

Za početak – i o sanjkanju je riječ. Rubetićevo, od vrha Schlosserovih stuba do Vončinine, uz južni rub obećane javne gradske promenade koja je na Širokom brijegu alias Šalati pred bezmalo sto godina iščekivala neki novi zagrebački akropolis, neki para-Gradec. Do u rane šezdesete spust Rubetićevo, uz oštro desno skretanje na Vončininoj, završavao je pred tramvajskim tračnicama na Vlaškoj. Prava mala avantura. Djetinja uspomena. Lapsuuden muisto. Promenada je odavno zaboravljena – na njenom je mjestu epicentar životnog djela arhitekta Frana Bahovca: tenisko igralište koje je 1928. zamijenilo brajde portugisca, potom tesarska struktura

For starters, this is about sledges too. Sledges gliding through Rubetićevo Street, from the top of Schlosserove Steps to Vončinina Street, and along the southern edge of the planned public city promenade that waited on Široki Brijeg alias Šalata almost a century ago for a new Zagreb acropolis, a para-Gradec. Until the early 60s, the slope of Rubetićevo Street, with a sharp right turn in Vončinina Street, ended in front of the tram rails in Vlaška. A genuine adventure. A childhood memory. Lapsuuden muisto. The promenade was forgotten long ago, replaced by the epicenter of the magnum opus of architect Fran Bahovac: the tennis court that replaced vineyards in 1928, then the wooden structure of the center court

Alvar Aalto PODIJELJENE MUISTOT DIVIDED MUISTOT

UZ AALTOV MAESTRALNI PROJEKT ZA YLIOPISTOLLINEN KESKUSSAIRAALA NA ZAGREBAČKOM ŠIROKOM BRIJEGU 1930. (POTAKNUTO SLIKOM LAPSUUDEN MUISTO, JUHA RISSANENA IZ 1903.) / AALTO'S MASTERFUL PROJECT FOR YLIOPISTOLLINEN KESKUSSAIRAALA ON ŠIROKI BRIJEG IN ZAGREB, 1930 (INSPIRED BY LAPSUUDEN MUISTO, A PAINTING BY JUHA RISSANEN, 1903)

tekst / written by Aleksander Laslo



gledališta centre-courta (današnje klizalište) za završnicu europske zone natjecanja za Davisov pehar s Njemačkom 1936., proširenje tribina i gradnja prvog gradskog (malog) bazena (za članove teniskog kluba) povodom još jednog Davis Cup finala 1939., gradnja, napokon, klupske zgrade ATK Zagreb 1940. Začetak sportskog centra na Šalati, što će kasnijim širenjem na sjever, gradnjom otvorenog bazena, preuzetom centre-courta u klizalište s lebdećim armiranobetonskim tribinama i gradnjom novog centre-courta radikalno izmijeniti planirani karakter kune Širokog brijega. I podržati pritom pomisao da su zagrebački međuratni internacionalni natječaji

stands (today's skating rink) for the finals of the European zone Davis Cup against Germany in 1936, an extension of the stands, the construction of the first (small) city swimming pool (for tennis club members) on the occasion of another Davis Cup finals in 1939, and the construction of the ATK Zagreb club building in 1940. This was the start of the Šalata Sport Center. The center expanded to the north with an open pool, had its center court turned into a skating rink with raised reinforced concrete stands, and got a new center court, thus radically altering the planned look of the crown of the hill of Široki Brijeg and reinforcing the impression that international competitions in Zagreb between the wars were



manje-više viteški turniri na skliskim stazama urbane utopije.

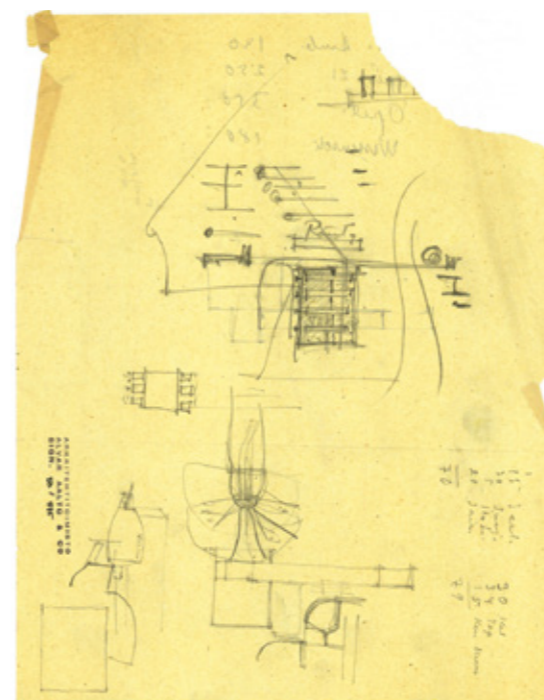
Poznato je nekoliko Loosovih fotografija s mondenih sanjkalista u Davosu, suvremenih početaka planiranja Zemaljske bolnice Franje Josipa I. na zagrebačkom Širokom brijegu. No Adolf Franz Karl Viktor Maria Loos natječajno je rodlanje na Šalati propustio – u tome mu je času uhodana medicinska ustanova bila već znatno potrebnijom od neizvjesnog kompletiranja širokobriješkog “zdravstvenog grada”. Uostalom, nasanjkao se desetak godina ranije, na pozivnom natječaju za hotel Esplanade, gdje njegovo Clarté kozmopolitsko viđenje hotelskog organizma nije prošlo izbornu manipulaciju (kad je prvoplasiranome Ottu Rehnigu, s dizajnom najprimjerenijim nekom neodređenom rajhsministeriumu, ponuđena dopunska utakmica s novim suparnikom i po dopunjenom programu, na što se Rehnig, dakako, oglušio), makoliko u temeljnim postavkama ipak bilo ugrađeno u Esplanadu kako ju je izveo Dionis Sunko. Natječajni projekti zagubljeni su u neznanim okolnostima; od Loosovog rada sačuvalo se tek nekoliko studijskih skica i blueprint negativa perspektive, a u mitskoj predaji zagrebačke arhitekture i pripomena da se, posjetivši Zagreb povodom natječaja, u razgledu grada u pratnji uvaženog gradskog konzervatora (Gj.Sz.), afirmativno izjasnio

nothing but knightly tournaments on the slippery trails of urban utopias.

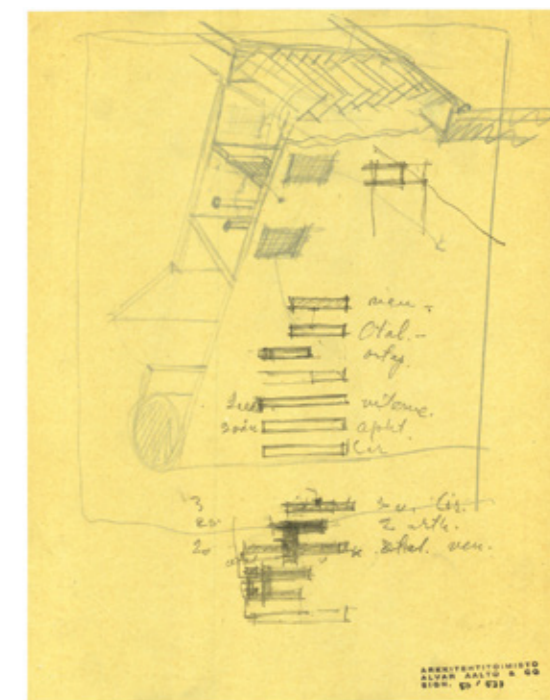
Loos made several photographs of sledge trails in trendy Davos resorts at the time when plans were being laid to build the Franz Joseph I State Hospital on Široki Brijeg in Zagreb. But Adolf Franz Karl Viktor Maria Loos did not ride the bumps of the Šalata competition – at the time, he needed the services of a solid medical institution more than the dim prospect of building a “health town” on Široki Brijeg. Anyway, his Clarté cosmopolitan vision of a hotel organism, submitted to the invited competition for Esplanade Hotel, did not pass the crooked selection procedure (Otto Rehnig came out first, with a design more suitable to an indeterminate Reichsministerium, and was offered a second competition with a new rival and an amended program, but he declined it, of course), although its basic premises were included in the Esplanade designed and built by Dionis Sunko. The competition projects were lost in unknown circumstances; all that remains of Loos’s work is a couple of studio sketches and blueprint negatives of perspectives, as well as the architectural legend that, when visiting Zagreb for the competition and sightseeing with the esteemed city conversation officer (Gj. Sz.), Loos made just one positive comment – about the architecture of the Brothers of Charity Hospital on the main square. It is a sad reminder of a time when the



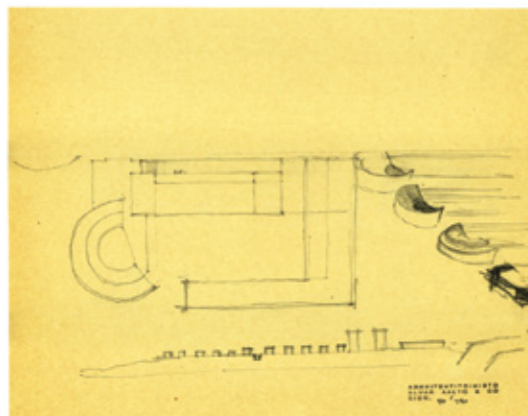
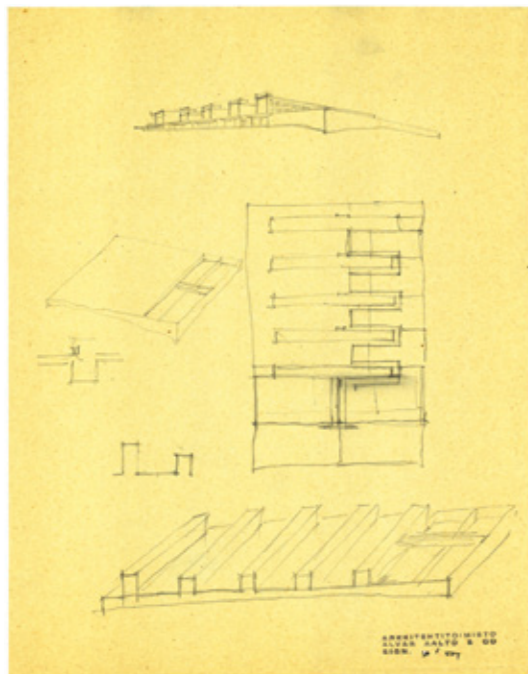
regulatarna osnova Zagreba iz 1923., natječajna podloga / regulatory plan for Zagreb, 1923, competition material



skica situacije i perspektive klinike / site plan sketch and perspective sketch of the clinic



skica situacije / site plan sketch



skice situacije i perspektive / site plan and perspective sketches

samo o arhitekturi Bolnice Milosrdne braće na glavnome gradskom trgu. Tugaljivo prisjećanje na vrijeme kad grad još nije bio spreman podići čvrsto uporište svome nedvojbenom kozmopolitizmu, kolikogod sam Loos tada bio u najstvarnijoj prigodi za ispunjenje takve zadaće (realnijoj od Beča i Semmeringa, Nice i Pariza). Prigoda je ispraćena tek otiskom famoznog eseja "Ornament i zločin" u elitnoj književnoj reviji Savremenik, a grad je baštiniio literarni predložak na trasi Orient expressa, gdje je Josephini Baker ipak zapriječen najavljeni scenski nastup, pa i déco se oprema vremenom uveliko izljučila, te bi se i sam Poirrot u takvoj scenografiji teško snašao.

Hugo Alvar Henrik Aalto, čini se, za san-

city was not ready to lay a strong foundation for its undisputed cosmopolitanism, even though Loos had the best chance to realize such a task (a better chance than in Vienna and Semmering, Nice and Paris). That chance was recorded only when the elite literary review *Savremenik* published the notorious essay "Ornament and Crime", while the city inherited the literary model on the route of Orient Express, which still barred Josephine Baker from the stage, not to mention its decaying Déco furnishing that would disconcert even Poirrot.

