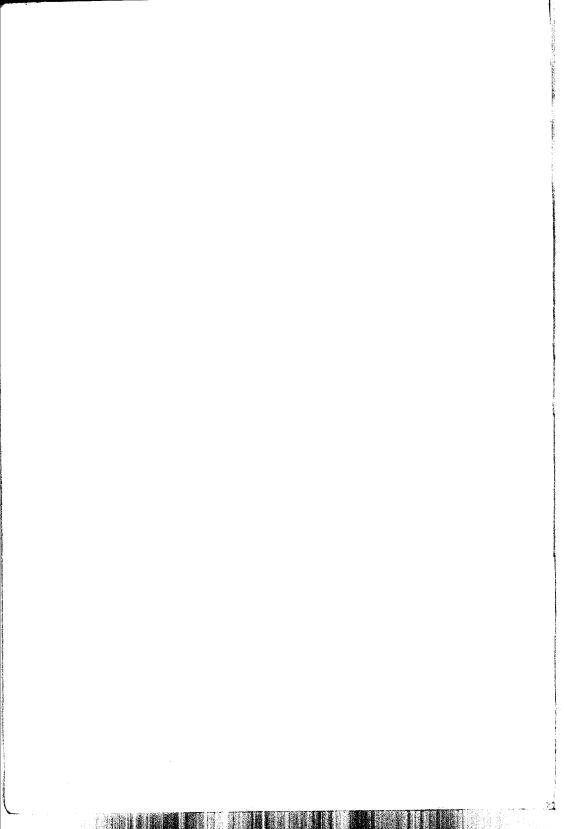
勒·柯布西埃全住宅

东京大学工学部建筑学科 安藤忠雄研究室 编文筑国际出品 曹文珺译 马卫东译校

Le Corbusier HOUSES

勒・柯布西埃全住宅



勒・柯布西埃全住宅

东京大学工学部建筑学科 安藤忠雄研究室 编文筑国际出品 曹文珺译 马卫东校译

Le Corbusier HOUSES

Le Corbusier HOUSES



Le Corbusier HOUSES

Planned and Edited by Ando Tadao Laboratory, Department of Architecture, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo Translated by Cao Wenjun Translation Corrected by Ma Weidong

CA-GROUP (SHANGHAI)

Marketing: Rachel Lou

Address: 2F, 1305 South Suzhou Road, 200003 Shanghai Tel: +86-21-6327-2561 Fax: +86-21-6327-2560 Http://www.cagroup.cn E-mail: office@cagroup.cn Editor: Wu Bo, Teng Oixia Editorial staff: Huang Zhuying, Jiang Lina Layout: Zhai Haisheng

Publisher: Ningbo Publishing House

Address: 79 Cangshui Road, 315000 Ningbo

Tel: +86-574-8728-6804 Fax: +86-574-8734-1015
Sale Department: Ningbo Publishing House/CA Bookshop
Tel: +86-574-8728-9976 Fax: +86-574-8727-9895
Address: 1F, 1305 South Suzhou Road. 200003 Shanghai
Tel: +86-21-6327-3381 Fax: +86-21-6327-2560
Printed and bound in Shanghai by Jielong Art Printing Co.,Ltd.
ISBN 7-80602-922-2/TU - 10
Price: 88 RMB (Softcoverl/ 118 RMB (Hardcover)

Le Corbusier HOUSES

Was originally published in Japanese by TOTO Shuppan, Japan. 1-24-3, Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062, Japan Tel: 03-3402-7138 Fax: 03-3402-7187 Http://www.toto.co.jp/bookshop/

©2001 F.L.C / ADAGP, Paris & APG-Japan / JAA Ando Tadao Laboratory, Department of Architecture, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo TOTO Shuppan

All rights reserved,

Including the right to reproduce this book or portions thereof in any form without the written permission of the publisher.

Chinese translation rights arranged with TOTO Shuppan, Tokyo through Nippon Shuppan Hanbai Inc. Ningbo Publishing House and CA-GROUP (Shanghai) are empowered to publish the Chinese edition.

