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& Jan Stibral

FUA 04:
Zpráva ze Severu / Report from the North

Fakulta umění a architektury
Technická univerzita v Liberci

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Fakulta umění a architektury na Technické univerzitě v Liberci existuje od roku 1994. Své ročenky začala pravidelně publikovat v roce 2013. Doposud byla vydána ročenka 2012/2013, pak souhrnná ročenka k dvacetiletému výročí (1994–2014), dále ročník 2013/2014 a ročník 2014/2015.

Cílem projektu je vydání společné ročenky za akademické roky 2015–2018. Kniha má připomenout práci a výsledky jednotlivých ateliérů a studentů v nich, povzbudit uchazeče o studium v Liberci, ale především ukázat poslední tři akademické roky života fakulty v kontextu univerzity, regionu i celé společnosti – předat tak veřejnosti „Zprávu ze Severu“.



Náhledy dvoustran



Obecným smyslem ročenky je být nástrojem záznamu, zprávou a prezentací událostí a procesů za určitý časový úsek. Prosta archivec let je důležitý, ale svým prezentativním charakterem vždy línající. Typologie ročenek má vklad i vlnubí smysl: jak jednotlivě roky a knihy plňují, tvorí kontinuální řadu a odvážejí výjimky dlouhými pohybky školy. Šíře skolních ročenek tvoří kolektivní paměť instituce. Pro větší odbornost paměti školy se i tato ročenka neomezuje na pouhé představení skolních aktivit, ale zaměřuje se i na přidanou, každým rokem se měnící, tematickou vrstvu, kterou se liberecké školy vždy úzce dotýkají.

A jelikož je produkce ročenky v podmínkách malé liberecké fakulty náročná, z ročenky se stala trojročná, což nás zavedlo v našich editorických úvahách k nadávování tématu místa, tedy geografické polohy fakulty, která je pro její samotnou existenci tak určující.

Po pod pojmenování města a dáním několika fenoménů: město není hmotný rámcem, s místem je spojená i vrtava času, teď historie, skládající se z osudů lidí, kteří zde postupně otkrývali svou existenci. Místo lze chápat jako symbolizující ducha a hmoty. Charakter Liberce je formovaný jeho okrajovou a vnitřní polohou na východním okraji České republiky. Toto zajímavá kombinace dala vzniknout předpokladu, že liberecká fakulta by měla být místem, kde se rodí nezvistivý myšlení. Zároveň je zde patrná neutrální hrozba, že se škola stane periferiem autistou, kterému může chybět vnitřní vazba a reflexe. Editorickým zájmem dlešího je mít to uverifikovanou autonomii na chvíli oslabit a neplést se s tekucími cíly. Ráže Rádžidové zasahuje do Severu.

The general sense of the yearbook is to be a record, report, and presentation of events and processes in a given time period. The simple archiving of years is important, but also limiting in its presentational character. The typology of the yearbook, however, also has a deeper meaning: as the individual years and books pile up, they create a continual lineage uncovering the long-term narrative of the school. A series of school yearbooks creates the institution's collective memory. In order to magnify the content of the school's memory, this yearbook is not limited to merely introducing school activities, but also focuses on an added thematic layer which changes every year which always touches the school closely.

And since the production of the yearbook in the conditions of the small Liberec faculty is demanding, a yearbook has become a three-year book, bringing our editorial considerations to the timeless phenomenon of locality, i.e. the faculty's geographical location, which defines its very existence to a remarkable extent.

