

Architecture in Latin America: Metropolis, Society and Landscape

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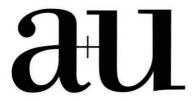
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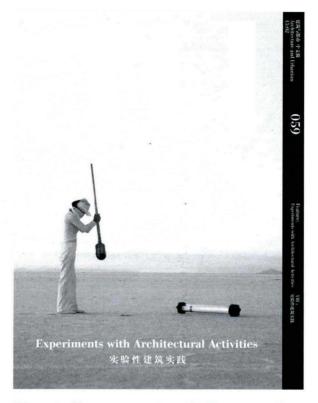
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专辑:

拉丁美洲新近建筑实践——城市、社会与景观

This edition of a+u introduces 25 works built in Latin America in recent years under three themes: "Metropolis", "Society", and "Landscape".

For this issue, we invited Mr. Jorge Francisco Liernur – Argentinian architect and architectural historian – as the guest editor who worked jointly with us on the overall structure of the issue as well as on the selection of projects and contributors. For an introduction to this edition, we urge our readers to read his essay "21st Century Latin America: Presence of the Future and Debts from the Past" (pp. 6–13).

Our enthusiasm and interest in Latin America have deepened from reading his essay. What kind of architecture has existed before the recent works including the 25 featured projects? What has been the themes of discussion behind them? It is impossible to cover the whole of the background in a single issue.

Nevertheless, we will continue to deepen our understanding on Latin America and hope to someday form our own perspective on the region. (a+u)

本期将介绍 25 个近年来在拉丁美洲建成的项目,介绍将分为三个主题:"城市""社会"与"景观"。

本期我们还邀请了阿根廷建筑师和建筑史学家豪尔赫·弗朗西斯科·里埃努尔先生作为嘉宾编辑,他与我们合作,为本期设计了内容框架,并参与了项目与供稿者的筛选。作为对本期内容的介绍,我们强烈建议读者阅读他所撰写的论文"21世纪的拉丁美洲:未来的存在与历史的责任"(6~13页)。

通过阅读他的论文,我们对拉丁美洲的热情与兴趣更深了。在包括本期所介绍的25个项目在内的近期建筑以前,曾经还存在过哪些建筑? 在这些建筑背后,人们的讨论聚焦于何处?尽管这一期并不能涵盖所有方面的背景,然而,通过这一期,我们将继续加深我们对拉丁美洲的了解,希望有朝一日,能够形成我们自己对这一地区的独特见解。

(编者)

Essav:

21st Century Latin America: Presence of the Future and Debts from the Past

Jorge Francisco Liernui

论文:

21 世纪的拉丁美洲:未来的存在与历史的责任

豪尔赫・弗朗西斯科・里埃努尔

The territory south of the Rio Bravo (which by convention we will call Latin America) is characterized by extreme geographical and climatic diversity. More than 400 different languages are spoken over the 10,000 miles which separate its northern and southern ends. Powerful ancient civilizations (which ignored the existence of Rome) have left many traces of an extraordinary richness and variety. Twenty-two countries comprise these lands. Does it make any sense to look here for shared attributes? What follows is a brief explanation of the positive response this publication entails.

The southern portion of the American continent is characterized by history, because of the brutal subjugation and destruction of native tribal societies held by Europeans north of that river, one has to add the annihilation of magnificent urban cultures. Particularly where those testimonies are preserved, these cultures continue to be manifested in the cultural productions of the region, with pride in their greatness or cursing for their extermination.

As a counterpart of genocide, this part of the continent joined the new vortex core indigenous with the Iberian world, whose main features are dispersed throughout the region: Latinbased languages (Portuguese in what would be Brazil, French in Haiti and Guyane, Spanish in the rest); Catholic religion (and with its norms, traditions, values and ways of behavior and social organization); forms of government, administration, and ownership with aristocratic roots; and an economy oriented first toward the extraction of mineral wealth, and later towards plantation slave regimes. Over three centuries, the Iberian vortex left their cities (organic matrix in the Portuguese side, and geometric in the Hispanic one), monumental masterpieces and construction techniques of extraordinary quality, and, unlike other imperialist companies, a culture of *mestizaje* (blending). Capitalist expansion throughout the 19th century introduced other European countries - especially France, England and Germany - in the process of cross-fertilization, adding new political and economic systems, but also new social and ethnic components to the *mestizo* matrix through the immigration of millions of very poor Italians, Swiss, Lebanese, Japanese, Spanish and Portuguese. The expansion of relations with other European powers brought capital injections and accelerated expansion of infrastructures, and came along with the emergence of local industries like coffee in Brazil, metallurgical in Mexico. or construction in Argentina. This process of modernization acquired its political expression in the subdivision of former colonial territories and the creation of newly independent republics.