CONTENTS

勒·柯布西埃的住宅 ———6

安藤忠雄

Le Corbusier and His Houses

Tadao Ando
住宅=都市=宇宙 试论勒·柯布西埃的住宅 ————————————————————————————————————
"住宅中的勒·柯布西埃"项目 ————22 "Le Corbusier in His Houses" Project
勒·柯布西埃全住宅 106个作品 ————25 Le Corbusier 106 Houses
对谈: 从勒·柯布西埃的住宅展望未来 富永让NS妹岛和世 Dialogue Toward the New Architecture from Le Corbusier's Houses Yuzuru Tominaga vs Kazuyo Sejima
住宅资料一览表 406 Data List of Houses

勒·柯布西埃的住宅

安藤忠雄

事情的开端是,有一天,一个被勒·柯布西埃的魅力倾倒的学生,出于研究的目的,制作了一个萨伏伊邸的模型。而后,他想继续探究勒·柯布西埃的住宅,机会难得,那么把勒·柯布西埃的所有住宅不管是已完成的还是未完成的全都制作成模型,以此为条件便促成了这次在"间"展廊的展出。主题是,检视勒·柯布西埃的建筑旅程和思考的轨迹。

加上白色时代之前的作品,据说勒·柯布西埃一生留下的住宅数目超过百件。一般作品集中可以看到的只是其中有限的部分,然而当我们开始着手进行这项计划时,却有许多意外的惊喜和发现。当我们将制作完成后的模型按照年代顺序加以排列,并进行仔细探寻后,一位生活于近代的巨人,在奋斗中苦恼、纠葛的心路便跃然而出了。对于那些生活在资讯过剩环境中的现代学生们来说,这完全是一种崭新的体验。看着这些忙于模型制作的学生们,我想起了二十几岁时,自己沉醉在勒·柯布西埃的世界里,着迷地描摹勒·柯布西埃的设计图纸并做成模型的情景。对于当时的我来说,勒·柯布西埃是一种超脱于纯粹憧憬的存在。

我第一次亲眼看到勒·柯布西埃的住宅,也是萨伏伊邸,那是35年前我24岁的时候。当时萨伏伊邸还未修复,完全像废墟一样,因此,勒·柯布西埃向20世纪世界提出的建筑概念,更直接露骨地表现出来,给人一种强烈的冲击感。这里,由多米诺结构的发现引出的"现代建筑的五项原则",即底层架空柱、水平窗、屋顶花园等构成上的特征,强有力地展现在人们的面前。它表现为把本来惯常的"住"的概念作为构成元素重组而成的图纸设计,从以往的梁柱结构的束缚中解放的体量感,以及内外空间的相互贯通。在那里,汇集了自近代以来在建筑上所达到的全部成果。

现在,如果借助模型追溯20年代、白色时代等一连串的作品的话,在布满厚重的石造建筑的西欧城市中,勒·柯布西埃追求什么、试图由何而自由,都显得明明白白了。那是一个在建筑中追求理论明晰性的过程,也是理念与充满矛盾的现实相纠葛的过程。在各自不同的条件下创作出来的作品,虽然基于同样的建筑概念,但也会出现各自不同的解。虽然在逻辑的、理智

的框架中实现建筑,但必然存在着暧昧不清、无法只用逻辑性来分析的部分。它们时而是糟糕的细部,时而是扰乱严格的全体构成的不规则元素的介入。即便如此,它们无损建筑的魅力,相反,那些越出理智的部分让人觉得建筑全体被赋予了深度和广度。

但是,勒·柯布西埃留下的不仅仅是有着底层架空柱子的都市建筑。他一方面追求建筑中白色的机械美学,一方面又做出了难以名状的迷宫空间,例如朗香教堂、拉图雷特修道院以及在印度的一连串作品等,这些都是他后期具有土著具象性质的作品。在住宅领域,他同样也留下了像萨拉巴伊邸和莎旦邸那样宛如破地而出的建筑。

