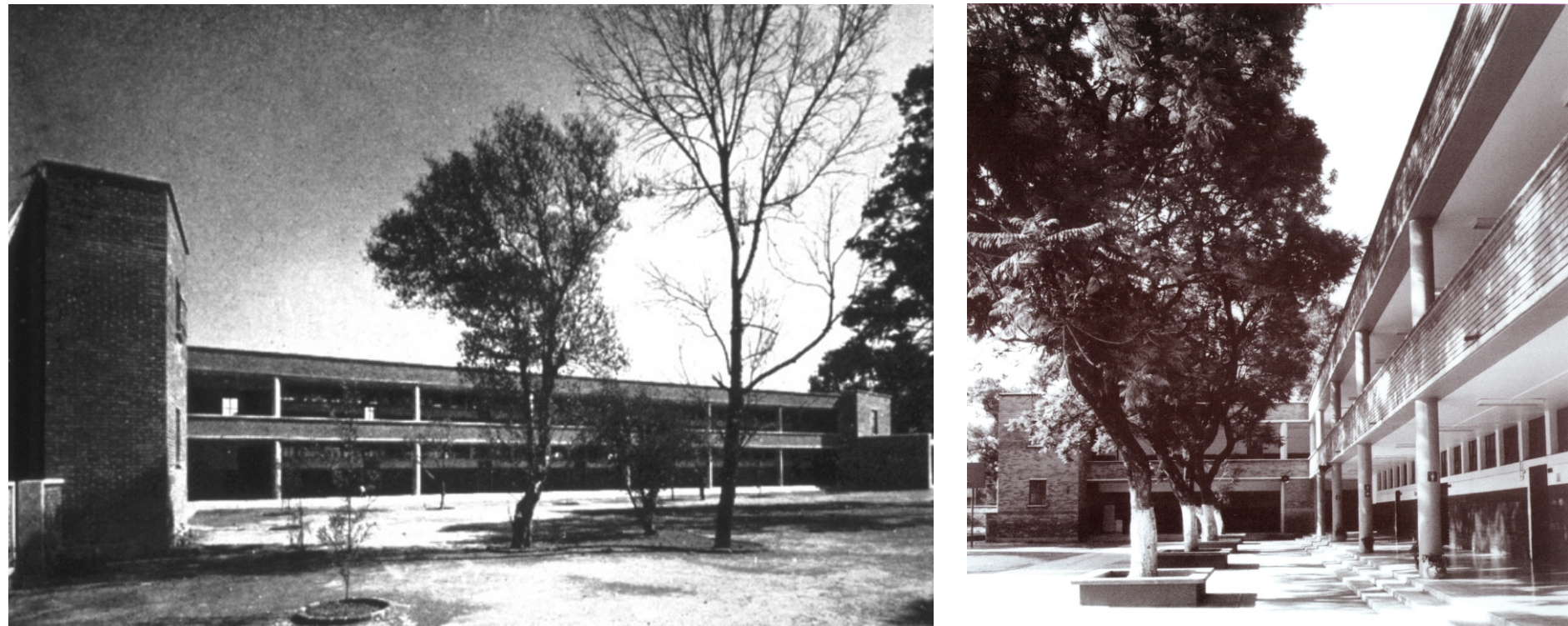