The impetuous emergence of the United States in the early 20th century added a third vortex at the crossroads of Indian

and European worlds. With this new source of tension, new differences contributed to the cultural characterization of the countries of the region. With 3,000 km of common border with the most powerful country in the world, it is obvious that Mexico does not build with its northern neighbor the same type of links that it develops with Argentina, located more than 8,000 km from La Florida. Nor are comparable the links between the Caribbean world and the US people with those built by the heirs of George Washington with a country of continental dimensions such as Brazil.

In the 20th century, despite having experienced the highest growth in the world, per capita income in the region scarcely changed, and inequality increased. And so far in the 21st century, as part of the globalization process (and in particular of the converging interests with economic expansion in countries of Asia), growth was enhanced, but judging by recent UN reports the gap between rich and poor has continued to increase. This brief description can explain that what unites the works presented here is not a formal or programmatic code, let alone a set of character traits or some essential common identity, but the belonging to a particular dynamic of history, and a set of open problems as a result of these shared conditions of existence.

Some of these questions relate to architecture and metropolitan transformations, production processes, attitudes with regards to the natural context, attitudes towards local architecture history, and social sensitivity.

Relationship between architecture and metropolitan transformations

As a result of changes in modes of agriculture and livestock production, partial industrialization, and the growth of social inequality, the region has seen*explosive urban expansion (addressed in particular in this issue by Adrian Gorelik, see pp. 22–25).

Under the impact of globalization, Latin American metropolises did incorporate in their richest segments the sophisticated lifestyles and features which can be found in other global contemporary urban scenarios. Therefore, architects have to deal with new museums, galleries and art districts, cultural or high-education buildings, airports, and innovation centers, as happens everywhere in our era. Among numerous other buildings of remarkable quality can be mentioned the new classrooms of the Inca Roca University Ricardo Palma (Baracco, Bonilla Di Tolla) or the Place of Memory, Tolerance and Social Inclusion (Barclay, Crousse) in Lima (Perú), the Dock of the Arts (Paulo Mendes da Rocha) in Vitoria (Brazil), the Unit of Innovation, Learning and Competitiveness (Agustín Landa Vértiz) in León and Nestlé

布拉沃河南部(即俗称的"拉丁美洲")拥有极其多样的地貌与气候;从南至北1万英里(约16000km)的土地上,至今仍说着400多种不同的语言;强大的古文明(暂且将罗马帝国忽略不计)留下了丰富多彩的遗迹;22个国家聚集在这里。这种种客观因素,是否会让拉丁美洲各地区有着相似之处呢?

本期正是由此展开了探索与挖掘,以下是一些简要介绍。

由于受到布拉沃河北部欧洲人残暴行为的影响,美洲大陆南部的 原始部落终被收服而走向衰落,而灿烂的城市文明也一同被迫消亡。 然而在今天的本土文化中,我们依然能够找到那个时代对伟大文化的 赞颂或对文化断绝的咒骂的蛛丝马迹。

南美洲在面临种族灭绝的同时,还被卷入了一场以伊比利亚世界为中心的新风暴。伊比利亚的特性蔓延到了整个地区:拉丁语系的语种(葡萄牙语发展到了巴西,法语延伸到了海地与圭亚那,剩下的则都使用西班牙语);天主教(包括标准、传统、价值观、行为方式与社会组织);管理方式、行政体系以及贵族所有权;以开采矿物资源为首要方向的经济,以及后期根植于奴隶制度的经济。300多年来,这股强劲的力量为这里的城市(组织形态接近葡萄牙而在外观形式上又偏向西班牙)留下了不朽的杰作、高超的建造技艺,甚至还留下了不同于其他帝国主义集团的混血文化。