这种表现倾向的落差,可以用"转向"、"回心"两个词来描述。它的开端也许是20世纪30年代的阿尔及尔规划等非西欧圈的工作。但是在他白色时代的作品如拉罗歇·让纳雷邸和萨伏伊邸中已经出现端倪。这种在平滑的白色箱型中巧妙地融进强烈的空间戏剧性效果的处理,决不是用逻辑性可以分析的。

追求理念的纯粹具体化意志,对技术性的问题、委托人的意向等现实条件的回应,以及勒·柯布西埃个人的创造力等,这些方面影响的相互交织,让柯布西埃的奋斗生涯充满了苦恼和纠葛,这可以在他此次被做成模型汇聚一堂的住宅群中得到反映。身为挑战者不断奋斗的生活方式,也正是勒·柯布西埃最吸引我的地方。

学生们在制作模型和绘制图纸的时候在想些什么呢?在迎来21世纪的现在,对于那些有志于建筑的年轻人来说,勒·柯布西埃在住宅建筑中留下的足迹又包含着何种含义呢?我期望他们能从勒·柯布西埃的建筑和生活方式中获益良多。

Le Corbusier and His Houses

Tadao Ando

This project began with a model of the Villa Savoye unexpectedly produced by a student who was a fan of Le Corbusier, as part of his research. The student then wanted to carry on with Le Corbusier's other housing projects. To make the most of this huge undertaking, we proposed this exhibition at Gallery MA on the condition that all of the houses would be modeled. The goal was to follow the processes of thought and design apparent in the development of Le Corbusier's works, whether they had been built or not.

The number of houses designed by Le Corbusier, including those built before the "white period", is said to be over one hundred. Once we started, there were many unexpected discoveries and surprises, as most of the publications on Le Corbusier include only a selection of his work. By carefully studying the completed models in the chronological order of their design, we were able to discern the spirit of the great master, fighting and struggling at the dawn of the Modern age. For the students, living in our information-flooded society, this must have been a new experience. Seeing them enthusiastically making the models, I recalled the days in my twenties when I was deeply involved in the architecture of Le Corbusier, tracing his drawings and making models. At that time, Le Corbusier was for me someone far beyond mere admiration.

The Villa Savoye was also the first house by Le Corbusier that I actually saw. It was thirty-five years ago, when I was twenty-four years old. At that time, before its restoration, the villa was almost in ruins. This condition, however, seemed to expose and reveal all the more clearly the architectural concept which Le Corbusier offered to the world of the twentieth century. In this house, of course, the compositional features enabled by his discovery of the Dom-ino structure - "The Five Points of a New Architecture" including pilotis, strip-window and roof garden - were powerfully realized. Le Corbusier reworked the conventional "dwelling" - his planning reconstructed it as an assemblage of elements, provided it with a sense of volume freed from the restrictions of masonry structure, and overlapped the interior and exterior spaces. All of the achievements of Modern architecture were packed into this house.

When looking again, with the help of models, at the series of 1920s houses - the "white period"— we can truly understand what Le Corbusier sought and from what he tried to be free, as he lived and worked in European cities built of solid masonry. This development involved the process of seeking a logical clarity in architecture, and the struggle between ideals and

a contradictory reality. Works created under different conditions, though based on similar architectural concepts, each have their own solution. While he tried to create architecture within a logical and intellectual framework, some ambiguous, inexplicable elements always remained. These include some imperfect detailing, or the disruption of the rigid composition with irregular elements, but they never destroy the beauty of the architecture. Rather, those parts outside the logical framework seem to give the whole building depth and breadth.

However, Le Corbusier's legacy was not merely an urban architecture on pilotis. While seeking to apply the pure aesthetics of machine to architecture, he also created indescribable labyrinthine spaces, as seen in the vernacular and figurative works of his later period, such as the chapel at Ronchamp, the monastery of La Tourette, and the series of works in India. In his houses, he created buildings as if they had been excavated in the earth, as can be seen in the Sarabhai House and the Shodan House.

