

Team 10 developed are in fact intertwined, and both are still relevant to the field today.

Team 10 emerged out of CIAM at a time when Sert was both CIAM's president and dean and chairman of architecture at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design (GSD). Both Sert and the members of Team 10 (a shifting group that included Alison and Peter Smithson, van Eyck, Georges Candilis, Shadrach Woods, and Jacob Bakema, among others) shared the conception of the "architect-planner" as defined in CIAM: someone who could organize the "mutual relation of parts" involved in urbanism instead of focusing on the design of any individual part. Today this is a widely shared idea for designers, if not yet for the general public. It developed out of the common CIAM approach shared by Sert and the members of Team 10, and had been arrived at by the early 1930s by Le Corbusier and members of the Dutch, German, and Soviet avant-gardes. Sert, as one of the leaders of the Catalan CIAM group from 1931 to 1936, had been instrumental in bringing this approach to Barcelona, where he and the other members of GATCPAC (Grupo de Arquitectos y Técnicos Catalanes para el Progreso de la Arquitectura Contemporánea) sought to reorganize the leading industrial city of Spain based on the idea that modern cities should be designed to improve the living conditions of the majority of the population. Solutions to both overcrowded and unsanitary housing conditions and to business infrastructural needs were displayed in the GATCPAC Macià plan for Barcelona. Sert presented this plan in *AC*, the GATCPAC journal he coedited from 1931 to 1937, as an example of the "Functional City" advocated by CIAM.¹

Once in exile from Franco's Spain in New York in 1939, Sert continued to promote CIAM ideas in his *Can Our Cities Survive?* (1942), the first presentation in English (in abbreviated form) of the results of the famous Fourth CIAM of 1933. After this, however, a second stage of Sert's urbanism began to emerge, one that continued the CIAM focus on large-scale replanning in the interest of the masses, but, perhaps in response to different North American urban conditions, added a new concern with pedestrian places of social and political assembly. In 1943 Sert, along with Giedion and the French painter Fernand Léger, issued a manifesto, "Nine Points on Monumentality," which called for a new attention to the "human need" for monumental symbolic expression and collective assembly.² A year later, Sert published an essay, "The Human Scale in City Planning" (1944),³ which advocated replanning metropolitan regions based on