19世纪资本主义的扩张导致其他欧洲国家涌入拉丁美洲,尤其是法英德三国。彼此影响之下,新的政治经济体系开始出现。不仅如此,数百万来自意大利、瑞士、黎巴嫩、日本、西班牙、葡萄牙的平民百姓的移民还使得混血类型变得愈发多样。由于拉丁美洲与各欧洲势力之间的交往日益密切,外来资本也随之增加,加速了基础设施的建设,本地产业也破土而出:如巴西的咖啡业、墨西哥的冶金业、阿根廷的建造业等。而在政治上,这一现代化进程推动了前殖民地的再次瓦解与整合,新的独立国家纷纷涌现。

20世纪初美国的迅速崛起成为了继印第安与欧洲世界之后的第三支介入力量,这一新态势致使拉丁美洲各国文化特征又有了新变化。以墨西哥为例,它与美国这一世界最强国的共有边境长达3000 km,因此很显然墨西哥不可能用对待远在美国佛罗里达州8000 km以外的阿根廷的方式来与它的北方邻居相处。至于一个由乔治·华盛顿的后人建立的国家与一个像巴西这样近乎大陆规模的国家之间的关系,也不可能等同于加勒比海沿岸与美国人民之间的关系。

20 世纪,拉丁美洲的成长速度可谓全球首屈一指,但人均收入却几乎毫无变化,不均等加剧。直到如今的 21 世纪,作为全球化进程的

一部分(尤其在一致进军亚洲的经济扩张中),不可否认拉丁美洲的总体经济有所提升,但最近的联合国报告显示出其贫富差距依然在扩大。

这一番简单的介绍,或许能够帮助你理解本期所展示的项目的共同之处。事实上,这些项目被组合在这里并非是由于某种设定的程式,更不用说它们本身拥有什么根本共性。只不过是它们都属于某段动荡的历史,它们的出现都是对当时各种问题的回应。

而在这些问题中,其中有一部分就与建筑、大城市转型、生产过程、如何看待自然环境、如何看待本地建筑史、社会敏感度相关。

建筑与城市转型之间的关系

农业生产与家禽养殖方式的变化、部分工业化、逐渐扩大的社会 差距等,都极大地推进了拉丁美洲的城市扩张(阿德里亚·戈列利克 也特别提到了这一点,见 22~25 页)。

由于受到全球化的影响,在拉丁美洲各大城市最富庶的街区,你都可以看到与其他全球化城市别无二致的精致奢华的生活。建筑师为他们设计建造博物馆、画廊、艺术区、文化或高等教育大楼、机场、创新中心等,这种现象在当下再常见不过。我们说得出许多标志性建筑:里卡多帕尔玛大学的印加新教室(巴拉科与波尼亚·底托亚);位于秘鲁利马的"记忆、宽容与社会融合"博物馆(巴尔克莱与克鲁塞);位于巴西维多利亚的"艺术码头"(保罗·门德斯·达·洛查);位于墨西哥莱昂的"创新、学习与竞争力"(奥古斯丁·兰达·贝尔底兹)与克雷塔罗的雀巢集团大厦(见48~51页);位于哥伦比亚麦德林的教育机构(阿巴德、佛尔赫伊奥尼、卡尔莫纳、杜朗);位于阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯的流行病研究所(莫斯卡多、斯凯莱);位于阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯的流行病研究所(莫斯卡多、斯凯莱);位于智利圣地亚哥的阿道夫·伊瓦涅斯大学(何塞·克鲁兹·奥瓦耶)与智利大学创新中心——阿纳克莱托·安吉利尼(见54~58页)。

极度矛盾的环境下贫民窟的蔓延、低收入地区的发展、偏远地区 封闭式社区的增加、旧中心区与工业区的中产阶级化等,便是当今拉 丁美洲典型的城市状态。

建筑首次作为一种补偿性手段,加入了缓解贫困问题的队伍,它们对地区的活化与教育作用也被挖掘了出来。建于麦德林最贫穷地区的图书馆、警察局、学校、换乘中心等在国际上备受瞩目,也成了建筑学科应扮演的新角色的典范。同样在委内瑞拉的加拉加斯,诊所、学校、体育中心、缆车设施等纷纷建立,以整合常规的城市地区及周边聚居地。许多其他的拉丁美洲城市则还在参照更早的案例,如30多

Application Group in Queretaro (México) (See pp. 48–51); the Educational Institution (Abad, Forgionni, Carmona, Duran) in Medellin (Colombia); the Epidemiological Institute (Moscato, Schere) in Buenos Aires (Argentina), the Adolfo Ibañez University (Jose Cruz Ovalle) and UC Innovation Center – Anacleto Angelini in Santiago (Chile) (See pp. 54–58).