The difference in expression between his earlier and later works cannot be described as anything other than a conversion or *metanoia*. The turning point may have been his work in the non-Western world, such as the plans for Algiers begun in the 30s, although there were already indications of the change in works such as the La Roche-Jeanneret House or the Villa Savoye. The extreme spatial drama, skillfully integrated into these plain white boxes, can't be explained simply with logic.

The will to realize the pure ideal, the response to the various actual conditions including technical problems and the client's requirements, and the creativity which flowed from Le Corbusier's very being - between these interacting factors he suffered and struggled, and his lifetime of fighting is revealed in his series of houses, all gathered and represented here as models. More than anything else, it is because of his approach to life as a challenger, continuously fighting, that I am attracted to Le Corbusier.

What would the students have thought about as they drew the plans and made the models? For young people studying architecture at the beginning of the twenty-first century, what is the meaning of the footsteps left by Le Corbusier in his residential architecture? I hope they can learn as much from the architect's life as from his architecture.

住宅 = 都市 = 宇宙 试论勒・柯布西埃的住宅

加藤道夫

1. 开篇

勒·柯布西埃出生于瑞士的一个偏僻乡村拉绍德封。让勒·柯布西埃作为世界级建筑家一跃成名的,相比于他的建筑,更是由于他与奥泽方为主编辑的杂志《新精神》中登载的一系列文章 (*1)。这些文章被重编为《走向新建筑》(*2)等书一版再版,脍炙人口。其中,"住宅是居住的机器"的宜言,与过去因循守旧的建筑诀别,明确地揭示了基于现代合理主义精神的建筑理念。但是在这个宜言问世的1921年,对于勒·柯布西埃来说其建筑理念的具体实现只是刚刚展开头绪。换言之,他的建筑理念,是通过设计具体的住宅作品等实践活动开花结果的。因此,审视勒·柯布西埃在20年代的住宅作品,也就是审视勒·柯布西埃的建筑理念的实现过程。

当时的巴黎是各类文化先锋们聚集的世界中心,也有很多后来被归类为近代建筑的住宅。 在众多的建筑中,勒·柯布西埃的住宅显得如此特别,并至今保持着极大魅力的原因是什么 呢?这就是我们要探讨的主题。

2. 作为都市的住宅

我们首先要提出的是,勒·柯布西埃的住宅是作为都市的构成元素被构想的。勒·柯布西埃把住宅作为都市的主题,虽是一种为获取设计项目的战略,难道不也是因为他看出在当时工业化进程的都市中最大的课题之一,就在于住宅的供应问题吗?其原型就是从1914年的006号多米诺型住宅开始的一系列集合住宅构想,以及1920年和1922年的013号雪铁龙型住宅。在那里,我们可以看到他对作为都市构成元素的独立式住宅以及作为住宅复合体的集合住宅存在方式的一般解的探求。再看他初期的都市规划,发现住宅作为其主要的建筑构成元素已经被特化。在1922年300万人的现代都市中,虽然包含了农村、厂房以及郊外小区,但是在图纸中出现的只有交通规划、居住街区以及中心业务地区(*3)。都市中必要的其他设施,如商店、学校在哪里呢?关于这一点,勒·柯布西埃曾参照过的托尼·加涅的1918年工业都市中则考虑得比较详细(*4)。并且在内容设计上,对作为居住元素的集合住宅做了具体的探讨。他不但提出了住宅的两种类型,而且对各住户单元进行了设计。这个规划的巴黎应用版即1925年的瓦赞规划

也是如此。他的住宅不是在限定的基地内完成的特殊解,可以说已经被赋予了作为都市的细胞而存在的一般解的性质。但是,基地的特殊性使得单纯的一般解的适用变得困难。反言之,一般解的适用凸显了基地的特殊性。两者的对立明显存在着,需要的便是在它们之间进行调停。结果,住宅被赋予了原先的一般解所没有的动态性,成功的例子之一便是1924年的028号拉罗歇·计纳雷邸。

