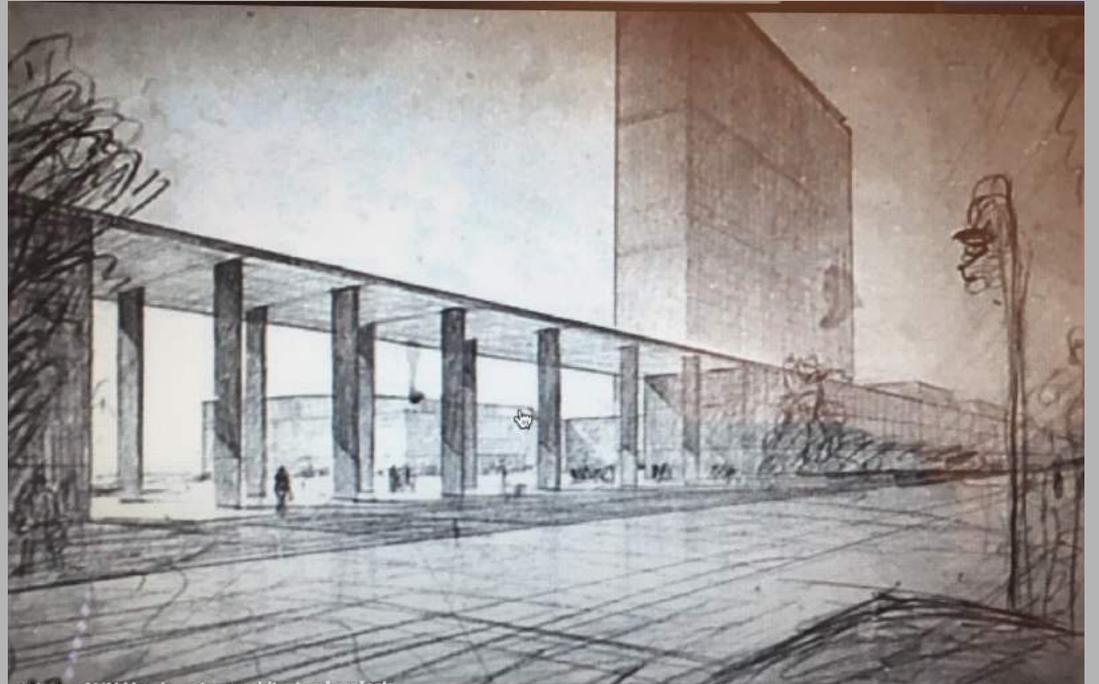


*Messrs. Crapster, Abramowitz, Niemeyer, Dudley*

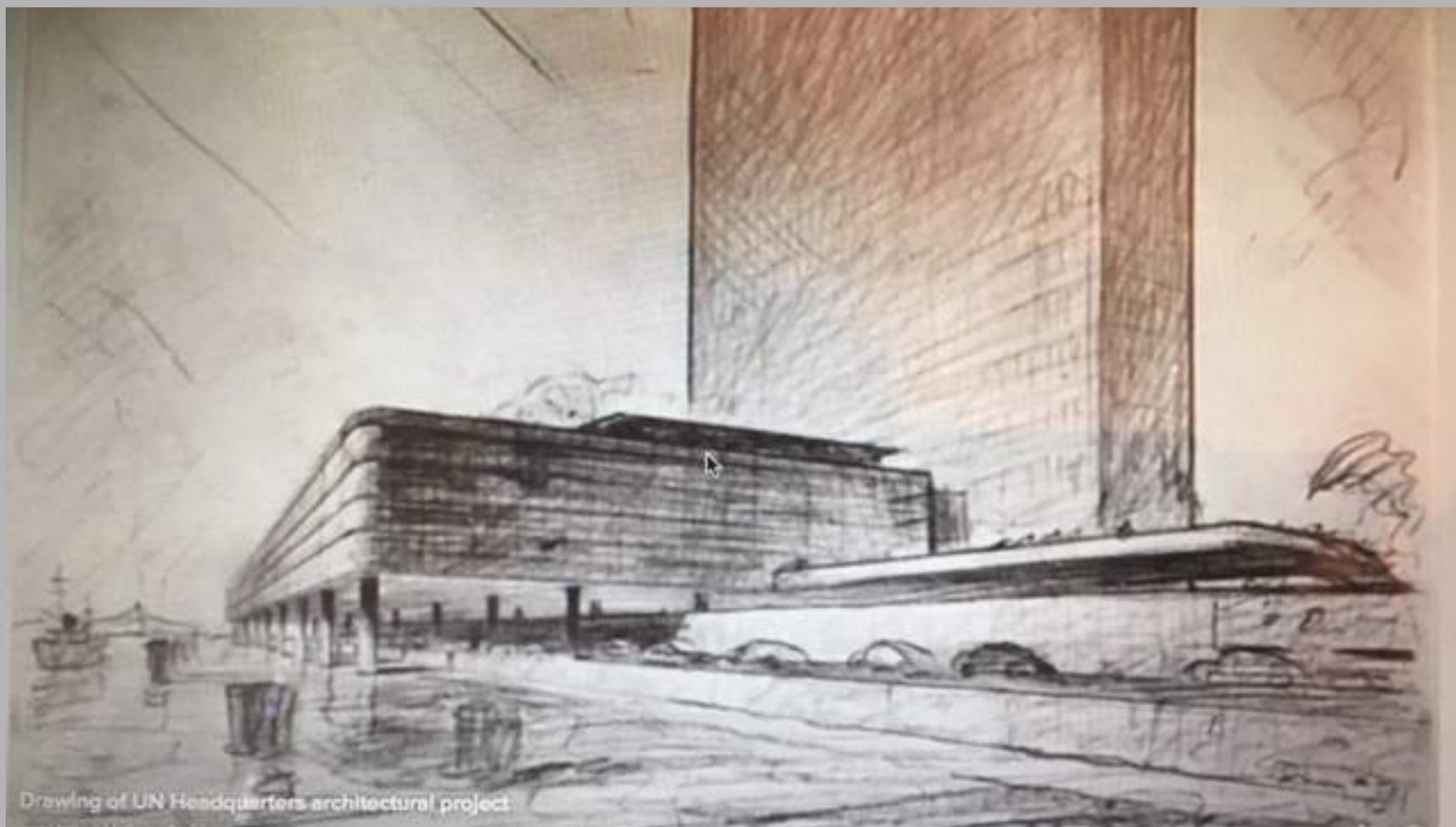


Drawing of UN Headquarters architectural project