In an extremely contradictory context, the expansion of slums, the development of formal low-income neighborhoods, the growth of gated communities in outlying areas and gentrification of old central areas or industrial parks have shaped the current Latin American urban skyline.

Architecture has assumed an unprecedented role in relation to slums as a sort of compensation, in this way attributing to buildings a never previously recognized educational and regenerative capacity. Libraries, police stations, schools or transportation centers built in the poorest neighborhoods in the city of Medellín have received an extraordinary international diffusion as examples of this presumed new role of the discipline. Also in Caracas, Venezuela, have been built clinics, schools, sports centers and cable cars in order to integrate the settlements into the formal city. Many other Latin American cities are following the early example born in Curitiba (Brazil) more than three decades ago. The building for the Telemaco Melges School in Campinas, illustrated in this issue (See pp. 52-53), is one of these works located in suburbs, conceived as true cultural, sporting and community centers, which have been designed by young, high-quality offices.

While sprawl occurs largely through low-density self-help housing, medium-density condominiums for the low-income middle class constitute a subject on which many architects have been adding reflections, with in some opportunities remarkable results, such as those projected by Joan Villà and Silvia Chile in São Paulo (Residential Condominium of Grécia Street, see pp. 72–75) and by Oscar Fuentes in Buenos Aires (Villa Urquiza Building, see pp. 100–101). In the first case trying to build a habitat, providing adequate services and amenities which redraft some spatial characteristics of slums, in the second turning into a rich and surprising spatial resource the existing regulations for this type of buildings.

The transformation of Puerto Madero in Buenos Aires, the area of Providencia in Santiago, or that of Nuevo Polanco in the Federal District of Mexico illustrates well the efforts of urban managers and entrepreneurs by placing their cities in prime locations of the global circuits. The Telcel Theater (See pp. 32–35) in the Plaza Carso (Nuevo Polanco) is emblematic for this purpose. In São Paulo greater public intervention, aimed at the recovery of the old town with urban operations around the old port area, or the central area. Here the architecture of Patriarca

Square (Paulo Mendes da Rocha, see pp. 36–41) or Square of Arts (Brasil Arquitetura, see pp. 42–47) was given a leading role. The first case is a magnificent modern and democratic version of an Arc de Triomphe to daily receive the multitude in the city center; the second a complex reconfiguration of a sector of the same neighborhood by using pre-existing buildings and adding new ones in urban interstices.

Production processes

The contraction in the employment of labor that characterizes the construction industry as part of a global trend is tempered in the case of Latin America. Here, huge masses of poor urban migrants determine the existence of low wages, which has led to the survival of handcrafted modes of production. Since, simultaneously, the relative low cost of many global products make them competitive in local markets the practice of architecture in this area comes amid a strong tension between these opposing trends.

Some think that the challenge of the new systems will cause an improvement and progress, in the long term beneficial for their communities. Telcel Theater expresses this position; it is a global product, designed by a Madrid office and a Mexican architect, and manufactured with technical and complex technologies, designed and produced in part out of Mexico. Also in Mexico, built with concrete blocks of colored adobe, Pilgrim Route Atenguillo and Estanzuela shelters (Luis Alderete, See pp. 124–127) refers instead to the persistence of peasant values. Solano Benítez expresses in the Teleton Children's Rehabilitation Center (Second phase) (See pp. 88–93) (as in all his work) a strong will to seek new boundaries in the ancient and simple technique of brick masonry.

Although different in appearance, this "as found" way to approach the material, accepting a certain precariousness of local production conditions, does not differ from the answer given in Chile by Sebastián Irarrázaval to the desperate situation created by the last tsunami in Chile. In a line of a research in which the Carterpillar House (See pp. 148–151) is one of the more complex tests, his emergency school, Modular School in Retiro (See pp. 76–79), was conceived by appealing to existing elements: containers, panels and wooden frames ready to be repeated and adaptable to different conditions.

