

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO
**CAMPUS CENTRAL DE LA
CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA**

WHC REGISTRATION	
Date	23.01.06
Id N°	1250
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State Party

Coordinación de Proyectos Especiales

State, Province or Region

Mexico City

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Latitude: N 19° 19' 56"

Longitude: W 99° 11' 17"

Altitude: 2,278 meters above sea level

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property

The UNAM University City is located to the south of Mexico City, in a zone named "El Pedregal", which belongs to the Political District of Coyoacán.

A4 (or letter) size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)

The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM counts with a protection or buffer zone that guarantees its preservation from the urban pressure Mexico City suffers. This buffer zone can be divided in two categories: the first one is mainly a transition zone between the Core Area and the urban area; we denominate Urban-Protection Buffer Zone. The second one is a protection zone with environmental value declared by the UNAM as the Ecological Reserve of University City²; we denominate Environmental-Value Buffer Zone.

Justification

The most important lineaments of the architectural thinking from the 20th century converge on the *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM: *the Modern Architecture, the Historicist Regionalism, and the Plastic Integration*; the last two from Mexican origin.

Since its conception, it promoted the Modern Architecture maturity in Latin America with local accents, and became a decisive factor that urged the engineering growth towards construction, related to the quality of materials, and to methods for the planning, control and development of superlative magnitude constructions.

The monumentality value remains due to the scale and position of its architectonic elements, buildings, squares, staircases, and gardens; as a constant referent to the pre-Columbian architecture, as well as for the punctual inclusion of basic Modern Architecture themes.

The urban project that mastered the setting of the complex follows the *Athens Charter* content, as an ideology that seeks the revaluation of the human being within the new cities; and also because the strength of the relationship with the pre-Columbian urbanism has been maintained. This demonstrates that for the Modern culture of Mexico the comprehension of its history remains as an important matter.

Supported by ornamental gardening the landscape design is work of Luis Barragán¹; author also of a piece already registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List that has become an important referent for the development of Mexican Contemporary Architecture, which introduces influences from the European Rationalist, Neoplasticist and Constructivist Architecture to the Mexican local and traditional architecture.

The landscape design proposed by Luis Barragan for the *Campus* central involved two unique conditions: the use of the native and exotic vegetation from the volcanic zone, and the use of abstraction as a composition tool; abstraction is a quality of the avant-garde art of the 20th century.

The *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by the Modern Architecture and Urbanism were totally applied; which ultimate purpose was to offer man a notable improvement over the quality of life.

It is an outstanding example of Modern Architecture, and of local solutions given to the appropriation of cultural history subject. The importance of both arguments lies in their correspondence with exceptional humankind historical moments of the 20th century: the end of a war, and the maturity of the Mexican generation that was born under the Mexican Revolution.

It is besides, an example of the Mexican engineering advancement that made possible, without foreign intervention, the domain over the Pedregal territory, and the complete edification of the complex in a period of three years.

The image of its landscape, compound by the architectural silhouette and its open spaces peculiarity, is part of the collective imaginary, and points the validity of the following values: Modernity, Culture and Society, Art and collectiveness, Plurality and thought.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

(text should clarify what is considered to be the outstanding universal value embodied by the nominated property)

Once analyzing the several processes that occurred (cultural, social, historic, political, etc) since the conception of the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM in 1946, through its construction and opening in 1952, until the present time, is possible to identify the most significant exceptionality values that the *Campus* contains, described as follows:

Historicals:

Campus central is the physic concretion of many University members' longings to unite the University facilities that were spread around the Historical Center of Mexico City since its origin during the Hispanic time.

It represents the Mexico National Autonomous University presence in the country for more than 450 years.

This is the *Campus* Central of the most antique University in the American continent and its influence over all Latin America remains in the present time.

Urban-architectonics:

The open space, the setting and the spatial relation among the *Campus* buildings appear as a tribute to the pre-Hispanic Mexico, and also, as a promise towards its future.

The composition of the *Campus* maintains certain similarities with some pre-Hispanic cities layout elements, as the main axis from the Death Road in Teotihuacán and the asymmetric balance of the Monte Albán Main Plaza.

The modern urbanism and functionalism paradigms from the first half of the 20th century are exemplified in this *Campus*.

The *Campus* has architectural exceptionality value due to the syncretism presented by its buildings, where the Mexican architectural tradition its harmonically combined with the most demanding postulates of the International Modern Architecture.

Together with Brasilia and Chandigarh, the *Campus* is one of the few sites around the world where the Modern Architecture doctrine could be integrally expressed, described in basic and international documents as the Athens Charter.

The latter constitutes a unique value and an example of a mayor scale enterprise fulfillment.

The group formed by the *Campus* central buildings is still a quotable example of the interrelation with the urban context

Socials:

University City is in itself an evocation of the modern man, of the site, and its history. Its creation is the same as for the Modern Mexican, it reflects the continuity of the pos-Revolutionary Process.

The *Campus* has social exceptionality value because it represents the importance of the agreements that allowed its construction.

The *Campus* still operates pursuing the higher education, research, and culture transmission aims that was planed for.

University City belongs to a group of Mexican Architectonic Pieces that symbolize the transformation of society's life through shapes and spaces from the Modern Architecture.

Within Latin America the *Campus* remains as a symbol of the intellectual and artistic effort, during the second lustrum of the 1940s, for consolidating the cultural independence by using, among several resources, the language of Modern Architecture.

This project remains as a significant evidence of the importance that had for Latin America the critical revision of its history, after one hundred years of independence; which renew the confidence over its own economic, technique, and interrelation forces.

Its social exceptionality prevails demonstrating within Latin America, regional examples for own versions of the Modern Architecture, where the important issue is the creative local interpretation of the principles that were impelled due to their international significance.

The *Campus* has a regional social exceptionality value because it represents the regional longing of separating from the North American architectural models in order to achieve the recognition of the local plastic projects.

Universally, the *Campus* represents the possibility of maintaining the main topics of the pre-Hispanic urbanism within the contemporary world.

University City remains as a witness of the proposal made, during the 1940s decade, in order to renovate the emotive condition of architecture through its association with mural painting.

Symbolic-aesthetic:

The aesthetic and social relevance are revealed through the plastic integration on the *Campus* architecture. The merge of architecture and plastic placed the complex into an ancestral and modern space of time, represented on its murals; Muralism is an integral element of architecture. The same way that in the antique Mexican times the codices were used.

Muralism is a clear artistic representation of the searching for a new national identity.

The presence of the murals as a part of architecture is a testimony of the harmonic coexistence according to the plastic postulates: *Plastic Integration* and *New Monumentality Manifest*. Of European origin and formulated by Sigfried Giedion, Ferdinand Leger and Josep Lluís Sert.

It posses a universal aesthetic value because several artistic currents coexist within its territory, and remains as a live testimony of the *plurality* that most reign in every social enterprise. Among the *Campus* central the following architectural discourses have lived together and supported themselves mutually:

Internationalism (European Modern Architecture), Regionalism (the use of local materials), Mesoamerican geometry rigor (the Handball Courts and the Stadium), Abstractionism (master plan and the gardening layout)

Intangibles:

The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is directly linked to the work of outstanding individuals internationally recognized by their contributions into several knowledge fields; scientists and humanists have received the highest level prizes, as the Nobel; artists that have left an invaluable artistic heritage for mankind, and promoted the Mexican culture by using original and expressive languages from the 20th century, such as Muralism.

It has universal value, because it demonstrates the importance that continuity and permanence of education and cultural institutions has, despite the political and social adversities suffered by the mankind.

University City has universal intangible value since its images, especially the ones proceeding from the Central Library building, have become universal paradigms for: Modernity, Culture, Knowledge, Progress

Technological:

The *Campus* central continues demonstrating the importance that has, for every material project that identifies a society, the participation of technology in all of its different domains: physics, chemistry, engineering, and others.

More than fifty years after its creation, the *Campus* continues as an example of the interdisciplinary collaboration that prevailed among the consultants and specialists in different knowledge fields.

Environmental:

The outstanding environmental value of the *Campus* refers to the University validity as an example of sustainability and ecological development before the city, by maintaining the vastest Pedregal Ecological Reserve within all Mexico City.

University City maintains and preserves within its limits a unique Ecological Reserve that has already been declared under protection.

The central space of the *Campus* central allows to the meeting and coexistence of the University community and the original natural conditions of the site.

Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)

The *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is exceptional and contains universal value because its presence and symbols are direct and materially associated to the history of the Mexico National Autonomous University; the first one in the American continent and founded in 1554, thereafter it has become the backbone of the Mexican culture, and also an influence for most of the Universities over the continent.

Since its origin, Mexico National Autonomous University has occupied the first places among the Hispanic world universities, demonstrating recently its high quality educational and cultural leadership by taking part in the best one hundred international universities group and heading the list of the Hispanic Universities.

Its presence and symbols constantly refer to the quality of thought of grand science, arts and humanities celebrities within the national and international panorama. Examples of these worldwide influences are the individuals whom direct and materially have been linked to the UNAM and have been regarded with the most important international prizes: Alfonso García Robles / Politician and Peace Nobel Prize 1982, Octavio Paz / Poet and Literature Nobel Prize 1990, Mario Molina Enríquez / Chemist and Chemistry Nobel Prize 1995, Ana María Cetto / Physicist and Peace Nobel Prize (shared) 2005

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO
**CAMPUS CENTRAL DE LA
CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA**

TECHNICAL FILE FOR THE NOMINATION OF *CAMPUS* CENTRAL DE LA CIUDAD
UNIVERSITARIA DE LA UNAM FOR THE INSCRIPTION IN THE UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE LIST

MEXICO
DECEMBER, 2005

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Olympic Stadium aerial view
Photograph. 1954. CMA













[SECTION 1]





Identification of the property

a. Country

Mexico

b. State, Province or Region

Mexico City

c. Name of the Property

*Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM*¹

d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The UNAM University City is located to the south of Mexico City, in a zone named "El Pedregal", which belongs to de Political District of Coyoacán.

Latitude: N 19° 19' 56"

Longitude: W 99° 11' 17"

Altitude: 2,278 meters above sea level

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Campus central aerial view.
Photograph. 1953. CMA

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Campus central aerial view.
Photograph. 2004. RC & HL

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Architecture School workshops and
Dean Tower at the back.
Photograph ca. 1954. RS

Page. 14
Central Library and Dean Tower.
Photograph 2005. OS

¹ Mexico National
Autonomous University





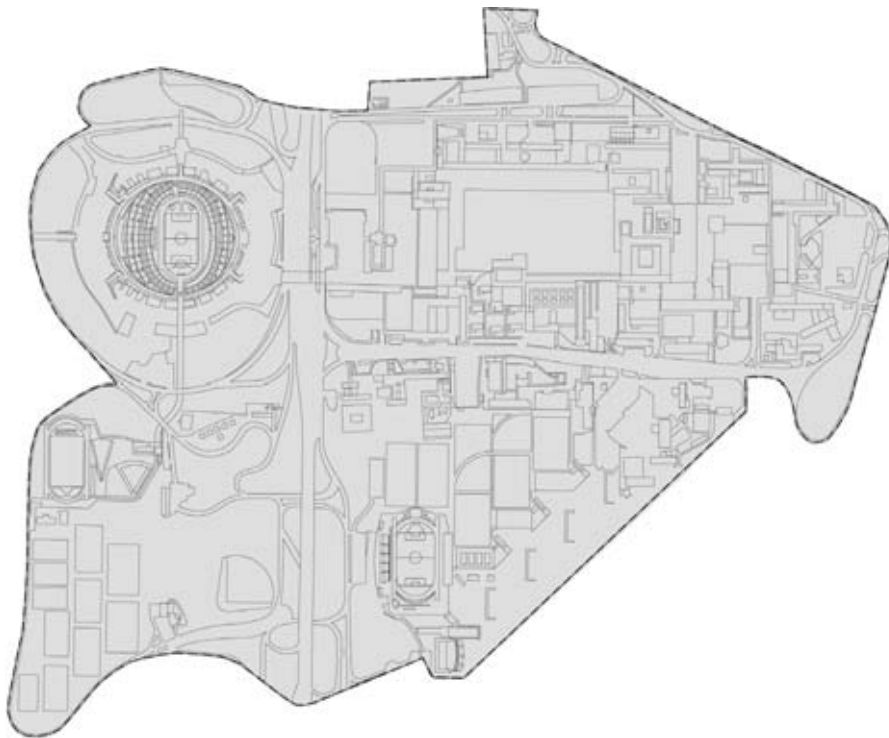
American Continent



United States of Mexico



Mexico City



CAMPUS CENTRAL de la CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA



e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM counts with a protection or buffer zone that guarantees its preservation from the urban pressure Mexico City suffers.

f. Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha).

Core Area: 176.5 hectares.

Buffer Zone: 69.5 hectares

Total: 246 hectares



UNIVERSITY CITY LIMITS

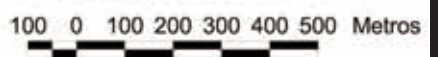
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 Instituto de Geofísica



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Ortomosaico base creado a partir de fotografías aéreas digitales obtenidas el 13 de febrero de 2005.
 Proyección: UTM
 Geóide de referencia: CG2000
 Datum horizontal: IGRS85
 Reducida UTM cada 500m





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Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Ortomosaico base creado a partir de fotografías aéreas digitales obtenidas el 12 de febrero de 2005

Proyección: UTM
 Geóide de referencia: GRS80
 Datum horizontal: GR56
 Relación UTM cada 500m



100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Metros





- CORE ZONE
- BUFFER ZONE
- ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

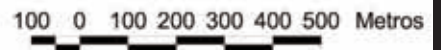
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 Instituto de Geofísica



Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Ortometría base creada a partir de fotografías aéreas digitales obtenidas el 12 de febrero de 2005.
Proyección: UTM
Datum de referencia: GRS80
Datum horizontal: GRS80
Escala: UTM cada 500m







Campus Central Zoning

The buildings and open spaces of the *Campus* central are divided into three mayor zones, denominated as:

-School Zone

-Sports Fields

-Olympic Stadium

School Zone

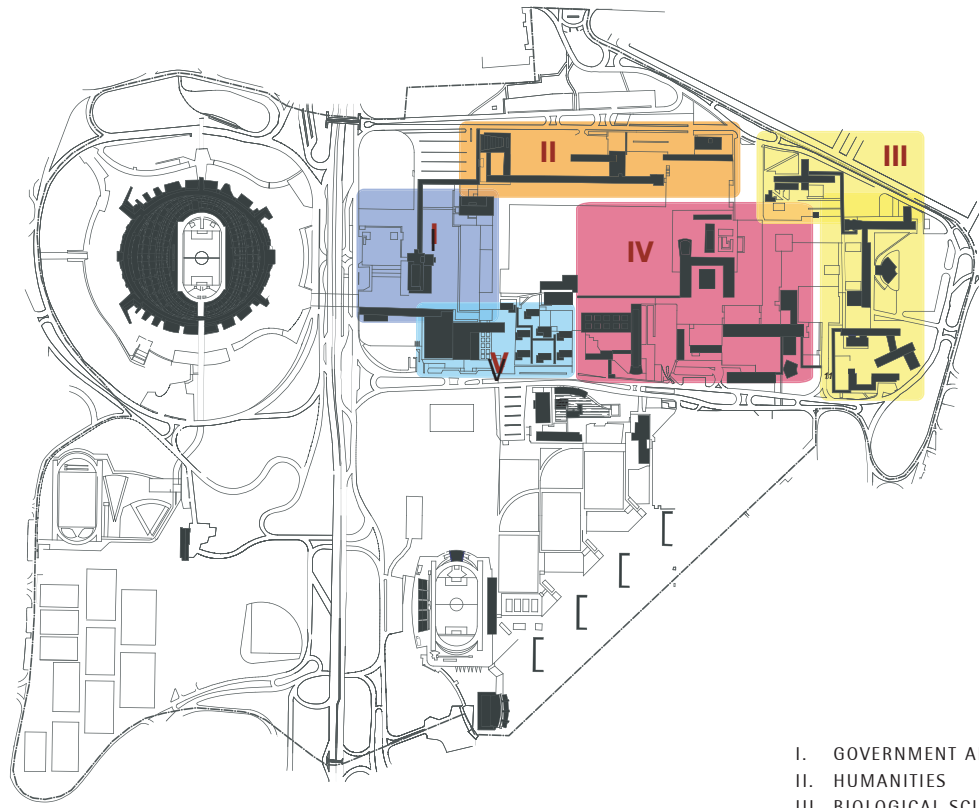
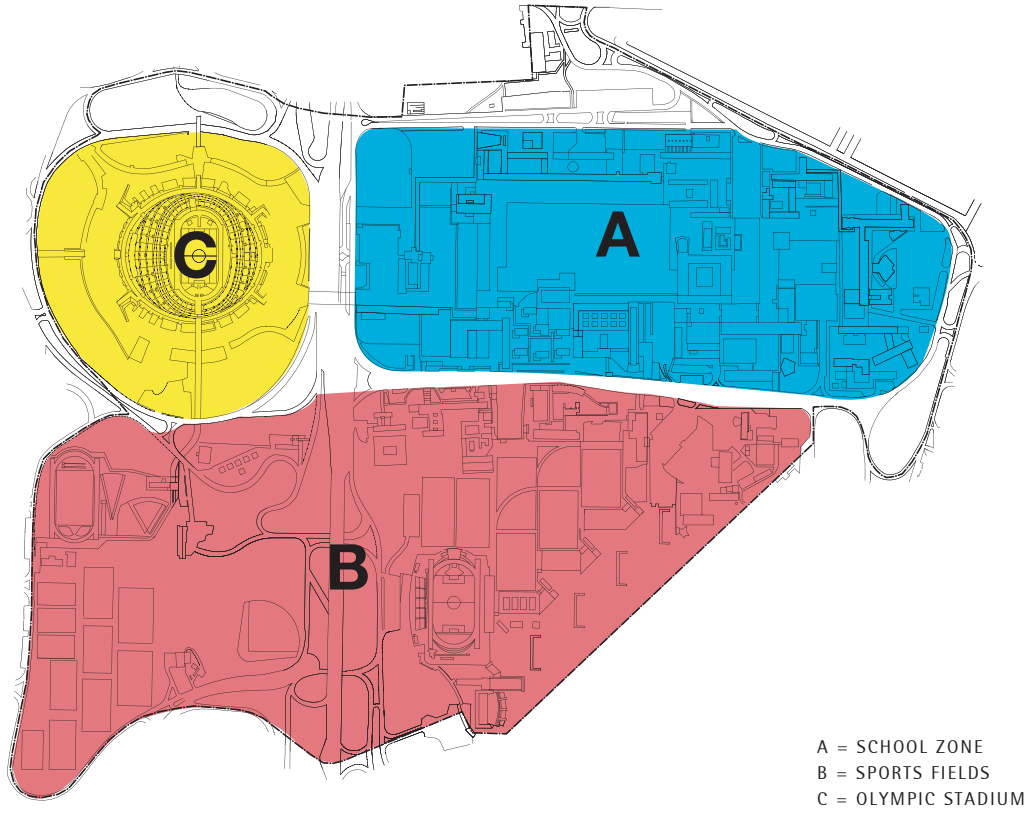
Since the original project the buildings occupied by the main schools and services are cluster towards a grand dominant central plaza that functions as a backbone element; this buildings can be subdivided into five groups: Government and Services, Humanities, Sciences, Biological Sciences and Arts. The complete zone is surrounded by a vehicular circuit; internally the buildings are linked by pedestrian paths, and externally are linked to other University facilities by the vehicular circuit and several pedestrian ways.

I. *Government and services.* The buildings in this area are close to Insurgentes Avenue, both guarding and standing for the University before de city. This group is composed by the University headquarters settled in the Dean Tower and next to the north the Central Library. Surrounding the Dean Tower various esplanades at different levels accentuate the main axis; which runs perpendicular to the Insurgentes Avenue crossing through the whole *Campus* central. In this group are also included as services facilities the former Central Club and the shopping zone.

II. *Humanities.* Set on the northern side of the main axis and parallel to it, this is a huge body that includes the Faculties of Philosophy and Arts, Law and Economics.

III. *Biological Sciences.* In this group one can find the Dentistry and Medicine School. These buildings are set around a smaller esplanade than the central plaza, located at the east, which accents the axiality of the *Campus*.

Campus Central Zoning



School Zone Zoning



IV. *Sciences*. This group was originally composed by the Science School and Institutes, as well as Chemistry and Engineering. Currently the Science School moved to the outskirts of the Core Zone; in the group remains the Chemistry and Engineering Schools, now together with the Postgraduate Architecture School and the Humanities Tower II.

V. *Arts*. Composed by the University Sciences and Arts Museum (MUCA) and the School of Architecture; the latter counts with a series of small buildings called "Talleres" (workshops) disposed scatterly in a space between the main building of Architecture and the Faculty of Engineering.

Sports Fields

Since the original design this zone maintains a close relation with the School Zone and the dormitory. At the south and west of the Core Zone the sports area is located, constituted by platforms at different levels is especially suitable for the settlement of the sport camps. Here is also possible to find the Olympic Pool, and the Handball courts. The building originally intended as the dormitory is found west and overlooks a mayor view of the *Campus*.

Olympic Stadium

The Olympic Stadium was conceived to suit the Pedregal unique landscape, trying to evoke the idea of a volcanic crater. It is where the main axis of the *Campus* Central ends at the west, and is surrounded by a mayor promenade that allows people to enter and leave the construction in a short period of time. The Stadium has become a reference inside the *Campus* and together with the Dean Tower and its foundation a reference in Mexico City.

[SECTION 2]





Description

a. Description of the property

General Description

University City is located in the area called "El Pedregal", in the southern part of Mexico City. Is a place covered by lava proceeding from several eruptions from the volcano known as "Xitle", which started erupting more than six thousand years ago; the last of which was recorded close to the year 70 b.c.

In this place, one of the most ancient American pre-Columbian cultures settled. We can see some traces in the circular pyramid in Cuicuilco that witnesses the exceptional cultural, social and artistic conditions that derive from the contemplation of this determining landscape.

This rocky, peculiar, and exotic landscape is formed by a unique flora in the Valley of Mexico, among which lichens, ferns, moss, palo-bobo and peppertrees are found mainly. This site has attracted many artists known worldwide such as the painter and muralist Diego Rivera and the architect Luis Barragán. The latter conceived what was later known worldwide as the "Mexican Garden", contemporary par excellence in the housing estate named "Jardines del Pedregal de San Angel"; which became, also as *Campus* Central, an urban design paradigm in Mexico and in the whole American Continent.

In 1942 it was decided that the University City would be constructed over this volcanic landscape. The terrain was in the northern zone of that rocky land –the closest to the city metropolitan area at that time- and consisted of seven million square meters, crossed at some point by the Insurgentes Avenue; which runs across Mexico City from north to south connecting it to the road system of the entire country; this gave the *Campus* a privileged emplacement in the City as well as in the whole country.



University City was placed over a series of “rocky platforms” that left well-defined spaces. These platforms suggested the urban-architectural party adopted finally by the Master Plan; work of architects Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral in 1951.

The main element of this general party is an east-west axis that is superimposed perpendicular to the axis of Insurgentes Avenue. Thus, *Campus* central in its original concept, is constituted by three large areas that are divided in the following way: the Olympic Stadium, the dormitory and part of the sports fields are found west of Insurgentes Avenue; to the east the School Zone, General Services, the Civic Center; and the third area is composed by rest of the sports fields such as the Olympic Pool and the Handball Courts. More than sixty modern Mexican architects worked together on the final project in order to create one of the most emblematic complexes of modern Mexico.

The *Campus* Central has large open spaces that allows the appreciating of buildings and their relationship with the place, constituting a spatial urban-architectural evocation of the grand pre-hispanic ceremonial centers such as Monte Albán, where the connection between large buildings and open spaces merges by means of staircases, ramps and different floor levels in order to achieve harmony with the human scale. This relation between open space and construction has an immediate reference to urban paradigms and ideals of modernity, proposed by Le Corbusier and Hilberseimer.

All the *Campus* central buildings are arranged around large open spaces, esplanades, patios and sunken gardens that are an example of the conquest of space by the pedestrian, leaving vehicle circulation in the outskirts. There are transition areas that provoke harmony between human scale and monumentality, among the parking lots and the mayor open spaces.

The pavement changes and the variation between the floor levels organized the different uses for public open spaces. The landscapes and exteriors were design by the recognized architect Luis Barragan¹. He used several materials, making their plastic value stand out, for organizing the activities of the inhabitants; plazas and staircases have volcanic rock pavement that integrates the constructed surface with the site; the pavement for the cover and uncover pedestrian ways is in red concrete or big press-brick pieces that make easier to walk in and emphasis the paths; meanwhile the contemplative and lounge areas are covered by large grass spaces.

Page. 31 top

Campus Grand Central Plaza and Dean Tower, Central Library and Olympic Stadium at the back
Photograph 1994. IC

Page. 31 below

Sample garden of the “Jardines del Pedregal” Housing project
Photograph 1953. ASP

¹. Luis Barragán has been the most renowned Mexican architect around the world. He received the Pritzker Prize in 1980, and his study-home, located in Tacubaya (Mexico City) is part of the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2004.







The road system is structured by circuits; the main circuit, mention already, surrounds the School Zone, a second one constrains the complete three mayor complex areas, and one more circuit connects with the new *Campus* areas. These circuits are crossed by pedestrian overpasses that intend not to interrupt both pedestrian and vehicle flow. Besides being contained by circuits, the three large areas of the complex are connected among themselves, generating a certain traffic that vitalizes University City since its original conception to the present day.

The Architecture of *Campus* central buildings

The architecture found in the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is the physical concretion of the Mexican post-revolutionary cultural and social policy, and of the interest on the social development through education and culture.

Campus central shows clearly how the International Modern Architecture postulates and the traditional Mexican architecture can be expound.

The selection of materials was made based on a maximum durability and unity criteria; they were used by every author in a singular and creative way, and represent both, modernity and tradition. Used as a finish texture and as a part of some buildings' structure, the volcanic rock evokes the tectonic strength of the volcanic stratum, the deep root with the site, and the millenary Mexican past; all this represented in the Handball Courts and the Olympic Stadium, pieces that show abstraction and forceful geometric rigor. The first ones emulate the traditional pre-Hispanic ball game and the latter is born as a unique "crater" inside this volcanic landscape. All the rock used for the construction was directly mined from a quarry inside the own site. The steel and glass show the technological innovation and the moment of modernity the country was living. The reinforced concrete is combined with the other materials synthesizing the influence of the LeCorbusierian models, and in the *Campus* architecture is taken to its plastic limit as on the Cosmic Ray Pavilion; which reflects the experimental work of the architect Felix Candela over light concrete structures all around Mexico. Colored glazed brick functions as an element that provides unity in the complex and gives the idea of maximum durability and conservation.

Page. 32-33 top
Stone staircase
in the *Campus* Central
Photograph 2003.

Page. 32-33 below
Esplanade in front of Dean Tower
and Central Library.
Photograph 2003.



The University City architecture discloses another particular condition; a recurrent subject in Mexican history, the plastic integration. Pre-Columbian cultures over the Mexican territory already presented art as an important element in architecture and urban space, exemplified by the Mayas in their constructions of Uxmal and Chichen Itza or by the Teotihuacans on their Quetzalcoatl Temple. The same happened with the *Campus* Central buildings, where artists participated since the very beginning, conceiving art and architecture as a whole. A large number of the most important painters, muralist and sculptors of that particular moment in Mexican art participated on the project.

Engineering School with Dean Tower
and Central Library
Photograph 1988. AA Et RH



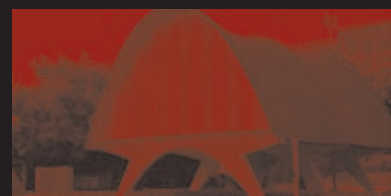
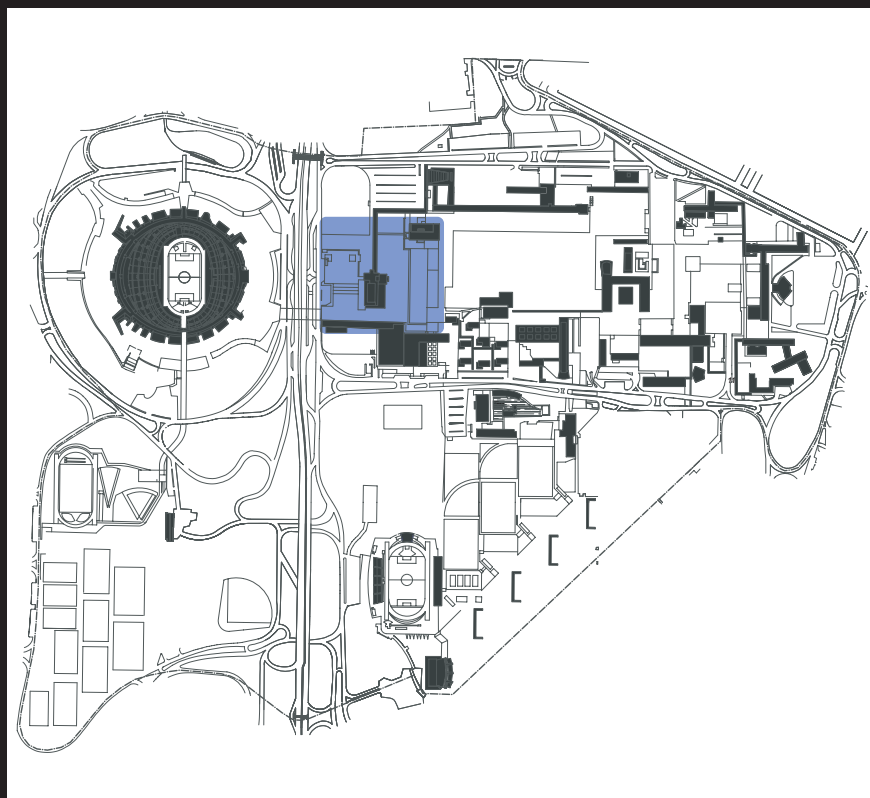






School Zone

I. Government and Services





Dean Tower

Designed by the architects Mario Pani, Enrique del Moral and Salvador Ortega, the Dean Tower is found in the most important plaza of the complex, the one of the access; is vertically erected for representing the University government and for overlooking the School Zone. Located at the east side of Insurgentes Avenue also emphasizes the main longitudinal east-west axis. This access to the *Campus* central has a hierarchy inside the complex by means of the twelve-story tower and its horizontal foundation that is aligned with Insurgentes Avenue.

The building is surrounded on its four sides by large promenades at different levels, carefully studied and highlighted by staircases that remind us of the pre-Hispanic urban space of large ceremonial centers; a water pond that looks west reflects the tower and the foundation over its horizontal surface.

The plastic value of the building was achieved by marking the function of every element in the facades and volume, by means of the materials used: onyx, steel, glass and glazed clay, which gave the regional convenient character to the place and to the building destiny.

The basement is a volume developed in horizontal sense; its laterals are covered by a rocky translucent characteristic material in Mexico named onix, which provides an ochre hue and a singular light to its interiors. The interior is used as a public area, at north it intercepts with the tower and functions as the main lobby. The tower is composed by 12 floors devoted to offices visited by a smaller public, where can be found the University Council Hall and the Dean offices. The external part of this volume has three facades composed entirely by steel and glass, the north, the east and the south; leaving the western facade for services and vertical communications covered by glazed clay brick; over this side, which faces Insurgentes Avenue, is found the UNAM emblem, designed by a request of Jose Vasconcelos to Jorge Enciso, shows the motto: "Por mi raza hablará el espíritu" (the spirit will speak on behalf of my race) next to an eagle, a condor and the Latin America map.

This building represents the Mexican architectonic modernity through the tower of steel and glass and the esthetic and formal tradition by the onix basement, intertwined by the glazed clay elements.

Page. 36-37
Dean Tower, basement,
and David Alfaro Siqueiros mural
Photograph 2005. BP

Page. 38
Campus Central view from the
Olympic Stadium.
Photograph 2005. os

Page. 40
Dean Tower and basement.
Photograph 2005. os





The Dean Tower has three murals by David Alfaro Siqueiros done between 1952 and 1956. The most important of the three is at the southern part of the basement, catalogued as a "sculpture-painting", named "El pueblo a la universidad, la universidad al pueblo. Por una cultura neohumanista de profundidad universal" (The people to the university, the university to the people. For a neo-humanistic culture of universal depth), and performed with steel structures covered by cement and colored glazed tiles. In this three-dimensional piece he shows advancements for the muralism due to perspective and its position within the *Campus*. The second one is named: "Las fechas en la historia de México o el derecho a la cultura" (The dates in Mexican history or the right to culture) placed on the north side of the tower, flanks the *Campus* Central access axis that comes from the Olympic Stadium and introduces into the grand central plaza. The third is a piece that covers completely the only body that overhangs from the tower, which is the University Council Hall, named: "Nuevo simbolo universitario" (New university symbol), here Siqueiros takes the eagle and the condor from the University emblem and geometrically stylizes them.

Page. 42
Dean Tower main esplanade and water pond.
Photograph 2005. ULS

Page. 44
Dean Tower plans
(original drawings. 1951)

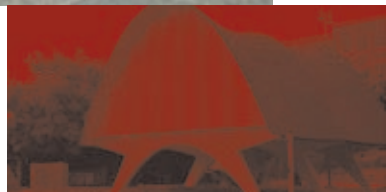
Page. 45
Dean Tower and basement.
(interior promenade)
Photograph 2005. os

Dean Tower basement plan
(original drawing. 1951)

Dean Tower







Central Library

Undoubtedly, this is the building that represents best the Mexican modernity, here the dichotomy between tradition and modernity is overtaken due to the mixture of international architecture postulates and regional elements. Designed by the architect and painter Juan O’Gorman, the Central Library is –with the Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo Studio-Houses (1931)², designed also by O’Gorman- the most internationally published building of the Modern Mexican Architectural Period; because is the aesthetic paradigm generated by University City, that under the name of plastic integration proposed a aesthetic total unit conformed by architecture, painting and sculpture, a utter piece of art.

The volumetric of the building is composed basically by two bodies: a horizontal basement that extends to the center of the *Campus* central and forms one of the most important staircases of the grand central plaza, here is possible to find the entrance to the building, as also an external patio constrained by huge volcanic rock walls; the other element is a ten-story quadrangular prism that erects from the horizontal basement.

This building represents the custody of knowledge and is positioned northeast of the Dean Tower, creating a hierarchy for the most important area of the *Campus* central through knowledge and government. Each of the library’s facades are covered by a large mosaic made with natural multi-colored stone collected by O’Gorman himself during several trips around the country. In four thousand square meters, Juan O’Gorman shaped the conception of the two worlds; the pre-Hispanic, represented by the festive and terrible spirit of ancient Mexicans and the symbol of Tenochtitlán founding; and the Hispanic cosmos expressed by means of coats of arms and conventional shapes, as well as by an architectural mass of temples; the peculiar duality of the conquest and evangelization. These two worlds got together in the north on behalf of nationality and on the south on behalf of the University.

The Central Library leads a system of specialized and immediate query libraries of smaller scale scattered in every School or Faculty around the *Campus*. It gives service not only to students lodged by University City, but also to the population of studious people and researchers of Mexico City.

Page. 47 top
Central Library view from the main esplanade.
Photograph 2004. ULS

Page. 47 below
Central Library view from the main esplanade with the Humanities Tower at the back.
Photograph 2004. ULS

Page. 48
Central Library and water pond.
Photograph 2003. os

Page. 49
Basement plan and module plan.
(original drawing 1951)

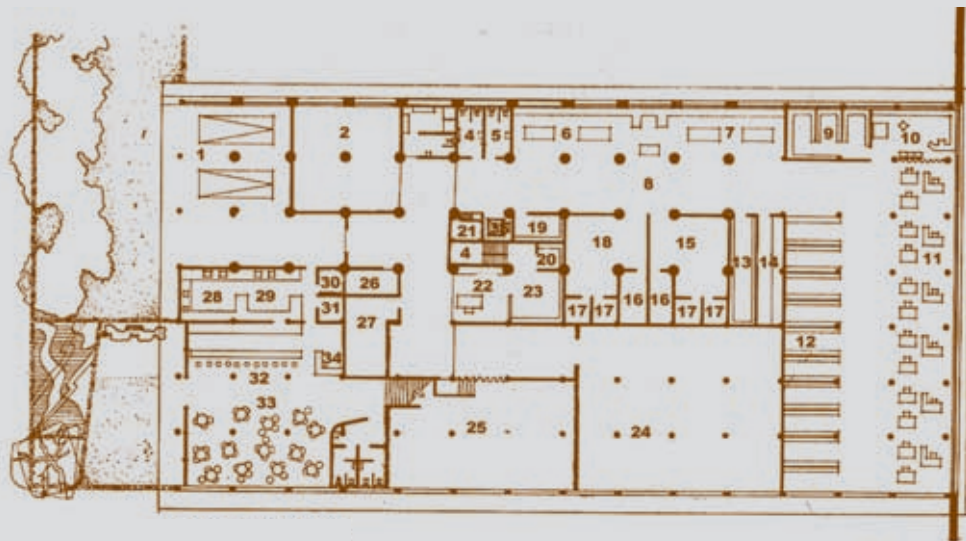
². The Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo study-houses, designed by Juan O’Gorman are in the “Mexico Heritage and its universal value” Indicative List from 2004. World Heritage Office, Mexico.



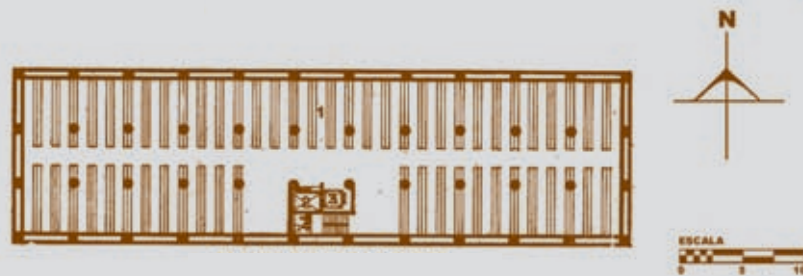




Planta Principal



Planta Basamento



Planta Tipo







The general party clearly divides the two essential elements of the program: vertical and horizontal. The first one lodges on the main floor the reading rooms for the library, with a capacity for 200 readers, the catalog reference and bibliography room that forms a functioning unit together with the control and loan section. In this level, the natural day-light enters, diffuses and gets a unique hue due to onyx closures around the foundation. In a mezzanine at the same floor, the library administration offices are found.

The vertical volume is divided into ten equal floors, with capacity for two million books, magazines and microfilms. The design of these floors was very carefully performed in order to have the best functionality with the least horizontal routes. Each floor is close to the exterior and has constant weather and humidity in order to improve book conservation; as well as a central circulation area that allows the lodging of 170 thousand volumes per floor distributed in metallic shelves at both sides of this central area.

Page. 50-51
Central Library
Photograph 2005. BP

Pag 53.
Central Library access.
Photograph 2005. AA Et RH

Reading room in the interior of
the Central Library ground floor.
Photograph 2002. LSCH

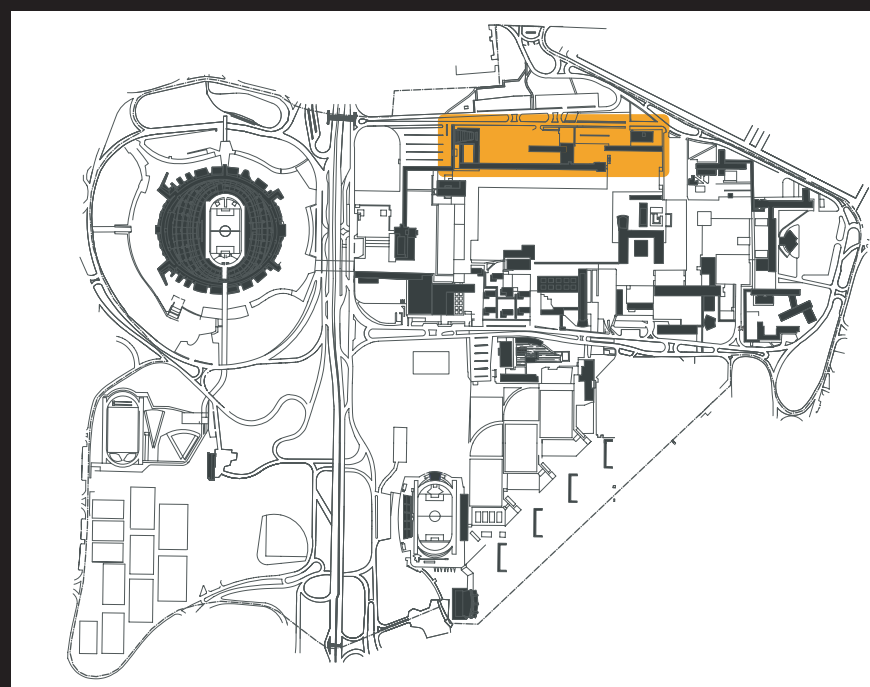


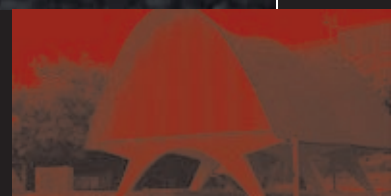


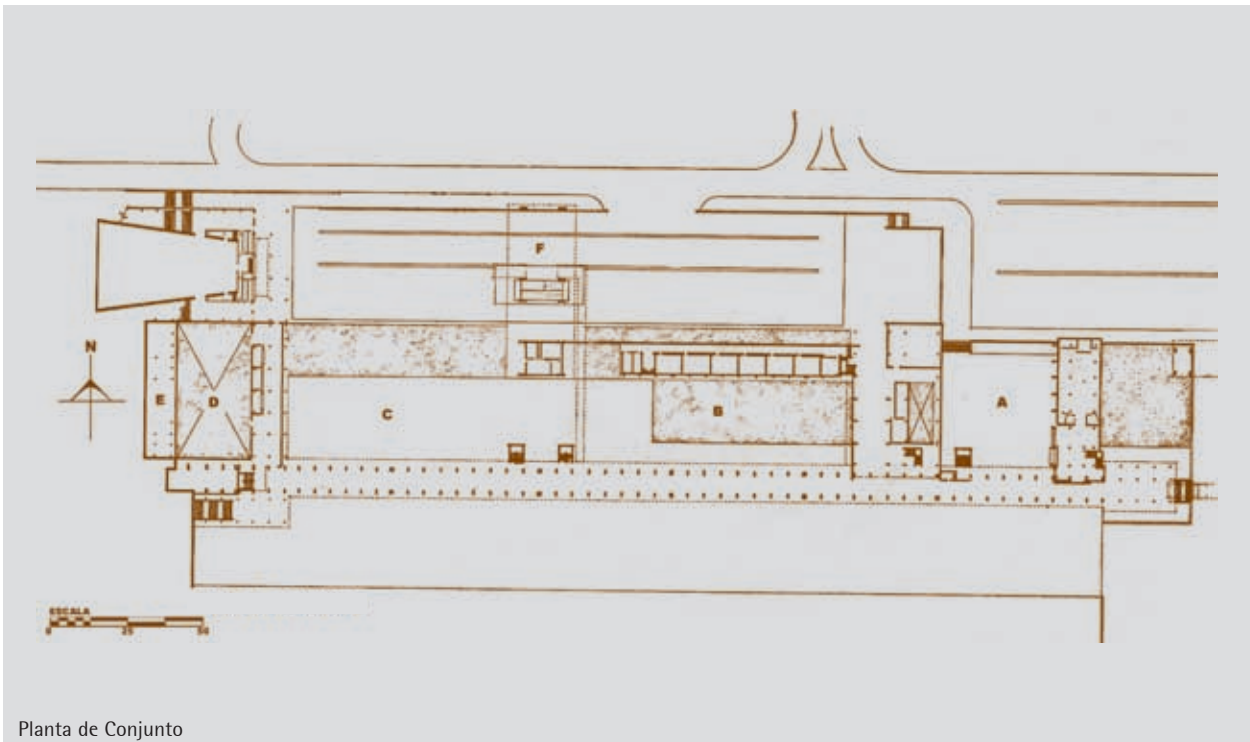
II. Humanities

At the north of *Campus* central, Humanities complex is placed over a unique longitudinal more than 300 meters long volume placed east to west. Divided into three similar-sized fractions it lodges the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, Law, Economics, and Humanities Tower. The structure of this longitudinal volume is made by a single concrete-frame module which repeats lengthwise, generating in the main floor a sort of corridor that results in a fluid and transitory space, which permits a spatial relation between the school circuit, the parking lots, and the grand central plaza, evidencing the modern postulates of buildings over pilotis. Over this main floor plan exists three more where are found the classrooms facing to the *Campus* central, and to the north the corridors.

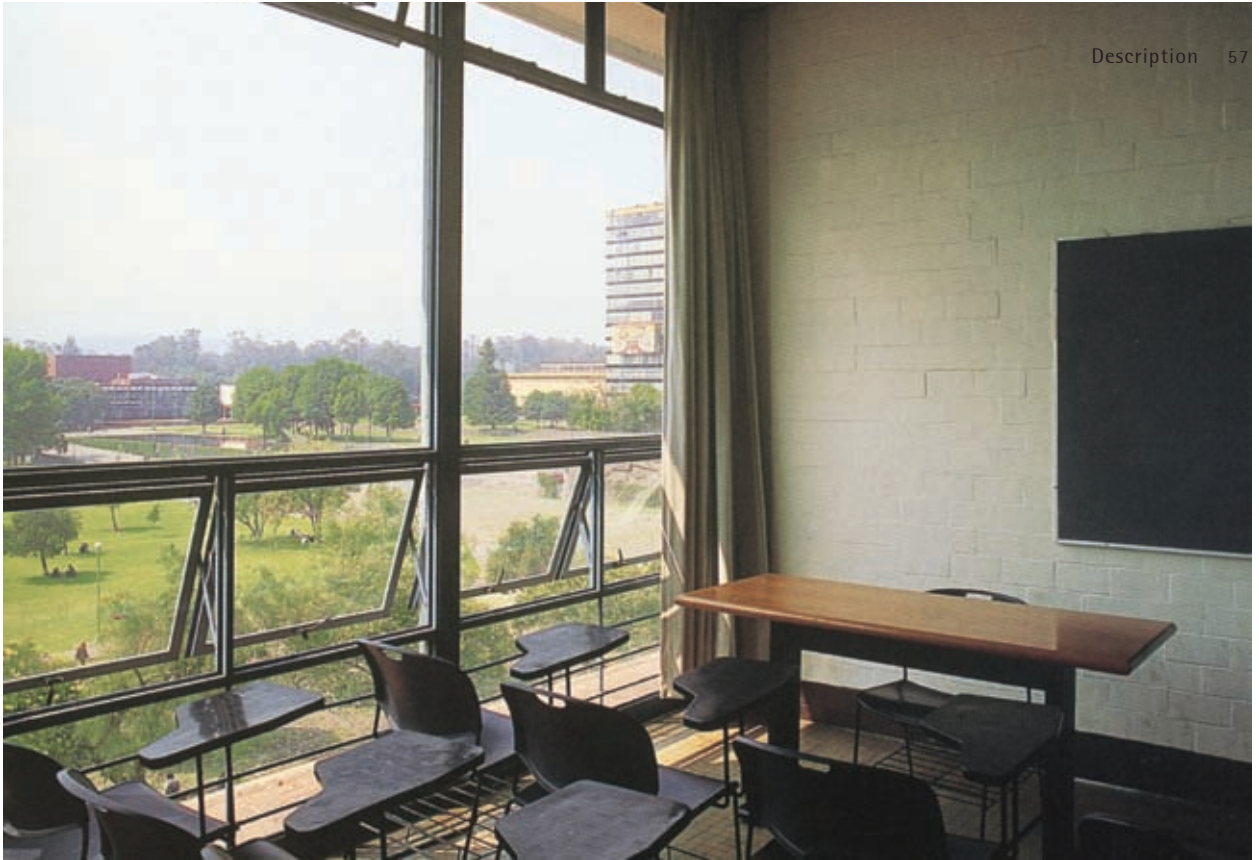
The crystal facade looking south has concrete slab flanges achieving a total transparency; those crystals are substituted in the northern facade by glazed clay block closures, leaving few windows in order to protect from the cold; also next to this facade are placed the prominent crystal bodies of the stair-modules. Connected to the main longitudinal body in a perpendicular way, the Humanities Tower and a rectangular volume laid over pilotis can be found, the latter originally functioned as the School of Political and Social Sciences (but since it was moved to another area of the University City, now is used by the School of Philosophy and Arts).







Planta de Conjunto



Philosophy and Arts Faculty and Humanities Tower

This facility is located in the eastern side of the Humanities complex it was designed by architects Enrique de la Mora, Manuel de la Colina and Enrique Landa; and can be divided into three main units; the first unit is devoted to 27 different-sized classrooms for groups about fifteen to a hundred students. The second unit, located west of the first one, is the main link with the Central Library; here are classrooms and the faculty local library for 40 thousand volumes. Finally, in the first floor the administration and main offices are found; while in the ground floor a portico communicates with the classroom section and with the auditorium lobby.

In the first floor of the Humanities Tower, located to the west, can be found the Psychology Department, and in its basement the general services. The main auditorium of this group named Justo Sierra is located north to the tower; recognized also as one of the most important halls in all the *Campus* central, has independent access form the parking lots and a total capacity for 630 spectators.

Humanities Tower is a quadrangular seven-floor prism, north-south longitudinally positioned, that opens its facades to the east and west with large crystal and metallic ironworks surfaces. It constrains the philosophical, historical, aesthetic, philological and social research, providing to all of these areas space for administration and main offices, meeting rooms, warehouse, working library and research cubicles.

Classroom in the Humanities building viewing to the grand central plaza.

Photograph 2002. LSCH

Page. 55.
Humanities building and esplanade.
Photograph 2000. LGR

Page. 56 top.
Humanities Tower I and
Auditorium Justo Sierra.
Photograph 2005. os

Page. 56 below.
Humanities main plan.
(original drawing 1951)





Law Faculty

Before moving into the *Campus* central the old National Jurisprudence School was considered as one of the most important and traditionally respected facilities of the University; then it became the Law Faculty and occupied the central fraction of the Humanities complex. It is subdivided into three areas: the one of the classrooms, 30 conference halls 64-students each; then the area known as annex is distributed in two floors with eight seminar rooms 30-student each; finally the local library for five thousand volumes and the PhD area.

In the northern facade, the passages with a continuous large window are found. This section includes the main entrance, a large hall with patios. The administrative area is found in this hall, and also the access to the 250-spectator auditorium. This part of the complex was designed by architects Alonso Mariscal and Ernesto Gómez Gallardo.

Economics Faculty

Located in the east end of the Humanities complex, this school closes the complex and is comprised of two main sections: annexes and classrooms. The classrooms that face south are scattered in the first three floors of the building.

The annex section comprises four elements: a 200-spectator auditorium, which lies perpendicular to the classroom corridor; on the eastern side of the first floor classroom corridor can be found the administration, surrounded by the Faculty main offices, and at the end, the Economical Research Institute main offices; the library with its book warehouse for eight thousand volumes and the reading room are located on the second floor. Finally, the lab and four cubicles for degree candidates are located on the third floor.

The design of these buildings was performed by architects Vladimir Kaspé and José Hanhausen, both of them famous designers of other very important school premises around the country.

Page. 58 top
Law Faculty. Humanities building.
Photograph 2005. os

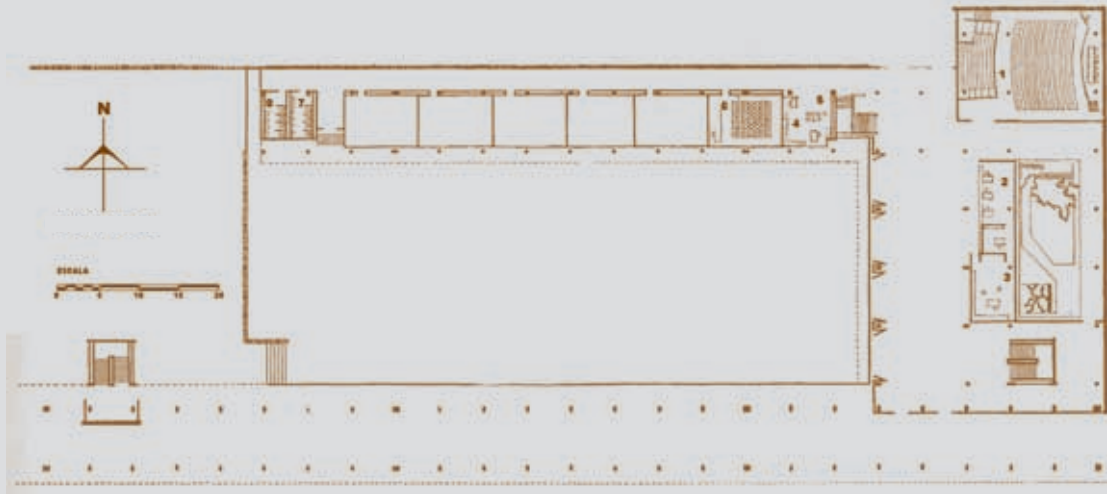
Page. 58 below
Economics Faculty.
Humanities building.
Photograph 2005. os

Page. 60
Law Faculty plans
(original drawing 1951)

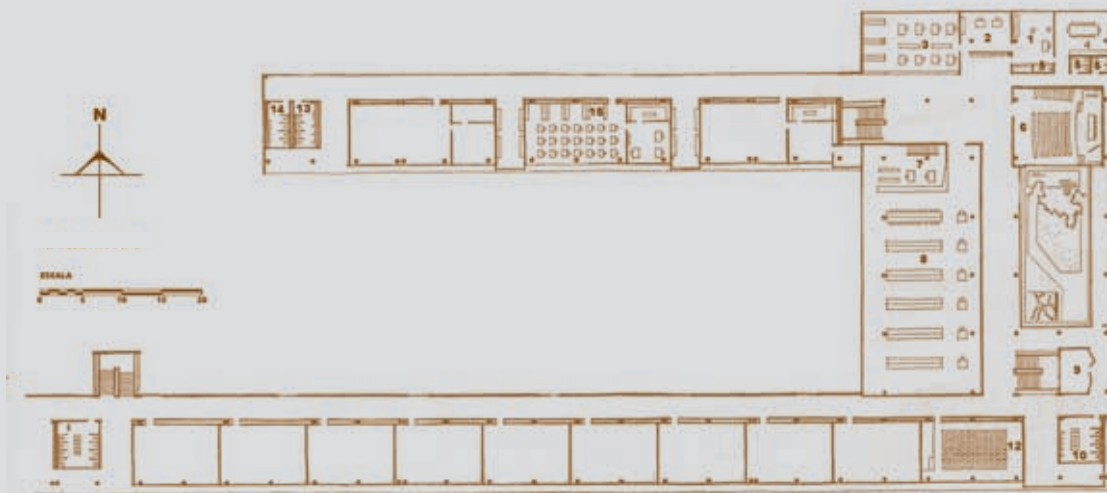
Page. 61
Economics Faculty plans
(original drawing 1951)



Law Faculty

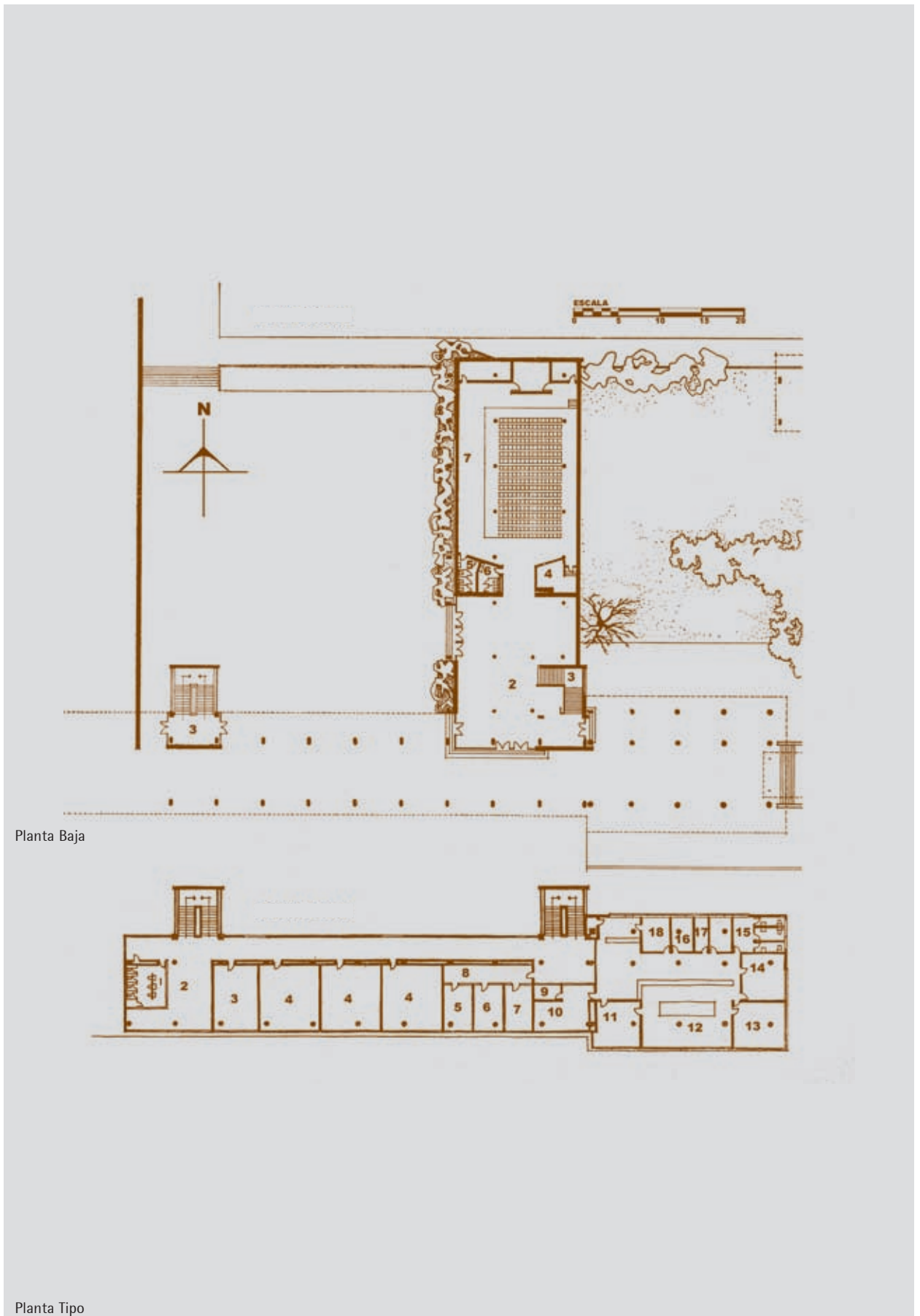


Planta Baja



Planta Tipo

Economics Faculty



Planta Baja

Planta Tipo

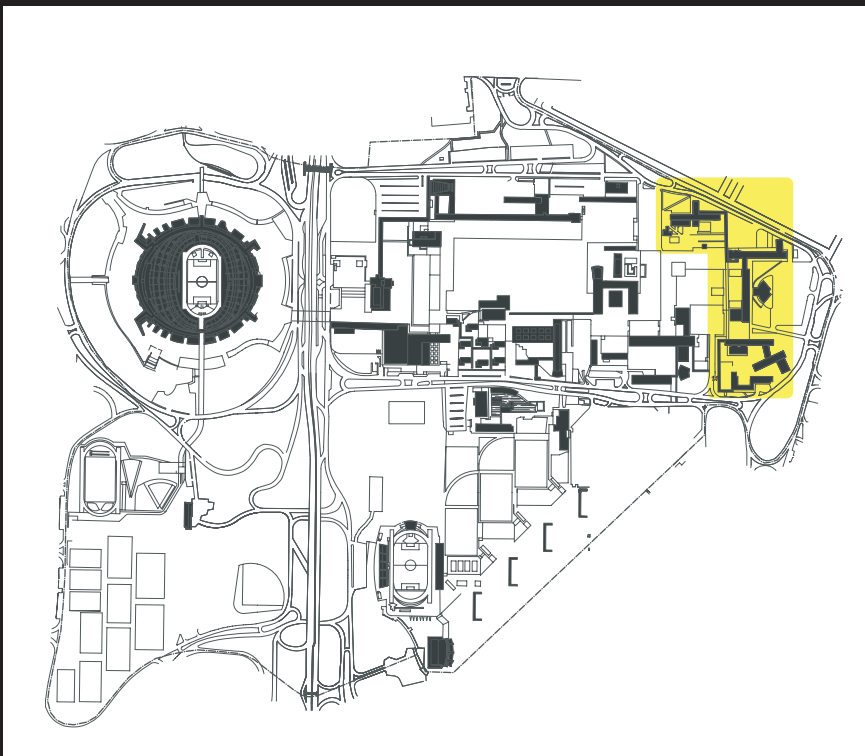




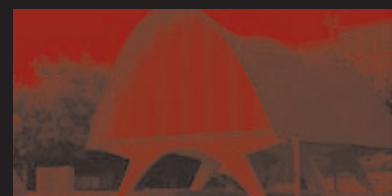
III. Biological Sciences

This group is located to the east of *Campus* central, gathered next to a second open plaza, with smaller dimensions in comparison to the grand central plaza and different pavements. The Dentistry School, the Medicine School and the Biomedical Research Institute are part of this group, each in different buildings (originally the building now occupied by the Biological Research Institute was the Veterinary and Zootechnical Medicine School, but it was relocated to another facility placed on the University City second circuit in order to satisfy the needs of more space and new laboratories).

This group is located into one of the three platforms suggested by the *Campus* central Master Plan; one large promenade that functions as a ramp connects this platform, the lowest of the three, with the grand central plaza; and from this point is easier to understand the project zoning.



Page. 62
Medicine School.
Photograph 2005. AA & RH





Dentistry School

Designed by architects Jesús Aguilar, Silvio A. Margain y Carlos Reigadas, this school develops mainly over one east-west directed longitudinal volume and two more bodies placed perpendicularly at both sides; one of this volumes has quadrangular proportions and gathers the access of the building on the main floor and in the upper level the Auditorium; the other one lodges the Amphitheater. The longitudinal volume is devoted to classrooms; its southern facade opens widely with a large group of windows that helps to create a directly visual connection with the open plaza. The amphitheater's southern wall is covered by a mural named "La superacion del hombre por medio de la cultura" (Man self-improvement by means of culture) made with colored glazed tiles by the artist Francisco Eppens.