Hugo Alvar Henrik Aalto did not care much for sledges either, it would seem, or for Zagreb at the time of the Esplanade scandals. He was busy graduating with honors from Helsinki Polytechnic. There are occasional skiing photographs, however, from Swiss resorts where he was a regular from the mid-1920s. Despite his topological sensibility and the virtuoso skills that everyday builders' language basely calls "pegging out" he sledged away from Široki Brijeg.

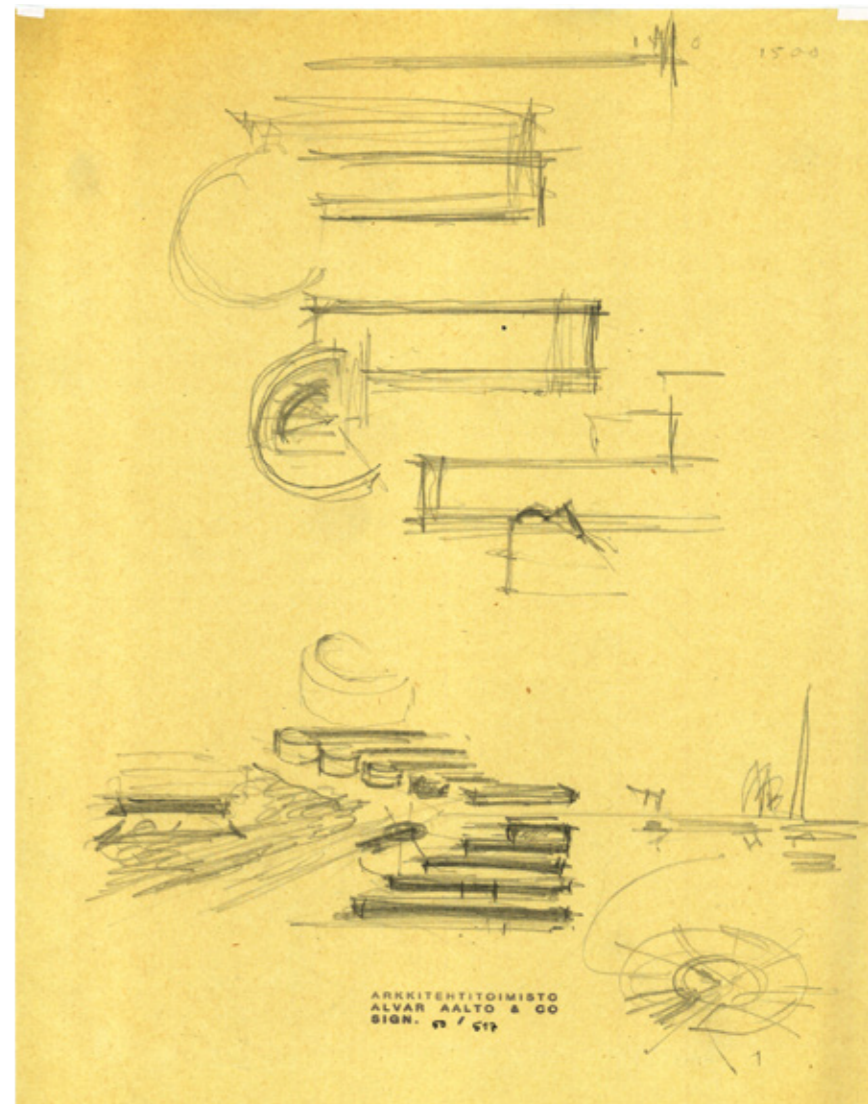
The Široki Brijeg competition was one of the three famous international competitions held in Zagreb in 1930-1931, with ambitious and noble intentions, great expectations, respectable competitors and judges, but weak results. Even the scathing critic Stjepan Planić, maybe resenting his own participation, did not include it in his "Progress of Construction", the Bible of Croatian modernism, except for some general remarks about the program. Nevertheless, it is significant that, after the page with the La Sarraz declaration, those remarks became the starting point of "Problems of Contemporary Architecture", the first part of the notorious "Progress". The competition for the general regulatory plan of Zagreb, published under the motto "Thought is the Regulatory Plan!", ended without awarding the first prize. Although it made a significant contribution to passing a new basic document for the physical plan, it neither resolved the railway issue (the "railway noose", as art historian rhetoric would have it) nor salvaged Trnje, lost in a chaos of unplanned (read: illegal) construction hiding behind the euphemism "self-help" (Selbsthilfe). The competition for the Jewish Hospital in Petrova Street, formally successful but marred by another non-awarded first prize and a shared second prize, showed that the available terrain was barely sufficient for the basic construction program, let alone any seriously founded development plans. The construction was postponed until a bigger terrain could be obtained (on Rebro, then on Ksaver), but it was cut short by the cataclysm known as Shoah.

The competition for the Foundation and Clinic Hospital on Široki Brijeg aka Šalata was the big-

kanje nije mario, u vrijeme esplanadskih kontroverzi zasigurno ni za Zagreb – imao je prečega posla: diplomu s odlikom na helsinškoj politehnicu. Ponegdje je za vidjeti koju fotografiju na skijama, sa švicarskih zimovališta kojima se od sredine 1920-ih redovito vraćao. Uza sav svoj topologijski senzibilitet i virtuozno umijeće koje se u svakodnevnom graditeljstvu prosto naziva vještinom iskolčenja zgrade, odsanjao se na zagrebačkom Širokom brijegu.

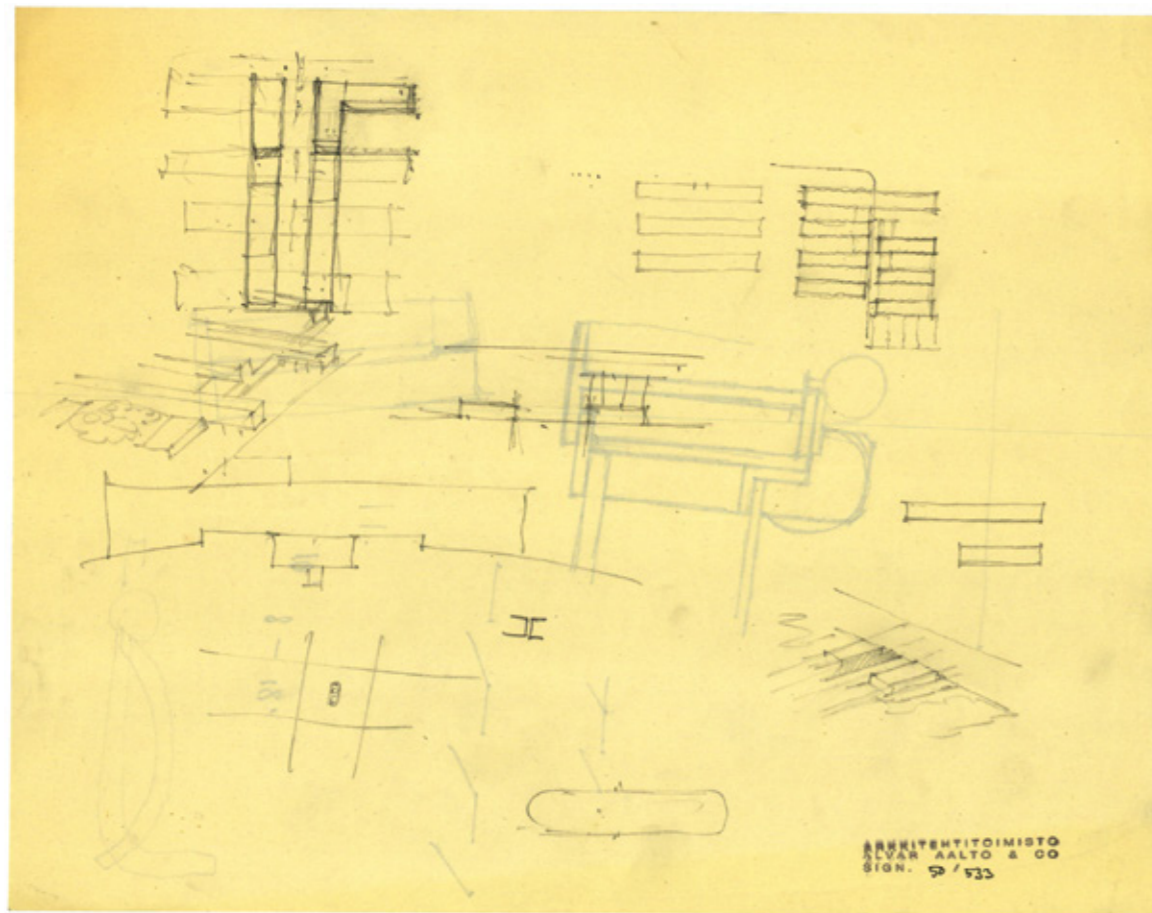
Natječaj na Širokom brijegu jedna je od tri znamenite zagrebačke međunarodne kompeticije na prijelazu 1930./1931. godine, ambicioznih i plemenitih pobuda, velikih očekivanja, respektabilnog takmičarskog i sudačkog sudjelovanja, tankoga ali ishoda. Čak ih ni bespoštedni kritik Stjepan Planić, moguće pod svježim dojmovima vlastita sudjelovanja, u brevijaru domaćeg modernizma "Progres graditeljstva" nije secirao dublje od općih napomena k programu, uz znakovitu činjenicu da je upravo njima nakon otiska deklaracije iz La Sarraza započeo domaće Probleme savremene arhitekture – "prvi dio" famoznoga Progres.

Natječaj za Generalnu regulatornu osnovu Zagreba, raspisan pod egidom "Regulatorna osnova je misao!", završio se ustezanjem prve nagrade i, premda je značajno pripomogao donošenju novoga temeljnog prostornoplanskog dokumenta, nije našao rješenje željezničkog pitanja (tzv. željezničke omče, kunsthistoričkom retorikom) niti sanacije kaotičnog stanja u Trnju, gdje se bespravna, vulgo divlja gradnja eufemistički imenovala terminom "samopomoć" (Selbsthilfe). Natječaj za Židovsku bolnicu u Petrovoj, usprkos formalno uspješnom ishodu, no opet s ustezanjem prve i diobom druge nagrade dvjema osnovama, pokazao je da raspoloživo zemljište jedva može podnijeti osnovni građevni program, no nikako i ozbiljno utemeljene razvojne pla-



skica tlocrta klinika i skica zračne perspektive cijelog područja / plan sketch for the clinics and aerial perspective sketch of the whole area

gest "mission impossible" among the three, which is after all the background of this text. The roots of the problem reach back to the early 20th century, when the plateau on the hill above Ribnjak that was once called Sv. Rok and then Široki Brijeg changed hands between church and state. The latter intended to build a state hospital of his apostolic majesty – a modern general hospital, since the capital simply did not have an appropriate health institution. City authorities started regulating the future construction site and planning access routes – a public access road along the eastern base of hill, today's Vončinina Street, and the angle of Gospodarska and Bijenička Streets, today's Veberova and Mesićeva Streets, at the position of today's west entrance to Šalata Hospital Center, while the dell on the western side



skica situacije i zračne perspektive / site plans and aerial perspective sketches

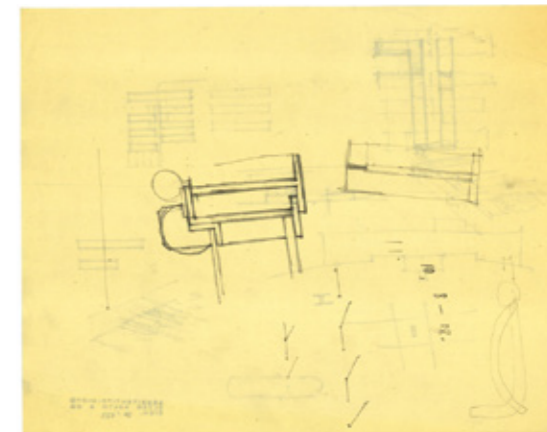
nove, te je gradnja odložena do nabavke većeg terena (na Rebru, potom na Ksaveru), nažalost i do kataklizme znane kao shoah.