Drawings of UN Headquarters architectural projects



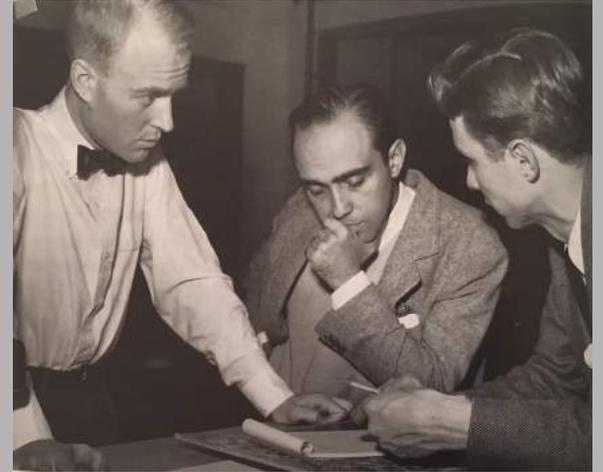
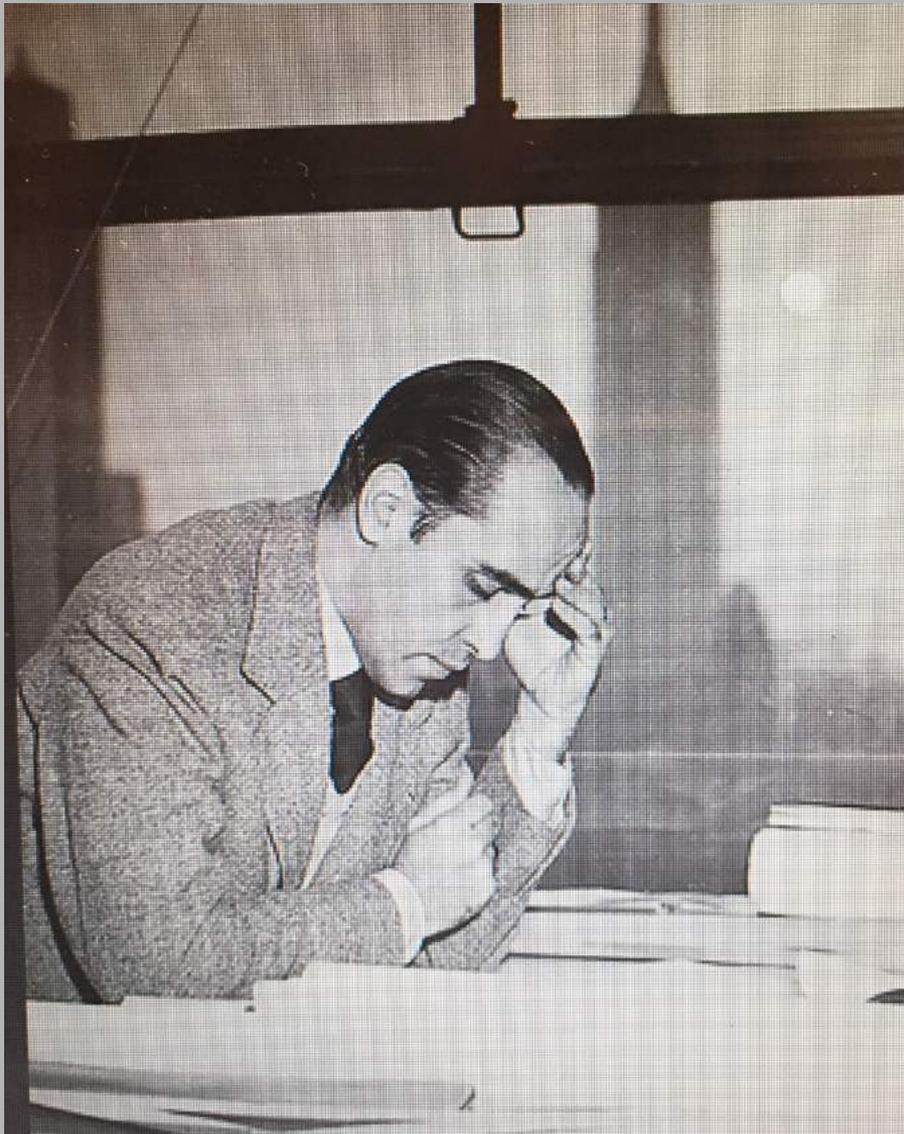
Drawing of UN Headquarters architectural project