Corporate offices are few and relatively small. Cases like ELEMENTAL, a firm run in Chile by Alejandro Aravena that incorporates in its directory representatives of an oil company, a journal, and a large wholesaler of building materials, are exceptional. By contrast, most architects have very small offices with equally small orders, and they frequently act as contractors. Paulo Mendes da Rocha, the architect of this region with greater

年前巴西的库里提巴。位于坎皮纳斯的泰莱马科·迈尔格斯学校(见52~53页)是一个郊区项目,设计方是年轻而优秀的事务所,希望为当地建造出一处真正的文化、体育与社交中心。

一方面, 低密度的自建房仍在"遍地开花"; 而另一方面, 不少建筑师在中密度的住宅区内, 为低收入的中产阶级设计了一些建筑改良方案, 其中不乏收效显著者, 例如琼安·维拉与塞尔维亚·齐雷在圣保罗的项目(格雷西亚大街的集合住宅, 见72~75页)以及奥斯卡·富恩特斯在布宜诺斯艾利斯的项目(比亚乌尔奇萨住宅楼, 见100~101页)。第一个案例是试图改写贫民区的空间特质, 让这里的居民也能享受到充分的服务与生活设施。第二个案例则是对现有管理条令作出的回应, 希望为此类公寓楼创造出更丰富的空间资源。

无论是布宜诺斯艾利斯的马德罗港口、圣地亚哥的普罗维登斯区, 还是墨西哥联邦区的新波朗科,它们的地区性改造都体现出,城市管理 者与企业家正努力对城市作出调整,使其发展为全球重镇,位于新波朗 科卡索广场的墨西哥移动通信剧院(见 32~35页)正是其中一例。而在 圣保罗还有更大规模的公共干预,致力于用城市手段实现旧港区、市中 心周围的老街区复兴,典型案例如帕特里卡广场(保罗·门德斯·达·洛 查,见 36~41页)与艺术广场(巴西建筑事务所,见 42~47页)。第一个 案例仿佛是一座富有民主精神的现代版凯旋门,在市中心迎接着每一位 来客。第二个案例则是在现有建筑的空隙之间插入新建筑,重组街区。

生产过程

在建造业,现场用工人数的减少可以说是一种全球现象,然而在 拉丁美洲还不仅如此。一方面,尽管贫困移民大量涌入城市导致薪酬 始终处于较低水平,但这也保证了人工建造的模式暂时还不至于被淘 汰;另一方面,成本相对低廉的全球化生产模式依然在本土市场保有 一席之地。拉丁美洲的建筑实践正是处在这两种趋势的夹缝之中。

一些人认为新体系会给社区带来长远利益,墨西哥移动通信剧院正传达了这一观点。这是个典型的全球化项目,除了由一家马德里的事务所与一名墨西哥建筑师共同设计之外,在建造过程中也有一部分制造工艺与复杂技术源自墨西哥以外的地区。而同样是在墨西哥,正是建筑师对传统的农村价值观的坚持,才有了由有色混凝土块搭建而成的阿腾吉约朝圣之路与埃斯坦苏埃拉临时休息站(路易斯·阿德莱特建筑事务所,见124~127页)。至于索拉诺·贝尼特斯,则利用特雷敦儿童康复中心(二期)项目(见88~93页)(以及他的其余众多作品),探索古老而简单的砌砖工艺的更多可能性。

尽管每个项目的具体形式不同,但在清楚了解当地生产条件限制的情况下,建筑师也都会用"偶遇"的方式发现新的建筑材料。这一理念同样体现在塞巴斯蒂安·伊拉拉萨瓦尔在上次智利海啸后的重建项目中。在临时学校项目——雷蒂罗模块化学校(见 76~79 页)的建设中,他灵活运用了各种易于重组且能适应不同状况的素材,如集装箱、门板、木质框架等。而在毛虫房屋(见 148~151 页)中,他则进行了一次更为复杂的尝试。

在建筑设计领域,做成公司的都还是少数,即便有规模也不大,像 ELEMENTAL 建筑事务所这样的可谓万里挑一。它由亚力杭德罗·阿拉维纳创办于智利,此后还合并了一家石油公司、一间报社以及一个大型的建材批发商。对比之下,大部分建筑师都只有很小的事务所,所接到的委托也都基本是小项目,大部分时候他们更像是承包商。像保罗·门德斯·德·洛查这样具有国际知名度的拉丁美洲建筑师,工作空间也并不豪华;而且如果项目需要,他也完全可以与年轻同事合作。这样的现状加上之前提到的劳工供应持续富余,使得传统工匠仍然是整个建造流程中的主要角色,具体案例可以参考史密里安 拉迪奇设计的位于圣克利门蒂的 A 住宅(见 138~143 页)与瓜拉诺+瓜拉诺建筑事务所的玻利瓦尔市民中心(见 84~87 页)。

