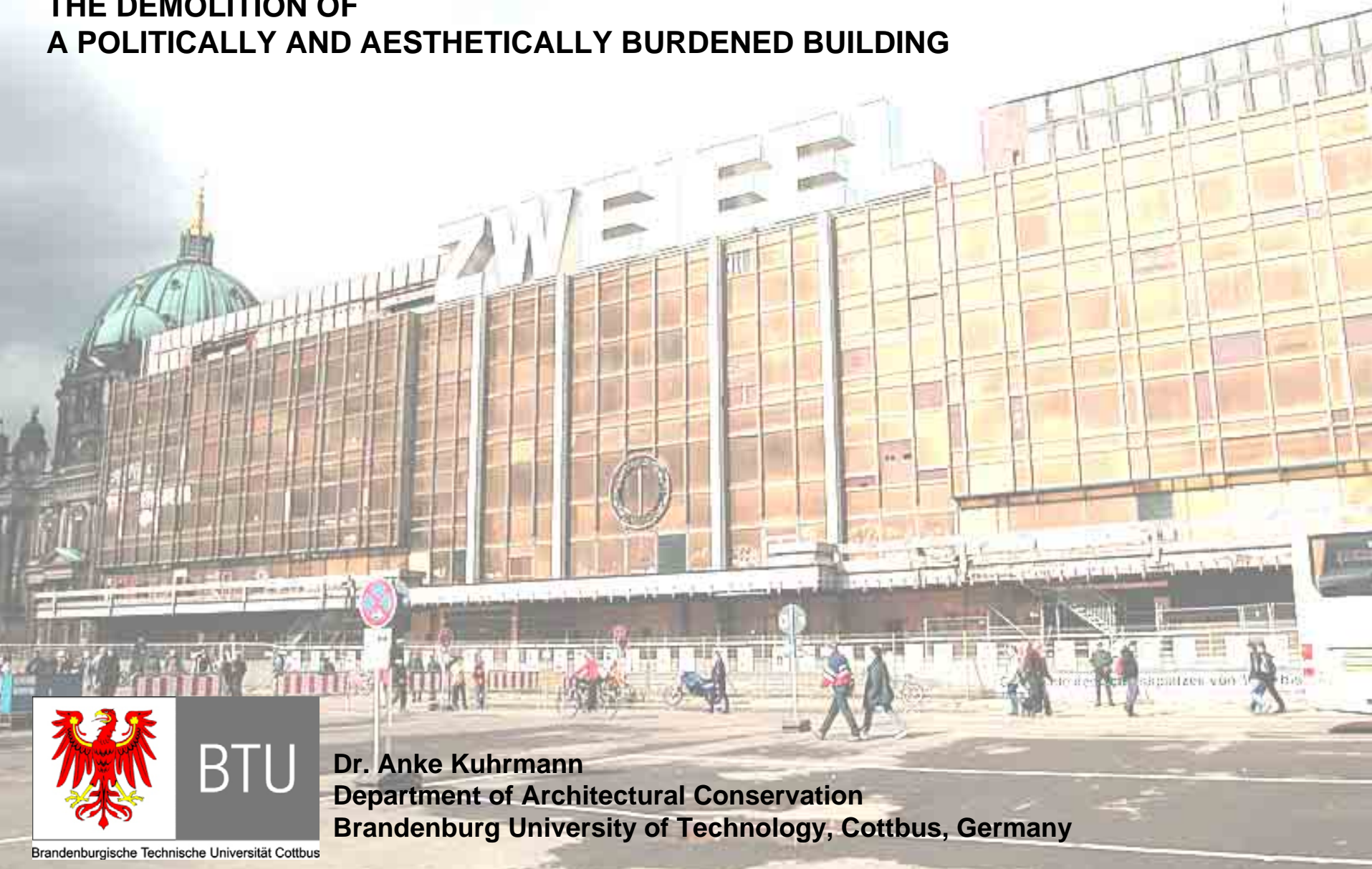


THE PALACE OF THE REPUBLIC IN BERLIN

THE DEMOLITION OF A POLITICALLY AND AESTHETICALLY BURDENED BUILDING



BTU

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Palace of the Republic,
Main facade, 1980s