Many phenomena can be revealed under the term place or locality: places have not only their material certainty – but also a layer of temporality (that is, history), composed of the fates of people who have gradually imprinted their existence there. The character of Liberec arises from its marginal position in the north of Bohemia and linked to a specific orientation towards autonomy and independence. This interesting mix leads to the assumption that the Liberec faculty could be the hub of independent thought. However, there is also the constant threat of the school becoming a peripheral autist being lacking external connections and reflection. That brings us to the publication is to momentarily weaken this northern autonomy and thus introduce the margins to the whole. We present you with an autonomous form that is not

Dele výběrového přehledu školních prací a významných událostí oboru Architektura a urbanismus, Environmental Design a Výtvarném umění a akademických let 2015/16, 2016/17 a 2017/18, jsem připravil tři depozitové rozhovory, které z různého ohlí dosahují samostatné místo školního dílu. Výběr prof. Jiřího Suchomela byl samozřejmý. Rozhovor jeme vedl nad historii města Liberce a na vlivu na dnešek, kterou pro profesor před již více než 20 lety založil. Ve druhém rozhovoru, který byl veden s bratry Janem a Petrem Stolimovými jsme zkoumali jejich zkoušení s životem, prací a výukou v Liberci. Výtvarního umělce Jana a architekta Petra jsem se fázal na jejich ambice ve škole, kde postupně zkouzávali významné pozice a vliv na budoucí svůj výkou. Poslední rozhovor byl veden s absolventy architektonického studia Míšků, kteří se na školu vrátili jako hostující pedagogové. Tématem bylo jejich rozhodnutí setrvat v Liberci a v dobe ekonomické krize zvolit vlastní profesion. Rozhovor se tak dotýkal jejich skolních zkoušeností a představoval alternativní polohu pro pořízení liberecké výuky.

Ročenka je doplněna také kapitolou s názvem Knihovna na Severu, která je výhřevem MUST-READ knih, které by si dle dosavadního Petra Rezka mohl přečíst každý student. Pana docenta Jirou oslovili o tento výběr z dohodu, zvídavosti a vlastním zájmem o knihu. Na knihu Klenot, který jsem se rozhodl touto formou upozornit a představit tam některé klíčové knihy, které by jinak zůstaly často nepoznány.

Jako zpravidlosteky vizuálního kontaktu tomu čtenáře s mitem Jirou oslovili Eliza Bejková, která prohlížela a zaujala se o množství nověstí města na Severu. Početnou část ročenky tvoří i významné události oboru.

Report from the North

In addition to the presentation of school assignments and crucial events from the academic years 2015/16, 2016/17, and 2017/18, we have prepared three interviews. The choice to include Prof. Jiří Suchomel was obvious. In his interview we discussed the history of Liberec and its influence on the spirit of the school, which the professor established over twenty years ago. The second interview was with the Stočník brothers, Jan and Petr, who live, work, and teach in Liberec. We asked Jan, a visual artist, and Petr, an architect, about their ambitions at the school, where they are gradually gaining important positions and influence over the school's future development. The final interview is with FUA students from the studio Míšků architekti, who have returned to the school as visiting lecturers. We talked about their decision to stay in Liberec after graduating and establishing their own studio during the peak of the economic crisis. Our conversation also touched on their pedagogical experiences at the school, presenting an alternative view on the conception of architecture studies in Liberec.

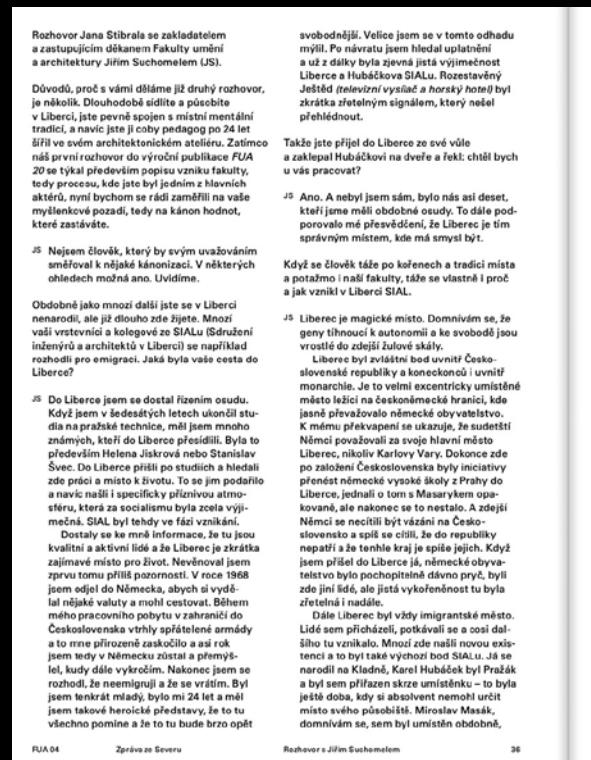
This yearbook is also supplemented by a chapter called Library in the North, which is a MUST-READ selection by philosopher Petr Rezek. We asked Petr Rezek for this selection because we consider the Faculty's library a hidden gem, which we want to highlight in this way to present some key books that would otherwise have been left unread.