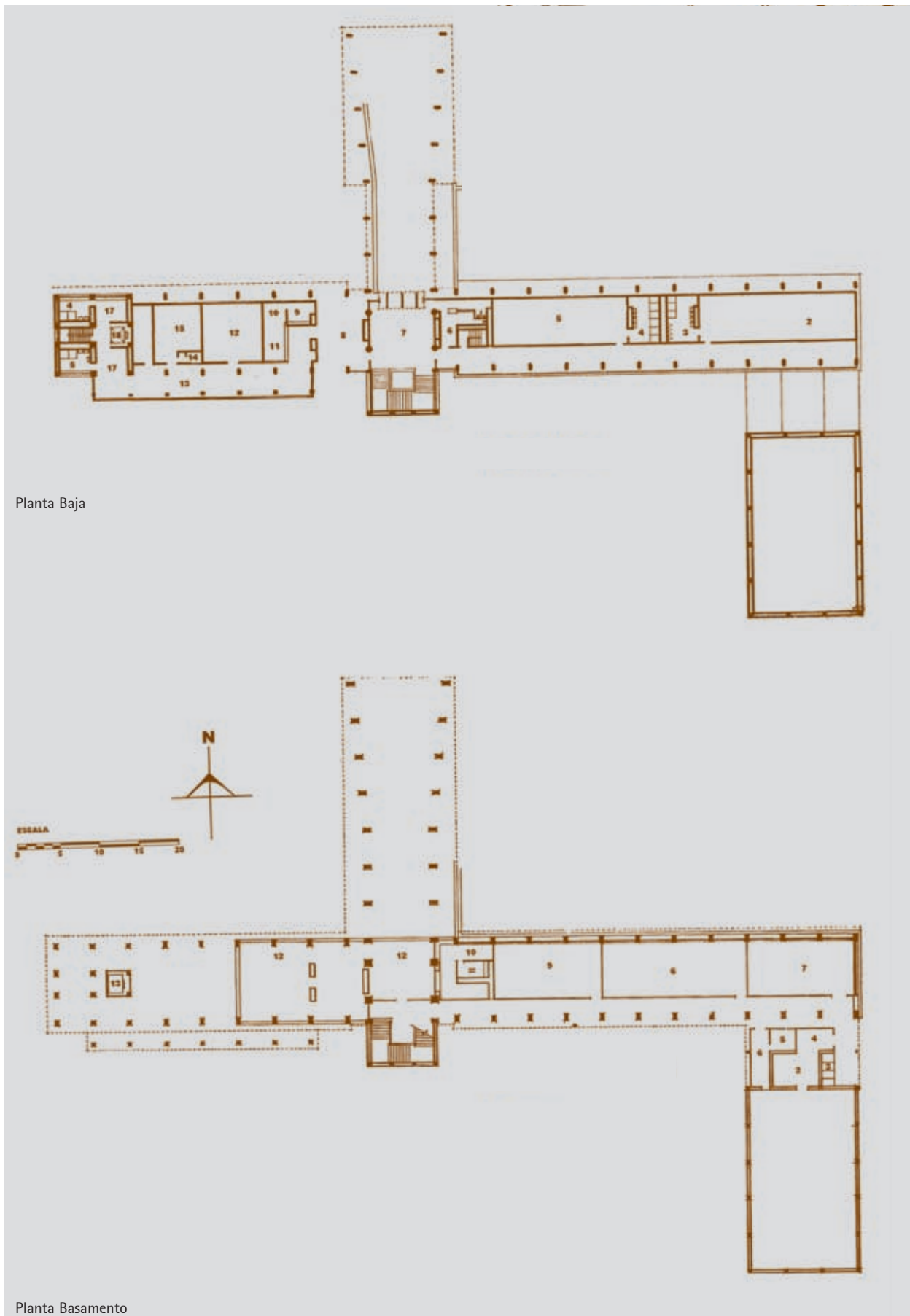
The main volume has four floors, a ground floor and a basement. Diagnosis, exodontia and radiodontia clinics are located in this building. It also includes operating rooms with all of their required annexes. On the other side the administrative services can be found and nine labs linked to the classrooms. Two of them are for 180-students and two for 100-students; gathered together with the library and the exhibition room in the entrance portico.

Page. 64
Dentistry School internal patio.
Photograph 2002. ISCH

Page. 66 y 67
Dentistry School plans
(original drawings. 1951)

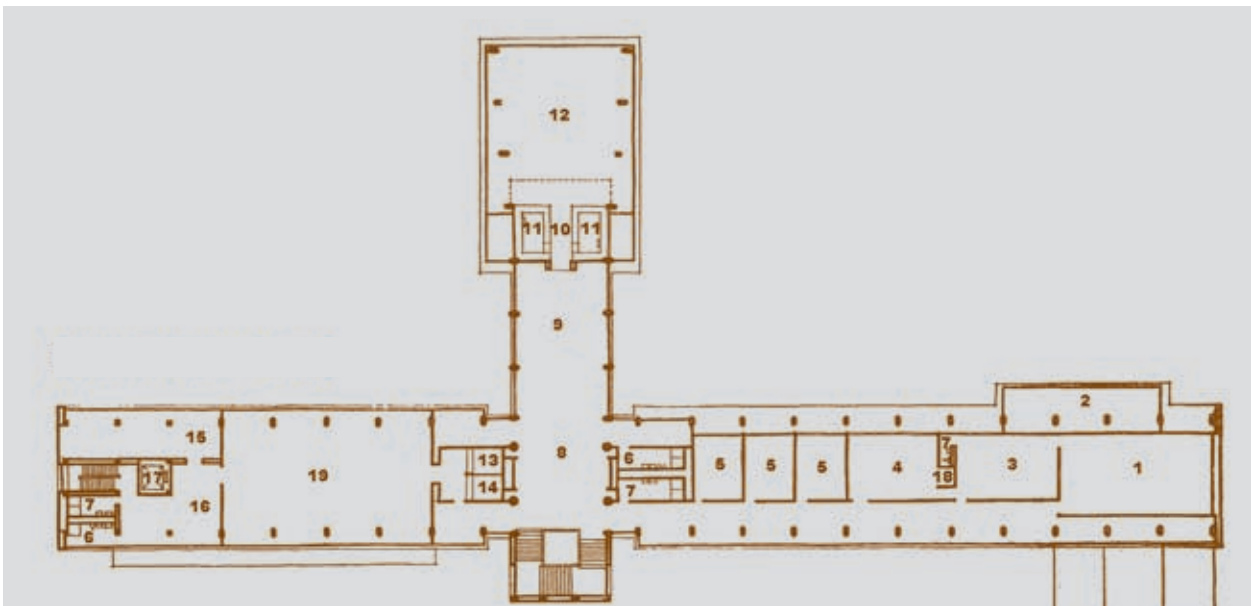


Dentistry Faculty

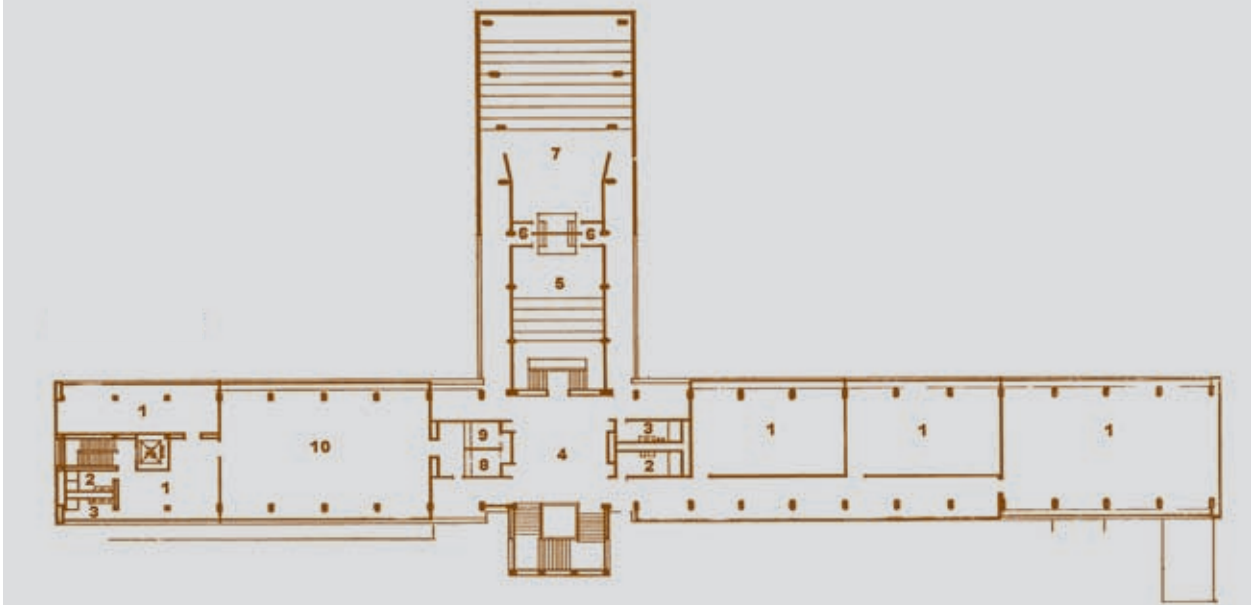


Planta Baja

Planta Basamento



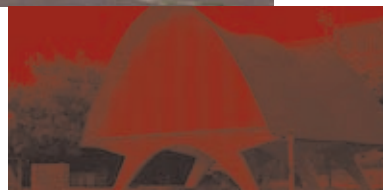
Planta Primer Piso



Pisos 2 y 3







Medicine School

This outstanding building, work of architects Roberto Álvarez Espinoza, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez y Ramón Torres, acts as the end of the *Campus* central main axis at the east, which closes at the other side in the Olympic Stadium. The main building is elongated on the part facing north-south and another building with perpendicular axis is superimposed at the north end. Both buildings are connected by a series of ramps that initiate in the ground level and end up in the fourth; this element together with the monumental yellow louvers of the main building remind us of the modern architecture ideas brought into the *Campus* central, achieving the aspect of a "building-machine" but also maintaining a link with tradition through a mural placed on the second building next to the ramps, work by Francisco Eppens. This piece as well as the Central Library murals by Juan O'Gorman, stands as one of the few most renowned art-works integrated into Mexican Modern Architecture.

Due to its specific needs, the Medicine School is located next to the road that links directly with the Medical Center. The School is integrated by three main units: the amphitheatres, the classrooms and the laboratories.

The first volume is built in a north-south direction and it has eight floors. Services, warehouses, laundry and machines are located at the basement. The arcaded main floor is devoted for halls and entrances. The next six floors lodge the Principal Offices and the Administration; the library, reception and study areas in the first two levels. The three-middle levels lodge amphitheatres for 25-students each; and finally at the back is found the fan-shaped main lecture hall with a capacity for 1000 spectators.

The second volume located at the north is linked with ramps to the first, as previously mentioned. It's an elongated module that repeats in eight levels, housing twenty five laboratories for 60-students each, the classrooms, which two are for 300-students and seven for 150-students each; and for 45 research laboratories.

Page. 68-69
Dentistry School and the
Francisco Eppens mural in front.
Photograph 2005. 05

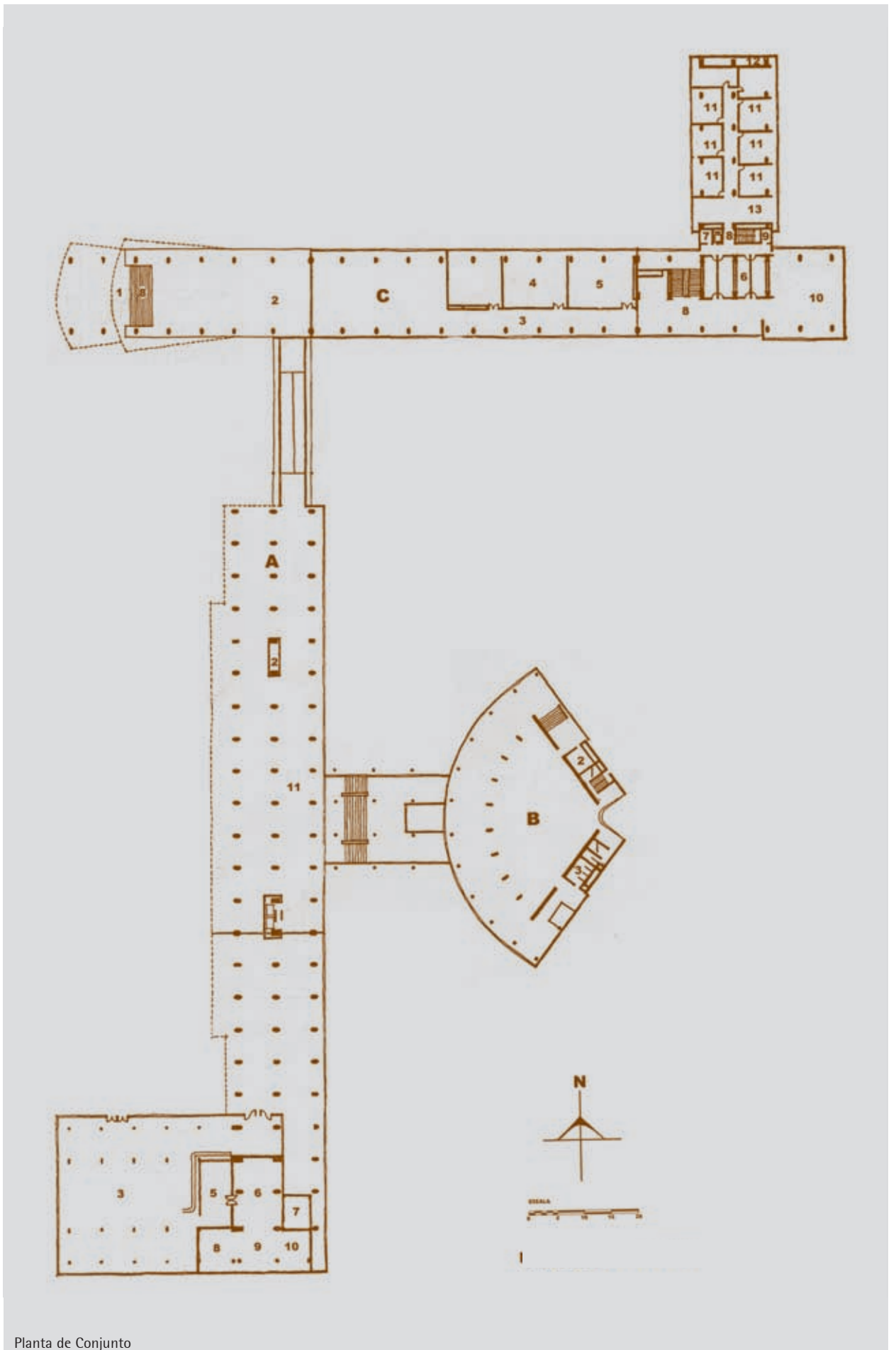
Page. 71 top
Medicine School and promenade.
Photograph 2005. 05

Page. 71 below
Medicine School promenade,
access, ramps, and Francisco
Eppens mural .
Photograph 2004. AA & RH

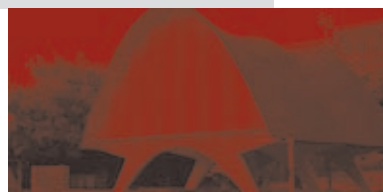
Page. 72
Medicine School auditorium.
Photograph 2004. 05



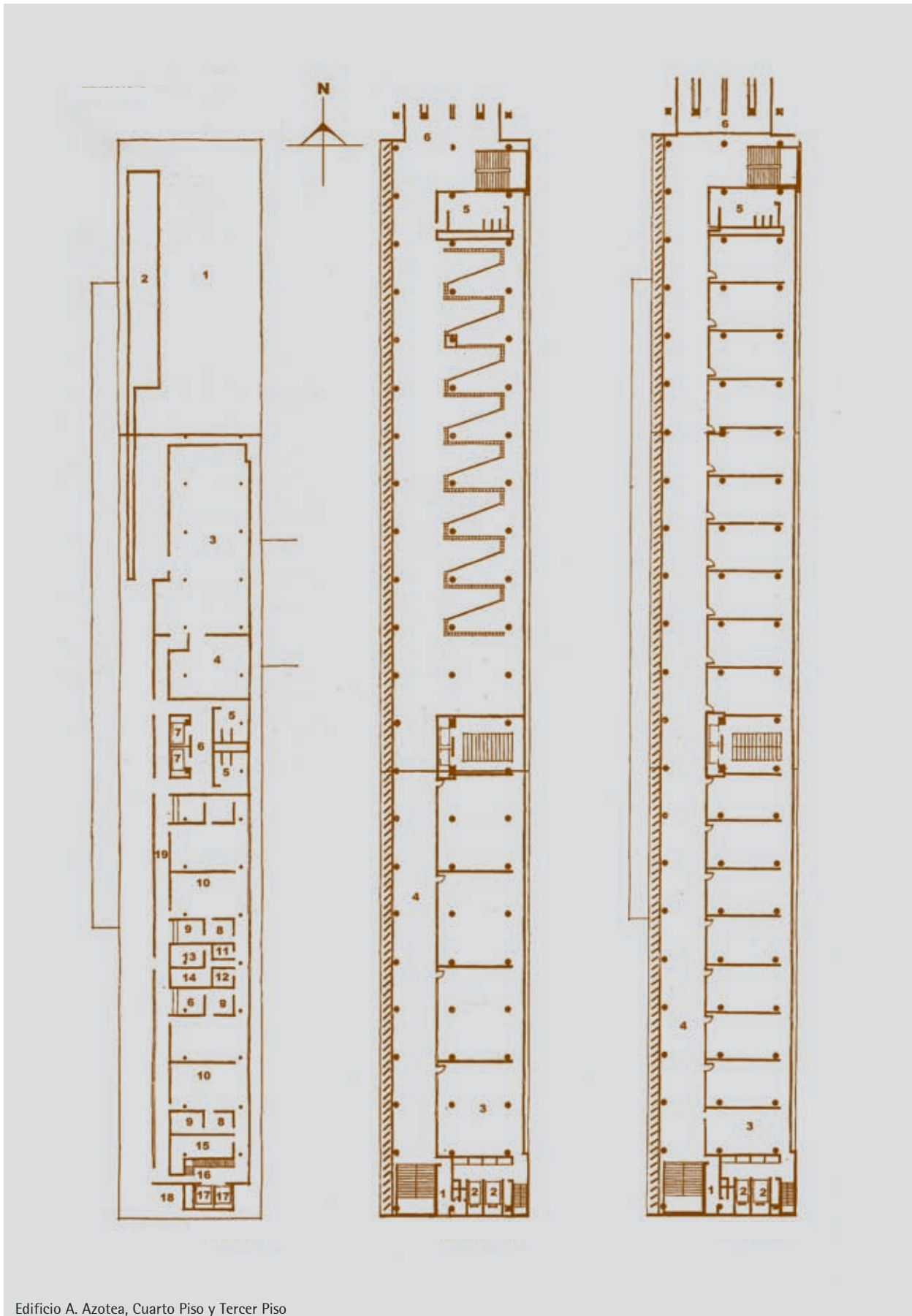




Planta de Conjunto



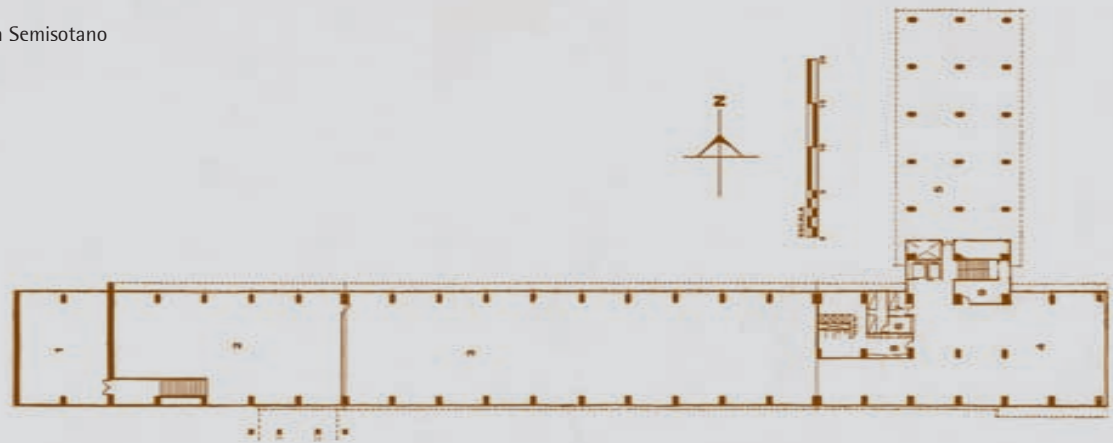
Medicine School



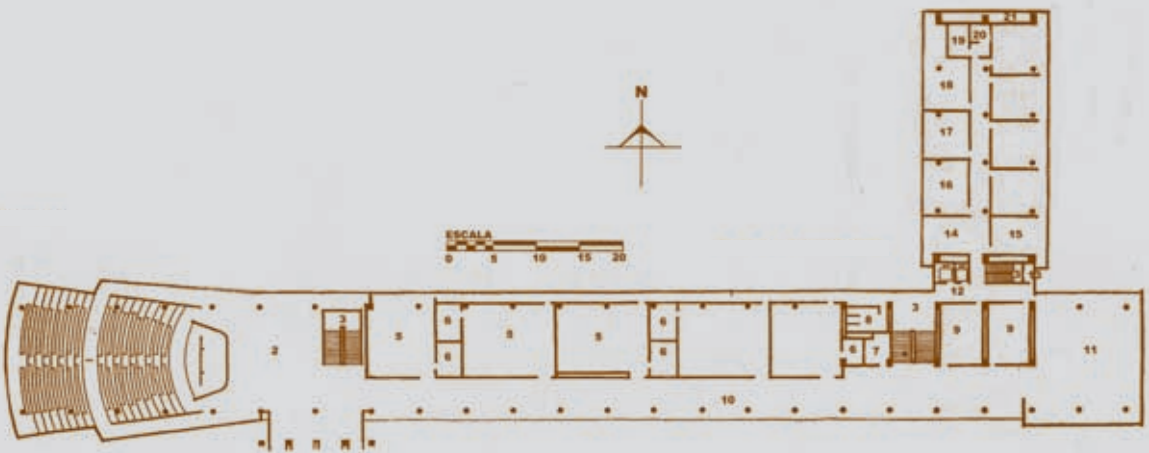
Edificio A. Azotea, Cuarto Piso y Tercer Piso



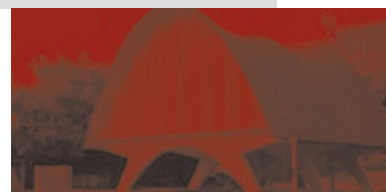
Planta Semisotano



Planta Sotano



Edificio C. Primer y Segundo Piso







Biomedical Research Institute

This building planned by architects Fernando Barbará Zetina, Felix Tena and Carlos Solórzano, is one of the most bright and colorful architectural projects of the complex; in part because shows a great dynamism with a rotated floor plan connected to an arched-arm, but also because it perfectly articulates with one of the *Campus* eastern vertexes as well as with the Schools of Medicine and Chemistry.

The building main volume was developed from east to west. It has five levels and it is intersected by a two-story low quadrangular block, which articulates with the Medicine School main building. This main body, parallel at the south to the *Campus* central main axis, initiates another longitudinal complex, similar to that of Humanities, but in this case as a balancing element inside the Core Area; this new elongated body is divided in order to give origin to Chemistry School.

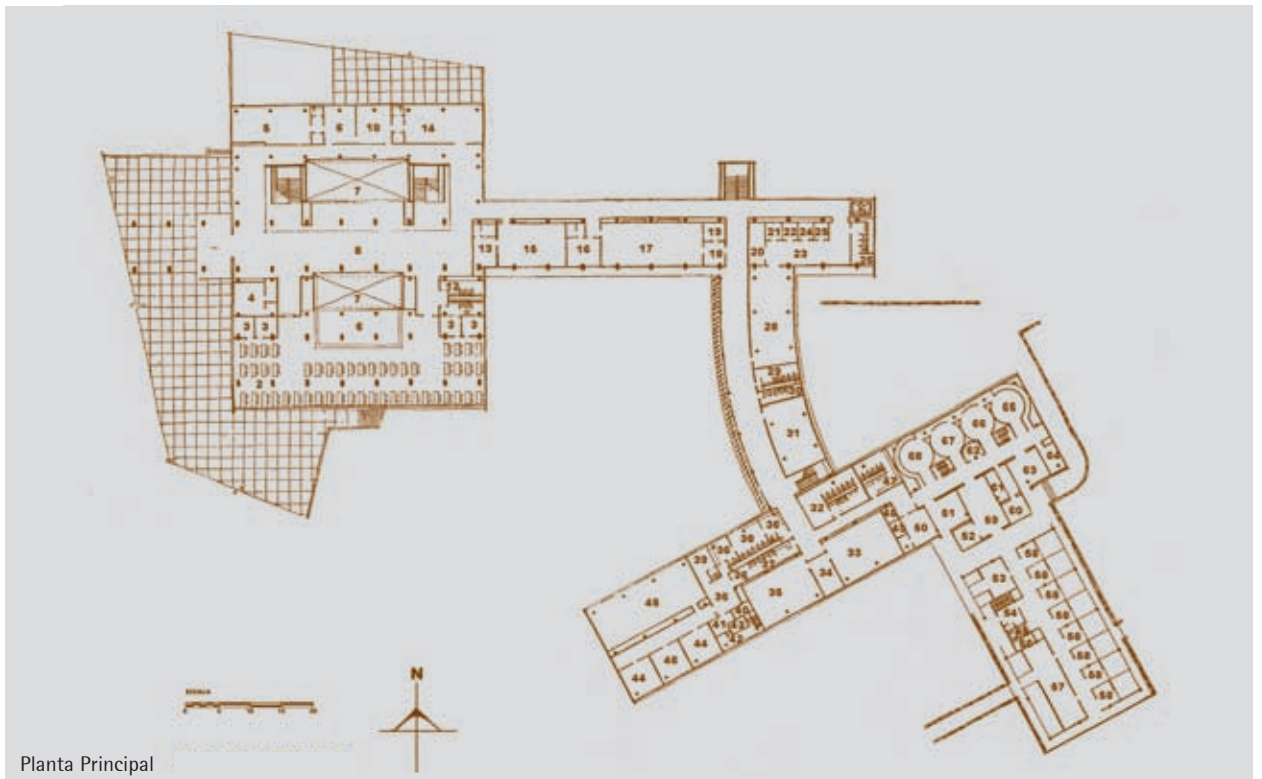
The former building for the Veterinary and Zootechnical Medicine School can be divided into two areas: the first one contents the government and administration services, the library for 20 thousand volumes, twelve classrooms for 60-students each, eleven laboratories, and a conference hall for 200 people. The second area is made by two bodies placed perpendicular among them and at the same level, housing the general services and the researcher cubicles and laboratories.

Page. 73, 74 y 75
Medicine School plans
(original drawings. 1951)

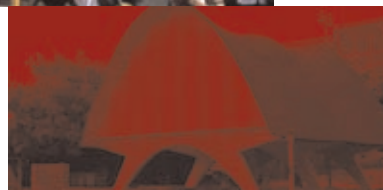
Page. 76 y 77
Medicine School with Francisco
Eppens mural.
Photograph 2005. 05

Page. 79 top
Chemistry School plan.
-Former Veterinary School.
(original drawing 1951)

Page. 79 below
The old Veterinary and Zootechnical
School.
Photograph 2005. 05



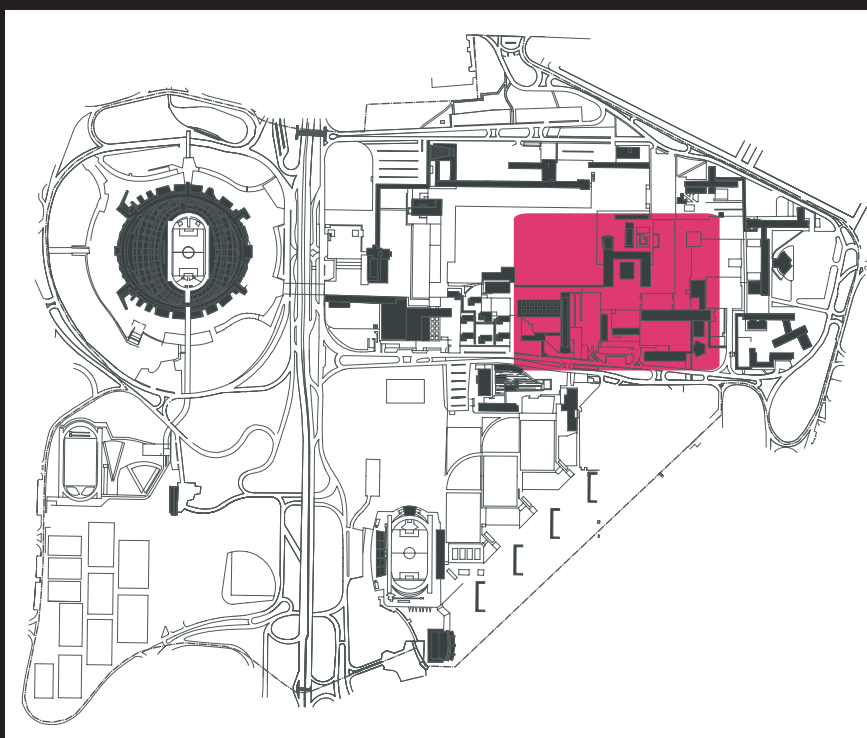
Planta Principal



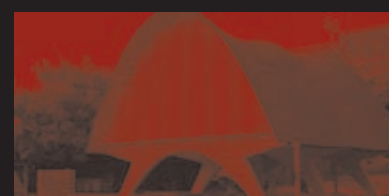


IV. Sciences

This group is placed at the center and south of the *Campus central*. It lodges the Chemistry and Engineering Schools, the Humanities Tower II, the Postgraduate Architecture School and the Cosmic Ray Pavilion. This is the only area of the original Master Plan that has substantially changed, because the present Science School is now found outside the Core Area, in the southeast of University City. It changed due to school and research institute enlargement needs, because the growing technological and scientific demand of the sixties required said expansion. However, Chemistry and Engineering Schools remain in their original place.



Page. 80
Postgraduate Architecture School
building.
Photograph 2004. ULS





Chemistry School

The main volume is laid out over an extension of the axis marked by the Biomedical Research Institute main building, from east to west in the southern edge of the *Campus*. This building is intersected by a low volume which contains services, the library and the school administration; to the west and without touching the first one, is set another volume which contains classrooms. The way this buildings are set produces a central space, a sort of main patio that becomes the meeting place for the community that also links to the entrance of the two auditorium-like main lecture halls; both isolated and designed following an interesting volume which contrasts with the general geometry of the complex. They are made out of light concrete shells with tensors of the same material that link the cover to the floor, confined by volcanic rock closures. Compared to the general complex these two halls have a small scale, but as the Cosmic Ray Pavilion, they stand out due to their unconventional shape.

The main building work of architects Enrique Yáñez, Enrique Guerrero y Guillermo Rosell, is distributed as follows: in the arcaded main floor are, two drawing rooms for 30-students each; repeated in four levels the prototype floor has a corridor at south that runs trough the whole volume and windows all over the north facade, here are twenty-four laboratories for 32 and 64-students, and twelve more practice-classrooms. To the north of the main lobby, the main offices and general services, as well as the library for 15 thousand volumes and its lecture halls and research cubicles.

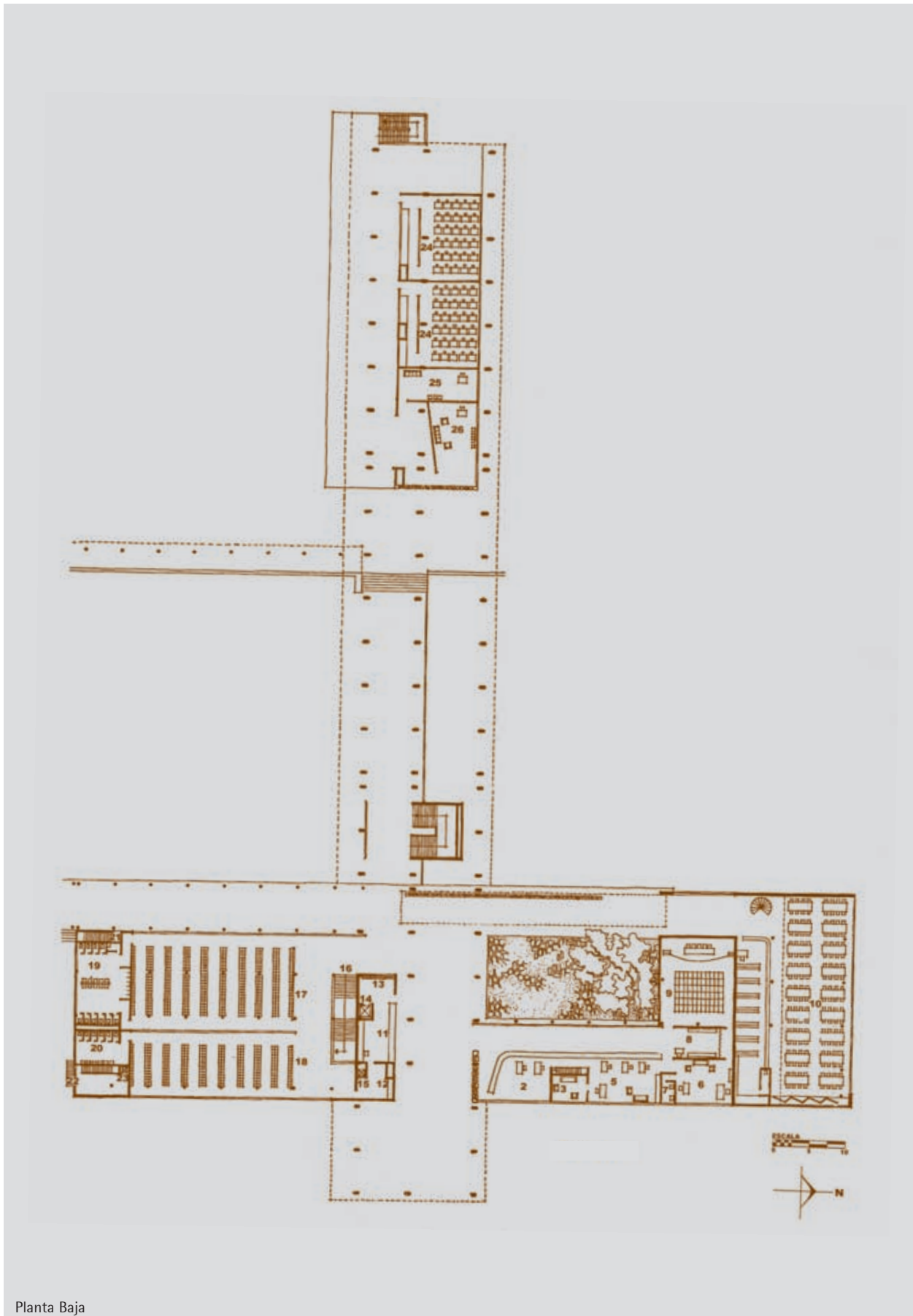
The second building, located to the south, lodges the classrooms for theoretical teaching and specialization laboratories. The auditoriums-salons with capacity for 125 people can be joined to create an only auditorium with capacity for 250 spectators.

Page. 82
Chemistry School building.
Photograph 2005. 05

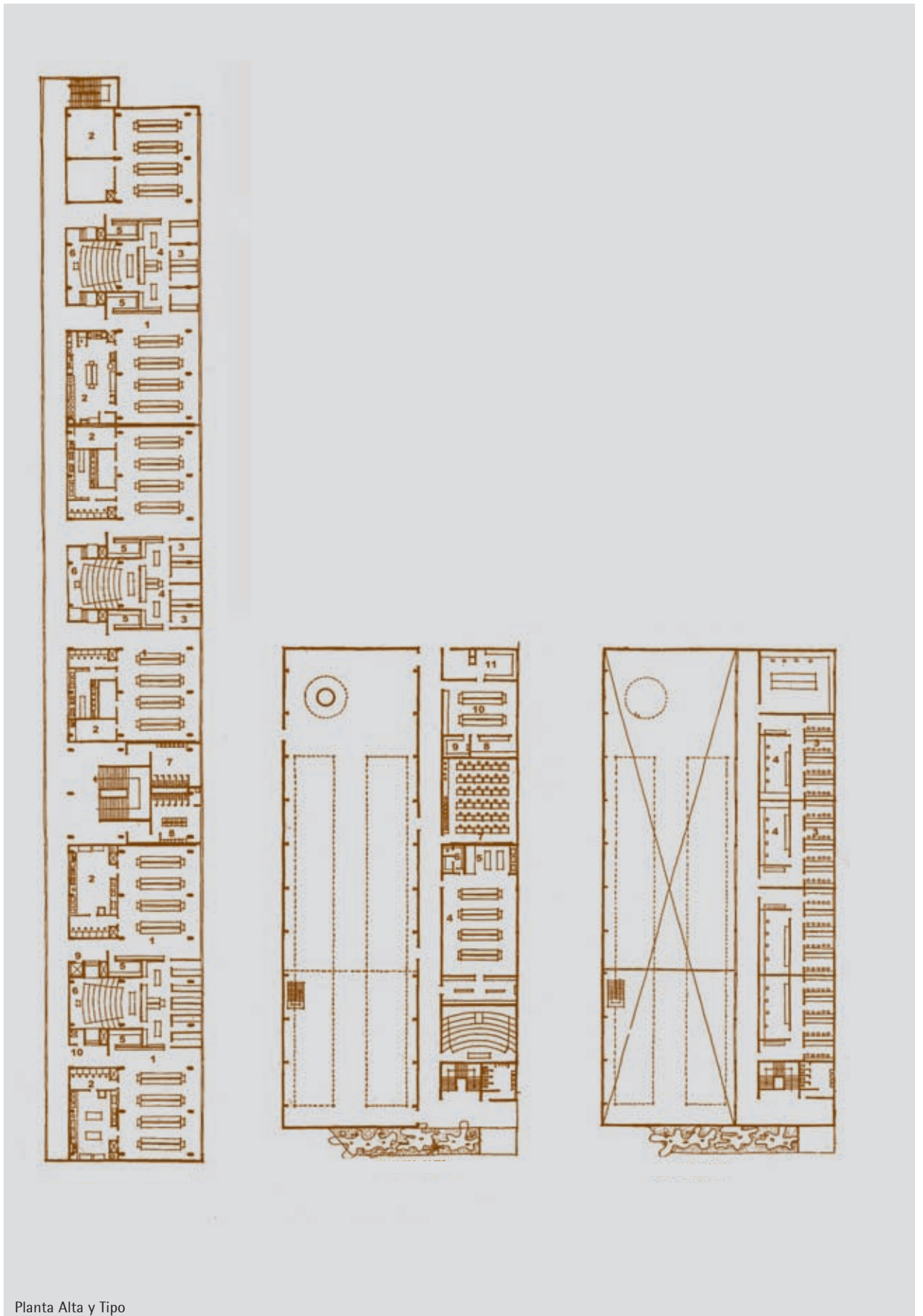
Page. 84-85
Chemistry School plans.
(original drawing 1951)



Chemistry School



Planta Baja



Planta Alta y Tipo





Page. 86-87 top
Chemistry School and ramp
Photograph 1988. AA & RH

Page. 86 below
Chemistry School terrace.
Photograph 1988. AA & RH

Page. 87 below
Chemistry School auditorium.
Photograph 2002. JDO





Mural de la Parc de l'Université
Photograph 2005





Humanities Tower II and Postgraduate Architecture School

The School of Science was placed previously here. Today this facility includes the Humanities Tower II, the Alfonso Caso Auditorium and the Postgraduate Architecture School. Laid out between two school circuit building corridors, it divides the *Campus* central space in two: the grand central plaza and a smaller second plaza, confined by the Biological Science complex. The Humanities Tower II is a large volume; its height is similar to the Dean Tower, but it has a rectangular elongated plan that opens towards the east and west by means of crystal and steel facades in its whole surface, contained by glazed clay sides at north and south; similar also to the Humanities Tower at the Humanities complex. This building is a referent of international modernity, close to a Le Corbusier style by being elevated over pilotis and rounded off by a terrace-roof.

An auditorium is located west of this tower; it also floats over concrete columns, creating transparency on the ground floor where there is only an entrance and a small hall. This building is known as Alfonso Caso Auditorium and it has a capacity for 500 spectators, together with the Philosophy and Arts Auditorium (Justo Sierra), both are considered as the *Campus* central main lecture halls. The auditorium has a semi-curve wall on its foyer, just on top of a large window, where there is a mural, created by Jose Chavez Morado, following the idea of plastic integration that can be appreciated over the whole complex, named "La conquista de la energía, la ciencia y el trabajo" (The conquest of energy, science and work).

Connected to the auditorium is the Postgraduate Architecture School building, a close quadrangular floor plan building with three levels (the original diagram of the building had a "u" or horseshoe form, opened to the south) and a central patio; close to this patio is the library for 20 thousand volumes, is a structure of five concrete frames with a different floor level at the east, a unique concrete-frame module with crystal closures at the west and east, and at south covered by a mural also work by Jose Chavez Morado named, "El retorno de Quetzalcoatl" (The return of Quetzalcoatl), which is reflected by a the water pond underneath. At west over the main floor formed by an arcade of concrete columns can be found in two more levels a series of auditorium-like classrooms, protected from the sunlight by a facade covered with vertical red terra-cotta colored louvers. This unit was designed by: Raul Cacho, Eugenio Peschard y Félix Sánchez.

Page. 88
Postgraduate Architecture School
building and Humanities Tower II
at the back.
Photograph 2004. uls

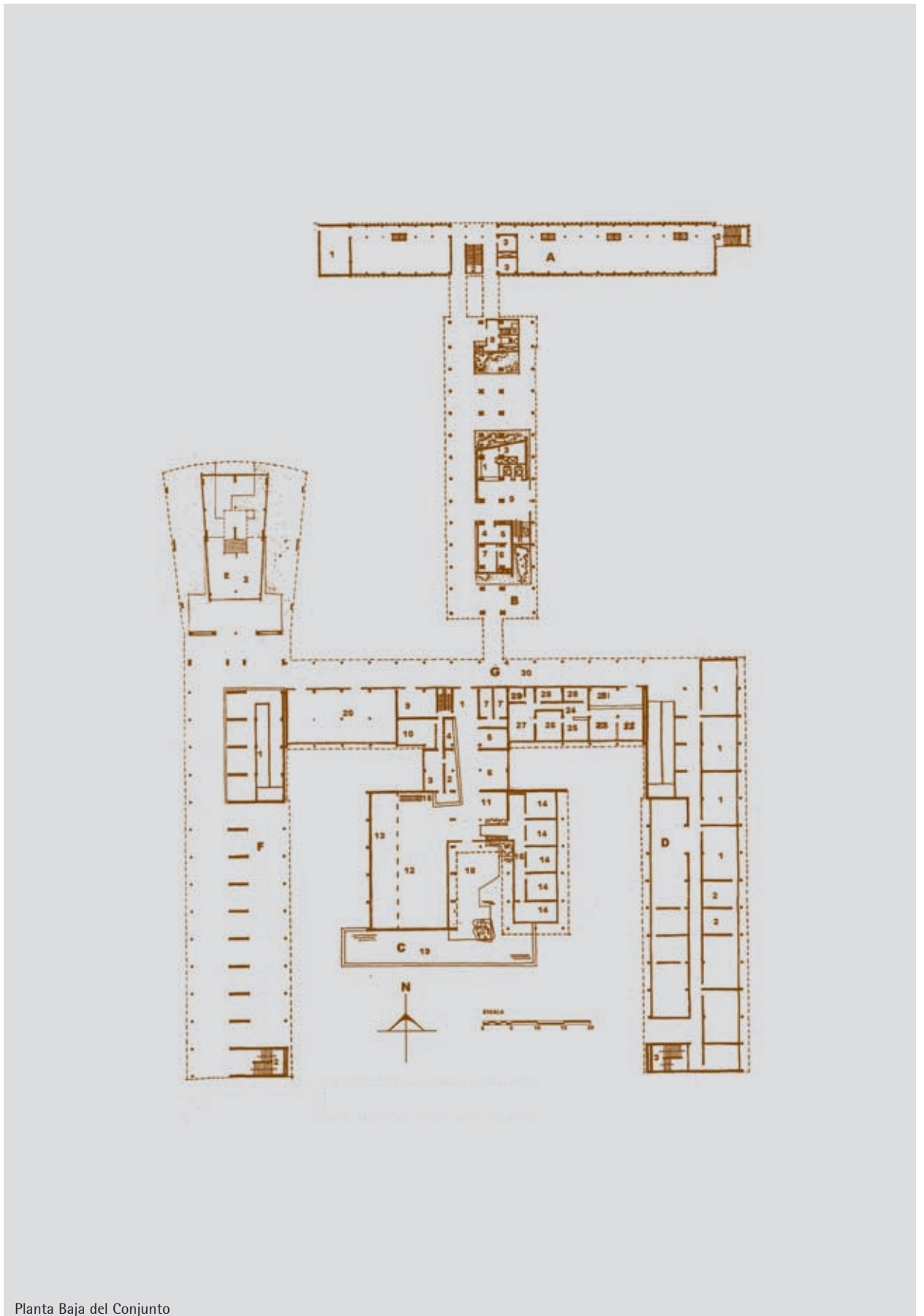




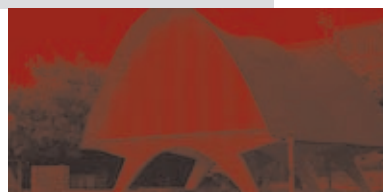




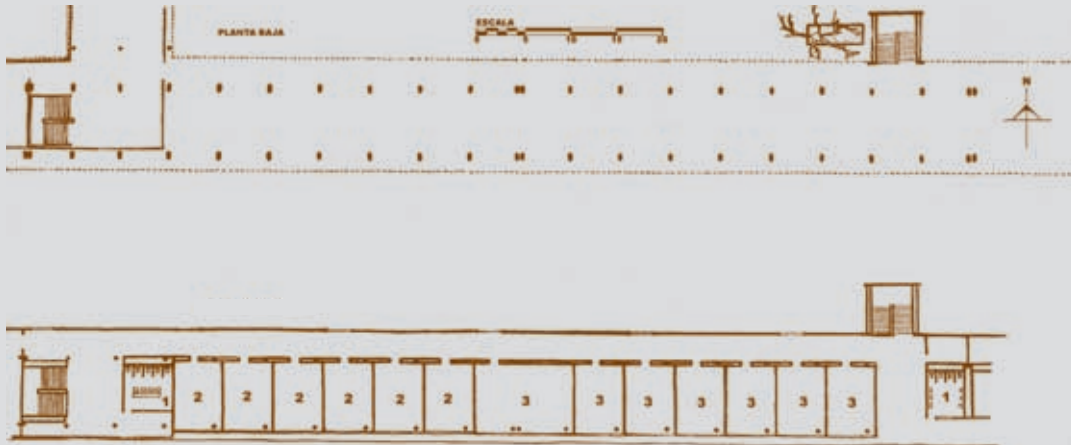
Humanities Tower II and Postgraduate Architecture School



Planta Baja del Conjunto



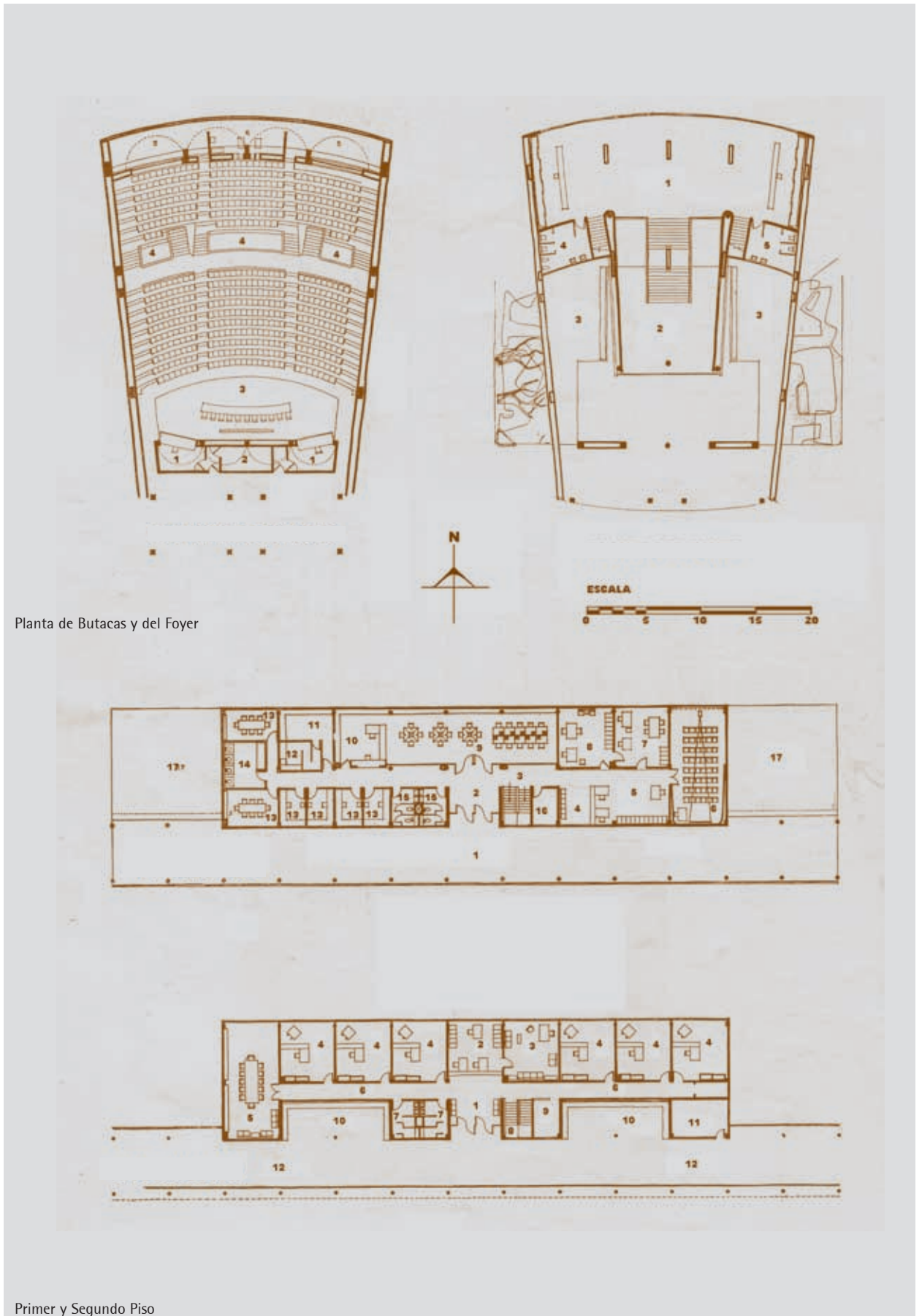
Postgraduate Architecture School and Humanities Tower II



Planta Tipo

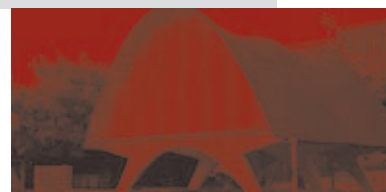


Piso Tercero, Cuarto, Quinto, Sexto, Septimo, Octavo y Noveno



Planta de Butacas y del Foyer

Primer y Segundo Piso



Cosmic Ray Pavilion

Next to the Dentistry School, is found a structure known as Cosmic Ray Pavilion; a small building part of the Science School that carries out research on radiation. This structure was the result of intertwining the ideas of Jorge Gonzalez Reyna with the advice and improvement of the well-known architect Félix Candela, the most outstanding author of experiments with shapes covered by light concrete shells, both nationally and internationally. This building is laid out over a ten-meter wide times a twelve-meter long area, with a cover formed by a hyperbolic-parabolic wisely combined and sized. The cover width is just 15 millimeters and it weighs less than 40 k/sq. m.

The Cosmic Ray Pavilion, even though is very small, contains the plastic and constructive potential of light cover architecture, frequently used in markets, warehouses, churches, restaurants and other buildings, in the significant Mexican architecture of the fifties, which transcended the country borders.

Page. 90-91
Old Sciences complex general view, today Humanities Tower II, Alfonso Caso Auditorium, and Postgraduate Architecture School with José Chávez Morado mural. Photograph 2005. os

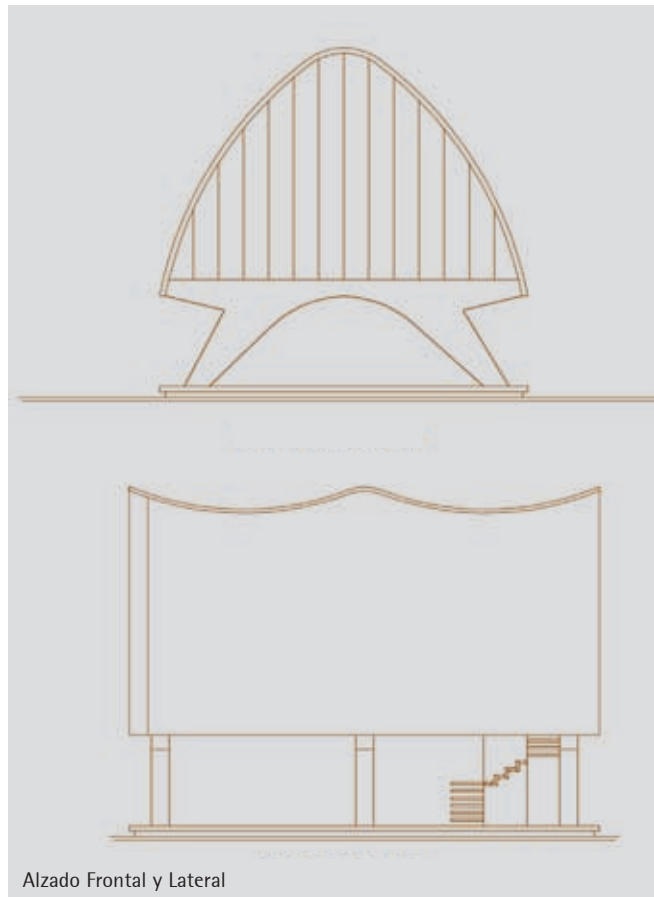
Page. 92 top
Alfonso Caso Auditorium. Photograph 2005

Page. 92 below
Humanities Tower II. Photograph 2005. os

Page. 93, 94 y 95
Plans of the old Sciences complex, today Humanities Tower II, Alfonso Caso Auditorium, and Postgraduate Architecture School. (original drawing 1951)

Cosmic Ray Pavilion. Photograph 2005. os





Alzado Frontal y Lateral

Cosmic Ray Pavilion plans.



Cosmic Ray Pavilion south facade detail.
Photograph 2005. u.s





Engineering School

This building was designed by architects Francisco J. Serrano, Fernando Pineda and Luis MacGregor. It is constituted by three buildings; the first one is placed over a north-south direction and contains in its three levels twenty-seven 50-student classrooms, lighted on the southeast through fixed blinds made out of crystal blocks that focus the light on the blackboard. There are also the entrance and the connection with a southern volume by means of a bridge, as well as the main hall which leads to the administration, meeting rooms, a library and a reading room; all of this located in the northern wing of the main floor. The ground floor has a main lecture hall for 500 spectators.

The second volume, on the north, is linked to the first one on the east, with holders every ten meters and a double height, with zenithal lighting domes, making a close reference to the Hispanic period spaces vaulted by small cupolas such as San Gabriel Convent in Cholula, Puebla. Civil, petroleum, geology, topography, sanitary, mechanical, electrical and aeronautic engineering labs are found in this area of the building. A garden is used for hydro electrical tests and it is located between this building and the northern wall which limits the grand central plaza space.

The third body is located south, it has a complete display crystal that only lets the slab concrete flanges be seen and is supported by pilotis as in other instances. This body is linked to the first one by a bridge situated over a depression at ground level result of the natural topographical condition of the Pedregal area. This building lodges eight drawing rooms in the first two floors and in the third the design workshops. The main entrances are located at the ground floor.