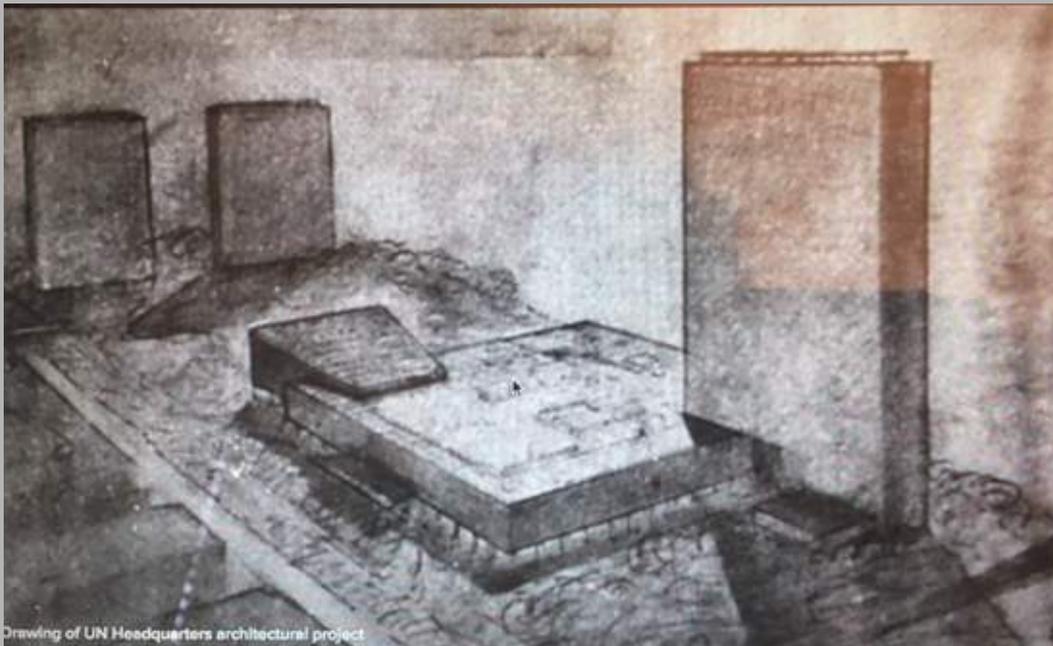
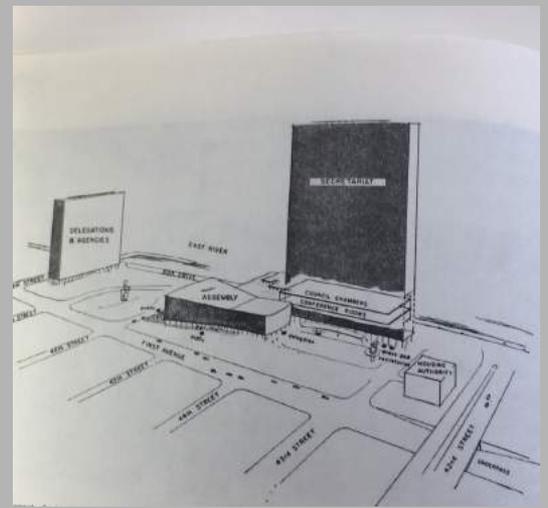


Le Corbusier, Bodiansky, Liang, Niemeyer, Harrison, Sallieux,  
Bassov, Abramovitz, Weissmann, Nowicki ( Architectural Forum /071947)