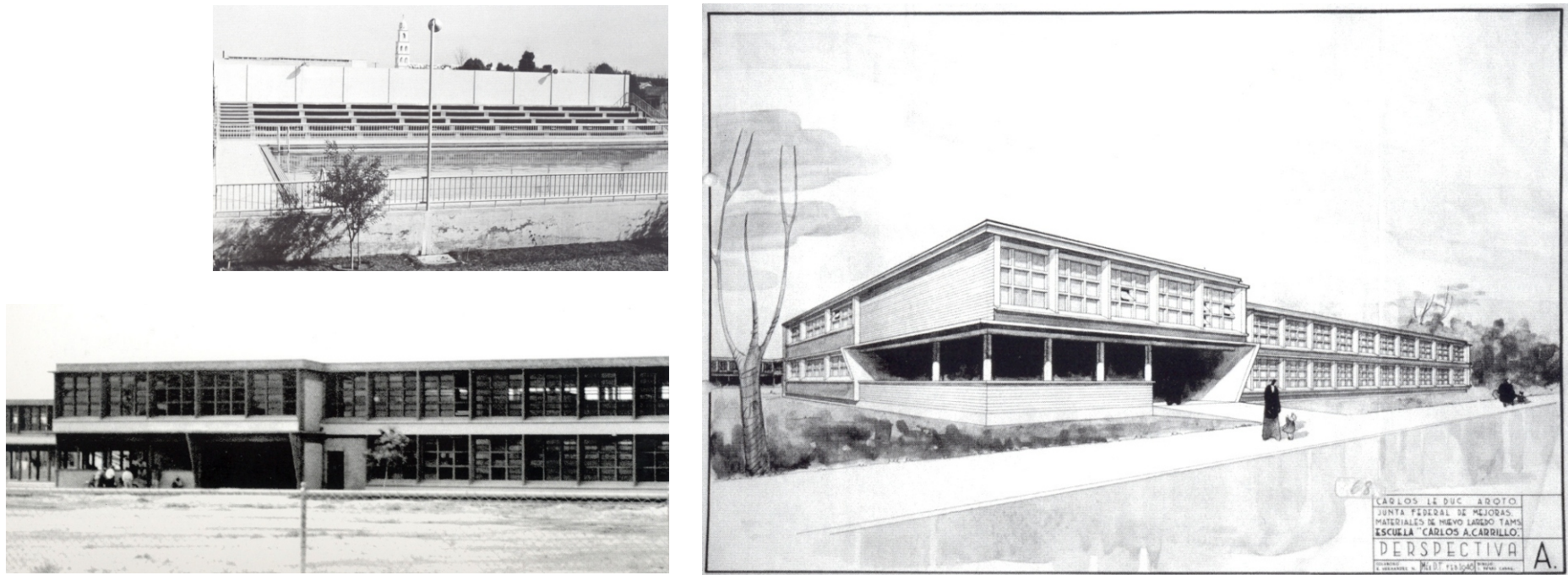