Page. 98 top
Engineering School corridor.
Photograph 2005. AA & RH

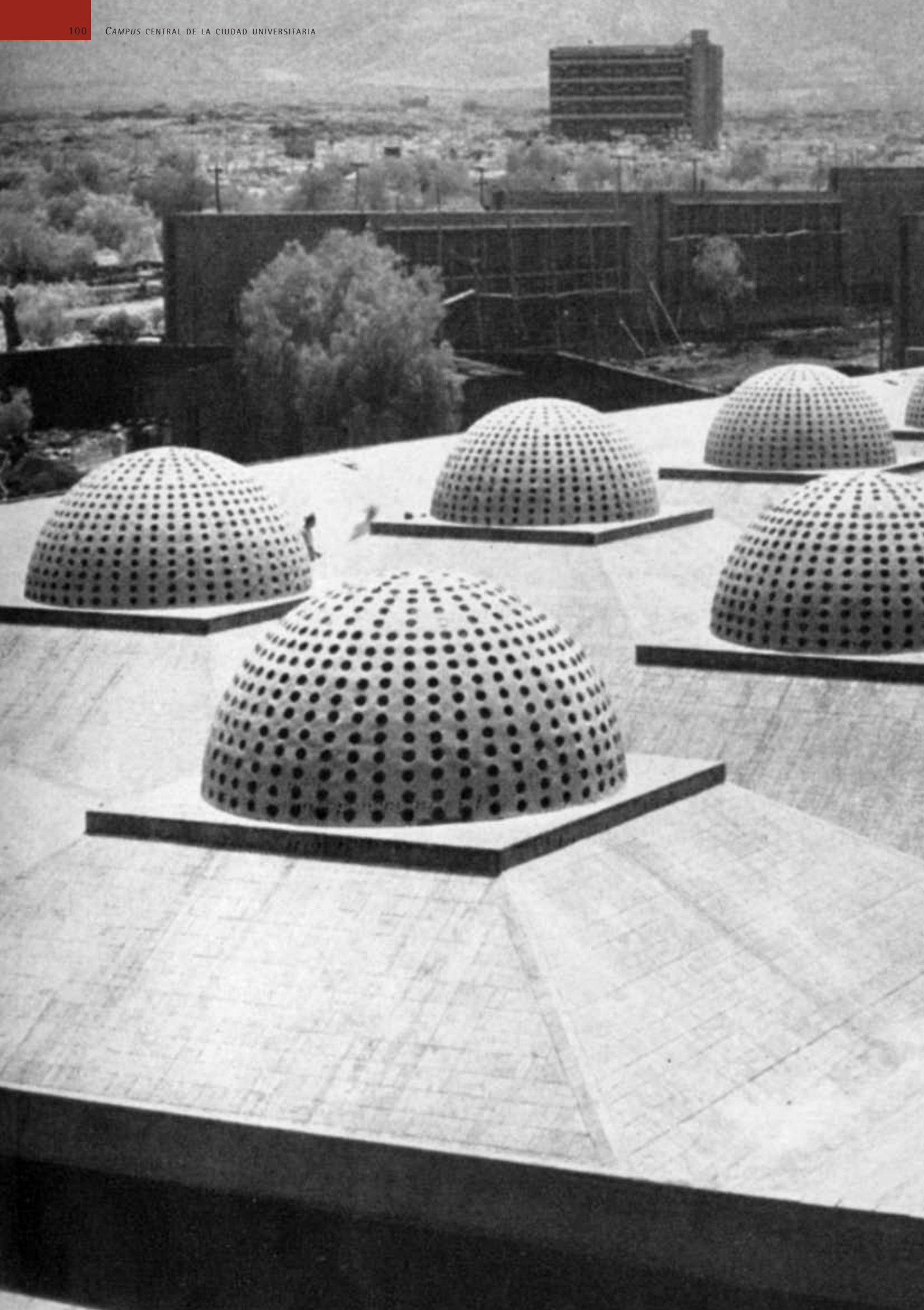
Page. 98 below
Engineering School classroom building south facade.
Photograph 2002. LSCH

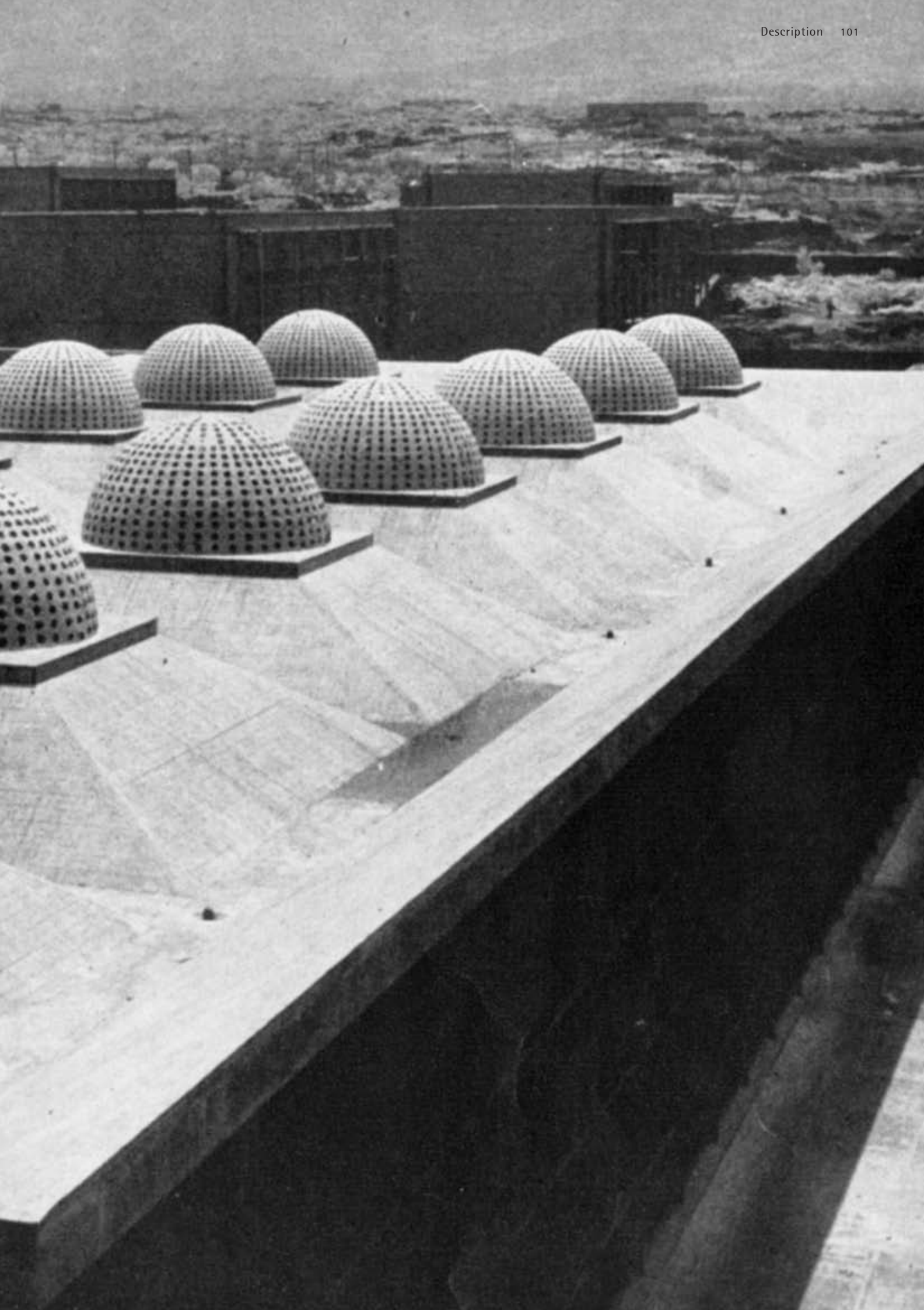
Page. 100-101
Cupolas in the Engineering School laboratories.
Photograph 1954. ASP

Page. 102
Engineering School bridge between buildings.
Photograph 2002. LSCH

Page. 103
Engineering School general plan and ground floor plan.
(original drawings. 1951)

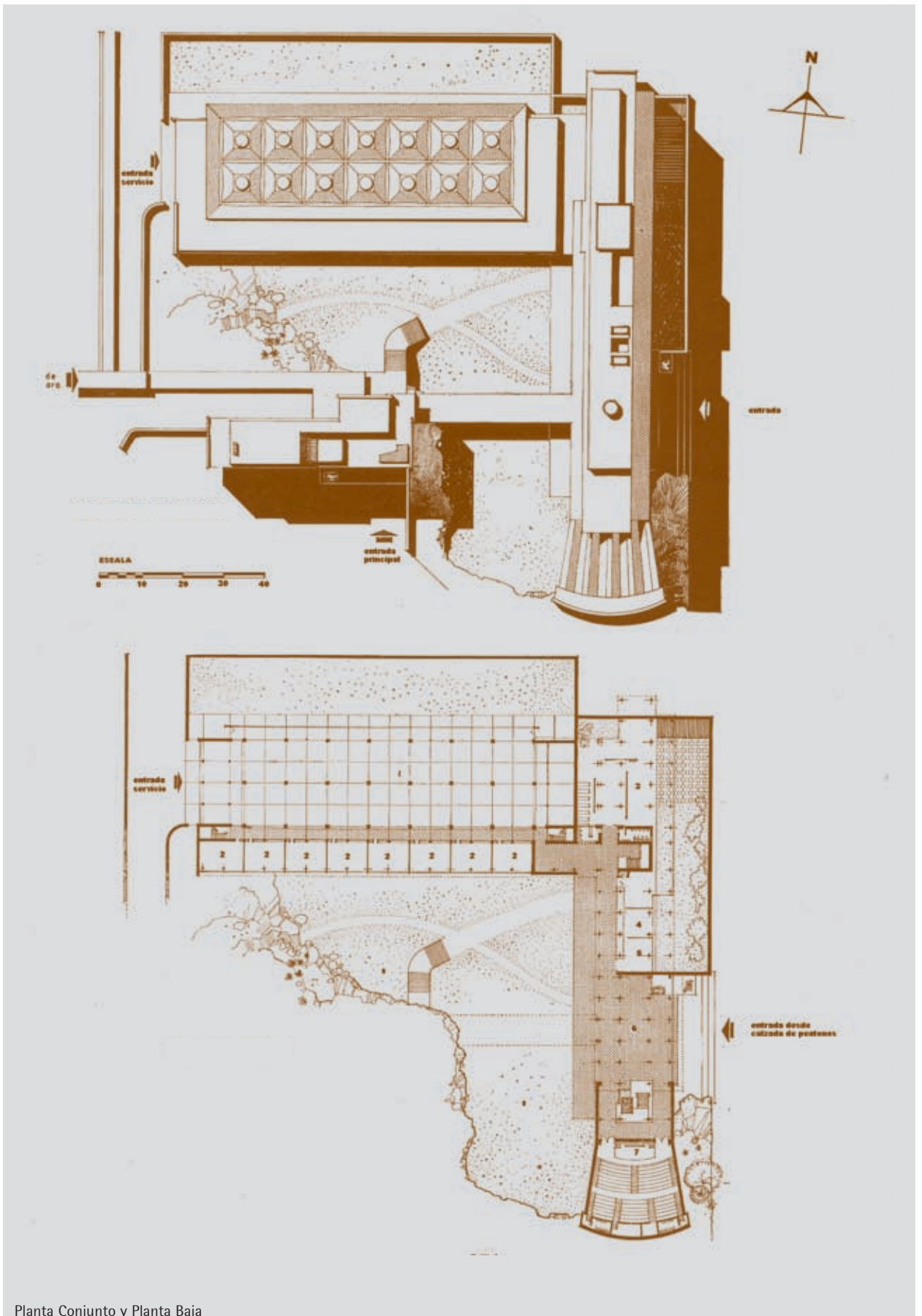






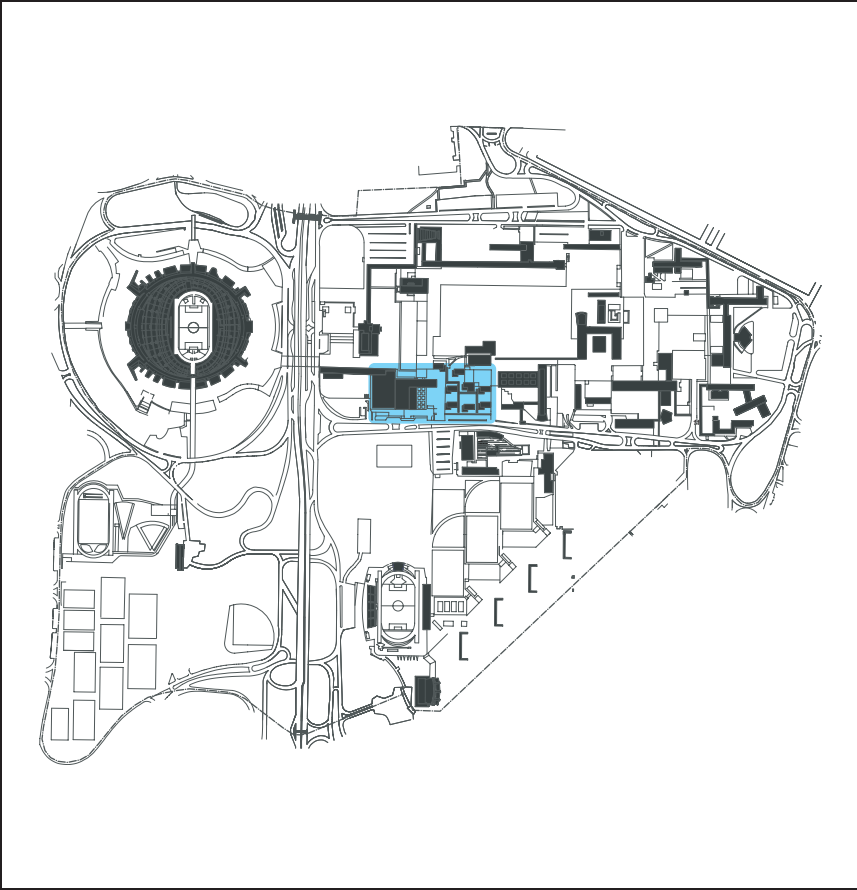


Engineering School



Planta Conjunto y Planta Baja





V. Arts

This group is formed by the Architecture School and the University Sciences and Arts Museum (MUCA). Is located west of the School Area and next to the Dean Tower, close to Insurgentes Avenue. All of the Arts complex buildings were designed by architects José Villagrán García, Alfonso Liceaga and Xavier García Lascurain.

Architecture School and University
Sciences and Arts Museum, MUCA.
Photograph 2004. ULS





Architecture School and the University Sciences and Arts Museum (MUCA)

Architecture School is divided in two sectors: one comprises the workshop unit and the other is formed by classrooms, offices, theater-auditorium, a museum and a library. As a unique condition of architecture teaching, it was decided to build eight isolated workshop-pavilions known as "los Talleres" (the workshops). Each has two stories, and they are linked among them and with the rest of the complex by arcaded passages. Every workshop is made up of a 50-student linear drawing room, a workshop-room for different purposes and for visual education. The basement and the upper floor have linear drawing rooms; one is for 20 students, another one for 35 and the last one, for 50.

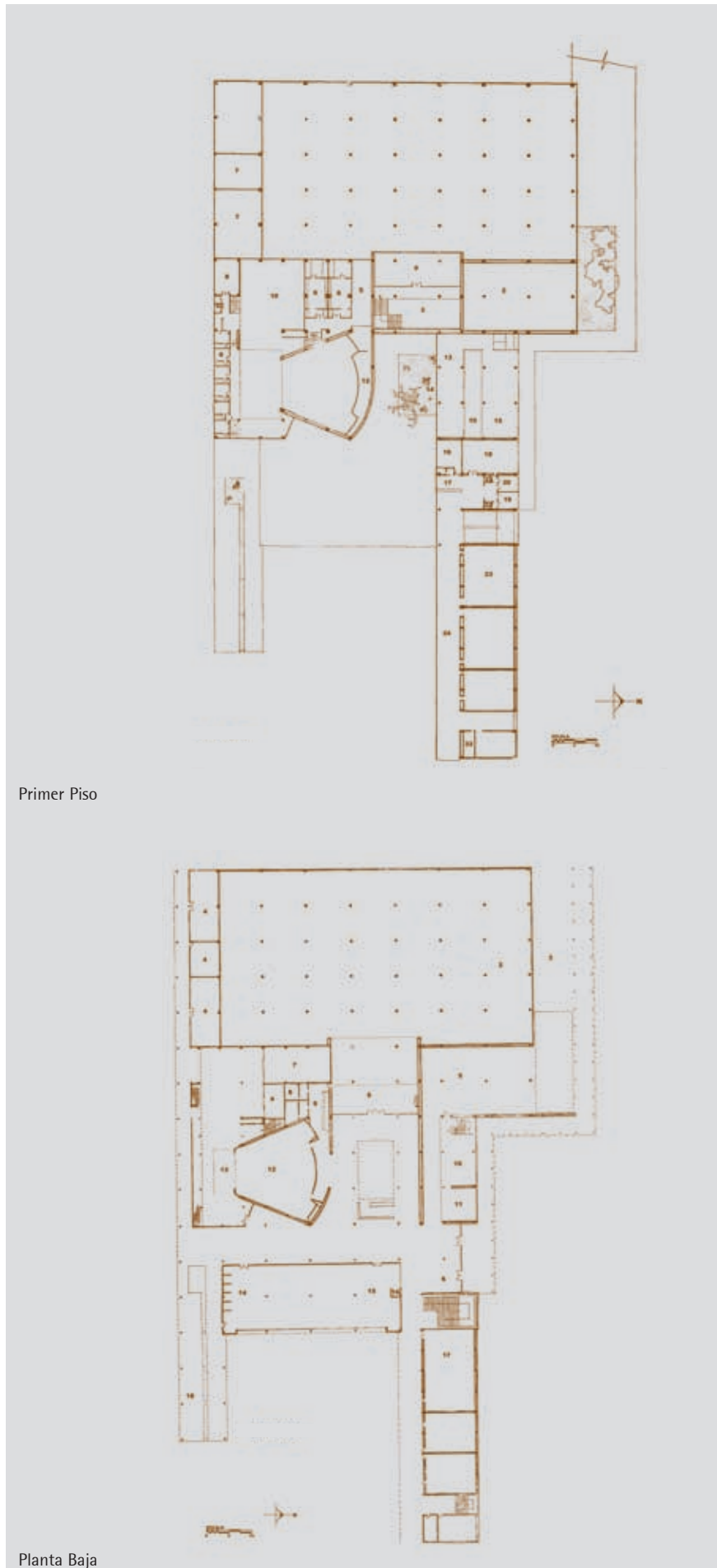
The second sector is a unit with library, linked to the foyer by means of a cloister where the cafeteria is located. This hall distributes the entrances to the library, to the Carlos Lazo Theater and to the University Sciences and Arts Museum (MUCA). By this area, there are two longitudinal volumes connected at their edges, forming a square, where the auditorium-classrooms, the administrative and government offices are found.

Page. 106 top
Architecture School access foyer.
Photograph 2002. ISCH

Page. 106 below
Architecture School north facade.
Photograph 2002. ISCH



Architecture School

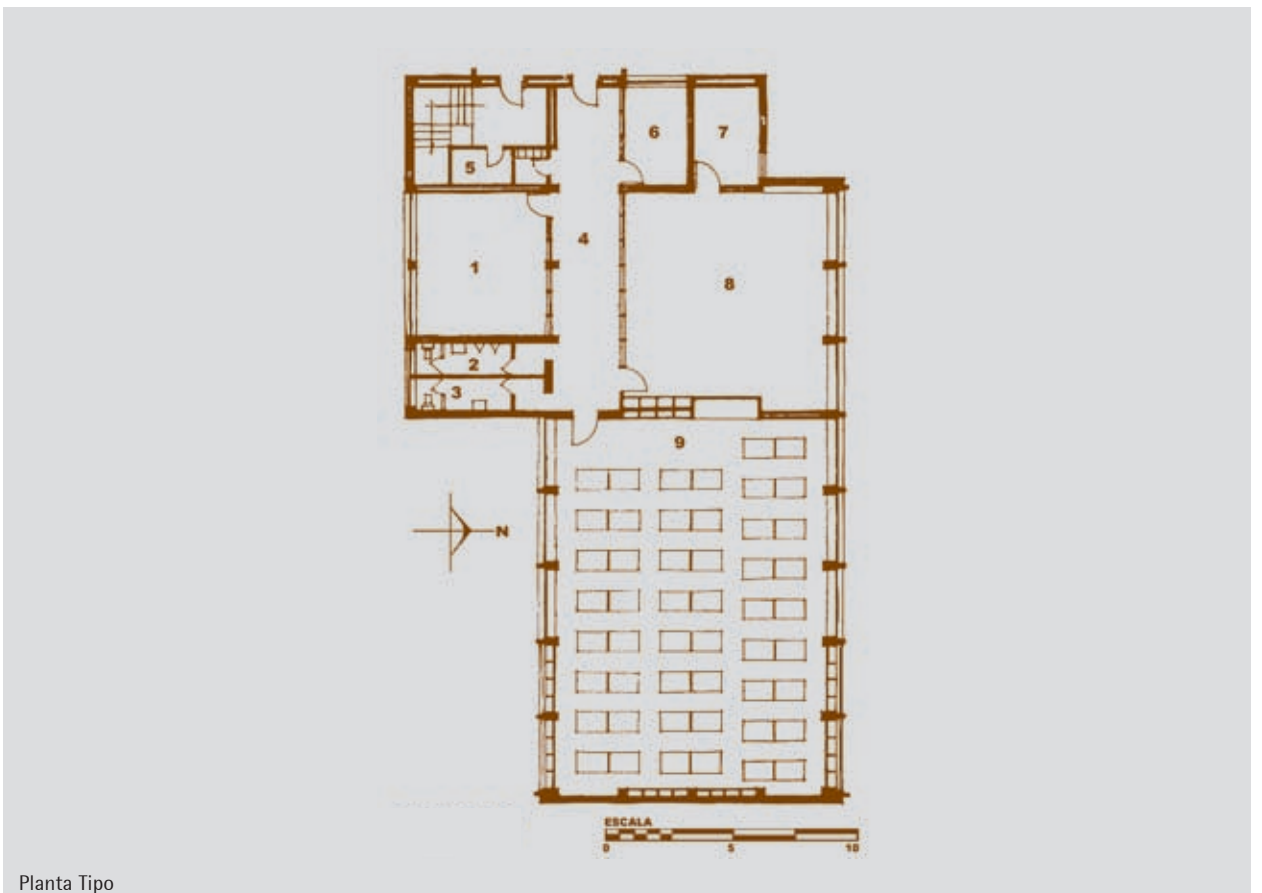


Page. 108
Arts complex general plan.
(original drawing 1951)

Page. 109 top
"Los Talleres" (workshops) exterior
aspect.
Photograph 2002. JDO

Page. 109 below
Plan of one "Taller" (workshop).
(original drawing 1951)

Page. 110-111
Arts complex aerial view.
Photograph 2004. ULS



Planta Tipo





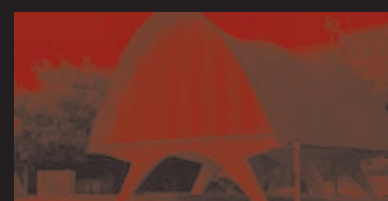




Sports Fields

Keeping a congruous posture with the Modernity discourse, Modern Movement in architecture, the recreation and sport practice should be a vital part of the man welfare development; considering the importance of this idea and also the great sports liking shown by Mexican youth, UNAM University City counts with a huge number of sports fields, both for training and exhibition, and also out-stands from other universities in the continent because of the enormous variety and quality of its facilities. For making this possible it was devise, since the Master Plan, the required space for these activities without sparing a square centimeter. Therefore, the Sports Fields Zone is located south of the School Zone, forming a triangular surface that complements itself at the west with the Olympic Stadium, the edge of the *Campus* central main axis.

The following are remarkable sites within the sports fields: the Olympic Pool, the Handball Courts and the Practice Stadium.





Handball Courts

These unique structures show the sensitivity to synchronize Mexican traditional architectural elements with contemporary architecture. With some essential program requirements such as those of a handball court –four open and one closed–, architect Alberto T. Arai achieves a great plasticity giving the complex strength to define its Mexican Modern Architectural condition. The Handball Courts are placed forming a diagonal line, unique inside the complex, they limit, contain and articulate the sports fields' zone, besides forming different perspectives, points of view and volumetric contrasts. Every handball court is settled as a platform with a slope, an architectural element frequently used in Mesoamerican architecture, an image that necessarily reminds us of the pre-Hispanic pyramids and ball game courts.

University City Handball Courts are, together with the Central Library and the Olympic Stadium, one of the most praised architectural constructions by the specialized critics of Modern Architecture historiography.

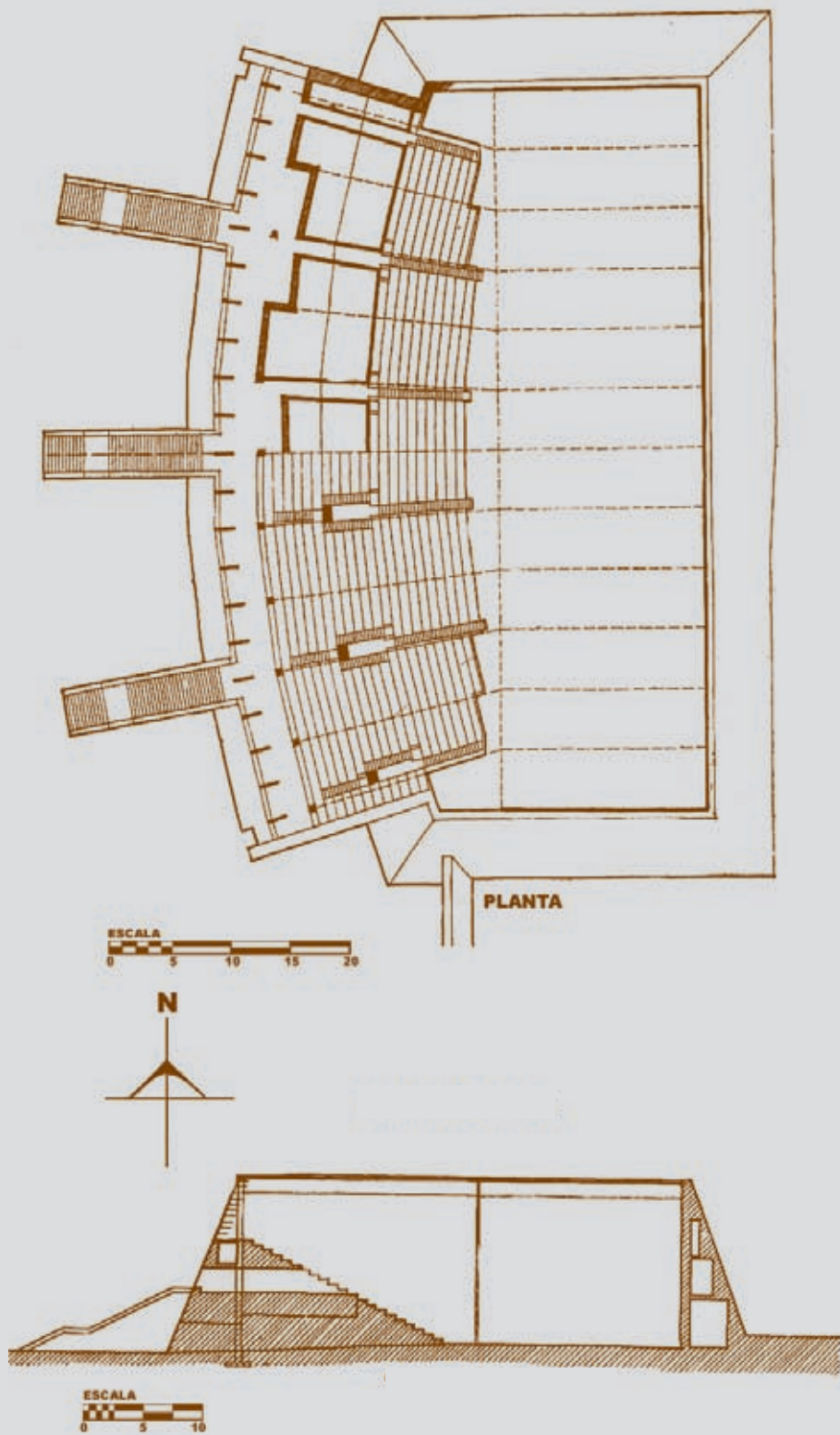
Page. 114-115
Handball Courts.
Photograph 1954. csm

Page. 116
Closed Handball Court plan.
(original drawing 1951)

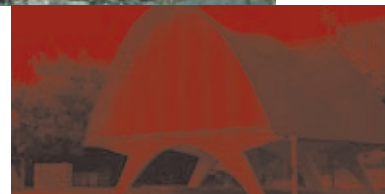
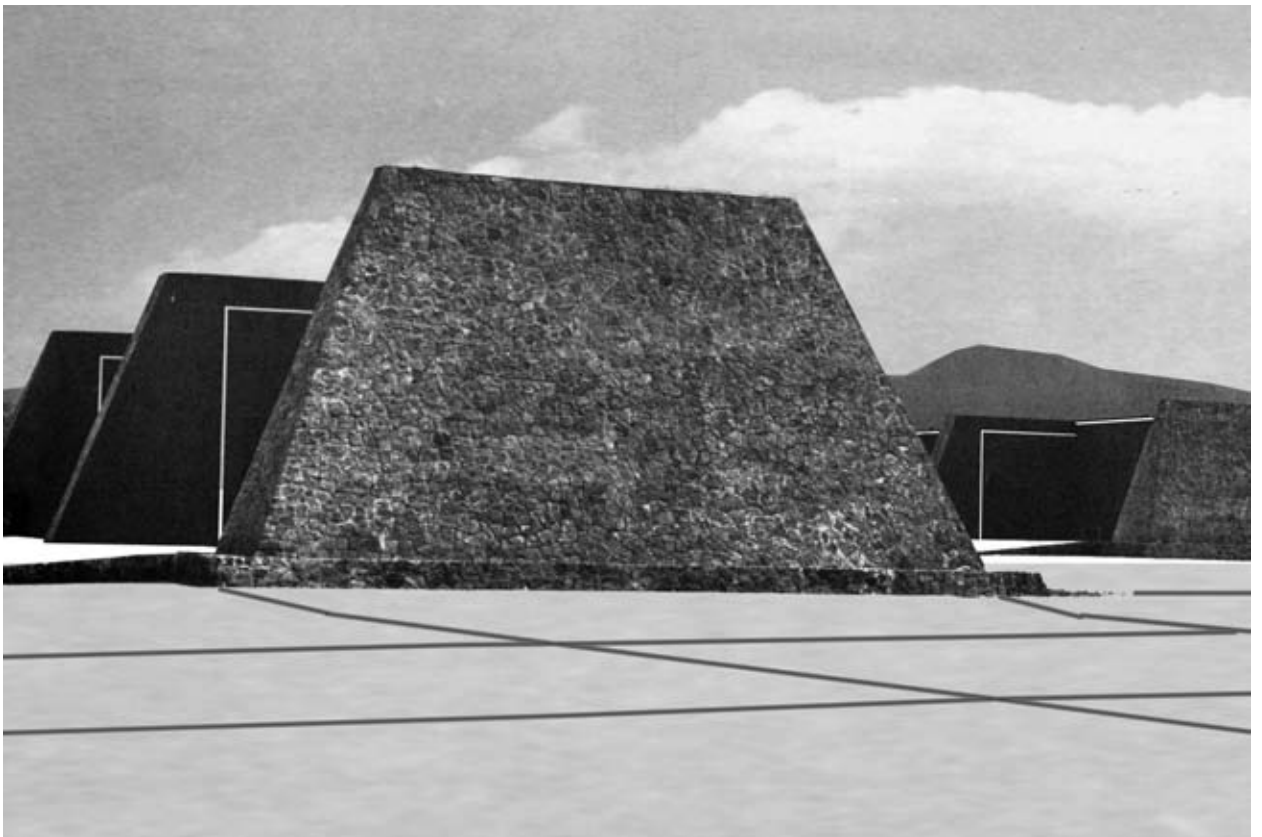
Page. 117 top
Open Handball Courts.
Photograph 1954. csm

Page. 117 below
East side of the closed Handball
Court.
Photograph 2005. os





Planta Baja y Corte Transversal





Page. 118 top
Olympic Pool.
Photograph 2005. os

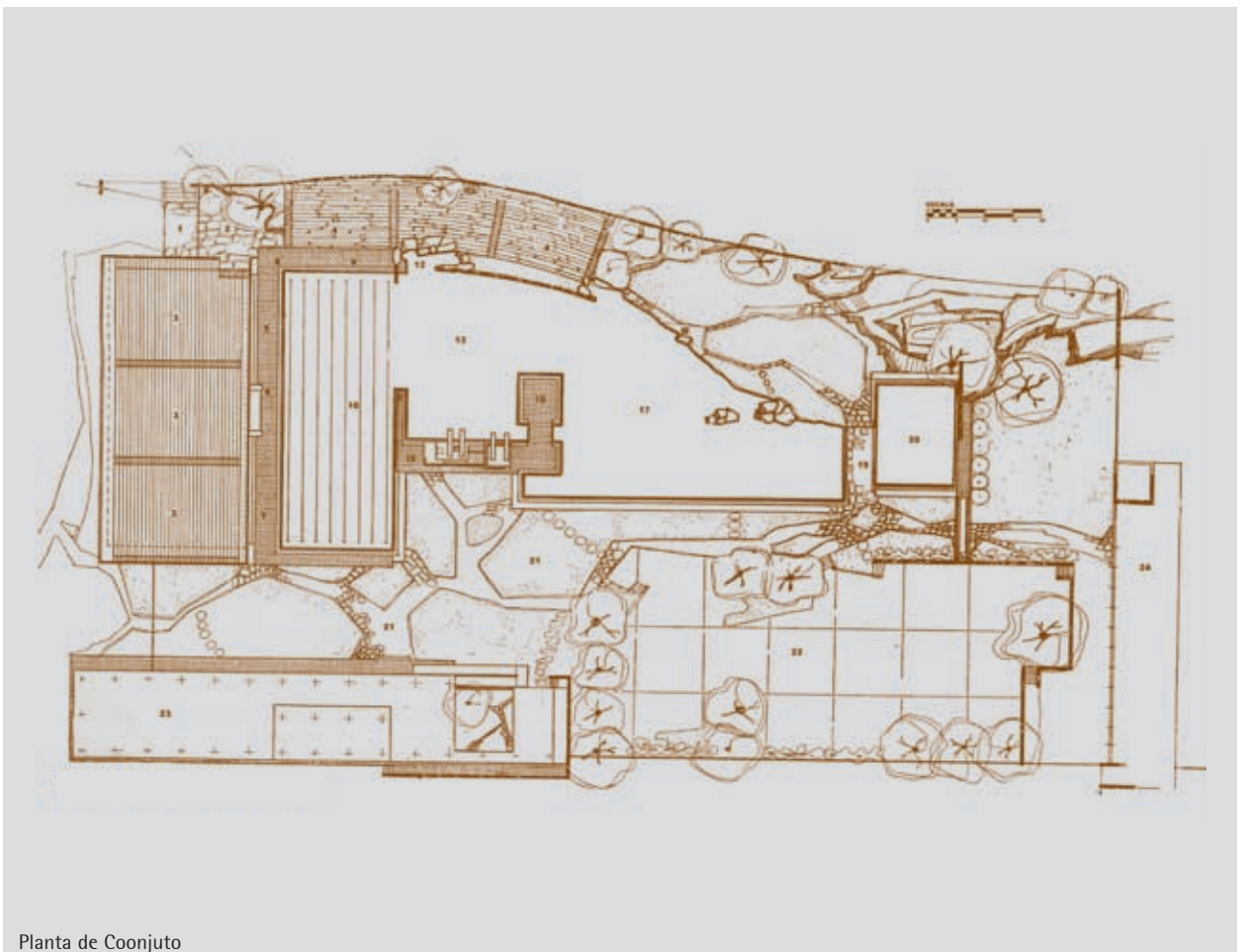
Page. 118 below
Olympic Pool.
Photograph 2005. os

Page. 119 top
Olympic Pool.
Photograph 1953. csm

Page. 119 below
Olympic Pool plan.
(original drawing 1951)

Page. 120-121
Olympic Pool.
Photograph 1953. csm





Planta de Coenjuto









Olympic Stadium

"Mexico University Olympic Stadium is precisely from Mexico. Among all the structures which integrate University City, several of them raise to the dignity of Mexican noteworthy architecture and its great tradition. Within all of them the first one is the Stadium. We can see here the great Mexican old tradition honoring modern times. However, this structure is not an imitation but a creation in the most authentic sense and it is called to occupy a place among the great works of the present and the future architecture [...]".

Frank Lloyd Wright³

Designed by architect Augusto Pérez Palacios, the Olympic Stadium "is born into the terrain following the same logic as the volcanic cones that form the landscape where it is found"⁴, is truly "an architectonized crater".

The Stadium was the first construction built from the University City complex, due to the acceptance of the whole Complex Construction Committee over its volumetric and functionality. It was designed for all sorts of sports activities and it stood out due to its performance during the Olympic Games held in 1968. The external slope, formed by the rows on the east side, was decorated with a mural named: "La Universidad, la familia y el deporte en México" (The University, family and sports in Mexico), with colored stones in a high relief by the famous Mexican painter and mural painter Diego Rivera.

Access from outside is by means of ramps that upon going up, allow people to go into the middle of the stands; in order to take their seats, people go up or below half the way.

The construction system which was adopted due to its unique shape can be described as follows:

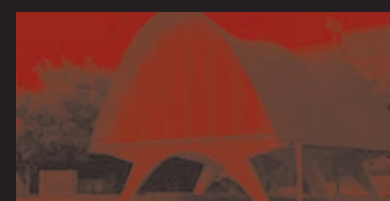
1. To dig in land and rock with the purpose of placing the game field at a lower level than its entrances
2. The land which was extracted was used to make the foundation for the rows.
3. The same basalt masonry was used in the exterior to cover the stadium and as retaining walls. Later on, it was decorated in order to emphasize the same design concept shown in the rest of the buildings.

Page. 122
View of the Olympic Stadium and volcanos.
Photograph 2000. LGR

Page. 124-125
Aerial view of the Olympic Stadium.
Photograph 2004. RC & HL

³ Frank Lloyd Wright compliment upon visiting the Mexico University City. Mentioned in: Jiménez, Víctor: "Augusto Pérez Palacio y el Estadio de la Ciudad Universitaria". Published in: Bitácora-arquitectura. Nr. 11. Facultad de Arquitectura, UNAM 2004

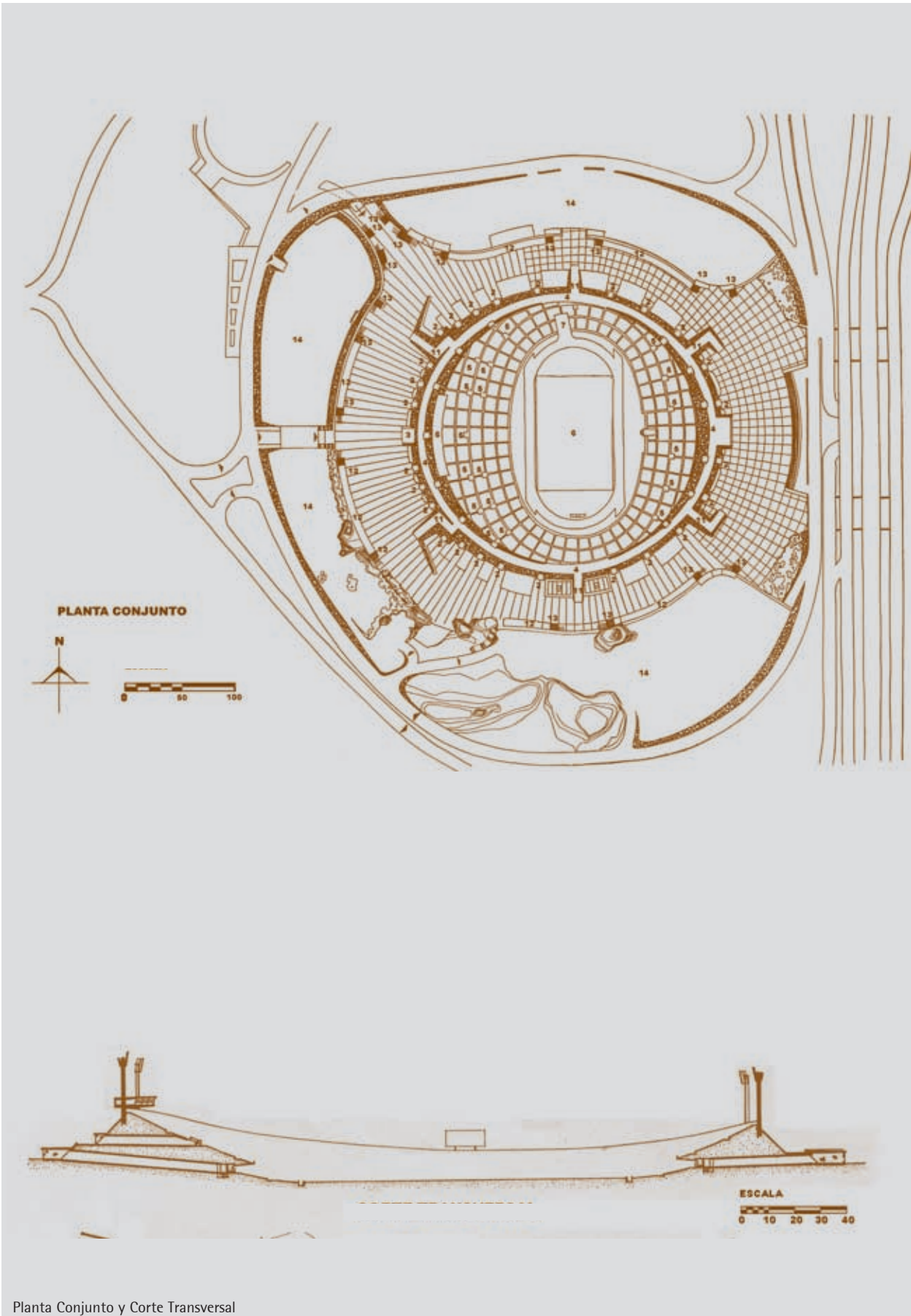
⁴ Comment by Diego Rivera regarding the Olympic Stadium. Mentioned in Jiménez, Víctor: "Augusto Pérez Palacio y el Estadio de la Ciudad Universitaria". Published in: Bitácora-arquitectura. Nr. 11. Facultad de Arquitectura, UNAM 2004.







Olympic Stadium



Planta Conjunto y Corte Transversal

4. There is another tunnel besides the one that accesses the rows, so athletes can go to the dressing rooms and game field.

5. The main or ceremonial entrance is located over the main axis, the one which corresponds to the Dean Tower and the *Campus* central.

It can hold a seated audience of 80 thousand. It is comprised of 42 access tunnels for the audience that also serve as exits which enable people to evacuate the stadium completely in 20 minutes. The communication booth, called "the pigeon house", is located in the highest part of the stands so it overlooks the whole stadium and the *Campus* central.

The modernity shown by all the architecture from the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM exemplifies the paradigm of a culminating moment in Mexico political and cultural life towards the middle of the 20th century; it is capable of representing contrasts and differences of Mexico through a new identity. Its architectural quality is an unprecedented union achievement of Mexican Modern architects.

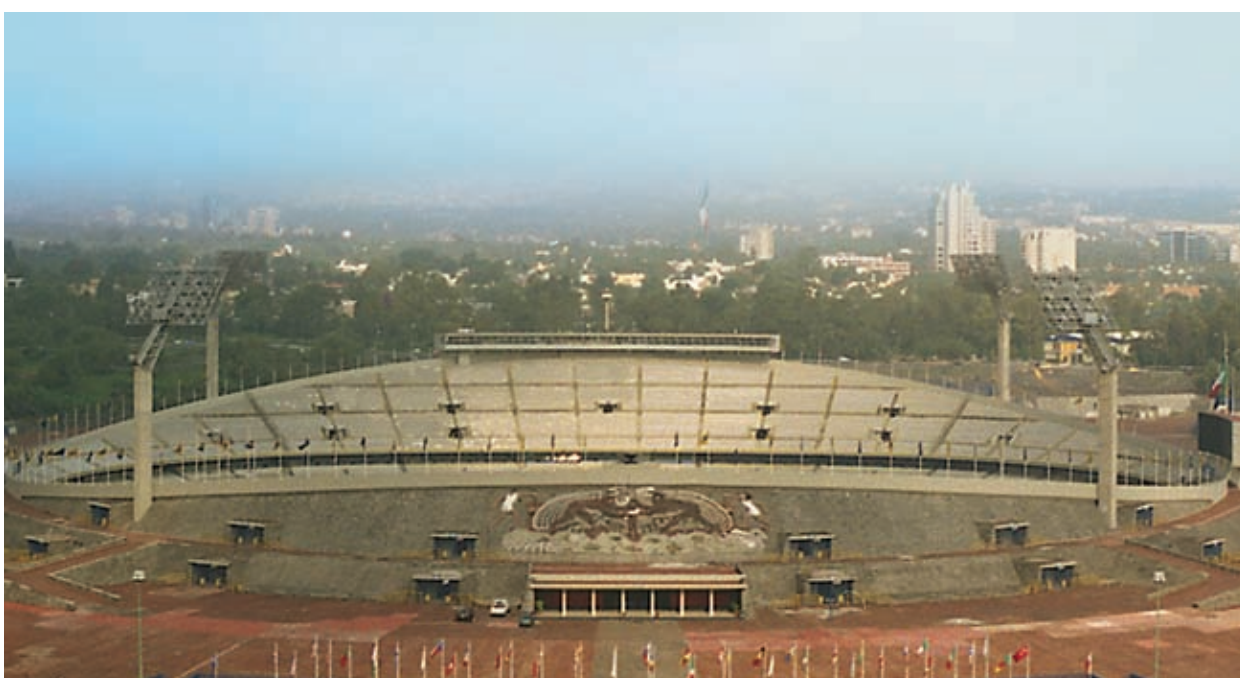
Page. 126
Olympic Stadium plans.
(original drawing 1951)

Page. 128-129 top
Olympic Stadium .
Diego Rivera mural.
Photograph 2004. LC

Page. 128-129 below
Olympic Stadium views from the interior.
Photograph 2004. ULS

Page. 130-131
Olympic Stadium views from the interior.
Photograph 2004. ULS

Vistas aérea del Estadio Olímpico.
Photograph 2004. ULS













Muralism in University City

The Mexican Muralism tradition overcomes from the pre-Hispanic period. Bonampak, in the Chiapas state, and Cacaxtla, in Tlaxcala, are model of ancestral aesthetic, which since its origins, has cultivated the artistic forms generated by the Mexican mentality; the result are representative pieces for the Mexican customs, rites, and traditions; that reveal the deepest feelings of its the people.

Dean Tower

South Wall

El pueblo a la Universidad, la Universidad al pueblo

(The people to the university, the university to the people)

David Alfaro Siqueiros

This mural gave to Siqueiros the opportunity to perform a monumental sculpture-painting, a work that established many conclusions about the technical limitations and the specific conditions that an exterior mural requires; such as perspectives, the use of three-dimensional relief that harmonize with the three-dimensional surrounding elements.

The composition main axis is given by the group of students located east to west in the first plan, with the relief projected at the upper part of the figures, establishing a double movement that runs from right to left and up to below.

The transition between this figures and the second plan is established by the representation of the student which extended arms act as lines-force and delimitate the simple composition.

The students have in their hands elements that allude to their occupations: a compass, a pencil, a structure model, a book; and they approach to the people offering the acquired knowledge. The representation is very eloquent and is synthesized by the student that with one arm points out to the University and in the other has a pencil pointing towards a direction that appears to get out the wall, through the streets; as an allusion of the interaction between the people and the University.

Page. 132
Detail of David Alfaro Siqueiros mural, El pueblo a la universidad, la universidad al pueblo. Photograph 2005. BP

5. Extracted text from: Guía de murales de la Ciudad Universitaria. Instituto de Investigaciones estéticas y Dirección General de Patrimonio Universitario. UNAM, 2004



Behind that figure, in the left upper part, in second plan, is located a student demonstration, with small figures carrying flags, which symbolizes the insertion and participation of the University students within the social problems.

Over this board, the representation, the scale and the way figures are treated, correspond to the Siqueiros idea that murals should be appreciated by an spectator moving close to the work, both walking or over a vehicle; so what is achieved for dynamics is lost in detail, because the simplicity of the theme and the schematic representation create that sensation of potential move, a characteristic in the work of Siqueiros; which also introduces in the University a new plastic and less rigid treatment of the mural integrated in architecture.

In spite of his reserves towards this mural –he considered it was poor, especially with regard to the technique–, Siqueiros practiced some of the approaches that made in 1932 in *The Vehicles of the subversive dialectic painting*; such as the necessity of producing murals in open spaces; murals that correspond to the contemporary life; the moving spectator, considering the dynamics and a representation using many angles; also the use of materials and tools as the acrylics, cement, aluminum, iron; and supported in expression forms that supposed a modern own language like the cinema or photography; all determined by his aesthetic idea about an eloquent and functional political art, a modern social realistic art.

El pueblo a la universidad, la universidad al pueblo.
David Alfaro Siqueiros,
Photograph 2005. BP



North Facade

Las fechas en la historia de México o el derecho a la cultura

(The dates in Mexican history or the right to culture)

David Alfaro Siqueiros

This mural has a significant structural form. One arm with two interlaced hands, a third one outstands in relief, and one pencil writes over an open book; in the pages of this book are written some of the important dates of our history: 1521, the conquest; 1810 the independence; 1857 the liberal constitution; 1910 the revolution; and at the bottom he aggregates number one and nine as one thousand nine hundred followed by two interrogations which symbolized the expectative for the future. The arm with the interlaced hands represents the people effort through history for reach the popular culture.

Las fechas en la historia de México
o el derecho a la cultura.
David Alfaro Siqueiros.
Photograph 2005. os



East Facade

Nuevo Símbolo Universitario

(New University Symbol)

David Alfaro Siqueiros

On the east facade, over an upper wall that overhangs from the Dean Tower, Siqueiros left unconcluded the mural also known as New University Emblem. The plastic composition of this work is complex because its structure is based on diagonal lines that cross it. On both sides appear the streamlined figures of an eagle and a condor, evoking the university emblem, designed by a request of Jose Vasconcelos to Jorge Enciso it symbolizes the Latin America unity. In the center appears a triangle.

Unlike the other murals, the composition of this is flat and has no relief. It has a minor surface and is situated in the higher place, therefore, a greater distance is required to observe it; the pedestrian that transit over the main esplanade have an appropriate visual perspective.

Nuevo Símbolo Universitario,
David Alfaro Siqueiros.
Photograph 2005. BP



Central Library

Juan O'Gorman

Without any doubt, the Central Library as a whole constitutes the aesthetic paradigm that supported the construction of the University City and that, under the name of plastic integration, aspired to do of the architecture, the painting and the sculpture an aesthetic unity totally reconciled.

For this work, it was necessary to collect natural stones of ten different colors from several areas of the country in order to make sure that the colors would resist outdoors. In addition, the volcanic stone was selected for the basement ornamented with sculptural relief of pre-Hispanic inspiration, allusive to the God Tláloc.

In respect to its iconography, in each one of the four walls that conform the surface of the great mosaic is developed a different thematic related to history from Mexico; in the North wall, the pre-Hispanic time; in the South wall, the Hispanic period, from the conquest, and the western world, according to the interpretations of Ptolomeo and Copérnico; and in the orient and the west walls, the contemporary time, through the Mexican revolution and the university, like symbol of modernity.

Central Library.
Juan O'Gorman





Olympic Stadium

La universidad, la familia y el deporte en México

(The University, family and sports in Mexico)

Diego Rivera

Diego Rivera made in 1954 this mural under the technique of polychrome relief.

The project to integrate a plastic work in the facade of a stadium had an antecedent: Diego Rivera himself had made it, by request of Vasconcelos, in 1924, at the main entrance of the National Stadium, today destroyed.

The original project of Rivera, of year 1952, for the University City Stadium consisted of the construction of a great relief that would go throughout the border slope and in that it tried to integrate a nationalist subject. This subject would be pre-Hispanic Mexico and modern Mexico, represented by means of the sport and united through the University, peace and family.

The represented subject is the University emblem, with the American condor and eagle settled over the Mexican prickly pear. Their extended wings shelter three anthropomorphous figures: man and woman who unite their hands in the half-caste son to whom they give the dove, symbol of the peace. In the ends, flanking the emblem, two gigantic figures, a masculine athlete to the left and to the right a feminine sportswoman, ignite the torch of the Olympic fire.

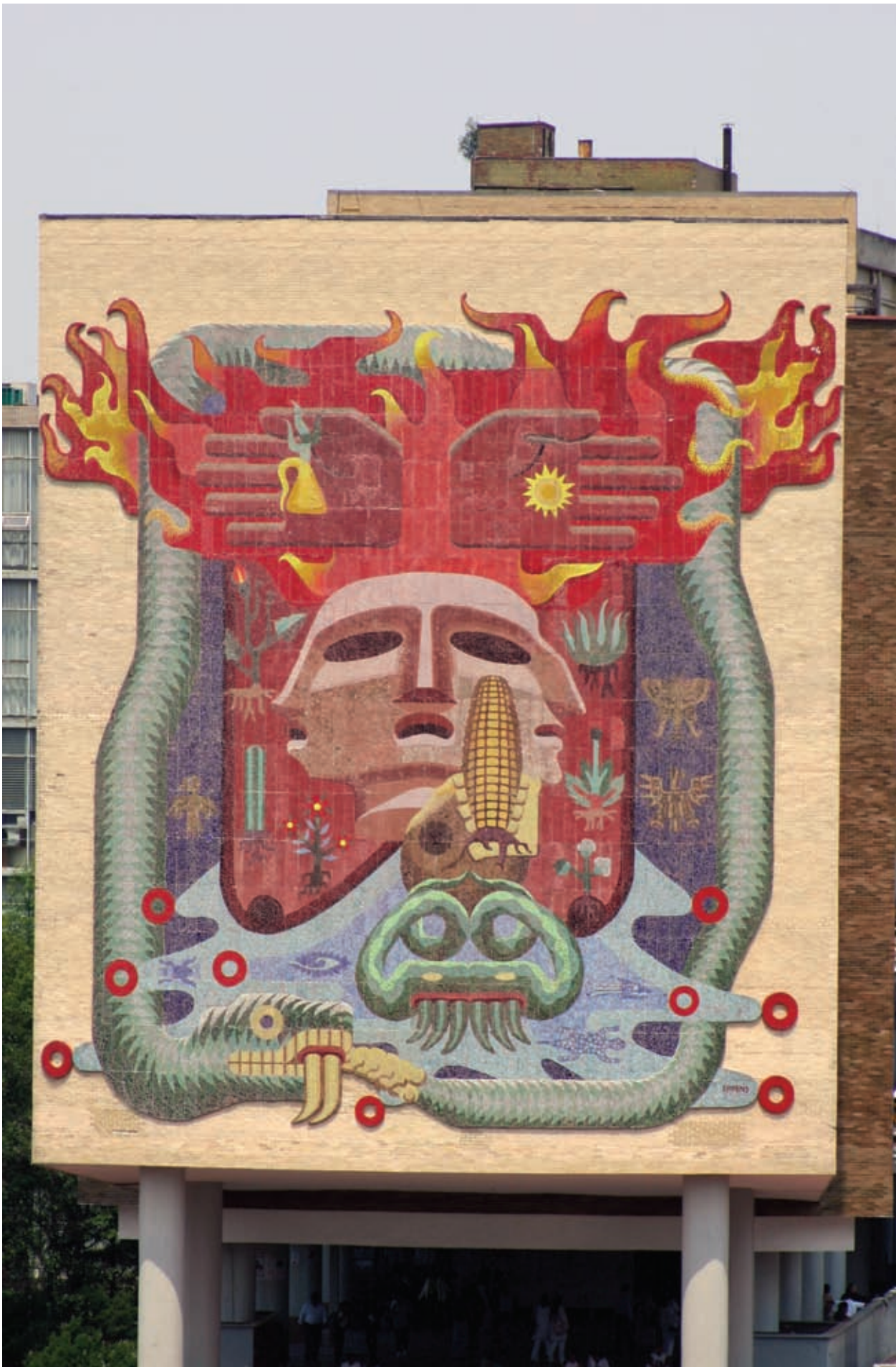
Finally, the serpent with feathers ornaments the inferior part, image of Quetzalcóatl, which remembers plastic the pre-Columbian one, has inlays of corncobs.

Thus, Rivera drew up on the wall its polychrome figures with harmony and rhythm; he united with the ancestral Mexican tradition of decorating buildings with paintings and sculptures, providing a remarkable example of contemporary plastic integration.

Page. 138 top
La universidad, la familia y el deporte en México
Diego Rivera
(Olympic Stadium),
Photograph ca. 1980. v6

Page. 138 below
La conquista de la energía
José Chávez Morado
(Auditorium Alfonso Caso)
Photograph 2005. 8P





Alfonso Caso Auditorium. Humanities Tower II

La conquista de la energía

(The conquest of energy)

José Chávez Morado

Over the Alfonso Caso auditorium convex wall, the Mexican painter José Chávez Morado made a mural in the superior part of the facade since in the inferior part ample large windows exist. Because of its elevated position, this work has a suitable perspective within University City complex.

The mythical-symbolic composition of the mural represents the fight of the mankind to find a vital source from the discovery of the fire to the fission of the atom.

Medicine School

La vida, muerte, el mestizaje y los cuatro elementos

(Life, death, cross-breeding and the four elements)

Francisco Eppens Helguera

This is one of the University City murals that exert a major visual impact over the spectator, by its dimensions in front of an ample ascending esplanade, from where its monumental character is accentuated.

Executed with the technique of the glazed tiles, its importance also resides in the incorporation of an ample set of symbols that remind us the pre-Hispanic world: the life and the death and the four elements -water, air, earth and fire-. In the middle of the piece, in front of Coatlicue, it appears a head of three faces that represents the cross-breeding: the face of the Spanish father, to the right, opposed to the one of the indigenous mother, to the left, to integrate at the center the face of the half-caste Mexican.

Page. 138

La vida, muerte, el mestizaje y los cuatro elementos,
Francisco Eppens Helguera.
Photograph 2005. BP







Authors of the *Campus* Central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM

Projects were developed under the supervision of the General Master Plan Office in charge, as was previously mentioned, of architects Enrique del Moral and Mario Pani who, besides being the authors of the Master Plan, coordinated the building projects for University City, carried out by architectural teams who had been designated for that purpose.

Regardless of the fundamental task of formulating the Master Plan, the General Master Plan Office was entrusted with the following:

1. It coordinated the general program and the programs for the several buildings.
2. It established the location, grouping and the adequate performing for those buildings.
3. It planned and made the zoning for University City terrain.
4. It designed a convenient traffic system, considering an adequate relation with Mexico City.
5. It marked the location of the fundamental water, cleaning, telephone and electricity networks.
6. It made detailed projects for all the open spaces, such as: esplanades, plazas, sports fields, parking lots, etc.
7. It made the projects for the secondary elements that complement the complex, such as: overpasses, arcades, stores, fountains, water ponds, etc.

The authorship of the *Campus* central buildings is presented as follows:

Master Plan

Manager Architects: Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral

Dean Tower

Designers: Mario Pani, Enrique del Moral and Salvador Ortega

Central Library

Designers: Juan O'Gorman,
Gustavo Saavedra, Juan Martínez de Velasco



Philosophy and Arts Faculty

Designers: Enrique de la Mora, Enrique Landa and Manuel de la Colina

Law Faculty

(Originally the Jurisprudence School)

Designers: Ernesto Gómez Gallardo and Alonso Mariscal

Economics Faculty

(Originally the Economics, Commerce and Administration School)

Designers: Vladimir Kaspé, José Hanhausen, Augusto H. Álvarez and Ramón Marcos

Medicine School

Designers: Roberto Álvarez Espinosa, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Ramón Torres, and Héctor Velázquez

Chemistry School

Designers: Enrique Yáñez,
Enrique Guerrero, Guillermo Rossel

Dentistry School

Designers: Carlos Reygadas, Silvio Margáin, Francisco Gómez Palacios and José Aguilar

Biomedical Research Institute

(Originally the Veterinary School)

Designers: Fernando Barbará Zetina, Félix Tena and Carlos Solórzano

Humanities Tower II and Architecture Postgraduate School

(Originally the Science School and Institutes)

Designers: Raúl Cacho, Eugenio Peschard, Félix Sánchez and Jorge González Reyna

Engineering School

Designers: Francisco J. Serrano, Luis Mc Gregor and Fernando Pineda

Architecture School and University Sciences and Arts Museum (MUCA)

Designers: José Villagrán García, Javier García Lascuráin and José Alfonso Liceaga

Vocational Advice Center

(Originally the Central Club)

Designers: Jorge Rubio, Eugenio Urquiza and Carlos B. Zetina

Olympic Stadium

Designers: Augusto Pérez Palacios, Jorge Bravo and Raúl Salinas

Sports Fields

(Sport practice area)

Designers: Enrique Carral, Martínez Páez

Supervisor: Felipe Gómez

Olympic Pool and Dressing Rooms

(Sport practice area)

Designers: Félix T. Nuncio, Ignacio López Bancalari and Enrique Molinar

Handball Courts

(Sport practice area)

Designer: Alberto T. Arai

Supervisor: Sergio Cevallos

Closed Handball Court

(Originally the Gym)

Designer: Antonio Pastrana, Raúl Álvarez and Raúl Fernández

General Services

Designers: Rolando Gutiérrez Domínguez,

Marcial Gutiérrez Camarena and Manuel Pizarro

Urban Design and Integration with Mexico City

Designers: Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Jorge González Reyna, Alberto J. Flores

and Luis Barragán

Forestation and Gardening

Designers: Luis Barragán and Alfonso Cuevas Alemán





Mexico City Plan.
(Mexico Royal and Pontifical
University, D Building).
1769

San Carlos Academy.
Photograph ca. 1929



b. History and development

University Foundation

The Mexico National Autonomous University (UNAM) presence within Mexico City life started a little more than 450 years ago. Founded by a royal certificate order issued in 1551 by King Philip II of Spain under the name of Mexico Royal University, it was the first one in America. The Latin Dialogues chronicle published in 1554 by Francisco de Cervantes de Salazar talks about the founding conditions and about the first days of the new university. In the New Spain, there had already been intentions of founding a university. In fact, since 1537, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, well-known for his noble wish to protect the natives of conquered lands, had strived to establish a higher-education institution for the new conquered territory⁵ that created knowledgeable men capable of disseminating the latest expression of the culture of their time.

The Mexico Royal and Pontifical University, as this first university of the continent was known, was placed since the 16th century until the middle of the 20th century at the Historical Center of Mexico City; it first remained until 1594 behind the Metropolitan Cathedral, on Escalerillas Street; after that, it was moved to the next block, south of the Royal Palace, into a big house which construction started in 1584. This new building was just in front of the Volador Plaza and across the Major Plaza, crossing the Royal Stream. University life gave significant energy to Mexico urban conditions; writings such as the Bernardo de Balbuena "Mexican Greatness" from 1605 or the various writings of Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, from the same period, recount of this. Figures such as the well-known writer Juan Ruiz de Alarcón contributed to the grandeur of Colonial Mexico cultural life through the University.

It was until the 17th century that the building was renewed. Once concluded in 1775 in a late baroque style, better known as "churrigueresque" and very deeply-rooted in the country at that time, the University building was considered as one of the best in the capital city. It was a building with a large internal patio with arcades on its four sides. "In its space, it had a library (the first library in servicing the New Spain), cloisters, the classrooms and the National Museum. The staircase was a superb sample of baroque art. Its entrance arch was double, supported over

¹ Ortiz Macedo, Luis. "La fundación de la Real Universidad de México; su contexto urbano y primeros edificios". In: AA.VV. Un Destino Compartido. 450 años de presencia de la Universidad en la Ciudad de México. México, UNAM. 2003.



robust pilasters; it hung at the center without any column or support. It was all covered with the richest relief [...] the facade had the same style, work of architect Ildefonso de Iniesta y Bejarano, [...] it was all carved in quarry stone, its architecture belonged to the compound order by paired pilasters ornamented with mouldings; the pedestals, bases, architraves and cornices were carved and the asymmetry that is prescribed by the aforementioned architectural order formed three bodies; the first one had Civil Right, Medicine and Philosophy carved statues in half-relief; the second one showed Theology and Canonical Law; and in the third, under the real coat of arms, an oval with the image of Charles III stood out.”⁶.

The building suffered alterations again at the end of the 18th century, this time it was due to the introduction of the neoclassical style, and in 1789 the whole facade was redesigned on behalf of Charles IV, who thought it was too archaic. Nine years before that, the San Carlos Academy had been founded, also as the first school of architecture and arts of the continent, that was directly linked to the University and entrusted with the education of architects and artists with a neoclassical view. This was an alternate building inside the center of the city located on the street which is currently called Academia Street, just behind the Government Palace. Another building which was an important part of the University was the renowned Mining Palace, whose construction was performed from the 18th to the 19th century. Designed by the sculptor and architect Manuel Tolsá, this building showed the beginnings of rationalism and cartesianism which would flood University thinking through the Enlightenment introduced by the Bourbon reforms. The Mining Palace acted as the Royal Mining School and it would later become the National Engineering School.

As the same as the Architecture and Engineering Schools had already occupied premises around the city, the Medicine School was placed into the former Inquisition Palace, located in the north-eastern corner of Saint Domingo Plaza. The architect in charge of adapting the building for said purpose was the renowned Pedro de Arrieta, one of the main promoters of baroque style in middle 18th century. Around this same date, San Pedro and San Pablo Colleges were already part of the University. The need to use up more space inside the city grew, making use of the court architecture of the central area of the city. The San Ildefonso Antique College, built by Jesuits in the first half of the 18th century, began to be used by the University when the Jesus Company was expelled from the Colonies territory.

². Boils Morales, Guillermo. “La Ciudad de los Palacios y la Universidad”. In: AA.VV. *Un Destino Compartido. 450 años de presencia de la Universidad en la Ciudad de México*. México, UNAM. 2003.

On the first three decades of the 19th century, the University already occupied a great number of buildings in the Mexico City downtown area; however, it was a hard time because the Independence War had just ended and the country was not going through economically stable time. Most of the University mayor problems occurred in the middle of the 19th century. The liberal government enacted several laws about education and some of them provided that the University was to become extinct; in fact it was closed on several occasions. From 1833 to 1865, the University was closed and opened several times, and in 1865, the Emperor Maximilian closed it definitely. This was a consequence of the struggle in the Independent Mexico between the conservatives and the liberals; for the second ones the University, heiress of the Real and Pontifical, represented the old regime, they searched for state and lay education. In the times of President Porfirio Diaz Dictatorship (a thirty-year period), the University was kept closed. During that time, the High School was founded; this period is known as the "schools era" because higher education was given only through schools.

In September 22, 1910, the Public Education Minister, Justo Sierra, inaugurated the Mexico National University. This renewed university opened its doors during a critical time, the starting of the Mexican Revolution; it was conformed by the national schools of Jurisprudence, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Fine Arts (Architecture only), High School and the novel Higher Studies National School, which was a french-german model for research studies. The building on the Volador Plaza was destroyed as the symbol of the birth of a new University and new study plans, leaving the rest of the premises as part of it. The University started its courses with a population of almost two thousand students and with only three-hundred teachers.

The Mexican Revolution had ended as an armed movement by 1920 and the revolutionary governments were trying to rebuild the country for the sake of democracy. In 1929, the Mexico National University achieved its autonomy by means of a presidential decree, in order to stand for cultural development and scientific education purposes; its name was then established as the one we know today: Mexico National Autonomous University (UNAM).

From that time the city started recovering its natural urban life, including students' life. Mexico City lodged new social and intellectual postures of the time. The followers of José Vasconcelos stood on one part and they were looking for a



national identity of values based on education, on the other hand, there were the ones who were enticed by the cosmopolitanism of the first decades of the 20th century. UNAM students showed a great interest in this national reconstruction, having a great influence in the political and intellectual life of the country. There came a time when the center of the city was known as "the student quarter", due to the influence of the University located in the heart of the Capital City.