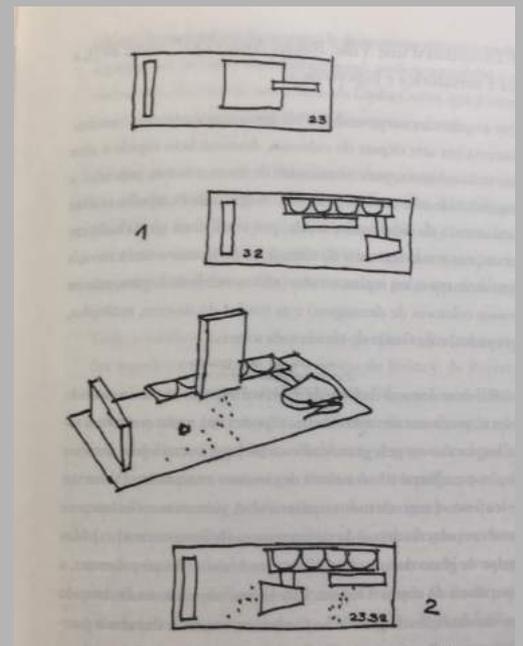




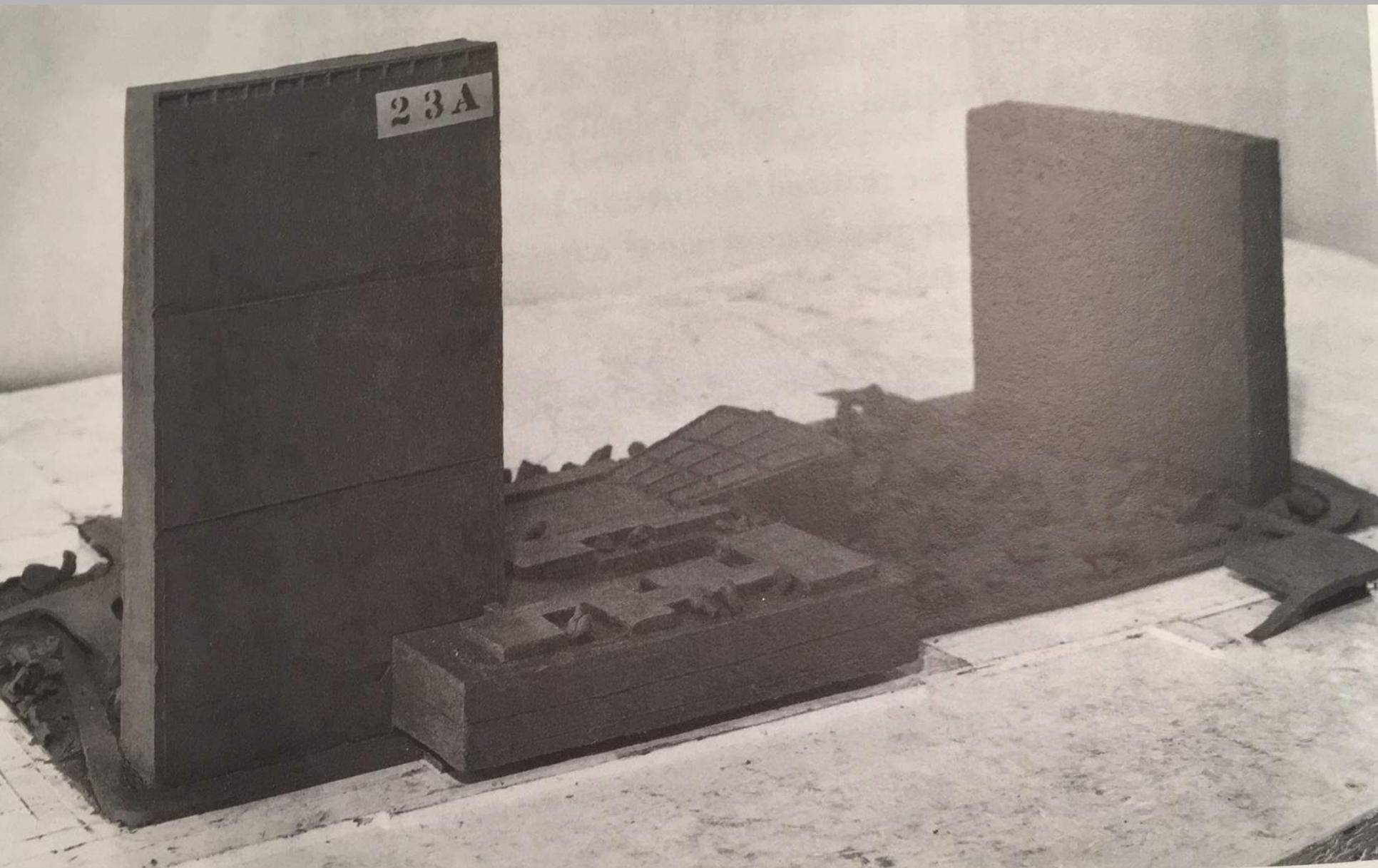
*in foreground, Robertson, Niemeyer*

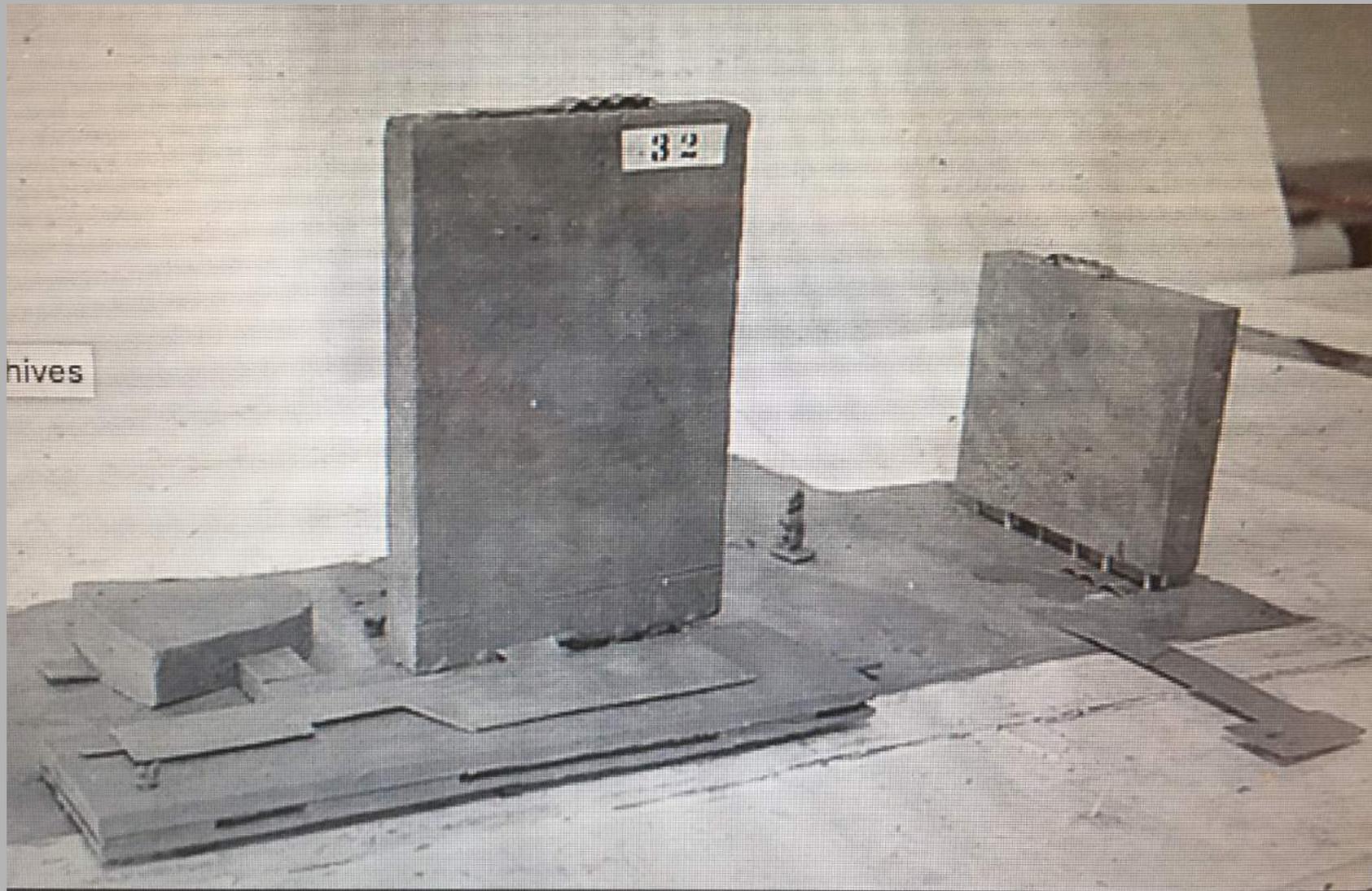


Drawing of UN Headquarters architectural project



23A