Natječaj za Zakladnu i kliničku bolnicu na Širokom brijegu a.k.a. Šalati među trima spomenutima ponajprije zaslužuje oznaku mission impossible, što je konačno i potka ovoga napisa. Povijest problema seže u početak 20. stoljeća kada zaravan na brijegu povrh Ribnjaka, nekad zvanom Sv. Rok, kasnije preimenovanom u Široki brijeg, iz kaptolskoga prelazi u civilni posjed kako bi se na njemu krenulo s gradnjom Zemaljske bolnice njegova apostolskog veličanstva – suvremene opće državne bolnice, buduć i da primjerenu zdravstvenu instituciju Zemaljski glavni grad Zagreb naprosto nije imao. Gradska se uprava poduhvatila regulacije budućeg gradilišta i trasiranja pristupnih prometnica – javne dovozne ceste, danas Vončinine ulice uz istočnu nožicu brijega, te sutoka Gospodarske i Bijeničke, danas Veberove i Mesićeve, na poziciji

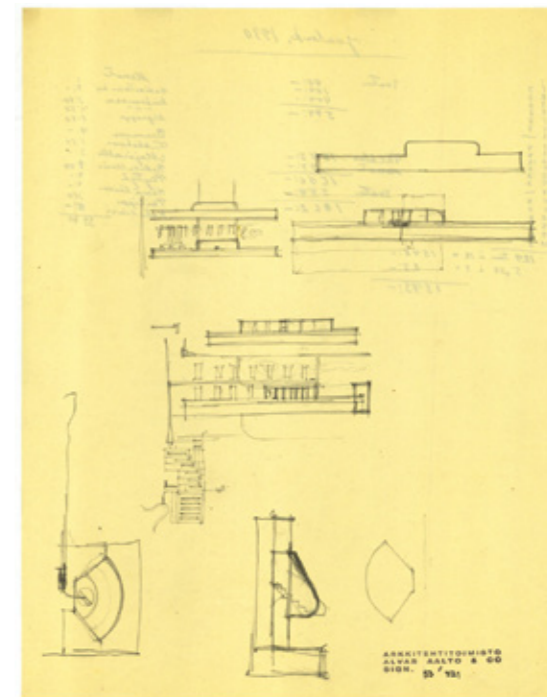
of the hill, called "Uvala" (Tiefe Schlucht) was left alone until a better time. The badly equipped state building department, helped by renowned outside associates (Ignjat Fischer, Dionis Sunko), started planning an impressive ensemble of buildings following the regional model (for example, the contemporary Graz State Hospital), with eighteen buildings, some of them separate hospital pavilions for ophthalmology, operations, infections, gynecology, psychiatry, internal medicine, dermatology and pediatrics. The plan included a reception building, a nurse building, facilities for kitchens and engine rooms, chapel and mortuary, and empty premises for future radiology and TB pavilions. All of the above had several possible arrangements within the usual hospital pavilion typology. The construction of the hospital complex started not long afterwards. However, as soon as the first hospital building was finished – it was the reception building on the northern end of the terrain (Dionis Sunko, 1909) – there came a sweeping strategic turnaround: the reception building was turned

današnjeg zapadnog ulaza u Klinički bolnički centar Šalata, dok je udolina sa zapadne strane brijega zvana "Uvala" (Tiefe Schlucht) ostavljena nekim boljim vremenima. Istodobno, Zemaljska vlada nedostatno ekipiranog građevnog odsjeka s cijenjenim je vanjskim suradnicima (Ignjat Fischer, Dionis Sunko) krenula u planiranje impozantnog građevnog ansambla, po uzoru, zapravo regionalnom standardu (primjerice suvremene gradačke štajerske zemaljske bolnice), s nekih osamnaestak zgrada, od kojih su kao zasebni bolnički paviljoni planirani oftalmološki, kirurški, infektivni, ginekološki, psihijatrijski, internistički, dermatološki i pedijatrijski. Plan je obuhvatio i prijamnu zgradu, zgradu za sestre, prateće pogone kuhinje i strojarnice, kapelu i mrtvačnicu, napose rezervirao prostor za buduću radiologiju i TBC paviljon. Sve nabrojano u niz dispozicijskih varijanti unutar uobičajene paviljonske tipologije. S gradnjom se bolničkog kompleksa ubrzo i započelo, međutim, netom je dovršen prvi bolnički paviljon – prijamna zgrada na sjevernom kraju zemljišta (Dionis Sunko, 1909.), nastupa radikalni strateški obrat: prijamna se zgrada adaptira za Plemički konvikt (na Šalatu preseljen s gornjogradske adrese u Habeličevoj), a posred srijede gradilišta Zemaljske bolnice žiđe se polovica zgrade prvotno osnovana za mušku preparandiju, a dovršena za Gornjogradsku i II. realnu gimnaziju (Ignjat Fischer, 1913.). Sve ovo zbog naraslih troškova jedva započete gradnje bolnice, te u tehničkoj provedbi vladinog građevnog odsjeka, buduću su i zdravstvena i srednjoškolska izgradnja ležali u vladinoj nadležnosti. Tek, umjesto najveće bolničke institucije u državi na Šalati je stao nicati svojevrsni obrazovni kampus, junior college gotovo, no zakratko, istom jednu godinu u predvečerje I. svjetskog rata, čijim su izbijanjem i konvikt i gimnazija po kratkom postupku priključeni nedostatnim pozadinskim vojno-lazaretskim kapacitetima.

Utemeljenjem zagrebačkog Medicinskog fakulteta potkraj I. svjetskog rata ideja o gradnji zemaljske bolnice reinkarnirana je u dalekosežnu viziju medicinskog kampusa na Širokom brijegu. Početkom 1917. Sabor odobrava osnutak, a koncem godine ban određuje da se još iste školske godine fakultet ima otvoriti. Istodobno Sabor donosi zakon o gradnji zgrada za Medicinski fakultet i Zemaljsku bolnicu s klinikama na Šalati. Realitet ove opredijeljenosti zadugo će ostati

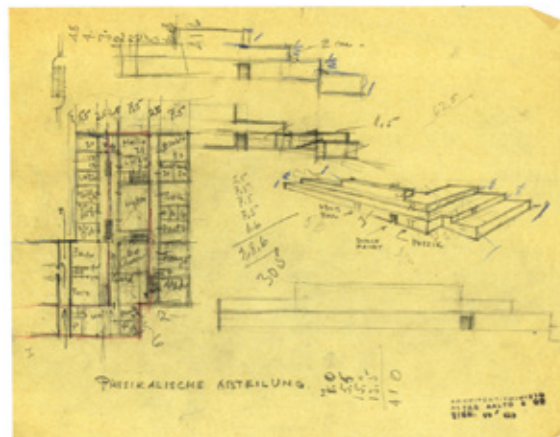


skica tlocrta / plan sketch



skice fasade, situacije, tlocrta presjeka i auditorija / clinic facades, site plan, auditorium plan and section sketch

into the Nobles' Convent (moved to Šalata from its Upper Town location in Habeličeva Street) and the very center of the hospital construction site became the location of a building started as a normal school for boys and completed as the Upper Town & 2nd Comprehensive School (Ignjat Fischer, 1913). The growing costs of the budding hospital construction led to this new plan, realized by the state building department, since both health and high school construction was the government's job. Instead of the largest health institution in the country, Šalata was turning into a school campus of sorts, almost a junior college. It was not meant to last. World War One



skica perspektive, presjek i tlocrt klinike za fizikalnu terapiju i radiologiju / perspective sketch, section and plan (detail) of the physical therapy and x-ray clinic

bitno skućenih mogućnosti. Postojeće zgrade konvikta i gimnazije preinačene su za fakultetske zavode i dekanat, ginekološka klinika sretno je udomljena u novogradnju Zemaljskog rodilišta i primaljskog učilišta u Petrovoj, a fakultetske klinike provizorno smještene po adaptiranim prostorima Gradske pučke škole u Draškovićevoj, susjedne Djevojačke stručne škole i Gradske građanske škole u Kovačićevoj. Ovim je događanjem, međutim, predodređeno kentaursko srastanje dvaju samostalnih medicinskih organizama – zajednička izgradnja kliničke i opće bolnice,

broke a year later, and both the convent and the school were summarily joined to the scarce war hospital capacities.

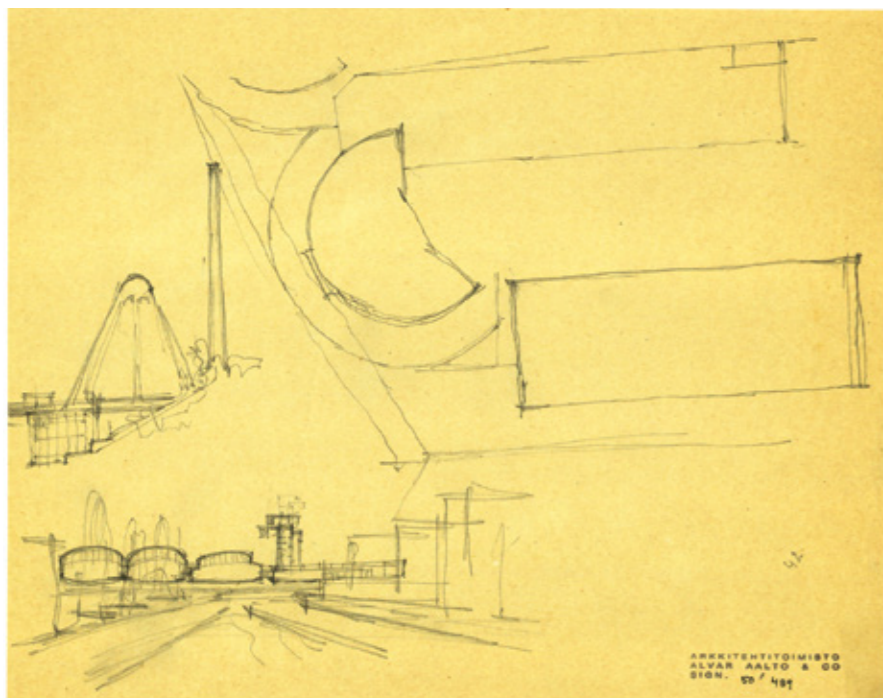
The Zagreb Faculty of Medicine was founded during WWI, and the idea of building a state hospital was reincarnated as the long-term vision of a medical campus on Široki Brijeg. The Parliament approved its founding in early 1917, while the Ban (the Croatian ruler) decided at the end of the year to open the faculty in the same school year. The Parliament also passed a law saying that the buildings for the Faculty of Medicine and the State Hospital with clinics would be built on Šalata. The realization of this decision would be strongly restricted for a long time. The existing convent and high school premises were turned into faculty departments and administration, the gynecology clinic was happily housed in the newly built State Maternity Hospital and Midwife School in Petrova Street, while faculty clinics were temporarily housed in adapted premises of the City Public School in Draškovićeva Street, the Girls' Trade School nearby and the City Public School in Kovačićeva Street. This event, however, announced a monster symbiosis of two independent medical organisms: the joint construction of the clinical hospital and the general hospital. Doctor Vladimir Bazala, the medical and cultural historian who used the certificate of Emperor Leopold from 1669 as proof of the 300 years of continuity of Zagreb University, later