“República de Costa Rica” school
José Villagrán



México, D. F. 1944-46
This school was designed by the architect known as the father of Mexican Modern Architecture, and the founder of the national school program, CAPFCE. On one hand the building is important for the functional solution, and on the other, by the simple structure and the use of apparent materials, brick and concrete, that would become a trademark of his educational buildings, and an example followed by many others.

“Carlos A. Carrillo” School
Carlos Leduc



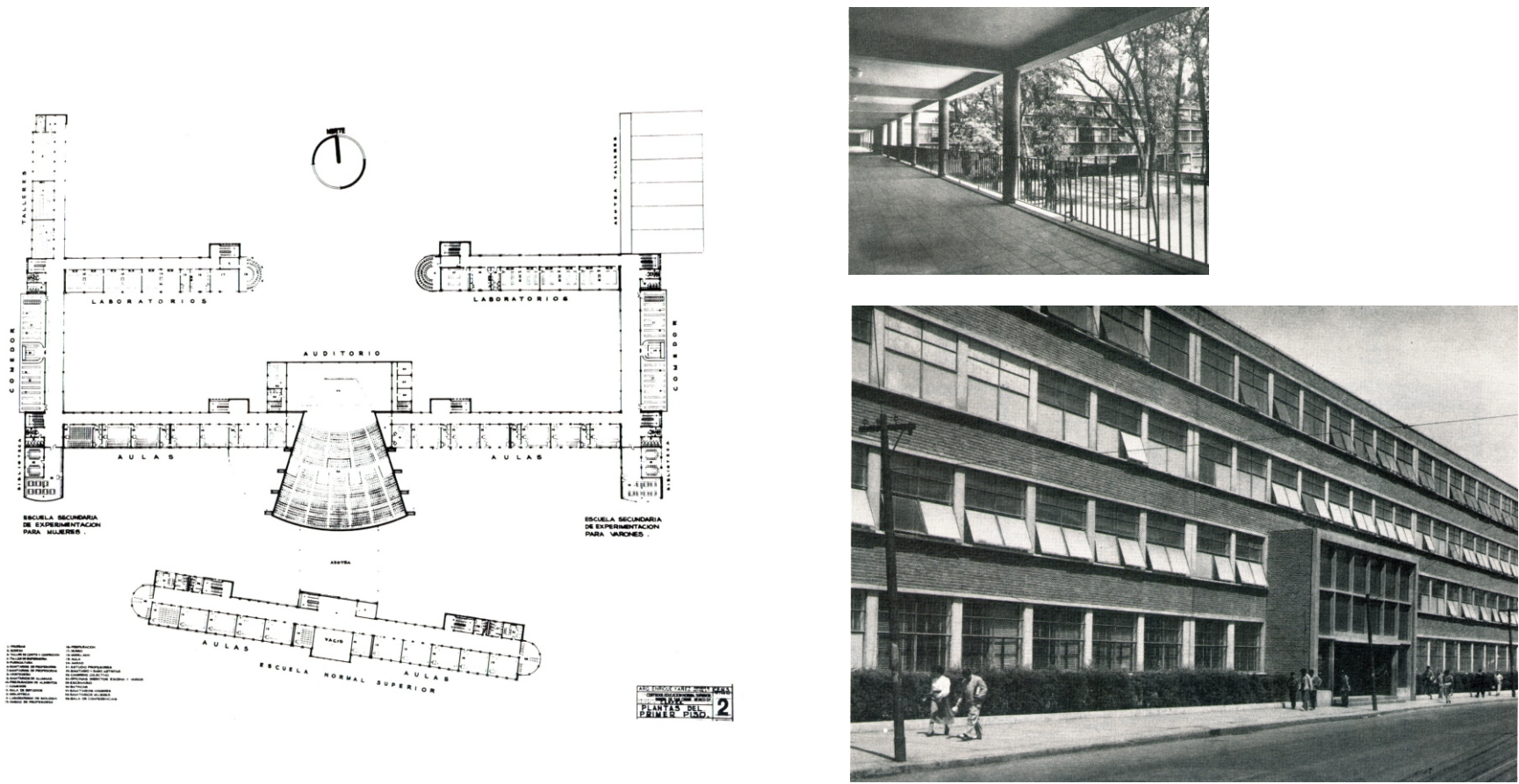
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, 1947 1948
After the construction of several schools in Colima for the First Triennial Plan, that fulfilled the specific local needs, Carlos Leduc went on with the national program; in the north of the country, he proposed a design that takes into account the functional requirements and a cooler winter climate, by installing large glass windows; the result, is a comfortable building that offers a façade with an interesting play of lights and shadows, and the use of exposed concrete.