Main entrance and foyer, 1970s

Gradual demolition 1990-2008



2003 - after the asbestos abatement



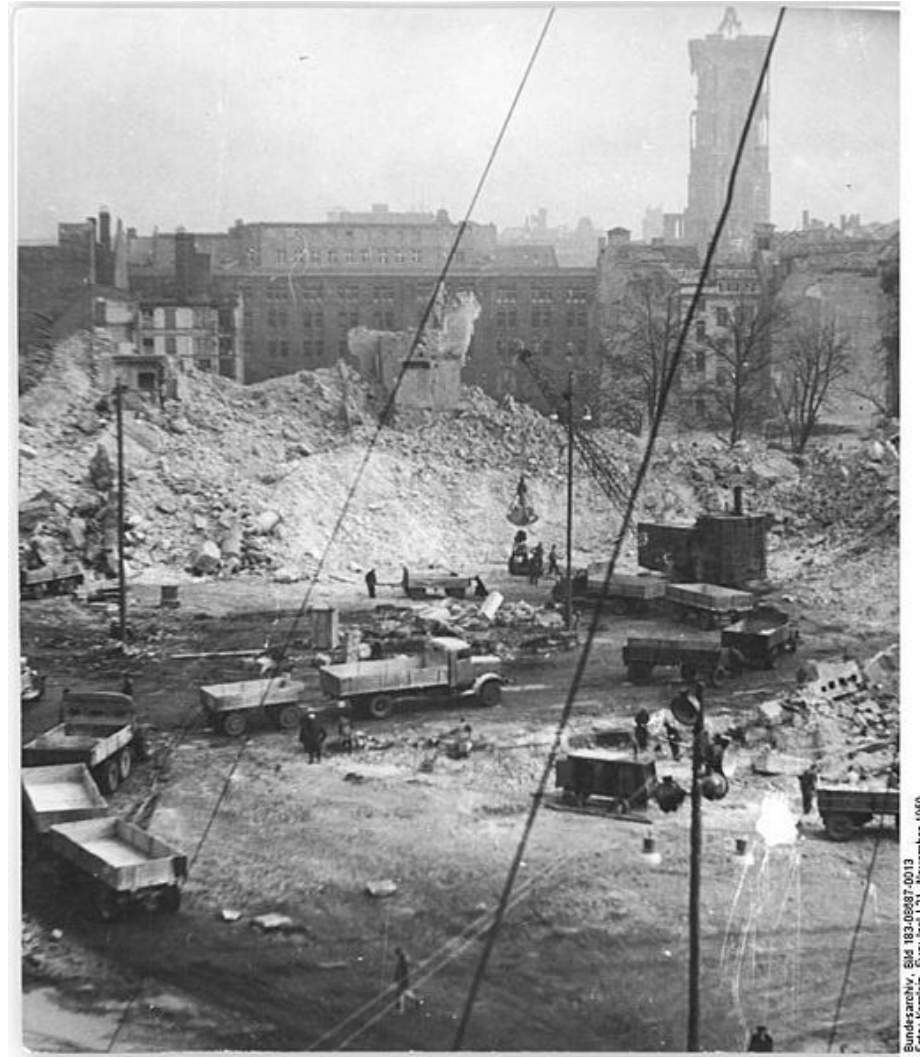
2008 - during the dismantling process



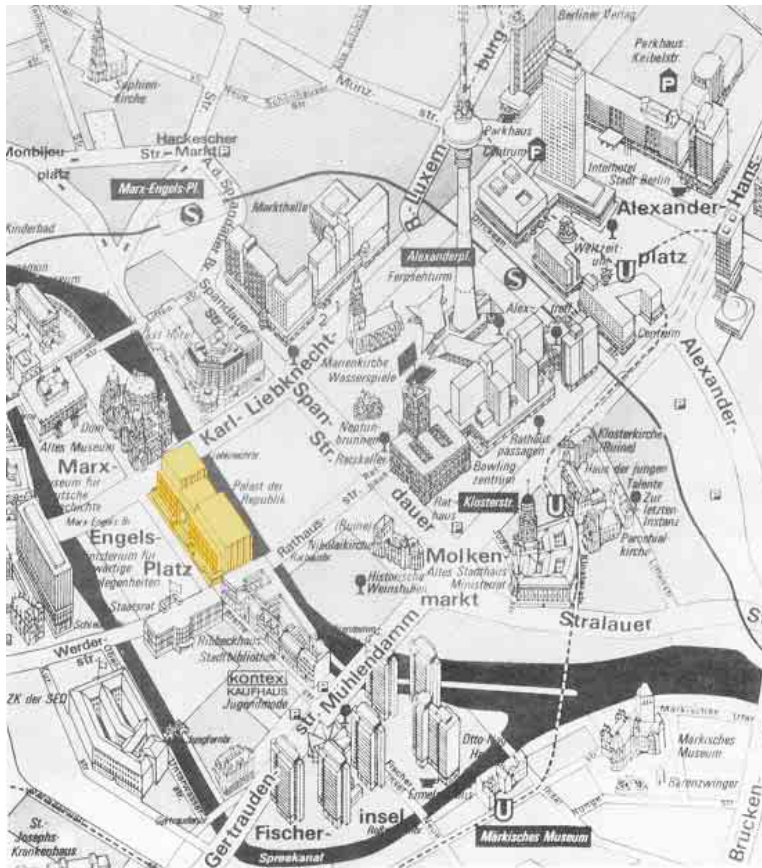
2009 - it is done! (Webcam shot)

1. Building History and Structure
2. "GDR-Modern": "Post-War Modernism" and International "Late Modern"- an attempt to define the Style
3. Demolition in Spite of Cultural Significance