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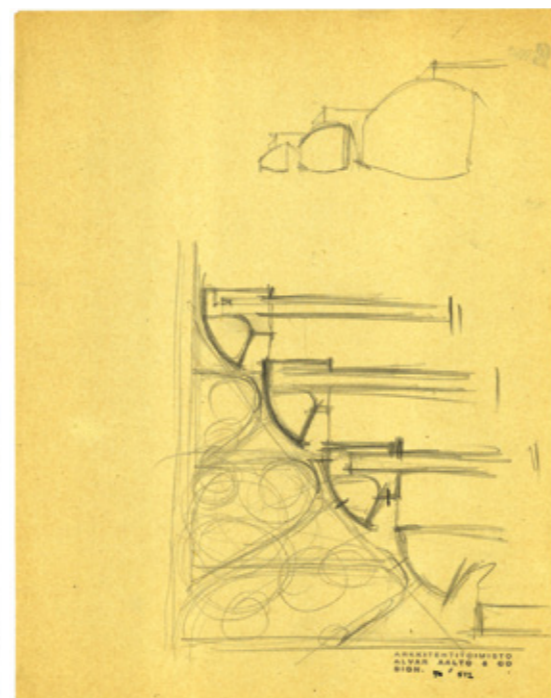
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koju je Vladimir Bazala, liječnik, povjesničar medicine i kulturni povijesnik što je diplomom cara Leopolda iz 1669. dokazao 300-godišnji kontinuitet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, kasnije nazivao "nimalo modernim konkubinatom". No to je tek onaj dio "problema suvremene arhitekture" koji će se odraziti na programske odrednice natječaja za Zakladnu i kliničku bolnicu na Širokom brijegu 1930. Drugi su dio svakako prostorna ograničenja gradilišta, gdje je arhitekt Franjo Gabrić (identičan s Franzom Gabrićem koji je kratko po završetku studija na gradačkoj Tehničkoj visokoj školi devet godina planirao i vodio gradnju Zemaljske bolnice u Grazu), nastupivši 1919. mjesto voditelja novoformirane Građevne sekcije za gradnju Medicinskog fakulteta, uz pregradnju Plemičkog konvikta u Anatomski i farmakološki zavod, a gimnazijske zgrade u Dekanat s Morfološko-biološkim i Fiziološkim zavodom, zapadno od potonjeg 1920. započeo gradnjom Pedijatričke i Dermatološko-venereološke klinike, a sjeverno od konvikta 1921. zgrade Patološko-anatomskog zavoda, kao trećom i četvrtom zgradom grandiozno planiranog "Liječničkog fakulteta na Širokom brijegu u Zagrebu" s pet paviljona teoretskih zavoda, devet paviljona kliničke bolnice i sedam upravnih te gospodarskih zgrada. U ovoj osnovi nema ni traga općoj bolnici, no financijske zapreke njen-

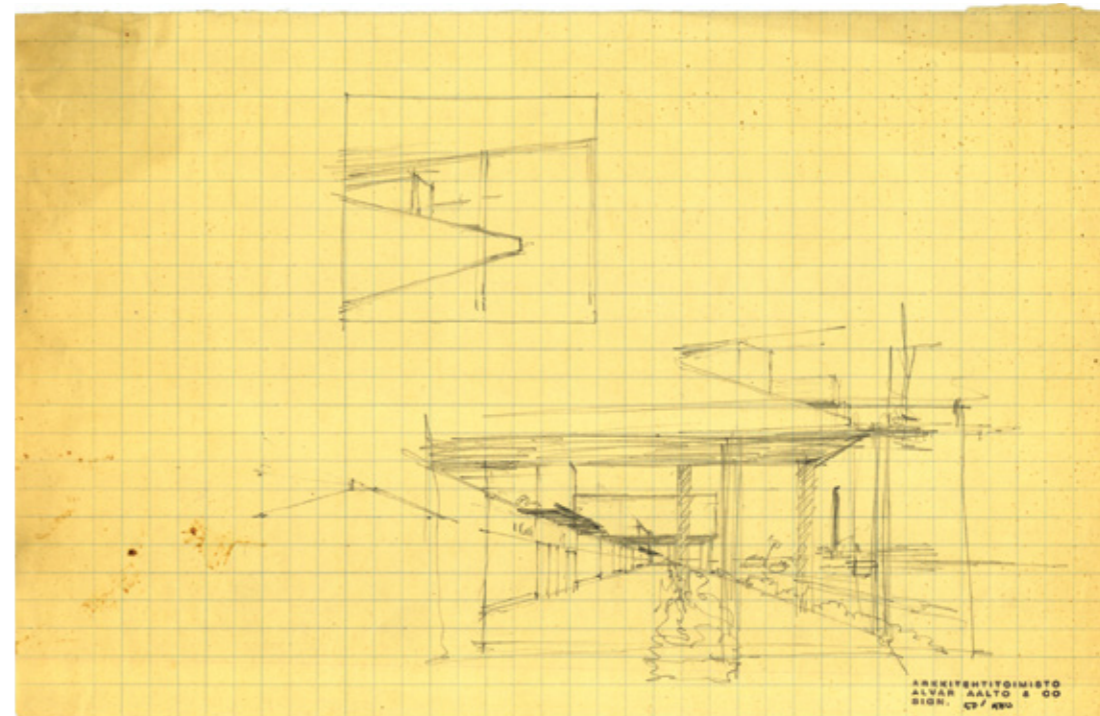
referred to that merging as a "not at all modern concubinage". Still, it is just one part of the "problems of contemporary architecture" that would impact the competition program guidelines for the Foundation and Clinical Hospital on Široki Brijeg in 1930. The other part was definitely the spatial restriction of the construction site. Enter architect Franjo Gabrić, alias Franz Gabrić, who had graduated from Graz Technical High School and had spent nine years planning and managing the construction of the Graz State Hospital. In 1919, he became the manager of the newly founded construction section of the Faculty of Medicine. He adapted the Nobles' Convent into the Anatomical and Pharmacological Institute and the high school building into the administration building with the Institute for Morphology, Biology and Physiology. In 1920, west of the latter building, he started the construction of the Pediatric, Dermatological and Venereal Clinic. Finally, in 1921, north of the boarding school, he built the Institute of Pathology and Anatomy, the third and fourth buildings of an ambitiously planned "Medicinal Faculty on Široki Brijeg in Zagreb", with five pavilions of theoretical institutes, nine pavilions of the clinical hospital and seven administrative and economic buildings. The design has nothing to do with a general hospital. Financial hurdles to its completion discouraged Gabrić, who left the building department job in 1922 and started a private practice. His opus on Šalata,



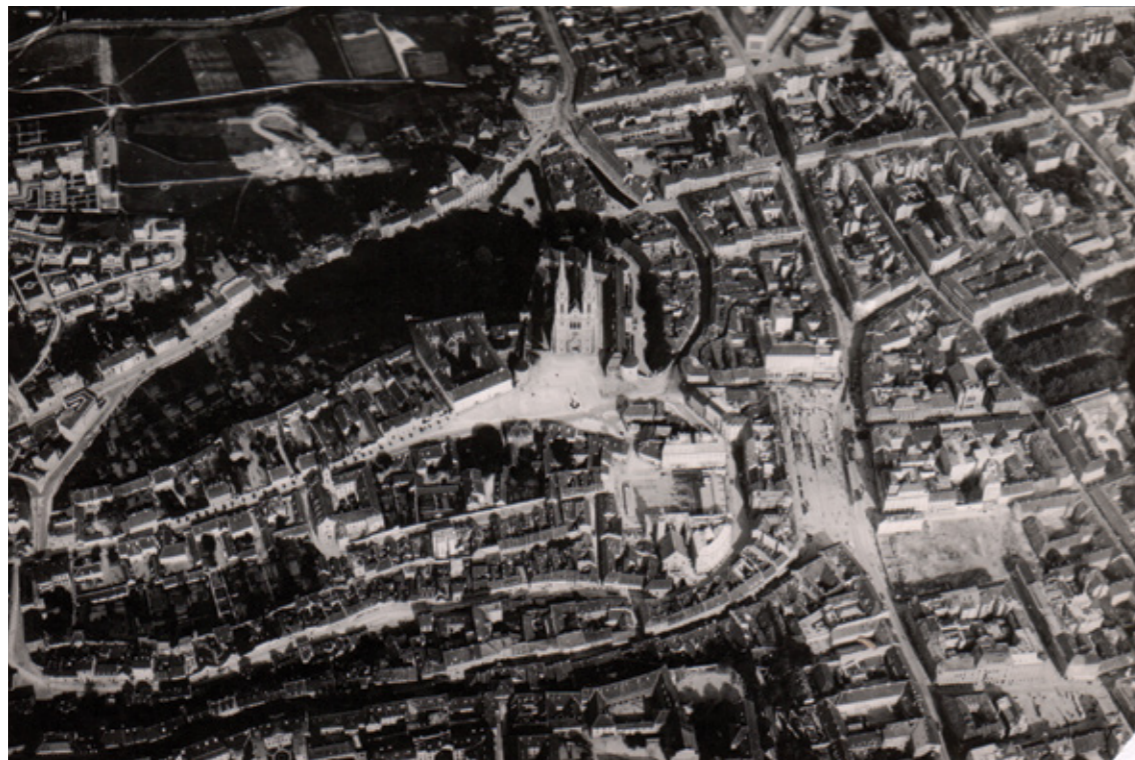
isječak iz perspektivne skice / perspective sketch (detail)



situacija i perspektivna skica / site plan and perspective sketch



pogled iz kolonade ortopedije prema klinici za bolesti uha / view from the colonnade of the orthopedic building toward the colonnade of the ear diseases clinic



zračna snimka Zagreba / aerial view of Zagreb, 1932.

om potpunom ostvarenju obeshrabrit će Gabrić a i on će se 1922. iz službe u građevnoj upravi fakulteta povući u privatnu praksu. Svojim ostvarenjima na Šalati, harmonično usklađenima s gradnjama svojih prethodnika, Gabrić je ipak budućem natječaju postavio stanoviti prikriveni rubni uvjet: karakteristične forme amfiteatralnih kliničkih predavaonica (u prigradnji adaptiranog konvikta, te u naglašeno artikuliranim rizalitima svojih dviju novogradnji), a prostorni obuhvat njegovog ambicioznog plana gradnje fakulteta zabilježen je na Nacrtu Zagreba iz 1923. koji će biti priložen podlogama natječaja za gradnju Zakladne i kliničke bolnice na Širokom brijegu.

Medicinsko "priležništvo" na Šalati, propisano spomenutom zakonskom odredbom o gradnji bolnice s najmanje tisuću kreveta na Širokom brijegu, u kojoj će se urediti i za liječnički fakultet potrebne klinike, naglo će se aktualizirati potkraj 1920-ih godina, kad se postojeći zagrebački bolnički fond, što od besparice, što od žustrog rasta grada, iscrpio do neodrživosti. Premda se još 1890-ih godina raspravlja o premještanju najstarije gradske, 1792.-1804. godine građene, Zakladne bolnice Milosrdne braće s glavnog gradskog trga u mirniji dio Zagreba, njeno je

realized in harmony with the buildings of his predecessors, created the framing conditions for all future competitions: characteristic forms of amphitheatric clinic lecture halls (in the new wing of the adapted convent and the strongly articulated projections of his two new buildings). The scope of his ambitious plan for faculty buildings was recorded in the Zagreb Plan from 1923, which would be enclosed with the competition materials for the construction of the Foundation and Clinical Hospital on Široki Brijeg.

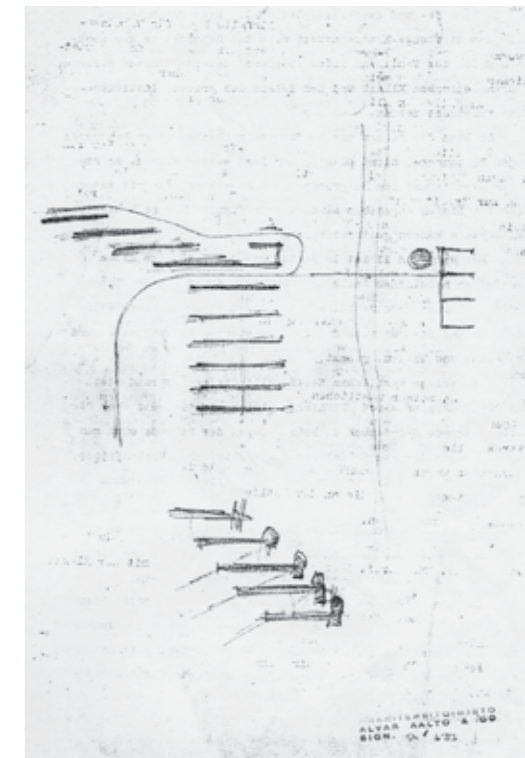
The medical cohabitation on Šalata, prescribed by the mentioned legal provision on the construction of a hospital on Široki Brijeg with at least a thousand beds, including the clinics needed by the faculty of medicine, suddenly caught attention in the late 1920s, when hospital capacities in Zagreb were stretched to the limits of endurance by the lack of money and the rapid growth of the city. Ever since the 1890s, there had been discussions about moving the oldest city hospital, the Foundation Hospital of Brothers of Mercy (built in 1792-1804), from the main city square to a quieter part of Zagreb. But it could be moved only when the court resolved the hospital management issue in 1918. The Brothers of Mercy left Zagreb and the management of the hospital was divided among the city, the county, the