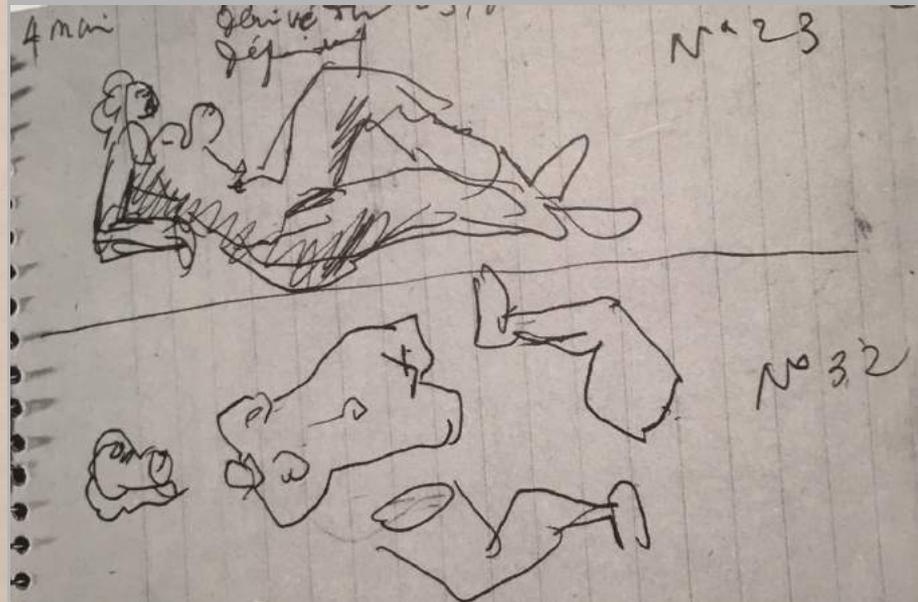
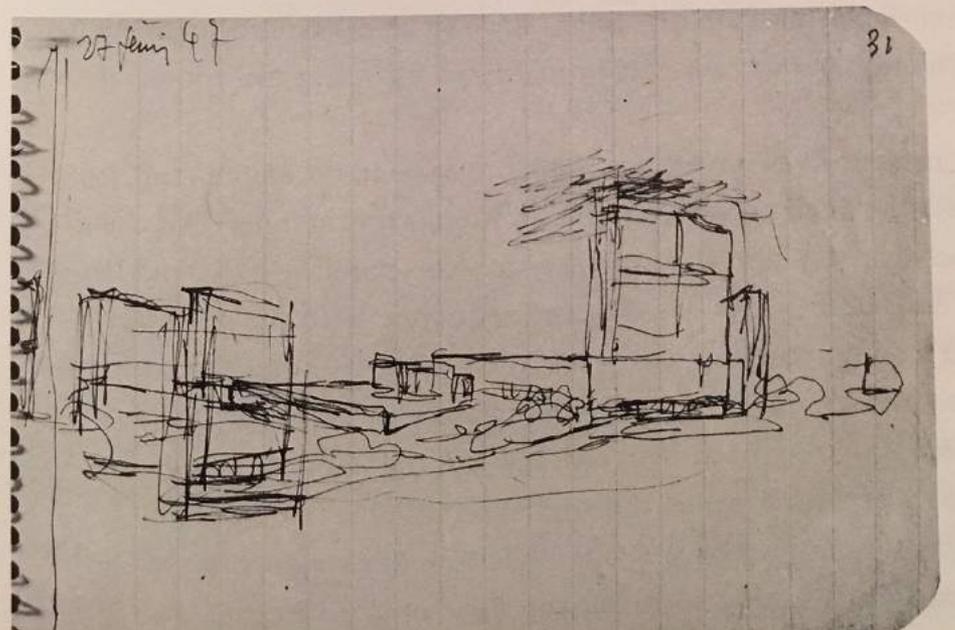
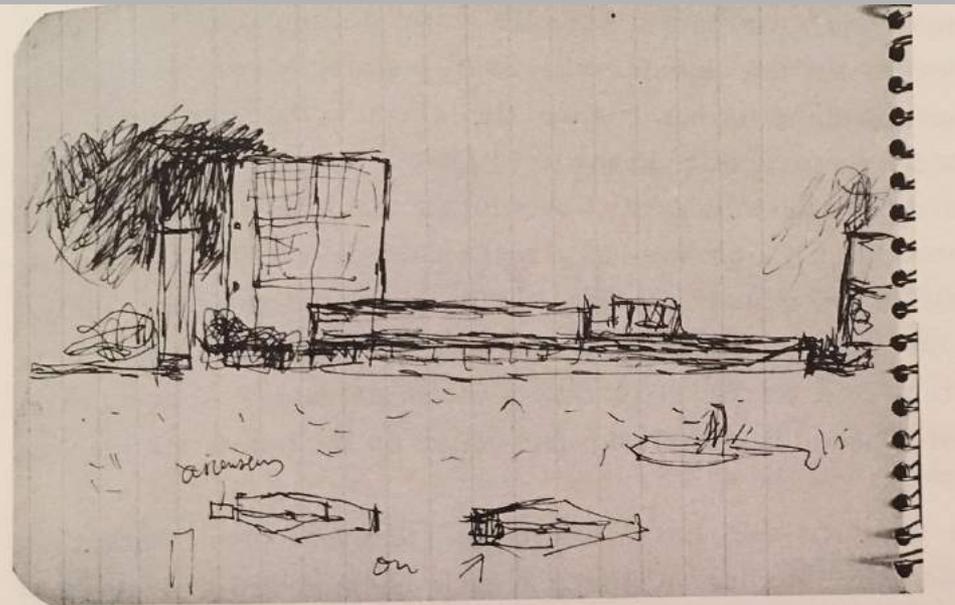
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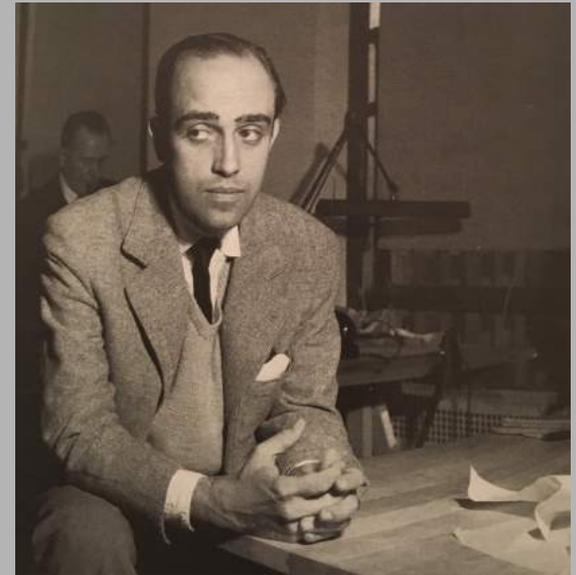
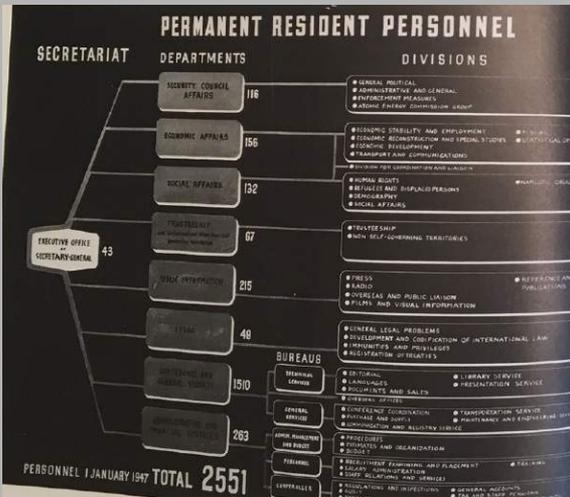