与自然相处

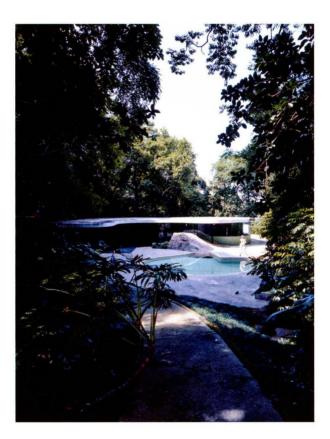
格雷西拉·塞尔维斯特里在本期另一篇文章(见 114~117 页)中 给了许多颇有启发性的见解,读完之后着实令人意识到拉丁美洲的地 理形态实则广阔而多样。这里作为介绍,重点说一说拉丁美洲与其他 地区的最大差异,即人与自然的关系。

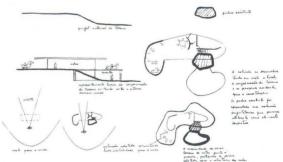
在拉丁美洲这片辽阔的疆土上,至今仍有一些地方毫无现代文明的痕迹,甚至都不曾有人类在此居住。这里唯一的行动者,便是自然,它用巨大的力量支撑着所有艺术的创造与发展。奥斯卡·尼迈耶在卡诺阿斯的自宅一度尝试对抗自然,却以失败告终。自此之后人与自然的关系就融入了拉丁美洲的建筑文化,在当代反思中也从未缺席。

无论是亚当·费登对一望无际草原简单直接的阐释——坎迪达会 所(见 128~131 页)、埋于秘鲁沙丘之中的帕查卡马克山住宅(见 132~137 页),还是对森林、岩石保持敏感的 A 住宅、与地面似有若 无接触着的安格罗·布奇(spbr 建筑师事务所)的作品乌巴图巴小屋 (见 144~147 页),所有这些都传达出了建筑师对自然的敬畏。至于 有足够自信敢于挑战自然的作品,虽不常见,但至少毛虫房屋算得上 一次尝试。 This page, above: Canoas House by Oscar Niemeyer (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1954). Photo by Shinkenchikusha. This page, below: Study sketch. Opposite, top: Dance hall by Oscar Niemeyer (Pampulha, Brazil, 1942). Opposite, middle: Main Library, the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) by Juan O'gorman (Mexico city, Mexico, 1956). Opposite, below: Municipal Theater by Mario Roberto Alvarez (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1960). 3 photos by the auther.

本页,上:奥斯卡·尼迈耶设计的卡诺阿斯自宅(巴西,里约热内卢,1954年);下:研究草图。

右页,上:奥斯卡·尼迈耶设计的舞厅(巴西,庞布拉,1942年);中:胡安·奥高尔曼设计的墨西哥国立自治大学主图书馆(墨西哥,墨西哥城,1956年);下:马里奥·罗贝尔特·阿瓦瑞兹设计的市立剧院(阿根廷,布宜诺斯艾利斯,1960年)。





international recognition, works in a modest space and, if the project requires it, he associates with younger colleagues. These conditions of practice, added to the previous mentioned increased availability of labor, encourage the maintenance of traditional craftsmanship in the creation and implementation of works, as can be exemplified by House A in San Clemente by Smiljan Radic (See pp. 138–143) or Gualano + Gualano : arquitectos' Bolívar Civic Center (See pp. 84–87).

Attitudes toward natural context

Graciela Silvestri presents in another essay (See pp. 114–117) in this issue an illuminating reflection on the multiple and unique suggestions that impose vast and diverse landscape architecture in the region. Here, by way of introduction, a feature should be highlighted that differentiates Latin American status from other locations: the relationship between people and nature. Queen of a giant territory, with segments still untouched by modern culture or never inhabited by humans, nature in Latin America is an actor that all arts have held as having a monumental power. Since Oscar Niemeyer's own house in Canoas spoke to us brilliantly about the futility of battling against the colossal force, this paradigm was installed in architectural culture of the region and is not absent in contemporary reflections.

