English Summary

BANK OF BILBAO BUILDING
Page 19

We publish the 1971 restricted competition of sketches where the building proposed by Francisco Sáenz de Oiza was selected. The technical jury was composed by David H. UGHS of S. O. M. and Gio Ponti.

Antón Capitel explains how the construction of the building means the corroboration of the bases of 1929's Zuazo and Janssen «Plan for Madrid» transforming the extension of the Paseo de la Castellana into Madrid's most important tertiary axis. He also makes a brief critical revision to the different entries which reflect the general state of Spanish architectural culture at that time.

Alfonso Valdés explains the extensive and deep development of Sáenz de Oiza's project. Starting from close schemes to those of Knights Tower of Kevin Roche, the architect works out his building playing richly with the elements of a complex glass facade which involves a singular resisting structure.

HOUSE OF THE ARCHITECT'S ASSOCIATION OF GALICIA AT SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

RE-USE OF THE BUILDING AT CONGA STREET
Page 46

The four awards given by the jury in this competition are published here.

The interest of the building lies on being the connection of some of the urban spaces that surround the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela. All the winners are young Spanish architects.

NATIONAL BANK OF SPAIN
Page 51

In a private competition of sketches among well-known architects, Rafael Moneo won the commission for the enlargement of the National Bank of Spain main building.

The existing building is a 19th century academical construction that has been enlarged in several stages.

The interest of the competition lies in trying to substitute the «enclave» which forms an existing building in one of the corners of the block occupied by the bank. Rafael Moneo proposes an absolute continuity with the previous building of the bank, doing so with a particularly sound study of the existing composition and the enlargement.

The works will not prosecute, at least at the actual state, because the building which must be demolished is protected by the Local Authority.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORKING-CLASS HOUSING IN SPAIN: MADRID, 1848-1911
Page 71

Carlos Sambricio

The process of industrialization in Spain is different from the rest of Europe. It starts at the beginning of the 20th century due to the changes in economic politics during Spain's neutrality in the First World War.

The different trials in the late 18th century and beginning of the 19th to consolidate an early industrialization must be understood more as the purpose of expressing a change, as a theoretical activity, than the pretension of a real transformation in the economic bases.

The singularity of the industrial development in Spain gives place to two great themes: the study of industrial archeology united to the analysis of the city relations, transport, new land policy, changes of function... and the analysis of the working class housing.

The article revises this theme from the 19th century utopian proposals of phalanstries to the typological analysis of the «economic houses» of the early 20th century.

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