means to create, financial, technological, and legal. Never, the desire of clients to
news media pronounced: Never had architects at their disposal such profusion of
natural and the artificial, bringing about the possibility of a 'third ecology'. Thus, the
creative metamorphosis, supporting by new ways of living, confusing inseparably the
architectural and environmental history. Of all human products, traditionally
THE STRUGGLE TOWARDS A NON-OPPRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT
IN TIMES OF CREATIVE DESTRUCTION,
Learning in a Changing World,
(010, 1999),
Among the several major international symposia that Tzonis
(2006, 2007), College de France (2003). In 2009, he was appointed Professor of
professions at Technion, Israel, (1985), MIT, (1996), National University of Singapore,
multi-disciplinary research institute on Architectural Cognition. He has held visiting
ADHOC, the journal for Architecture and Design History, New York, 1997;
Aldo Van Eyck and the Postwar Amsterdam Playgrounds.
ALDO VAN EYCK AND THE POSTWAR AMSTERDAM PLAYGROUNDS.
ANNA TOSTÕES
is an architect and architectural historian. He is professor emeritus
unnecessary. Both have designed buildings to single and multiple housing. Most of their work is result of winning
ARCHITECTURE AS A LANGUAGE WITH EMOTIONAL IMPACT
I AM THE BUILDING,
(1976). In that year he started his own practice, since 2010 known as BiermanHenket
and new build in Alpine Area. They teach, run studios and workshops in various Schools

Aldo van Eyck is a member of the Royal Danish Academy of Design and Architecture, and a teacher of architecture in the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. He is a co-founder of the team 10, and has been a key figure in the architectural world since the 1960s. His work has been characterized by a strong social commitment and a desire to create spaces that are both functional and expressive. He is a leading figure in the field of modern architecture, and has made significant contributions to the theory and practice of this genre.

Van Eyck was born in Amsterdam in 1914, and grew up during the Nazi occupation of The Netherlands. He went on to study architecture at Delft University of Technology, where he developed a strong interest in the relationship between architecture and society. After graduating, he worked for several years as a government architect in the Netherlands, before moving to Stockholm in 1948 to join the team 10.

During his time in Stockholm, Van Eyck was involved in the design of a number of significant buildings, including the Stockholm Exhibition of 1950, the Royal Swedish Institute, and the Swedish Pavilion at the 1958 Brussels World's Fair. He was also a key figure in the development of the International Style in Scandinavian architecture, and was instrumental in the establishment of the Modern Movement in Sweden.

In 1966, Van Eyck became a professor at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, and in 1976 he founded the School of Architecture at the University of Amsterdam. He continues to be an influential figure in the architectural world, and his work has been widely recognized and celebrated.