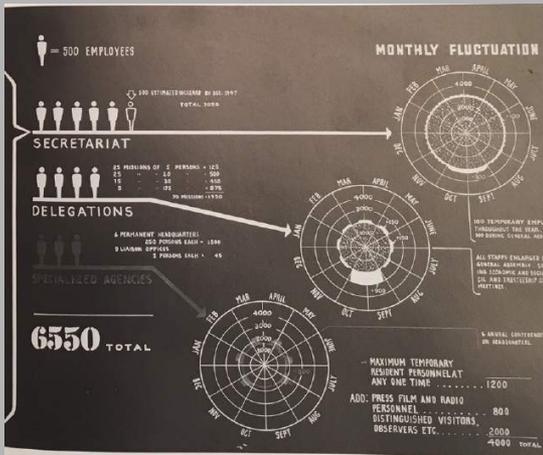
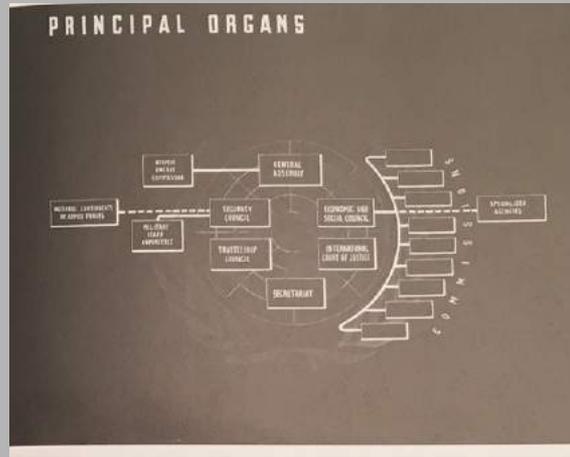
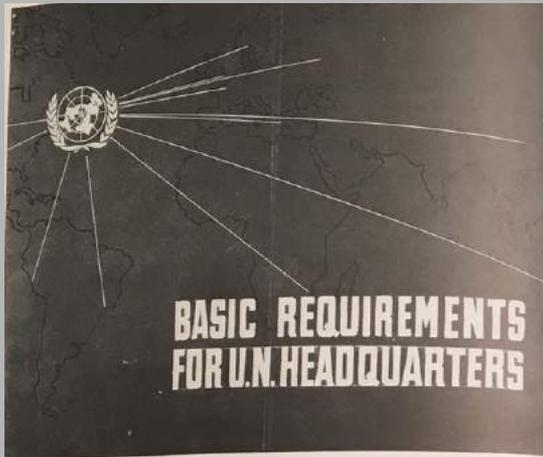
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Drawing of UN Headquarters architectural project