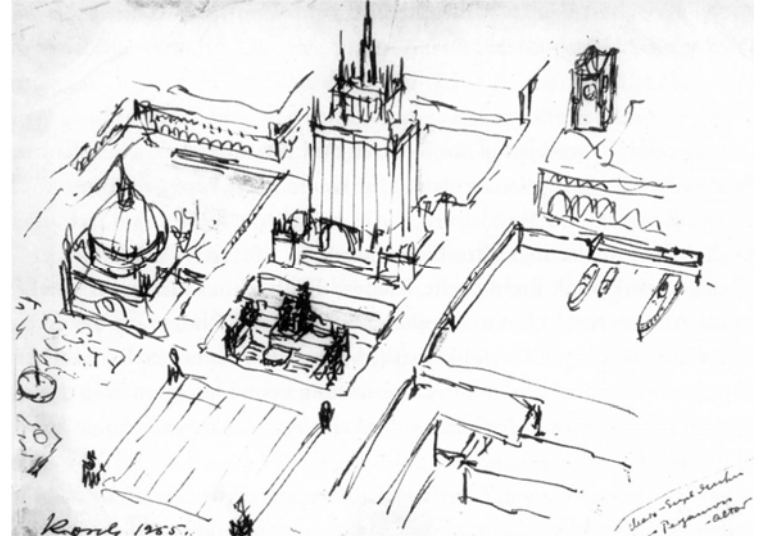
Blasting and removal of the Royal Palace in Berlin (Autumn/Winter 1950)



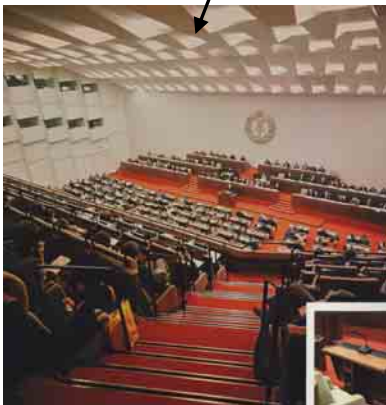
Former Marx-Engels-Platz - "National Forum" of the GDR



Two of many proposals for the "Central Building" in the 1950s



Skyscrapers designed by Richard Paulick (1951, left) and by Gerhard Kosel (1955)



Parliament hall



Foyer



Multi-purpose hall



Humboldt-Forum



First prize: Francesco Stella's project (2008)



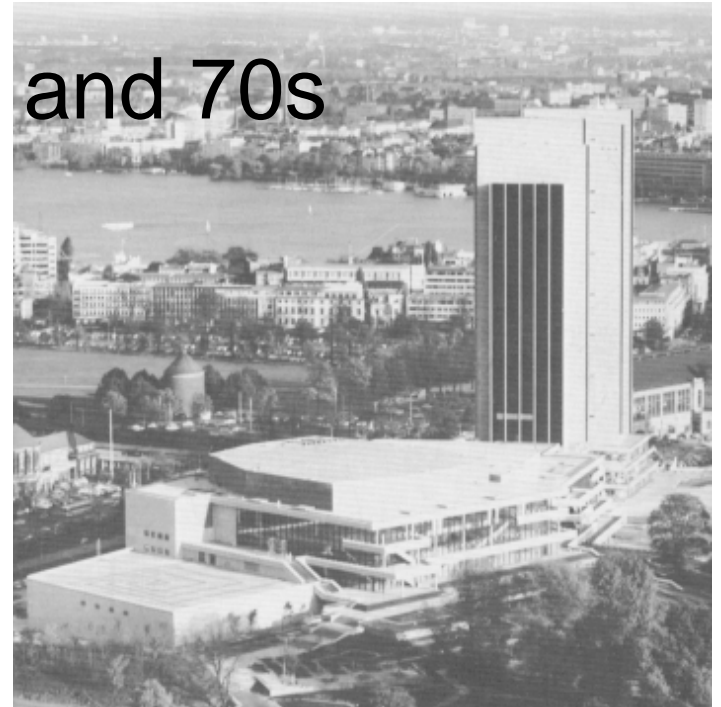
The inner courtyard is a mixture of a replica of Andreas Schlüter's baroque facades and contemporary architecture



Late-Modern of the 1960s and 70s



Alvar Aalto: "Finlandia" in Helsinki
(1962-71)



Jost Schramm and Gerd
Pempelfort: Congress Centre
(CCH) in Hamburg (1970-73)

Examples of transparent glass-cuboid architecture of the "Post-War Modernism" Movement



Werner Ruhnau: Music Theatre,
Gelsenkirchen, Germany (1959)



Fritz Bornemann: German Opera, Berlin
(1956-61)



Ludwig Mies van der Rohe:
Seagram Corporation

Headquarters (1954-58)

Palace of the Republic, 1990s





Apartment building of the former Stalinallee in Berlin (1952-58) - a significant exponent of the "Architecture of National Tradition"

Nikolaiviertel in Berlin (1981-87) - a pre-fab old town, typical for the "GDR-Post Modernism"





"Look forward to your bill" (Advert of an electricity company)