3. 作为微观世界的住宅

勒·柯布西埃在明确提出住宅是"居住的机器"的同时,也认为"建筑具有时效性","建筑令人感动"。他甚至把建筑的感动称为"与宇宙法则的共鸣","纯精神的创造物"(*5)。另外,他还认为"秩序的感觉"具有数学的性质,是几何学,是数(*6)。

从直接关注住宅这一建筑物中进行的可明示行为这一观点来看,给予构成住宅的各要素(部件)以合乎目的的大小和形态,使其得以按照目的组合成立。如果这就是"用于居住的机器"的话,那么导入与宇宙的法则相一致的数学性的秩序,即是"令人感动的建筑"了。从中我们可以看到他试图将住宅与宇宙联系起来的崭新的构思,也就是住宅=宇宙的构思。因为导入了数学性的秩序,我们就不可能不对作为微观世界构想的住宅引起注意(*7)。

4. 被导入的数学性秩序

4-1. 几何学 VS 单纯整数比

那么使住宅成为微观世界的数学性秩序是怎样被组合进去的呢?按照广部达也的研究,具体的方法是规线法(*8)。在这里,将着重讨论方法中内在对立的理论逻辑。

规线法,以"trace diagonal"对角线法而广为人知。但是,看一下《走向新建筑》就可以知道,规线法由复数的规线组成,因此它是由对角线法、自动排列法、人体尺度、数比法、黄金分割这5种构成的(*9)。

对角线法主要应用于立面图,由对角线的互相平行或垂直而得出矩形的长短边比率。也

就是说,这是一种根据对角线的几何学性质而确立的方法。在矩形的长短边比中,或者包含着几何学图形中的黄金分割等非共约无理数,或者包含着后文中将要提到的作为部分计算结果的复杂数比关系。因此,数比法如文字所述由数字所限制,可适用的比也是单纯的整数比。就是说,在规线法中包含了几何学和数这两种不同的理论。

4-2. 平面方向模数 VS 竖直方向模数

自动配列法可以定出平面上柱子的间隔,其水平间距和进深分别为5m和2.5m,依次反复。另外,平面中的柱子配置,也多为水平间距和进深比为2:1的单纯整数比。柱子水平排列采用5m间距可以追溯到1920年的雪铁龙型住宅,进深采用2.5m的间距则可以追溯到1925年的036号新精神馆。我们可以从中看到在设计中由5:3到2:1的变化过程。从那以后,5m和2.5m被当作平面上的标准尺寸,也就是平面方向的模数。可以认为雪铁龙型住宅的实现作品1927年的051号魏森霍夫住宅中,平面模数的变化就源于此。

相应地,人的尺度限定了竖直方向的尺寸,可以适用于隔墙的高度、窗的高度、天花的高度、楼层的高度等等。如果调查一下就会发现,它们虽然各有不同的宽度,但都有具体的数值,即在竖直方向上存在着一定的模数。然而它们之间不存在单纯整数比关系,也没有平面关系中常见的5m和2.5m的整数比关系。其最为明显的是最低天花板高度在2.1m到2.2m时的层高。当时的楼板厚度大约为0.25m到0.3m,如果有意识地采用单纯整数比的话,只要使天花板高为2.2m、楼板厚为0.3m即可,即层高为2.5m。但是没有见到这样的例子。由此可以认为,用以制约立面(剖面)的是各自独立而成的平面方向模数和竖直方向模数(人的尺度)的关系,而不是像在平面中采用的单纯整数比的关系。

从数比的应用观点来看,平面和立面并不能作同一的理解和推断。即使从采用模数的角度来看,它也不是采用自维特鲁威以来的尺寸基准(模数)整数比的对称主义。而且,它与新古典主义者杜兰德提案的以轴间距为单位、在平面及立面上采用整数倍的单纯立体格子形式也不同(*10)。因此,我们不能单纯从采用数比和模数的观点,认为勒・柯布西埃的住宅就是古典

