<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event/Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Francisco Pereira Passos begins a project to &quot;civilize&quot; Rio de Janeiro by applying Baron Haussmann's ideas as an answer to the tropical (lack of) urbanism.</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>Víctor Meano, Francisco de Oliveira Passos, and Émile Jéquier build a Latin American character with a classical vocabulary.</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Julián García Núñez's Hospital Español defines a characteristic search for a new language: Secession/Art Nouveau.</td>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>Jesús T. Acevedo and Federico Mariscal lecture in Mexico on the character, importance, and role of the Spanish colonial legacy.</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>Antonin Nechodoma introduces the Prairie style to Puerto Rico.</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>In an attempt to create a building expressive of the &quot;cosmic race,&quot; José Vasconcelos inaugurates in Mexico City the headquarters of the Secretaría de Educación Pública and formalizes the muralist project.</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>Mario Palanti: Palacio Barolo and Palacio Salvo.</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Martín Fierro presents Alberto Prebisch and Ernesto Vautier's Ciudad Azucarera en Tucumán and formalizes the connections and interests in architecture among the literary and artistic avant-gardes.</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>Modern architecture begins with Gregori Warchavchik and Rino Levi publishing manifestos on the new architecture; catching up to the 1922 Semana de Arte Moderna.</td>
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<td>1925-B</td>
<td>José Villagrá García, Instituto de Higiene y Gracia Sanitaria.</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>The Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Competition sparks an investigation into what architecture for Latin America should be like.</td>
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<td>1929-A</td>
<td>The Ibero-American Exhibition opens in Seville, revealing the complex and contradictory relations between Spain and its former American colonies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929-B</td>
<td>Le Corbusier's first encounters with South America: lectures and early projects for Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.</td>
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<td>1929-C</td>
<td>With the History of the Skyscraper, Francisco Mujica articulates the skyscraper's Latin American dimension.</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>Sergio Larrain and Jorge Arteaga's Oberpauer Building initiates a new direction in Chilean architecture.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1930-A Getúlio Vargas takes power in Brazil and appoints twenty-eight-year-old Lúcio Costa as director of the Escola Nacional de Belas Artes (ENBA). 61
1930-B Commemorating the centenary of its independence, Uruguay takes the first Soccer World Cup at home, and Montevideo is at the center of its modern ambitions. 64
1930 Flávio de Carvalho, "City of the Naked Man" 69
1931 Juan O’Gorman, Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo, Houses and Studios. 71
1933 In his Pláticas sobre arquitectura lecture, Juan O’Gorman highlights the existing polemics between functionalism and academic architecture. 73
1936 Le Corbusier is back in Rio de Janeiro. 77
1936-A The Kavanagh Building is finished, becoming the tallest skyscraper in Latin America. 83
1936-B Francisco Salamone, Fascism and Monumental Architecture in the Famps. 84
1936-C Julio Vilamajó, School of Engineering 86
1937 Wladimiro Acosta’s Vivienda y ciudad highlights the relationship between ecology, new forms of leisure, the house, and the city. 88
1937 Cine Gran Rex and Argentine Classicist Modernism 92
1938 Characteristic of the growing reach of surrealism into architecture and Latin America, the Chilean architect-trained artist Matta publishes “Sensitive Mathematics—Architecture of Time” in Minotaurs. 94
1938 Joaquín Torres-García, Monumento cósmico, Montevideo, Uruguay 99
1939 The European diaspora brings architectural talents to Latin America on an unprecedented scale. 100
1939 The Brazilian pavilion at New York World’s Fair 105
1941 Pampulha represents an encounter that would change the future of Brazil. 108
1942 Amancio Williams, Casa sobre el Arroyo 113
1943-A The Brazil Builds exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York highlights the architectural and political interests of U.S. relations with Brazil. 115
1943-B Town Planning Associates (TPA) is commissioned to design a new Brazilian town around an airplane factory, Ciudad dos Motores. This will be the beginning of TPA’s involvement with Latin America that will include not only plans for Chimbote, Peru, but also master plans for Medellín and Bogotá, Colombia, and Havana, Cuba. 118
1944  Henry Klumb moves to Puerto Rico and formalizes investigations of modern architecture in the tropics. 123

1945  Antoni Bonet, Punta Ballena, Uruguay 129

1946  Affonso Reidy's Popular Housing Blocks 131

1947-A  Luis Barragán and Max Cetto, the émigré German architect, begin working on the design of the first houses in Mexico City's Jardines del Pedregal subdivision. 134

1947-B  Seeking to symbolize postwar efficiency and organization, Latin American cities embrace the North American "architecture of bureaucracy." 140

1947-A  Oscar Niemeyer sketches the UN building in New York but takes no credit. 144

1947-B  Mario Pani—Multifamiliares 147

1947-C  Agrupación Espacio 149

1949  La ciudad frente al río is released, showing the transformations of Le Corbusier's plan for Buenos Aires. 151

1950  Public housing reaches a monumental scale: Mario Pani, Carlos Raúl Villanueva, Affonso Reidy, Oscar Niemeyer. 153

1951-A  Carlos Raúl Villanueva. Villanueva Residence 158

1951-B  PROA magazine publishes Arquitectura en Colombia, articulating an identity that survived the second half of the century. 159

1951-C  Lina Bo Bardi inaugurates her Casa de Vidro. 160

1952  The debates of plastic integration, modern architecture, and the development of new city forms come to the forefront in two major universities: the UNAM in Mexico City and the Universidad Central in Caracas, Venezuela. The first exemplifies figurative, legible, and socially conscious art; the second, abstraction. 162

1952  Eladio Dieste, Iglesia de Cristo Obrero, Atlántida, Uruguay 170

1953-A  Affonso Reidy: halfway between the Carioca school and the Paulista school 172