“General Ignacio Zaragoza” School
Luis Guillemo Rivadeneyra



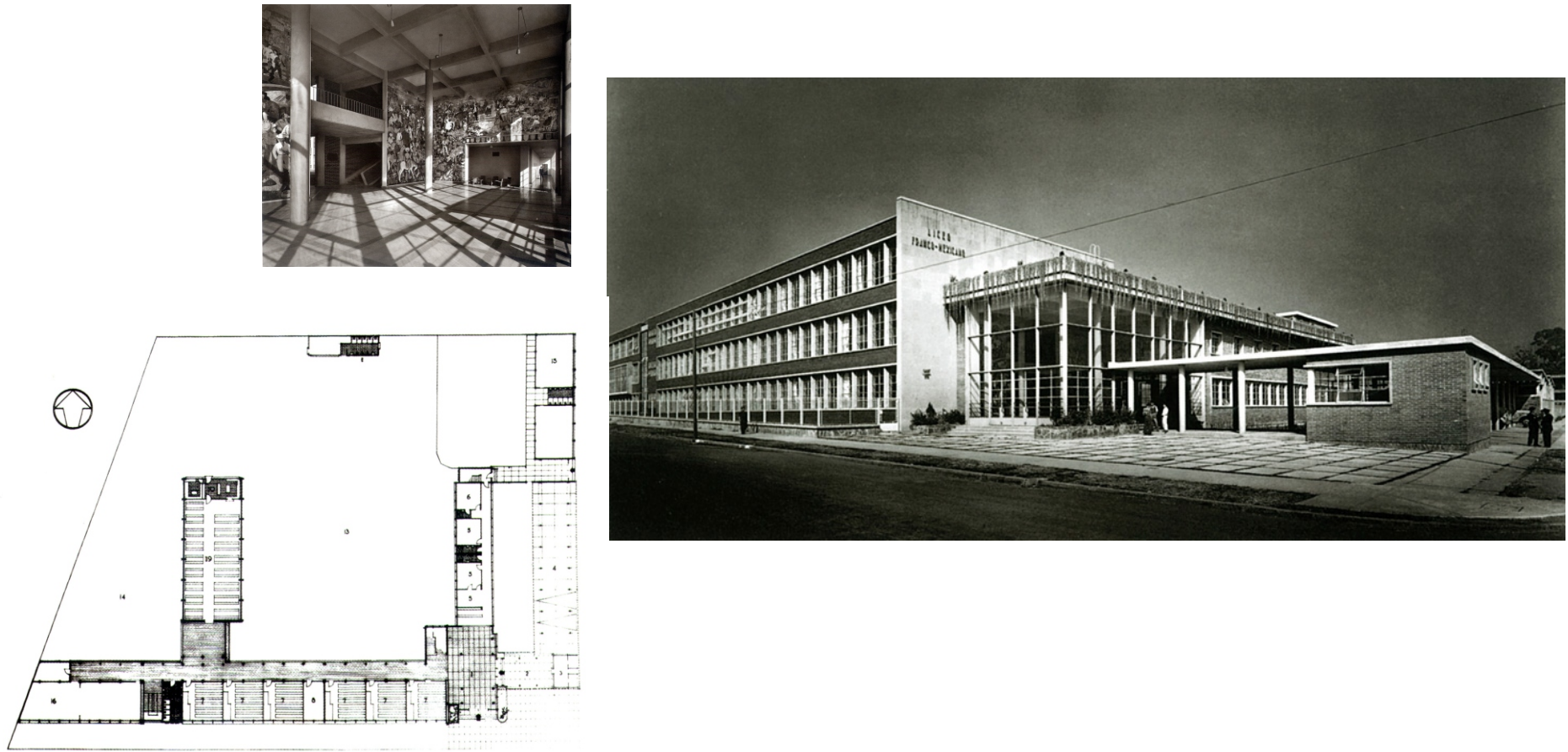
Veracruz, Veracruz. 1945-49
The design of the school takes into account the urban surroundings of the Port of Veracruz and its tropical climate. Thus the building offers a façade that echoes the constructions in this central part of the city, explaining the corner entrance and domed vestibule as well as the white stucco walls; also the architect places a great importance in the corridors that allow for solar protection and cross ventilation.

Normal Superior (teacher's school)
Enrique Yáñez



México, D. F. 1944-46
The national school program needed new teachers as much as new buildings. Enrique Yáñez offered a solution to the first, by designing an institution for the instruction of the future Junior high school educators. The ample school grounds include many edifices like a large auditorium and an observatory, as well as a Junior high school that allows a real preparation for the potential teachers. The structure is simple and sound solution, leaved the exposed brick and concrete, the same way José Villagrán had done.

