

ORIS 79



časopis za arhitekturu i kulturu, godina XV-79-2013, cijena 85 kn

magazine for architecture and culture, year XV-79-2013, price 19 €



napisao
written by

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New York odaje počast predsjedniku Rooseveltu

PROJEKT STAR ČETRDESET GODINA KONAČNO JE
REALIZIRAN

¶ Louis Kahn stvorio je pregršt remek-djela, uključujući muzej Kimbell Art u Teksasu, Salk Institute u Kaliforniji, te zgradu Narodne skupštine u Dhaki, ali previše njegovih projekata ostalo je neostvareno, a jedan je od njih i memorijalni centar u New Yorku. Khan je završio projekt za park Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms nedugo prije svoje smrti 1974. godine. Fiskalna kriza potkopala je i usporila projekt koji je bio gotovo zaboravljen sve do 2010. godine kada je uz pomoć finansijske podrške i političke volje spomen-područje napokon sagrađeno, gotovo jednako kao što je to Kahn namjeravao.

(PW)

PARK FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUR FREEDOMS,
NEW YORK, SAD

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New York Memorializes President Roosevelt

A FORTY-YEAR-OLD DESIGN IS FINALLY
REALIZED

¶ Louis Kahn created a handful of masterpieces, including the Kimbell Art Museum in Texas, the Salk Institute in California and the National Assembly Building in Dhaka, but too many of his projects went unrealized; one of these was a memorial in New York. He completed his design for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Park shortly before his death in 1974. A fiscal crisis derailed the project and it languished, almost forgotten, until 2010, when funding and political will converged, and the memorial was finally built, almost exactly as Kahn intended.
¶ This tranquil retreat celebrates the man who helped guide



Louis I. Kahn

arhitekt
architect

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUR FREEDOMS PARK,
NEW YORK, USA



(A)

To mirno utočište slavi čovjeka koji je pomogao izvesti Ameriku iz Velike depresije i koji je vodio Saveznike do pobjede u Europi i na Pacifiku. Godine 1941., kad su SAD ušle u rat, Roosevelt je održao govor kojim je definirao svoje osnovne ciljeve za pravedan i miran svijet: sloboda govora i vjeroispovijesti, sloboda od straha i nestašice. Danas, kada je Amerika u stanju političkog zastoja i ekonomске stagnacije, to je dobrodošao podsjetnik na mnogo veće izazove koje je Roosevelt svladao. ¶ Park Four Freedoms zauzima južni kraj uskog otoka u East Riveru, plimna uvala koja razdvaja Manhattan od vanjskih

America out of the Great Depression, and lead the Allies to victory in Europe and the Pacific. In 1941, as the US entered the war, Roosevelt made a speech that defined his basic goals for a just and peaceful world: freedom of speech and worship, freedom from fear and want. Today, when the US is mired in political gridlock and economic stagnation, it is salutary to be reminded of the much greater challenges that Roosevelt mastered. ¶ Four Freedoms Park occupies the south tip of a narrow island in the East River, a tidal inlet that separates Manhattan from the outer boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

četvrti Brooklyn i Queens. Park obuhvaća stepenište koje vodi do uskog klini trave omeđenog alejom stabala lipa i vanjskim stazama neposredno iznad vode koje zatvara ograda od granita. Staze konvergiraju do biste predsjednika i trga popločenog granitom koji je arhitekt zamislio kao sobu na otvorenom. To je mjesto za mirnu kontemplaciju u srcu žive metropole, te vidikovac s kojega se pogled pruža na gradski skyline i luku. ¶ Priča o spomen-području počinje 1960. godine kada je John Lindsay, idealistički nastrojen gradonačelnik New Yorka, imenovao komisiju da osmisli novi program za Welfare Island

