Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky, a socially-minded architect from Vienna, applied the Taylor system to develop the "Frankfurt Kitchen" for apartments in state-sponsored and city-sponsored mass-housing developments beginning in 1922. Using Frederick Taylor, The Principles of Scientific Management, 1911, a scientific approach to accurately measuring time per individual task in organizing the industrial workday and workplace.

Dimensions: 1.90 meters (about 6'2") wide and 3.44 meters (11'4") long resulting in a floor space of 6.5 square meters (about 70 square feet).
Collage depicting Weissenhofsiedlung as “un-German,” and, in fact, depicting it as an “Arab Village” (“Araberdorf”)

Boris Iofan’s Palace of the Soviets in Moscow of 1931

Le Corbusier, Competition Entry for Palace of the Soviets, 1932, Moscow, elevation and section, plus a “reconstruction view” from 1999 piece by Takehiko Nagakura called “The Palace of Soviets (1931),” Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Takehiko Nagakura, “The Palace of Soviets (1931),” MIT, digital reconstruction of Le Corbusier competition entry, compared to Constructivist Project for a Monument to the Third International, by Vladimir Tatlin, 1919, Moscow.

Monument for the Third International - Vladimir Tatlin 1919. Digital recreation by Takehiko Nagakura. This image depicts how Tatlin's monument might have looked if it had been constructed.

Nagakura, Associate Professor of Design and Computation at MIT, leads the Unbuilt Monuments project, where unrealized modernist architecture is given visualization. Nagakura and his team use computer software to create buildings never constructed.

Hitler’s map for an expanded Nazi Germany (left); The actual post-war Soviet Bloc reality (right).
Adolf Hitler and Albert Speer viewing model and plans for "Germania," the re-making of Berlin into a capital of the "1000-Year Reich" with a new, 1 ½ mile long North-South axis.

Map showing construction of the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris. Note comparison of scales of the old city and its medieval fabric to the broad, straight grand boulevard – Albert Speer intended the same kind of carving to take place through the heart of old Berlin and its tangle of streets and buildings.

Albert Speer, Plan of N-S Axis for Berlin.
Albert Speer, Imperial Chancellery, Berlin, 1936, view of entry court and interior passage (this building was 1 kilometer long).

Le Corbusier book, Des Canon, Des Munitions Merci Des Logis...S.V.P., monograph for the "Pavillon des Temps Nouveaux" at the 1937 International Exhibition in Paris, illustrated in color and black and white, collage and drawings, 144 pages.

The 1933 rendering of Plan Obus for Algiers demonstrates Le Corbusier's superimposition of modern forms: the long arcing roadway that includes housing his viaduct city connecting central Algiers to its suburbs and the curvilinear complex of housing in the heights that accesses the waterfront business district via an elevated highway bypassing the Casbah.

For a 3-page article "Blocking the Casbah: Le Corbusier's Algerian Fantasy" visit http://www.bidoun.com/issues/issue_6/05_all.html
Reissue of Towards a New Architecture with Chandigarh capitol complex on the cover, 1960

City of Chandigarh, capital of the Punjab state in India, commissioned by independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and designed by Le Corbusier from 1951-1964. source: www.chandigarh.de/

Le Corbusier, master plan for Chandigarh, late 1950s
Le Corbusier, Master plan and sketch of Capitol Complex at Chandigarh, with view of Palace of Assembly, 1956

Le Corbusier, Hall of Assembly at Chandigarh, 1956

Detail of entry and giant gutter/sunbreak

Le Corbusier, Hall of Assembly elevation, plans, and interior view of entrance lobby featuring a hypostyle hall, or hall with a grid of large columns
Le Corbusier’s Unité de Habitation as a fragment of the Radiant City realized in Marseilles, 1956

Unite de Habitation, rooftop recreation center and deck
Palace of Assembly entrance foyer, compared to Pavilion for the Exhibition of Decorative Arts of 1925 in Paris.

Le Corbusier, Chandigarh Court of Justice, main façade.

Le Corbusier, Chandigarh Court of Justice, main façade and staircase/ramp.
Lucio Costa, Brasilia master plan, 1957 (Is it a bird? Is it a plane?) Costa wrote: “The master plan is “born of a primary gesture that signals a place or takes possession of it. Two axes that cross at right angles, that is to say, making the sign of the cross.””
Brasilia, by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer, 1957-60

Lucio Costa, master plan for Brasilia 1957

Lucio Costa, master plan for Brasilia 1957
View of Brasília toward Congress building

Oscar Niemeyer, Plaza of the Ministries, with Cathedral of our Lady of Fatima

Oscar Niemeyer, National Congress, Brasilia, Brazil, 1958-1960, view of house of deputies (right) and senate (left)

www.caminandosinrumbo.com/brasil/brasilia/
How do Le Corbusier's plan for Chandigarh and Lucio Costa's plan for Brasilia compare?

Hiroshima Peace Memorial and Park and United Nations Complex in NYC, site plans

Close-up Map and site plan of Hiroshima Peace Park and Memorial
http://www.city.hiroshima.jp/shimin/shimin/shikiten/image/map_e.jpg
February/June 1945: Dresden firebombing (lower right) and Hiroshima after dropping of American atomic bomb. [Source: evoria.net/bomb/gallery.html]

Kenzo Tange, Peace Center, Hiroshima, Japan, 1950-56

www.nationaltrust.org/study_tours/catalog06/images/hiroshima_memorial.jpg
Diverse views of church and memorial park and sculpture


Members of the Board of Design Consultants appointed to plan the construction of UN permanent headquarters on Manhattan’s East River site. Foreground, left to right: Liang Ssu-cheng, China; Oscar Niemeyer, Brazil; Nikolai D. Bassov, USSR; and Ernest Cormier, Canada. In second row, from left to right: Sven Markelius, Sweden; Charles E. Le Corbusier, France; Vladimir Bodiansky, France, engineer consultant to Director; Wallace K. Harrison, chief architect, USA; G.A. Soilleux, Australia; Max Abramovitz, USA, Director of Planning; and consultants Ernest Weismann, Yugoslavia; Anthony C. Antoniades, Greece; and Matthew Novick, Poland. New York. 18 April 1947. UN Photo/DPI - NICA 76197
Views of UN complex at time of completion
http://www.un.org/issues/gallery/history/images/76195c.jpg and

View of United Nations at time of completion, 1940:
Tower = offices for ambassadors/delegates;
Sloping building = general assembly building;
distant right = Library building
Source: www.un.org/issues/gallery/history/