University City creation

University City was a lingering project over for the minds of University members since a long time. The Architecture School thought of a University City since 1928, when Mauricio de María y Campos along with Mariscal Gutiérrez Camarena submitted in their professional thesis in order to get their degree, a project for a University City. This bid was developed where the current Huipulco hospital zone is located, also at the southern part of the Mexico City.

It was decided in 1943 that the University City would be located on the volcanic layer zone named "Pedregal de San Ángel" over the terrains selected for that purpose. The dean at that time was Rodolfo Brito Foucher.

The University proposed the State Government to issue a law "regarding the founding and construction of the University City". This law was approved by the Congress in December 31, 1945. The dean at the time was Genaro Fernández McGregor.

The National School of Architecture called for a bid of proposals to design the Master Plan, among professors Mauricio M. Campos, Augusto H. Álvarez, Vladimir Kaspé, Alonso Mariscal, Augusto Pérez Palacios, Mario Pani, Marcial Gutiérrez Camarena, Javier García Lascuráin and Enrique del Moral. The jury consisted of the participants themselves and was based on the general ideas of the program defined by the Commission and transmitted by architect Enrique del Moral, who was the Faculty chairman.

The jury failed in favor of the works submitted by architects Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral, therefore, as previously agreed, both were declared to head the development of the Master Plan presented years later by the school. Architect Mauricio M. Campos was invited to work in the project management, due to the interest he had shown years before on the construction of a University City.

Given the enthusiasm of the professors and students for participating in the project, it was decided that the School would not only submit a preliminary Master Plan but each of the complex's buildings would be developed separately by project teams. For each of the buildings preliminary design a team led by one or two professors was appointed; they would take into account the ideas of senior students, who worked jointly with junior students, who were making the drafts.

Such was the importance of senior students' ideas that the project managers decided to use as basis for the Master Plan, a scheme made by the 5th grade student Enrique Molinar, and 4th grade students Teodoro González de León and Armando Franco.

The jury consisting of the Mexico National Architects College President, architect Federico Mariscal; the Mexican Architects Society representative, architect Guillermo Zárraga, and the Dean representative, architect Enrique Yáñez, failed in favor of the project submitted by the Architecture School. The criterion taken into account to select a winner was exclusively the evaluation of the Master Plan, as specified from the beginning.

In June, 1947, Dean Zubirán organized the Management Technical Commission, substituting the Commission which had been operating until the end of President Ávila Camacho regime. The Commission presided by the Dean consisted of, architect José Villagrán García, the Dean executive representative, lawyer Díaz Cánovas, the personal representative of the Republic's President, engineer Alberto J. Flores, the National Engineering School chairman, and architect Enrique del Moral, the National Architecture School chairman.

This new Commission named architects Enrique del Moral, Mario Pani, and Mauricio M. Campos as the General Managers of the Master Plan; conferring them also the capacity to select the architects in charge of the design of every faculty, school, institute and any other building required by the University City. It also negotiated the integration of a group of advisors and consultants from every section of the University, to elaborate a program of needs for each building.

Doctor Luis Garrido was appointed as the new Dean in June 10, 1948; so the Commission works restarted on 1949. After the death of Mauricio M. Campos in March of the same year, Enrique del Moral and Mario Pani were ratified by the new University authorities as Managers of the Master Plan Project and of the specific projects, carrying also with the task of selecting the architects who would be







charged with these projects; the ratification of del Moral and Pani accelerated the conclusion of the corresponding relative programs for which special advisors and consultants had been appointed.

The works begun in October, 1949, but were unfortunately progressing at a very low pace, due to the insufficiency of funds, as the only ones available were the dividends from a five million pesos investment in Mortgage National Banc Bonds, from the original University endowment.

The University knew about the strong interest of the then President of the Republic, Miguel Alemán, on the construction of University City, and of the short time left to make the most of this good will, therefore, the University considered necessary to reorganize the University Patronage by appointing Carlos Novoa, then president of Mexico Banc, as the Patronage President; and Eduardo Suárez and David Thierry.

The scant funds that the University had for the construction of its new *Campus* were exhausted rapidly; however, the accurate appointing of Carlos Novoa as president of the University Patronage, bring benefits to the University, due to his important financial position, and also because his close relationship with President Alemán. Therefore, he managed to obtain from the Federal Government the necessary funds for the construction of University City.

In spite of the above, the total control of the works remained in hands of the University through the University Patronage, which is charged with the economic management. In March, 1950, the Patronage created the entity denominated Mexico University City, with Carlos Novoa also as president and appointed as General Manager, architect Carlos Lazo, who assumed the task of materializing the projects already designed.

Carlos Lazo performance during the building of the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM was brilliant. Surrounded by a magnificent group of collaborators, he knew how to create a true mystique of self-improvement and efficiency among all the participants, including architects, engineers and workers; as a result works were performed with economy, order and unusual speed. Finished in less than three years, in November 20, 1952 was possible to celebrate a solemn ceremony under the name of: "University City dedication", were President Alemán, only a few days before the end of his term, was able to saw the finished work in which he had placed so much interest and determination.

Projects were developed under the General Master Plan Office in charge of, as already stated, architects Enrique del Moral and Mario Pani; regarding the task of the Master Plan design, they were also coordinating the design of the buildings that would conform University City, those specific projects were elaborated by teams of architects selected also by this Office.

In sum, aside from carrying out the Master Plan, the General Master Plan Office was in charge of the detailed project for the open areas among the different buildings, and also of managing the architects' designs for those buildings, in order to make all the necessary adjustments to achieve the correct unity and harmony for the complex.

To complete that task, many seminars among the different architects' teams were organized by the Office. Architects in charge of one specific building design, first studied the relative programs already compound by selected advisors, and then, performed the detailed project and finally, they were in charge of the complete Management and Architectural Supervision works.

The Master Plan was based on the fundamental data determined in the General Program already elaborated, as well, as on the peculiar terrain.

It was the creation of a physical, moral and pedagogical unity that may allowed a communication among the different schools and, consequently, the coexistence of students, professors and researchers.

It was also the will of centralizing the basic teachings given in different schools, to avoid the multiplicity of buildings and of teaching subjects. By this centralization, Schools would get a more specialized nature, with a better teaching quality and, besides, they would became an important place for cultural and social exchange between students.

The convenience of including an Arts Museum (today, University Sciences and Arts Museum, MUCA) had a double purpose: didactic, to keep up with the development of the arts throughout time, mainly in Mexico; and dynamic, to exhibit many temporary exhibitions which would constantly be renewed. Within University City, this museum would be the central element for those activities and would further tend to achieve the integration between the diverse art disciplines.

The chosen area, originally covered with a layer of lava, leaved well-defined irregular spaces, once it was carved, that allowed the classification and arrange-







ment of large elements from the architectonic composition, which would not have been so clear if the land had been flat.

In answer to the General Program, the project was divided into the following fundamental grand areas: School, Student Dormitory and Sports Practices, Exhibition Stadium and Common Services, which continue organizing life within the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Univesitaria de la UNAM.

In June 5, 1950, the foundation stone of the entire complex was laid, in the future Scientific Research Institutes Tower. The ceremony was chaired by the dean Luis Garrido, and the Secretary of State Adolfo Ruiz Cortines. The construction manager and the logistic head was architect Carlos Lazo, without him the enterprise for University City construction, with a more than two hundred architects and engineers' team, would have been nearly impossible.

For the foundation stone ceremony, Carlos Lazo addressed the following words:

"We are not laying a foundation stone in the University City first building; we are laying a foundation stone over the fervent construction of our México [...]"⁷.

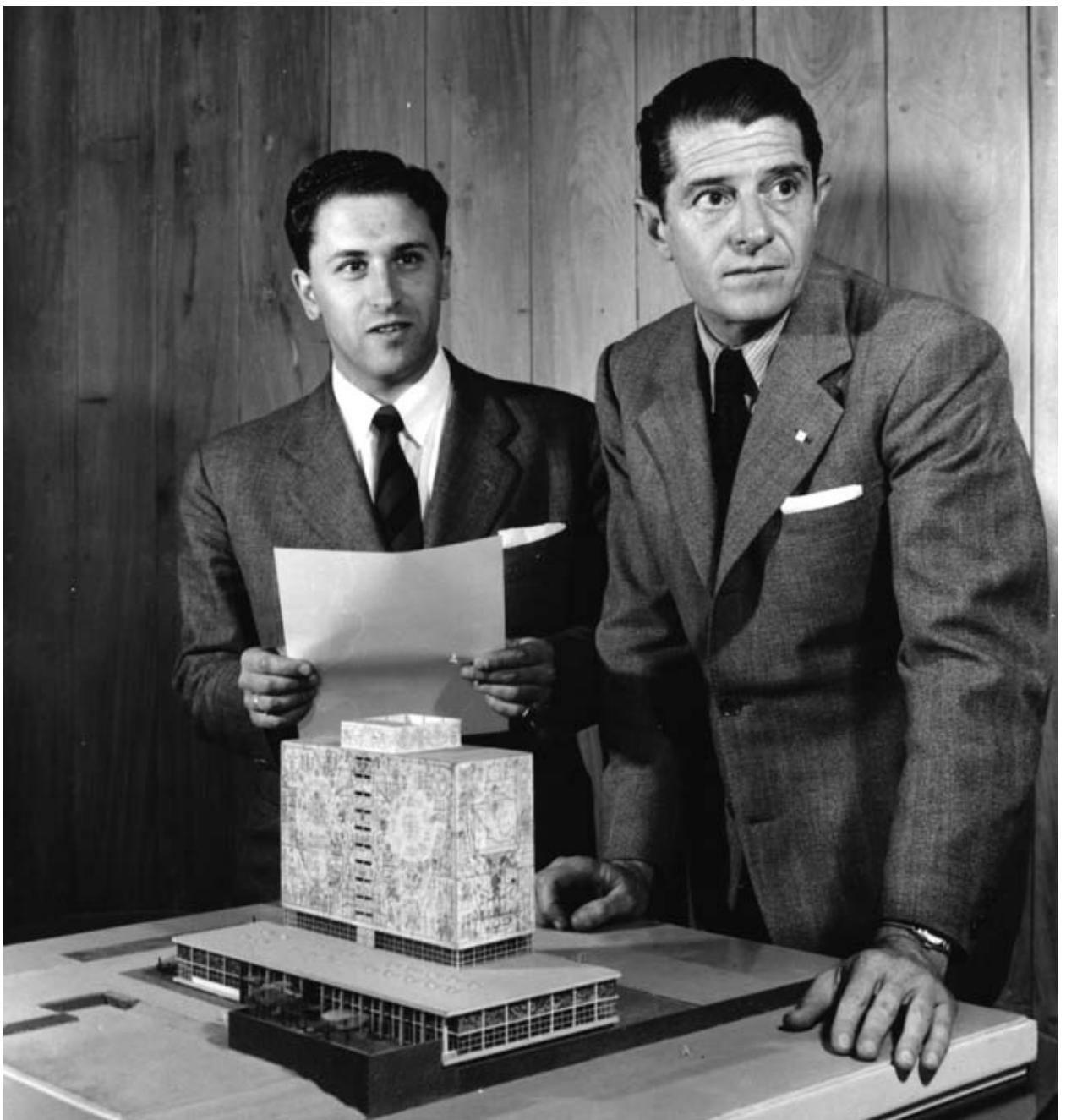
University City official opening was in November 20, 1952; though the activities in Schools initiate until March, 1954.

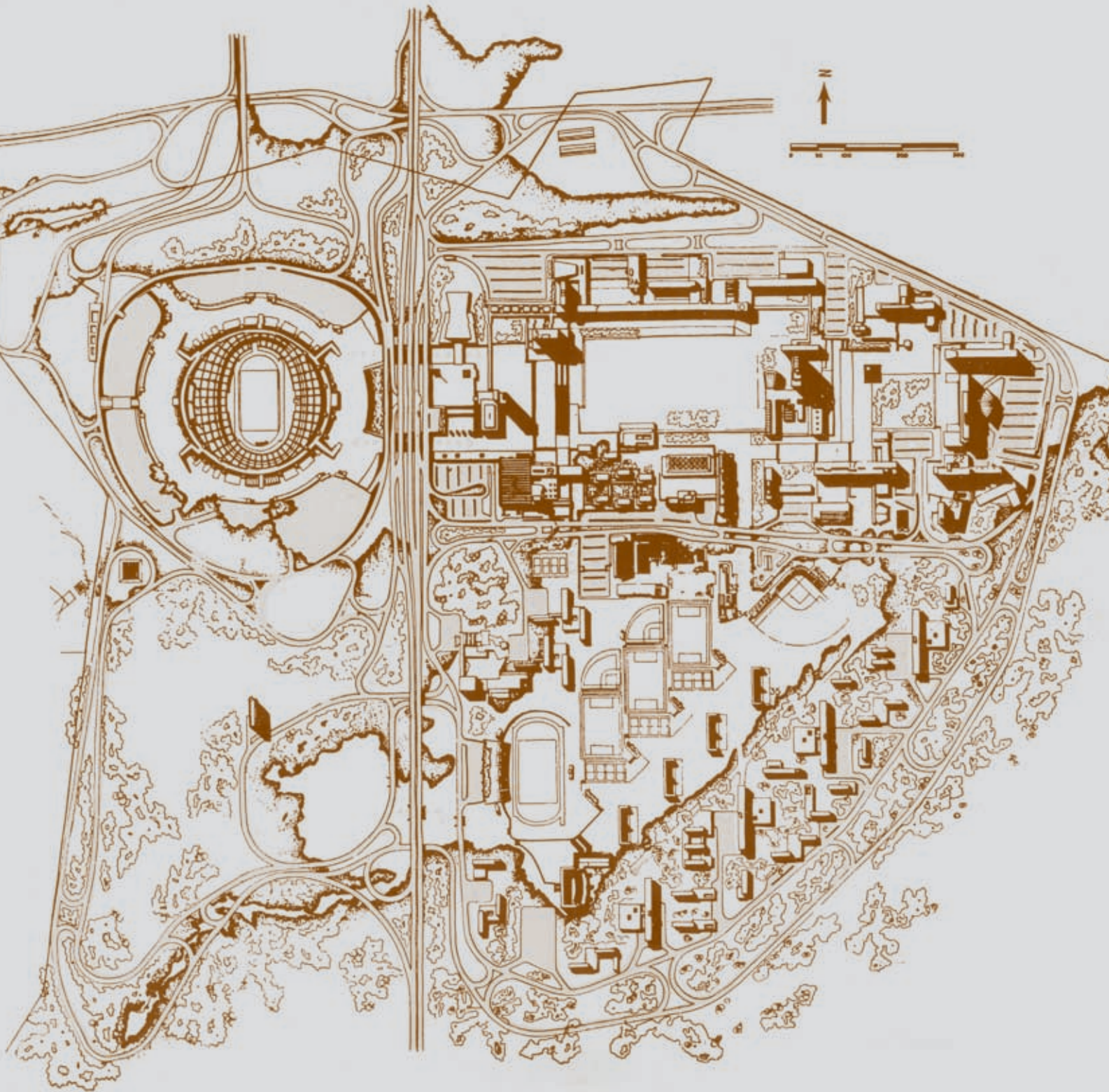
More than fifty years later of University City creation, it remains as a considerable influence over the political, intellectual and cultural life, so as Mexico University was born.

Page. 158-159
Humanities building
Photograph 1954. GZ

Page. 160
Juan O'Gorman and Juan Martínez
with the Central Library model.
Photograph ca. 1950. IIE

³. Fragment of the words addressed by Carlos Lazo during the founding stone Ceremony of University City in June 5, 1950. Mentioned in: de Anda Alanís, Enrique. *Ciudad Universitaria. Cincuenta Años. 1952-2002*. México, UNAM. 2002





Planta de Conjunto

Chronology 1943-1954

1943

-Dean Rodolfo Brito Foucher published the University City Foundation Law; and selected common lands placed in the Pedregal de San Ángel.

1944

-The University published in its gazette that it was authorized by the Federal Government to invest five million pesos (deposited at the time in the National Mortgage and Public Works Bank) in the University City project; that it estimated works would be finished in two and a half years; and that additional money would be obtained through sponsorship from public officials and businessmen, as well as by selling University buildings in the City Historical Center. Likewise, it was stated that both preliminary studies and preliminary design had already been completed by its own "University Engineers Commission".

1946

-Publishing of the Expropriating Decree over the Pedregal de San Ángel terrains and initial negotiations for writing the titles in favor of UNAM.

-Dean Salvador Zubirán began a campaign to collect ten million pesos necessary for building the University City.

-Creation of the Program Commission by initiative of Dean Zubirán, consisting of architect José Villagrán as Dean representative; Emigdio Martínez Adame as College of Chairmans representative; Alberto J. Flores, National Engineering School chairman; and as Secretary, Enrique del Moral, National Architecture School chairman. The Commission had the task of elaborating the program needs of University City. After work was finished, the Architecture School was requested to prepare the general projects for the City comprising elements.

-The National Architecture School issued an internal eight-day long competition among designing professors; outstanding two preliminary designs, those of Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral, who were then assigned to establish a working group together with Mauricio M. Campos to continue the developing of their preliminary projects.

-A commission charged with the selection of the submitted proposals was created as a request of the Dean. Meanwhile, the Architecture School had appointed



groups of professors and students to complete the preliminary designs for all of the complex's buildings. The commission consisted of Federico Mariscal, the National Mexican Architects College president; Guillermo Zarraga, the Mexican Architects Society president; and architect Enrique Yáñez, the Dean representative; they ruled in favor of the National Architecture School preliminary design.

1947

-The Dean appointed the Management Technical Commission, responsible for studying the Master Plan and the General Program. Headed by the Dean himself, architect José Villagrán García appeared as the executive representative. The other members were: Díaz Casanovas, President Miguel Alemán representative, Alberto J. Flores, Engineering School chairman, and Enrique del Moral, Architecture School chairman. The commission named architects Del Moral, Campos, and Pani as the General Managers of the Master Plan. This management was authorized to select the auxiliary personnel needed for the definition of the particular projects; their responsibility as managers was the drafting of the University City Master Plan, and to coordinate the buildings particular projects solution according to the general program.

-At that time, the University City Master Plan considered four main areas: humanities, science, arts and biological sciences.

-On April 11th, the preliminary design that Pani, del Moral and Campos developed based on the proposal by the students González de León, Franco and Molinar, was presented for gaining the presidential support. The architects, assistants and students that worked in this preliminary design were: architects Augusto H. Álvarez, Mauricio M. Campos, Enrique del Moral, Javier García Lascuráin, Marcial Gutiérrez Camarena, José Hanhausen, Vladimir Kaspé, Enrique Landa, Alonso Mariscal, Homero Martínez de Hoyos, Enrique de la Mora, Salvador Ortega, Mario Pani, Augusto Pérez Palacios, Fernando Pineda, Félix Sánchez, Francisco J. Serrano; assistants: Max Amabilis, Fernando López Carmona, Salvador López Peimbert, Luis MacGregor, Manuel Martínez Páez, Vicente Medel, Enrique Molinar, Miguel Morales Guerra, Enrique Obregón, Enrique Olascoaga, Raúl Salinas Moro; students: Fernando Barbará, Jorge Bravo, José Luis Benlliure, Alberto Castro, Armando Franco, Benjamín Gómez Rincón, Teodoro González de León, Xavier Iturbe, José Luis Mendizábal, Alfonso Marrón, Pedro Moctezuma, Pedro de la Mora,

Arturo Morales Guerra, Guillermo Pérez Olagaray, Luis Enrique Ocampo, Agustín Ortiz Monasterio, José Luis Pineda, Guillermo Rosell, Óscar Sánchez Cordero, Felipe Siqueiros, Gabriel del Valle, Abraham Zabludovsky, y José María Gutiérrez.

1948

-On March 10th, without any special ceremony, the construction works began with an investment of eight million pesos, five provided by the State and three came from the ten million pesos campaign. The initial infrastructure works were drainage, sewer water tunnels and the bridge over Insurgentes Avenue.

-Luis Garrido became dean on June 1st, and gained the support of President Miguel Alemán to continue the University City project.

-Architect Mauricio M. Campos died. The university authority named architects Pani and del Moral as "Master Plan Managers and Particular Projects Coordinators".

-New members for the University Patronage were appointed, Carlos Novoa as president (on November), and Eduardo Suárez and David Thierry. Their ratification by the Governing Board took place on January, 1950.

1950

-On April, architect Carlos Lazo became the General Manager; his office controlled the economic, legal and work execution aspects. The organization chart was as follows: Plans and Investments Manager, architect Gustavo García Travesí; Works Manager, engineer Luis E. Bracamontes; and Administration Manager, public accountant Wilfrido Castillo Miranda.

-On June 5th, the foundation stone of the entire complex was laid, in the future Scientific Research Institutes Tower. The ceremony was chaired by the Dean Luis Garrido, and the Secretary of State Adolfo Ruiz Cortines. The Sciences School began construction on June 19th, and was scheduled to be finished on October 24th.

-Also next to the month of June the sports fields had been completed, the construction of most of the schools was under way, walk paths and terraces in open areas were already defined.

1951

-On June the general project looked as follows:

1. The Biological Sciences facilities were located east to the Sciences Institutes Tower.



2. The "Administrative and Common Services Zone" corresponding to the Dean Tower, the Main Lecture Hall (not built) and the Museum, were relocated.

3. The platforms, levels, parking lots, portals and underpasses projects were detailed.

4. The dormitory (for 150 students) location was kept between the sports fields and the southern school zone.

5. The project to build a Chapel, Officials Casino, facilities for vehicle control, University Hospital and Hygiene Center (something similar later became the University Medical Services Center) was kept. Most of these buildings had been planned inside a Civic Center housed in the western zone of Insurgentes Avenue. Finally, all that was built in this area was the Teachers housing-project building.

6. The vehicle circulation ring was extended to include the sports fields' zone.

1952

-With a ceremony named "University City Dedication" chaired by the President Miguel Alemán, on November 20th, the University City was officially opened.

1953

On February 13th, the Governing Board named Nabor Carrillo Flores as the new Dean, whom essentially faced two problems: completing the University City buildings along with the supporting transportation and housing infrastructure; and the necessary budget extension to allow the move of the university schools into the campus, the furnishing of the facilities and salaries increase. Doctor Efrén del Pozo, University General Secretary, promoted the premise that attempted to be the basis of the new University City academic project: "less students and better professors".

1954

Monday, March 22nd, with a ceremony chaired in the University Council Hall at the Dean Tower, President Ruiz Cortines inaugurated the first courses ever held at University City; and in the name of the Mexican State, he submitted the University City facilities to the University members.

[SECTION 3]





Justification of the inscription

a. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

Criterion ii

"To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design"...

The most important lineaments of the architectural thinking from the 20th century converge on the *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM: the Modern Architecture, the Historicist Regionalism, and the Plastic Integration; the last two from Mexican origin.

Since its conception, it promoted the Modern Architecture maturity in Latin America with local accents, and became a decisive factor that urge the engineering growth towards construction, related to the quality of materials, and to methods for the planning, control and development of superlative magnitude constructions.

The monumentality value remains due to the scale and position of its architectural elements, buildings, squares, staircases, and gardens; as a constant referent to the pre-Columbian architecture, as well as for the punctual inclusion of basic Modern Architecture themes.

The urban project that mastered the setting of the complex follows the Athens Charter content, as an ideology that seeks the revaluation of the human being within the new cities; and also because the strength of the relationship with the pre-Columbian urbanism has been maintained. This demonstrates that for the Modern culture of Mexico the comprehension of its history remains as an important matter.

Supported by ornamental gardening the landscape design is work of Luis Barragán¹; author also of a piece already registered on the UNESCO World



Heritage List that has become an important referent for the development of Mexican Contemporary Architecture, which introduces influences from the European Rationalist, Neoplasticist and Constructivist Architecture to the Mexican local and traditional architecture. His reflections over gardens, patios and Mexican landscape, specifically over the "Jardines del Pedregal de San Ángel" (Pedregal de San Ángel Gardens) -which design and urbanization are in Mexico a paradigm from the middle of the 20th century- establish as well, an exceptional condition for the landscape architecture that influenced the International panorama.

The landscape design proposed by Luis Barragan for the *Campus* central involved two unique conditions: the use of the native and exotic vegetation from the volcanic zone, and the use of abstraction as a composition tool; abstraction is a quality of the avant-garde art of the 20th century.

Criterion iv

"To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history"...

The *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by the Modern Architecture and Urbanism were totally applied; which ultimate purpose was to offer man a notable improvement over the quality of life.

It is an outstanding example of Modern Architecture, and of local solutions given to the appropriation of cultural history subject. The importance of both arguments lies in their correspondence with exceptional humankind historical moments of the 20th century: the end of a war, and the maturity of the Mexican generation that was born under the Mexican Revolution.

It is besides, an example of the Mexican engineering advancement that made possible, without foreign intervention, the domain over the Pedregal territory, and the complete edification of the complex in a period of three years

The image of its landscape, compound by the architectural silhouette and its open spaces peculiarity, is part of the collective imaginary, and points the validity of the following values:

- Modernity
- Culture and society
- Art and collectiveness
- Plurality of thought

Criterion vi

"To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance"...

The *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is exceptional and contains universal value because its presence and symbols are direct and materially associated to the history of the Mexico National Autonomous University; the first one in the American continent and founded in 1554, thereafter it has become the backbone of the Mexican culture, and also an influence for most of the Universities over the continent.

Since its origin, Mexico National Autonomous University has occupied the first places among the Hispanic world universities, demonstrating recently its high quality educational and cultural leadership by taking part in the best one hundred international universities group and heading the list of the Hispanic Universities².

Its presence and symbols constantly refer to the quality of thought of grand science, arts and humanities celebrities within the national and international panorama. Examples of these worldwide influences are the individuals whom direct and materially have been linked to the UNAM and have been regarded with the most important international prizes:

Alfonso García Robles / Politician and Peace Nobel Prize 1982

Octavio Paz / Poet and Literature Nobel Prize 1990

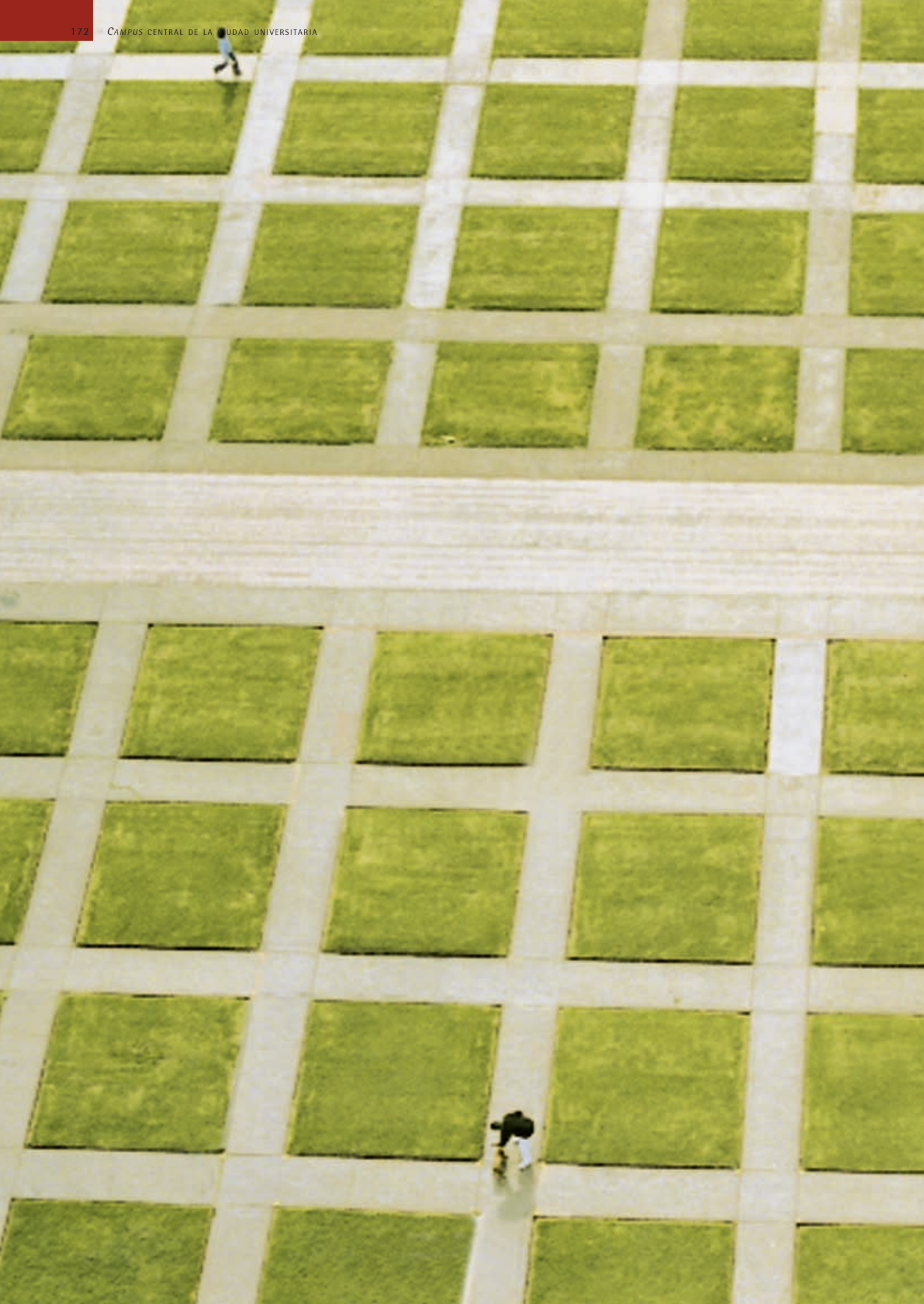
Mario Molina Enríquez / Chemist and Chemistry Nobel Prize 1995

Ana María Cetto / Physicist and Peace Nobel Prize (shared) 200

This influence also comes from those who are closely tie to the UNAM by their work, either because they reorganized it, directed it, studied there or grown within its Campus, and explored also several knowledge areas inside and outside the limits of the University, as:

¹ UNAM stand in the position 95 among the best Universities of the world and is the best of the Hispanic world; besides, stand in position 20 in the Arts and Humanities Area, according to the count made by the London Times in 2005







Justo Sierra / Visionary educator and founder of the National University New Era on 1910.

José Vasconcelos / Philosopher, cultural manager, he created the most important public institute in modern Mexico, and also, performed as an outstanding Dean.

Diego Rivera / Plastic artist, critical thinker and constant promoter, next to Frida Kahlo, of the Mexican culture before the world.

David Alfaro Siqueiros / Plastic artist and essential character of the Mexican Muralism, an original plastic current.

Juan O'Gorman / Architect and painter, he introduced to Mexico the Functionalism Current, and also initiate the Critical Neo-Regionalism.

b. Statement of universal exceptional value

Once analyzing the several processes that occurred (cultural, social, historic, political, etc) since the conception of the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM in 1946, through its construction and opening in 1952, until the present time, is possible to identify the most significant exceptionality values that the *Campus* contains, described as follows:

Historicals:

Campus central is the physic concretion of many University members' longings to unite the University facilities that were spread around the Historical Center of Mexico City since its origin during the Hispanic time.

It represents the Mexico National Autonomous University presence in the country for more than 450 years.

This is the *Campus* Central of the most antique University in the American continent and its influence over all Latin America remains in the present time.

Urban-architectonics:

The open space, the setting and the spatial relation among the *Campus* buildings appear as a tribute to the pre-Hispanic Mexico, and also, as a promise towards its future.

The composition of the *Campus* maintains certain similarities with some pre-Hispanic cities layout elements, as the main axis from the Death Road in Teotihuacán and the asymmetric balance of the Monte Albán Main Plaza; the buildings also show an interesting tension between the exterior and the interior.

The modern urbanism and functionalism paradigms from the first half of the 20th century are exemplified in this Campus; nevertheless, behind this abstract and rationalist aesthetic the national values and the Mexican Modern search for identity prevail.

The *Campus* has architectural exceptionality value due to the syncretism presented by its buildings, where the Mexican architectural tradition its harmonically combined with the most demanding postulates of the International Modern Architecture, generating through reflection and integration an identity of its own.

Together with Brasilia and Chandigarh, the *Campus* is one of the few sites around the world where the Modern Architecture doctrine could be integrally expressed, described in basic and international documents as the Athens Charter. Besides the Venezuela Central University in Caracas, the *Campus* is the only urban development constructed in Latin America for educative purposes during the decade of the 1940s. Unlike the Venezuela University, *Campus* central de Ciudad Universitaria was built uninterruptedly during a period of 4 years, due to the agreements between the Government, artists, technicians and University members.

The latter constitutes a unique value and an example of a mayor scale enterprise fulfillment.

The group formed by the *Campus* central buildings is still a quotable example of the interrelation with the urban context. The University identity remains and the Mexico City growth continues respecting the privacy of the University territory.

Socials:

University City is in itself an evocation of the modern man, of the site, and its history. Its creation is the same as for the Modern Mexican, it reflects the continuity of the pos-Revolutionary Process; the Nationalist Modernity melts with the ideals of the Modern World and the Universal Man.

The *Campus* has social exceptionality value because it represents the importance of the agreements that allowed its construction. All the country accepted to contribute into its planning and construction, since it symbolized the national







renovation through public high education and freedom, and also the development of new cultural choices.

Remains as well, as a notable example of how the images proposed by architecture can link a progress concept with a national politic aim:

“Modernity achieved through quality education”

The *Campus* still operates pursuing the higher education, research, and culture transmission aims that was planed for. This is an example of the established relationship between an artistic-architectonic piece executed with the best intellectual and artistic resources, and the deeply significant meaning of the project for the higher education in Mexico.

University City belongs to a group of Mexican Architectonic Pieces that symbolize the transformation of society's life through shapes and spaces from the Modern Architecture, others are: Mario Pani Housing Projects, the National Construction Programs for Schools and Hospitals, and the construction of the Normal School.

Within Latin America the *Campus* remains as a symbol of the intellectual and artistic effort, during the second lustrum of the 1940s, for consolidating the cultural independence by using, among several resources, the language of Modern Architecture.

This project remains as a significant evidence of the importance that had for Latin America the critical revision of its history, after one hundred years of independence; which renew the confidence over its own economic, technique, and interrelation forces.

Its social exceptionality prevails demonstrating within Latin America, regional examples for own versions of the Modern Architecture, where the important issue is the creative local interpretation of the principles that were impelled due to their international significance. The construction of University City has a timing coincidence with the following projects: the Tucumán University Center projects in Argentina, the maturity of the Tropical Functionalism by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer in Brasil, and the professional work of Raúl Villanueva in Venezuela.

University City stands as a universal symbol for the transmission of culture through time. Its particular case is about an institution created during the cultural cross-breeding between Europe and America initiated in 16th century and for-

malized since 1554, year of the Royal and Pontifical University founding, predecessor of the today Mexico National Autonomous University.

The *Campus* has a regional social exceptionality value because it represents the regional longing of separating from the North American architectural models in order to achieve the recognition of the local plastic projects.

Universally, the *Campus* represents the possibility of maintaining the main topics of the pre-Hispanic urbanism (the scale, the plane, the vastness) within the contemporary world, without producing imitation or falseness.

University City remains as a witness of the proposal made, during the 1940s decade, in order to renovate the emotive condition of architecture through its association with mural painting.

Symbolic-aesthetic:

The aesthetic and social relevance are revealed through the plastic integration on the *Campus* architecture. The merge of architecture and plastic placed the complex into an ancestral and modern space of time, represented on its murals; Muralism is an integral element of architecture. The same way that in the antique Mexican times the codices were used, murals in modern Mexico represent graphically a cultural and didactic message; Architecture and art in the *Campus* are a metaphor for life and knowledge.

Muralism is a clear artistic representation of the searching for a new national identity, it appears as a protagonist on the *Campus* buildings; these murals are actually a transgression to the International Style purism and rationalism during a critical moment for the history of Mexico.

The presence of the murals as a part of architecture (Central Library, Dean Tower, Olympic Stadium, Dentistry, Sciences and Medicine Schools) is a testimony of the harmonic coexistence according to the plastic postulates:

Plastic Integration. Of Mexican origin and supported by: David Alfaro Siqueiros, José Chávez Morado, Francisco Eppens and Carlos Lazo.

New Monumentality Manifest. Of European origin and formulated by Sigfried Giedion, Ferdinand Leger and Josep Lluís Sert.

Both attempt to fortify the emotive speech of modern architecture by the pictorial presence.



The symbolic-realistic subjects used in the murals, allowed the activation and the actual permanence of transcendental global human values.

- Men controlling the atomic energy
- Dispersion of religions
- The National University for the benefit of collectiveness
- The Mesoamerican origins of the Mexican modern culture
- The history of humankind, as a constant lesson of life

Along the *Campus* central several plastic languages of architecture merge, therefore it represents:

- Tolerance
- The importance of dialogue
- The settlement of ideas
- The wealth of diversity

It possesses a universal aesthetic value because several artistic currents coexist within its territory, and remains as a live testimony of the plurality that most reign in every social enterprise. Among the *Campus* central the following architectural discourses have lived together and supported themselves mutually:

- Internationalism (European Modern Architecture)
- Regionalism (the use of local materials)
- Mesoamerican geometry rigor (the Handball Courts and the Stadium)
- Abstractionism (master plan and the gardening layout)

Intangibles:

The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is directly linked to the work of outstanding individuals internationally recognized by their contributions into several knowledge fields; scientists and humanists have received the highest level prizes, as the Nobel; artists that have left an invaluable artistic heritage for mankind, and promoted the Mexican culture by using original and expressive languages from the 20th century, such as Muralism.

The *Campus* corresponds to the "Modern Era" of the UNAM; institution that turned 400 years at the moment of the *Campus* opening, in 1954. It has universal value, because it demonstrates the importance that continuity and permanence of education and cultural institutions has, despite the political and social adversities suffered by the mankind.

University City has universal intangible value since its images, especially the ones proceeding from the Central Library building, have become universal paradigms for:

- Modernity
- Culture
- Knowledge
- Progress

Technological:

The *Campus* central continues demonstrating the importance that has, for every material project that identifies a society, the participation of technology in all of its different domains: physics, chemistry, engineering, and others. Without the Mexican engineering collaboration, architects that design the Master Plan would not have been able to admire the finished image of the Modern City in Mexico.

More than fifty years after its creation, the *Campus* continues as an example of the interdisciplinary collaboration that prevailed among the consultants and specialists in different knowledge fields, with the architects in charge of the translation of the programs into buildings where the majority of Mexican professionals' generations had studied since.

Environmental:

University City rises over a volcanic, coarse and inhospitable ground that, since ancient times, invited the site residents to contemplate that exotic landscape and the transparent sky.

The outstanding environmental value of the *Campus* refers to the University validity as an example of sustainability and ecological development before the city, by maintaining the vastest Pedregal Ecological Reserve within all Mexico City.

University City maintains and preserves within its limits a unique Ecological Reserve that has already been declared under protection.

The central space of the *Campus* central allows to the meeting and coexistence of the University community and the original natural conditions of the site.







c. Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

For this comparative analysis it has been considered the university complexes that maintain more similarities with UNAM *Campus* central, by considering the age of the constructions and their geographic location. So the selection made includes the following architectonic complexes: Colombia National University, Río Piedras University in Puerto Rico, and Venezuela Central University City in Caracas.

In comparison with the Colombia National University, is possible to emphasize that, considering:

Historical and heritage conditions:

-Colombia National University is a public institution that has several headquarters, the main is located in Bogotá and is known as Ciudad Blanca (White City); composed by 17 constructions already declared as Nation Monuments, they represent the last sixty years period in the Colombian architecture. The history of Colombia National University begins in the second half of the 19th century.

-The Río Piedras University Campus, located in the state that bears its name at Puerto Rico, is the oldest among the system of the Puerto Rico University (UPR). Its construction dates from year 1903; the Quadrangle, the most important building, is the only considered as Historical Monument by the Puerto Rican Cultural Institute, and figures in the National Registry of United States Historical Places.

-The Mexico National Autonomous University has had different headquarters since its founding in the middle of the 16th century (is the oldest university in the American continent). Finally, reunites all its facilities in the 1950s decade in the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM, located in Mexico City, over a 730 hectares extension, and 52 buildings constructed before 1954. The *Campus* Central was declared as National Artistic Monument in July 18, 2005 by a presidential decree.

Urban-architectonics considerations:

-The Colombia National University campus, with a suburban character, was mainly constructed between 1936 and 1950, by the architects Alberto Willis, Eric

Lange and the noteworthy German Leopoldo Rother. It was developed during three stages and is possible to place it along with the central-European Modern Architecture models, specifically the buildings designed by Rother present a cubist-purism inspiration proper from the German New Objectivity, with white facades that gave its name to the complex: "Ciudad Blanca".

-The Río Piedras complex, whose construction started in 1903 and finished at the beginning of the sixties decade, is located in the metropolitan zone of San Juan, embedded in the center of the city. The buildings are scattered in the near urban space and the *Campus* is crossed by several city avenues. Its architecture is mainly of Spanish neo-Plateresque Style, an influence imported by the architect William H. Schimmelpfenning; it also has buildings with a Rationalism influence built by the German architect Henry Klumb.

-The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM occupies a peculiar zone within Mexico City valley; the Pedregal, a volcanic layer zone result of the volcano Xitle's eruptions. The site is located south of the city crossed by the Insurgentes Avenue, which also crosses the city from north to south and unites it with the road system of the country; this condition connects the *Campus* with the left urban space in a protagonist way. University City was constructed between 1950 and 1954; giving to the architectural styles congruence and unity. This period of time in the country is distinguished by the searching of a pos-Revolutionary National Identity that merges with the International Modern Era, resulting as product a Modern Mexican society, therefore, the *Campus* architecture exemplifies this condition merging the Mexican Architecture tradition with the International Modern Architecture models. Here appears the much important plastic integration that demonstrates this searching for identity and culture drawn by the most recognized Mexican artists.

Venezuela Central University City, master piece of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva already listed in the UNESCO World Heritage since 2001, is the closest example to the *Campus* central de la UNAM, because of two forceful reasons:

-Both complexes are contemporary, by its design and conception as by its execution, though, the construction of Caracas *Campus* was extended to 1957.

-Both complexes demonstrate the use of paradigmatically models proposed by the named Modern Architecture in Latin America, close to a regional character.



The main contrasts are:

-Unlike Venezuela Central University City, the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is a complex developed mainly by a group of more than sixty architects and artists, all of them Mexican, who were searching for a national identity understood as the result of the national conditions and the modernity the country was experimenting, therefore it is not, like in the example of Caracas, the work of a single man but the vision of a group enriching and consolidating that search of identity through collective architecture and art.

-Both campuses are distinguished by its vastness and location within the city. The Venezuela Central University City locates in the center of the city, occupying 164 hectares including the botanical garden. UNAM University City locates among the terrains given in the south of Mexico City, with an extension of 730 hectares.

-The construction materials used on both complexes are mainly different: the *Campus* of Caracas approaches rigorously to the central-European Modern formal conceptions about the use of reinforced concrete; using it in a splendid plastic manner, sometimes even reaching its plastic limit, and therefore, achieving unity for the complex. In UNAM *Campus* central, besides the reinforced concrete, the volcanic rock is a very frequently used material, extracted from the volcanic mantle where the complex rises, it deeply roots with the site in a tectonic way, achieving a concept and form unity. In some occasions the use of reinforced concrete along the UNAM University City reaches the plastic limit like in the Cosmic Ray Pavilion or in the Chemistry School Auditorium.

-The idea about landscape is another subject where both campuses differ; in Caracas, the complex has unity mainly, because of the formal conditions, a consequence of the tropical climate, and the use of reinforced concrete as a dominant material. In the case of Mexico, the unity of the complex is established under the conception of the open space, the relation between buildings and exterior space is an inheritance of the urban pre-Hispanic spaces that have the capacity of harmonizing the human scale and the monumentality. The Mexico City climate allows that use of the space (architecture) as open to the sky.

The actual state of conservation of both University Cities is similar; with the difference that Caracas *Campus* needed corrective maintenance once it was declared as UNESCO World Heritage, while UNAM *Campus* central remains satisfactorily preserved since its creation due to maintenance programs, corrective and

preventive, that are regularly executed by the University Works and Preservation General Office; and also because of the design philosophy about materials, which selection was made under the idea of maximum durability and conservation.

The comparisons lead us to the differentiation of the two paradigmatic examples of modernity in Latin America. Venezuela Central University City, work of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, distinguishes by “tropicalizing” the modern architecture, as does the Brazilian Modern Architecture of Oscar Niemeyer and Lucio Costa, where the European Architecture models from the first half of the 20th century and especially the Le Corbusier models, are regionalized in order to solve the climate conditions through unique forms that used concrete as a plastic material. The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM outstands by showing this regionalization of Modernity, but, under the idea of merging Tradition, Modernity and National Identity through Architecture and Muralism.

d. Integrity and/or Authenticity

Considerations:

1. Assume the principles, definitions and proposals contained in the international document named: Nara Document on Authenticity (Japan 1994).

2. Assume the UNESCO principle that reads as follows: “The cultural heritage of one is the cultural heritage of all”.

3. Recognize that we are immerse into the globalization and homogenization world forces, and therefore, is imperative to introduce and to put under an intensive preservation process the tangible and intangible values that are present in the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM, with the intention of: “clarify and illuminate the collective memory of mankind”.

4. Reiterate the commitment that the Mexico National Autonomous University has been accomplishing, by maintaining the physical values of the Campus, as well as the cultural symbols therein; both have been studied concluding that their transcendence and meaning are of universal interest. For this purpose, the University has developed preservation works, and agrees with the premises related to this point established in the Nara Document: is understood as conservation [...]“all the procedures designed in order to understand a property, acquaint its







history and meaning, assure its material protection and, if necessary, its restoration and improvement".

5. Reiterate that for continuing with the commitment of conservation, the Mexico National Autonomous University, as has been registered in the corresponding paragraphs of section 5 (management), will develop, continue, or reinforce, depending on every particular case, the following activities:

- Understanding of the property
- Acquaintance of its history and meaning
- Material protection
- Restoration and improvement

Information Sources

-Monumental: the buildings, plazas, artistic works, roads, urban furniture and gardens part of the *Campus* central are by themselves, because of their well state of conservation, and their original architectural characteristics, basic information sources.

-Written: the principles of the Modern Architecture doctrine, initiating with the book *Vers une architecture*, Le Corbusier (1923), and also *The Heart of the city*, Rogers, Sert y Tyrwhitt (1953), including the CIAM memories and the writings by Sigfried Giedion, Bruno Zevi, Walter Gropius and Henry Russell Hitchcock; besides, others that also diffuse the Modern Architecture philosophy.

The theoretical writings of José Villagrán García, Enrique Yáñez, Carlos Obregón Santacilia, Enrique del Moral y Alberto T. Arai, that proposed particular manners for the interpretation and design of the Mexican Modern Architecture.

-Figurative: It is had the original plans, specifications and the project memories that were used for the construction of the *Campus* central. As well, the following collections are catalogued within the archives of the UNAM:

- Photographs of the construction process

(Found in the Center of Studies about the University, CESU, and in the Aesthetic Research Institute)

- Photographs of the original status of the *Campus* elements.

(Found in the Center of Studies about the University, CESU, and in the Aesthetic Research Institute)

-Magazines of the time with images and information about the original status of the *Campus* elements.

(In the National Periodicals and Magazines Library, dependent on the UNAM)

Orals: the recorded and written testimonies of the individuals that had to do with the construction of the *Campus*: architects, engineers, technical consultants, artists, and workers. The store of this materials, original and copies, is already in process, they will be kept by an archive unit created in the future for the *Campus* management.

I. Authenticity

Conception and design:

The design and strategy for achieving an architectonic aim, as well as the projects for the buildings and open areas, agree with the principles of Modern Architecture and with the Theory of Architecture, established by Mexican architects, constituting the Mexican Modern Architecture.

The *Campus* is authentic by its form and design, because the guiding line of its works can be proved in the fundamental texts, and by the direct contemplation of the buildings.

Materials and components:

The basic materials used for the construction of the *Campus* were: reinforced concrete, glazed clay block, iron plates and sections, crystal, and volcanic rock.

These materials also function finishing, and therefore, defined the plastic aspect of the *Campus*.

Today, these materials still have the same importance over the visual aspect of the elements.

The selection of the basic materials by the designers responds to three main reasons:

1. Reinforced concrete, was the agent that allowed the use of the "rigid frame" structural model, which enables: open floor plans, flexible facades, mobility for the internal dividing walls; all of them principles of the Modern Architecture doctrine.

2. Glazed clay block, guaranteed the heavy-duty resistance; besides, represent-



ed the mechanization of the constructive process and the mobility of elements, also principles of the Modern Architecture doctrine.

3. Volcanic Rock, was the key for achieving an identity with the site, besides the principle of rationality contained in Modern Architecture doctrine.

The *Campus* is authentic because of its materials and components; they still stand for the principles that were selected for, and continue in use thanks to the conservation strategies applied.

Use and function:

The buildings and the open spaces of the University City were devised, designed and constructed to satisfy the needs of education, research and spread of culture; these three substantive functions were given by the society to the Mexico National Autonomous University.

The *Campus* is authentic due to its use and function, because through its entire life (53 years) the use and function of its facilities remains unchanged.

Placement:

The territory where the *Campus* was built has the geological quality of having lodged the magma resulted from the Xitle's eruptions. Once this magma cooled below, it produced rocky formations and a cavernous strong layer over the ground, which allowed the creation of particular vegetation over the site.

The *Campus* is authentic because of its location, since the visual and environmental relation between interior and exterior, through crystal or space interrelations, is a condition of the Modern Architecture doctrine present among its architecture. The project managers, Enrique del Moral and Mario Pani, established as a rule, that the rocky formations and the characteristic site vegetation would be part of the aesthetic model used by the architects in charge of the design of the complex's buildings. This condition did not restrain creativity, architects selected for that purpose assumed and worked with this relation towards the natural environment.

Is possible to verify this authenticity because the architects proposals for incorporate the volcanic lava and the Pedregal vegetation remain, and constitute the plastic quality of the architecture constructed on the site.

The volcanic rock, a primary and native material, appears in three different variants:

- Rocky formations that remain untouchable.
- Walls (central Library, Olympic Stadium, Handball Courts and others)
- Pavements

The project for the *Campus* considered the importance of its plastic adjustment with the site landscape.

Collective imaginary:

The *Campus* central is authentic because, it is part of the collective imaginary since 1952, the year of its construction, when its total or partial image began to be fixed in:

- Cinematography
- Newspapers of magazines
- Postal cards
- History of art and architecture books

The reception of society was immediate and positive, this can be proved because after 53 years of life time, still symbolizes the following conditions:

- Modernity
- Internationalization
- Cultural opening
- Technology
- Plastic integration

Those are part of the Modern Architecture ideology, besides, this collective imaginary function as a symbol for the following social references:

- State Policy independence
- Freedom of chair
- A deciding period of the Mexican cultural history
- Progress and humanistic character
- Respect to the thought diversity
- Man as the center of production and transmission of knowledge

All the values stated before have been fundamental for the Mexican society's fortification through the second half of the 20th century. The *Campus* is authentic by being in the collective imaginary, and because helps the Mexico National Autonomous University to continue standing as the most important and significant high education institution of the country and whole Latin America.







The *Campus* central is authentic because its architecture and ambient provided images that enriched the imaginary of its inhabitants, and of the Mexican society as well.

II. Integrity

Considerations:

1. Assume that integrity refers and makes possible when it exists, the comprehension of unity for the Property.
2. In regard of the matter that occupies us, understand as a system the totality of activities and interrelations between the inhabitants and symbols that took place in the Campus,
3. Assume the condition stated in the Nara Document, that unity among the parts of a system befalls into integration.
4. Assume that one of the conditions that confer value to a Property is the integrity.

The *Campus* central is integral considering that:

- Maintains all the original physic parts used for its construction in 1952 and for its operation since 1954.
- Maintains the same functions and activities it was created for.
- It have not accepted the incorporation of any function different from the university own functions according to its social mandate.
- The interrelations between the different areas that compose it remain.
- The relations between the symbols proposed by the architects who design it, and the inhabitants, endure: pre-Hispanic memory in the plazas, staircases, and central garden; the transparency proposed by modernity in the open floors plans; the plastic integration in the murals; the deposit of knowledge and the national culture generation in the Central Library.
- It still has all the structures that constitute the system of teaching centers, investigation and culture diffusion.
- The comprising parts have not suffered any morphological alteration.
- The internal and external spaces of its components have not been modified.

- Maintains intact the original road system.

- Each of its components symbolically transmits, since its foundation, the same quality of values: the education of humankind, the disciplines of science, the practice of arts, the sports, the authority of National University, and the store of culture.

- All of the artistic works incorporated into its architecture, as an exercise of plastic integration, remain.

- Its elements still have symbolisms linked to the relationship between Mexican culture and the universal culture from the second half of the 20th century: the pre-Hispanic plastic remains in the Handball Courts; University for the people in the Dean Tower, the "Le Corbusier architectural passage" in the Medicine School and the former Central Club.

The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is integral within its elements, considering that:

- The same plastic relationship among murals and architecture is maintained.

- The transparency of its buildings in relation with the open spaces and gardens is preserved.

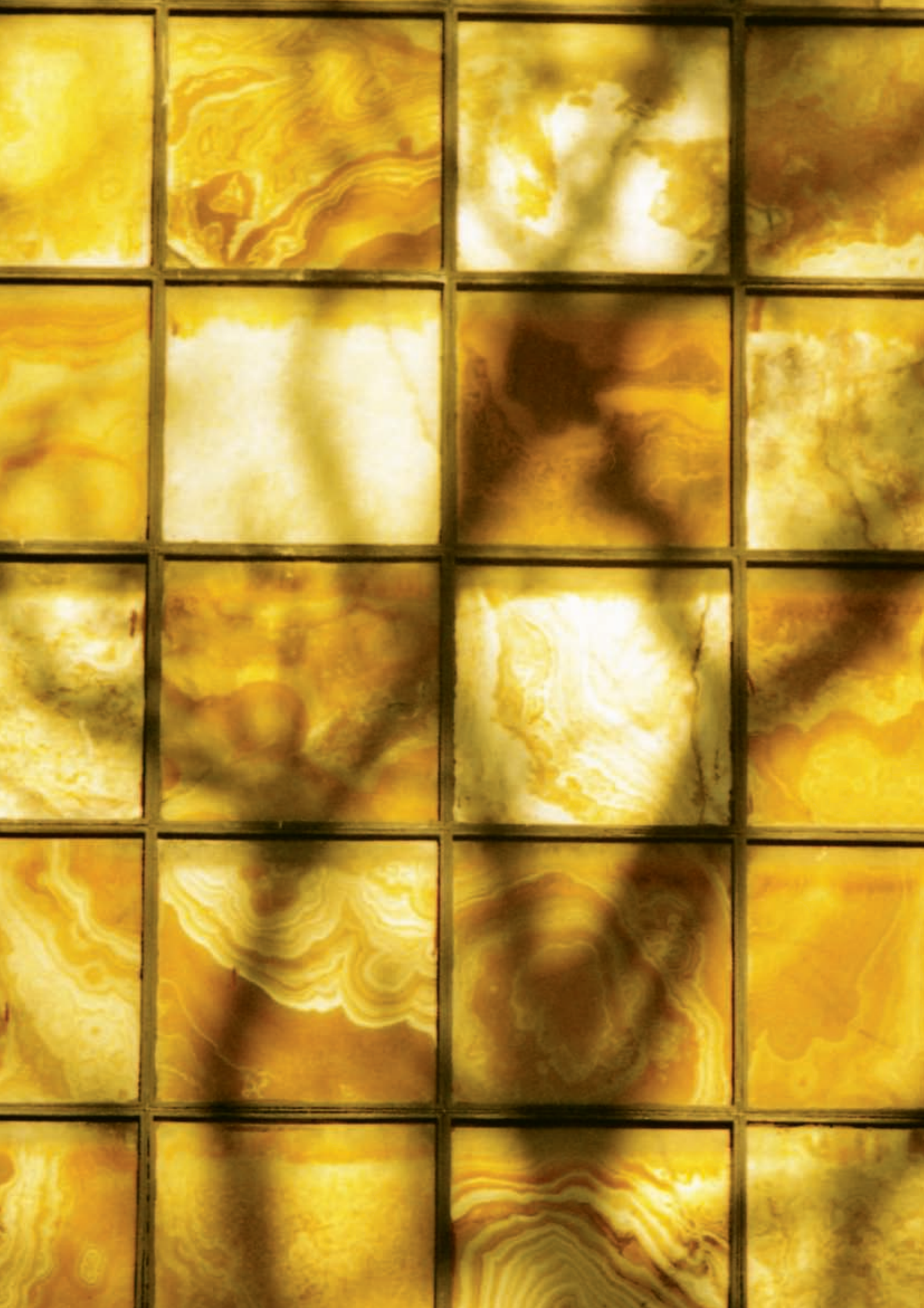
- The original vegetation, characteristic of the Pedregal de San Ángel environment, remains unchanged.

- The materials selected as finishing during the construction have not been substituted.

- The use given to the original service elements remains without any modification: circulations, auditoriums, libraries, laboratories, workshops, and stairs.

- Still possesses the area designated for sports and these lodge the same activities.





[SECTION 4]





State of conservation and factors affecting the property

a. Present state of conservation

Regarding the present state of conservation of the complex and after a general study of the materials behavior, reports from corrective and preventive maintenance programs, and an exhaustive visual inspection made by the Works and Preservation General Office and a commission from the Special Projects Office, the following was determined:

-The general state of conservation of the *Campus* original buildings, constructed before 1954, is acceptable, considering the use and maintenance given to them.

-The buildings of the *Campus* central built before 1954 maintain their original physical characteristics to a high percentage, above 90% (in regard to a change in use of certain spaces and substitution of fixed furniture).

-To date, there have been no demolitions, either important or considerable, likewise, no structure has collapsed nor is in risk of occurring (this in regards to the most severe earthquakes suffered by México City in years 1957, 1979 and 1985).

The erosion and weather conditions of the site are the main reasons of most of the impairment detected. The intensive use of the buildings provokes a minor level of impairment, and in consequence, in relation with structure, materials, and use, three types of minor impairment in the *Campus* buildings have been observed:

- Physical impairment
- Chemical impairment
- Mechanical impairment

Physical impairment. The following conditions have been detected in this category: Missing parts / Superposition of parts / Inadequate constructions /

Page. 198
Detail of the Onix in the Central Library reading room.
Photograph 2004. us

Page. 200
Central Library and esplanade.
Photograph 2005. os



Additions / Capillary humidity / Filtrations / Chromatic alteration / Demolitions / Inadequate maintenance

Chemical impairment. The following conditions have been detected in this category: Rusting / Corrosion / Organism attack / Florescence.

Mechanical impairment. The following conditions have been detected in this category: Cracking / Fissuring / Fracture / Settling / Deformation / Erosion.

Corrective and preventive measures

The continuous maintenance programs, applied by the University Works and Preservation General Office, have allowed its preservation, also due to the quality of its construction materials, which since inception were chosen for their maximum durability, as the volcanic rock, reinforced concrete, steel, glass, and colored glassed clay block.

The measures considered for the near future include:

-More preventive than corrective maintenance.

-The application of the Mayor Maintenance Program indicated by the "Global Plan for the *Campus* central" coordinated by the Special Projects Office (this program has the approval of the directors and the University Patronage, with a initial/annual budget of 2 millions USD).

Systematic analysis of pathologies and impairment unnoticeable by the materials research laboratories of the Engineering Institute.

b. Factors affecting the property

i. Development pressures

The terrains occupied by University City at the moment of been donated were located at the outskirts of Mexico City, specifically to the southwest among an area considered inhospitable, this condition made impossible to imagine that the city would grow into that direction.

After fifty one years of the activities opening in the Campus, Mexico City has grown spectacularly in every direction; those terrains considered as inhospitable

are today completely populated and surround the totality of the *Campus*. Despite that extraordinary growth, the perimeter of University City continues intact, its limits are perfectly defined and appear recognizable before the inhabitants of Mexico City.

As the main headquarter for the Mexico National Autonomous University, University City is the most important center of high education and research along the country. Conformed first by a Core Zone, then by an urban protection buffer zone that encircles it with more than 70 hectares, and finally, an environmental value buffer zone with 237 hectares; this institution receives year by year the best students of the country, for this reason, continuously are developed activities that maintain it alive and functioning as a city truly consecrate to education, research, and arts. Mainly because of this condition the risk of an invasion due to the growth of Mexico City is null; being such an important education center for the country, the activities that take place there are consolidated as well as its facilities; moreover, it could be almost recognized as an autonomous entity.

Two more important factors that protect University City and specially the Core Zone of any possible invasion should be added. The Chart for the Use of Land (Coyoacán District Plan for the Use of Land)¹ is an instrument that regulates the type of constructions that can be placed along Mexico City, it stipulates that the terrains of University City cannot be invaded nor can be used to set any kind of construction that differs from University activities; and in fact, before any construction is made within its limits the approval of University authorities is needed. On the other hand, the 237 hectares defined as an environmental value buffer zone, are already declared as Protected Ecological Reserve, where close to sixteen endemic species have been detected, and also, is one of the most important green areas in the south of Mexico City.

ii. Environmental pressures

Mexico City suffers from a high rate of environmental pollution mainly due to its large number of inhabitants. This environmental pollution also affects University City, nonetheless, the *Campus* contributes with a significant source of oxygen for the city, the 237 hectares declared as ecological reserve, also known as one of the Mexico City "lungs".







Referring to other kind of pollution, such as water pollution; within University City, in the urban protection buffer zone, exists a water treatment plant for sewage that produces enough water for gardening purposes, this represents an important saving on water expenses.

iii. Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The geology characteristics of Mexico City make it prone to suffer of natural disasters. Originally founded over a lake, it experienced continuous floods due to lake swelling during the rainy season, years after the Spanish conquest, it was decided that the lake would be dried up, and in time, remaining rivers and channels also would become dry or piped. However, floods continue to occur, not in the center of the city but in some suburban areas.

The city is also located over the segment named "Pacific Ring of Fire" (or the circum-Pacific seismic belt), a region where most of the planet seismic and volcanic phenomena occur. These phenomena are caused by the same forces, and both have affected the zone where Mexico City is located since pre-Hispanic times. Volcanic eruptions from "Xitle" were precisely the ones that gave its appearance to the territories where the *Campus* central is found; known as Pedregal (rocky land) because it is a large volcanic rock segment; the undersoil of these terrains has a major resistance in comparison with the center zone of Mexico City; this feature allows University City not to suffer from floods and in case of a seism it is considered a secure zone.