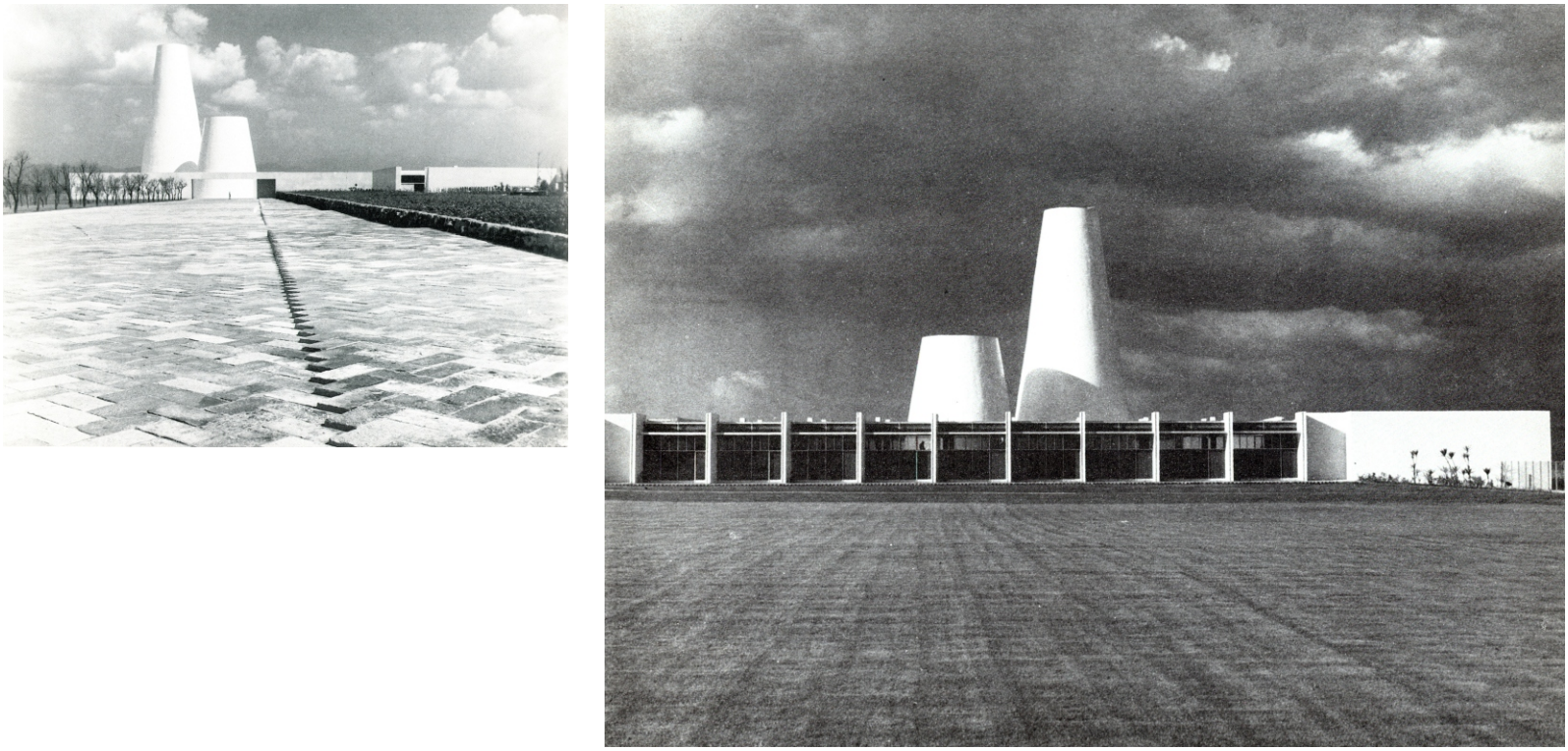
Liceo Franco Mexicano
Vladimir Kaspé



México, D. F. 1949-50
This private school encompasses an educational program that goes from kindergarten to high school, and accounts for the design solutions. A three level classroom building provides the careful functional answers Vladimir Kaspé delivered in his designs. The simple structure is revealed by the apparent materials, brick and concrete, that conform the façade; the large entrance vestibule plays an important role in the final result, with a double height and an interesting fresco.