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preseljenje postalo mogućim tek po razrješenju spora oko upravljanja bolnicom 1918., odlaskom reda Milosrdnika iz Zagreba i uspostavom zajedničke zakladne bolničke uprave grada, županije, nadbiskupije i prvostolnog Kaptola. Uklanjanje dotrajale bolnice uslijedilo je istom 1931., nakon provedenog natječaja na Širokom brijegu, a prethodno je 1929. utemeljena Zaklada za gradnju Zakladne bolnice u Zagrebu, 18. listopada iste godine donijeta odluka o raspisivanju međunarodnog natječaja za gradnju Zakladne bolnice, a početkom studenoga raspisan natječaj za parcelaciju "Zakladnog zemljišta" na Jelačićevom trgu (građevnog bloka na rušenje osuđenoga starog špitala). Zakladna je bolnica provizorno preseljena u građevni sklop Gradske ubožnice na Sv. Duhu, a ubožnica protjerana u suburbanu nedodiju donje Selske ceste. I na samome Širokom brijegu, točnije na njegovoj zapadnoj međi, dogodile su se značajne promjene. Već spominjanu duboku uvalu, koja je neugodno zadirala u gradilište Medicinskog fakulteta, takozvano Bernsteinovo zemljište, gradska je uprava tek svibnja 1930. dopustila parcelirati, nakon što je s njegovim vlasnicima nakon mnogih rasprava postignut dogovor glede arondacije fakultetskog posjeda i urednije linije međusobnoga razgraničenja. Bernsteinovo zemljište regulacijom je razdijeljeno na dvadesetak gradilišta "elegantne četvrti vila" nabijedenoga "zagrebačkog Weissenhofa", a preko posjeda trasirana je serpentina Novakove ulice, do ishoda natječaja za Zakladnu i kliničku bolnicu nedefiniranoga završetka na fakultetskom dobru. Gotovo godinu dana nakon donijete odluke međunarodni arhitektonski natječaj za gradnju Zakladne i kliničke bolnice na Širokom brijegu konačno se mogao raspisati.

Natječajem je trebalo riješiti dva potpuno razdvojena bolnička postrojenja – kliničku bolnicu s 375 kreveta, ambulatorijima, laboratorijima, operacijskim dvoranama i predavaonicama, nadovezanu na postojeće institute Medicinskog fakulteta, te opću (Zakladnu) bolnicu sa 620 kreveta i svojim ambulatorijima, operacijskim dvoranama, itd, te odvojenom TBC bolnicom (na zasebnom zemljištu na lomu Bijeničke ceste, tamo gdje se danas nalazi zgrada XVIII. jezične gimnazije arhitekta Božidara Rašice), a posebno zajedničke pogone i servise obaju postrojenja – središnju ljekarnu, institute za fizikalnu, rentgen i radijsku terapiju, središnju kuhinju i praonicu,



skica situacije / site plan sketch

archbishopric and Kaptol. The decaying hospital was removed only in 1931, after the competition for Široki Brijeg. Two years before, in 1929, a foundation was established for the construction of a Foundation Hospital in Zagreb. On 18 October of the same year, it was decided to announce an international competition for the construction of the Foundation Hospital. In early November, a competition was published for the parcelling of the "Foundation lot" on Jelačić Square (the building block of the condemned old hospital). The Foundation Hospital was temporarily moved to the building complex of the City Poorhouse on Sv. Duh, while the poorhouse was chased away to the godforsaken suburban area of lower Selska Street. Široki Brijeg was also affected by important changes, to be precise on its western side. The deep dell that uncomfortably encroached on the construction site of the Faculty of Medicine, known as the Bernstein lot, was divided into lots by the city authorities only in May 1930, when its owners finally agreed to rounding the faculty grounds and creating a more appropriate dividing line. The Bernstein lot was divided into two dozen building sites of the "elegant villa quarter" of the proposed "Zagreb Weissenhof". The winding outline of Novakova Street was laid down across the lot, its end in

napose upravu i stanovanje zaposlenika. Osim fakultetskog dobra na platou Širokog brijega i zasebnog gradilišta za TBC bolnicu natječajem je obuhvaćen i izduženi šiljati hrbat između Vončinine i usponskog dijela Voćarske ceste.

Raspis natječaja objavljen je u brojnim stranim stručnim časopisima, naročito njemačkoga govornog područja, kako u službenim strukovnim glasilima (Baugilde, Schweizerische Bauzeitung, Bauwelt) tako i u uglednim revijama s najvećom internacionalnom distribucijom, poput štutgartskih Moderne Bauformen ili minhenskog Der Baumeister. Nagradnim fondom predviđene su tri nagrade od 20.000, 15.000 i 10.000 švicarskih franaka, te 15.000 SFrs za moguće otkupe, a natječajni program i podloge podizali su se kod tajništva Gradskog poglavarstva uz polog od 200 dinara (18 SFrs, okruglo 100 kokošjih jaja na zagrebačkom Dolcu, odnosno jedna petina četvornog metra stambene novogradnje u ovdašnjoj građevnoj produkciji). Uz natječajne podloge priložen je lijepi litografirani nacrt Zagreba Gradskog građevnog ureda iz 1923., no natjecateljima, poglavito stranima, dostupno je bilo i netom objavljeno drugo, prevedeno izdanje uzornog bedekera "Zagreb u prošlosti i sadašnjosti 1093.-1930." (Zagreb einst und jetzt/Zagreb Past and Present) Dr. Stjepana Srkulja, aktualnoga gradonačelnika. U radu deseteročlanog ocjenjivačkog suda uz domaće su stručnjake sudjelovali Walter Henauer (Zürich), dr. Wilhelm Kreis (Dresden) i Roger-Henri Expert (Pariz). Do zadanog roka 15. siječnja 1931. primljeno je 80 radova, među njima 49 iz Njemačke, te 5 iz Švicarske, a donošenje konačne odluke predviđeno je bilo za drugu polovicu travnja 1931. U svibnju 1931. švicarski juror Walter Henauer izvješćuje Schweizerische Bauzeitung da se, unatoč vrlo zadovoljavajućoj razini prispjelih osnova, prva nagrada nije mogla dodijeliti budući da su mnogi natjecatelji obratili premalo obzira na lokalne okolnosti, kao i da su kod pojedinačnih razrada, poglavito kliničkih odjeljenja, predlagana dijelom nemoguća rješenja. Namjesto predviđenih triju nagrada ex aequo su sa po 15.000 SFrs nagrađeni Ernest Weissmann (Zagreb-Pariz), Bernhard Stein i Richard Zorn (Hamburg-Altona), te Gustav Paul i František Čermák (Prag). Povećanom otkupnom nagradom sa po 5.000 SFrs honorirani su G. Schöller (Beč), Benno Schachner (München), prof. William Dunkel i

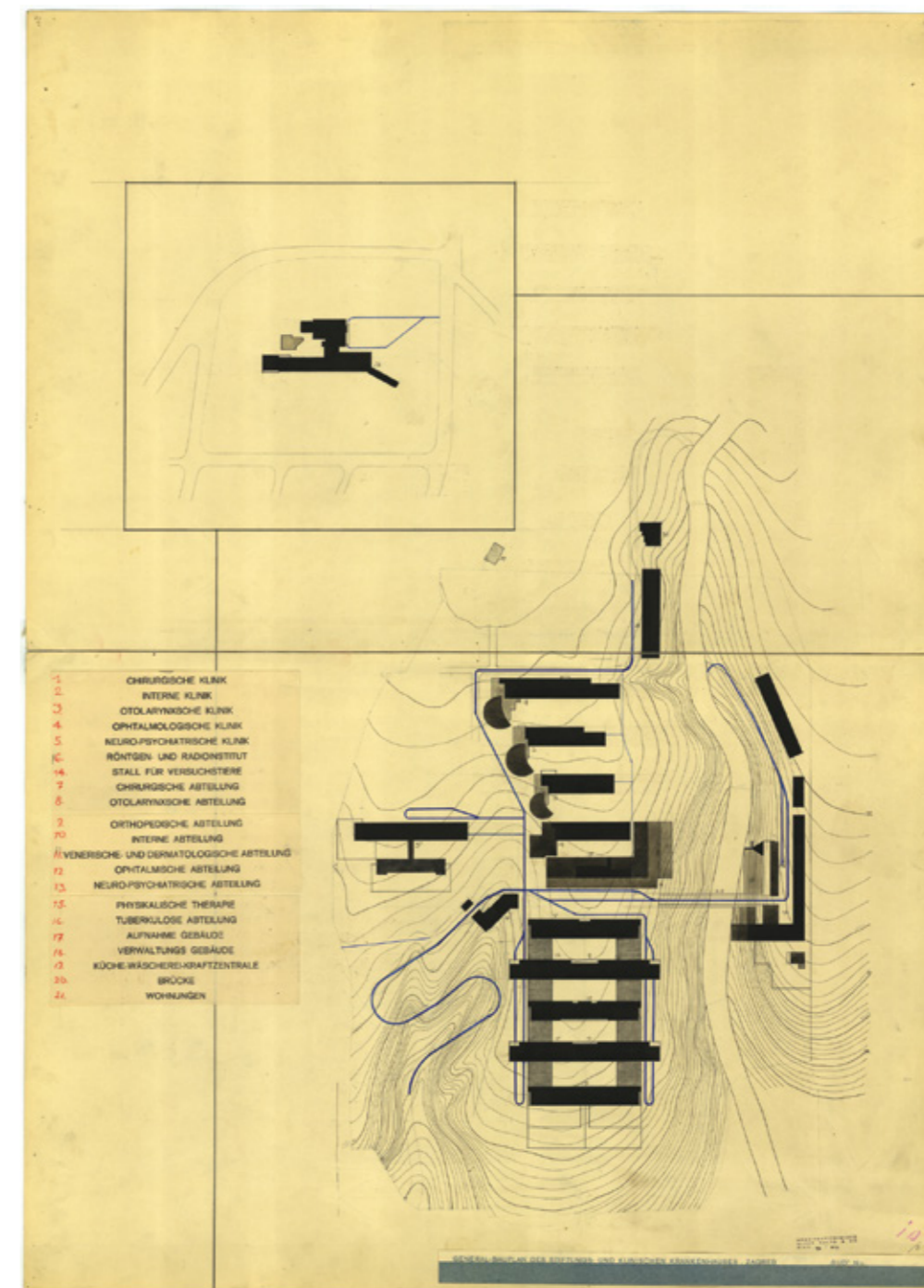
the faculty grounds undefined until the completion of the competition for the Foundation and Clinical Hospital. Almost a year after the decision, the international architectural competition for the construction of the Foundation and Clinical Hospital on Široki Brijeg could finally be announced.

The competition was supposed to create two fully separated hospital complexes: a clinical hospital with 375 beds, out patient units, laboratories, surgery rooms and lecture halls, linked with the existing institutes of the Faculty of Medicine, and a general (Foundation) hospital with 620 beds and its own out patient departments, surgery rooms and so on. and a freestanding TB hospital (on a separate terrain at the crossroads of Bijenička Road, the location of today's high school made by architect Božidar Rašica), as well as common facilities and services of both complexes – a central pharmacy, institutes for physical, X-ray and radio therapy, central kitchen and wash-house, administration and employee residences. The competition included not only the faculty grounds on the plateau of Široki Brijeg and a separate building site for the TB hospital, but also the elongated pointed ridge between Vončinina Street and the uphill section of Voćarska Road.