Since the *Campus* began its functions in 1954, three large scale seisms have been registered in Mexico City (in the years 1957, 1979 and 1985). The last one, on September 19, 1985, with 8.1° over the Richter scale, is the earthquake of greater magnitude ever registered in the city, and also, with the worst consequences. In the three instances University City, thanks to its undersoil, did not suffered any kind of damage or loss.

In respect of the risk of a volcanic eruption, the *Campus* is as vulnerable as the rest of the city; nonetheless, in its laboratories were most of the research concerning this phenomena is done in the country.

iv. Visitor/tourism pressures

Recently the "Global Plan for the *Campus central*"² has been developed and approved, it aims to solve problems that occur in the *Campus central*; and one is the topic related to transportation. This plan proposes a transportation system with low platform shuttles that run over the school circuit and communicate through parking lots outside the *Campus* perimeter, in order to solve parking and traffic problems on the circuit. Visitors and tourists are considered too in this proposal, as well as students, teachers or researchers from other national or international institutions who visit the site for academic purposes. Besides, it is anticipated that the route followed by this system will connect with the tourist transportation offered by Mexico City.

This plan also considers the creation of a system for cafeterias to provide service in each School, as well as for visitors, and a space that will offer information related to the Campus, service for information reference, and for selling university items.

v. Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Because of its condition as an educational center, University City does not have inhabitants properly; the professors, students and workers that occupy the facilities arrive and leave every day, along three turns. The Core Zone is daily used by 120 thousand people, while the rest receives 140 thousand; in sum 260 thousand people occupy the city at different times.





[SECTION 5]





DETALLE DEL MOSAICO DE LA CENTRAL LIBRARY

Protection and management of the property

a. Ownership

Mexico National Autonomous University

b. Protective designation

The *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria is ruled in a local and autonomous manner under the norms officially contained in:

-Internal Regulation of the University Patronage

This regulation is applied by the University Patrimony Office, which depends of the UNAM Treasury Office (facultative organ of the University Patronage); and derives from the UNAM Organic Law, articles 15 and 16, published by the Official Federation Diary in January 6, 1945.

The *Campus* Central is protected, at federal jurisdiction, by a presidential decree that classifies it as "National Artistic Monument". This category was stated and published by the Official Federation Diary (the official state organ of information) in July 18, 2005.

-National Artistic Monument Decree¹

This decree is based in the Federal Law Regulation about Monuments and Archeological Sites, Artistic and Historic, managed by the National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA) and the National Institute of Anthropology and History, (INAH). Law published by the Official Federation Diary in December 8, 1975. The last time modified by the decree published in January 5s, 1993.

The decree considers the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM:

- "...by being an invaluable testimony of ours architecture"

- "...by being an urban example of the country"

- "...by consolidating a synthesis and interpretation of our tradition and the international currents of Modernity"

- "...by concentrating a deep and invaluable plastic integration"

Page. 208
Dean Tower staircases and base-
ment.
Photograph 2004. uis

Page. 209
Medicine School ramps
Photograph 2004. uis

¹. See the decree in the section 7b.



c. Protection measures and means to implement them

UNAM has as an allegiance the protection and maintenance of the *Campus* through two offices:

1. Works and Preservation General Office
2. Special Projects Office

The two offices have created plans for the improvement and regulation of the *Campus Central*.

These programs for protection and maintenance derive from:

-Governing Plan for University City, 1993². Executed regularly, since its creation, by the Works and Preservation General Office.

-Mayor Maintenance Program of the Global Plan for the *Campus central*³, in charge of the Special Projects Office. The aim of this program is to substitute the corrective maintenance for the preventive in a short period of time. The program began operations in September 2005, and has achieved already a great advance related to the recovering of the original *Campus* image, through works of healing and demolition of structures added in time, and the substitution of elements that require major corrective maintenance due to the natural fatigue of materials.

-Federal Law Regulation about Monuments and Archeological Sites. The Federal Government has as an obligation the maintenance and support of the Properties declared as "Artistic Monuments" applying the articles 2 to 6 of the Law.

These articles stipulate:

1. Any work realized as for conservation, restoration, construction or demolition, has to be authorized by the National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA).

2. The National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA) will regulate the reproductions of the complex with commercial aims, which will only be possible to be made with a previous notification.

3. The Federal Government, by the Public Education Secretary, will propose to UNAM a coordination agreement with the aim of promoting and divulging the Artistic Monument, stimulating the knowledge, study, respect and esteem of the Property.

²- Is part of the Global Plan for the *Campus central*.

Organisms of the Mexican State responsible for the application of laws about heritage:

-National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA)

Mexican State Organ responsible for the preservation and diffusion of the cultural heritage from 20th century.

-World Heritage Office (CONACULTA-INAH)

This office is responsible for applying the commitments assumed by the Mexican State relatives to the Property. The efforts are coordinated through the following areas: development and following, technical cooperation, diffusion, and instruction of professionals.

e. Property management plan or other management system

-Coyoacán District Program for Urban Development (1997)

Mexico City is divided into districts regulated by a General Urban Development Plan; it is a law for public order which aim is to set the basic rules for planning, programming and regulating the territorial ordering and development, improvement, preservation and urban growth of the City.

Because its location the *Campus* is regulated by the Coyoacán District Program for Urban Development, achieving the regulation of its surroundings through the settlement of uses, reserves, use of land, classification and zoning, protection, preservation, and recovering of the Urban Landscape. This law registers the principle that rules the urban development of the area.

-Governing Plan for University City, 1993

Is a plan developed by the Works and Preservation General Office with the aim of: regulate the future growth of the University City facilities, determine the zoning for the available terrains and elaborate regulations about the use of land, propose the reordering of the University City different zones, regulate the future constructions, establish the possible location for future constructions, propose University City reforestation and report the amount of the investments made for the *Campus* maintenance.

³. See the complete Plan in the section 7b.



e. Property management plan or other management system

University City Management Program PROMACU

For the adequate management, develop and diffusion of the Property qualities, it will be created the University City Management Program (PROMACU). It will be an organ dependent under the University General Secretary, the equivalence for a vice-rectorate within the institution organizational chart. For that purpose, the organ will establish four central policies:

1. The preservation, maintenance and dynamic development that a contemporary *Campus* as it is UNAM University City requires today.

At the present time a special management plan (Global Plan for the *Campus* central) for the operative update of University City is had; it initiated after the as Nation Artistic Monument decree in July 18, 2005.

2. Establish a permanent supervision on the general conditions of the buildings, artistic pieces, open spaces and green areas that constitute the complex, to settle a program for corrective maintenance and dynamic preservation.

3. Create a diffusion and promotion campaign for the complex, so it can be visited by anyone interested in the Mexican culture and architecture of the 20th century. The latter will be done through an internet portal that will offer graphic and historical information, documents and virtual visits.

There will be done, as well, information campaigns to create conscience among the University community members about the cultural value of the buildings where they work or study every day.

Also a tourist information module that will provide brochures, booklets, maps and will organize guided visits.

4. Implement diverse documentary archives for the develop of researches in the fields of architecture, urbanism, public and landscape art; linking UNAM Institutes and Schools with international archives and architecture museums.

Global Plan for the *Campus* Central

The University City Management Program (PROMACU) will apply those policies through several actions, mainly by using one that already exists, named "Global Plan for the *Campus* central"⁴, designed by the Special Projects Office and initiated in September 2005 for the improvement of *Campus* central spaces. This program will be applied permanently and is divided in three major topics:

⁴. See the complete Plan in the section 7b.

Technological Update.

Under this heading is considered the update of networks and service infrastructure of the Campus, as: a) Wireless internet networks and Ethernet, and b) Unique Credential for access control, library loans, internal transport (buses and bicycles) and medical assistance.

Progress:

-At the moment the Wireless Network is already installed and will initiate its service in January 15, 2006 covering a 50% of the *Campus* surface; it is anticipated that the totality of the area will be covered by May 2006.

Transport and Road System (Mobility)

This topic of the program solves the problem of mobility within the Campus, and is subdivided into several sections: a) Parking lots and internal transport, b) System of bicycle routes, and c) pedestrian paths and accesses for handicapped persons.

As in every city the traffic problems have increased and considering University City as a city within another, some considerations have been taken, for instance, it was made a professional study about this problem with a prediction for the next 15 years, the results and recommendations will be applied during 2006 and by the end of the year an alternative transport system, constituted by Low Emission Vehicles, will be inaugurated.

Progress:

-The bicycle system and roads, named Bicipuma, will be extended in an 80%, meaning that by the middle of year 2006 there will be more than 5 kilometers of bicycle roads and close to two thousand bicycles.

-The study, related to roads, transport, and parking lots, including a micro and macro simulation is ready to be applied.

Heritage Manage and Preservation

This is the Global Plan for the *Campus* central most complicated heading, because is divided into many topics: a) Major Maintenance Program, b) The *Campus* central as Heritage, c) Security and illumination, d) Authorized and non-authorized commerce, e) Green Areas and Ecological Reserve, and f) Rational Use of Energy.

Progress:

-The Major Maintenance Program initiated in September 2005, has the intention to recover the University City original image through actions for healing and







demolition of minor structures (such as access control booths, grates, covers, etc) added in time, and also, the substitution of elements that require major corrective maintenance due to the natural fatigue of materials, such as mullions.

-The project of *Campus* central as Heritage started with the works for its declaration as National Artistic Monument, given in July 18, 2005, and it continues as a permanent preservation project.

-The heading relative to security and illumination is divided into: first, the illuminating of the artistic heritage such as murals and some iconic buildings, this works are in progress and will be ready for January 2006; the other is the project for illuminating some spaces such as green areas and pedestrian paths, following a security purpose, this will be inaugurated in March of the same year.

-The problem referent to non-authorized commerce affects the entire city, however, some measures have been taken and a program for the reordering of the informal commerce along the *Campus* will be concluded in April 2006.

-In the agreement published in July 2, 2005 at the UNAM Official Gazette, the exact location and extension of the Pedregal de San Ángel Ecological Reserve is stated, a total of 273 hectares were registered using GPS system, also, the Reserve Committee was constituted, with the function of regulating and protecting the natural area.

-The project for the Rational Use of Energy initiated in September 2005, through the "Scientific Research Megaprojects", supported and coordinated by the University General Secretary and the National Science and Technology Council (CONACYT), it is intended to be permanently applied.

The Global Plan for the *Campus* central has the economical endorsement from the University Patronage with an initial budget of 108 millions of Mexican pesos (10.3 million dollars).

f. Sources and levels of finance

1. "Mexico National Autonomous University Operating Annual Budget".
2. Special assignments of the University Patronage through the "Global Plan for the *Campus* central".
3. Extraordinary income earned by the Institution, and incorporated on the Operating Annual Budget.
4. Specific donations and support programs proceeding from organizations and private funds.

g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The University City Management Program (PROMACU) will be responsible for organizing, coordinating and monitoring that the university administration offices related with the subject, as well as the specialists from the schools and institutes, contribute with their job for the correct management of the Property.

The experience and qualification of the personal devoted to the preservation and management tasks will be in charge of the personal that already works for the UNAM, which counts with the most experimented architects, restoration professionals, and artistic-architectonic preservation professionals within the country; because, as the best University in Mexico and along Hispanic language world⁵, counts with professionals such as managers, academics, and researchers dedicated to the preservation and protection of the cultural and natural heritage of Mexico.

The University City Management Program (PROMACU) will put under the monitoring of the Preservation and Maintenance Commission for the University City Patrimony all the projects, plans, periodical reports, and elements for the developing of its work. The Commission will make recommendations and observations, and also, will be able of taking decisions according with the operative structure of the PROMACU; in which case, the University General Secretary will validate those decisions.

The University City Management Program (PROMACU) will receive support from two University specialists groups that will carry on with the following responsibilities:

Specialists Commission. This is a group of high quality professionals from different areas allowed to contribute with opinions and other elements for the correct management of the Property. Their immediately task is to give advice, but they could be needed also, for developing professional activities for the resolution of specific headings.

Representatives Commission. It will be integrated with a representative from every external cultural institution to the University, which opinion and presence help to the enhancement of the Property importance. Some are the National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), restoration schools, and others. They will gather by petition of the University General Secretary and the recommendations given will be turned for consideration to the University City Management Program (PROMACU) in order to elaborate its programs. The institutions invited to this commission, will be proposed by the University General Secretary and the Preservation and Maintenance Commission for the University City Patrimony. The main importance of this Commission will be the moral quality of its participants, beyond the application of their recommendations.

⁵ UNAM stand in the position 95 among the best Universities of the world and is the best of the Hispanic world; besides, stand in position 20 in the Arts and Humanities Area, according to the count made by the London Times in 2005



-According to the administrative norms of the UNAM, the members of the University City Management Program (PROMACU) will have the category of non-union workers, their director will be directly appointed by the Dean, and it will not be needed the creation of new administrative offices for the performance of their activities. The personal will be assigned to the existing operational instances, using the figure of the "commission", so they can be part of the regulating organ. The director will choose its collaborators.

h. Visitor Facilities and statistic

A physical space will be adapted inside buildings that are part of the *Campus* Central to create the working place for the University City Management Program (PROMACU).

The headquarters premises will have the following facilities as a minimum:

1. Offices for working personnel.
2. Space for storing files that will be part of the written and visual memory of the *Campus*.
3. Space for the reception and attention of visitors.
4. Cafeteria and a store for *Campus* memorabilia.
5. Restrooms for visitors.
6. Access points for the data base and the *Campus* information network.
7. The parking lots already exist in the traffic system.
8. A temporary exhibit area.
9. An interpreting room for visitors.

-Support and liaison groups will be created in order to service visitors according to the management plan attached.

-A data base will be created for the management of the *Campus* central as a Property. It will include all the programs that constitute the management plan. The University City Management Program (PROMACU) staff will be responsible for the constantly update, so it will be possible to consult at any moment the status of each program.

-The Unit Coordinator will be in charge of preparing periodical control reports requested by UNESCO. Annually a report will be submitted to the main office of the National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), which is the national organism responsible for the artistic monument, with a copy for the World Heritage Office (CONACULTA-INAH).

i. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

General tasks of the University City Management Program (PROMACU):

1. Preservation and Valuation.

-Preventive and corrective maintenance program of the *Campus* central components (buildings, opens spaces and artistic pieces).

-It will be placed information to identify the pieces that integrate the *Campus* as a Property.

2. Take possession of the Property.

-The entailment of UNAM schools, centers, and institutes with enough information, for the application of temporary programs due to the major knowledge of the *Campus*, integrating professors and students.

-To elaborate informational, recreational and educational programs for the University community members and regular users of the *Campus*.

3. Difussion

-Creation of the "Guided Visits Program", composed by volunteers with knowledge of the *Campus*, for the leading of visiting groups with specific interests.

-To coordinate temporary exhibitions showing photographs, original plans, and other testimonies that may contribute to the diffusion of the *Campus* knowledge and of its values.

-To create the "Professional Connection Unity" with tourist agencies to attend the tourist groups guided by companies.

It will be installed illumination for the enhancement of buildings and important spaces of the *Campus*.

4. Documentation

-To develop a specific page inside the UNAM internet portal, relevant to the heritage value of the *Campus* Central.

-The store of *Campus* documentary archives within a specialized site, and providing access for the users. The archives will be constituted by copies or originals, and will be filed in:

Map and drawings library

Library and periodicals library

Photograph Library

Video Library

Music Library

And other kind of files







-The creation of an ample access data bank for the informative and historical elements that UNAM has in relation to the *Campus*.

-Together the University Patrimony General Office and the related academic instances (National Plastic Arts School, Architecture School, Chemistry School, Engineering School, and others) will update the particular inventory of all the *Campus* components; the information related to the actual state and the alarm indicators for the need of maintenance will be filed in special certificates designed for these purposes. Also, recommendations for the elaboration of annual programs will be done, as well as a registry of the possible interventions (reversible or not) that may put in the danger the physical, aesthetic and/or symbolical integrity or the work.

5. Research and knowledge programs of the property

-Permanent program for the *Campus* aesthetic and cultural values research.

-Research programs related to other national and international instances.

-Discussion seminar about the transcendence of the authenticity and integrity values of the International Modern Architecture.

-International Seminar (supported by international foundations) about the comparison and valuation with other Modern examples (analog or not), for establishing theories over the aesthetic values in the architecture of the 20th century in any of their possible variations.

-Support of academic works related to the *Campus* central.

6. Scheduling

-The activities noted in the management plan will initiate in December 2005, and will be developed during a five year period, with the corresponding time and reach adjustments, that will be stated by the work group organized for these functions.

j. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

Towards the management of the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM many directive, administrative, executive and technical figures collaborate, outstanding the major hierarchy figures of the UNAM; like the Dean, the Secretaries and the Patronage. The University City Management Program (PRO-MACU) will depend directly from the University General Secretary, assigned to the Special Projects Office.

Structure of the University organs:

Dean

(Rector)

It is the supreme authority, University legal representative and president of the University Council.

University General Secretary

(Secretaría General)

This area is in charge of articulating the three substantial functions of the University: the teaching, the research, and the diffusion of culture. (It is the equivalent to a vice-rectorate).

University Patronage

(Patronato Universitario)

It is the organ in charge of the preservation and monitoring of the economic and physic resources inherited or donated to the UNAM.

Special Projects Office

(Coordinación de Proyectos Especiales)

This office is in charge of the University new buildings design and execution, also, of the establishment of projects for their maintenance and use.

University City Management Program (PROMACU)

This will be the program in charge of the management for the preservation, development and diffusion of University City, assigned to the Special Projects Office.

University Patrimony Office

(Dirección General del Patronato Universitario)

Area responsible for the inventory and the preservation of all University properties.

University Administrative Secretary

(Secretaría Administrativa)

The central area of the university administration.



Works and Preservation General Office

(Dirección General de Obras y Conservación)

The area in charge of the management and maintenance for the University infrastructure: roads, networks, open spaces, garbage, illumination and buildings.

University General Services Office

(Dirección General de Servicios Generales)

Instance in charge of the security within the Campus, and along the open spaces, Olympic Stadium and parking lots.

Attention to Students General Office

(Dirección General de Atención a la Comunidad)

Area responsible for attending the student population, and of promoting the use of the open spaces.

Cultural Diffusion Office

(Coordinación de Difusión Cultural)

Attends one of the three University substantive functions, which is the diffusion of universal culture and the one generated by the University community members.

Faculties and Schools Chairmans

(Directores de Facultades y Escuelas)

The chairman of every faculty and school besides been responsible for the academic policies of each instance, are responsible for their maintenance.

Sport Activities General Office

(Dirección General de Actividades Deportivas)

This area is responsible for organizing and promoting the university sport, as well, as for the use of the *Campus* sport areas.

General Attorney Office

(Oficina del Abogado General)

Central organism that manages the University legal questions.

Pedregal de San Ángel Ecological Reserve Technical Committee

(Comité Técnico de la Reserva Ecológica del Pedregal de San Ángel)

Instance in charge of the managing the ecological reserve part of the *Campus*.

Organizational Chart of the University City Management Program (PROMACU)

- General Manager
- Development department
- Research and diffusion department
- World Heritage Office (CONACULTA-INAH)
- National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA)
- Preservation and maintenance Commission for the University City Patrimony
- Acquiring Artistic Goods Commission

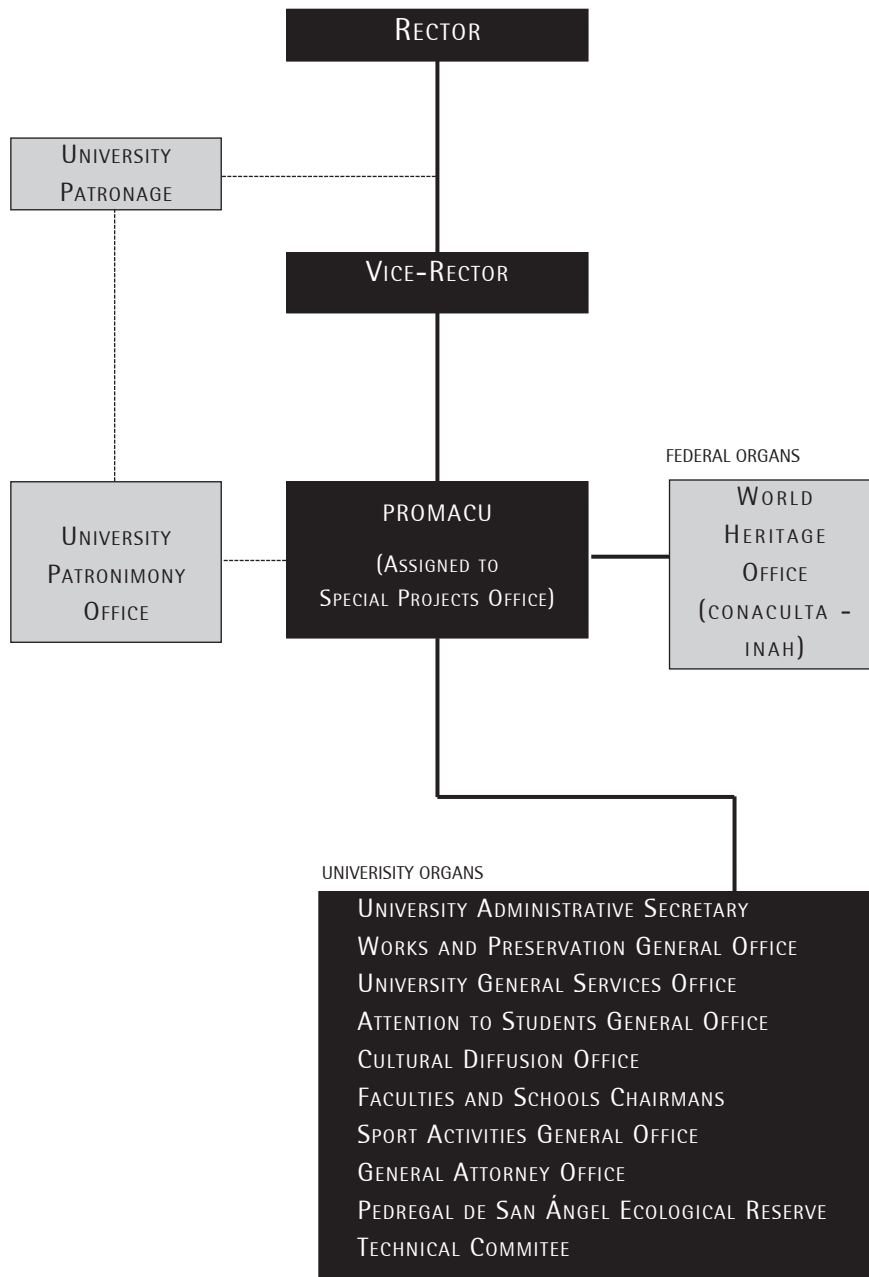
Administratives

- Administrative Coordinator
- Secretaries
- Office staff
- Assistants
- Construction inspectors.
- Tourist guides.
- Research of materials, structures, coverings, installations, etc.
- Historical and documentary research; compound of archives.
- Others

All the University employees and technicians that already work in the areas related to the property.

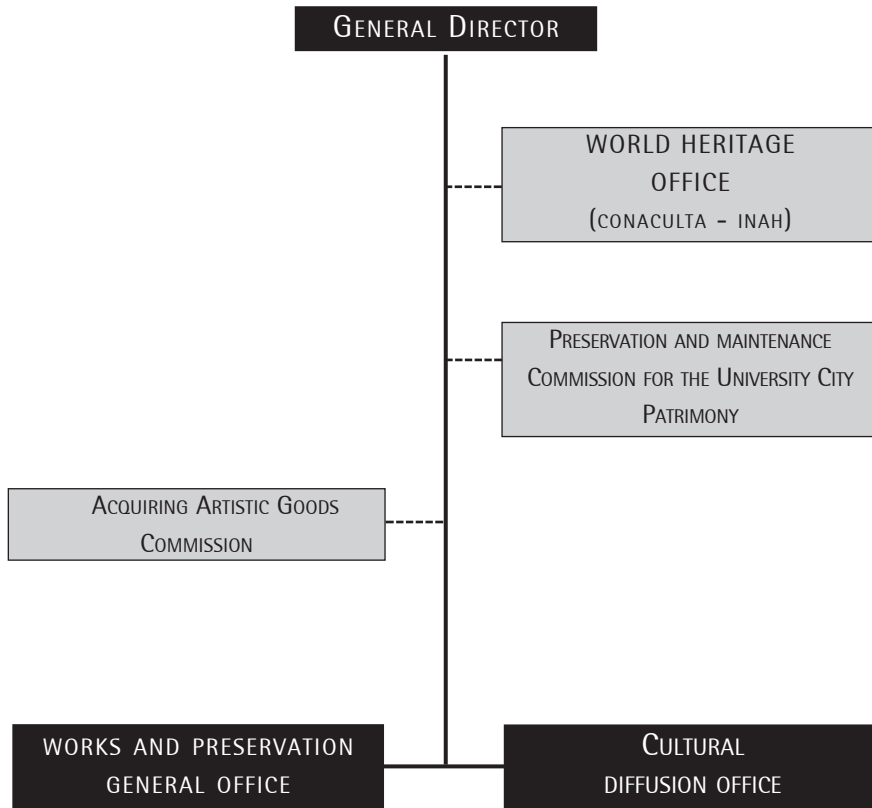


MEXICO NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY



PROMACU

University City Management Program





[SECTION 6]





Monitoring

a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

It has been decided to consider the following key indicators, its permanence or the selection of others will depend on the periodical evaluations made by the management unity.

-Diagnosis of each building:

Structural Security

Installations

Finishing

Elimination of parasitic aggregates

-Diagnosis of each open area:

Finishing

Gardening

Elimination of parasitic vegetation

- Arrangement of the road system.

-Arrangement of the internal commerce.

-Recovering of the spaces and areas that have modified their original use.

-Diagnosis of artistic pieces:

Structural damage

Regular maintenance

Physical interventions, considering the magnitude of the damage

-Recovering of the stairs, elevators, warehouses, and other service spaces:

Structural Security

Finishing

Functionality

Installations

Page. 230
Corridor of the former Sciences
School.
Photograph 1988. AA & RH

Page. 232
Shopping zone corridor
Photograph 2002. ISCH



b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

-All the administrative offices and academic centers related to the *Campus* will provide the information they already have, so the diagnosis about the actual state of conservation can be completed.

-In the future, the procedure written in the upper paragraph will be updated by the University City Management Program (PROMACU), in charge of the compilation and production of the information needed.

-All the programs, schedules, operative procedures, priorities, and others, will be linked in a data base that will provide, at any moment, the actions status.

c. Results of previous reporting exercises

-Within the data base created for the monitoring control, some sections will refer to the exercises previously described, so it will be possible at any moment and through the management process history, be aware about the progress of the actions.

-From the moment that the University City Management Program (PROMACU) initiates operations, a report about the state of the damages detected along the *Campus* will be done, in order to decide the application of the preservation and protection plans, as well as for the future evaluation of those programs.

-The University City Management Program (PROMACU) in charge of the Property management will maintain an open posture, in order to incorporate and adapt the preservation programs suggested by international organisms.

[SECTION 7]





Documentation

a. Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials (Included on DVD)

Photographs

1. Architectonic space (12 images)
2. Murals and sculptures (10 images)
3. Pre-Hispanic influence (12 images)
4. images the mexican Art. University City
5. Aerea Photographs the *Campus* of University City
(Ortomosaico, con proyección UTM, 2005)

Videos

University City.

Pre-Hispanic influence

Slides

(Included in document.)

* Autorization table for audiovisual material included on DVD

b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

-Global Plan for the *Campus* central (2005-2006)

In charge of the Special Projects Office

Dependent of the University General Secretary



Precedents and General Aim

One of the major heritage of the UNAM is without any doubt, the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria at the south of Mexico City. Because the quality of its complex it has become a symbol for our institution identity, one simple image of the *Campus* relates us to the totality of the institution. The growth of the University population and also the born of new disciplines and knowledge fields made necessary the expansion for lodge new instances, at one moment the attention given only to those new infrastructures entailed a certain abandonment of the original Campus; recently some works have been done for its improvement, nonetheless, because its extensive physical dimension and the responsibility structure for the maintenance and care of the buildings, some serious problems remain and need to be faced.

Thematic:

- Technology update
- Road system, park lots and internal transport
- Heritage, preservation and non-authorized commerce

I. Technology update

Proposal for the technology update of the original *Campus* buildings and public spaces:

-Wireless network for internet access. (To provide internet access, through a wireless network, from any point of the Campus, this will allow the mobility and flexibility of the University community members.

-"Unique Credential" Program. (For the control and manage of the population by using cards with chip).

II. Road system, park lots and internal transport

Refers to the conditions of accessibility; vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle circuits; parking lots and maneuvers for loading and supplying; also to the different transports used within University City such as particular and public automobiles, with internal routes, or for transit across Mexico City, or for loading and supplying, or the Bicipuma program, etc.

Main problem:

The number of automobiles circulating increased so the parking lots are no longer sufficient; therefore, they park over the different circuits along University City obstructing traffic.

All kind of circulations within the *Campus* have increased uncontrollably provoking traffic congestions and the improper use of roads.

Scopes:

- Evaluation of the existent infrastructure
- Diagnosis over the existent road system and transport performance
- Technology proposal for the collective public transport system
- Remote parking lot proposal
- Complementary proposals for bicycles and pedestrians
- Survey about the declared preferences and the user behavior valuation about several charging policies for transport and parking lots

III. Heritage, preservation and non-authorized commerce

This heading refers to the conditions and physical status of the buildings, public spaces, and small properties within the *Campus* central, their preservation, maintenance, and correct use. It refers as well, to the conditions of the commerce inside University City, considering that only a minimal percentage is authorized and correct, however, the existence of commerce non-authorized responds to the request of the University community members for an ample service.

Present problems:

In the last years there has been an increase of the non-authorized commerce within University City; meanwhile, the authorized commerce is established without following a planning or zoning affecting the *Campus* Central landscape.

Damaged constructions and extensions or adjustments poorly performed and out of context.

Scope:

- Illumination of the artistic heritage
- Major maintenance program for the facilities
- Register of the retailers within the Campus
- Proposals for integrated commerce
- Research Megaprojects (2005- 2007)



University City and the Energy

(Rational use of energy)

In charge of the University General Secretary

University City concentrates a population comparable to the one of a small city, which requires different energy forms that provide services and mobility. Therefore, the rational and sustainable use of energy in University City can be a model for other places across the city.

The Research Megaprojects scopes have been evaluated by each research institute, this one (referent to the use of energy) has been evaluated by the Engineering Institute of the Engineering School, it aims to present a design and integral development of the infrastructure, technology and culture so the *Campus* can be transformed into a model of rational and sustainable use of energy and a perfect example for the teaching of this subject.

-Complete diagnosis of the present activities in the University about illumination system, services and transport.

-Identification of the energy saving measures and their impact over the supply necessities.

-Identification of the possibilities for the locally generation of electrical energy with own technologies.

-Use of the studies and infrastructure developed as laboratories and classrooms.

-Declaratory of the UNAM Ecological Reserve

UNAM University Council Decree

(Published in June 2, 2005 in the UNAM Official Gazette)⁹.

-This decree recognizes the environmental value of the zone named as Pedregal Ecological Reserve and its extension, considering its flora and fauna natural conditions.

-The declaratory includes 237 hectares delimited inside the University City territory.

-It confers the category of Protected Ecological Reserve.

The Ecological Reserve declaratory protects the natural conditions of the

unique area or the Pedregal, understood as the volcanic surface created by the Xitle volcano eruptions thousand of years ago. Along this rocky mantle a singular flora and fauna developed, summing today 16 endemic species already safe from extinguishing.

The ecological reserve area is divided in two:

- Strict protection with a 171 hectares surface.
- Restricted use for environmental protection with a 66 hectares surface.

The protected area has a total of 237 hectares, equivalent to more than 30% of the University City surface.

The previous agreements to this decree are:

-1996 agreement. The Ecological Reserve Area was defined, and in December 13, 1996 was declared as "the Green Areas with Special Management of University City".

-2005 agreement. This agreement restructured and increased the Ecological Reserve Area extension and the new Committee is constituted. (Published in June 2, 2005 in the UNAM Official Gazette the area declared as Ecological Reserve and its extension, as well as the buffer zones, and the limits of all defined by GPS system).

To guarantee the Ecological Reserve protection, and also for managing, monitoring, and coordinate the activities in the protection areas as: preservation, teaching, research, ecological restoration, diffusion and management, the following academic-administrative figures were constituted:

- Technical Committee
- Technical Committee President
- Technical Committee Secretary
- Technical Commission
- Academic Responsible
- Technical Responsible

Preservation of the Historical Center. University City, Center of Postgraduate Studies and Research (CIEP) of the Architecture School (2005)

-Research about methodology and arrangement of University City historic environments and centers.

-This document is a research about the growth of elements added to the *Campus Central* which have deteriorated its condition as an Artistic Monument.







Among the registered constructions that affect the *Campus* image are: new constructions, wrong located waste baskets, patches over facades, non-authorized commerce in every school.

The information given by this analysis will be used to heal the facilities following two actions: demolition and restoration.

Demolition: access control booths for parking lots, cafeterias, extensions made over original buildings, flowerpots, authorized and non-authorized commerce.

Restoration: buildings exterior damages (facades), interior damages (classrooms), water ponds, grates, and unifying the painting and the signals.

c. Form and date of most recent records of inventory of property

The recent documents that certified the *Campus* Central condition can be classified into two categories: legal and research. The following outstand among them:

- Declaratory of University City as National Artistic Monument

Presidential decree published in July 18, 20058.

(Official Federation Diary)

- It recognizes the University City value as an architectonic, urban, and landscape complex.

- The declaratory includes the University original circuit inaugurated in 1952.

- It confers the *Campus* Central the category of Artistic Monument, from a dynamical preservation perspective.

This declaratory is a statement of the *Campus* Central value as an architectonic, urban, and landscape complex, also, considering it as a master piece of the quality and innovation of Mexican architecture from the 20th century.

The declaratory includes the University original circuit inaugurated in 1952, which limits are: to the west the Olympic Stadium; at south the handball courts and the sports area; to the east the Medicine School and at north the Faculties of Philosophy and Arts, Law, Economics, and Dentistry. A total of 52 buildings and 176.5 hectares, the 25% of the University City 730 total hectares.

Therefore, the declaratory recognizes the University City original project meaning. This system includes from the road system and its relation with the land-

scape to the quality of the buildings and murals, in sum, the artistic and architectonic values universe compounded more than fifty years ago for the design and construction of the complex.

Besides recognizing the artistic and architectonic value of the Campus, this decree guaranties its preservation. Also, the category of Artistic Monument opens the possibility for national and international organisms to contribute with resources and specific programs for the improvement of the regular maintenance that is given in order to achieve its preservation.

It is not a declaratory that mummifies the Campus, or makes it a museum; it confers the category of Artistic Monument, forcing the University to have a more specific management plan, and also, creating conscience among the University community members about the value and use of its facilities.

University City was thought during a time when the country observed with an ample vision and generosity its educational and cultural infrastructure, giving as a result an emblematic piece of the Mexican modernity.

The work of the best architects, landscape architects, engineers, artists, scientists, and thinkers merged for the project. Today is difficult to think of the Mexico City South without considering the physical presence of University City. The complex is brilliantly inserted in the landscape, dialogues with the terrain, with the rock, the murals, the large promenades and open spaces; with buildings harmonically settled on the surroundings. Its quality is unquestionable and maybe, any artist, user, or connoisseur can deny the plastic value of this *Campus*.

University City is the first architectonic complex declared as Artistic Monument of the 20th century around the country.



d. Address where inventory, records and archives held

Coordinación de Proyectos Especiales
(Special Projects Office)

Agua 130
Col. Jardines del Pedregal
Del. Álvaro Obregón, 01900
México, DF
Tels. (52) 55 1520 0000

Centro de Estudios sobre la Universidad
(Center of Studies about the University)

Edificio de la Unidad Bibliográfica
Lado norte del Centro Cultural Universitario
Ciudad Universitaria,
Col. Copilco Coyoacán
Del. Coyoacán, 04510
México, DF
Teléfono: (52) 55 5622 6986
Fax: (52) 55 5665 0123

Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas
(Aesthetic Research Institute)

UNAM-Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas.
Circuito Mario de la Cueva,
Ciudad Universitaria,
Del. Coyoacán, 04510
México, D.F.
Tels: (52) 55 5665 2465.
Fax: (52) 55 5665 4740

Delegación Coyoacán
(Coyoacán District)

Jefe Delegacional
Jardín Hidalgo no. 1
Col. Villa-coyoacán
Del. Coyoacán, 04000
México, D.F.
Tels. (52) 55 5484 4500 ext 2000
Fax: (52) 55 5554 8888

Dirección General de Obras y Conservación
(General Works and Conservation Office)

Av. Revolución 2045 2º piso
Col. San Ángel Inn
Del. Coyoacán / 04510
Tels. (52) 55 5622 2789 / (52) 55 5622 2790

e. Bibliography

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AA. VV. *Murales*, México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México Dirección General de Intercambio Académico y Cultural, 1967





[SECTION 8]





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Agua 130
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Del. Álvaro Obregón, 01900
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e-mail: fleal@prodigy.net.mx

b. Official Local Institution/Agency

Coordinación de Proyectos Especiales
Agua 130
Col. Jardines del Pedregal
Del. Álvaro Obregón, 01900
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Tels. (52) 55 1520 0000

c. Other Local Institutions

Centro de Estudios sobre la Universidad
Edificio de la Unidad Bibliográfica
Lado norte del Centro Cultural Universitario
Ciudad Universitaria,
Col. Copilco Coyoacán
Del. Coyoacán, 04510
México, DF
Teléfono: (52) 55 5622 6986
Fax: (52) 55 5665 0123

d. Official Web address

www.unam.mx

Page. 248
*Campus Central de la Ciudad
Universitaria aerial view.*
Photograph ca. 1953. CMA

Page. 250
Medicine School ramps.
Photograph 2002. LSCH





[SECTION 9]





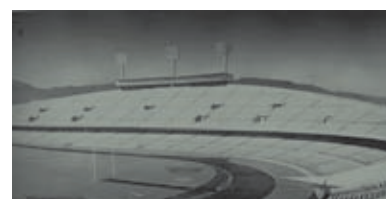
Signature on behalf of the State Party

The Rector of Mexico National Autonomous University manifests, as representative of the University community, its commitment and will, so the *Campus* central de la Ciudad Universitaria will reach the inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List due to the Mexican culture profound universal outstanding values that possesses.

Dr. Juan Ramón de la Fuente

“POR MI RAZA HABLARÁ MI ESPÍRITU”

University City, Mexico. December 16, 2005



SECRETARIA DE EDUCACION PUBLICA

DECRETO por el que se declara monumento artístico el conjunto arquitectónico conocido como Ciudad Universitaria, ubicado en Avenida Universidad 3000, Delegación Coyoacán, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Presidencia de la República.

VICENTE FOX QUESADA, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en ejercicio de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 89, fracción I, de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y con fundamento en los artículos 2o., 3o., 5o., 6o., 17, 22, 23, 33, 34 y 45 de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas, y 38 de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2001-2006 establece que la política cultural del Gobierno Federal se orienta, entre otros objetivos, a preservar y subrayar el carácter de la cultura como un elemento de identidad y unidad del pueblo mexicano, así como a incrementar las acciones para conservar y difundir la riqueza cultural de la Nación;

Que la Ley sobre Fundación y Construcción de la Ciudad Universitaria, publicada en el **Diario Oficial de la Federación** el día 6 de abril de 1946, declaró de utilidad pública la fundación y construcción de la Ciudad Universitaria para albergar las instalaciones de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México;

Que el campus de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, construido entre los años de 1949 a 1952, logra consolidar una interpretación nacionalista propia y es uno de los más notables ejemplos urbanísticos de México;

Que esta obra cumbre de calidad e innovación de la arquitectura mexicana, con gran despliegue y asimilación de avances técnicos, fue edificada tomando en cuenta las nuevas necesidades de esa casa de estudios, lo que permitió una profunda integración plástica, a cuya convocatoria respondieron arquitectos, ingenieros y artistas plásticos en cantidad y calidad sin precedente, para dar como resultado la adaptación de la obra al medio en un modelo urbanístico funcional;

Que el elemento principal de este modelo urbanístico es un eje de orientación oriente poniente que se superpone de manera casi perpendicular al eje de la Avenida de los Insurgentes y, de esta forma, la Ciudad Universitaria, desde su concepción original, se conforma por dos grandes zonas que se ubican una al poniente de la Avenida de los Insurgentes, en donde se localizan las habitaciones de los estudiantes y el Estadio Olímpico y, la otra, sobre el oriente, en donde se ubican la zona escolar, los servicios generales, el centro cívico y los espacios para las prácticas deportivas;

Que el campus de la Ciudad Universitaria presenta una solución urbanística por su tratamiento de grandes plazas, que evocan soluciones del pasado prehispánico, como elementos de articulación y distribución, así como por los criterios de zonificación y la asimetría dinámica del conjunto, que le confieren el carácter de testimonio invaluable del desarrollo de la arquitectura en nuestro país;

Que esta obra arquitectónica y urbanística, desarrollada por los arquitectos Mario Pani y Enrique del Moral, se puede incluir en el movimiento moderno que se caracteriza por el funcionalismo y racionalismo, que se inclina más a la estructura y al espacio, dando lugar a una síntesis entre las corrientes internacionales y algunos elementos tomados de la tradición, que constituye el ejemplo más representativo de la arquitectura moderna mexicana;

Que la Comisión Nacional de Zonas y Monumentos Artísticos, en sesión celebrada el día 14 de diciembre de 2004, por unanimidad de sus integrantes, opinó a favor de que el campus de la Ciudad Universitaria, ubicado en Avenida Universidad 3000, Delegación Coyoacán, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, sea declarado monumento artístico, y

Que el Gobierno Federal y la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México coinciden plenamente en preservar el valor artístico y estético que por su configuración y características arquitectónicas reviste el campus de la Ciudad Universitaria, he tenido a bien expedir siguiente

DECRETO

ARTÍCULO 1o.- Se declara monumento artístico el conjunto arquitectónico conocido como Ciudad Universitaria, ubicado en Avenida Universidad 3000, Delegación Coyoacán, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, cuyas colindancias son las siguientes:

Al Norte: Avenida Ciudad Universitaria, al cruce de Avenida Insurgentes por Circuito Exterior del Estadio Olímpico, el eje 10 sur (Copilco), Avenida Universidad y el Paseo de las Facultades (sobre eje de circuito).

Al Sur: Circuito Exterior Universitario, al cruce de Avenida Insurgentes (paso a desnivel), continúa por Circuito Exterior Universitario.

Al Oriente: Circuito Exterior Universitario.

Al Poniente: Circuito Exterior Universitario en los carriles del sentido sur-norte.

ARTÍCULO 2o.- A fin de garantizar la preservación del conjunto arquitectónico que se declara monumento artístico, las obras de conservación y restauración que sobre el mismo se realicen deberán ser autorizadas por el Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura, lo mismo que las de excavación, cimentación, construcción o demolición que se ejecuten en los inmuebles colindantes y que puedan afectar las características del mismo.

ARTÍCULO 3o.- La reproducción del conjunto arquitectónico o de alguno de sus componentes con fines comerciales sólo podrá efectuarse previo permiso del Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura, cuando se cuente con la autorización de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y se acredite haber cumplido con lo dispuesto por la Ley Federal del Derecho de Autor.

Se exceptúa de la autorización a que se refiere el párrafo que antecede a la producción artesanal, en cuyo caso se estará a lo dispuesto por la Ley de la materia y, en su defecto, por el Reglamento de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas.

ARTÍCULO 4o.- El Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura vigilará el cumplimiento de las disposiciones de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas, así como lo ordenado en este Decreto.

ARTÍCULO 5o.- Para contribuir a la mejor preservación del monumento artístico materia de este Decreto, el Gobierno Federal, por conducto de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, propondrá a la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México la celebración de un acuerdo de coordinación, en el marco de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas, con el objeto de establecer las bases conforme a las cuales llevarán a cabo acciones conjuntas, tendientes a promover programas educativos y de divulgación que estimulen entre la población el conocimiento, estudio, respeto y aprecio del patrimonio cultural. El Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura tendrá la participación que le corresponda en el mencionado instrumento jurídico.

TRANSITORIOS

PRIMERO.- El presente Decreto entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el **Diario Oficial de la Federación**.

SEGUNDO.- El Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura deberá inscribir la presente declaratoria, con los planos oficiales respectivos y demás anexos que lo integran, en el Registro Público de Monumentos y Zonas Artísticas dependiente del Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura, así como en el Registro Público de la Propiedad del Distrito Federal.

TERCERO.- El Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura notificará la presente declaratoria personalmente a la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y, en su caso, a los propietarios de los inmuebles colindantes. En caso de ignorarse su nombre o domicilio, se efectuará una segunda publicación del presente Decreto en el **Diario Oficial de la Federación**, para los efectos a que se refiere el artículo 9o. del Reglamento de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas.

Dado en la residencia del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, a los once días del mes de julio de dos mil cinco.- **Vicente Fox Quesada**.- Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Educación Pública, **Reyes S. Tamez Guerra**.- Rúbrica.

Page. 252
Central Library
Photograph 2002. LSCH

Page. 254
Dean Tower basement
Photograph 2004. UL5

Central Library
Photograph ca. 1953 CSM



Credits

Mexico National Autonomous University

Rector

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Vice-Rector

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World Heritage Office

President

Francisco J. López Morales

Vice-President

Viviana Kuri Haddad



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO

CONACULTA • INAH



ADVANCE / GLOBAL PLAN FOR *CU*







01

TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

WIRELESS NETWORK

02

TRANSPORT AND ROAD SYSTEM

PARKING LOTS AND INTERNAL TRANSPORT
SYSTEM OF BYCICLE ROUTES

03

HERITAGE MANAGE AND PRESERVATION

FULL MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
CAMPUS CENTRAL, AS HERITAGE
LIGHTING AND SECURITY
AUTHORIZED AND NON-AUTHORIZED COMMERCE

TECHNOLOGICAL UPDATE



WIRELESS NETWORK

1st PHASE  completed (January, 2006)

2nd PHASE  in process

Zones

Schools, buildings and Opens spaces in Campus Central

IIMAS, Engineering's Main building and Annex, and the School of Accounting

School of Veterinary and Zootecnics, School of Science Studies and Institutes of Scientific Investigation

School of Social Works

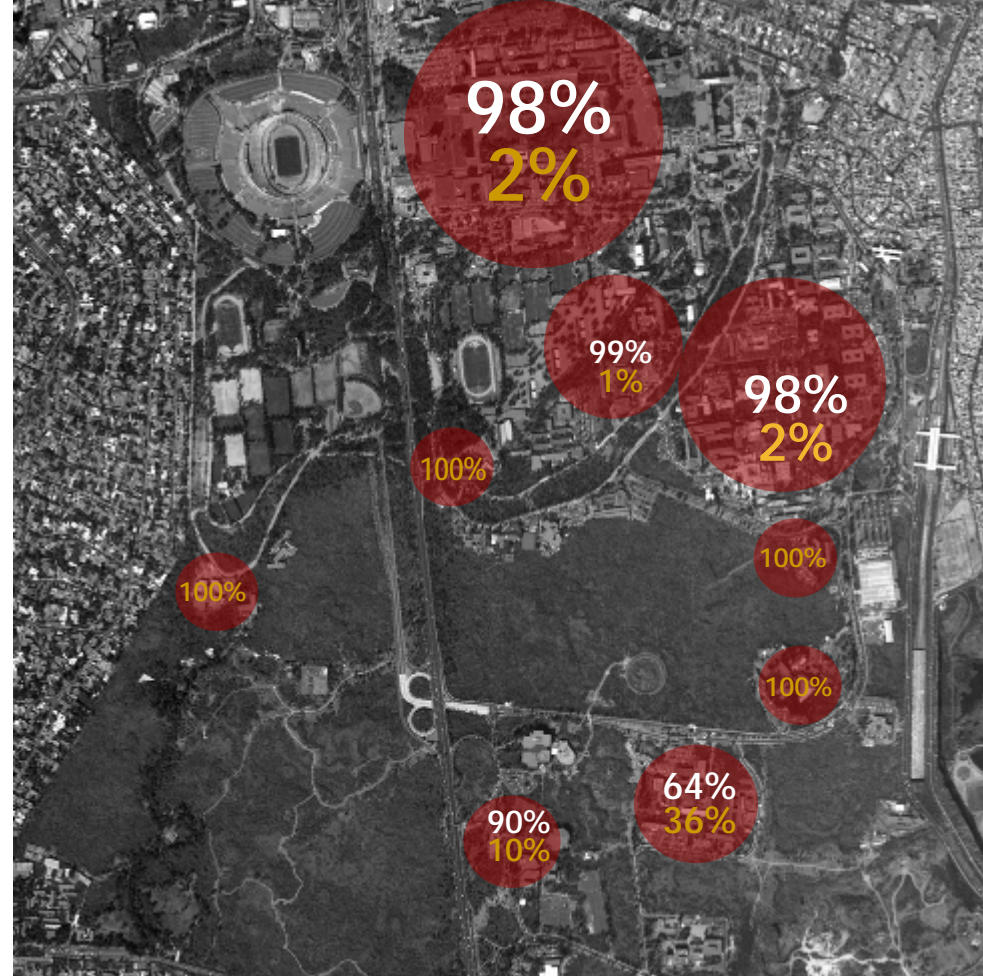
Institute of Anthropological Investigation

School of Political and Social Science

Institutes for the Investigation in Human Studies

Institute of Biology and Botanical Garden

Seminars Unit, Dr. Ignacio Chávez

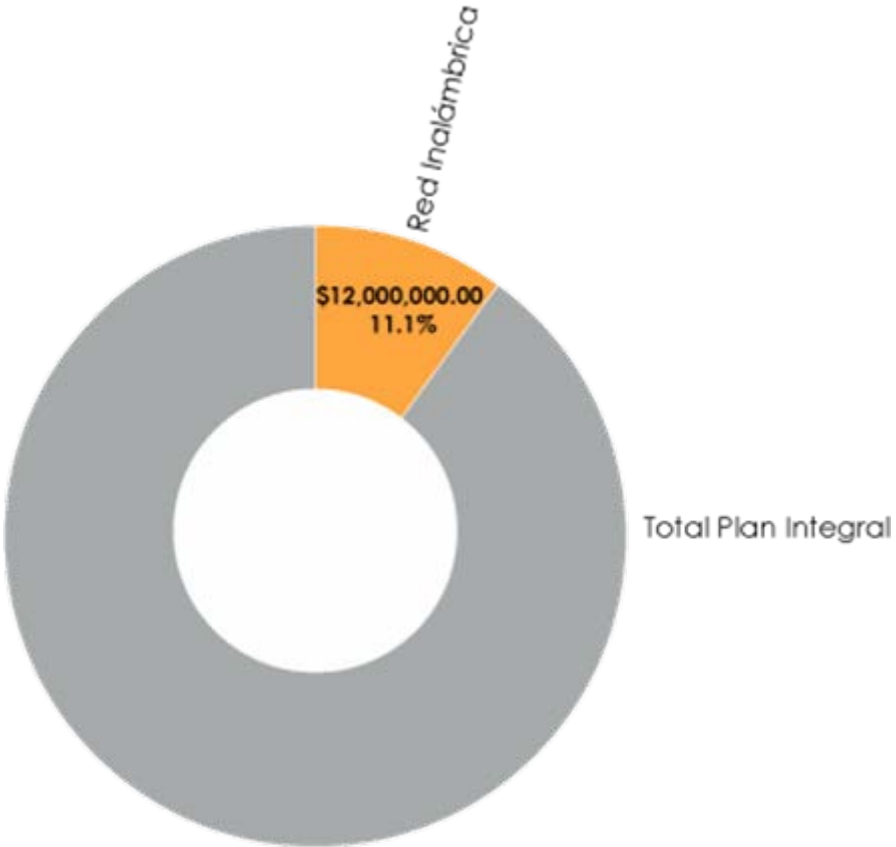
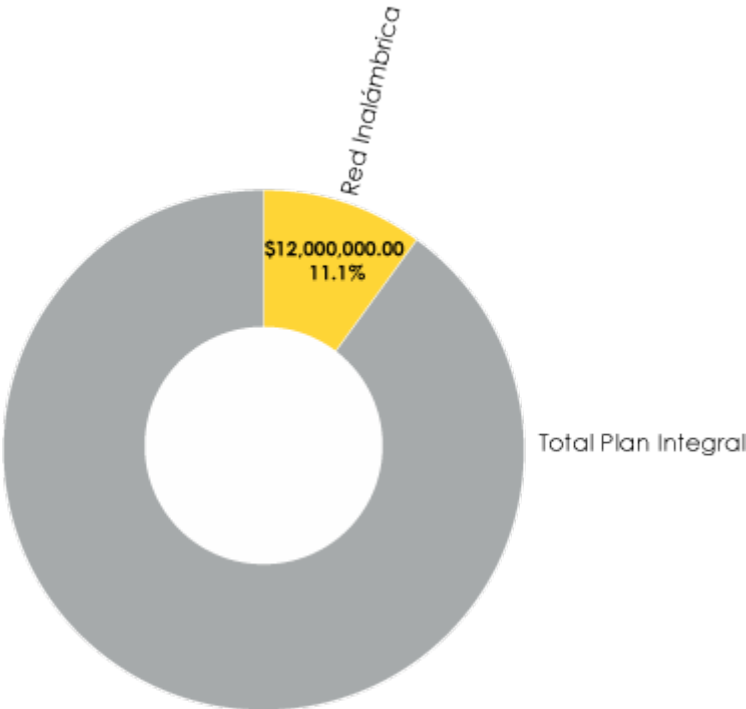


ACTUAL WIRELESS NETWORK IN THE *CAMPUS CENTRAL*



JULY 14, 2005

JANUARY 18, 2006





MOBILITY

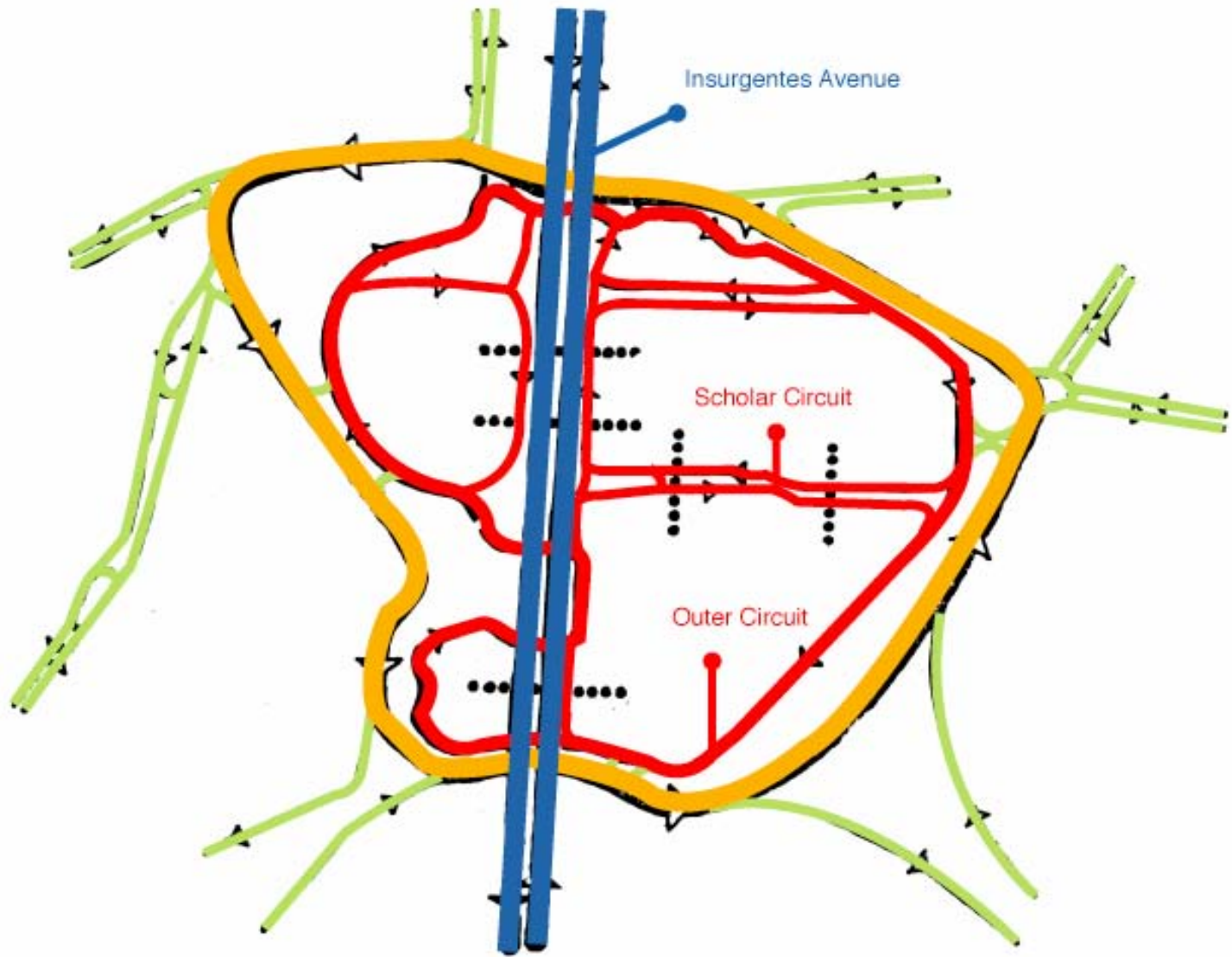
TRANSPORT AND ROAD SYSTEM



- **Assesment of the current situation** (micro-simulation)
- **Conceptual level of alternatives** (parameters of operations and costs)
- **Optimization of routes** (internal public transportation connecting remote parking areas)
- **Characteristics of the manufacturers** (trains and/or buses).
- **Optional parameters** (Rutas, frecuencias, flota, emisiones).
- **Manufacturer information** (routes, frequencies, fleet, emissions).
- **Location and capacity of the parking arreas** (existent and proposed).
- **Design for the Survey of the Stated Preference** (study on parking fees)
- **Report on the demand** (fieldwork)



VIABILITY STUDY, TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING AREAS



HERREY TRAFFIC SYSTEM



01

Parking and Transportation

02

Bycycling circuits

03

Pedestrian Circuits

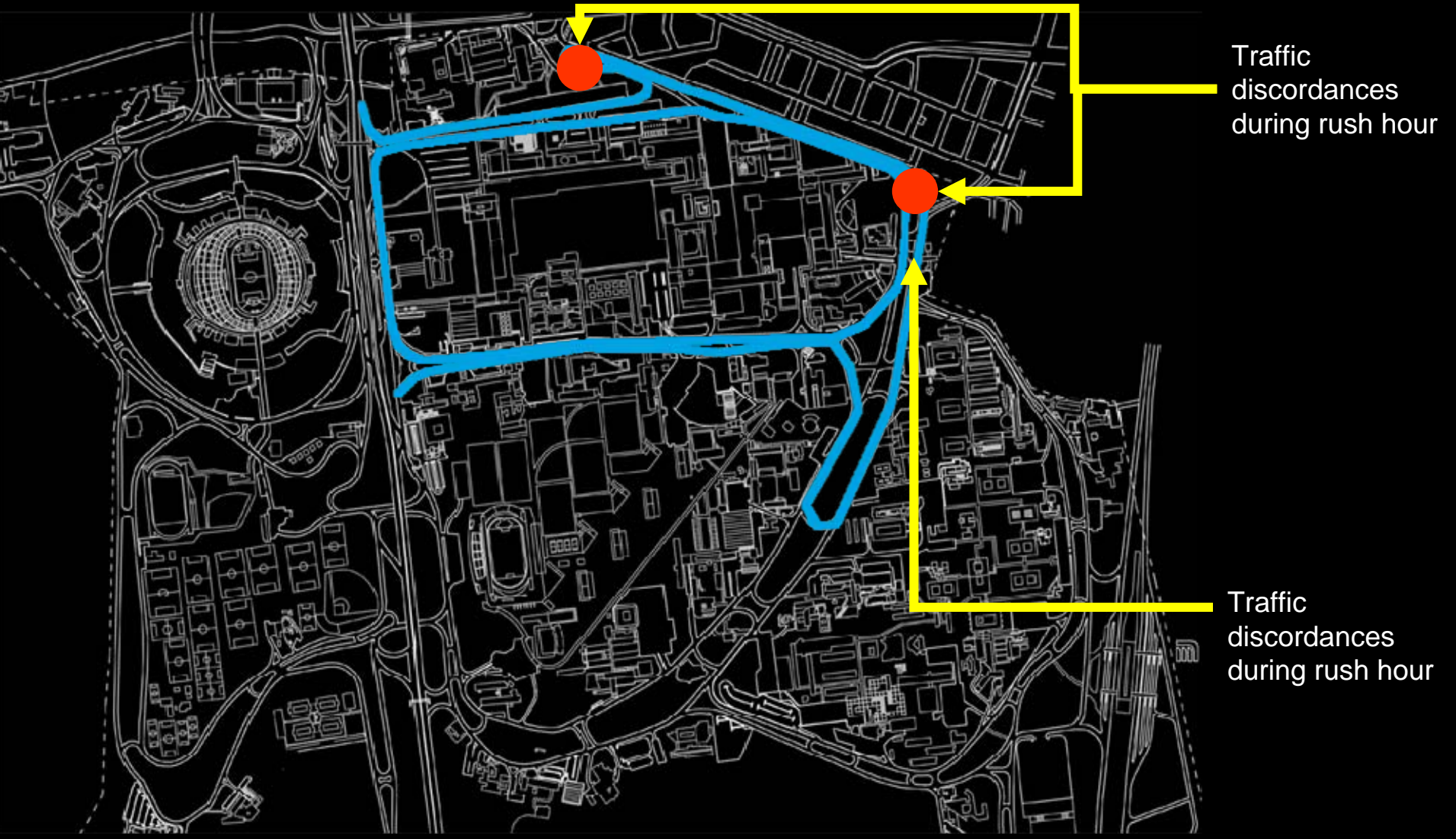
PARKING AND TRANSPORTATION



TRAFFIC SITUATION TODAY



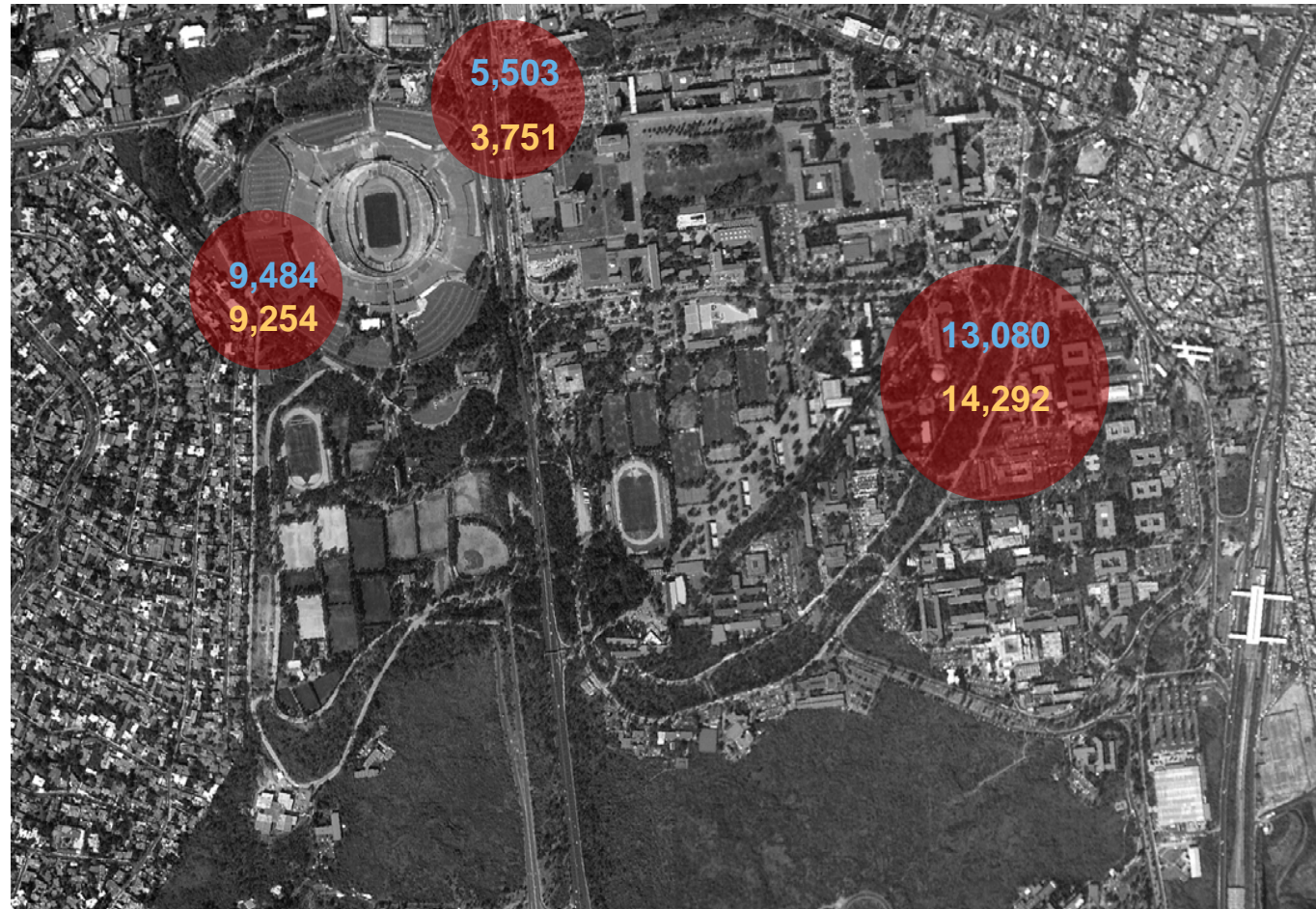
ACTUAL TRAFFIC CONFIGURATION IN THE CAMPUS AREA



TRAFFIC SYSTEM IN UNIVERSIY CAMPUS

➡ Entries

➡ Exits



University access
51,631 people

From 7:00 till 18:00 Hrs.