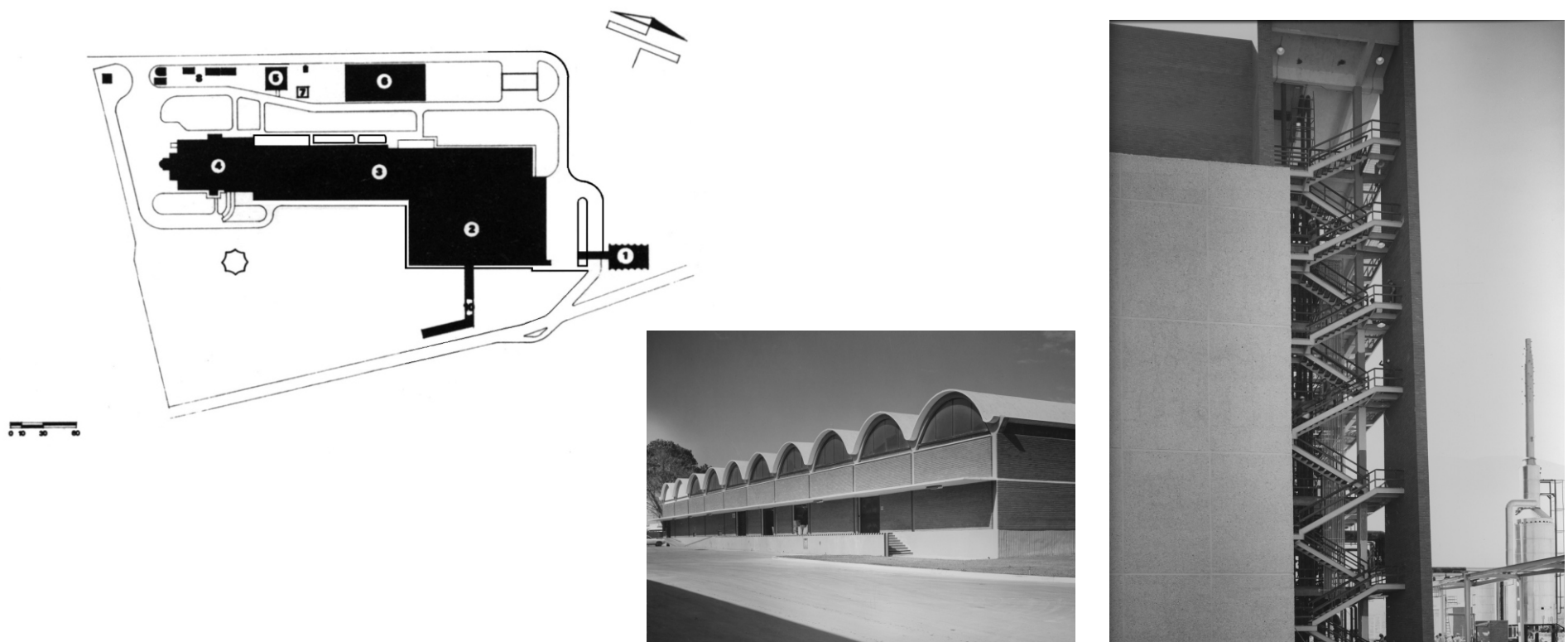
Industrial constructions in Mexico, like in the rest of the world, do not offer a real architectural approach. Nevertheless, the industrial development in many countries is directly related to progress and modernity, thus being an intrinsic part of the Modern Movement. The Mexican Industrial development after the Second World War, brought a very important industrial architecture, headed by the numerous works of Félix Candela. There are also many examples that can be recorded, taking into account the architectural achievements of the projects, but mainly the architects' attitude, that seek to respond to the production and storage demands taking into account the optimum condition for the workers, in relation to safety and wellbeing; furthermore, these designers also searched in each industrial complex to offer a character that signifies the enterprise; thus the presence of audacious structures and bold forms. In this sense, the works of architects like Eduardo Padilla, Alejandro Prieto, Jaime Ortiz Monasterio and Ricardo Legorreta, fulfill the idea of a functional complex where production areas and administration buildings join in a successful result. (LN)