1953-B  El Eco Experimental Museum in Mexico City opens its doors, advocating for an "emotional architecture." 176

1953-C  Max Bill's critique of the São Paulo Bienial has a significant impact in Brazil: Oscar Niemeyer writes a "mea culpa," Sérgio Bernardes invests in designing a technological utopia, and João Filgueiras Lima devotes his life to prefabrication. 180

1953-A  Félic Candela, Church of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, Mexico City 184

1953-B  Mario Roberto Álvarez, Teatro General San Martín, Buenos Aires 186

1954  Le Corbusier, Curutchet House, La Plata, Argentina 188

1955  Eladio Dieste—Tectonics driving the accidental architect 190

1955-A  Fruto Vivas, Club Táchira 193

1955-B  The Helicoide in Caracas: The Ultimate Parking and Shopping Center 195

1955-C  Gio Ponti: Villa Planchart 197
1956  Brasilia: A modernist utopia? 199

1957-A Mies van der Rohe, Bacardi Buildings for Havana, Cuba, and Mexico City 206

1957-B Lina Bo Bardi, São Paulo Museum of Art 208

1959 The appeal of Corbusian monumentality and béton brut: Clorindo Testa’s Government Building in La Pampa and, with SEPRA, the Bank of London and South America in Buenos Aires 210

1961-A Fidel Castro, in conversation with Ernesto “Che” Guerara, decides to convert a golf course into art schools in Cuba. 214

1961 João Batista Vilanova Artigas and Paulo Mendes da Rocha articulate the Paulista school: free ground plan, generous social spaces, and opaque envelopes. 218

1962 Nelson Bayardo, Columbairum, Montevideo 223

1963 In Bogotá, Rogelio Salmona takes old bricks to a new dimension in Torres del Parque. 225

1964-A The military dictatorship ends Delmira Amorim and Acácio Gil Borsoi’s investigations into an architecture for the Brazilian northeast. 227

1964-B Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico City 229

1964-C Martín Correa and Gabriel Guarda, Las Condes Benedictine Monastery Chapel 231

1965-A Parque do Flamengo: Roberto Burle Marx redefines the Brazilian landscape by rediscovering the country’s own local species. 233

1965-B The (re)invention of Curitiba: from the plan of Jorge Wilhem to the implementation by Jaime Lerner 237

1965 Juan Borchers, Cooperativa Eléctrica de Chillán, Chile 240

1966 United Nations as client and advocate: Emílio Duhart’s CEPAL Building in Santiago 242

1967 Helio Oiticica builds Tropicalia, challenging the traditional boundaries between art, popular culture, construction, and architecture. 246

1967 Jesus Tenreiro-Degwitz—Venezuelan Postmodernism 250

1968 The Olympic Games provide Mexico City with opportunities for new forms of national representation through architecture; deadly student protests highlight the contested use of public space. 252

1969-A Inventing new educational paradigms, Alberto Cruz Covarrubias and Godofredo Iommi (poetically) found the Ciudad Abierta in Chile. 257

1969-B PREVI: Two opposing governments in Peru bring in the best architects in the world to address squatter settlements. 262

1969 Francisco Bullrich publishes on Latin American architecture. 265

1971 Formalizing the legacy of the Madi (Movimiento de Arte de Invención) and utopian urban projects, Gyula Kosice proposes a hydrospatial city. 267

1971 National Theater, Guatemala 272
1974  Teaching under duress: La Escuelita, dictatorship, and postmodernism in Argentina  274

1975  Filgueiras Lima, Capela do Centro Administrativo da Bahia  278

1976  Mexican postmodernism: Teodoro González de León's Colegio de México expresses modern architecture's new historicizing sensibilities.  281

1977-A  Éelo Maia, Capela de Santana ac Pé do Morro  287

1977-B  Bruno Stagno House, Costa Rica  289

1979  Pampulha magazine is launched in Minas Gerais, marking the beginning of Brazilian postmodernism.  291

1980  The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded to Luis Barragán, and photography is at the center of the myth.  295

1983  Niemeyer returns to Rio de Janeiro to design the Sambódromo and the CIEPs: architecture gets closer to popular needs.  300

1983-A  Ramón Cutiérrez publishes Arquitectura y urbanismo en Iberoamérica.  305

1983-B  Severiano Porto, Balcina Environmental Protection Center, Brazil  306

1985-A  In the midst of a "not-so-lost" decade . . .  308

1985-B  Lina Bo Bardi and the SESC Pompéia inaugurate an interest in adapting existing structures.  311

1988  Brazilian Museum of Sculpture  315

1990  Chilean postmodernism is challenged by José Cruz and Germán del Sol.  318

1991  Angelo Bucci and Alvaco Puntoni win the competition for the Brazilian pavilion at Seville Expo 1992, marking the end of the postmodern reign and the beginning of neomodernism.  322

1993  Pablo Berti, Xul Solar Museum (Pan Klub Foundation)  326

1994-A  Quae sera tamen: Architecture for the Favelas  329

1994-B  As a model for internationalization, NAFTA becomes emblematic of the new character of late-twentieth-century Mexican architecture.  333

1997  Smiljan Radic, Charcoal Burner's Hut  338

2000  Colombian Renaissance: In Bogotá and Medellín, mayors and architects work together to create better cities.  339

2000  Alberto Kalach, GGG-House, Mexico City  343

2001  Solano Benítez's Tomb for His Father, Paraguay  346

2002  Rafael Iglesia, Pavilions at Parque Independencia  348

PROVOCATIONS FOR A CONCLUSION: ISLANDS NO MORE  351

NOTES  361
BIBLIOGRAPHY  371
ILLUSTRATION CREDITS  385
INDEX  391