We approached Slovak photographer Filip Bránerák, who has continuously captured the magic environment of Liberec and its surroundings, to mediate the reader's visual contact to the locality.



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An interview by Jan Štíbral with the founder and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Art and Architecture, Prof. Jiří Suchomel (JS).

There are several reasons for this second interview. You're a northerner who has spent many years living and teaching in Liberec, you are firmly connected to the local mental tradition, and what's more, you have spent twenty-four years disseminating it as a pedagogue in your own architectural studio. While our first interview for the anniversary publication *FIAA 20* concerned mostly a description of the birth of the faculty, a process in which you were one of the central participants, we'd now like to focus on the background of your thoughts.

JS I'm not someone to think towards a canonisation. In some respects, perhaps. We'll see.

Like many others, you were not born in Liberec, but you have lived here for a number of years. Many of your peers and colleagues from SIAL (Liberec Association of Engineers and Architects), for instance, opted for emigration. What brought you to Liberec?

JS It was fate. When I finished my studies at the Prague technical school in the '60s, I had a lot of acquaintances who were connected to Liberec and who had moved here – most importantly Helena Jiskrová or Stanislav Švec. They came to Liberec after graduating, looking for work and a place to live. They succeeded, and they also found a very specific and favourable atmosphere – entirely exceptional under socialism. SIAL was only just being born back then.

I heard that there were good and active people here and that Liberec was, in short, an interesting place to live. At first, I did not pay this much attention. In 1968, I travelled to Germany in order to earn some foreign cash so I could travel. During my work stay abroad, the allied armies invaded Czechoslovakia, which naturally took me by surprise. I stayed in Germany for a long time, thinking about where to go next. In the end, I decided not to leave, and I returned to Liberec.

I was twenty-four and I had these heroic ideas – that it would all pass and become freer again soon. I was very wrong in these predictions. After my return, I searched for somewhere to apply myself, and the exceptional Liberec and Hubáček's SIAL was way off in the distance. The Těžit Tower (home to a signal transmitter), then under construction, was a clear signal – you couldn't miss it.

So you came to Liberec of your own accord, knocked on Hubáček's door, and said work here?"

JS Yes. And I wasn't alone – there were ten of us with similar fates. This further supported the conviction that Liberec was the right place; something it made possible.

When one asks after the roots and the locality, and, by extension, our family, we also ask how and why SIAL was born.

JS Liberec is a magical place, I believe, tending towards autonomy and having grown into the local grain.

Liberec was a strange point within Czechoslovak Republic – and the reason after all. It is a very eccentrically located city, lying on the Czech-German border, with a clear dominance of the German language. To my surprise, it has become the capital of the Sudeten Germans considered a capital city, not Karlovy Vary (a spa town in western Bohemia). After the establishment of Czechoslovakia, there were even more Germans in the universities from Liberec – they had had much more President Masaryk, but ultimately came to pass. And the local Germans feel bound to Czechoslovakia – rather than they didn't belong in the Republic, this region belonged to them. When I came to Liberec, the German population was long gone, there were other people, a certain uprooted nature and different present.

Furthermore, Liberec was always a grant city. People would come there resulting in the creation of some Many foreign families have now established themselves here – I would say SIAL's original members appointed here by decree – that was the times when a professor could not leave where he was if he graduated. Miriam

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Náhledy dvoustran