主义的延伸。

4-3. 作为调停者的黄金分割

最后留下的黄金分割,从比的意义上说属于数的世界,但它的数值严格来说是无理数。黄金分割如果与斐波纳契数列的邻接2项比相关联,则也可以被解读为是单纯的整数比,而且其数值是正五边形的一边与对角线的比,这一点中也包含了几何学的涵义。

实际上,作为黄金分割的例子有1927年加奇的049号斯戴恩住宅。在它的说明中,我们可以窥见立面中由2:1:2:1:2比为基础的柱子排列而衍生出的3:5=5:8,即斐波纳契数列邻接2项比=黄金分割的等式关系。这样的黄金分割在1923年020号奥泽方工作室立面的竖直方向的分割中也得到了同样的应用。

在这里,我们可以认为黄金分割具有两项重要的意义。第一,它同时具有数和几何学的两义性。这个两义性使对角线法的几何学和数比法的单纯整数比的导入成为可能。第二,置换解读要波纳契数列时对其近似性的容认。这种容认使在住宅的立面图中看到的微妙比可以被置换解读为黄金分割比或其他的单纯整数比。换言之,它是发现数比的契机,即黄金分割不是单纯的特殊比,它对调停数和几何学这两种不同理论起着关键性的作用。

5. 视觉的介入

在勒·柯布西埃初期的住宅设计中绘制的立面图比平面图要大得多,而且在立面图上大多采用了对角线法或数比法。立面图首先表现为由平面方向模数和竖直方向模数制约的矩形。由于在立面图中再次采用对角线比或单纯整数比,对角线法和数比法使立面的各个部分得以调整。但是,对角线的各部分位置的确定或数比的发现,在很大程度上依赖于人眼睛的判断。也就是说,可以认为对角线法和数比法,因视觉上的发现,赋予了根据模数理论而成的立面图以崭新的数和几何学的秩序。在那里,视觉优先于理论而存在。这个视觉的介人,使得理论再次被引入感觉世界。从提供场所这一点来看,立面图起的作用非常重要。

6. 立体绘画

如果勒·柯布西埃的住宅完全依据上述的规律,那么即使需要为基地的特殊性或者视觉的介人作一些调整也是不行的。但是,构成住宅的所有要豪并不都依照了这些规律,"现代住宅的五个原则"之一的"自由平面"原则就表明了这一点。一般来说,这些原则被解释为由均等分布的柱子以及楼板组成的多米诺结构,其中"自由平面"允许分隔墙体可以脱离由构造形式所限定的平面网格而存在。

動·柯布西埃的住宅内部的墙体,一方面遵从基于上述规范的网格,一方面又因内在或外界的因素游离于网格之外。例如,1931年的054号萨伏伊邸一层的曲面墙体,就是为了使车辆能够通过底层而导入了轿车的模数或回转半径的结果。

这一点甚至从柱子的排列及其变化中也可以看到,如萨伏伊邸周边的柱子即是如此。另外,在加奇的住宅中还根据内部空间理论,从图面上取消了柱子。

辦离于上述网格之外的另一个手法是色彩的使用(建筑上称为"色彩装饰法")(*11)。 勒·柯布西埃二十多岁时的建筑风格被称为"白色时代",建筑仅由白色的墙体构成,给人以强烈的印象。但是实际上在1925年拉罗歇·让纳雷邸的时候就已经出现了色彩的应用。这个色彩基于纯粹主义的绘画理论,在墙面上描绘的前进色或后退色使墙体间的视觉距离感发生变化。由此,在因游离于网格以外而产生的物理性距离的变化之上,又附加了因色彩而产生的墙体间的知觉性距离的变化。

从中我们可以感觉到他试图使由数学秩序制约的微观世界的住宅,与视觉艺术的绘画产生一种关联。如果把由平面方向的网格以及楼板确定的基准面等同于绘画中的画布的话,住宅就可以被看作一个由多种元素组成的立体构成。这些元素有的停留在画布里,有些则突出或凹进画布里。他的住宅,就像是在立体画布上完成的绘画作品。在被数学秩序制约的同时,也包容了艺术作品般的感性特点,我想这就是它不断吸引我们的最大原因吧。