It comprises a flight of steps ascending to a narrow wedge of grass bordered by allées of linden trees, and outer paths just above the water enclosed by palisades of granite piers. These walkways converge on a bust of the president and a granite-paved plaza that the architect conceived as an open-air room. It's a place for quiet contemplation at the heart of a bustling metropolis, and a belvedere from which to gaze at the urban skyline and the harbour beyond. ¶ The story of the memorial begins in the 1960s, when John Lindsay, the idealistic mayor of New York, appointed a commission to find a new use for

gdje su bili smješteni umobolnica, zatvor i kolonija gubavaca. Sve što je ostalo bila je bolnica za žrtve poliomijelitisa. Odlučeno je da se ime promijeni u Roosevelt Island i stvori nova stambena četvrt. Kao dio promjena nabolje otok je proširen, te je dobiven prostor od pet hektara za spomenobilježje. Ruševine nekadašnjeg azila za duševne bolesnike mračan je podsjetnik na prošlost, a planovi Morphosis za Cornell University Tech Center nude obećanje za svjetlu budućnost otoka. ¶ Za razliku od crkve Firminy u središnjoj Francuskoj, koju je projektirao Le Corbusier u ranim 1960-ima, a čija je gradnja bila prekinuta kada je bila napola izgrađena te konačno realizirana u izmijenjenom obliku od strane Joséa Oubrerie, park Four Freedoms čvrsto se drži Kahnovih projektnih crteža. Neke promjene napravljene su u skladu s trenutnim seizmičkim standardima te da bi se poboljšao pristup za osobe s invaliditetom. Roosevelt bi pozdravio te promjene: on se borio da prikrije činjenicu da je postao invalid od dječje paralize. F. D. Roosevelt također bi bilo drago vidjeti zgrade Ujedinjenih naroda koje se dižu nad obalomama Manhattana, nekoliko blokova dalje prema jugu, jer on je bio glavni zagovornik te organizacije. ¶ Spomenik je odignut za 38 cm kako bi se nadoknadiла razina podizanja mora i dovezeni su kesoni da ojačaju temelje 'sobe na otvorenom'. Kao i kod svih Kahnovih najboljih radova, postoji osjećaj monumentalnosti i bezvremenosti u materijalima te jednostavnost oblikovanja. Arhitekt je odredio svjetlo tonirani granit, zidovi i opločenje potječe iz jednog kamenoloma u Sjevernoj Karolini, a dovedeni su brodom i teglenicom do odredišta. Spomen-područje

(CB)

Welfare Island, which had been occupied by a lunatic asylum, a prison and a leper colony. All that remained was a hospital for polio victims, so it was decided to change the name to Roosevelt Island and create a new residential community. As part of the improvements, the island was extended, yielding a five-hectare site for the memorial. The ruined shell of the isolation hospital is a grim reminder of the past, and Morphosis's plans for Cornell University's Tech Center offer bright promise for the future of the island. ¶ In contrast to the Firminy church in central France, which was sketched by Le Corbusier in the early 1960s, abandoned when half built, and finally realized in an amended form by José Oubrerie, Four Freedoms closely adheres to Kahn's construction drawings. A few changes were made to conform to the current seismic codes and improve access for the disabled. Roosevelt would have applauded this: he struggled to conceal the fact that he was crippled by polio. FDR would also have been pleased to see the United Nations buildings rising from the shoreline of Manhattan, a few blocks to the south, for he was the chief champion of that organization. ¶ The site was raised by 38 cm to compensate for rising sea levels and caissons were driven to reinforce the foundations of the outdoor room. As with all of Kahn's best work, there's a feeling of monumentality and timelessness in the materials and the simplicity of the design. The architect specified a light-toned granite, and the huge quantity of piers and pavers was sourced from a single quarry in North Carolina and brought to the site by ship and barge. The memorial was fabricated meticulously, and the polished



izvedeno je vrlo pomno, a polirane unutarnje strane zidova, razmaknute 15 mm, hvataju iskre svjetla na vodi. ¶ Kahn nije htio umjetnu rasvjetu, a park je normalno otvoren samo za dnevног svjetla. Sam grad ima daleko više ambijentalnog osvjetljenja nego prije četrdesetak godina, zahvaljujući širenju visokih zgrada. Međutim, obalna straža inzistirala je da vanjski lukobran mora biti osvijetljen kao upozorenje za riječni promet, a sigurno će biti potrebe za večernjim događanjima. Jednako tako spomenik je projektiran tako da se vidi s nove šetnice na obali Manhattana. Zaklada Four Freedoms pozvala je Linnaeu Tillett, čiji je ured u New Yorku specijaliziran za rasvjjetljavanje javnih površina, da primjeni svoju stručnost. Tijekom proteklih trideset godina radila je s Maya Lin i Toshiko Mori na rasvjjeti njihovih zgrada. Iz poštovanja prema Kahniju, htjela je da shema rasvjete bude neprimjetna, te je odlučila da bi je trebalo uvesti postupno, tako da se svaka faza može vrednovati prije uvođenja sljedeće. 'U početku smo bili toliko impresionirani djelovanjem