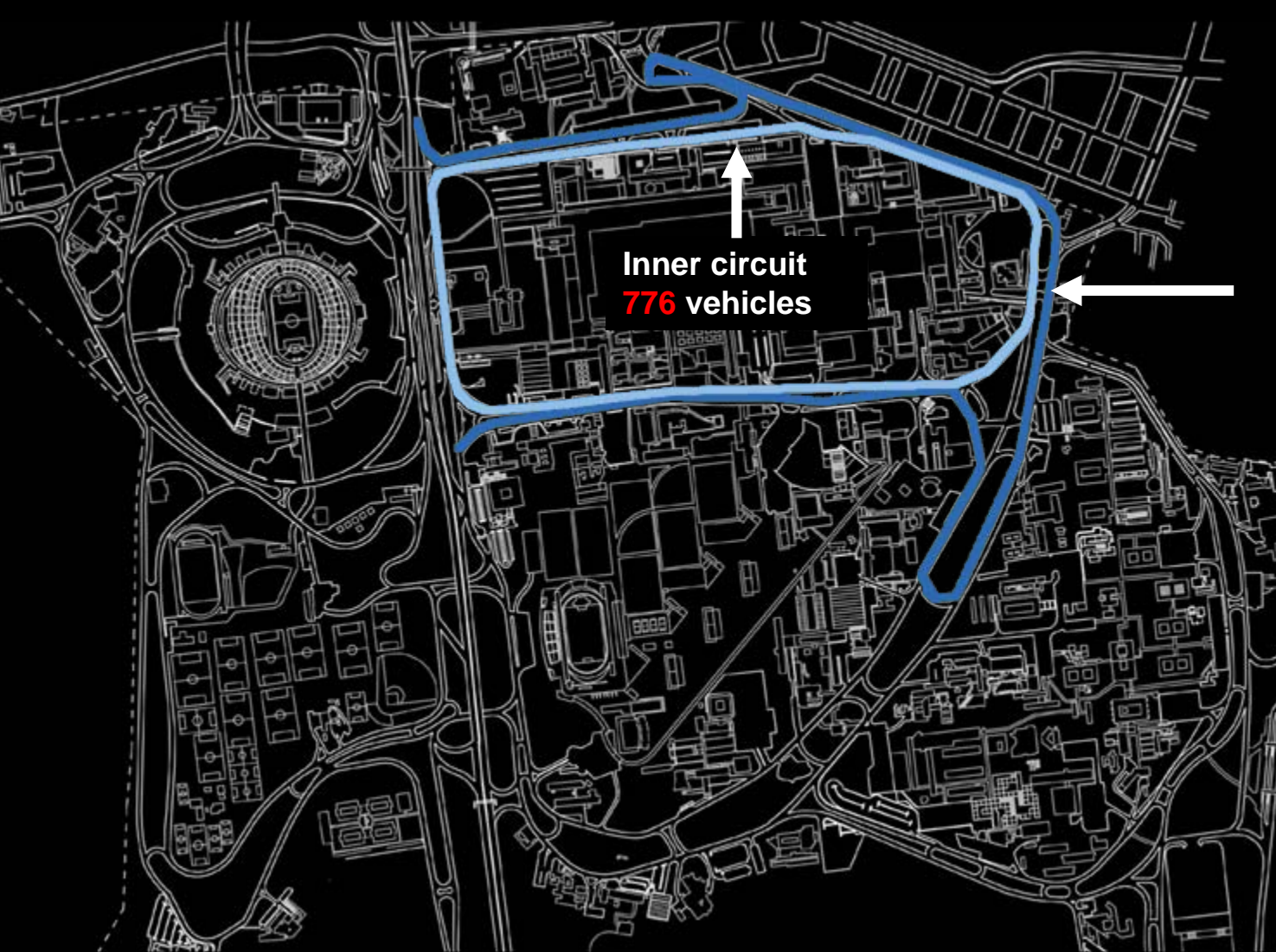
72,261 vehicles enter the
campus everyday

140, 106 Poeples enter the
Campus every day

University's subway
station access CU

88,475 people

TRAFICC FLOW NOWADAYS



Inner circuit
776 vehicles

Exterior circuit
with 785 vehicles

Parking takes place on
both sides of the
school circuit during
rush hours with 1,561
vehicles

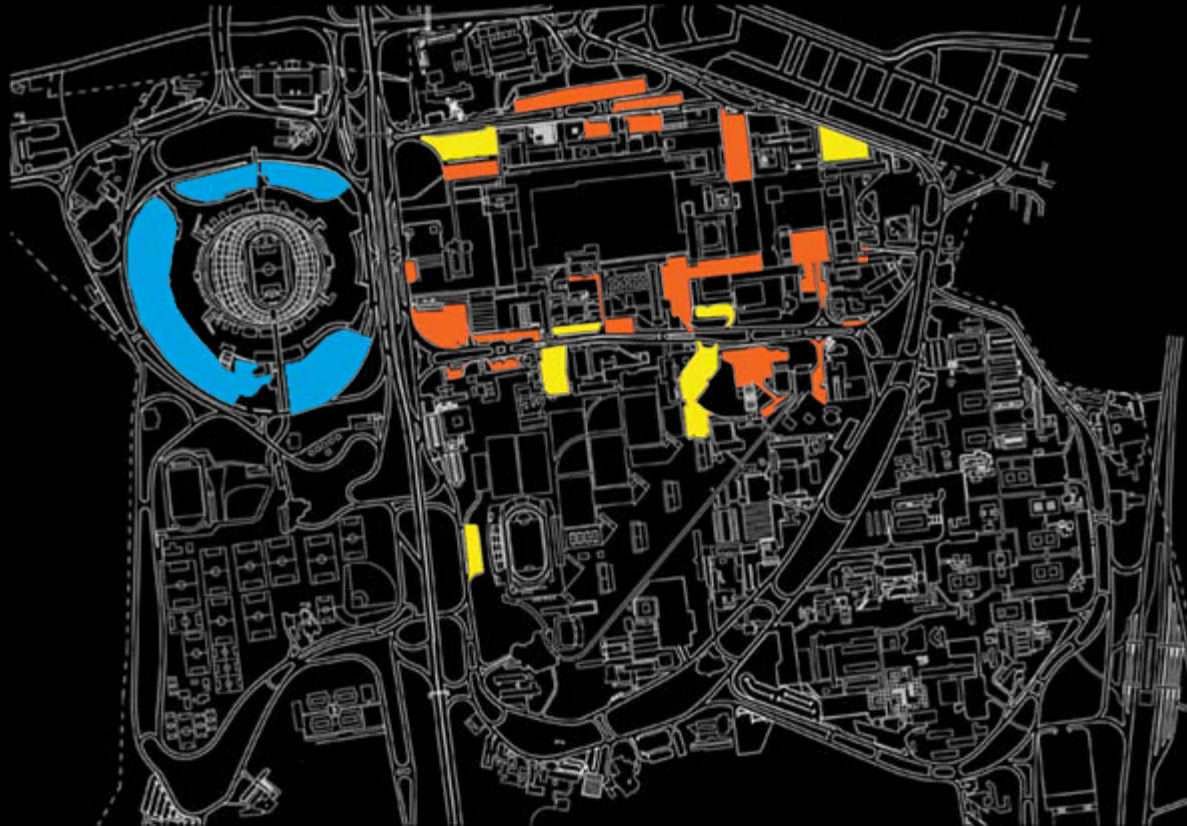
The Olympic stadium
parking spaces are
proposed as an
alternative parking lot
from a distance.

PARKING SPACES ON THE SHOOL CIRCUIT

Parking capacity nowadays

- Total parking spaces is 7, 305

Olympic stadium parking spaces
2,407



Restricted parking lots

Unrestricted parking lots
4,898

PARKING LOTS WITHIN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS NOWADAYS

PROPOSAL - REMOTE PARKING LOT REMOVING ACTUAL PARKING ON THE SCHOOL CIRCUIT

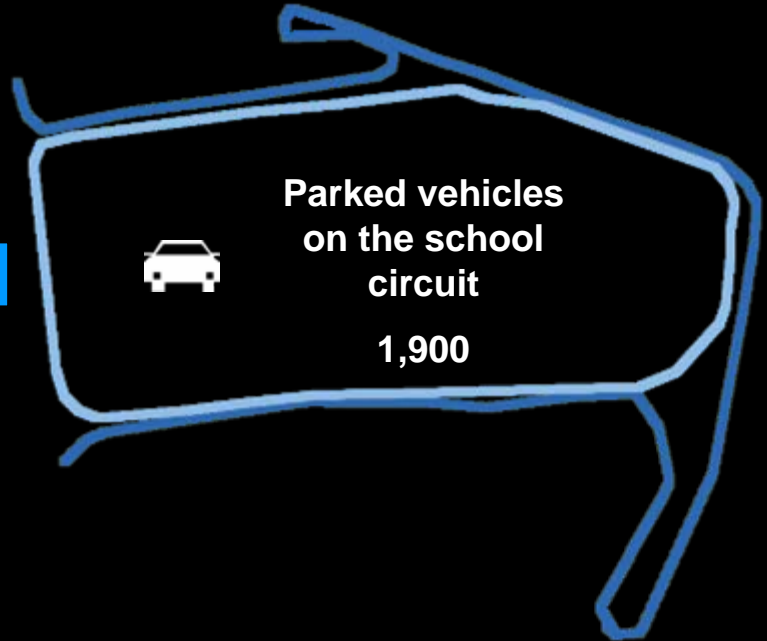
Free spaces

507



Olympic stadium parking capacity

2,407



Parked vehicles on the school circuit

1,900

OLYMPIC STADIUM PARKING CAPACITY

Width 8.5m | Width 9.0m



← 3.5 → .15 → 2.65 → 2.2 →
← 3.6 → 4.85 →

← 2.25 → 2.8 → .15 → 3.8 →
← .05 → 3.95 →

- One exclusive lane for public transportation

- Free Two car lanes

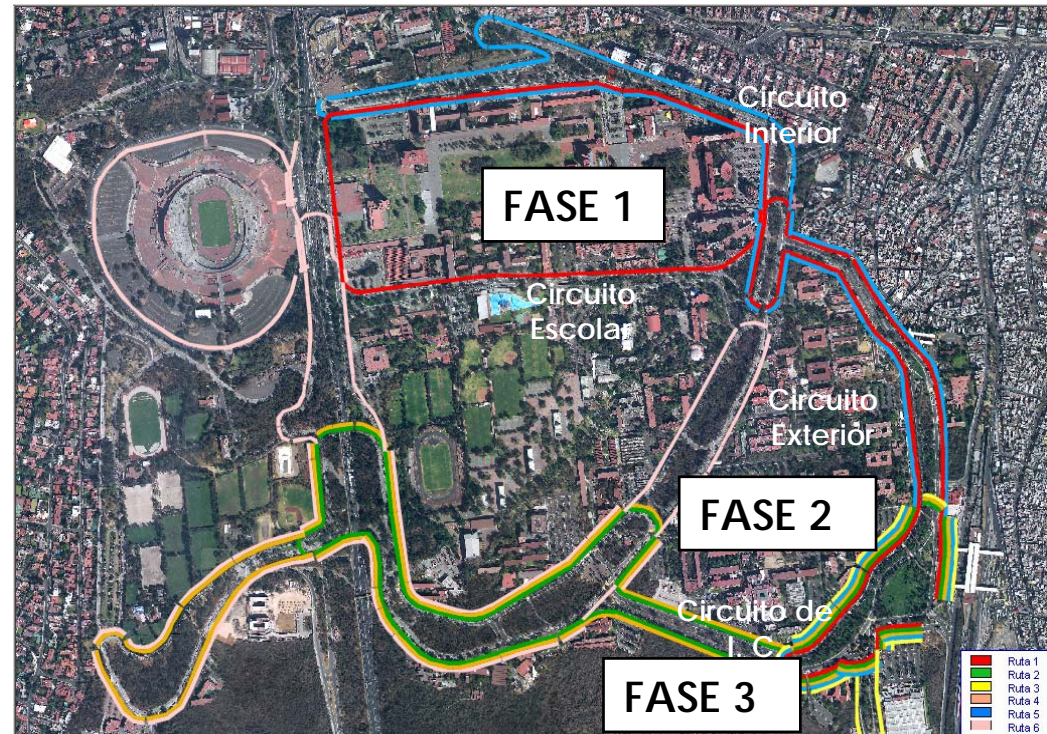
PROPOSAL / TRAFFIC MAPPING IN SCHOLAR AREA



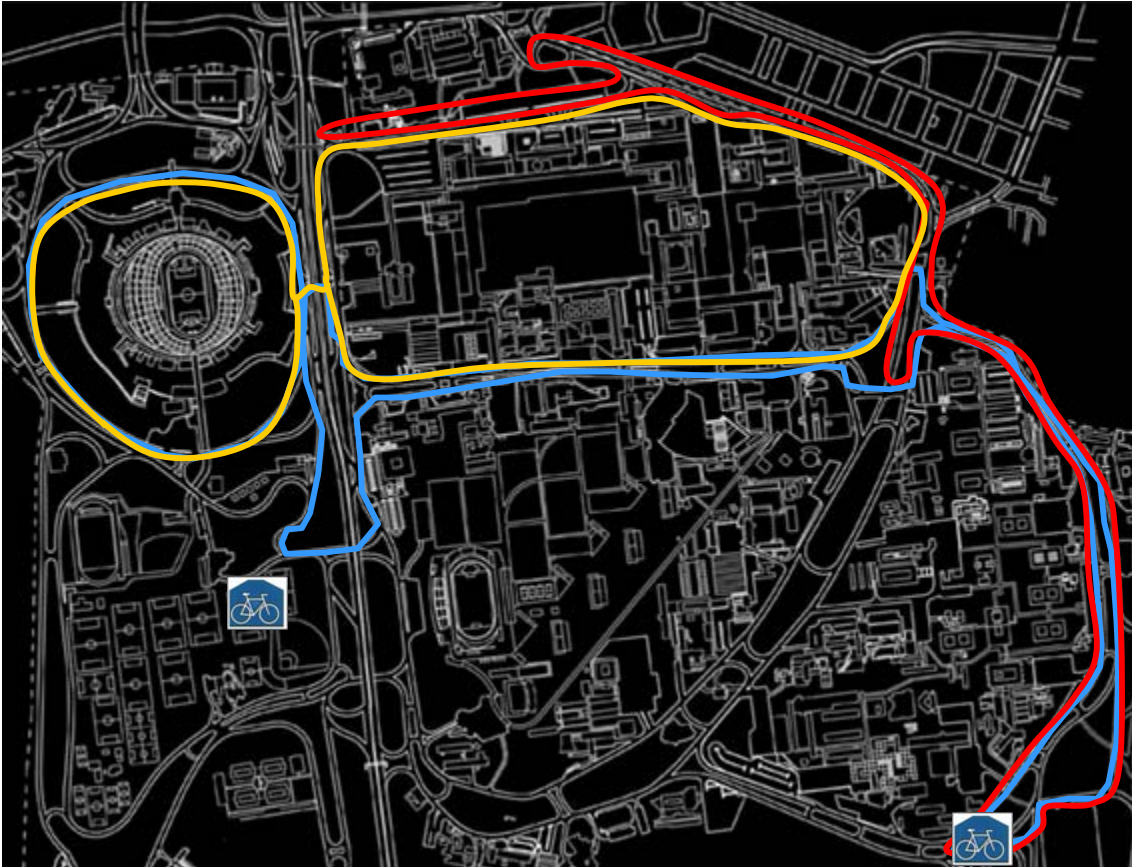
PROPOSAL / TRAFFIC MAPPING IN SCHOLAR AREA

Strategy

1. Forbidden to park at the Campus Central
2. Exclusive line for buses
3. New buses with better capacity.
4. Better program for cyclist and pedestrians.



ACTUAL BUSES



PHASE 1. CENTRAL CAMPUS

-2 NEW ROUTES

ROUTE 1 Central Campus - Stadium

ROUTE 2 Stadium - Central Campus -
Metro

Improvement of actual route

ROUTE 5 Metro CU - North Central Campus

Strategy

Exclusive path for buses

PROPOSAL / NEW ROUTES FOR BUSES

Traffic adaptations in school area

- Confined lane for public transport
- Access re-arrangements in school ground parking lots.
- Signal system.

Parking rearrangements

- Real Time Information System implementation
- Parking in scholar circuit.
- Remote parking lot at stadium (E1-E8)
- **Implementation of payment systems for parking lots in school area (automatized/manual)**

Effective control on Parking systems to avoid irregularities

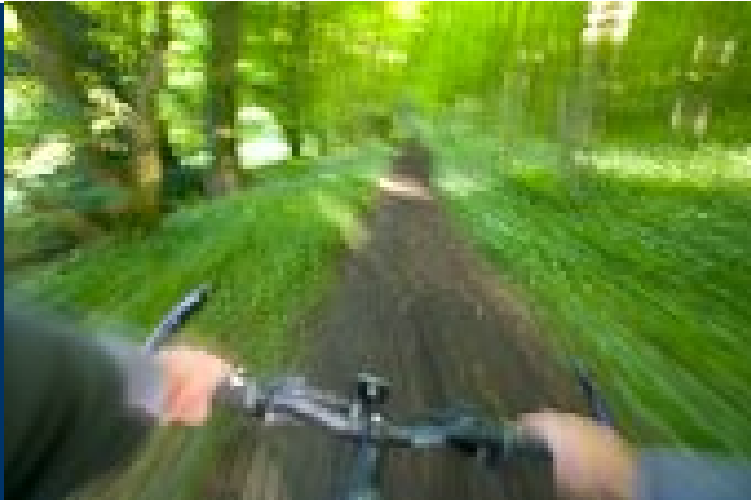
- **The use of cranes to remove parked cars in restricted areas**

Public campaigns to reinforce the right use of the road system within the campus.



VACANT PARKING AREAS	
Filosofía y Letras	250
Derecho	124
Odontología	845
Medicina	123

ACTIONS FOR SOLVING MOVILITY IN CAMPUS CENTRAL



BICYCLE CIRCUIT

1st. Circuit

1. Road surface

- 440 m. Tamped clay
- 975 m. Road signals



ROAD SURFACE / BICYCLE CIRCUIT





2. Modules

- Type 1
 - 6 m. x 6 m.
 - capacity for 52 bicycles
 - 15 modules
- Type 2
 - 6 m. x 3 m.
 - capacity for 28 bicycles
 - 3 models
- **Total Storage**
 - 864 bicycles
 - 18 modules (15 type 1 + 3 type 2)

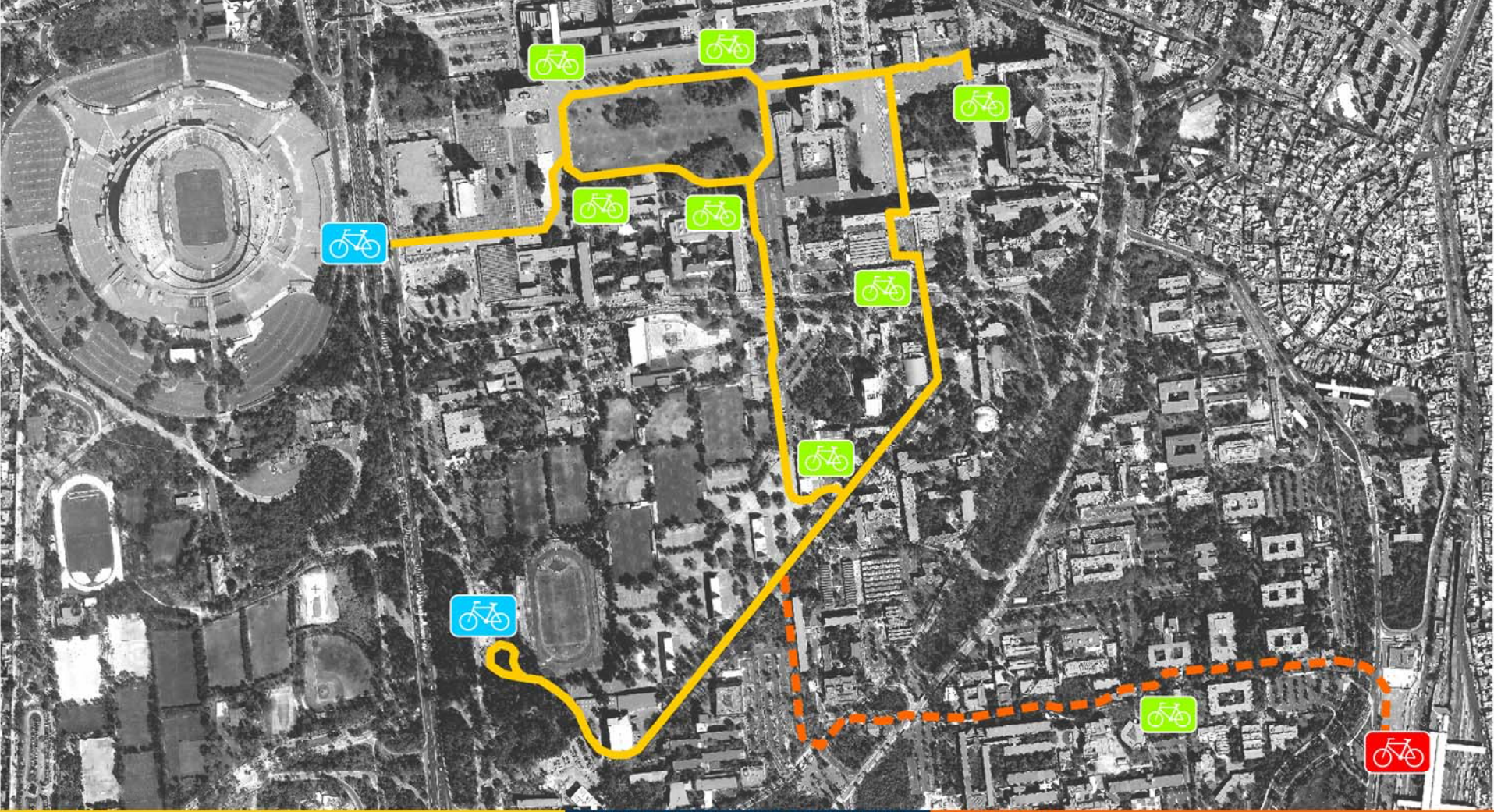


MODULES





BICIPUMA
& TAPATIO



RUTA 1 | EN OPERACIÓN

SISTEMA BICIPUMA

RUTA 2 | EN PROYECTO

ROUTE 1

ROUTE 2

3. bridge

- 210 ml
- pedestrian– cyclist

4. Acquisition of 750 bicycles

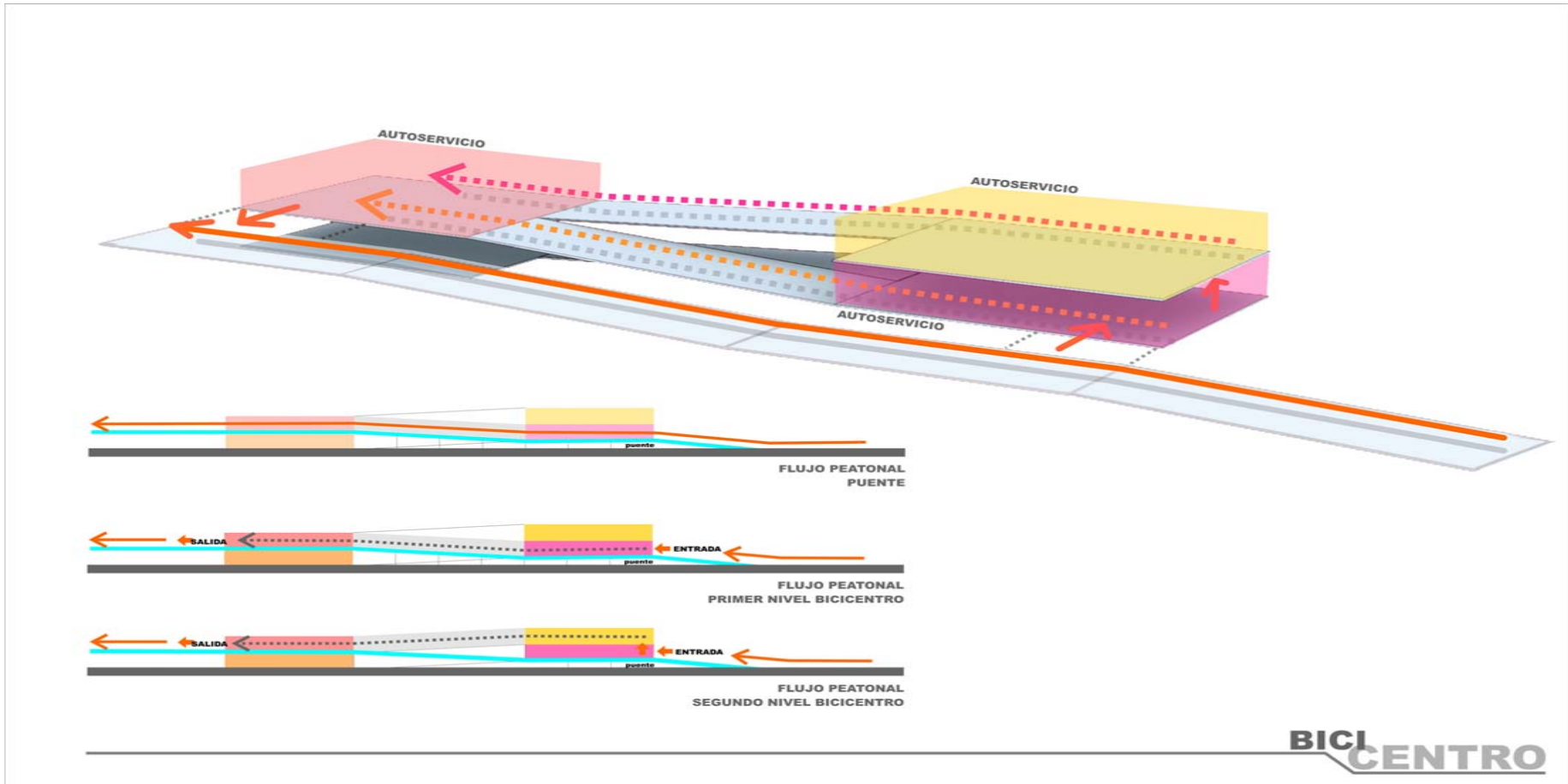


BICICENTRO

Program

- offices
- mechanical workshop
- storage 1,200 bicycles

Surface 740 m²





PEDESTRIAN CIRCUITS

Proposed accesses for pedestrians and the handicapped



Existent Pedestrian pathways

Conflictive points
Type of problem:

- high
- medium

- Access to pedestrian, handycapped and bicycles on school circuit.

- Access improvements to merge with the image of the University *Campus*

Actual site



Proposed site



Actual site

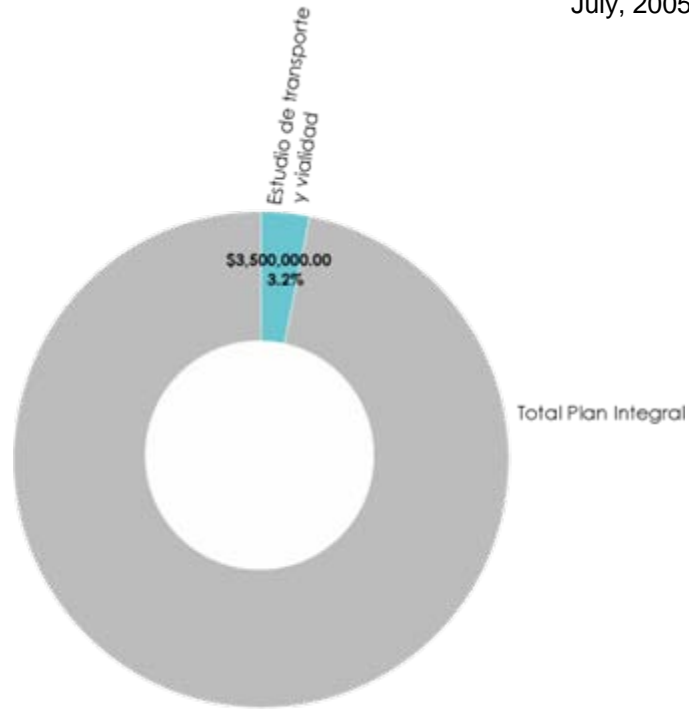


Proposed site

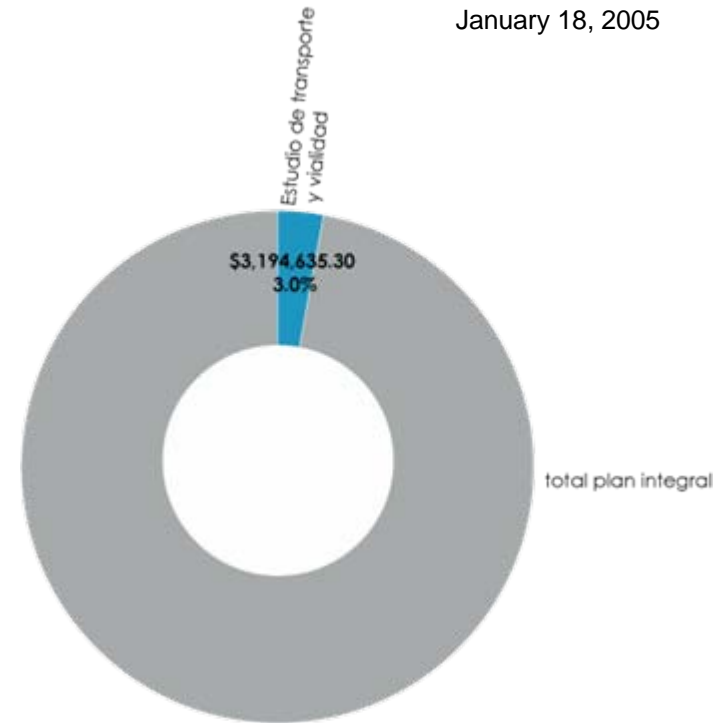


SISTEMA BICIPUMA
2nd PHASE

July, 2005



January 18, 2005



MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO



Replacement of the movable vertical mullions at the eastern and western exterior walls of the **Graduate School of Architecture** (60 modules with 12 mullions for each module).

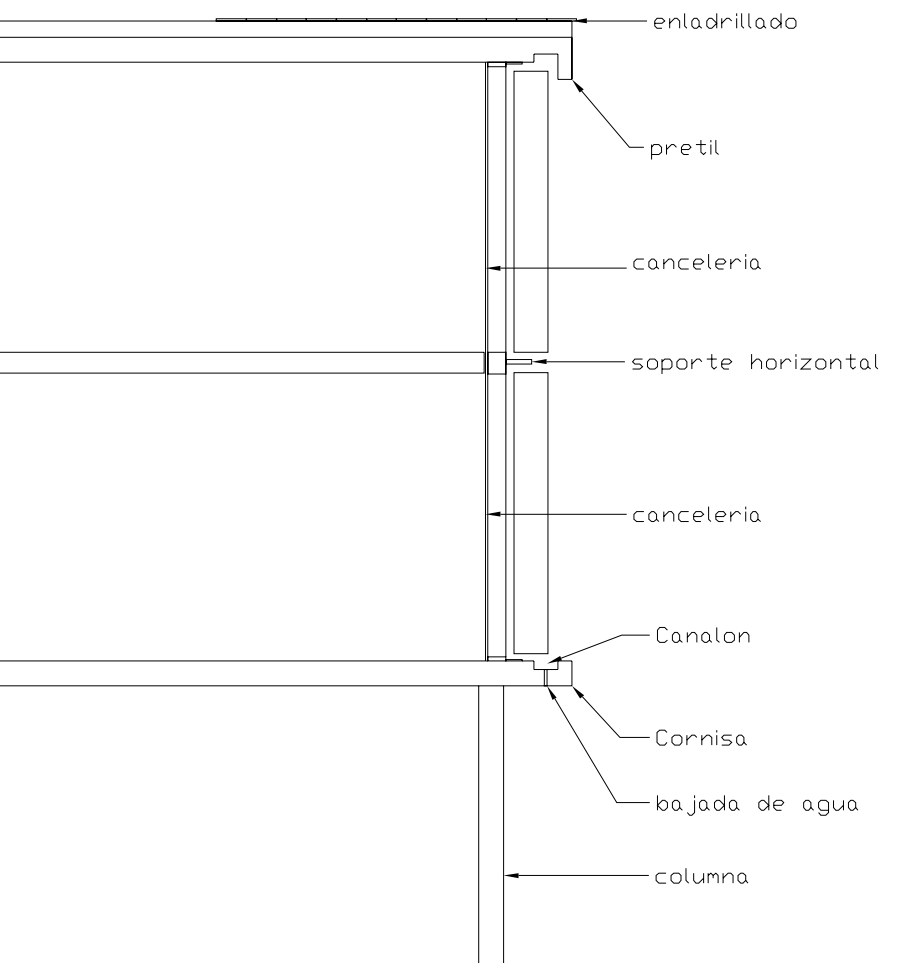


West Facade



East Facade

FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM



FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM

Replacement of the vertical mullions on the western exterior wall of the **School of Medicine** (1,440 m²).



FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM

Remodeling of the southern and eastern exterior walls in the Institute for Biomedical Investigations building.



FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM

Reparation and Restoration of minor structures

- Actions to be performed:
 1. Repainting the walls and fences
 2. Recovery of the original finish
 3. Demolition of the structures no longer in use
 4. Cleaning all posts and fences
 5. Removing and changing glass panes
- Catalogue of the concepts necessary to carry out the work.



December 16, 2006



January 6, 2006

FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM

Reparation and restoration of Minor structures

University Olympic Stadium

Repainting the walls in a different color

December 16, 2006

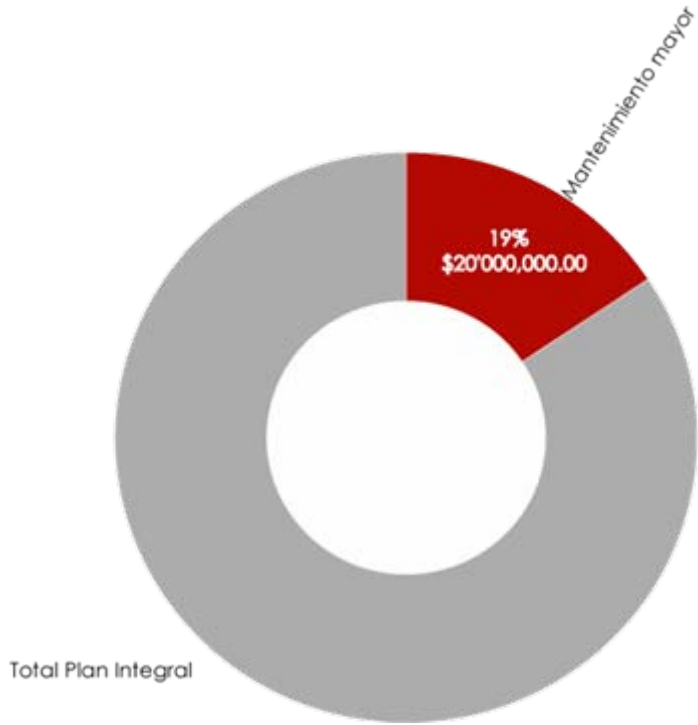


January 5, 2006

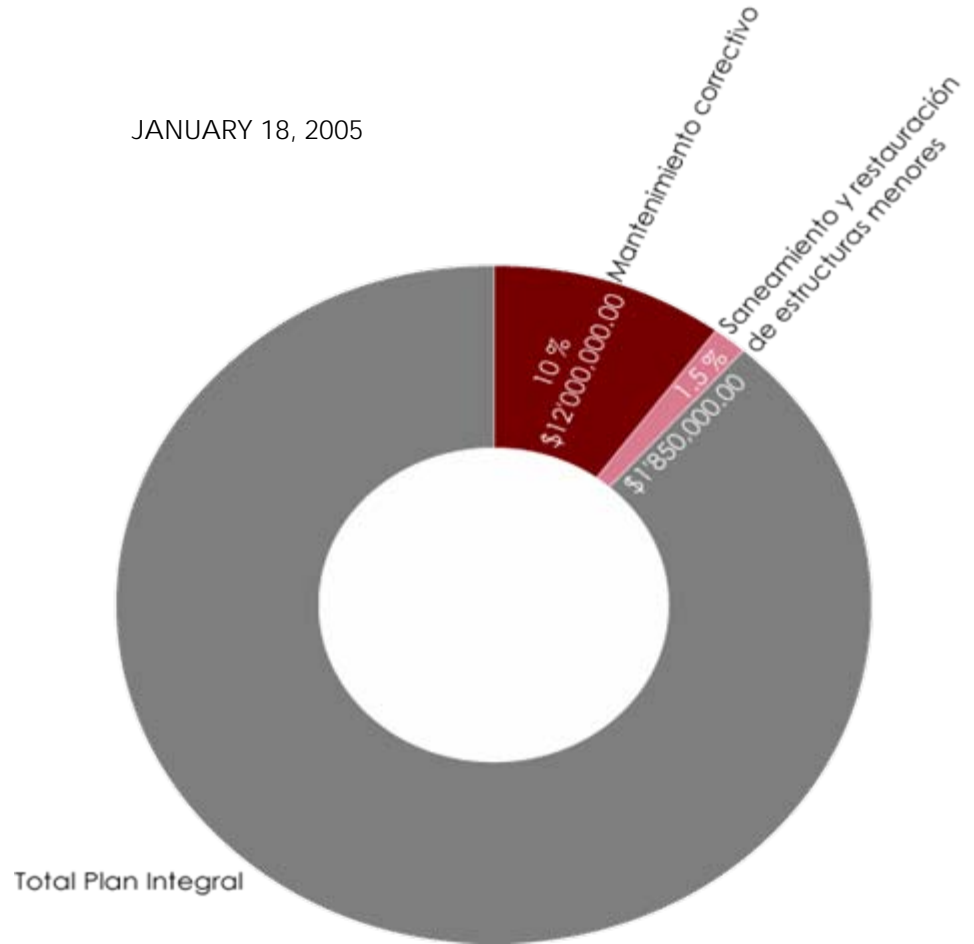


FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM

July 14, 2005



JANUARY 18, 2005



FULL MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM

Emblematic buildings lighting project

- Mural. Rectoria, North Facade: 80%
- Mural. Rectoria East Facade: 65%
- Mural. Rectoria South Facade: 75%

Proposal 1

- High intensity LED -white light mounted on architectural structures

Proposal 2

- 250 W Embedded dirigible lamp at 4500°K



POSGRADO DE ARQUITECTURA



FACULTAD DE ODONTOLOGÍA

MURALS LIGHTING



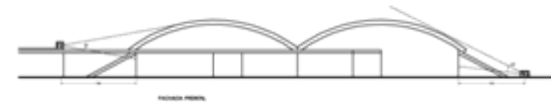
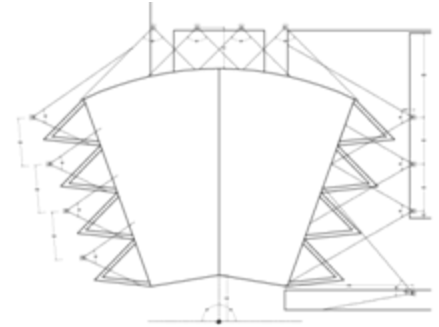
- Lightning executive project by IBCM.

1. Cosmic Ray Pavillion : 85%

250W embedded dirigible lamp at 4500°K.

2. Chemistry Auditorium: 80%

250W embedded dirigible lamp at 4500°K.



MURALS LIGHTING

LIGHTING







Security lighting

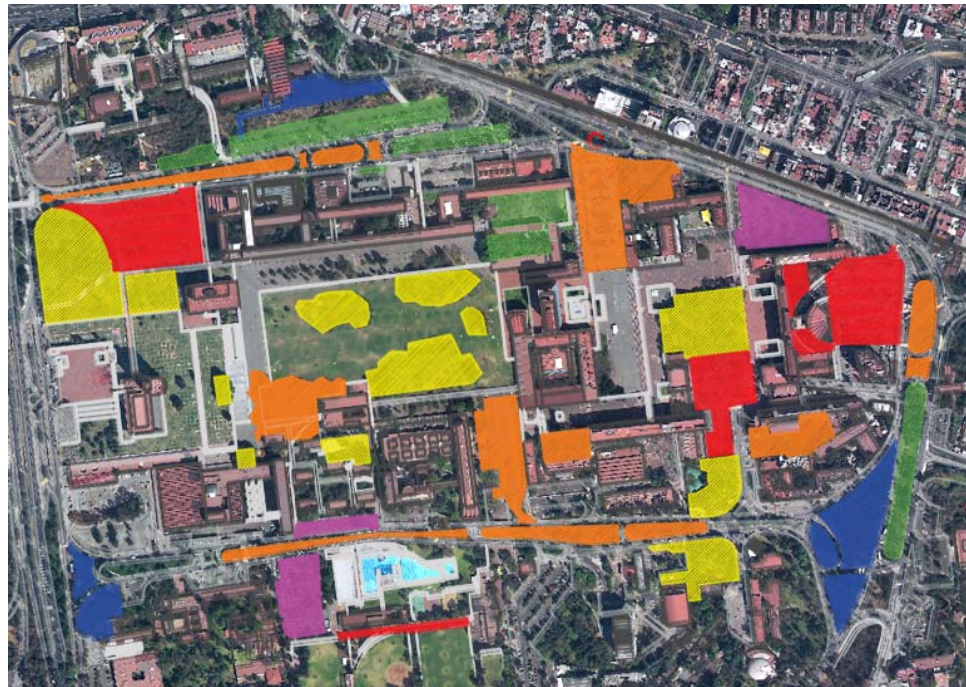
Actions performed:

1. Surface and photographic record for each zone.
2. Types of lamps and their location in the University's Central campus.
3. Definition of the types of lamps, in accordance to each problem.
 - Place lamps (Type: Sphere II)
 - Place lamps (Post)
 - Change lamps (Those burned out and with a higher intensity)

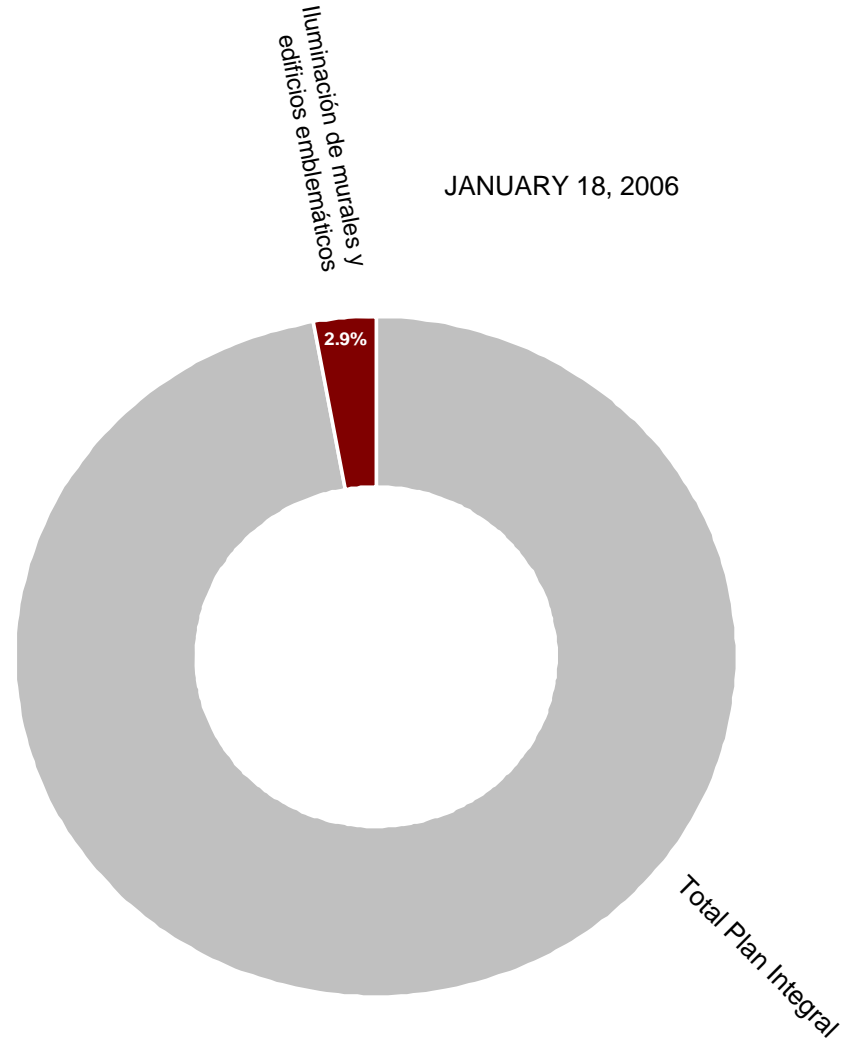
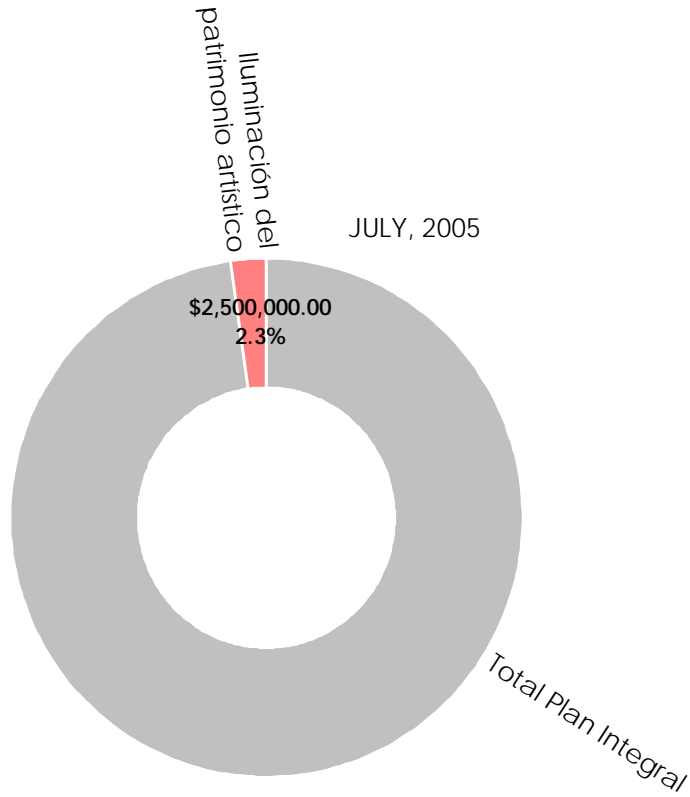
Other actions:

- Trimming trees

- Place lamps (Type: Sphere II) 
- Place lamps (post) 
- Place lamp (with a higher intensity) 
- Trimming trees 
- Trimming and changing posts 
- Trimming and changing posts 



PATRIMONIO ARTÍSTICO



MURALS LIGHTING

- Commerce Investigation and analysis in the Campus Central de Ciudad Universitaria:

1. Identification of commercial businesses (type and location)

- books
- Newspaper, periodicals, telephone cards
- Processed food
- Food counter
- Copies, stationery store, school material
- Juices, shakes and fruits
- Coffee
- Ice Cream

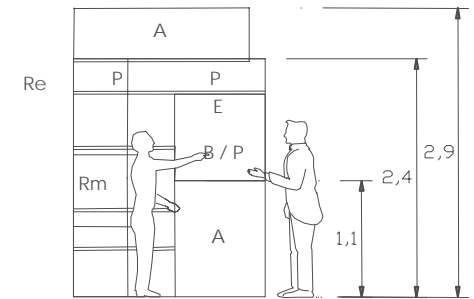
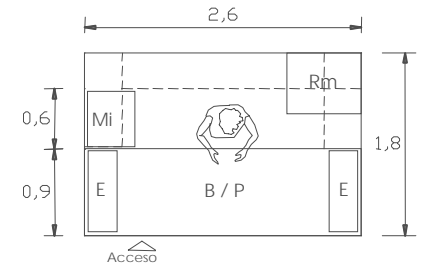
2. Space Analysis

3. Classification of the businesses (three prototype modules)

- Journals, magazine, Periódicos, revistas, telephone cards
- Books, copies, processed food, juice, shakes, coffee and Ice cream
- Food counter

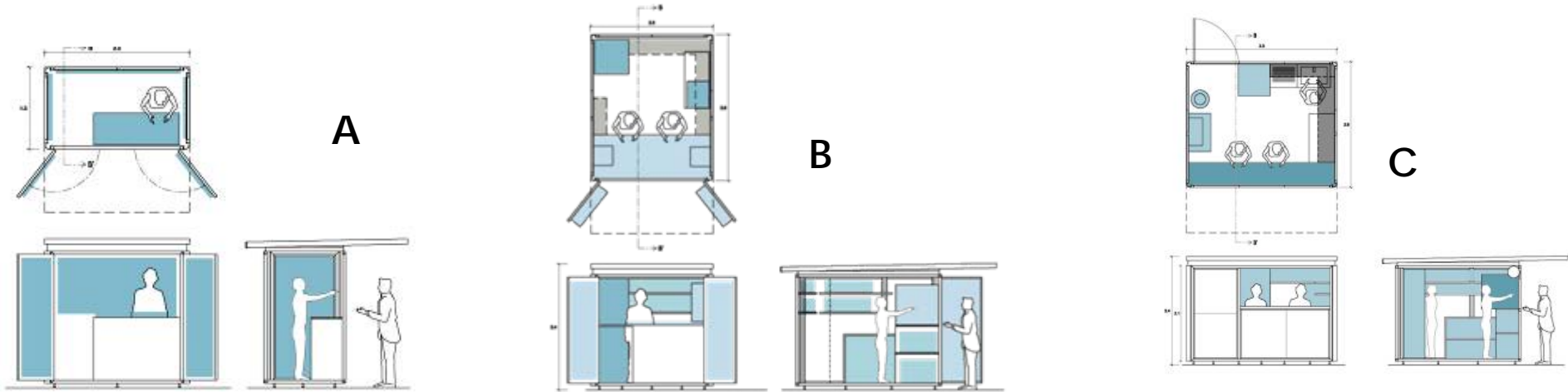
AUTHORIZED AND NON-AUTHORIZED COMMERCE

PROPOSAL



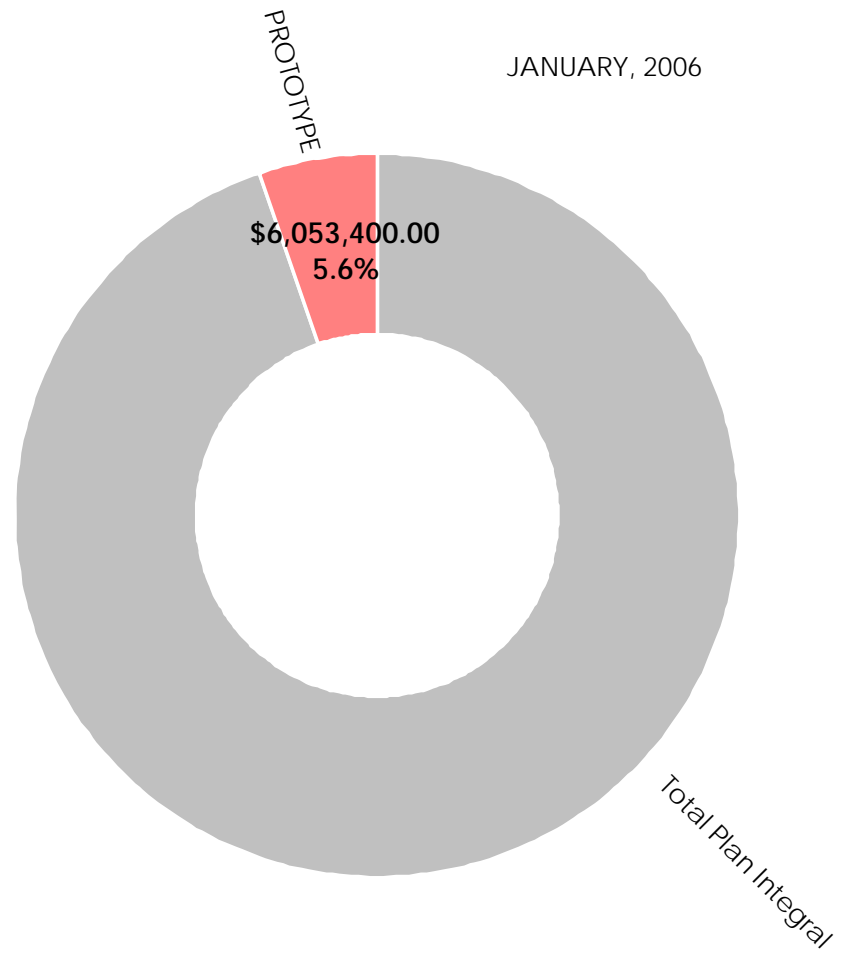
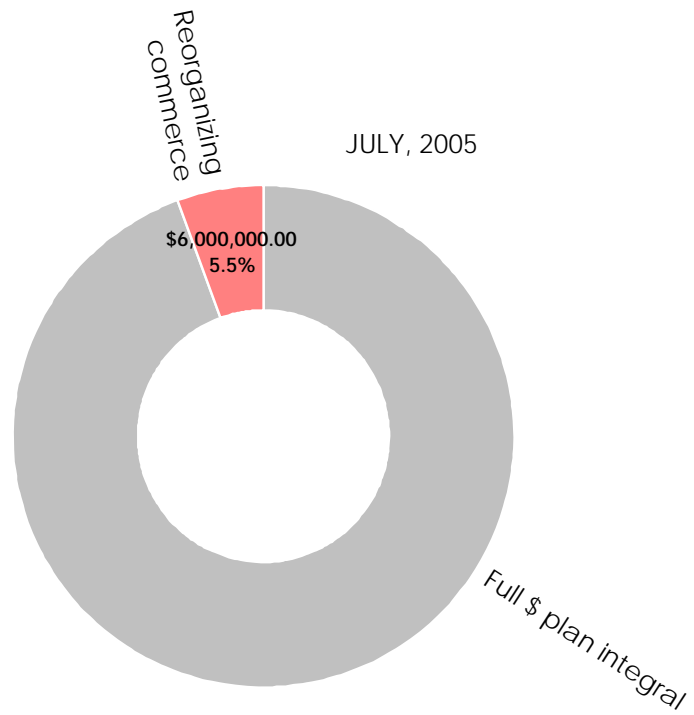
AUTHORIZED AND NON-AUTHORIZED COMMERCE

PROPOSAL



AUTHORIZED AND NON-AUTHORIZED COMMERCE

REORDENAMIENTO DEL COMERCIO



HERITAGE MANAGE AND PRESERVATION





PLAN INTEGRAL

para

CU

Coordinación de Proyectos Especiales. UNAM.



ACTUALIZACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA

[01]

TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

[02]

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

1 RED INALÁMBRICA

1 TRANSPORTE Y ESTACIONAMIENTOS

2 SISTEMA BICIPUMA

1 PROGRAMA DE MANTENIMIENTO MAYOR

2 EL *CAMPUS* CENTRAL COMO PATRIMONIO

3 ILUMINACIÓN Y SEGURIDAD

4 COMERCIO FORMAL E INFORMAL



ACTUALIZACIÓN TECNOLOGICA

[01]



RED INALÁMBRICA

1ª FASE Porcentaje realizado (en operación 15/Dic/2005)

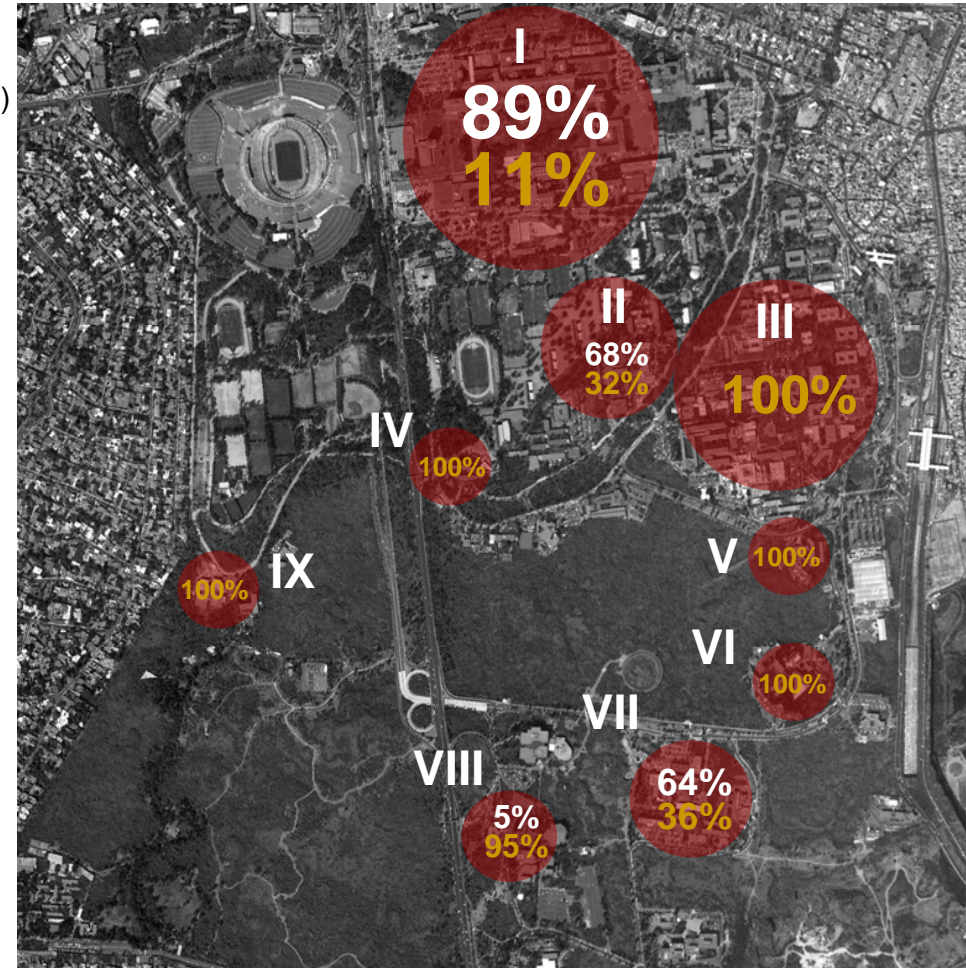
2a FASE Porcentaje por realizar (en operación 16/Ene/2006)

Zonas

- I Facultades, recintos cerrados y espacios Abiertos del Campus Central
- II IIMAS, Torre y Anexo de Ingeniería y Facultad de Contaduría
- III Facultad de Veterinaria y Zootecnia, Facultad de Ciencias e Institutos de Investigación Científica
- IV Escuela de Trabajo Social
- V Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas
- VI Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales
- VII Institutos de Investigación en Humanidades
- VIII Centro Cultural Universitario
- IX Instituto de Biología y Jardín Botánico
- X Unidad de Seminarios Dr. Ignacio Chávez

ACTUALIZACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA

[01]





TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

[02]



ESTUDIO DE VIALIDAD, TRANSPORTE Y ESTACIONAMIENTO CON APLICACIÓN DE MICRO-SIMULACIÓN Y MODELOS FINANCIEROS

TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

[02]

Primera Fase

- **Evaluación de la situación actual** (micro-simulación)
- **Nivel conceptual de alternativas** (parámetros de operación y costos)
- **Optimización de rutas** (transporte público interno enlazando estacionamientos remotos)
- **Características de esquemas operativos** (Trenes y/o Buses).
- **Parámetros operativos** (Rutas, frecuencias, flota, emisiones).
- **Información de fabricantes** (características de vehículos, costos, tiempos de entrega).
- **Ubicación de estacionamientos y capacidades** (actuales y propuestas).
- **Reporte de demanda** (trabajos de campo)
- **Diseño de encuesta de Preferencia Declarada** (estudio de tarifas en estacionamiento)



SISTEMA BICIPUMA

Primer Circuito

1. Superficie de rodamiento

- 440 m. arcilla apizonada
- 975 m. balizamiento

2. Módulos

- Tipo 1
 - 6 m. x 6 m.
 - capacidad 52 bicicletas
 - 15 módulos
- Tipo 2
 - 6 m. x 3 m.
 - capacidad 28 bicicletas
 - 3 módulos
- Almacenaje total
 - 864 bicicletas
 - 18 módulos (15 tipo1 + 3 tipo2)

3. Adquisición de 710 bicicletas

- Adjudicación de contrato,
30 de noviembre de 2005

TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

[02]

MÓDULOS



RODAMIENTO



SISTEMA BICIPUMA

Segundo Circuito

TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

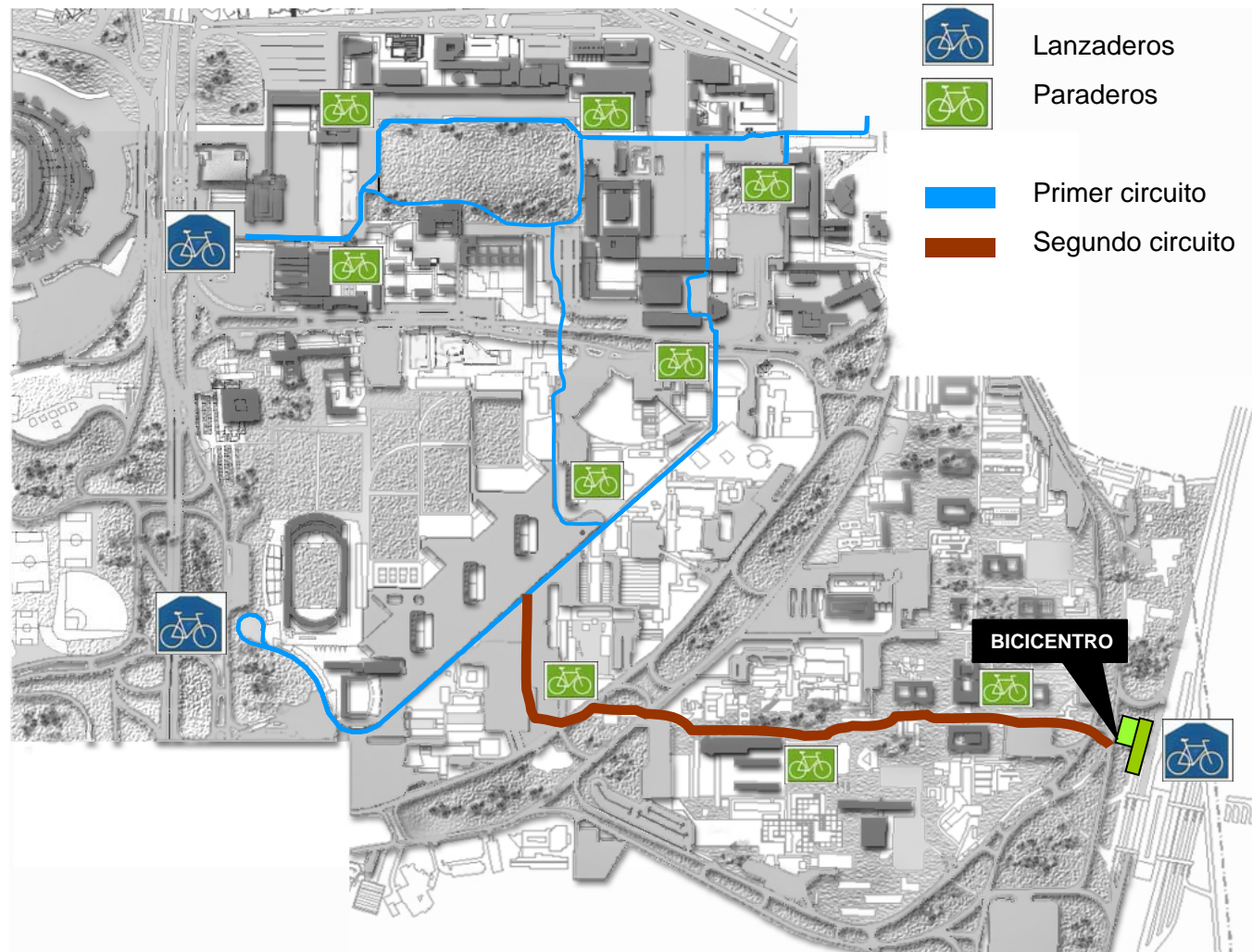
[02]

1. Superficie de rodamiento

- Balizamiento 1.3 km
- Longitud 1.3 km

2. Módulos

- Tipo1
- 6m x 6m
- 52 bicicletas
- 3 módulos



SISTEMA BICIPUMA

Segundo Circuito

3. Puente

- 210 ml
- Peatonal – ciclistas

4. Bicicentro

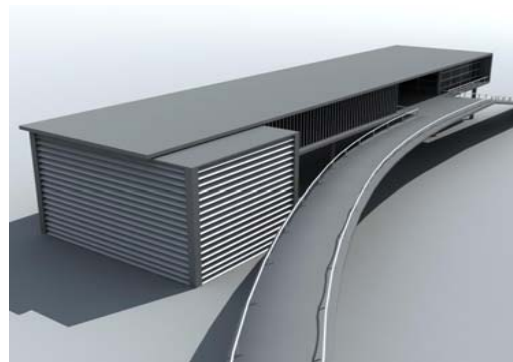
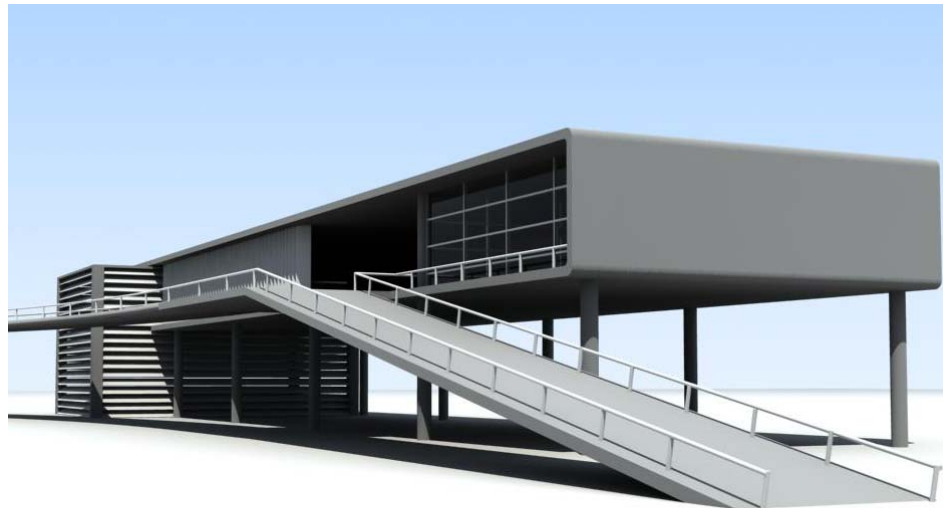
- Programa
 - oficinas
 - taller
 - almacén 1,200 bicicletas
- Superficie 740 m²

5. Adquisición de 750 bicicletas

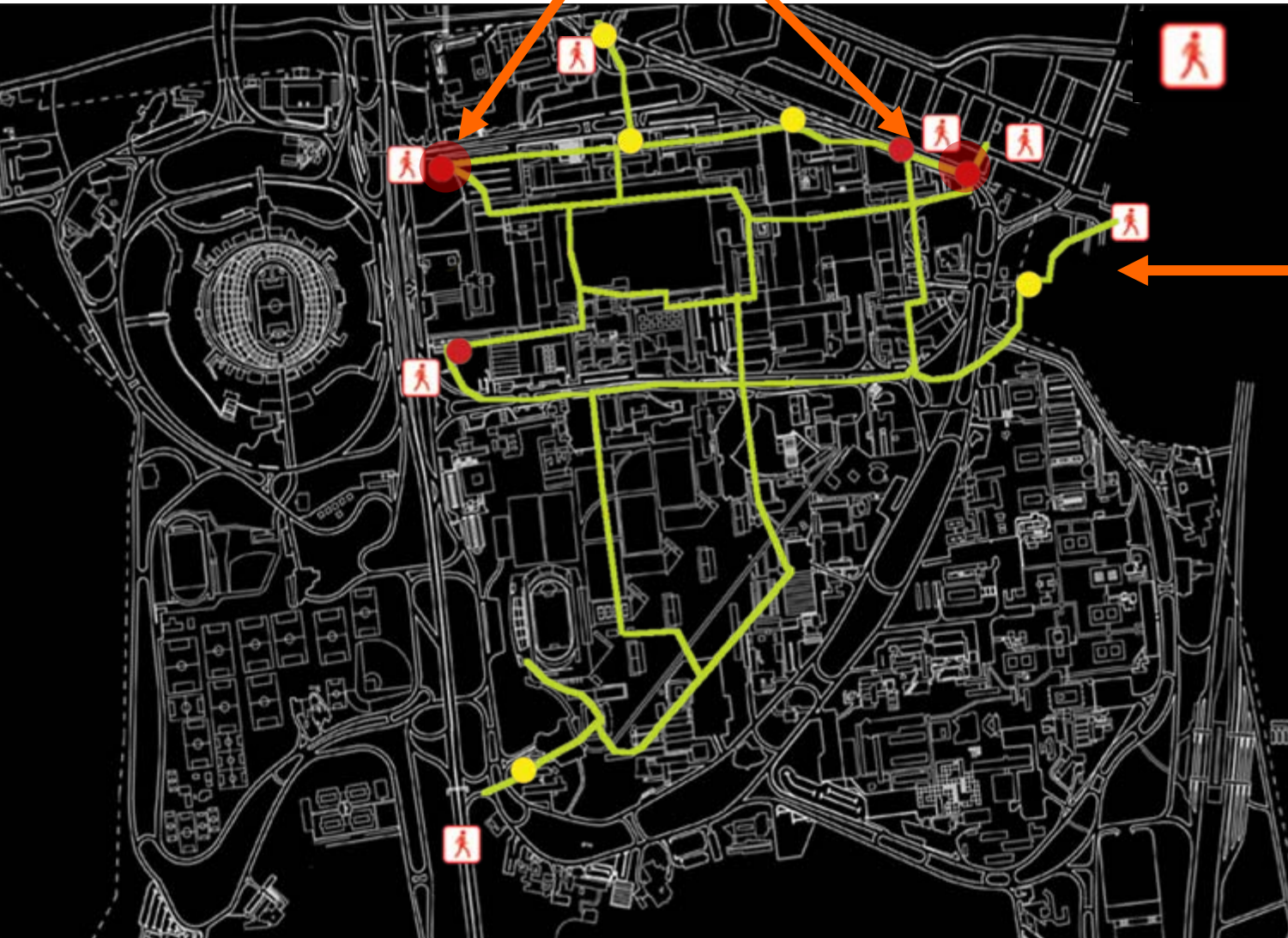


TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

[02]



Accesos propuestos para peatones
y minusválidos



Sendas peatonales
actuales

Puntos de conflicto
Nivel de problemática:

- alta
- media

SISTEMA PEATONAL

TRANSPORTE Y VIALIDAD

[02]

- Acceso peatones, minusválidos y ciclopista sobre circuito escolar (entre las Facultades de Odontología y Medicina)
- Mejora los accesos y se integra a la imagen urbana de CU

Vista actual



Vista propuesta



- Acceso peatones, minusválidos y ciclista sobre circuito escolar (entre las Facultades de Odontología y Medicina)
- Mejora los accesos y se integra a la imagen urbana de CU

Vista



Vista propuesta





MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]



MANTENIMIENTO MAYOR

Mantenimiento Correctivo

1. Reemplazo de parteluces verticales en la fachada poniente de la **Facultad de Medicina** (1,440 m²).
2. Reemplazo de parteluces verticales con sistema móvil en fachada poniente y oriente del **Posgrado de Arquitectura** (60 módulos con 12 parteluces cada módulo).
3. Remodelación de las fachadas sur y oriente del edificio del **Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas**.

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

MANTENIMIENTO MAYOR

Sanear y restauración de estructuras menores

- Acciones por realizar:
 1. Repintado de muros y rejas
 2. Recuperación de acabado original.
 3. Demolición de casetas y estructuras no utilizadas.
 4. Limpieza de postes y rejas.
 5. Desmontaje y sustitución de cristales.
- Catálogo de conceptos para ejecución de obra.

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

Facultad de Arquitectura

Demolición de caseta (restauración de pavimento)



15 diciembre 2005



5 enero 2006

MANTENIMIENTO MAYOR

Sanear y restauración
de estructuras menores

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

15 diciembre 2005

5 enero 2006

Facultad de Psicología

Repintado con cambio de color de rejas



Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas

Repintado con cambio de color de rejas



MANTENIMIENTO MAYOR

Sanear y restauración
de estructuras menores

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

Estadio Olímpico Universitario

Repintado con cambio de color en rejas

15 diciembre 2005



5 enero 2006



MANTENIMIENTO MAYOR

Saneamiento y restauración
de estructuras menores

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

15 diciembre 2005

5 enero 2006

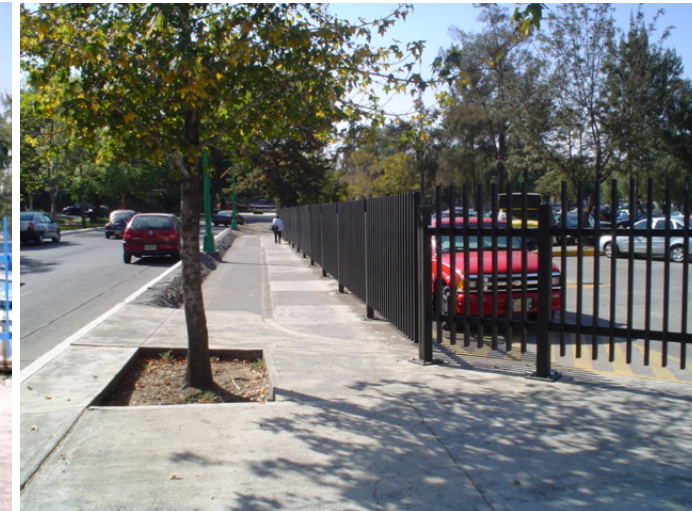
Frente a Insurgentes

Repintado con cambio de color en rejas



Estacionamiento MUCA

Repintado con cambio de color en rejas



COMERCIO FORMAL E INFORMAL

Módulos prototipo

- Investigación y análisis de comercios dentro del Campus Central de Ciudad Universitaria:

1. Identificación de comercios (tipo y ubicación)

- Libros
- Periódico, revistas, tarjetas telefónicas
- Comida empaquetada
- Barra de alimentos
- Copias, papelería, material escolar
- Jugos, licuado, fruta
- Café
- Helados / Paletas

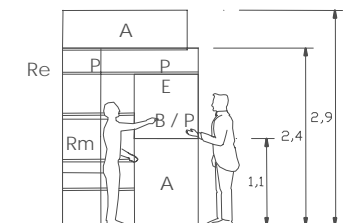
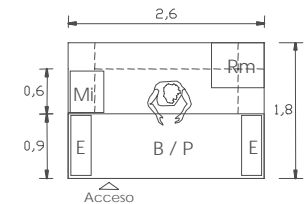
2. Análisis espacial

3. Clasificación de comercios (tres módulos prototipo)

- Periódicos, revistas, tarjetas telefónicas
- Libros, copias, comida empaquetada, jugos y licuados, café, paletas y helados
- Barra de alimentos

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]



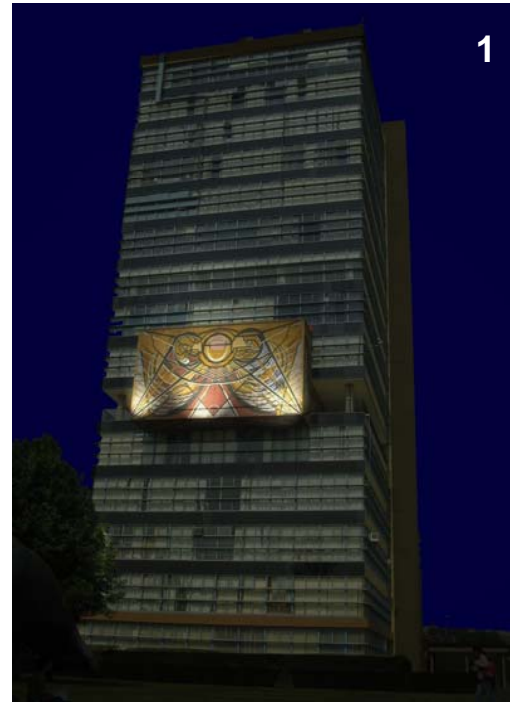
ILUMINACIÓN

Iluminación de murales y edificios emblemáticos

- Sistema y tipo de lámparas:
 1. Led de alta intensidad con emisión blanca montado sobre estructuras arquitectónicas.
 - Mural Rectoría fachada Norte
 - Mural Rectoría fachada Este
 - Mural Rectoría fachada Sur
 2. Luminario dirigible empotrado con lámparas de 250 W.
 - Mural de la Facultad de Odontología
 - Mural del Posgrado de Arquitectura
 - Escultura de los Bigotes.

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]



ILUMINACIÓN

Iluminación de edificios emblemáticos

REALCE DEL PATRIMONIO ARTÍSTICO

- Sistema y tipos de lámparas
3. Pabellón de Rayos Cósmicos iluminado con:
Luminario dirigible empotrado de 250 W a 4500° K.
 4. Auditorio "A" de la Facultad de Química iluminado con:
Luminario dirigible empotrado de 250 W a 4500° K.

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]



3



4

ILUMINACIÓN

Iluminación de seguridad (áreas verdes y pasillos)

Acciones:

1. Proyecto ejecutivo de luminarias para áreas verdes y pasillos.
2. Fabricación de un primer prototipo de la luminaria para áreas verdes (24 de noviembre de 2005).
3. Observaciones del prototipo al fabricante.
4. Cálculo de superficie del número de luminarias en el Campus central de Ciudad Universitaria.
4. Cantidad: 250 luminarias.

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]



PROTOTIPOS REALIZADOS



ILUMINACIÓN

Criterio de Iluminación en espacios abiertos

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]

Iluminación funcional

Se utilizará para iluminar el espacio de manera uniforme y difusa y apoyar durante la noche la realización de las tareas o funciones de los usuarios, incluyendo las circulaciones.



Iluminación de acento







Se utilizarán luminarias directas y semidirectas para iluminar objetos determinados y crear ambientes dramáticos y señalar objetos que se resaltan del contexto.

ILUMINACIÓN

Iluminación de seguridad (postes de alumbrado)

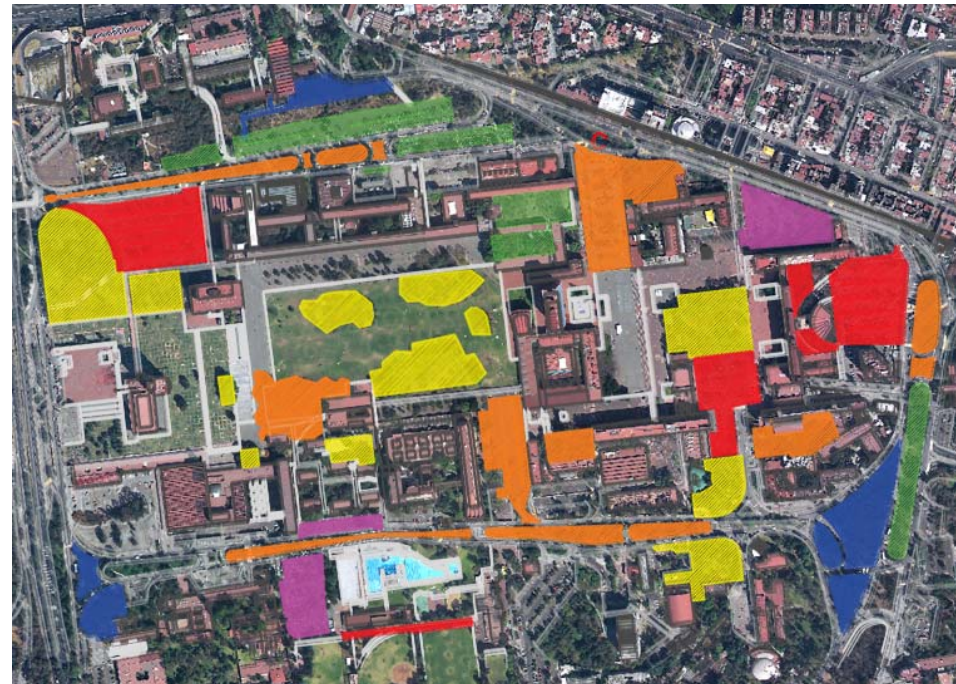
- Acciones realizadas:
 1. Superficie y registro fotográfico de cada zona.
 2. Ubicación y tipo de luminarias dentro del Campus Central de C.U.
 3. Definición de tipo de luminario según problemática.
 - Colocar luminaria (Tipo Esfera II)
 - Colocar luminaria (Poste)
 - Cambiar luminaria (Fundidas y mayor potencia)

- Otras acciones:
 - Poda de árboles

- | | |
|---|---|
| Colocar luminaria (Tipo esfera II) |  |
| Colocar luminaria (Poste) |  |
| Cambiar luminaria (Fundidas y mayor potencia) |  |
| Poda de árboles |  |
| Podar y cambiar luminaria |  |
| Podar y colocar luminaria |  |

MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO

[03]





ZONIFICACION Y NORMAS DE ORDENACION

SIMBOLOGIA

SUELO URBANO

- H** Habitable
- HC** Habitable con Comercio
- HC*** Habitable con Comercio
- HO** Habitable con Oficinas
- HM** Habitable Mixto
- CB** Centro Barrio
- E** Equipamiento
- I** Industria
- EA** Espacios Abiertos Deportivos, Parques, Plazas y Jardines
- AV** Areas Verdes de Valor Ambiental Bosques, Barrancas y Zonas Verdes

3/25 = Número de Nivelas / Porcentaje de Área Libre / Área de Vivienda Mínima, en su Caso.

DATOS GENERALES

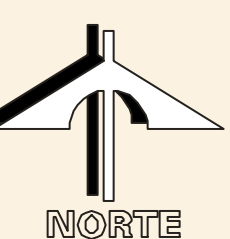
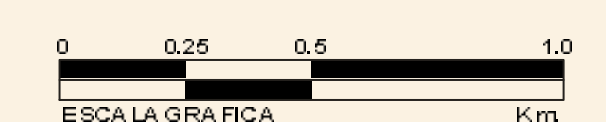
- Límite Delegacional
- Límite del Distrito Federal
- Línea de Conservación Ecológica
- Límite de Zonificación
- Límite de Área Natural Protegida (En caso de haberse publicado el acuerdo respectivo en el Diario Oficial de la Federación)
- Límite de Zona Patrimonial
- Límite de Zona Histórica
- Vialidad Primaria
- FFCC
- Metro y Tran Ligero
- Área de Transferencia
- Norma de Ordenación Sobre Vialidad

NORMAS GENERALES

- Los límites de colonias que consideraron para establecer la zonificación difieren de los límites de las colonias catastrales, y son válidos sólo para los fines de este Programa Delegacional.
- Los límites de las Áreas de Actuación de Conservación Patrimonial señalados en este plan complementan las delimitaciones de dichas áreas que se describen en el apartado 4.2 del Programa Delegacional.
- La delimitación y normatividad específica de los Programas Parciales vigentes está descrita en el Anexo Técnico No. 3 del Programa Delegacional. El plan oficial respectivo está disponible para su consulta en el Registro de los Planes y Programas de Desarrollo Urbano.
- En esta Delegación aplican Normas Particulares que se señalan en el apartado 4.5 del Programa Delegacional de Desarrollo Urbano.
- Para cualquier aclaración relacionada con la información contenida en este plan podrá acudir al sitio de Internet del Registro de los Planes y Programas de Desarrollo Urbano.

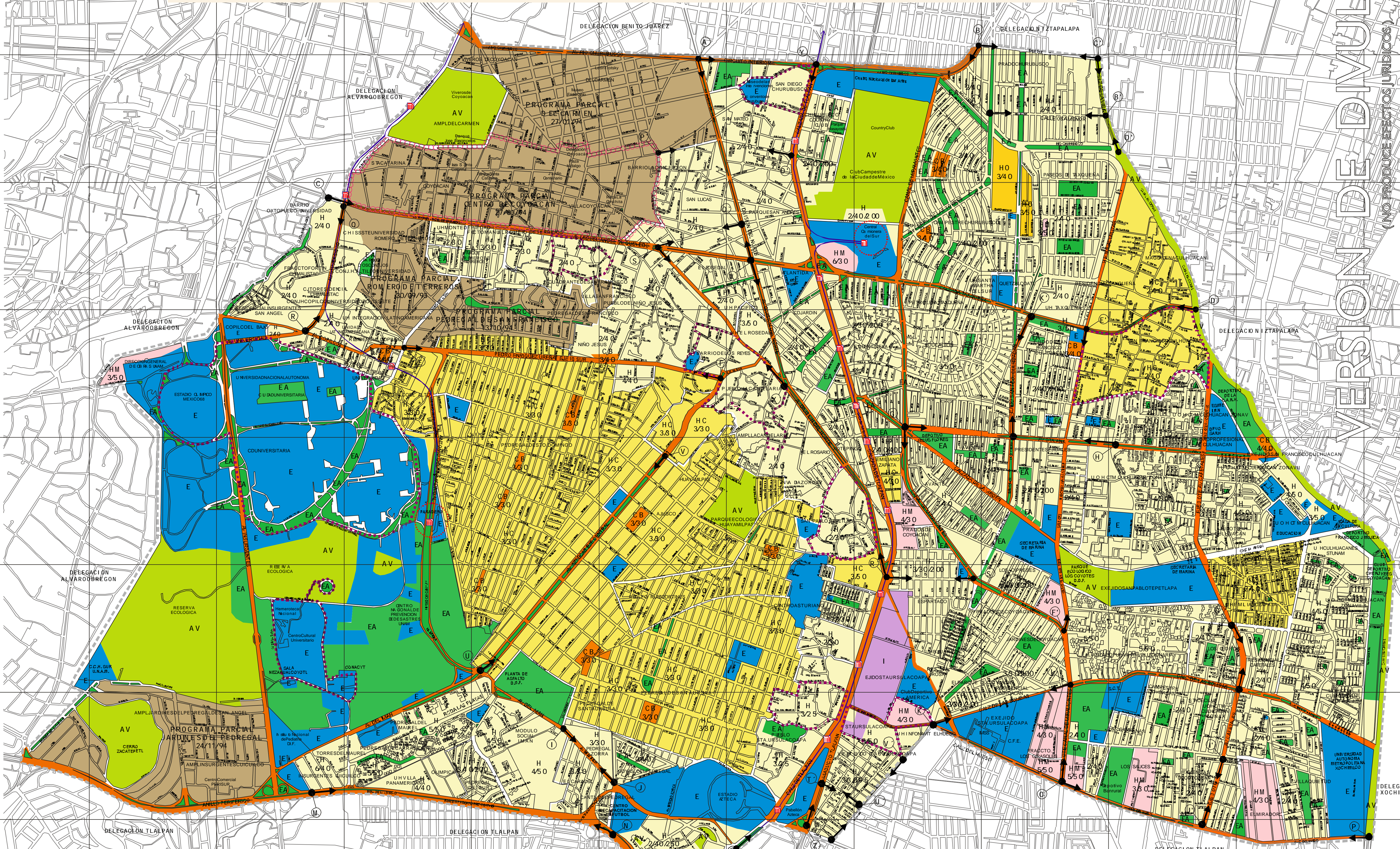
DELEGACION

COYOACAN



NORMAS DE ORDENACION SOBRE VIALIDADES

VIALIDAD	TRAMO	USO PERMITIDO	VIALIDAD	TRAMO	USO PERMITIDO
Avenida Pacifico	S-X, Avenida Miguel Alemán - Avenida División del Norte	HM 440, y un 20% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Santitas de Toluca, Ejido de San Francisco Cuihuacán	K-L, Avenida Taxqueña - Avenida Santa Ana	HC 320, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Avenida División del Norte	A-W, Avenida Río Churubusco - Avenida Miguel Alemán	HM 640, y un 20% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Osa Menor	A-B, Cerro de las Torres - Calzada de la Viga	HC 420, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Avenida División del Norte	W-R, Avenida Miguel Alemán - Avenida División del Norte	HM 630, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Ermil Talzapala	B-C, Río Churubusco a Calzada de la Viga	Parámetro sur HO 400, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Calzada de Talpan Viaducto Talpan	Y-Z, Z, Z', Avenida Río Churubusco - Avenida Imán - Calzada Acozac - Calzada de Hueso	HO 620, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Héroes del 47	O-P, Talpan y García Torres	Parámetro sur HC 240, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Avenida Aztecas	V-U, Raymón Zapata - Avenida del Mártir	HC 420, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Américas	Q-S, Miguel Alemán y División del Norte	Parámetro norte HC 240, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Avenida Canal de Miramontes	G-O, Avenida Santa Ana - Calzada de Hueso	HM 335, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Calle Cuatro	R-S, Canal de Miramontes y Calzada de Talpan	HC 320, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Calzada de la Salud - Escuela Naval Militar	E-F, Avenida Taxqueña - Avenida Canal de Miramontes	HO 435, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Bordo	V-W, Acozac - Tenango	HC 420, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Armada de México	Q-H, Tepetlapa - Calzada de los Bombas	HM 435, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Calzada de Talpan	Z-Z', Avenida del Mártir - Aburrucación de Calzada de Talpan y Renato Leduc	HM 230, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Avenida Caletitas	I-J, Rancho Vista Hermosa - Calzada de Hueso	HM 335, y un 10% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.	Ejido (Ruiz Corines)	T-U, Viaducto Talpan - Bordo	HC 420, y un 15% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.
Calzada de la Viga	C-D, Avenida Miguel Alemán - Avenida Copilco	HM 640, y un 20% de incremento a la demanda regulatoria de estacionamiento para visitantes.			



ESTA VERSION INCLUYE LA DELIMITACION DE LOS PROGRAMAS PARCIALES DE DESARROLLO URBANO CONFIRMADOS POR LA ASAMBLEA DE REPRESENTANTES DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL Y PUBLICADOS EN LA GACETA OFICIAL DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL DEL 31 DE JULIO DE 1997, CUYOS USOS Y NORMATIVIDAD ESPECIFICA PUEDEN SER CONSULTADOS EN EL REGISTRO DE LOS PLANES Y PROGRAMAS DE DESARROLLO URBANO.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO
**CAMPUS CENTRAL DE LA
CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TECHNICAL FILE FOR THE NOMINATION OF *CAMPUS* CENTRAL DE LA CIUDAD
UNIVERSITARIA DE LA UNAM FOR THE INSCRIPTION IN THE UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE LIST

JANUARY 2007

Identification of the property

Section 1

e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The boundaries of the Core Zone proposed contain an architectural set already declared National Artistic Monument¹ (The Decree was published in the Official National Daily News on 2005 July 18). The Core Zone is the total extension of the Master Plan designed in 1947 and built between 1948 and 1952.

The Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM counts with a protection zone that guarantees its preservation from the urban pressure Mexico City suffers. This buffer zone can be divided in to three categories:

-Buffer Zone Level 1. This first one is a protection zone between the Core Area and the urban area of Mexico City. Buffer Zone Level 1 is entirely property of the National Autonomous University of Mexico and surrounds all the Core Zone, also contains other university buildings not considered in the Original Master Plan, these means that the structures in the zone doesn't present the outstanding universal values as they were mainly built between the 70's and the 90's and don't agree with the Modern Movement postulates.

Important to mention that 43% of this Buffer Zone Level 1 is an environmental value zone declared by the UNAM as the Ecological Reserve of University City².

-Buffer Zone Level 2. This refers to an outside protection zone controlled by the local government (Federal District Government), a housing area that consists in a 2 stories height restriction and 40% maximum of non-building area. The west side Buffer Zone Level 2 is the housing called "El Pedregal", designed by the most renowned Mexican architect Luis Barragan. The north side of the Buffer Zone Level 2 includes the zone called "Chimalistac", a housing area founded in the 17th century and well protected by The Coyoacan District Plan³.

-Buffer Zone Level 3. Also refers to an outside protection zone controlled by the local government (Federal District Government), a housing area that consists in a 3 stories height restriction and 40% maximum of non-building area. This east side Buffer Zone is a housing area with protective designation by The Coyoacan District Plan³.

f. Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha).

Core Area: 176.5 hectares.

Buffer Zone Level 1: 553.5 hectares
(includes 237 hectares of Ecological Reserve)

Buffer Zone Level 2: 649 hectares (approximately)

Buffer Zone Level 3: 52 hectares (approximately)

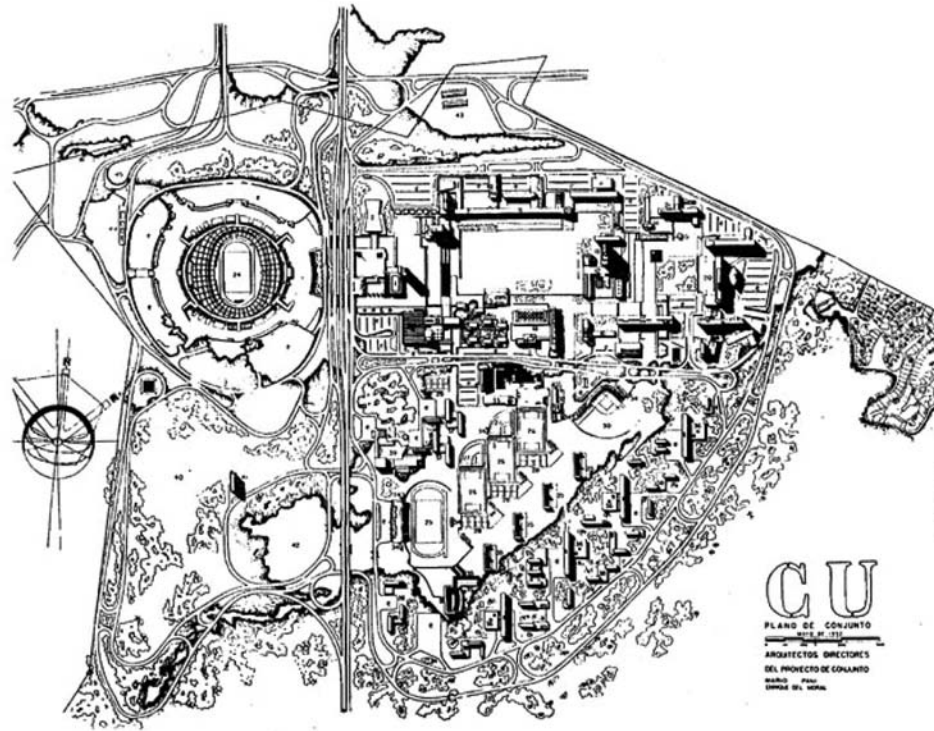
Notes:

¹ See the complete Decree in Section 7b of the Technical File on DVD (Documentation section).

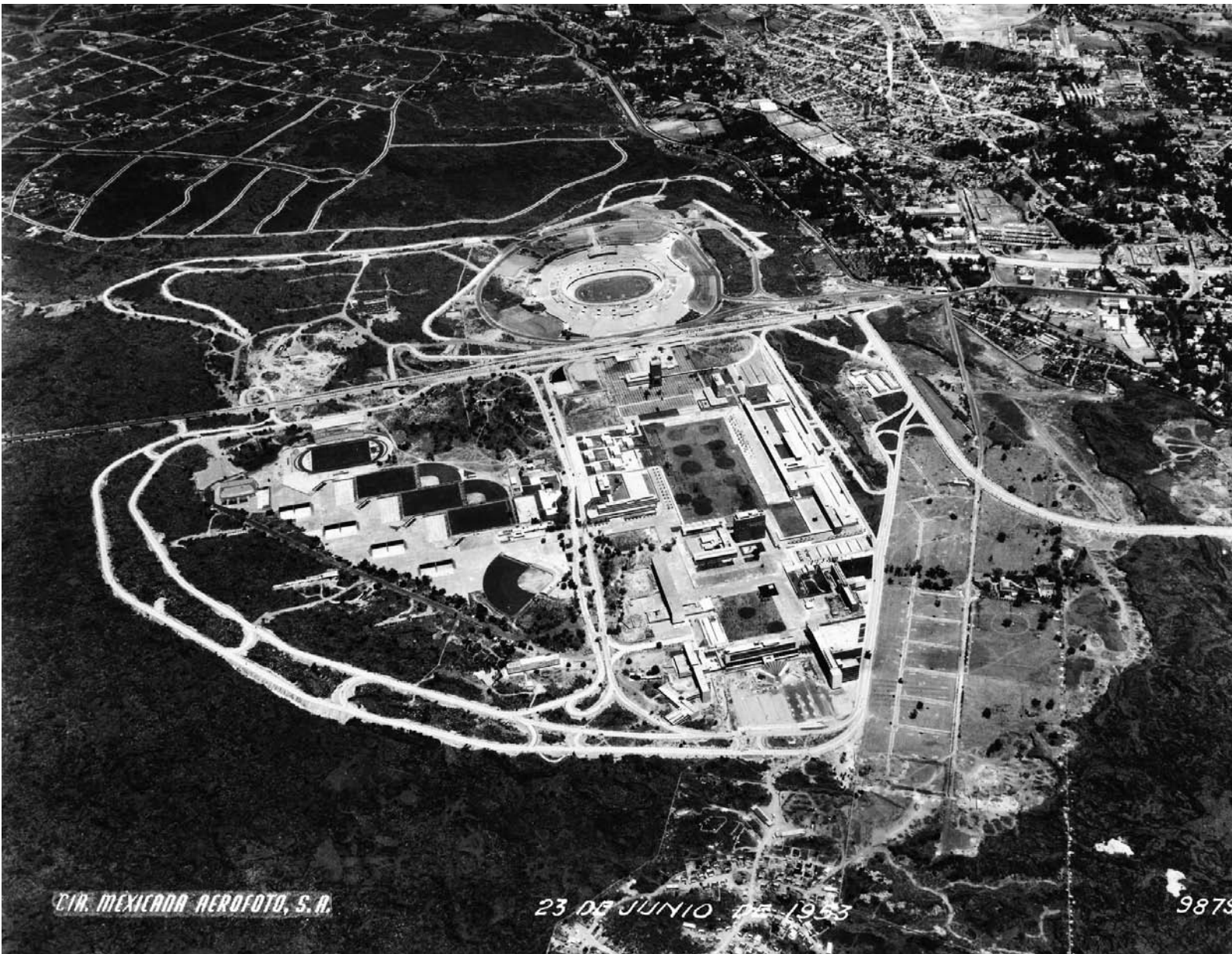
² Published in: UNAM Official Gazette. June 2, 2005. (It was constituted a Committee for the Ecological Reserve and its boundaries were settled according the GPS system).

³ See the complete Coyoacan District Plan in the Technical File on DVD (Documentation section).

Original Master Plan Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria. 1950



Aerial view of Campus central and surroundings. c.A. 1953



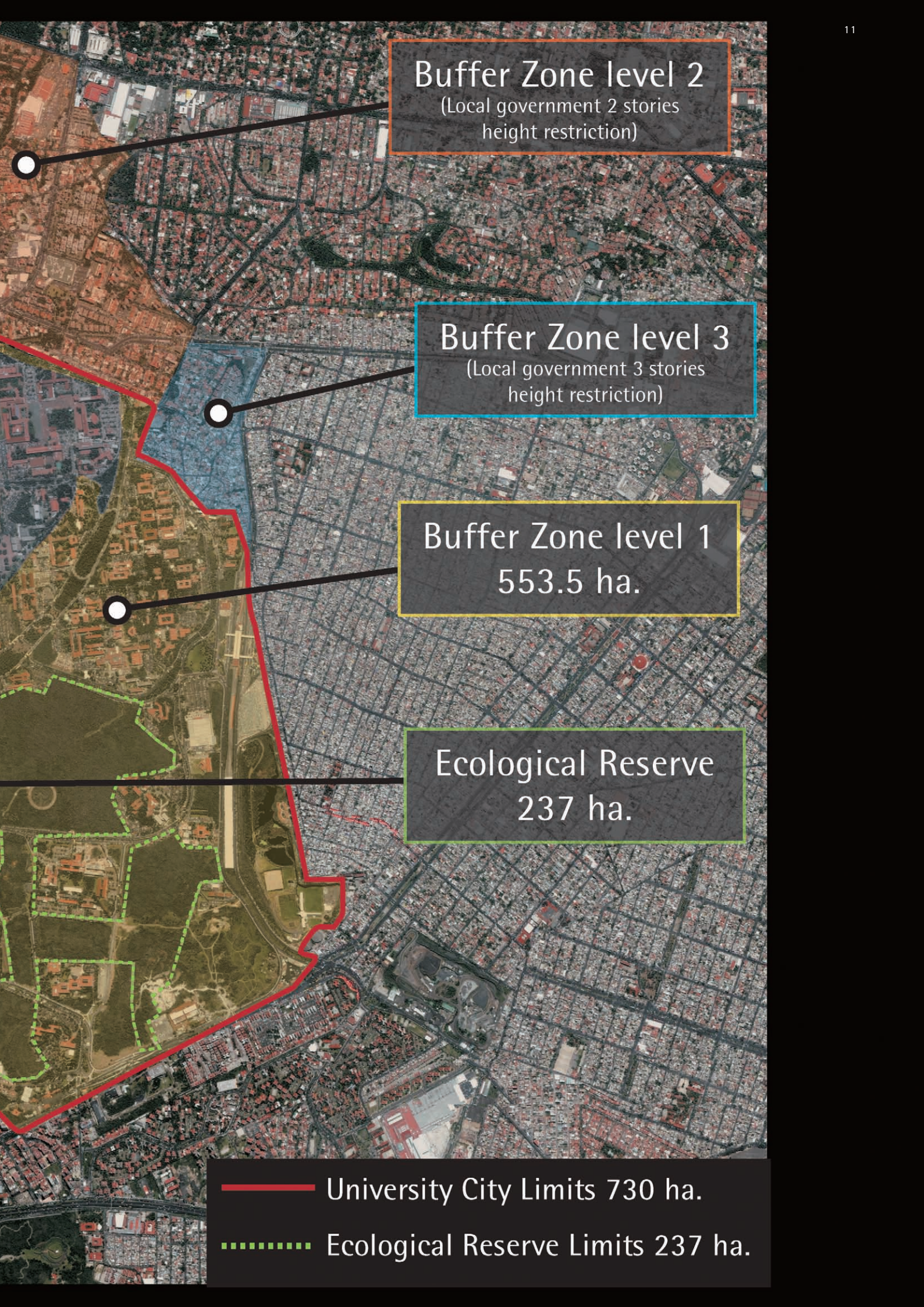




— University City Limits 730 ha.

Core Zone
176.5 ha.

Buffer Zone Level 2
(Local government 2 stories
height restriction)



Buffer Zone level 2
(Local government 2 stories height restriction)

Buffer Zone level 3
(Local government 3 stories height restriction)

Buffer Zone level 1
553.5 ha.

Ecological Reserve
237 ha.

— University City Limits 730 ha.
- - - Ecological Reserve Limits 237 ha.

Justification of the Inscription

Section 3

c. Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

A comparative evaluation between the Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria and other properties can be settled in two aspects: as University campus in the 20th. century (in Latin America and North America mainly) and as Modern Movement building set with major influence.

First comparison as a University campus is with the most narrow and avoided case: La Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (Venezuela Central University) master piece of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva already inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list since 2001.

Similarities.

Geographical and cultural location, conception of the Master Plan and construction time, close both works:

Both campuses are in Latin America; Caracas University is placed in a tropical ambient, exuberant and climatically unique.

The Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM occupies a peculiar zone within Mexico City valley; the Pedregal, a volcanic layer zone result of volcanoes eruptions.

The Venezuela Central University was founded around the 1720's decade.

The foundation of Mexico National Autonomous University was in the middle of the 16th. century (the oldest university in the American continent).

Both are contemporary, by its design and conception; Caracas's campus was planed since 1944 and Mexico's by 1947. Both Master Plans create a set of buildings around a longitudinal central axis. In both cases the axis "heads" are the medicine faculty and the stadium by each end. Other structures are strategy placed to complete the set.



Aula Magna Foyer.
Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas.
Photo. 2005

Caracas campus construction time goes from middle 1940's to late 1960's, more than 20 years present differences between the first structure built, the medicine faculty (Abstract-Beaux Arts stylish), and the last one, the Olympic stadium (very modern concrete structure).

The Campus central de la UNAM was constructed between 1950 and 1954; giving to the architectural styles congruence and unity. This period of time in the country is distinguished by the searching of a pos-Revolutionary National Identity that merges with the International Modern Era, resulting as product a Modern Mexican society, therefore, the Campus architecture exemplifies this condition merging the Mexican Architecture tradition with the International Modern Architecture models. Here appears the much important plastic integration that demonstrates this searching for identity and culture drawn by the most recognized Mexican artists.

Both campuses demonstrate the use of paradigmatically models proposed by the named Modern Architecture in Latin America, close to a regional character. (Covered corridors are examples of regionalized modern forms)

Main contrasts.

Unlike the Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, the Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM is a complex developed mainly by a group of more than



sixty architects and artists, all of them Mexican, who were searching for a national identity understood as the result of the national conditions and the modernity the country was experimenting, therefore it is not, like in the example of Caracas, the work of a single man but the vision of a group enriching and consolidating that search of identity through collective architecture and art.

Both complexes are distinguished by its vastness and location within the city. The Venezuela Central University campus locates in the center of the city, occupying 164 hectares including the botanical garden. UNAM University City locates among the terrains given in the south of Mexico City, with an extension of 730 hectares.

The construction materials used on both complexes are mainly different: the campus of Caracas approaches rigorously to the central-European Modern formal conceptions about the use of reinforced concrete; using it in a splendid plastic manner, sometimes even reaching its plastic limit, and therefore, achieving unity for the complex. In UNAM Campus central, besides the reinforced concrete, the volcanic rock is a very frequently used material, extracted from the volcanic mantle where the complex rises, it deeply roots with the site in a tectonic way, achieving a concept and form unity. In some occasions the use of reinforced concrete along the UNAM University City reaches the plastic limit like in the Cosmic Ray Pavilion or in the Chemistry School Auditorium.

The idea about landscape is another subject where both campuses differ; in Caracas, the complex has unity mainly, because of the formal conditions, a con-

Classrooms.
Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas.
Photo. 2005



Aerial view.
Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas and
its relations with Caracas City.
Photo. 2005

sequence of the tropical climate, and the use of reinforced concrete as a dominant material. In the case of Mexico, the unity of the complex is established under the conception of the open space, the relation between buildings and exterior space is an inheritance of the urban pre-Hispanic spaces that have the capacity of harmonizing the human scale and the monumentality. The Mexico City climate allows that use of the space (architecture) as open to the sky.

State of conservation.

The actual state of conservation of both University Cities is similar; with the difference that Caracas campus needed corrective maintenance (most of the cases the concrete left without covered to climate inclemency) while UNAM Campus central remains satisfactorily preserved since its creation due to maintenance programs, corrective and preventive, that are regularly executed by the University Works and Preservation General Office; and also because of the design philosophy about materials, which selection was made under the idea of maximum durability and conservation (see Section 2a. Description of the Property in Technical File)

The comparisons lead us to the differentiation of the two paradigmatic examples of modernity in Latin America. Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, work of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, distinguishes by "tropicalizing" the modern architecture, as does the Brazilian Modern Architecture of Oscar



Niemeyer and Lucio Costa, where the European Architecture models from the first half of the 20th century and especially the Le Corbusier models, are regionalized in order to solve the climate conditions through unique forms that used concrete as a plastic material. The Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM outstands by showing this regionalization of Modernity, but, under the idea of merging Tradition, Modernity and National Identity through Architecture and Muralism.

Covered pedestrian pathway.
Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas.
Photo. 2005

The second case to compare, included in first aspect of analysis is the Mies van der Rohe's IIT(Illinois Institute of Technology) Campus. This complex was added to National Register of Historic Places headed by the National Park Service (US) in 2005.

Similarities.

Master Plan, time and technical proposals could be the points in common between Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria and IIT Campus.

The task to Master Plan of the IIT was given to Mies van der Rohe from Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute when both merge into the IIT in 1938. This was the first work for Mies in America. It took him from 1939 to 1958 to solve the architectonic program. The Master Plan is a longitudinal one, the main axis

orders the building around its direction (North-South), making a center public place and one head is the sports fields.

Campus central de la UNAM case presents the same centre of the main axis as public space, perfecting relation between interior and exterior of buildings as Mies designs.

Both campuses are contemporary; their main construction time is around 1950's, longer the IIT case (The construction began in 1940 with Minerals and metal research building. And finishes in 1958 with the addition to the same structure) but the same architectural grammar and language during the period (the case of Caracas is different).

Technical proposal both campuses follow the same aim: the most advanced technology in construction. Different materials (IIT campus is an industrial order, mainly metal frame, and Campus central de Ciudad Universitaria is concrete-metal-brick system) but research and implementation of new materials were at top of requirements in the programs.

Mies works are defined by the clear-span buildings, the lightness and the technique; major example is the IIT campus Crown Hall or Memorial Chapel of Saint Savior, where interior and exterior is only one space. In the case of Mexico, the unity of the complex is established under the same conception: open space, the relation between buildings and exterior space is the same as Mies. This can be observed in the crystal facades into de Campus and Dean Tower basement with onix walls filtrating daylight.

Horizontality and monumentality of the complex are points in common also.

Main Contrasts.

The IIT campus is only one-man project, during almost 20 years (the same case than Caracas) and Campus central de la UNAM is a complex developed mainly by a group of more than sixty Mexican architects and artists.

Mexican case is a neo-regionalism form of Modern Architecture as explained before. Mies campus follows the original "neues bauen" that Modern Movement settled down.

IIT campus is technically and constructively pure a strictly modern; Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria is technically and constructively modern and traditional at same time.

State of conservation.

This point is clear in both cases: IIT campus and Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria have a permanent Conservation and Maintenance Program that guaranties the authenticity and Integrity of the structures far from reconstruction and big restoration.

Other cases of University cities, less outstanding but significant, are compared such as Colombia National University (Ciudad Blanca) and Río Piedras University in Puerto Rico. For this comparison only *Urban-architectonics* and *Historical and heritage* conditions were taken (state of conservation is out of the analysis because of non-updated information):

Colombia National University is a public institution that has several headquarters, the main is located in Bogotá an is known as Ciudad Blanca (White City); composed by 17 constructions already declared as Nation Monuments, they represent the last sixty years period in the Colombian architecture. The history of Colombia National University begins in the second half of the 19th century.

The Río Piedras University Campus, located in the state that bears its name at Puerto Rico, is the oldest among the system of the Puerto Rico University (UPR). Its construction dates from year 1903; the Quadrangle, the most important building, is the only consider as Historical Monument by the Puerto Rican Cultural Institute, and figures in the National Registry of United States Historical Places.

The Colombia National University campus, with a suburban character, was mainly constructed between 1936 and 1950, by the architects Alberto Willis, Eric Lange and the noteworthy german Leopoldo Rother. It was developed during three stages and is possible to place it along with the central-European Modern Architecture models, specifically the buildings designed by Rother present a cubist-purism inspiration proper from the German New Objectivity, with white facades that gave its names the complex: "Ciudad Blanca".

The Río Piedras complex, whose construction started in 1903 and finished at the beginning of the sixties decade, is located in the metropolitan zone of San Juan, embedded in the center of the city. The buildings are scattered in the near urban space and the campus is crossed by several city avenues. Its architecture is mainly of Spanish neo-Plateresque Style, an influence imported by the architect

William H. Schimmelpfenning; it also has buildings with a Rationalism influence built by the German architect Henry Klumb.

Other possible case to comparison the project for Ciudad Universitaria de Rio de Janeiro, designed by Le Corbusier in 1936 and Paris University City where the Suisse maison was also designed by Le Corbusier in 1932 and is worldwide known as Suisse pavilion.

The second consideration aspect for the comparative analysis, as Modern Movement building set with major influence, is compared with the Bauhaus set of buildings in Dessau. Designed by Walter Gropius in 1925 to change the school from Weimar (founded in 1919) the Bauhaus is consider the most avant-garde art-school building in the 20th century. It's already inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1996.

Similarities.

The Bauhaus building in Dessau is one of the most important piece of modern architecture. It represents a radical renewal of architecture and design in Europe in the beginnings of modernism. It produced a unique and widely influential way.

The Campus central de la UNAM is by its time the first intention to respond to site with modern architecture in Latin America. Muralism and use of unique materials provides a very important influence in Latin America modern art environment.

Both complexes are compromised with the postulates of Modern Movement in architecture to its pure roots. Both sets of buildings use basis materials like reinforced concrete, glass and steel, and construction methods (skeleton and glass facades) based on functionality

The intangible outstanding values that Bauhaus provides by people who taught and studied in the school it's been disseminated worldwide since it opening. The influence of the radical manner of design using industrial resources breaking the tradition is a today's way of life.

The academic influence of the UNAM from arts to sciences, in the whole Latin America context is not equalled by any institution. Campus architecture represent the Latin America culture and knowledge aim as a "cosmic" race, mixing European and Native American cultures.



The Bauhaus has become the symbol of modern architecture for both its educational theory and its buildings throughout the world.

Bauhaus main building.
Dessau, Germany.
Photo. 2005

The Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria de la UNAM has become the symbol of educational house by its architecture and by people who taught and studied in it, are spread all around the world.

Main contrasts.

The Bauhaus buildings are no more in the original use. It closed by political forces in 1933. Post war restorations made possible the reuse of the buildings.

The Campus central de la UNAM is still live and in use. Is place for more than 260,000 every day users.

The Bauhaus Buildings are aesthetically abstract and pure rational.

The Campus buildings are aesthetically Hybrid modern-tradition and full colored.

The Bauhaus is a short complex formed by the main building and the "maisterhauser", a group of houses for the director (not exist any more) the teachers and others.

The complex of The Campus central is formed by 52 buildings in 176.5 hectares all remained in use.



Bauhaus main building.
Dessau, Germany.
Photo. 2005

State of conservation.

This is a very difficult evaluation considering that Bauhaus buildings suffered severe damage in World War II and the most of them are restorations and reconstructed. Even that the actual estate of conservation is optimal for today use of buildings.

The extraordinary case of state of conservation in the Campus central de la Ciudad Universitaria has been explained before.



Bauhaus *Meisterhauser*.
Dessau, Germany.
Photo. 2005

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO

University City (Mexico)

No 1250

Official name as proposed by the State Party:

Central University City Campus of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM)

Location:

Mexico City

Brief description:

The Central University City Campus of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM) is an ensemble of buildings, sports facilities and open spaces located in the South area of Mexico City. It was constructed between 1949 and 1952 with the purpose of concentrating university schools and facilities, up to then dispersed in Mexico City's historic centre, and offering the possibility of improving the quality of life of the university community.

In the framework of a master plan, more than sixty architects, engineers and artists worked on the projects of buildings and open areas. The principles of modern urbanism and architecture were widely applied in the general conception of the campus, both in urban and architectural aspects, but at the same time there are references to local tradition, especially related to pre-Hispanic urban architectural ensembles. Modern Mexican architectural trends, like Historicist Regionalism and Plastic Integration were also incorporated; the latter through the inclusion of murals by renowned Mexican artists.

As a result, the Central University City Campus of UNAM constitutes a unique example of 20th century modernism, exhibiting the integration of urbanism, architecture, engineering, landscape design and fine arts, combined with references to local traditions.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural properties set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*.

1. BASIC DATA

Included in the Tentative List: 1 February 2004

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination: None

Date received by the World Heritage Centre: 23 January 2006.

Background: This is a new nomination.

Consultations: ICOMOS has consulted its International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage.

Literature consulted (selection):

AA. VV., *La Arquitectura de la Ciudad Universitaria*, UNAM – Facultad de Arquitectura, México, 1994.

Artigas, Juan Benito, *La Ciudad Universitaria de 1954: un recorrido a cuarenta años de su inauguración*, UNAM, México, 1994.

De Anda Alanis, Enrique Xavier, *Ciudad Universitaria: Cincuenta años, 1952-2002*, UNAM, México, 2002.

De Anda Alanis, Enrique Xavier, *Historia de la arquitectura mexicana*, Gustavo Gili, Barcelona, 2006.

Lazo, Carlos, *Pensamiento y destino de la Ciudad Universitaria de México*, M. A. Porrúa, México, 1983.

Pani, Mario; Del Moral, Enrique, *La construcción de la Ciudad Universitaria del Pedregal*, UNAM, México, 1979. UNAM, Dirección General de Obras y Servicios, *Testimonios de arquitectura y diseño: conservación y servicios 1997-1998*, UNAM, México, 1999.

Technical Evaluation Mission: 11-14 September 2006

Additional information requested and received from the State Party: ICOMOS requested additional information on the rationale for the definition of core and buffer zones and extension of the comparative analysis by a letter dated 15 December 2006. Additional information was provided by the State Party on 15 January 2007.

Date of ICOMOS approval of this report: 21 January 2007

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The Central University City Campus of UNAM is located in the area known as *Pedregal* (stony soil), in the South area of Mexico City. The campus is traversed by Insurgentes Avenue, the main North-South circulation axis of the town. The campus is located in an area where rocky platforms define different spaces, which suggested the general concept of the master plan, designed by architects Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral.

The key component of the plan is an East-West axis that links the main areas of the campus: the Olympic Stadium, the schools area, general services, civic centre and the sports area. In the framework of the master plan, more than sixty architects and artists participated in the design of buildings, open spaces and works of art.

All buildings are located around vast open spaces: esplanades, courtyards and gardens; all them reserved for pedestrians. Motor traffic and parking are located in a peripheral ring. Transition spaces allow the harmonization between monumental and human scales. Differences in levels and types of pavements define diverse uses of open spaces.

The architecture of the Central University City Campus of UNAM means the physical expression of the cultural

policies of the post-revolutionary Mexico of the mid 20th century and aims for a vision of social development through education and culture. Both urban plan and buildings show the interpretation of the international Modern Movement together with the traditional Mexican architecture.

The main buildings of the campus constitute relevant architectural pieces in themselves: the Rector Tower, the Central Library, the Engineering and Medicine schools, the Olympic Stadium. The main principles of Modern architecture were employed in all buildings. Construction materials were chosen on the basis of durability and unity, and show at the same time modernism and tradition. The use of volcanic stone (both as structural and clad material) is related to the features of the property and to pre-Hispanic architectural structures.

One particular feature is the Plastic Integration, frequent in Mexican architectural history: art and architecture are understood as a whole. Some of the most relevant Mexican painters, sculptors and muralists participated in the projects, among them Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros.

History and development

King Philip II of Spain established the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico in 1551, which makes it, together with San Marcos University in Lima, Peru, the first universities in the New World. In 1865, Emperor Maximilian closed the University, which was re-opened in 1910 as the Mexico National University. After the Mexican Revolution, the University reached autonomy in 1929, in order to assure cultural development and scientific education. It was then renamed with the current denomination of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM).

Since its creation, the University has occupied several locations in the historic centre of Mexico City. The creation of a University City was in mind since the 1920s. In 1943, it was decided that the University would be located in the area known as *Pedregal de San Ángel*, next to the village of Coyoacán, located south of Mexico City. The property was then apart from the urban settlement; the name *Pedregal* (stony ground) refers to the type of soil and resulting landscape, product of the eruption of a volcano.

The master plan for the campus was the result of an architectural competition, in which architects Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral were awarded. Their idea was based on the urban and architectural principles of the Modern Movement, with the incorporation of components stemming from national tradition, like local materials or references to pre-Hispanic urbanism and architecture. The then developing local architectural trend of “Plastic Integration” took the incorporation of works of fine arts, especially murals, to the buildings and open spaces. For the project of the buildings, sports facilities and open spaces, the most prominent Mexican architects were invited, together with advanced students. As a result, the project for the campus involved the work, in the framework of the master plan, of some sixty architects and artists.

The works of construction started in 1949 and the official opening of the new campus took place in 1952, with

courses starting in 1954. The physical conditions of the campus have not changed essentially since then; new buildings were constructed in neighbouring areas without disturbing the harmony of the original composition. At the same time, the University area includes part of the natural landscape of the *Pedregal*, which is protected as an ecological reserve.

3. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

Integrity and Authenticity

Integrity

All the original urban, architectural and landscape components are present, no one has been eliminated and they conserve the relationships among themselves foreseen in the original project. The physical components are in a good state of conservation, and the process of ageing is controlled by means of plans of maintenance and preservation of both free and constructed spaces.

Functions have not changed over time. New functions and buildings necessary to respond to the changes and needs concerning education and research have been added in defined areas next to the campus and do not jeopardise the integrity of the original ensemble. Some buildings have changed from their original dedication, but always in the frame of educational uses.

Authenticity

Taking into account that the campus was constructed between 1949 and 1952 and that no relevant alterations were introduced to the original ensemble, the sources of information are the buildings and open spaces themselves, together with the original documentation on urban, architectural and landscape projects. In this framework, it is not difficult to check that the campus conserves unaltered its essential physical components: urban design, buildings, open spaces, circulation system and parking areas, landscape design and works of art. The existing physical components therefore express the historic, cultural and social values of the ensemble, and its authenticity of design, materials, substance, workmanship and functions.