by United Nations Architects





# **1946 -1956...un architecte entre l'architecture de la politique et les politiques de l'architecture**

**1947**

CTA

Club dos 500

**1950**

Fabrica Duchen

**Edificio Caifornia (bureau/ commerce)**

**Edificio Montreal ( habitation)**

**1951**

**Copan**

**Ibirapuera – Marquise**

- Pav. Agricultura (DETRAN-MAC)

- Pav das Artes (OCA)

- Pav. das Indústrias

- Auditório (1ere version)

fonctionnaliste

populiste

Un révolutionnaire tranquille

staliniste

Un artiste pas un architecte

formaliste

superficiel

baroque

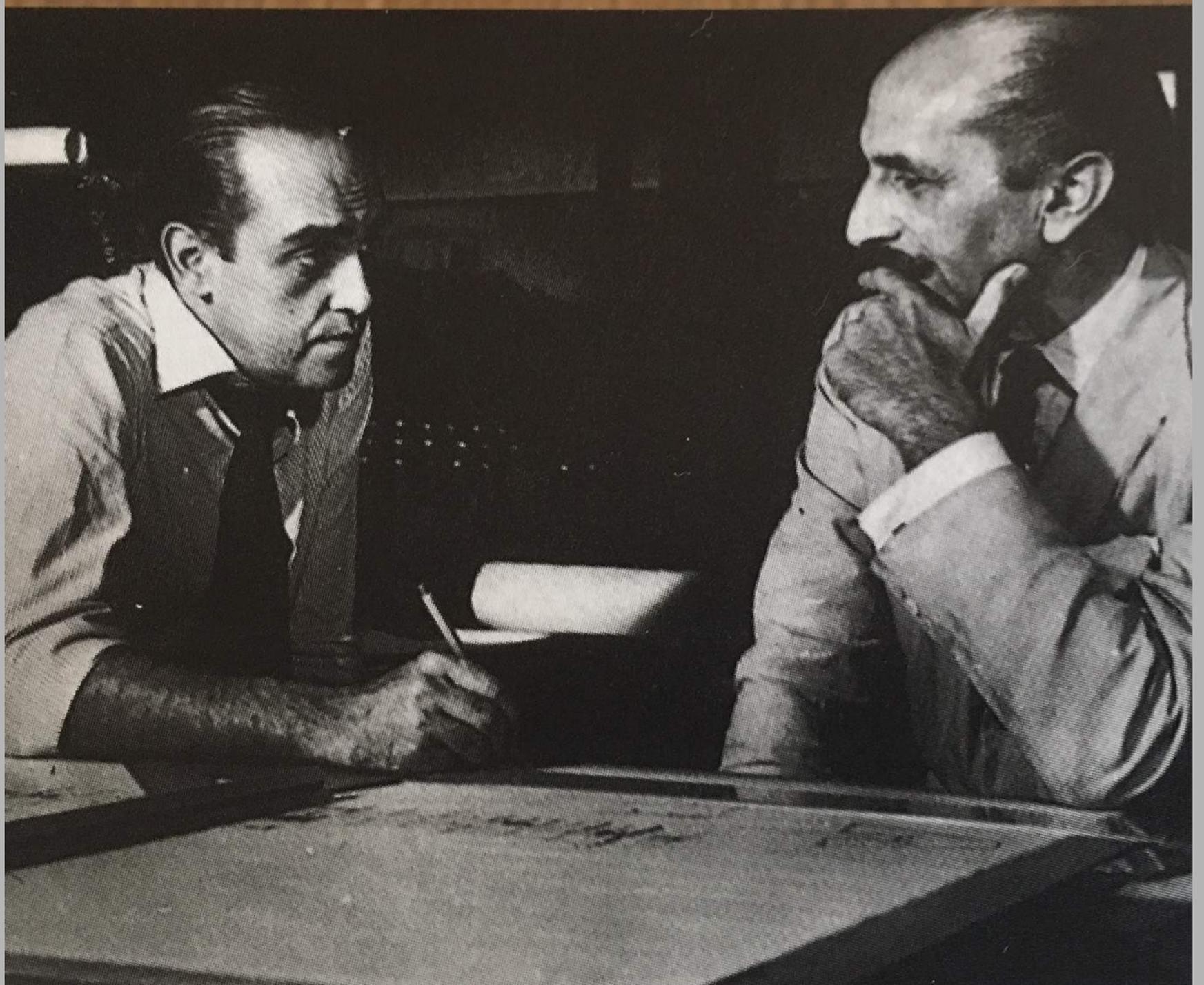
# Situation 3 Palais de l'Itamaraty (1959-19)