注

1. 勒·柯布西埃、《新精神》卷1-28, 1920-1925

- 2. 勒·柯布西埃,《走向新建筑》, Les Éditions G. Crès et Cie.,1923.
- Editions G. Crès et Cie.,1923.
 3. 关于 《300万人的现代都市》,参见拙
 著《描绘中的现代都市》。《10+1》等
- 著《描绘中的现代都市》、《10+1》第 10期《发现勒·柯布西埃》、INAX出版、 1997.8, PP.171-180
- 4. 托尼·加涅、《工业都市》再版, Philippe Sers Éditeur, 1988 5. 勒·柯布西埃、《走向新建筑》、Les
- 5. 勒·柯布西埃,《走向新建筑》, Ł Éditions G. Crès et Cie, 1923.
- 6. 臭泽方, 勒·柯布西埃、"纯粹主义"、《新精神》卷四, 1921, PP.369-386.
- 7. 广部达也由于详细分析了《走向新建筑》

的文字部分、揭示了"秩序的投影"的构造。 参见广部达也、《凝视柏拉图》、"新建筑学 大系卷六——建筑造型论",彰国社、1985、 PP.179-250

8. 广部达也, 同上

9. 关于此构造参见拙著《规线》、"ユリイカ" 临时増刊总特緒勒・柯布西埃、青年社、1988.12, PP.162-171

以及《作为设计系统的规线》、"日本建筑学会计画系论文报告集"、第445号,1993.3、 PP.171-179

10. 关于杜兰镰的比例立体格子,参见拙论 《关于杜兰镰》,"日本建筑学会计画系论文 报告集",第440号,1992.10,PP.149-156 11. 关于建筑的"色彩装饰法",参见拙论 《关于勒·柯布西埃的色彩装饰法》、"日本建筑学会计画系论文报告集",第536号、2000.10、PP.275-279

Une Maison=Une Ville=Un Cosmos An Essay on Le Corbusier's Houses Michio Katoh

1. Introduction

Charles-Éouard Jeanneret, also known as Le Corbusier, was born in La Chaux-de-Fonds, a provincial town in Switzerland. What established him as an architect of global importance, perhaps more than his architecture proper, was his series of writings for the magazine *L'Esprit Nouveau*, of which he and Amédée Ozenfant were the main editors. (*1) These essays were republished several times in books such as *Vers une Architecture* (*2), and became widely known. Above all, it was Le Corbusie's proclamation that "the house is a machine for living in" that made clear both his departure from conventional architecture and his new ideal of an architecture founded in the rational spirit of the Modern age. However, when his proclamation was published in 1921, work towards realising his ideal had just begun - it was to be realized through his experiments in designing houses. Thus, to see his houses of the twenties is to observe Le Corbusier in the process of realizing his ideal in architecture.

At that time Paris was the center of the world for avant-garde artists, and a number of houses were built there which were later to be categorised as Modern architecture. Among these buildings, what would make Le Corbusier's unique, and give them an appeal which remains even now? This is the main theme of this essay.

2. The House as Urban Component

The first point to be noted is that Le Corbusier's houses were conceived as urban components. The reason he treated housing as the most important consideration in discussing urban problems is that it was his strategy for obtaining commissions to design houses. But, arguably it was also because he had already realized that the housing supply was one of the fundamental problems facing the industrialising cities of the time. His prototype was a series of apartment block projects beginning with the Dom-ino house of 1914, and the Citrohan houses of 1920 and 1922. In these projects we can see his endless search for a general solution for the independent house as an urban component, and for apartment blocks as their aggregation. Furthermore, in examining his early urban plans, we realize that the main architectural components were designed mainly for houses. In his Plan for a City of Three Million Inhabitants (1922), the presence of agricultural villages, factories, and suburban housing is mentioned, but in the drawings he presented only the transport system, subdivisions for housing, and a central area for public services. (*3) Where are