Fábrica Automex
Ricardo Legorreta



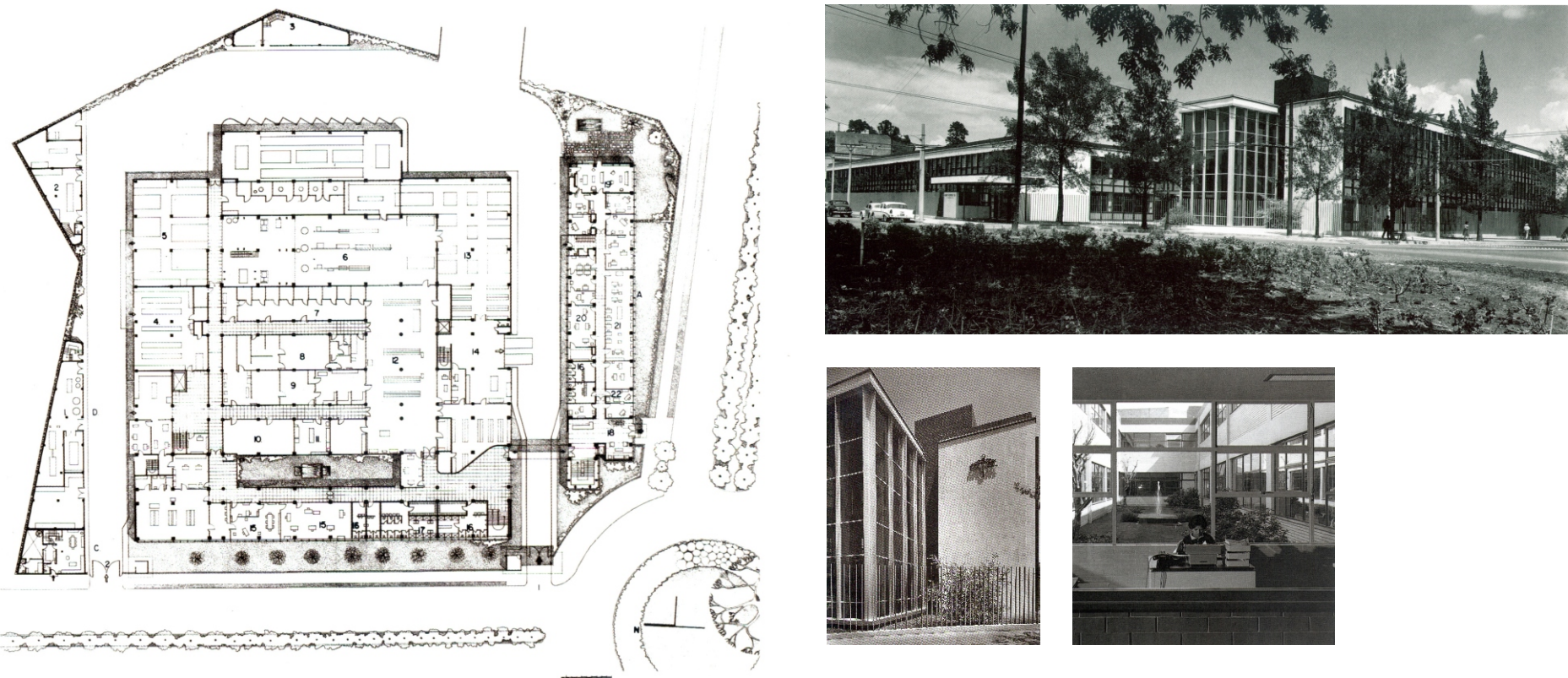
Lerma, Estado de México. 1963-69
The innovation of the project lies in the fact of the concept of an industrial architecture, with a human approach to the production areas and the consideration for the workers to achieve a comfortable and friendly space. The industrial plant is composed of a production and assembly area, administrative offices, cafeteria, services and test tracks. Two important elements stand out within the project, the cones designed by the renowned plastic artist Mathias Goeritz together with Ricardo Legorreta. Located in the access plaza, the first one includes an elevated water tank and an auditorium in the first floor, and the second a water cistern.

Nylon de México, S.A.
Eduardo Padilla



Garza García, Nuevo León. 1965-66
The industrial complex is designed around a large courtyard, with several buildings: offices, production, warehouses and boiler room. It stands out as a powerful structure with its simple and compact volumes, but due to the region's hot climate, bise-soleil and other coverings are present. It is important to note the use of concrete structures and shells as part of a functional design. Also, it is relevant to signal that Eduardo Padilla, author of many industrial buildings in the north of Mexico, always had in mind the wellbeing of the workers, looking always for architectural solutions to tend to their needs.