inner sides of the piers, spaced 15mm apart, catch the sparkle of light off the water. ¶ Kahn wanted no artificial lighting, and the park is normally open only during daylight hours. The city itself has far more ambient light than it did forty years ago, thanks to the proliferation of tall buildings. However, the coastguard insisted that the outer breakwater be illuminated as a warning to river traffic, and there is sure to be a demand for evening receptions. Also, the memorial is designed to be seen from a new promenade along the Manhattan shoreline. The Four Freedoms Foundation invited Linnaea Tillett, whose New York office specializes in the lighting of public spaces, to apply her expertise. Over the past thirty years she has worked with Maya Lin and Toshiko Mori to illuminate their buildings. Out of respect for Kahn, she wanted her lighting scheme to go unnoticed, and she decided it should be introduced incrementally, so that each phase could be evaluated before the next began. 'At first, we were so impressed by the impact of the moonlight that we questioned the idea of adding



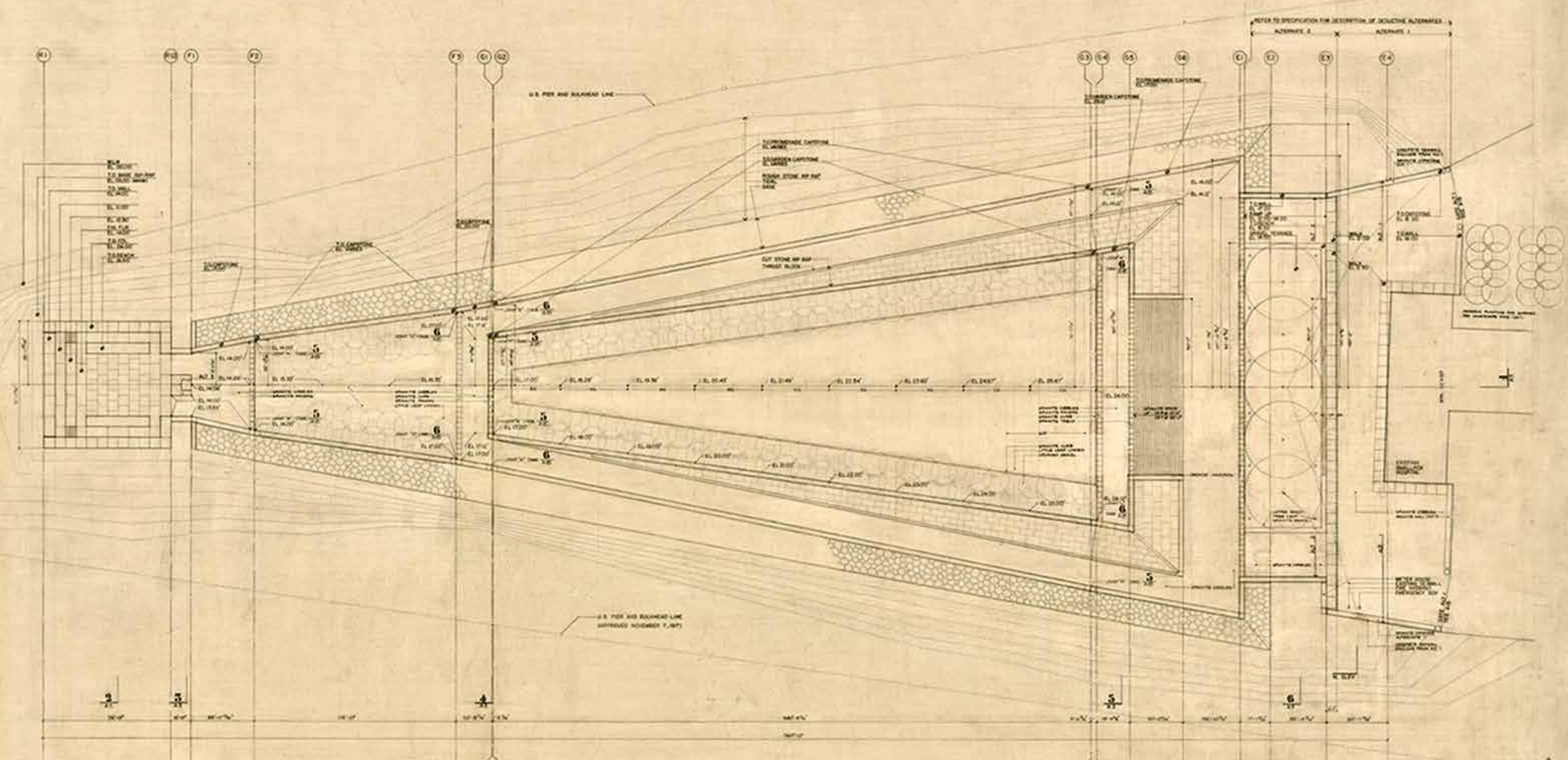
- ◀ skica: Louis Kahn
- ◀ sketch by Louis Kahn

