

Professional scientific sessions for art, architecture and urban planning Thursday evenings

Held in: Conference hall of Herampey Consulting Engineers

Date: 28.04.2016

Title: Zaha Hadid

Speakers and panel members: Mrs. A. Khodadadi, Mrs. Q.Karamati and Mr. H. khaki

The 57th session of Herampey research group's Thursdays evenings series was held April 28th, in presence of professors and experts on arts and architecture, the works and thoughts of Zaha Hadid were analyzed and discussed.

The first speaker was Mrs. A. Khodadai who began her speech presenting the biography of Zaha Hadid; she was born in Baghdad, graduate of AA university, a colleague of Rem Koolhaas. She was professor in AA, Harvard, Vienna, Chicago, and Columbia ... universities. Z. Hadid was the ever most awarded architect.

Mrs. Khodadi believes that Z. Hadid's works don't belong to a specific geographical area. Continuing her speech she presented the patterns conceived by Z. Hadid.

Reporting R. koolhaas about the flowing lines in Z. Hadid's design, he believed that it was because of her ability to draw. Mrs. Khodadai continued her speech presenting the works of Z. Hadid.

The second speaker was Mrs. Q. Karamati who talked about the architectural style of Z. Hadid, that having an approach to the nature, doesn't directly involve it. She classified Z. Hadid with other architects like R. Koolhaas, P. Eisenman and D. Libeskind. This group consider the nature but applying built elements and this is the principle difference with T. Ando. Mrs. Karamati considers anyway Z. Hadid as a vanguard designer.

Mrs. Karamati divided the working periods of Z. Hadid in three parts:

1st: paintings that are not realized.

2nd: realized projects having sharp shapes.

3rd: projects designed following mathematical formulas that have been mostly realized.

Mrs. Karamati explained the difference between Form and shape that aren't the same, the first is the presentation of the relations that exist in an art work. She considers Z. Hadid as an expression of courage inspired by R. koolhaas, making her a pioneer to transfer us message, that in architecture there are other ways to see and feel the architectural spaces.

The third speaker was Mr. H. khaki who described Z. Hadid as a phenomenon. Talking about her biography he said that she was a graduate of mathematics of American school in Beirut, continued her studies in Britain. This is when she knew R. Koolhaas, working in his office.

Going to China in 1981 Hadid was deeply impressed by the Chinese architecture and arts. She was also influenced by the Russian architect Malevich who tried to design imagining a liberation of the gravitation force. This is one of the most important characteristics that we can see in the early 90's works of Hadid, where we can assist to a sense of instability and at the same time unity of the works, where it is difficult to sign the beginning and the links of the work with the environment.

As a Jew she reflects somehow the lack of a proper land, belonging in this way to nowhere and at the same time to everywhere. This sense and status of not belonging permits her to be a pioneer and somehow a prophet in architecture, carrying a universal message of architecture to influence other human fields.

Mr. Khaki said that she was one of the most popular persons in the world, even though for people that are not interested in architecture. The fame permits her to become a fashion brand in architecture. In her architecture she has introduced a new concept of beauty, where the forms don't play the principal role, but are the quality and the techniques applied in an architectural product.

Concluding his speech Mr. Khaki expressed the idea that Hadid was a carrier of artistic, philosophic and moral values of the generation that she presented and belonged to (60-70's).