Laboratorios del Grupo Roussel
Vladimir Kaspé



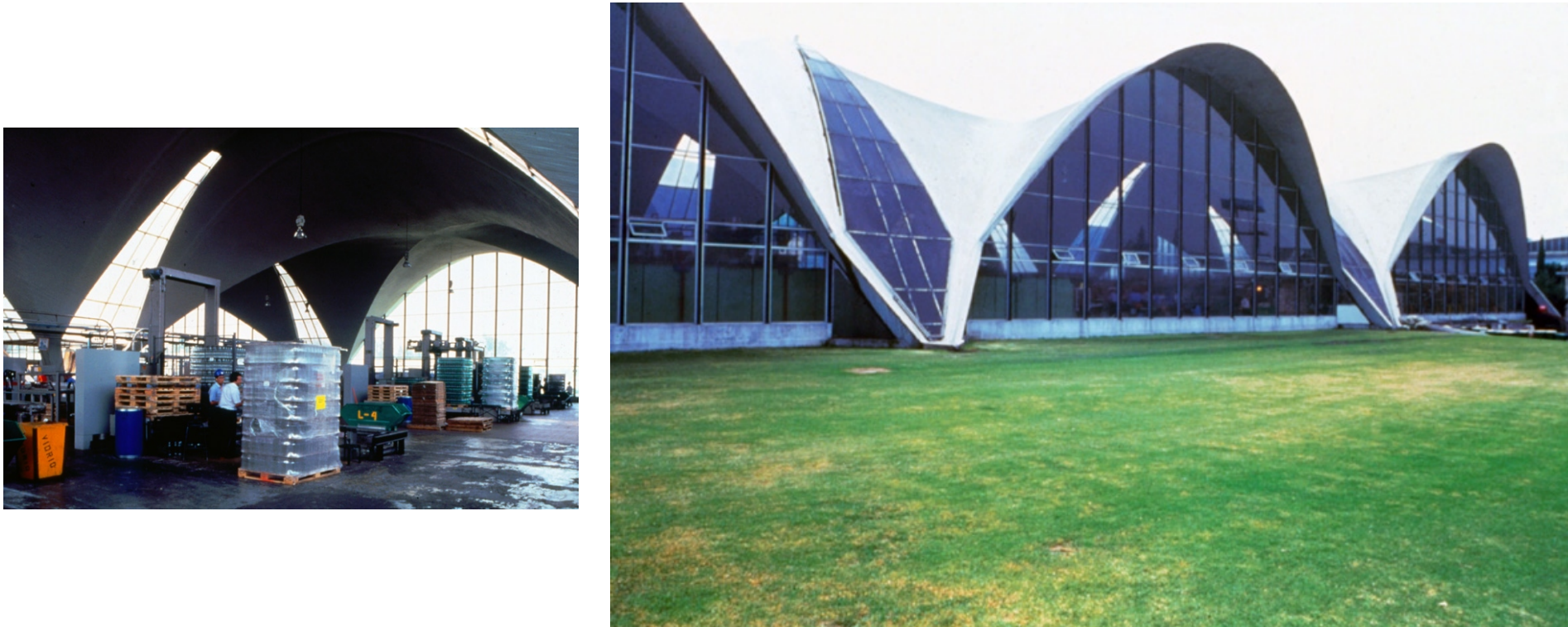
México, D. F. 1957-1962
The innovation of the project lies in the fact of the concept of an industrial architecture, with a human approach to the production areas and the consideration for the workers to achieve a comfortable and friendly space. The industrial plant is composed of a production and assembly area, administrative offices, cafeteria, services and test tracks. Two important elements stand out within the project, the cones designed by the renowned plastic artist Mathias Goeritz together with Ricardo Legorreta. Located in the access plaza, the first one includes an elevated water tank and an auditorium in the first floor, and the second a water cistern.

Laboratorios CIBA
Alejandro Prieto Manzanares



México, D. F. 1952-52
The CIBA Laboratories complex is a functional design composed of three different bodies, the first devoted to the administration, immediately connected by the outside corridor is the second building containing the storage rooms, leading to the production area in the third body. The first volume is enhanced by the presence of José Chavez Morado's mural "Magic and the medical sciences", and the audacity of the Félix Candela's canopy that frames the access. The pedestrians' corridor that runs perpendicular to the mural is protected as well with one of Candela's structures. The most significant structural features of the complex, besides the canopies at the entrance, are the concrete shells that cover the storage and the production buildings. The rest of the structure consists of reinforced concrete frames of beams and columns, showcasing a curtain-wall along the southern façade of the administrative building.

Embotelladora Bacardi
Félix Candela



Tultitlán, Estado de México. 1959-60
The bottling plant is situated in the back part of the Bacardi industrial complex that features the entrance offices by Mies van der Rohe. In this case Candela designed a structural solution that differs from the hyperbolic paraboloids, using three units with groined vaults of parabolic profile. This structure forms part of a considerable number of industrial architectural works, production aisles and warehouses, where a constantly renewed plastic creativity remains evident, with ever changing solutions that seek the functionality of spaces. In this case it is noticeable the quality of the interior space, where natural light plays an important role.