Original furniture has been replaced over time; only in a few spaces (e.g. Faculty of Medicine meeting room) is it possible to find the original interior finishes. In other buildings, the furniture was replaced over time, according to new necessities, tendencies and designs. This situation is considered acceptable taking into account the intense use of buildings and the fact that conservation principles on 20th century properties as a whole are relatively fresh in the realm of heritage preservation.

Functions have not changed over time. Even if the number of students has increased and new teaching techniques have been introduced, the buildings and open spaces have been able to adapt to new circumstances without alterations in their physical condition. Some buildings have been changed from their original assignment, but they continue to be devoted to teaching and research functions. All continue as university facilities.

The setting of the ensemble underwent important changes over time. Through the explosive expansion of Mexico City during the second half of the 20th Century, the campus is now surrounded by urban areas, and Coyoacán became a district of the present metropolitan megalopolis. This complete changing of the setting has nevertheless had a relative impact on the campus. Most surrounding urban areas are of low density and, as the campus has generous perimeter green spaces, there is only a minor visual impact. Only on the north side, in correspondence with Insurgentes Avenue, one of the main circulation axes of the town, high-rise buildings have started to appear on the skyline of surrounding areas.

ICOMOS considers that the conditions for integrity and authenticity of the nominated property are met.

Comparative analysis

The State Party includes in the nomination dossier a comparative analysis with other university campuses in Latin America and the Caribbean; one of them already inscribed on the World Heritage List (*Ciudad Universitaria* of Caracas, Venezuela, inscribed in 2000), while the others are *Ciudad Universitaria* of Bogotá, Colombia, and *Ciudad Universitaria Río Piedras*, Puerto Rico.

The *Ciudad Universitaria* of Caracas also responds to Modern Movement principles and includes significant works of fine arts. The urban and architectural designer is Carlos Raúl Villanueva, one of the most prominent Latin American modern architects. What makes the substantial difference if compared with the UNAM Campus is that the latter is a collective creation more than a personal project. References to local tradition are more evident in the Mexican case, especially taking into account that pre-Hispanic cultures in the present Mexican territory reached a high degree of development in urbanism and architecture.

The cases in Colombia and Puerto Rico present obvious differences with the UNAM Campus. The so-called “White City” in Bogotá was constructed from the mid 1930’s onwards; architecture is specifically influenced by the Middle European Modern Movement with no reference to local tradition. The Campus of Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, was erected from 1903 onwards, according to the models of 19th century American campuses, with the incorporation of Hispanic features in the expressive language of some buildings.

At the request of ICOMOS, the State Party extended the comparative analysis to another university campus (IIT Campus, Chicago) and an education ensemble (Bauhaus, Dessau). In Chicago, Mies van der Rohe applied rigorously the principles of modern urbanism and architecture. The extensive use of steel structures and glass panels constitutes a remarkable technological difference with the UNAM Campus. The property of the Bauhaus in Dessau, inscribed on the World Heritage List, is one of the masterpieces of modern architecture, merging functionalism with the influences of the 20th century avant-garde movements. It is basically only a main building, not a campus. The building underwent significant restoration to repair the alteration and damage of the 1930’s and World War II.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the Central Campus of UNAM is a complex that exhibits in an original manner the universal scope of 20th Century modernism in urbanism, architecture, engineering, landscape design and fine arts and its integration to Mexican traditions.

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.

Justification of the Outstanding Universal Value

The State Party’s view includes historic, urban-architectural, social, aesthetic, symbolic, technical, environmental and immaterial aspects to define the statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Central University City Campus of UNAM.

The campus is the testimony of the presence of the University in the country for over 450 years, constituting the most ancient and prestigious Latin American University. Open spaces, location and relationships among buildings are presented as a tribute to Pre-Hispanic Mexico and, at the same time, as a promise towards the future. The campus bears testimony of the paradigms of urbanism and architecture of the 20th Century; but, behind this abstract aesthetic, national values and a typical Mexican identity are present.

The campus testifies to the modernisation of the country and the region; national modernity merges with ideals of the modern world and the universal man. Modernity is also expressed in the search of a high quality education addressed to the community as a whole.

The integration of fine arts allows the transmission of a message related to the immaterial aspects of the property. The construction on a specific type of landscape and topography shows the adaptation of master plan and design to the conditions of the property.

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The property is nominated on the basis of criteria ii, iv and vi.

Criterion ii: The most important lines of architectural thinking from the 20th century converge in the Central University City Campus of UNAM: Modern Architecture, Historicist Regionalism, and Plastic Integration; the last two of Mexican origin.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion iv: The Central University City Campus of UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by Modern Architecture and Urbanism have been totally applied; the ultimate purpose of which was to offer man a notable improvement in quality of life.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion vi: The Central University City Campus is directly associated with the history of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, first university of the Americas and main pillar of Mexican culture, with direct

influence in a great part of the continental universities. Some personalities related to UNAM are Nobel Laureates.

ICOMOS considers that although Nobel Laureates have been related to UNAM, it does not seem to be sufficient to justify criterion vi. While recognising the important influence and prestige of UNAM on Latin American academic and scientific fields, the reasons given by the State Party are not sufficient to demonstrate that the property bears testimony of a universal scope of influence.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

ICOMOS proposes the inclusion of criterion i, on the basis of the consideration of the uniqueness of the case in the sense that it constitutes a collective creation in the framework of a master plan related to paradigms of social and cultural modernity.

ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value has been demonstrated and that the nominated property meets criteria i, ii and iv.

4. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

The nomination dossier includes the identification of the following factors affecting the property:

Urban explosion

The urban explosion of Mexico City during the second half of the 20th century produced a complete transformation of the setting (as discussed above).

Pollution

Mexico City suffers a high degree of environmental pollution produced by the number of inhabitants and by the intense motor traffic. Even if this situation has an impact on the campus, the property constitutes a source of oxygen by the protected ecological area.

Earthquakes

Mexico City is located in a seismic region. Taking into account the composition of the soil in the campus, it is more resistant to earthquakes than other parts of the town. The conditions of the soil and the proper design of buildings mitigate against serious damage in the case of seismic activity.

Tourism

The impact of tourism is not a source of risk, since the campus does not constitute a target for mass tourism. As a university area, it does not have permanent inhabitants.

ICOMOS agrees with the views presented by the State Party but considers that special attention should be given to the control on the development of the surrounding urban areas, especially in relation to the north side of the campus, adjoining Insurgentes Avenue.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the main risks to the property are related to the development of surrounding

urban areas, especially in relation to the connection with Mexico City downtown.

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The proposed core zone (176.5 hectares) includes the main components of the original ensemble, with three different areas: governance and schools, Olympic stadium and sports areas; and the circulation ring and parking areas. The core zone includes the total extension and components of the master plan designed in 1947 and constructed between 1948 and 1952.

The proposed buffer zone included in the nomination dossier was limited to university land encompassing the campus. Although adequate for most of the perimeter, no buffer zone was provided in an area near to the neighbouring urban district of Coyoacán.

At the request of ICOMOS, the State Party reviewed the definition of the buffer zone in December 2006-January 2007.

Additional information provided by the State Party in January 2007 includes a revision of the proposed Buffer Zone. Urban areas surrounding University land were added to the Buffer Zone. These areas are under the control of the Federal District Government and their inclusion in the Buffer Zone ensures the adequate protection of the property's setting.

The new Buffer Zone is defined in three parts: Buffer Zone 1 (553.5 hectares), which includes university land not included in the 1947 master plan and the ecological reserve; Buffer Zone 2 (649 hectares), including urban areas controlled by the Federal District Government where the height restriction is two storeys, among them the residential quarter *Pedregal*, designed by Luis Barragán; and Buffer Zone 3 (52 hectares), consisting of an urban area controlled by the Federal District Government with a height restriction of three storeys.

ICOMOS considers that the definition of the core zone is adequate in including the components of the original master plan, where the outstanding universal value of the Central University City Campus of UNAM is expressed. With regards to the buffer zone, ICOMOS considers that, the revisions indicated in the proposal of January 2007 are adequate.

Ownership

The *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* owns the property. As an autonomous organisation, the University has its own laws and procedures for the management of the property. There are no restrictions or fees for visiting the campus; there are no problems of accessibility, since the campus is easily reachable by private and public transportation, including a nearby metro station.

Protection

At the national level, the Central University City Campus of UNAM was listed as a National Artistic Monument in July 2005, in the framework of the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Monuments and Zones. The responsible agency is the National Institute on Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), coming under the control of the National Council for the Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA).

At the local level, the UNAM Campus and the Olympic stadium are defined as heritage conservation zones in the framework of the District Programme for Urban Development (1997) of Coyoacán Delegation, one of the administrative units of Mexico City.

Since the University is an autonomous organization, it has its own programmes and norms. Among them, the Governing Plan for University City (1993) rules the future growth of the University facilities, uses of land and maintenance of the campus. The Integral Plan for the University City (2005) constitutes the current management plan for the campus. The responsible agency for the implementation of the Integral Plan is the Office for Special Projects. Trained specialists are available in national, local and university offices.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the protective measures for the property are adequate. ICOMOS recommends that more specific protective measures be defined for the surrounding urban areas.
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Conservation

History of conservation

From its inauguration onwards, the campus was considered a significant urban and architectural case, both at national and international levels. There have been no significant changes or alterations over time. Some buildings changed their original function but always in the framework of education uses. Minor changes consisted in replacing or repainting material components without disturbing the essential features of buildings.

In 1993 the University adopted the Governing Plan for University City, whose main purpose is to regulate the future growth of the University facilities, the uses of the land and the maintenance of the campus. In 2005 the Integral Plan for the University City was adopted. This Plan, designed and implemented by the Office for Special Projects, is divided in three main topics: technological update, transport and road system and heritage management and preservation. This plan includes the permanent maintenance of the campus.

In the framework of the Integral Plan of 2005, some minor structures added over time, like commercial stands, were or are being removed; some material components, like parasols or curtain walls, are being replaced, in accordance with theoretical principles related to conservation and restoration of monuments.

In 2005 the UNAM Campus was listed as a National Artistic Monument by the Federal Government. The declaration decree recognizes the values of the property as testimony to Mexican architecture, as an urban example, as

a consolidation of the synthesis between modernity and tradition and as an example of plastic integration. According to the current Law on national monuments, no alterations or works on the property can be executed without the intervention of the corresponding authority, in this case the National Institute on Fine Arts and Literature (INBA).

Present state of conservation

The area designed as core zone for the nomination to the World Heritage List is in a very good state of conservation, both in buildings and open spaces. The state of free and green spaces and the works of fine arts included in buildings structures can be considered excellent. Recent works of restoration of the murals have been undertaken, including a lighting system.

Maintenance works are constantly carried out on buildings and open spaces. Works to replace technical components, necessary due to the fragility of some modern materials, are carried out with respect and consideration to the norms and documents that rule the conservation and restoration of monuments and ensembles.

Active Conservation measures

The campus, including open spaces, buildings and works of art, is continuously in the process of maintenance. Some specific plans and works are carried out with the purpose of improving the condition of the campus. Currently, in the framework of the Management Plan, works are developing to concentrate the parking services in the Stadium area, thus allowing the perimeter ring to improve functionally and environmentally.

Specific works are in progress on some buildings to restore the original appearance and improve functional conditions. Parasols and the library's curtain wall in the Medicine Faculty are examples of specific active conservation actions. These actions fulfil requirements for proper interventions on modern heritage: original materials must be replaced in order to respond to their fragility to aging; the new components respect the design and appearance of original ones, improving their functionality.

Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

Since the University is an autonomous organisation, it has its own offices in charge of maintenance and conservation of the campus. Among them are the Office for Special Projects, Works and Preservation General Office, and the General Services Office. The projected University City Management Plan (PROMACU, commented below) will co-ordinate the management of the campus.

At the local level, the Coyoacán Delegation controls the development of the surrounding urban areas through the Coyoacán District plan. At the national level the responsible agency is the Institute on Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), which is in charge of cultural heritage of the 20th Century.

ICOMOS considers that management structures are adequate to guarantee the conservation of the campus. ICOMOS recommends that a closer collaboration between the University and the Government of the Federal District be defined, in order to assure the proper development of the campus and its setting. It would be also important to implement the PROMACU as soon as possible.

Management plans, including visitor management and presentation

The Office for Special Projects of UNAM developed and implements the Integral Plan for the University City (September 2005). With the aim of implementing and monitoring the Plan, the University will create the University City Management Programme (PROMACU). It will be an office of the University General Secretary and acting as coordinator among the diverse offices related to the management of specific issues on campus. The PROMACU is not yet formally in place as the correspondent decree has yet to be signed by the UNAM Rector.

Once functioning, the PROMACU will act in agreement with the federal agencies related to heritage conservation (National Institute of Anthropology and History, National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature) and with the relevant University offices: Administrative Secretary, Works and Preservation General Office, General Service Office, Attention to Students General Office, Cultural Diffusion Office, Faculties and Schools Chairmen, Sports Activities General Office, General Attorney Office, *Pedregal de San Ángel* Ecological Reserve and Technical Committee.

The campus is not the target of mass tourism. Currently, the number of visitors does not cause any kind of damage to the property. There is a project to install a visitor centre next to the main entrance to the campus, related to the University Sciences and Arts Museum.

ICOMOS recommends that the appropriate information facilities for visitors be provided as soon as possible as a means of improving the experience of visiting the campus and to contribute to the proper interpretation of its heritage values.

Involvement of local communities

The University community has a high degree of awareness of the values and significance of the campus. The importance of the UNAM Campus is also recognised at a general level, as the main educational institution in the country and one of the icons of modern urbanism and architecture in Mexico. There are no specific community organizations related to the conservation and promotion of the values of the property, although UNAM is highly renowned at national and international levels.

Resources, including staffing levels, expertise and training

Financial resources for the conservation and management of the campus are the Operational Annual Budget of UNAM, special assignments of the UNAM Patronage through the "Integral Plan for the Central Campus", extraordinary income incorporated in the annual budget and financial resources stemming from private funds and organizations.

Several specific university offices are related to the maintenance and conservation of the campus. The leading role is undertaken by the Office on Special Projects, which has the professional and technical capacity to ensure the proper conservation of the property. Top level specialists and trained professionals are available at UNAM. Once in operation, the PROMACU will co-ordinate conservation and management of the campus.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the management system of the property is adequate. ICOMOS recommends that the State Party and the University authorities should be urged to implement the PROMACU as a means of defining the definitive management unit.

6. MONITORING

The nomination dossier includes key indicators for the monitoring of the property. These include indicators for buildings, open spaces, circulation systems, commercial facilities, works of art, infrastructure and technical services. No regular monitoring system is currently implemented, although a monitoring programme, based on the proposed indicators, is foreseen through the PROMACU.

Administrative offices and academic centres will provide information for the completion and updating of the monitoring programme, overseen by PROMACU.

ICOMOS considers that the proposed indicators are adequate for the monitoring of the property, although it would be desirable for the indicators to also include functional aspects. The monitoring programme should be rapidly defined and implemented to adequately verify the persistence of Outstanding Universal Value, Authenticity and Integrity over time. Furthermore, ICOMOS recommends that the State Party informs on the progress on the monitoring system implementation and on results of the monitoring exercises.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The Central University City Campus of UNAM presents outstanding universal value from the point of view of sciences, arts and humanities. ICOMOS is satisfied with the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property. The core zone proposed by the State Party includes all the original components of the campus inaugurated in 1952; the buffer zone includes protected natural landscape and urban areas surrounding the Central University City Campus. Management arrangements and structures can be considered adequate to guarantee the proper conservation and enhancement of the campus.

Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends to the World Heritage Committee that the Central University City Campus of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM), Mexico, be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria i, ii and iv*.

Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Central University City Campus of UNAM bears testimony to the modernization of post-revolutionary Mexico in the framework of universal ideals and values related to access to education, improvement of quality of life, integral intellectual and physical education and integration between urbanism, architecture and fine arts. It is a collective work, where more than sixty architects, engineers and artist worked together to create the spaces and facilities apt to contribute to the progress of humankind through education.

The urbanism and architecture of the Central University City Campus of UNAM constitute an outstanding example of the application of the principles of 20th Century modernism merged with features stemming from pre-Hispanic Mexican tradition. The ensemble became one of the most significant icons of modern urbanism and architecture in Latin America, recognised at universal level.

Since all the fundamental physical components of the original ensemble remain and no major changes have been introduced, the property satisfies the required conditions of integrity and authenticity.

Criterion i: The Central University City Campus of UNAM constitutes an unique example in the 20th century where more than sixty professionals worked together, in the framework of a master plan, to create an urban architectural ensemble that bears testimony to social and cultural values of universal significance.

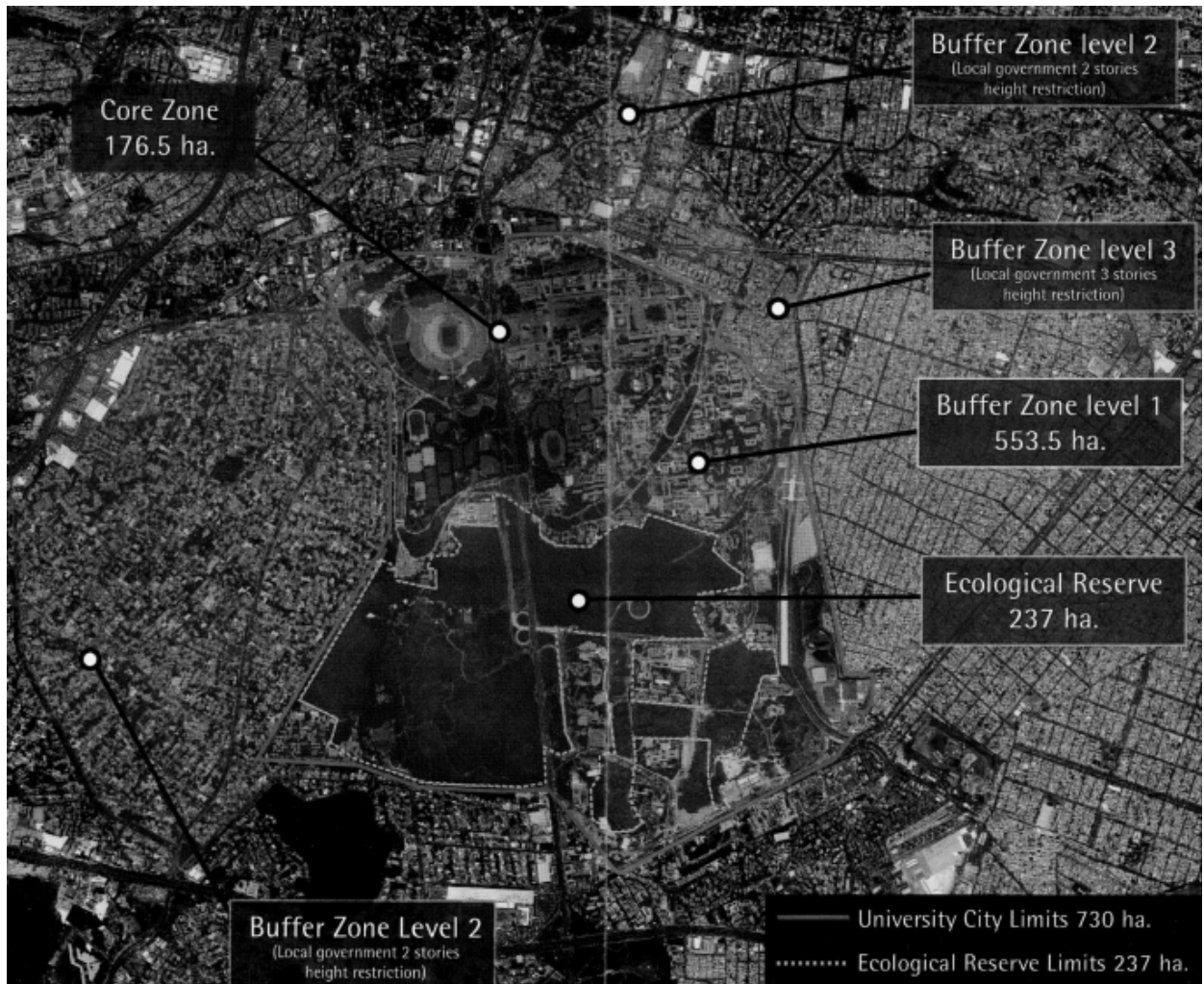
Criterion ii: The most important trends of the architectural thinking from the 20th century converge in the Central University City Campus of UNAM: modern architecture, historicist regionalism, and plastic integration; the last two of Mexican origin.

Criterion iv: The Central University City Campus of UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by the Modern Architecture and Urbanism were totally applied; the ultimate purpose of which was to offer man a notable improvement in the quality of life.

ICOMOS recommends also that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- A closer relationship should be established between the University and the government of the Federal District, in order to ensure a better management of the property and its buffer zone and the appropriate development of neighbouring urban areas, so that potential risks to the campus can be better controlled.
- The University authorities should formalise the Programme of Management of the University City (PROMACU) as a means of ensuring the proper implementation of the Integral Plan for the University City.
- The University authorities should also implement strategies for improved arrangements and information for visitors, in

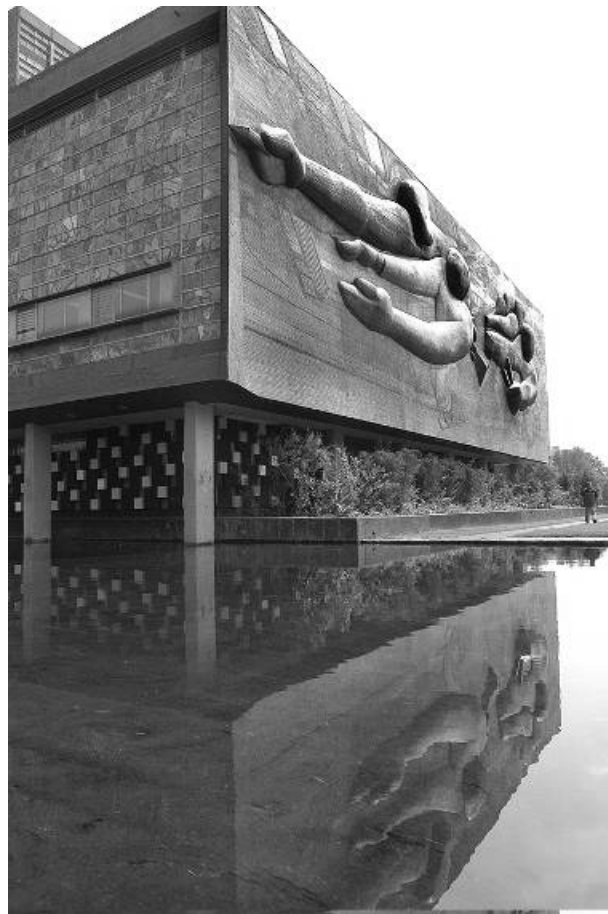
order to ensure a better interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the campus.



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



General view of the Campus



Murals in Rector Tower



Humanities II Tower



Olympic Stadium

Cité universitaire (Mexique)

No 1250

Nom officiel du bien tel que

proposé par l'État partie : Campus central de la cité universitaire de la *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM)

Lieu: Ville de Mexico

Brève description :

Le campus central de la *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM) est constitué par un ensemble de bâtiments, d'équipements sportifs et d'espaces ouverts implantés dans la zone méridionale de la ville de Mexico. Il fut construit entre 1949 et 1952 dans le but de regrouper des écoles et des infrastructures universitaires jusqu'alors disséminées dans le centre historique de Mexico et d'offrir à la communauté universitaire une meilleure qualité de vie.

Dans le cadre d'un plan directeur, plus de 60 architectes, ingénieurs et artistes travaillèrent sur des projets de bâtiments et d'espaces ouverts. Les principes de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture modernes furent largement appliqués dans la conception générale du campus, aussi bien dans ses aspects urbains qu'architecturaux, mais en même temps les références à la tradition locale, en particulier aux ensembles architecturaux urbains préhispaniques, sont présentes. Les tendances de l'architecture moderne mexicaine furent également incorporées, comme le régionalisme historiciste et l'intégration plastique, cette dernière par l'inclusion de peintures murales réalisées par des artistes mexicains célèbres.

Il en résulte que le campus central constitue un exemple unique du modernisme du XXe siècle, illustrant l'intégration de l'urbanisme, de l'architecture, de l'ingénierie, de l'architecture du paysage et des beaux-arts et leur association avec des références aux traditions locales.

Catégorie de bien :

En termes de catégories de biens culturels telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Inclus dans la liste indicative : 1^{er} février 2004

Assistance internationale au titre du Fonds du patrimoine mondial pour la préparation de la proposition d'inscription : Non

Date de réception par le Centre du patrimoine mondial : 23 janvier 2006

Antécédents : Il s'agit d'une nouvelle proposition d'inscription.

Consultations : L'ICOMOS a consulté son Comité scientifique international sur le patrimoine du XXe siècle.

Littérature consultée (sélection):

AA. VV., *La Arquitectura de la Ciudad Universitaria*, UNAM – Facultad de Arquitectura, México, 1994.

Artigas, Juan Benito, *La Ciudad Universitaria de 1954: un recorrido a cuarenta años de su inauguración*, UNAM, México, 1994.

De Anda Alanis, Enrique Xavier, *Ciudad Universitaria: Cincuenta años, 1952-2002*, UNAM, México, 2002.

De Anda Alanis, Enrique Xavier, *Historia de la arquitectura mexicana*, Gustavo Gili, Barcelone, 2006.

Lazo, Carlos, *Pensamiento y destino de la Ciudad Universitaria de México*, M. A. Porrúa, México, 1983.

Pani, Mario ; Del Moral, Enrique, *La construcción de la Ciudad Universitaria del Pedregal*, UNAM, México, 1979.

UNAM, Dirección General de Obras y Servicios, *Testimonios de arquitectura y diseño: conservación y servicios 1997-1998*, UNAM, México, 1999.

Mission d'évaluation technique: 11-14 septembre 2006

Information complémentaire demandée et reçue de l'État partie : L'ICOMOS a demandé des informations complémentaires sur la logique suivie pour définir les zones principale et tampon et sur l'élargissement du champ de l'analyse comparative, par une lettre datée du 15 décembre 2006. Des informations complémentaires ont été fournies par l'État partie le 15 janvier 2007.

Date d'approbation de l'évaluation par l'ICOMOS : 21 janvier 2007

2. LE BIEN

Description

Le campus central de la UNAM est situé dans une zone appelée *Pedregal* (sol rocailleux) au sud de Mexico. Le campus est traversé par l'avenue Insurgentes, la principale artère nord-sud de la ville. Il est implanté dans une zone où des plates-formes rocheuses définissent des espaces distincts, ce qui inspira aux architectes Mario Pani et Enrique del Moral le concept général du plan directeur.

L'élément central du plan est un axe est-ouest qui relie les principales parties du campus : le stade olympique, la zone des bâtiments scolaires, les services généraux, le centre administratif et la zone réservée aux sports. Dans le cadre du plan directeur, plus de 60 architectes et artistes ont participé à la conception des bâtiments, des espaces ouverts et des œuvres d'art.

Tous les bâtiments sont situés autour de vastes espaces ouverts : esplanades, cours et jardins, tous réservés aux piétons. Les véhicules à moteur circulent et stationnent sur une rocade périphérique. Les espaces de transition permettent l'harmonisation des échelles monumentale et

humaine. Les différences dans les niveaux et les types de pavage marquent les divers usages des espaces ouverts.

L'architecture du campus central entend représenter la concrétisation physique des politiques culturelles du Mexique post-révolutionnaire du milieu du XXe siècle. Elle a pour ambition de transcrire la vision du développement social à travers l'éducation et la culture. Le plan d'urbanisme comme les bâtiments manifestent une interprétation du mouvement moderne international allié à l'architecture mexicaine traditionnelle.

Les principaux bâtiments du campus sont des œuvres architecturales importantes en elles-mêmes : la tour du rectorat, la bibliothèque centrale, les facultés d'ingénierie et de médecine et le stade olympique. Les grands principes de l'architecture moderne ont été employés dans tous les édifices. Les matériaux de construction ont été choisis en fonction de leur durabilité et de leur harmonie, et reflètent à la fois le modernisme et la tradition. L'utilisation de roche volcanique (aussi bien dans les structures que dans les finitions) est liée aux éléments caractéristiques du bien et aux structures architecturales préhispaniques.

L'intégration plastique est un trait particulier, fréquent dans l'histoire de l'architecture mexicaine : l'art et l'architecture sont compris comme un tout. Les projets ont bénéficié de la participation de quelques-uns des peintres, sculpteurs et fresquistes les plus importants du Mexique, dont Diego Rivera et David Alfaro Siqueiros.

Histoire et développement

Le roi Philippe II d'Espagne fonda l'Université royale et pontificale du Mexique en 1551, l'une des deux premières du Nouveau Monde avec celle de San Marcos à Lima, au Pérou. En 1865, l'empereur Maximilien ferma l'université, qui fut rouverte en 1910 sous le nom d'Université nationale de Mexico. En 1929, après la révolution mexicaine, cet établissement obtint son autonomie, sa vocation étant d'assurer le développement culturel et l'enseignement scientifique. La dénomination actuelle de *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM) remonte à cette époque.

Depuis sa fondation, l'université a occupé plusieurs emplacements dans le centre historique de Mexico. L'idée de créer une cité universitaire était en germe depuis les années 1920. La décision fut prise en 1943 de l'implanter dans la zone appelée *Pedregal de San Ángel*, à proximité du village de Coyoacán, au sud de Mexico. Le bien se trouvait alors à l'écart de l'habitat urbain ; le nom de *Pedregal* (sol rocailleux) fait référence à la nature du sol et au paysage en résultant, produit d'une éruption volcanique.

Le plan directeur du campus est le résultat d'un concours d'architecture qui fut remporté par les architectes Mario Pani et Enrique del Moral. Le concept se fondait sur les principes urbains et architecturaux défendus par le mouvement moderne, avec l'incorporation d'éléments issus de la tradition nationale, comme les matériaux locaux ou les références à l'urbanisme et à l'architecture préhispaniques. L'« intégration plastique », une tendance qui se développait alors dans l'architecture locale, préconisait l'intégration d'œuvres d'art, notamment de peintures murales, dans les bâtiments et les espaces ouverts. Les architectes mexicains les plus éminents, ainsi

que des étudiants en fin d'études, furent sollicités pour participer au projet couvrant les bâtiments, les équipements sportifs et les espaces ouverts. En conséquence, le projet du campus impliqua la collaboration d'une soixantaine d'architectes et d'artistes, dans le cadre du plan directeur.

Les travaux de construction débutèrent en 1949. L'inauguration du nouveau campus eut lieu en 1952, même si les cours ne commencèrent qu'en 1954. La situation physique du campus n'a pas subi de modifications profondes depuis cette date. Quelques nouvelles constructions sont apparues dans les environs sans perturber l'harmonie de la composition originale. Dans le même temps, la zone universitaire a englobé une partie du paysage du *Pedregal*, protégé en tant que réserve écologique.

3. VALEUR UNIVERSELLE EXCEPTIONNELLE, INTÉGRITÉ ET AUTHENTICITÉ

Intégrité et authenticité

Intégrité

Tous les éléments urbains, architecturaux et paysagers originels sont présents, aucun n'a été éliminé, et ils conservent entre eux les relations prévues dans le projet initial. Les éléments physiques sont en bon état de conservation et le processus de vieillissement est contrôlé au moyen de plans d'entretien et de préservation pour les espaces bâtis ou non bâtis.

Les fonctions n'ont pas changé au cours du temps. D'autres fonctions et bâtiments nécessaires pour répondre aux changements et aux nouveaux besoins en matière d'éducation et de recherche vinrent s'y ajouter dans des zones déterminées proches du campus central, sans compromettre l'intégrité de l'ensemble original. Certains édifices furent réaffectés, toujours dans le cadre d'un usage à des fins éducatives.

Authenticité

Dans la mesure où le campus central fut construit entre 1949 et 1952 et que l'ensemble original n'a pas subi de transformation notable, les sources d'information sont les bâtiments et les espaces ouverts eux-mêmes, ainsi que la documentation d'origine sur les projets urbains, architecturaux et paysagers. Dans ce cadre, il n'est pas difficile de vérifier que les éléments physiques essentiels du campus sont restés inchangés : tracé urbain, bâtiments, espaces ouverts, système de circulation et aires de stationnement, conception du paysage et œuvres d'art. Les éléments physiques existants expriment donc les valeurs historiques, culturelles et sociales de cet ensemble, de même que son authenticité en termes de conception, de matériaux, de substance, d'exécution et de fonctions.

Le mobilier d'origine a été remplacé au cours du temps. Seuls quelques espaces (par exemple la salle de réunion de la faculté de médecine) permettent encore de retrouver les finitions intérieures d'origine. Dans d'autres bâtiments, le mobilier a été remplacé au gré des nouveaux besoins et des tendances et conceptions émergentes. Cette situation est considérée acceptable compte tenu de l'usage intensif des bâtiments et du fait que les principes de conservation des

biens du XXe siècle dans leur ensemble sont apparus relativement récemment dans le domaine de la préservation du patrimoine.

Les fonctions n'ont pas été modifiées au cours des ans. Malgré l'augmentation du nombre des étudiants et l'introduction de nouvelles techniques d'enseignement, les bâtiments et les espaces ouverts ont été en mesure de s'adapter aux nouvelles circonstances, sans altération de leur aspect visuel. Si certains d'entre eux ont été réaffectés, ils restent voués à des fonctions d'enseignement et de recherche. Tous font encore partie de l'infrastructure universitaire.

Le cadre de cet ensemble a connu d'importantes modifications au fil du temps. En raison de l'expansion explosive de la ville de Mexico pendant la seconde moitié du XXe siècle, le campus est maintenant entouré de zones urbaines, et Coyoacán est devenu un district de la capitale actuelle, une mégalopole. Toutefois, cette transformation radicale du cadre n'a eu qu'un impact relatif sur le campus. L'impact visuel sur celui-ci reste minime, compte tenu de la faible densité de la plupart des zones urbaines environnantes et de la présence abondante d'espaces verts à la périphérie. Au nord seulement, en direction de l'avenue Insurgentes, l'un des principaux axes de communication de la ville, les tours commencent à faire leur apparition sur la ligne d'horizon des zones entourant le campus.

L'ICOMOS considère que le bien proposé pour inscription répond de façon appropriée aux conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité.

Analyse comparative

L'État partie inclut dans le dossier d'inscription une analyse comparative avec d'autres campus universitaires en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes, l'un étant déjà inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial (*Ciudad Universitaria* de Caracas, Venezuela, inscrite en 2000), les autres étant la *Ciudad Universitaria* de Bogotá, Colombie, et la *Ciudad Universitaria Río Piedras*, Puerto Rico.

La *Ciudad Universitaria* de Caracas répond également aux principes du mouvement moderne et inclut des œuvres d'art importantes. Le concepteur de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme, Carlos Raúl Villanueva, est l'un des plus éminents architectes modernes d'Amérique latine. La différence essentielle en comparaison avec le campus de la UNAM est qu'il s'agit d'un projet personnel plutôt que d'une création collective. Les références à la tradition locale sont plus manifestes dans le cas mexicain, notamment en raison du degré élevé de développement urbanistique et architectural que les cultures préhispaniques avaient atteint sur le territoire du Mexique actuel.

Les exemples de la Colombie et de Puerto Rico présentent des différences évidentes avec le campus de la UNAM. La construction à Bogotá du campus dénommé « cité blanche » commença au milieu des années 1930, selon une architecture spécifiquement influencée par le mouvement moderne d'Europe centrale, sans aucune référence à la tradition locale. Le chantier du campus de Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, fut ouvert en 1903, d'après les modèles des campus américains du XIXe siècle, mais avec l'intégration

d'éléments hispaniques dans le langage expressif de certains bâtiments.

À la demande de l'ICOMOS, l'État partie a étendu l'analyse comparative à un autre campus universitaire (IIT Campus, Chicago) et à un ensemble voué à l'enseignement (Bauhaus, Dessau). À Chicago, Mies van der Rohe a appliqué rigoureusement les principes de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture modernes. La large utilisation de structures en acier et de panneaux de verre repose sur une technologie notablement différente de celle utilisée pour le campus de la UNAM. Le Bauhaus de Dessau, un bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, est l'un des chefs-d'œuvre de l'architecture moderne, fusionnant le fonctionnalisme et les influences des mouvements avant-gardistes du XXe siècle. En fait, il s'agit d'un bâtiment principal et non d'un campus. Le bâtiment a connu d'importants travaux de restauration pour réparer les modifications et les dommages subis pendant les années 1930 et la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que le campus central de la UNAM est un ensemble qui illustre d'une façon originale la portée universelle du modernisme du XXe siècle dans l'urbanisme, l'architecture, l'ingénierie, la conception du paysage et les beaux-arts ainsi que son intégration aux traditions mexicaines.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'analyse comparative justifie d'envisager l'inscription de ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondiale.

Justification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle

L'État partie mentionne des aspects historiques, architecturaux et urbains, sociaux, esthétiques, symboliques, techniques, environnementaux et immatériels pour définir la déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle du campus central.

Le campus témoigne de la présence de l'université dans le pays depuis plus de 450 ans, constituant l'université la plus ancienne et prestigieuse d'Amérique latine. Les espaces ouverts, la situation des bâtiments et les rapports créés entre eux sont présentés comme un hommage rendu au Mexique préhispanique et, dans le même temps, comme une promesse pour l'avenir. Le campus apporte un témoignage sur les paradigmes de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture du XXe siècle, mais, derrière cette esthétique abstraite, des valeurs nationales et une identité mexicaine typique sont présentes.

Le campus témoigne de la modernisation du pays et de la région, la modernité nationale se fondant avec les idéaux du monde moderne et de l'homme universel. La modernité s'exprime également dans la recherche d'une éducation de grande qualité qui s'adresse à la communauté tout entière.

L'intégration des beaux-arts permet de transmettre un message lié aux aspects immatériels du bien. La construction réalisée dans un type spécifique de paysage et de topographie montre comment le plan directeur et la conception se sont adaptés aux conditions caractéristiques du bien.

Critères selon lesquels l'inscription est proposée

Le bien est proposé pour inscription sur la base des critères ii, iv et vi.

Critère ii : Les courants les plus importants de la pensée architecturale du XXe siècle convergent sur le campus central de la cité universitaire de l'UNAM : l'architecture moderne, le régionalisme historiciste et l'intégration plastique, ces deux derniers étant d'origine mexicaine.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

Critère iv : Le campus central de la cité universitaire de l'UNAM est l'un des rares modèles dans le monde où les principes proposés par l'architecture et l'urbanisme modernes furent parfaitement appliqués, avec pour finalité d'offrir à l'homme une qualité de vie considérablement améliorée.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

Critère vi : Le campus central est étroitement lié à l'histoire de la *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, la première université des Amériques et le principal pilier de la culture mexicaine, qui eut une influence directe sur un grand nombre d'universités de ce continent. Certaines personnalités associées à la UNAM sont lauréates du prix Nobel.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'existence de liens unissant des lauréats du prix Nobel à la UNAM ne paraît pas être un élément suffisant pour justifier le critère vi. Tout en reconnaissant la grande influence et le prestige de la UNAM dans les domaines universitaires et scientifiques en Amérique latine, les raisons avancées par l'État partie sont insuffisantes pour prouver que le bien témoigne d'une influence de portée universelle.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère n'a pas été justifié.

L'ICOMOS propose d'inclure le critère i, sur la base de la prise en considération du caractère unique de ce cas, au sens où il constitue une création collective réalisée dans le cadre d'un plan directeur en rapport avec les paradigmes de la modernité sociale et culturelle.

L'ICOMOS considère que la valeur universelle exceptionnelle a été démontrée et que le bien proposé pour inscription répond aux critères i, ii et iv.

4. FACTEURS AFFECTANT LE BIEN

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription inclut l'identification des facteurs suivants affectant le bien :

Explosion urbaine

L'explosion urbaine de la ville de Mexico au cours de la seconde moitié du XXe siècle a entraîné une complète transformation du cadre (comme exposé ci-dessus).

Pollution

La ville de Mexico souffre d'un haut degré de pollution environnementale due au nombre d'habitants et à

l'intensité de la circulation des véhicules à moteur. Bien que cette situation ait un impact sur le campus, le bien constitue néanmoins une source d'oxygène grâce à la présence de la zone écologique protégée.

Tremblements de terre

La ville de Mexico est située dans une région sismique. Compte tenu de la composition du sol sur lequel le campus est établi, cette zone résiste mieux aux tremblements de terre que d'autres parties de la ville. La nature du sol et la conception appropriée des bâtiments permettent de prévenir l'apparition de dégâts importants en cas d'activité sismique.

Tourisme

L'impact du tourisme ne constitue pas une source de risques, car le campus n'est pas un lieu privilégié du tourisme de masse. Étant un site universitaire, il n'a pas de résidents permanents.

L'ICOMOS partage le point de vue exposé par l'État partie, mais considère qu'une attention particulière devrait être accordée au contrôle du développement des zones urbaines environnantes, notamment en ce qui concerne le côté nord du campus, coïncidant avec l'avenue Insurgentes.

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que les principaux risques qui pèsent sur le bien proviennent du développement des zones urbaines environnantes, et plus particulièrement des communications avec le centre-ville de Mexico.

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION ET GESTION

Délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription et de la zone tampon

La zone principale proposée (176,5 hectares) inclut les principaux éléments de l'ensemble d'origine, avec trois zones différentes : tout d'abord la direction, l'administration et les écoles, ensuite le stade olympique et les équipements sportifs et, enfin, la rocade circulaire et les aires de stationnement. La zone principale couvre la superficie totale et l'ensemble des éléments figurant dans le plan directeur conçu en 1947 et réalisé entre 1948 et 1952.

La zone tampon proposée dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription a été limitée au terrain de l'université englobant le campus central. Bien qu'elle soit appropriée sur la plus grande partie du périmètre, aucune zone tampon n'a été prévue pour le district urbain voisin de Coyoacán.

À la demande de l'ICOMOS, l'État partie a révisé la définition de la zone tampon en décembre 2006 - janvier 2007.

Les informations complémentaires fournies par l'État partie en janvier 2007 comportent une révision de la zone tampon proposée. Des zones urbaines entourant le terrain de l'université ont été ajoutées à la zone tampon. Ces zones sont placées sous le contrôle du gouvernement du district fédéral. Leur inclusion dans la zone tampon garantit la protection appropriée du cadre du bien.

La nouvelle zone tampon est définie en trois parties : la zone tampon 1 (553,5 hectares), incluant le terrain de l'université non couvert par le plan directeur de 1947 et la réserve écologique ; la zone tampon 2 (649 hectares), comprenant les zones urbaines contrôlées par le gouvernement du district fédéral, avec une hauteur de construction limitée à deux étages, dont fait partie le quartier résidentiel de *Pedregal*, conçu par Luis Barragán ; et la zone tampon 3 (52 hectares), consistant en une zone urbaine également sous le contrôle du gouvernement du district fédéral, avec une hauteur de construction limitée à trois étages.

L'ICOMOS considère que la définition de la zone principale est appropriée pour inclure les éléments du plan directeur d'origine, dans lesquels la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du campus est exprimée. En ce qui concerne la zone tampon, l'ICOMOS considère que les révisions indiquées dans la documentation de janvier 2007 sont appropriées.

Droit de propriété

La *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* est propriétaire du bien. En sa qualité d'organisation autonome, l'université a des lois et procédures qui lui sont propres pour assurer la gestion du bien. Les visites sur le campus ne sont soumises à aucune restriction ni aucun droit d'entrée. Les problèmes d'accès ne se posent pas, étant donné que le campus est facilement accessible par les moyens de transport publics ou privés, y compris par le métro grâce à sa station toute proche.

Protection

Au niveau national, le campus central a été classé monument artistique national en juillet 2005, dans le cadre de la loi fédérale sur les monuments et les zones archéologiques, artistiques et historiques. L'agence responsable est l'Institut national des beaux-arts et de la littérature (INBA), placé sous le contrôle du Conseil national pour la culture et les arts (CONACULTA).

Au niveau local, le campus central et le stade olympique sont définis comme étant des zones de conservation du patrimoine dans le cadre du programme du district pour le développement urbain (1997) élaboré par la délégation de Coyoacán, l'une des unités administratives de la ville de Mexico.

L'université étant une organisation autonome, elle possède ses propres programmes et ses propres normes. Parmi ceux-ci, le plan de direction de la cité universitaire (1993) régit l'accroissement futur des équipements universitaires, l'utilisation du terrain et l'entretien du campus. Le plan global pour la cité universitaire (2005) est le plan de gestion actuel du campus. L'organe responsable de la mise en œuvre du plan global est le Bureau des projets spéciaux.

Des spécialistes qualifiés sont disponibles dans les services nationaux, locaux et universitaires.

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que les mesures de protection du bien sont appropriées. L'ICOMOS recommande que des mesures de protection plus

spécifiques soient définies pour les zones urbaines environnantes.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation

Depuis son inauguration, le campus fut considéré comme un exemple important de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture, tant au niveau national qu'international. Il n'a pas subi d'altérations ni de transformations significatives au cours du temps. Certains bâtiments ne remplissent plus leur fonction d'origine, mais sont toujours utilisés à des fins pédagogiques. Les modifications mineures ont concerné des éléments matériels, remplacés ou repeints, sans perturber les éléments essentiels des bâtiments.

En 1993, l'université a adopté le plan de direction pour la cité universitaire visant essentiellement à réguler la croissance à venir des équipements universitaires, l'utilisation du terrain et l'entretien du campus. En 2005 fut adopté le plan global pour la cité universitaire. Ce plan, élaboré et mis en œuvre par le Bureau des projets spéciaux, s'articule autour de trois thèmes principaux : mise à jour technologique, transport et système routier, gestion et préservation du patrimoine. Ce plan traite également la question de l'entretien permanent du campus.

Dans le cadre du plan global de 2005, certaines structures mineures, comme des stands commerciaux, ajoutées les années passées ont été ou sont démolies, plusieurs éléments matériels comme des parasols ou des murs-rideaux sont en cours de remplacement, dans le respect des principes théoriques concernant la conservation et la restauration des monuments.

En 2005, le campus a été classé monument artistique national par le gouvernement fédéral. Le décret en portant déclaration reconnaît les valeurs du bien en tant que témoignage de l'architecture mexicaine, exemple urbanistique, consolidation d'une synthèse de la modernité et de la tradition et exemple d'intégration plastique. Aux termes de la loi actuelle sur les monuments nationaux, le bien ne peut subir aucune transformation ni faire l'objet de travaux sans l'intervention de l'autorité compétente, en l'occurrence l'Institut national des beaux-arts et de la littérature (INBA).

État actuel de conservation

L'aire désignée comme zone principale pour l'inscription sur la liste du patrimoine mondial est en très bon état de conservation, qu'il s'agisse des bâtiments ou des espaces ouverts. L'état des espaces libres, des espaces verts et des œuvres d'art intégrées dans les structures des bâtiments peut être considéré comme excellent. Des travaux de restauration ont été entrepris récemment sur les peintures murales, y compris sur le système d'éclairage.

Des travaux d'entretien sont constamment exécutés sur les bâtiments et les espaces ouverts. Le remplacement des éléments techniques, rendu nécessaire par la fragilité de certains matériaux modernes, est effectué conformément aux normes et documents régissant la conservation et la restauration des monuments et des ensembles.

Mesures de conservation actives

Le campus avec ses espaces ouverts, ses bâtiments et ses œuvres d'art fait l'objet d'un entretien continu. Certains plans et travaux spécifiques sont menés en vue d'améliorer l'état du campus. Actuellement, dans le cadre du plan de gestion, des travaux sont réalisés pour concentrer les installations de stationnement dans la zone du stade, ce qui permettra d'avoir une rocade plus fonctionnelle et plus respectueuse de l'environnement.

Des travaux spécifiques sont en cours de réalisation sur certains bâtiments, afin de restaurer leur aspect d'origine et d'améliorer leurs fonctionnalités. Les parasols et le mur-rideau de la bibliothèque installés dans la faculté de médecine sont des exemples de mesures de conservation actives et spécifiques. Ces mesures remplissent les exigences concernant l'adéquation des interventions sur le patrimoine moderne : les matériaux d'origine doivent être remplacés afin de remédier à leur sensibilité au vieillissement ; les nouveaux éléments doivent respecter la conception et l'aspect de ceux d'origine et en améliorer les fonctions.

Gestion

Structures et processus de gestion, incluant les processus de gestion traditionnels

L'université étant une organisation autonome, elle a ses propres services en charge de l'entretien et de la conservation du campus, notamment le Bureau des projets spéciaux, le Bureau général des travaux et de la conservation et le Bureau des services généraux. Le plan de gestion de la cité universitaire (PROMACU) projeté, permettra de coordonner la gestion du campus.

Au niveau local, la délégation de Coyoacán gère le développement des zones urbaines environnantes en appliquant le plan du district de Coyoacán. Au niveau national, l'organisme compétent est l'Institut des beaux-arts et de la littérature (INBA) qui est responsable du patrimoine culturel du XXe siècle.

L'ICOMOS considère que les structures de gestion sont appropriées pour garantir la conservation du campus. L'ICOMOS recommande que soit définie une collaboration plus étroite entre l'université et le gouvernement du district fédéral, afin d'assurer le développement convenable du campus et de son cadre. Il serait également important de mettre en œuvre le PROMACU le plus tôt possible.

Plans de gestion, incluant la gestion et la présentation concernant les visiteurs

Le Bureau des projets spéciaux de la UNAM a élaboré et met en œuvre le plan global pour la cité universitaire (septembre 2005). Afin d'appliquer le plan et d'en assurer le suivi, l'université va instaurer le programme de gestion de la cité universitaire (PROMACU). Il constituera un service rattaché au secrétariat général de l'université et jouera le rôle de coordinateur pour les divers bureaux concernés par la gestion des problèmes particuliers du campus. La mise en place du PROMACU n'est pas encore officielle, le décret correspondant devant encore être signé par le recteur de l'université.

Lorsqu'il pourra assumer ses fonctions, le PROMACU agira en accord avec les agences fédérales intervenant dans la conservation du patrimoine (Institut national d'anthropologie et d'histoire, Institut national des beaux-arts et de la littérature) et avec les bureaux de l'université concernés : le secrétariat administratif, le Bureau général des travaux et de la conservation, le Bureau des services généraux, le Bureau général des services aux étudiants, le Bureau de la diffusion culturelle, les présidents des facultés et des écoles, le Bureau général des activités sportives, le Bureau du procureur général, la réserve écologique et le comité technique de *Pedregal de San Ángel*.

Le campus n'attire pas le tourisme de masse. Actuellement, le nombre de visiteurs n'est source d'aucune sorte de détérioration sur le bien. Il existe un projet qui prévoit l'aménagement d'un centre pour les visiteurs près de l'entrée principale du campus et donnant accès au musée universitaire des sciences et des arts. L'ICOMOS recommande que les informations et les installations appropriées soient mises à la disposition des visiteurs le plus tôt possible, ce qui permettra d'enrichir leur visite du campus et contribuera à la bonne interprétation de ses valeurs patrimoniales.

Participation des communautés locales

La communauté universitaire est pleinement consciente des valeurs et de la signification du campus. L'importance du campus central est également reconnue à un niveau plus général, en tant que principale institution éducative du pays et l'une des icônes de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture modernes du Mexique. Les communautés ne disposent pas d'organisations spécifiquement consacrées à la conservation et à la promotion des valeurs du bien, en dépit de la grande renommée dont jouit la UNAM aux plans national et international.

Ressources, y compris la qualification des employés, les compétences et les formations

Les ressources financières pour la conservation et la gestion du campus central sont assurées par le budget annuel opérationnel de la UNAM, les fonds spéciaux attribués par le patronage de la UNAM dans le cadre du « plan global pour le campus central », par les revenus exceptionnels inscrits dans le budget annuel et les ressources financières provenant de fonds et d'organisations privés.

Différents bureaux universitaires ayant des fonctions spécifiques sont concernés par l'entretien et la conservation du campus, le rôle principal revenant au Bureau des projets spéciaux, qui est doté des capacités techniques et professionnelles lui permettant d'assurer la bonne conservation du bien. L'UNAM dispose de spécialistes de haut niveau et de professionnels compétents. Dès qu'il sera opérationnel, le PROMACU coordonnera les activités de conservation et de gestion du campus.

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que le système de gestion du bien est approprié. L'ICOMOS recommande que l'État partie et les autorités universitaires soient

instamment invités à mettre en œuvre le PROMACU en tant que moyen permettant de définir l'unité de gestion définitive.

6. SUIVI

Le dossier d'inscription contient les principaux indicateurs pour le suivi du bien, notamment en ce qui concerne les bâtiments, les espaces ouverts, les systèmes de circulation, les équipements à caractère commercial, les œuvres d'art, l'infrastructure et les services techniques. Aucun système de suivi régulier n'est actuellement en place, bien qu'un programme de suivi basé sur les indicateurs proposés soit prévu au travers du PROMACU.

Les bureaux administratifs et centres académiques fourniront des informations pour l'achèvement et la mise à jour du programme de suivi, sous la surveillance du PROMACU.

L'ICOMOS considère que les indicateurs proposés sont appropriés pour le suivi du bien, même s'il serait souhaitable que ceux-ci incluent également des aspects fonctionnels. Il faudrait rapidement définir et mettre en œuvre le programme de suivi afin de vérifier de manière appropriée la persistance dans le temps de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle, de l'authenticité et de l'intégrité. De plus, l'ICOMOS recommande que l'État partie donne des informations sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre du système de suivi et sur les résultats des opérations de suivi.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Le campus central de la cité universitaire présente une valeur universelle exceptionnelle du point de vue des sciences, des arts et des sciences humaines. L'ICOMOS se déclare satisfait de l'authenticité et de l'intégrité du bien proposé pour inscription. La zone principale proposée par l'État partie comprend tous les éléments originels du campus inauguré en 1952. La zone tampon comporte un paysage naturel protégé et des zones urbaines entourant le campus central. L'organisation et les structures de gestion peuvent être considérées comme appropriées pour garantir la bonne conservation et la mise en valeur du campus.

Recommandations concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que le campus central de la cité universitaire de la *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, Mexique, soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères i, ii et iv*.

Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle recommandée

Le campus central de la cité universitaire de l'UNAM témoigne de la modernisation du Mexique post-révolutionnaire dans le cadre des valeurs et idéaux universels concernant l'accès à l'éducation, l'amélioration de la qualité de vie, l'éducation complète sur les plans intellectuel et physique et l'intégration entre l'urbanisme, l'architecture et les beaux-arts. Il constitue une création collective pour laquelle plus de 60 architectes, ingénieurs

et artistes ont travaillé ensemble dans le but de créer les espaces et équipements susceptibles de contribuer au progrès de l'humanité par le biais de l'éducation.

L'urbanisme et l'architecture du campus central constituent un exemple exceptionnel de l'application des principes du modernisme du XXe siècle fusionnés avec des éléments issus de la tradition mexicaine préhispanique. Cet ensemble est devenu l'une des plus importantes icônes de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture modernes en Amérique latine, reconnue universellement.

Étant donné que les éléments physiques fondamentaux de l'ensemble d'origine sont toujours présents et qu'aucune modification majeure n'a été apportée, le bien répond aux conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité.

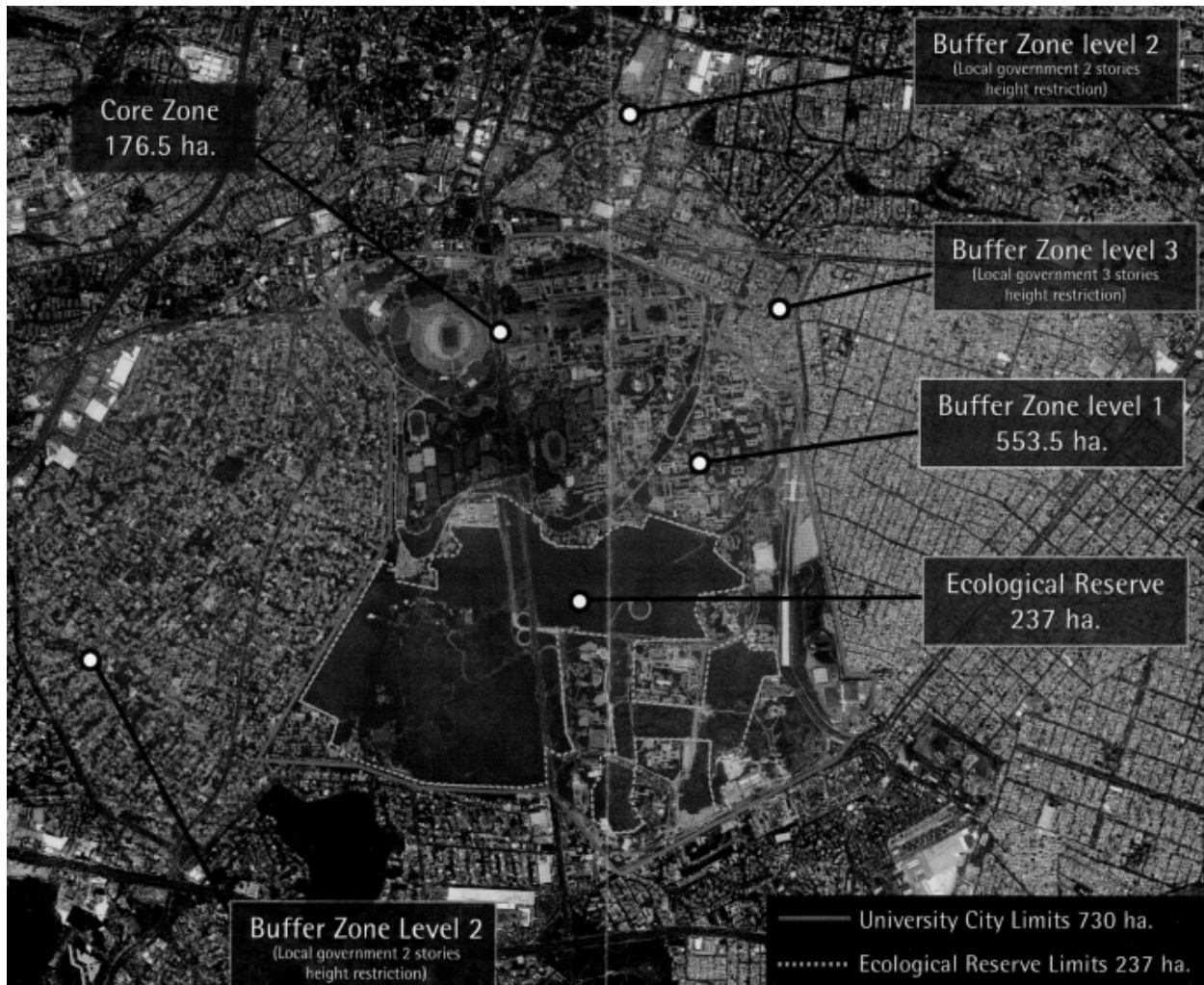
Critère i : Le campus Central de la cité universitaire de l'UNAM est un exemple unique au XXe siècle d'une œuvre à laquelle plus de 60°professionnels ont participé dans le cadre d'un plan directeur en se fixant pour but de créer un ensemble architectural urbain qui témoigne de valeurs sociales et culturelles de portée universelle.

Critère ii : Les tendances les plus importantes de la pensée architecturale du XXe siècle convergent sur le campus central de la cité universitaire de l'UNAM : l'architecture moderne, le régionalisme historiciste et l'intégration plastique, ces deux derniers étant d'origine mexicaine.

Critère iv : Le campus central de la cité universitaire de l'UNAM est l'un des rares modèles existant dans le monde où les principes proposés par l'architecture et l'urbanisme modernes ont été pleinement appliqués, dans le but ultime d'offrir à l'homme une remarquable amélioration de sa qualité de vie.

L'ICOMOS recommande également que l'État partie accorde une attention particulière aux points suivants :

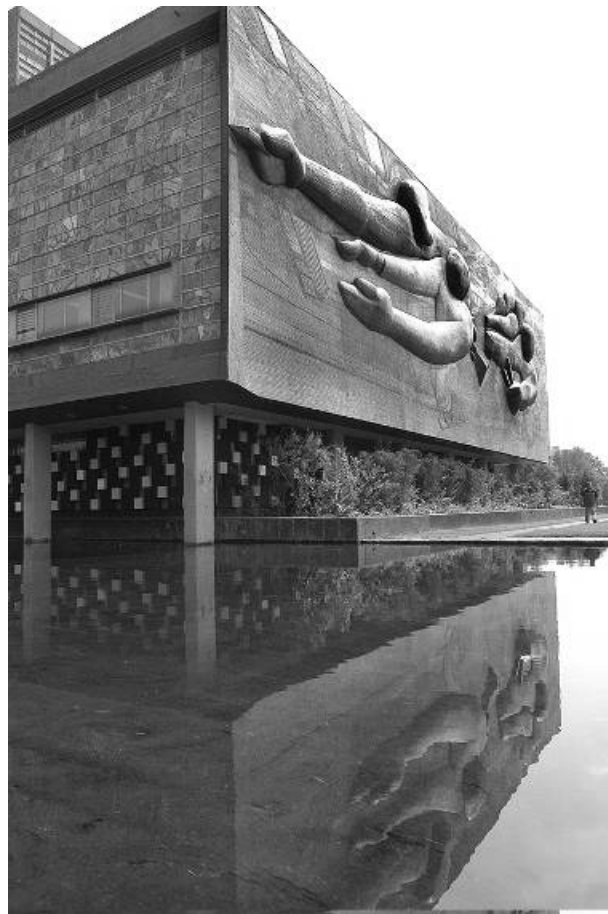
- Une relation plus étroite devrait être établie entre l'université et le gouvernement du district fédéral afin de garantir une meilleure gestion du bien et de sa zone tampon, ainsi que le développement approprié des zones urbaines environnantes, ce qui permettrait de mieux contrôler les risques potentiels qui pèsent sur le campus central.
- Les autorités de l'université devraient formaliser le programme de gestion de la cité universitaire (PROMACU) en tant que moyen d'assurer la mise en œuvre convenable du plan global pour la cité universitaire
- Les autorités de l'université devraient également mettre en œuvre des stratégies permettant d'améliorer l'accueil et l'information des visiteurs, afin d'assurer une meilleure interprétation de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du campus.



Plan indiquant les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription



Vue générale du campus



Peintures murales de la Tour du Rectorat



Tour n°II des Sciences humaines



Stade olympique