(LIK)

tlocrt: Louis Kahn

plan by Louis Kahn

(LIK)





(PW)

mjesečine da smo preispitivali i ideju da ne dodajemo rasvjetu', prisjeća se ona. 'Postavili smo probnu rasvjetu u vodu, te shvatili da je previše jaka i umjesto toga odlučili smo osvijetliti stabla, koristeći novo ugrađenu instalaciju u tlu koja baca LED zrake na dva načina, a smanjuje broj instalacija.' Mnogim spomenicima dominira rasvjeta koja je osmišljena kako bi se, poput moljaca na plamen, privukli turisti. Odsjaj briše arhitektonске detalje i poravnava pročelja. Ovdje je učinak bliži mjesecini, a rasvjeta pretvara grane stabala lipa u delikatne, svijetle šare koje se stapaju s blagim sjajem neba nad gradom. S obale se čini kao da spomenik lebdi iznad crne vode. U kasnijim fazama poprsje F. D. Roosevelta i trg bit će osvijetljeni s jednakom pažnjom prema duhu samog mjesta. To će pružiti primamljiv prizor sa šetnice ili kad se s vrha nebodera gleda dolje, nalik vodenoj verziji linearнog High Line parka (projekt Diller Scofidio) koji predstavlja još jedan nadahnuti primjer novog korištenja. Kahn je rođen u siromašnoј židovskoj obitelji u Estoniji koja ga je dovela u New York 1906. godine kada je imao pet godina.

anything,' she recalls. 'We mocked up lighting in the water, realized it was too bold, and decided instead to light the trees, using a new embedded ground fixture that casts an LED beam two ways and reduces the number of installations.'

Many monuments are overpowered by lighting designed to attract tourists, like moths to a flame. The glare obliterates architectural detail and flattens the façades. Here, the effect is closer to moonlight, and the uplights turn the linden branches into a delicate, luminous tracery that merges with the soft glow of the city sky. From the shore, the memorial seems to hover over the black waters. In later phases, the bust of Roosevelt and the plaza will be lit with equal sensitivity to the spirit of place. This will provide an alluring spectacle from the promenade or from the top of a skyscraper looking down; a waterborne version of the linear High Line park by Diller Scofidio, which is another inspired example of adaptive reuse. Kahn was born to a poor Jewish family in Estonia, who brought him to New York in 1906 when he was five. They were among the millions of destitute emigrants seeking a new life

Oni su bili među milijunima siromašnih iseljenika koji su tražili novi život u Americi i slobodu koju je Roosevelt kasnije proglašao. Čitajući izvratke iz njegova govora uklesane u granitno postolje na kojem se nalazi poprsje, možemo shvatiti važnost tih riječi za osiromašene i potlačene, prije stotinu godina, a jednako tako i danas.

in America, and the freedoms that Roosevelt later proclaimed. Reading excerpts of the speech engraved into the granite plinth that supports the bust, you understand the importance of those words to the impoverished and oppressed, a century ago, and still today.

Park Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms, New York, SAD
Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Park, New York, USA

autor architektonski ured	author architectural office	Louis I. Kahn Mitchell/Giurgola Architects, LLP
investitor investor		Four Freedoms Foundation, New York City
površina zahvata intervention area		17.187 m ²
projekt project		1974
realizacija completed		2012