The competition was published in numerous foreign specialized magazines, especially in the German-speaking countries, both in the official professional papers (Baugilde, Schweizerische Bauzeitung, Bauwelt) and in reputable magazines with a wide international readership, such as Moderne Bauformen from Stuttgart and Der Baumeister from Munich. The prize fund had prizes of 20 000, 15 000 and 10 000 Swiss francs each, as well as 15 000 SFrs for any purchased projects. The competition program and material could be procured from the administration of the City Hall against a deposit of 200 dinars (18 SFrs, equal to 100 chicken eggs at Dolac, the open-air city market, or a fifth of a square meter in new buildings on the local building market). The competition material included a nice lithographed Plan of Zagreb made by the City Construction Office in 1923. The contestants, especially foreign ones, could also obtain the freshly translated second edition of the exemplary guide Zagreb u prošlosti i sadašnjosti 1093-1930 (Zagreb einst und jetzt/Zagreb Past and Present) by dr. Stjepan Srkulj, the current city mayor. The ten-member jury was made up of Croatian experts and Walter Henauer (Zürich), dr. Wilhelm Kreis (Dresden) and Roger-Henri Expert (Paris). Eighty designs arrived by the deadline of 15 January 1931, including 49 from Germany and 5 from Switzerland. The final decision was to be made

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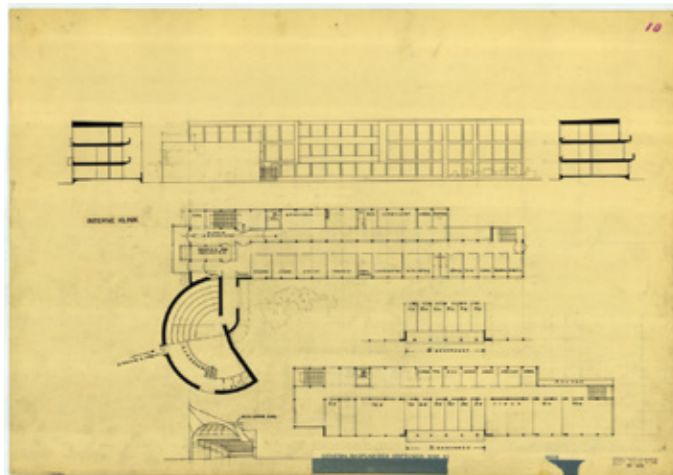
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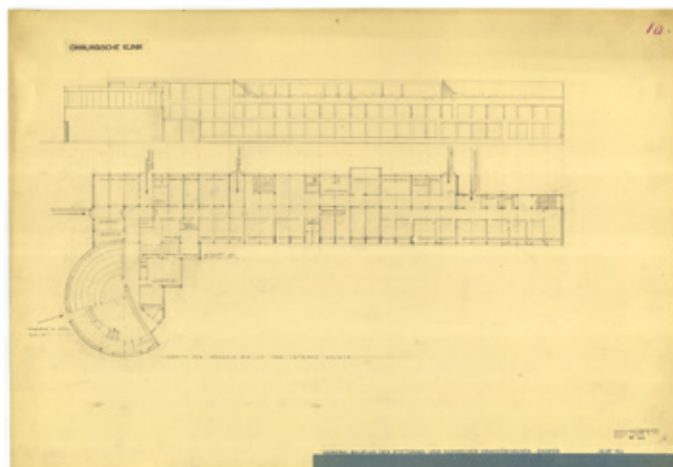
konačni situacijski plan / final site plan

Heinz Lipp (Zürich), Hans Tietmann i Karl Haake (Düsseldorf), te Jadwiga Dobrzyńska i Zygmunt Aoboda (Varšava). Henauer napose zaključuje kako je, s obzirom na odstupanja od programa, kod ovog međunarodnog natječaja za primijetiti da temeljne odredbe SIA (Švicarskog udruženja inženjera i arhitekata), prema kojima natječajni

in late April 1931. The Swiss judge Walter Henauer, cited in Schweizerische Bauzeitung in May 1931, said that, despite the high quality of submitted designs, the first prize could not be awarded because many contestants paid too little attention to local conditions and many designs, especially for clinical facilities, proposed partly unfeasible solutions. Instead



internistička klinika: crteži tlocrta, presjeka i fasade / internal medicine clinic: final plan, section and facade drawing



kirurška klinika: crteži tlocrta i fasade / surgical clinic: final plan and facade drawing

program ima obvezujuća ugovorna obilježja, nisu bile mjerodavne.

Iz dostupnih postnatječajnih publikacija razvidan je tek manji dio golema uloženog natjecateljskog napora. Stjepan Planić u "Problemima savremene arhitekture" objavio je vlastiti, te radove Mije Hećimovića i Zdenka Stričića, kao i premiranu osnovu "ZKBZ" Ernesta Weissmanna. Der Baumeister pod redakcijom Wilhelma Harbersa u rujnu 1931. izdao je posebni svezak posvećen suvremenoj bolničkoj izgradnji i objavio nagrađenu osnovu Bernharda Steina i Richarda Zorna, otkupljenu osnovu Benna Schachnera, te natječajni rad Konstantyja Gutschowa, s opširnim prilogom o funkcionalnoj i prostornoj problematici suvremene bolničke gradnje. Hermann Distel, vodeći suvremeni njemački autoritet za bolničku gradnju, u svoju je monografiju Krankenhäuser (ur. Werner Hegemann, Hellerau,

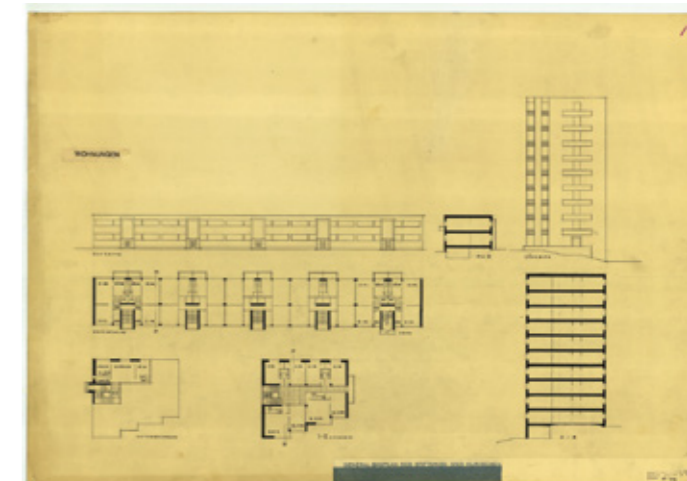
of the planned three prizes, three teams of architects received 15 000 SFrs each: Ernest Weissmann (Zagreb-Paris), Bernhard Stein and Richard Zorn (Hamburg-Altona), and Gustav Paul and František Čermák (Prague). Purchase awards of 5 000 SFrs were given to G. Schöller (Vienna), Benno Schachner (Munich), Prof. William Dunkel and Heinz Lipp (Zürich), Hans Tietmann and Karl Haake (Düsseldorf), Jadwiga Dobrzyńska and Zygmunt Aoboda (Warsaw). Henauer concluded that the basic provisions of SIA (Swiss association of engineers and architects), used as contractual provisions for the competition, were not binding for the international competition because of departures from the program.

Available post-competition publications provide insight into only a fraction of the enormous effort invested by the contestants. Stjepan Planić, in his "Problems of Contemporary Architecture", published his proposal and the proposals of Mijo Hećimović and Zdenko Stričić, as well as the awarded design "ZKBZ" by Ernest Weissmann. In September 1931, Der Baumeister, under the editorship of Wilhelm Harbers, published a special volume about contemporary hospital architecture that included the awarded design by Bernhard Stein and Richard Zorn, the purchased design by Benn Schachner and the proposal of Konstanty Gutschow, with a detailed attachment investigating functional and spatial issues of contemporary hospital architecture. Hermann Distel, the leading German authority on hospital architecture of the time, published the monograph "Krankenhäuser" (ed. Werner Hegemann, Hellerau, 1931) with two theoretical articles, some projects and buildings from the late 1920s and early 1930s, from Hamburg and Lübeck to Berlin, and a proud display of his two competition submissions for Zagreb (the Jewish Hospital and the Foundation and Clinical Hospital on Šalata). What do the above designs tell us? The Croatian proposals include a graphically seductive but actually naive expressionist citadel by Planić and an unsuccessful minimalist domino-maximalism by Hećimović (who literally suppressed the main access). The biggest disappointment, however, is the proposal by Stričić: an unacceptably dense layout, with more than thirty interconnected two- and three-storey buildings and a four-storey 120-meter mastodon cutting across the middle of the complex (the design betrays an inexplicable fear of the third dimension, considering his emphasized urbanistic nerve). On the other hand, Weissmann's proposal shows superior, confident and highly esthetical engineering of a pavilion system held together by transparent bridges, a not built ground floor, an open plan and so on... Not

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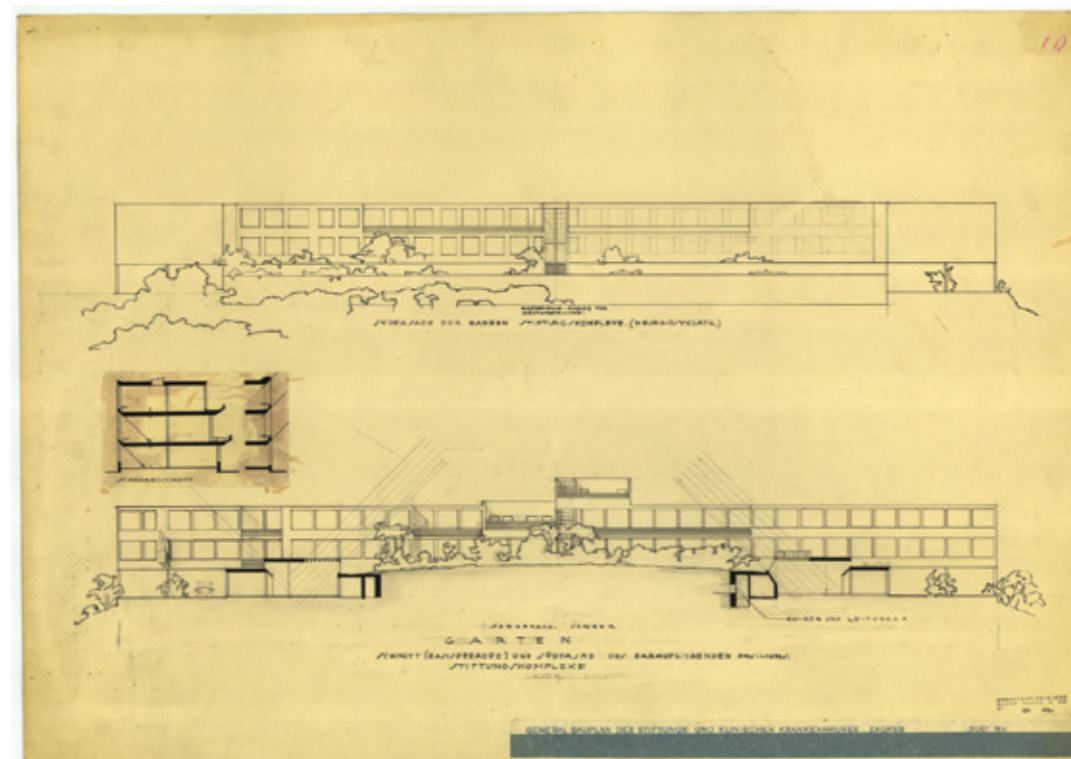
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1931.) uz dvije teorijske rasprave, među projekte i ostvarenja s prijelaza 1920-ih na 1930-e – od Hamburga i Lübecka do Berlina, ponosno je uvrstio obadva svoja natječajna rada za Zagreb (Židovsku te Zakladnu i kliničku bolnicu na Šalati). Što, međutim, pokazuju nabrojene osnove? Od domaće ponude, uz grafički zavodljivu ali uistinu naivnu Planićevu ekspresionističku citadelu i neuspjeli Hećimovićev minimalistički domino-maksimalizam (s doslovno zatajenim glavnim pristupom), najveće je razočarenje Stričićev prijedlog prihvatljive tepih-izgradnje, s preko trideset međusobno povezanih dvo- i troetažnih paviljona i četverokatnim 120-metarskim mastodontom što po samoj sredini presijeca kompleks (sve u nekom neobjašnjivom strahu od treće dimenzije – reklo bi se, poznavajući njegov naglašeni urbanistički nerv). Nasuprot ovima, Weissmannov je prijedlog superiorna samosvjesna visokoestetizirana inženjerija paviljonskog, transparentnim mostovima uvezanog sustava, oslobođenog partera, slobodnoga plana i tako redom ... i, što je gotovo nevidljivo, a nije pra-neo-konstruktivistički prezentacijski efekt na fotomontaži projekta, s otklonom unutarnjeg koordinatnog sustava kompleksa prema jugozapadnoj orijentaciji. Objavljene njemačke osnove prije svega