# Situation 4 : Siège PCF





# Situation Palais de l'Itamaraty









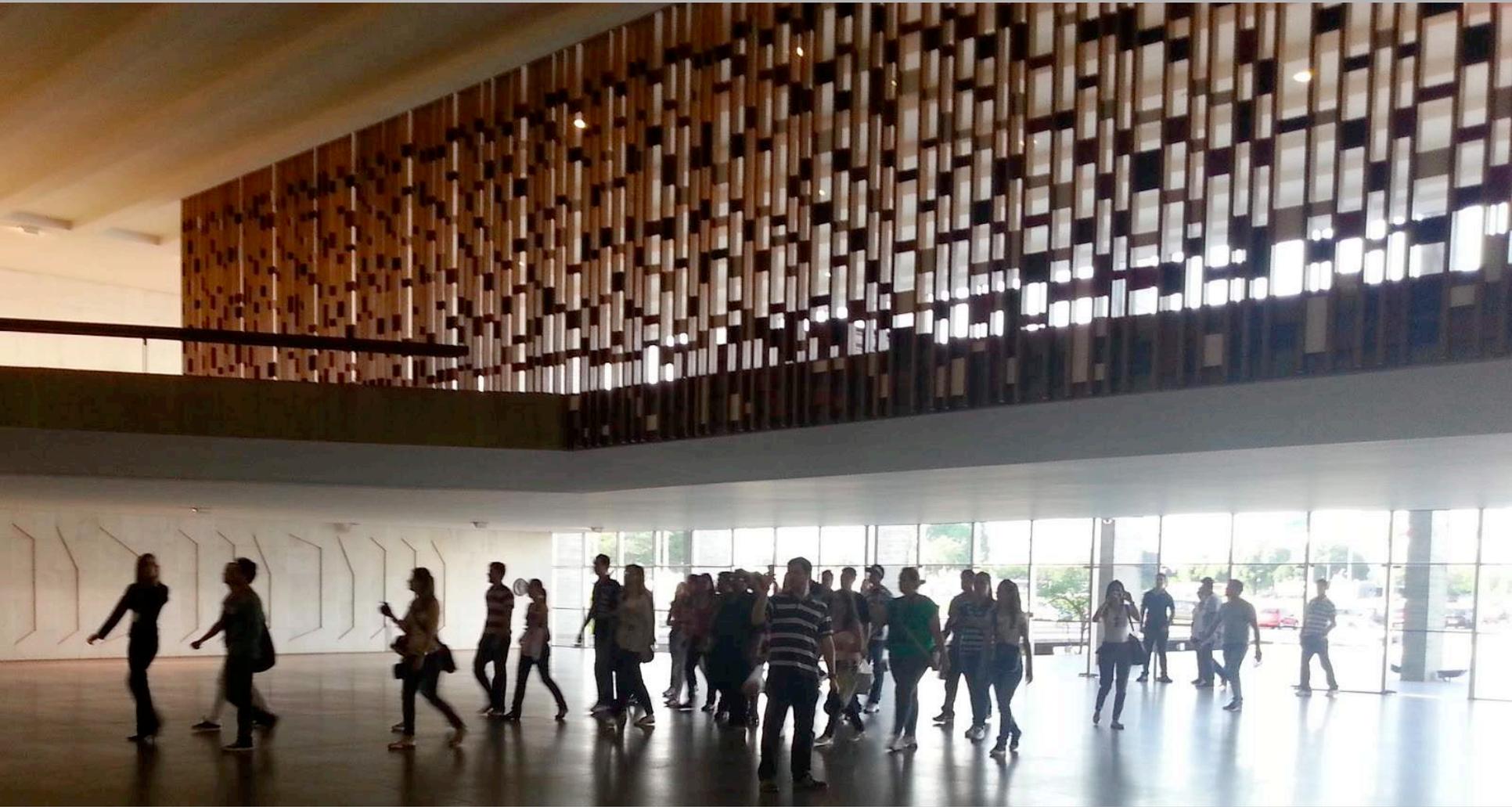








Oscar Niemeyer/ Joaquim Cardozo, Athos Bulção,  
Roberto Burle Marx/ Joaquim Redig



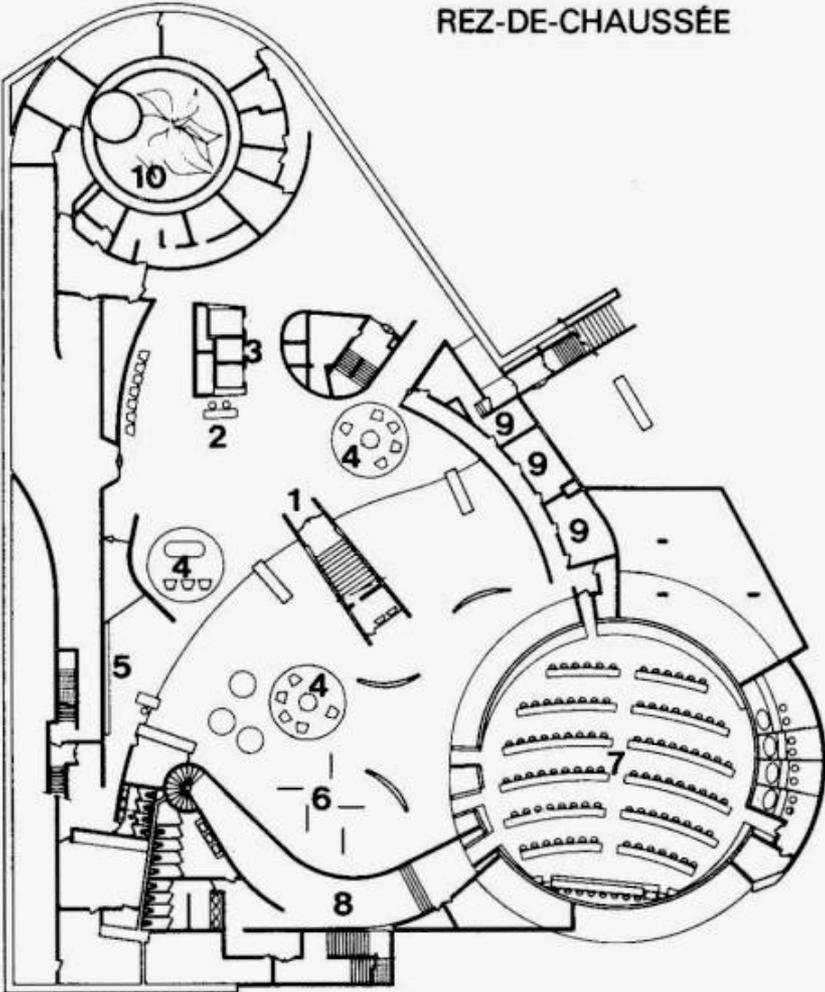
# Situation 4 : Siège PCF







REZ-DE-CHAUSSÉE







José Luis Pinho/ jacques Tricot / Paul Chemetov/ Jean Deroche/jean Prouvé et encor  
e jean Nicolas  
et surtout Georges Gosnat, tresorier du PCF

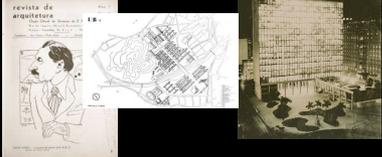




# POURQUOI

1939 Foire de New York  
( pavillon)

Siège du MES



1956- Concours Brasilia

1947 New York  
ONU



1959-1970 Brasilia  
Palácio dos Arcos( Itamaraty )

1937 - 1945

1964 DICTATURE au Brésil 1985

1930

1940

1950

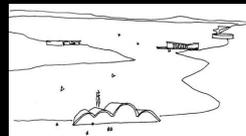
1960

1970

1980

1990

1937 Rio de Janeiro  
(Obra do Berço)



1966- 1971- Paris  
Siege du PCF du PC  
1978-1980 2eme phase

2. 1940 Belo Horizon  
(Pampulha)





UN Headquarters architectural project



Poema

Handwritten scribble 1: A continuous line starting with a smooth wave, followed by a series of sharp, rectangular peaks and valleys, and ending with a smooth wave.

Handwritten scribble 2: A continuous line starting with a smooth wave, followed by a series of sharp, rectangular peaks and valleys, and ending with a small loop.

Handwritten scribble 3: A continuous line starting with a smooth wave, followed by a series of sharp, rectangular peaks and valleys, and ending with a smooth wave.

Handwritten scribble 4: A continuous line starting with a sharp, rectangular peak, followed by a series of smooth waves, and ending with a small loop.



