

Museum goes who are tired of museums' routinely rehabilitating yesterday's genius, fallen giants, or undervalued saints will no doubt scoff at Centre Pompidou's latest effort to revitalize public interest in Le Corbusier. Hardly his first Pompidou exhibition, this certainly won't be his last, because his life's work and its influence are definitely unrivaled in many ways. On the hundredth anniversary of Corbus's birth, the Pompidou presented 'L'aventure Le Corbusier, 1887-1965,' so it is only fitting that they would organize another for the fiftieth anniversary of his death.

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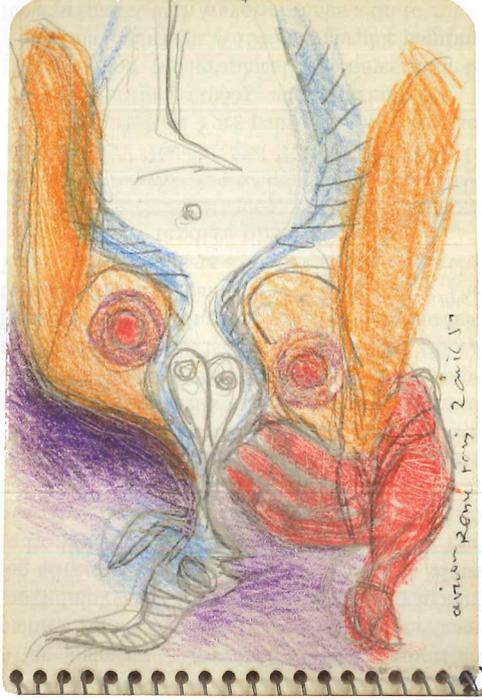
Since there still remains a lot of fascinating research to do, it seems odd that the Pompidou would organize an entire exhibition of Le Corbusier's work, including paintings, furniture, buildings, and urban planning around his interest in the human figure. Isn't the human figure at the center of all design practices? Or is the human figure just a ruse to lend a summer show, organized to boost the uber-rational architect's cuddlier side, its theoretical angle? 'Mesures de l'Homme' would have felt particularly a propos' in the nineties, when artists were especially concerned with the body. Now that artworld interests have drifted toward landscape art and archives, being so focused on the figure seems decidedly retrograde and thus counterproductive to the Pompidou's intent to frame Corbus's legacy as vital. I make this point not because fashionable topics matter, but because museums typically mount surveys to present the past in dialogue with today, yet 'Mesures' sounds like a soliloquy. Le Corbusier was foremost an activist architect, who believed in architectur-

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Furthermore, no one has produced an exhibition that explores Le Corbusier's green architecture, even though his homes from the twenties had built-in rainwater collection, roof runoff systems, sculpture splashes, green roofs (not just roof gardens), clerestory windows, window baffles (the list is endless). He produced archives, which 'Mesures' does capture, given its vitrines featuring ephemera, photos, films, manifestos ('Après le Cubisme')(1918), journals (L'Esprit nouveau: Revue internationale d'esthétique (1920-1925), and books 'The Modulor: A Harmonious Measure to the Human' (1950).

His critics have power to improve people's lives. His critics have never tired of calling him a fascist, given his tendency to recommend changes modeled on what-ever he deemed most fitting. But I've yet to see a show that actually demonstrates this activist architect's global impact, even though most South Korean cities are modeled on his 'Plan Voisin' (exhibited here), which lodges people in towers surrounded by greenspace.

Eventually, 'Mesures' makes a few points, however subtly. Believing that the sphere of architecture is responsible for every facet of the house from street to closet, Corbus's 'Esprit Nouveau Pavilion' (1925), presented during the very same International Exhibition of Modern and Industrial Art that launched Art Deco, eschewed that era's decorative furniture and objects in favor of the pure forms of industrial mass-production. And with this lucid revolt, we realize how controversial and out-of-line Le Corbusier's vision was ninety years ago. Even if his architecture was stuck in its ways (his love-affair with right angles continued right up through his numerous les Unités d'Habitation of the 1950s), his Purist paintings of the 1920s soon gave sway to the classicist fever sweeping Europe in the 1930s, leading him to produce some rather garish figurative paintings of women. But at the same time, one imagines that had his painting not turned to the female figure, he might never have conceived of either Chapelle Notre-Dame-d'Haut (1954), Modulor, his proportional system for designing to accommodate humans (actually, men).



Le Corbusier, 2 April 1925, courtesy Pompidou Centre

how Le Corbusier's particular understanding of the human figure, which extends from seating to softies, improved his designs. The same goes for the Cabanon, his modest 144m² wooden beach house, which the Pompidou could easily have reconstructed. Strangely, one leaves this show with no real understanding of how his Modulor made his designs better than those who didn't use it, or how he altered his system based on 1.83m-tall men to accommodate Chandigarh citizens.

Le Corbusier 'Mesures de l'homme' until 3 August at Centre Pompidou, Place Georges-Pompidou, Paris, FR. Open Wed-Mon from 11am-9pm. www.centrepompidou.fr