stambene zgrade: crteži tlocrta, presjeka i fasade / housing block: final plan, section and facade drawing

to forget an almost invisible feature that could easily be mistaken for a pre-neo-constructivist presentational effect in the project photomontage: the internal coordinate system of the complex is deflected to the southwest. The published German designs betray a Neufertian fascination with medicinal technology and the mistake of taking the maxim "form follows function" literally. The awarded design by Stein and



neuropsihijatrijska klinika: crtez fasade i presjeka / neuropsychiatric clinic: final facade and section drawing



projekt / project H. Distel

pokazuju "neufertovsku" fascinaciju medicinskom tehnologijom i zablude doslovnog poimanja form follows function maksime. Također premiranoj osnovi Steina i Zorna, premda je hibridne strukture – što bi prema današnjem senzibilitetu morala biti komparativna prednost pred konkurentima, prije svega nedostaje zadovoljavajuća preglednost dispozicije, a neosjetljivost prema lokalnim uvjetima najprisutnija je, štoviše deklarirana, u postiranju izduženih blokova središnje kliničke zgrade i liječničkih stanova u usponsku vizuru Novakove ulice. Potonji je defekt još naglašeniji u otkupljenoj osnovi Benna Schachnera, koji je pristup paviljonski organiziranom kompleksu predvidio odvojkom sa tjemena serpentine Novakove ulice i zapečatio ga deveterokatnom upravnom zgradom raskriljenom izduženim trakovima internističkog i kirurškog odjela zakladne bolnice. Konstanty Gutschow je nad serpentinom Novakove postavio dvjestametarski četverokatni stacionar kliničke bolnice (pravdajući ga u perspektivnom prikazu veličinom južnog bedema kaptolske tvrđe), koji se nakon prosjeka interne bolničke ceste nastavlja u stometerski blok internističkog odjela Zakladne bolnice. Hermann Distel predložio je planimetrijski privlačnu, premda akademičku dispoziciju (izdvojeni TBC paviljon pritom je, zbog preferentne jugozapadne orijentacije, groteskno izvitoperen u neki Oldenburgov hot-dog), koja se u trećoj dimenziji preobražuje u mitski walhalla monumentalizam – što napadno najavljuje njegov ratni berlinski angažman, posebice nad istočnim perimetrom Vončinine: upravo nakaradnim apostrofiranjem servisnog kuhinjsko-praoničko-strojarničkog bloka.

Zahvaljujući monumentalnoj višesveščanoj publikaciji Aaltove arhitekturne ostavštine u zajedničkom izdanju Alvar Aalto muzeja i Alvar Aalto arhiva iz Jyväskylä te Muzeja finske arhitekture iz Helsinkija (The Architectural Drawings of Alvar Aalto 1917-1939, Garland Publishing, 1994.), Aaltov natječajni projekt za

Zorn, despite a hybrid structure that should give it a competitive advantage from the aspect of today's tastes, is lacking a satisfactory clarity of arrangement. Moreover, it ignores local conditions, as it shows or rather enforces with the elongated blocks of the central clinical building and the doctors' apartments located in the uphill vista of Novakova Street. This fault is even more salient in the purchased design by Benn Schachner, who designed the access to the pavilion complex as a side-street from the crown of the winding Novakova Street and sealed it with a ten-storey administration building spreading its elongated wings of internal medicine and surgical facilities of the Foundation Hospital. Konstanty Gutschow topped the winding part of Novakova Street with a 200-meter five-storey in-patient clinic (justifying it in the perspective drawing by the size of the southern rampart of Kaptol fortifications), which is cut by the internal hospital road and continued by the 100-meter block of the internal medicine section of the Foundation Hospital. Hermann Distel proposed a planimetrically attractive but academic arrangement (the preferred southwest orientation turns the separate TB building into a grotesquely distorted Oldenburg hotdog). When seen in three dimensions, it turns into a mythical Valhalla monument, a foretaste of his wartime work in Berlin, especially at the eastern perimeter of Vončinina Street with its grotesquely prominent kitchen/washhouse/engine room.

Owing to the monumental multi-volume edition of Aalto's architectural drawings, jointly published by Alvar Aalto Museum, Alvar Aalto Archive in Jyväskylä, and Finnish Architectural Museum in Helsinki (The Architectural Drawings of Alvar Aalto 1917-1939, Garland Publishing, 1994), Aalto's project for the Zagreb competition has been fully available to the public for some time. The entire competition submission with numerous studies and sketches covers some seventy pages in the fifth volume, cataloguing Aalto's buildings and projects from 1930 to 1932. The short introductory analysis of the submitted project, entitled "SUD", points out specific features of the

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projekt / project H. Distel

Zagreb već je neko vrijeme u cijelosti dostupan svekolikoj stručnoj javnosti. Kompletan natječajni elaborat s brojnim studijama i skicama katalogiziran je na sedamdesetak stranica petog sveska edicije, što pokriva Aaltova ostvarenja i projekte iz 1930.-32. godine. U kraćoj uvodnoj analizi natječajnog rada pod geslom "SUD" naglašena su specifična obilježja osnove – anticipatorna rješenja pojedinih prostornih elemenata koji će u kasnijim Aaltovim ostvarenjima postati okosnicom njegova naročitog autorskog rukopisa (cirkularni auditoriji kliničkih paviljona, nazubljena osnova stambenog tornja osoblja), također najavni citat Paimio sanatorija, vlastitog djela u simultanom nastajanju – a time i posebni značaj ovoga projekta unutar ukupnog Aaltovog opusa, kao i modernističkog korpusa finske arhitekture i njena udjela u globalnom fenomenu arhitekture Internacionalnog stila. Posve razumljivo, u spomenutoj analizi nije razmatrana visoka kvaliteta Aaltove osnove u komparaciji s poznatim/publiciranim konkurentnim projektima, pogotovo njena iznimna vrijednost u uzornoj primjerenosti lokalnim uvjetima, konačno natječajnom raspisu. Aaltova je prostorna dispozicija naglašeno pregledna i jasna, distribucija sadržaja logična, primijenjena paviljonska tipologija primjerena a medicinska tehnologija korektna, prilazi kompleksu i unutarnje prometno rješenje besprijekorni, odnos prema zahtjevnoj topografiji lokacije vrlo obziran, omjer izgrađenosti i otvorenog ozelenjenog prostora odlično odmjeren, volumetrijska kompozicija skladna a arhitektonska raščlamba pojedinih građevnih jedinica idealnog mjerila, čak i vitka visoka stambena zgrada pri vrhu kompleksa ima puno opravdanje u kompozicijskom dijalogu sa susjednim opservatorijem Nadbiskupskog sjemeništa. Povrh svega ovoga naročito je uspjelo rješenje građevnog sklopa Zakladne bolnice, gdje je ponuđena jedinstvena varijanta ležećeg monobloka s bipolarnom orijentacijom, razrahl-

design – anticipatory solutions of spatial elements that would become the recognizable traits of Aalto's style (circular auditoriums of clinical buildings, the jagged basis of the employee residential tower) and hints of his Paimio sanatorium, designed at the same time – and the special importance of this project within Aalto's whole oeuvre, Finnish architectural modernism and its role in the global architectural phenomenon of International Style. Understandably enough, the analysis does not consider the qualities of Aalto's design in relation to the known/published competitors' projects, especially its outstanding value as it admirably adheres to the concrete environment and, ultimately, to the competition requirements. Aalto's spatial arrangement is prominently readable and clear, the distribution of contents is logical, the applied building typology is appropriate, the medicinal technology is adequate, accesses to the complex and internal traffic routes are impeccable, the relation with the demanding topography of the location is very considerate, the ratio of buildings to open green areas is excellently balanced, the volumetric composition is harmonic, and the architectural division of specific building units is ideally measured. Even the tall and slender residential building at the top of the complex is entirely justified by the compositional dialog with the nearby observatory of the Archbishopric Seminary. A special mention goes to the solution for the building complex of the



projekt / project K. Gutschow

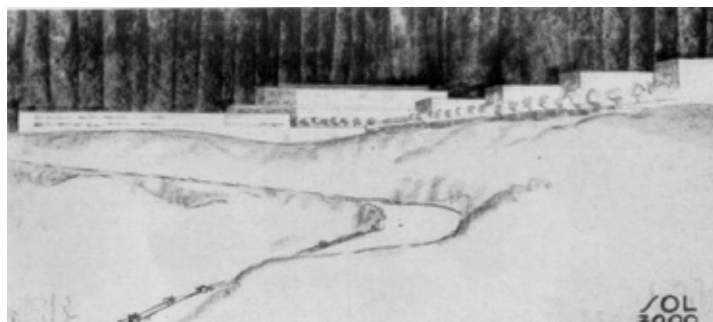


projekt / project Z. Strižić

jenog unutarnjim vrtovima i pilotima rastvorenog na vanjskim krajevima. Zasigurno model gradnje kojem je mjesto u svakom boljem udžbeniku bolničke arhitekture. Posvemašnje sljepilo ocjenjivačkog suda na sve nabrojane prednosti Aaltove osnove doista je neshvatljivo, tek propustom da se ovaj rafinirani doprinos modernoj arhitekturi adekvatno vrednuje, sjećanja na Aaltovo zagrebačko gostovanje ostala su podijeljena: za povijest finske arhitekture programatsko uporište nacionalnog modernizma, za hrvatsku povijest virtualno rješenje nemogućeg zadatka.

Razmatrajući natjecateljsku motivaciju ne zvuči baš uvjerljivo da se Alvar Aalto za sud-

Foundation Hospital, offering a unique variant: a stretched mono-block with bipolar orientation, hollowed out by interior gardens and opened with columns on exterior ends. This architectural model could definitely be presented in any good handbook on hospital architecture. The jury's total blindness to all the virtues of Aalto's design is truly a mystery. Its failure adequately to appraise this refined contribution to modern architecture resulted in two different views of Aalto's work in Zagreb: the history of Finnish architecture sees it as a contribution to its national modernism, while Croatian history sees it as a virtual solution to an impossible task.



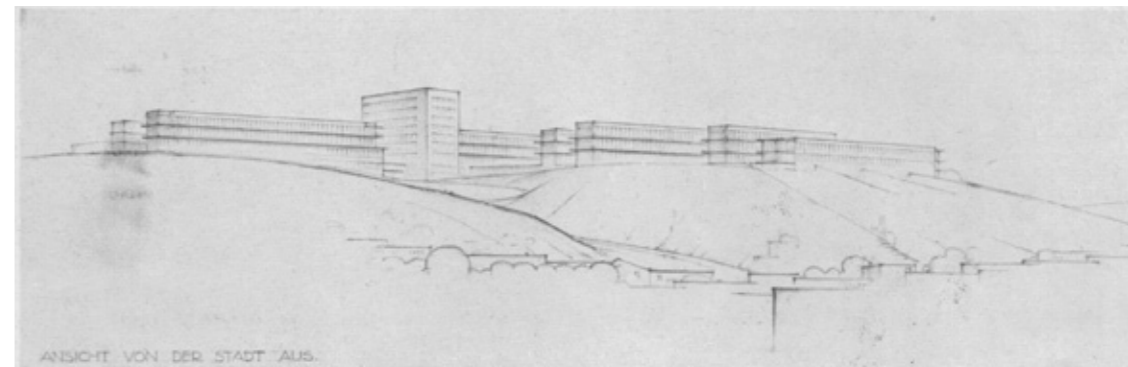
projekt / project Stein & Zorn



projekt / project Stein & Zorn

jelovanje na zagrebačkom natječaju odlučio tek tako, u potrazi za međunarodnom afirmacijom. Od frankfurtskoga kongresa CIAM 2 u listopadu 1929. Aalto je finski nacionalni delegat u CIAM-ovoj službenoj strukturi i otada blizak s CIAM-ovim generalnim tajnikom Sigfriedom Giedionom i njegovom suprugom Carolom Giedion-Welcker. Za sobom pritom ima respektabilna ostvarenja – poslovni blok Agrikulturnog kooperativa, stambeni blok Standard i, naročito, poslovnu zgradu novinske kuće Turun Sanomat u Turkuu, te prve plasmane na natječajima za gradsku knjižnicu u Viipuriju i za Paimio TBC sanatorij. Suradujući kontinuirano 1928.-30. s Le Corbusierom u legendarnom 35 Rue de Sevrès, Ernest Weissmann je pri CIAM-u od samog početka, a s Giedionom u trajnom kontaktu, iako će mandat nacionalnog delegata regulirati tek po osnutku Radne grupe Zagreb 1932. i njenu deklariranju kao suradničke CIAM-ove radne grupe za Jugoslaviju. Izvjesno je da su se Aalto i Weissmann susreli na Frankfurtskom kongresu – u zborniku kongresa naslovljenom Existenzminimum zabilježena je činjenica da je jugoslavenska radna grupa u formiranju.