Adamo-Faiden's austere commentary about the immense horizontality of the pampas plain, Clubhouse La Cándida (See pp. 128–131), the Pachacamac Hill House (See pp. 132–137) dug in the Peruvian desert hill, the sensitive dialogue with forest and rocks at House A, or the timid reduction to a single touch-point to the field in the work of Angelo Bucci (spbr arquitetos), House in Ubatuba (See pp. 144–147), are expressions of an attitude of a respectful recollection in front of the magnificence of nature. Only unusual cases of self-confidence, like the Carterpillar House, have the courage to utter words of defiance.

Relationship with local architecture history

Early articulated with global modernization, architectural culture in Latin America has been built upon a rich and unique history. Figures such as Oscar Niemeyer, Joao Vilanova Artigas, Juan Ogorman, Rogelio Salmona, Emilio Duhart, Clorindo Testa, Mario Roberto Alvarez, Carlos Raúl Villanueva, Toro and Ferrer, Eladio Dieste and many others have left a legacy of ideas and accomplishments, a humus which fecundates the younger generations.

So in Argentina would be difficult to understand a complex network like the Altamira Building (a+u 09:05, see pp. 26–31) without lessons learned from Clorindo Testa, or the Clubhouse La Cándida without referring to the work of Mario Roberto

与本地建筑史的关系

不可否认拉丁美洲的建筑文化与全球现代化有着密切的关联,但 究其文化根源,始终要回到当地丰富而独特的历史之中。奥斯卡·尼 迈耶、若昂·比拉诺瓦·阿尔提嘎斯、胡安·奥哥曼、罗海利奥·萨 尔莫纳、艾米莉·杜哈、克洛林多·泰斯塔、马里奥·罗伯特·阿瓦 瑞兹、卡洛斯·劳尔·比亚努埃瓦、托罗 & 费雷、埃拉迪欧·迪艾斯 特等一批建筑大师所遗留的宝贵思想与作品,正是滋养年轻建筑师的 肥沃土壤。

因此在阿根廷,如果没有对克洛林多·泰斯塔的基本认识,就很难理解阿尔塔米拉住宅(a+u 09:05,见 26~31页)这样复杂的网络;如果不知道马里奥·罗伯特·阿瓦瑞兹的作品,就难以明白坎迪达会所。同样的,在巴西,安格罗·布奇的作品是对保罗·门德斯·德·洛查作品的延伸,而保罗·门德斯·德·洛查的主张又与比拉诺瓦·阿尔提嘎斯一脉相承。

乌拉圭建筑师埃拉迪欧·迪艾斯特所研究出的强化陶被应用在了一些项目中,如位于科蒂亚的维拉&齐雷建筑事务所的格雷西亚大街集合住宅、位于巴拉圭的索拉诺·贝尼特斯的特雷敦儿童康复中心(二期)。在圣保罗市内学校所用的一系列工业化系统,则是来自于若昂·菲尔盖拉斯·利马的成就与提案;而位于圣克莱门特的如诗般的 A 住宅,则回应了"瓦尔帕莱索学派"的观点。

与此相似,胡安·佩德罗·波萨尼在委内瑞拉做的社区文化空间(见80~83页)对现实情况的适应,是源于他与卡洛斯·劳尔·比亚努埃瓦长年合作的经验;而有些作品即便包裹着全球化的外观,却也暗藏着墨西哥现代大师的影子,例如墨西哥移动通信剧院项目会令人想起最早将钢材应用于建筑的奥古斯托·阿瓦雷斯。

社会敏感度

本期所介绍的建筑作品中,圣阿马鲁新住宅公园第5期(比格里埃加合伙人事务所,见94~99页)是唯一一处建在极贫地区的公共住宅。尽管当下拉丁美洲居住区不足的问题十分严重,但仍然少有建筑师积极参与其中,用创造性的方式治理这一社会顽疾。

除了政治与经济的机能不健全之外,我们还得认清建筑这门学科本身存在的弱点。如今在应对核心问题上,建筑似乎已不再能激发出创新式解决方案。值得一提的是,作为对 20 世纪 70 年代未获成功的 秘鲁的 PREVI(Proyecto Experimental de Vivienda:实验住宅项目)的回应,一系列参与式项目倒是蜚声国际。只是这些项目并不密集,