If we consider the motivation, it is unlikely that Alvar Aalto decided to participate in the Zagreb competition out of the blue, in search of international fame. Since the CIAM 2 congress in Frankfurt in October 1929, Aalto had been the Finnish national delegate in the official structure of CIAM and became close friend of CIAM's general secretary Sigfried Giedion and his wife Carola Giedion-Welcker. He already had some notable work behind him: the Agricultural Cooperative office building, the Standard residential block, and especially the office building of the newspaper company Turun Sanomat in Turku, as well as the first places at competitions for the town library in Viipuri and the Paimio TB sanatorium. Ernest Weissmann, who continuously cooperated with Le Corbusier at the legendary address of 35 Rue de Sèvres in 1928-30, was in CIAM from the very beginning and stayed in touch with Giedion, although he would regulate his national delegate mandate only when the Zagreb Working Group was founded in 1932 and proclaimed itself the associate working group of CIAM for Yugoslavia. It is known that Aalto and Weissmann met at the Frankfurt congress – the proceedings of the



projekt / project B. Schachner

Posve je vjerojatno da su se susreli i na briselskom CIAM 3 u studenome 1930. s temom racionalne izgradnje, koliko god taj hipotetični susret obojici bio usred posla na natječajnom projektu za Zagreb. Posve je vjerojatno i da je Sigfried Giedion kroz intenzivnu korespondenciju s Weissmannom bio upoznat s raspisom zagrebačkog natječaja. Nije, dakle, izvan pameti spekulacija da je zahtjevni zagrebački natječaj imao znatniju recepciju među CIAM-ovim članstvom, otvarajući mogućnost široke afirmacije internacionalnih modernističkih načela. Doduše, Roger-Henri Expert i Wilhelm Kreis po svojim habitusima to svakako ne bi bili u stanju podržati, no Walter Henauer naprotiv bi.

U stvarnosti, trodiobom prvog plasmana otvoren je konfliktni zaplet ostvarenja projekta. Kao domaćem laureatu, Weissmannu se imalo povjeriti vođenje i daljnja razrada projekta, no on u tom trenutku još nije posjedovao propisano ovlaštenje (uspjut, za cijelu Radnu grupu Zagreb, ovu je zakonsku obvezu kao jedini ovlašteni arhitekt pokrивao Josip Pičman), te je Zaklada za gradnju Zakladne bolnice stala otežati s narudžbom, ciljajući vjerojatno raspletu kojim se provela gradnja hotela Esplanade. Weissmann je u zaštitu svojih legitimnih prava uzvilitao aferu, koja je kulminirala prezentacijom slučaja na zasjedanju CIRPAC-a – izvršnog odbora CIAM-a – u Barceloni u ožujku 1932. (zajedno s Le Corbusierovom prezentacijom skandala s gradnjom moskovske Palače sovjeta) i koja ga je konačno otjerala iz Zagreba. Zaklada je u međuvremenu odustala od gradnje bolnice na Šalati i podigla Zakladnu bolnicu na Rebru, a njoj namijenjen dio fakultetskog dobra na Šalati kasnije je prekrpio sportski centar. Većina zagrebačkih bolnica danas je umrežena u sustav kliničkih jedinica Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

congress, titled *Existenzminimum*, recorded the fact that the Yugoslav working group was being formed. It is quite likely that they met at CIAM 3, the congress on rational construction held in Brussels in November 1930, even though the hypothetical meeting happened in the middle of their work for the Zagreb competition. It is also quite probable that Sigfried Giedion heard about the Zagreb competition through his intense correspondence with Weissmann. Therefore, it is not too implausible to assume that many CIAM members knew about the demanding Zagreb competition, which created an opportunity to promote international modernist principles. Roger-Henri Expert and Wilhelm Kreis were not the people to support that, but Walter Henauer was.

The eventual tripartite first prize unfolded a tentative plot for project realization. As the winner from Croatia, Weissmann was supposed to manage and develop the project, but he did not have the prescribed license at the time (by the way, in the Zagreb Working Group, this legal obligation was met only by Josip Pičman). The Foundation for building the Foundation Hospital started postponing the commission, probably looking for the same solution as the one for Esplanade Hotel. Protecting his legitimate rights, Weissmann created a scandal that culminated when the case was presented at the session of CIRPAC, the executive board of CIAM, in Barcelona in March 1932 (another scandal, related to the construction of the Soviet Palace in Moscow, was presented by Le Corbusier). The scandal eventually drove him from Zagreb. In the meantime, the Foundation gave up on Šalata and built the Foundation Hospital on Rebro, while its designated lot on the faculty grounds on Šalata was later used for the sport center. Most hospitals in Zagreb are now within the system of the clinical units of the Zagreb Faculty of Medicine.

P.S.

Naklapanja? Možda, no ispravnije rečeno – naizgled. Dva temeljita istraživanja, koja su neposredno pred znanstvenom verifikacijom, detaljno i s propisanom aparaturom obrađuju spominjane okolnosti, a dotad, kako neverending story s Medicinskim fakultetom (ili, Bazalinim riječima: “zidanje Skadra”) na Šalati dandanas traje, umjesto epiloga tek par zanimljivih napomena o nekim sudionicima natječaja. Gustav Paul i František Čermák, arhitekti u Pragu, izveli su 1965. Strojarski i elektrotehnički fakultet Češkog tehničkog univerziteta u Pragu. Benno Schachner, nakon studija i prakse u obiteljskom atelijeru u Münchenu, držao je profesoru bolničke gradnje u Aachenu i sagradio 1956. gradsku bolnicu u Leverkusenu, a 1983. kliniku RWTH u Aachenu. William Dunkel, švicarski arhitekt i slikar, student Cor-

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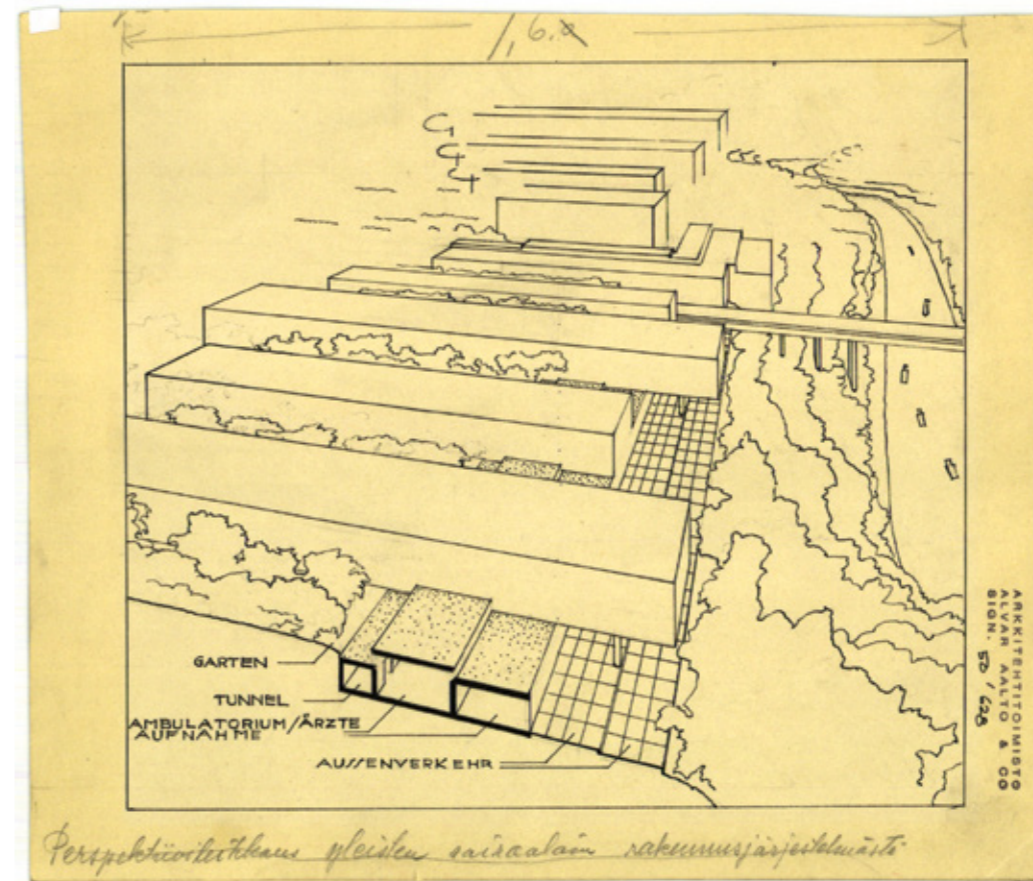
Gossip? Maybe, at first glance. Two thorough pieces of research that are about to be scientifically verified are analyzing the circumstances in detail and systematically. In the meantime, as the never-ending story of the Faculty of Medicine (as Bazala said: “the building of Skadar”) on Šalata is still going on, this text will have no epilog, just a few interesting remarks about some participants in the competition. Gustav Paul and František Čermák, architects from Prague, built the Faculty of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering of the Czech Technical University in Prague in 1965. Benno Schachner, after graduating and working in his family’s studio in Munich, was a professor of hospital construction in Aachen and built the city hospital in Leverkusen in 1956 and the RWTH clinic in Aachen in 1983. William Dunkel, Swiss architect and painter, a student of Cornelius Gurlitt in Dresden and a professor



projekt / project E. Weissmann

neliusa Gurlitta u Dresdenu i profesor na ETH u Zürichu, osnovao je 1961. novo ciriško gradsko kazalište nadahnuo Aaltovim projektom Opere u Essenu. Hans Tietmann i Karl Haake, arhitekti u Düsseldorfu, s Wilhelmom Kreisom postavili su 1926. Veliku izložbu zdravlja, socijalne skrbi i tjelovježbe “Gesolei” u Düsseldorfu. Jadwiga Dobrzyńska i Zygmunt Aoboda, pripadnici poljske arhitektonske avangarde, izveli su Šlesku srednju tehničku školu u Katowicama 1932., stambeni blok GMO čelične skeletne strukture u Poznanju 1937. i dječji sanatorij u šleskoj Istebni 1929-37. Konstanty Gutschow, arhitekt u Hamburgu, u Direkciji za visokogradnje kod Fritza Schumachera potom u vlastitom atelijeru, izveo je 1958. bolnicu u Helgolandu i 1961. Sveučilišnu kliniku u Tübingenu. Hermann Distel, arhitekt u Hamburgu, izradio je 1940. planove Sveučilišne klinike za Reichshauptstadt Berlin.

at ETH in Zürich, founded the new Zürich city theater in 1961, inspired by Aalto’s project of Essen Opera. Hans Tietmann and Karl Haake, architects from Düsseldorf, joined Wilhelm Kreis in setting up the Great Exhibition of Health, Social Care and Corporeal Exercise “Gesolei” in Düsseldorf in 1926. Jadwiga Dobrzyńska and Zygmunt Aoboda, members of the Polish architectural avant-garde, designed the Silesian Technical High School in Katowice in 1932, the GMO residential building with a steel skeleton in Poznan in 1937 and the pediatric sanatorium in the Silesian town of Istebna in 1929-37. Konstanty Gutschow, architect from Hamburg, working in the building directorate under Fritz Schumacher and later in his own studio, built the Helgoland hospital in 1958 and the Tübingen University Clinic in 1961. Hermann Distel, architect from Hamburg, designed the University Clinic for Reichshauptstadt Berlin in 1940.



perspektiva područja bolnice / perspective drawing of the hospital area