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**18th
international
conference *proposal***

modern futures

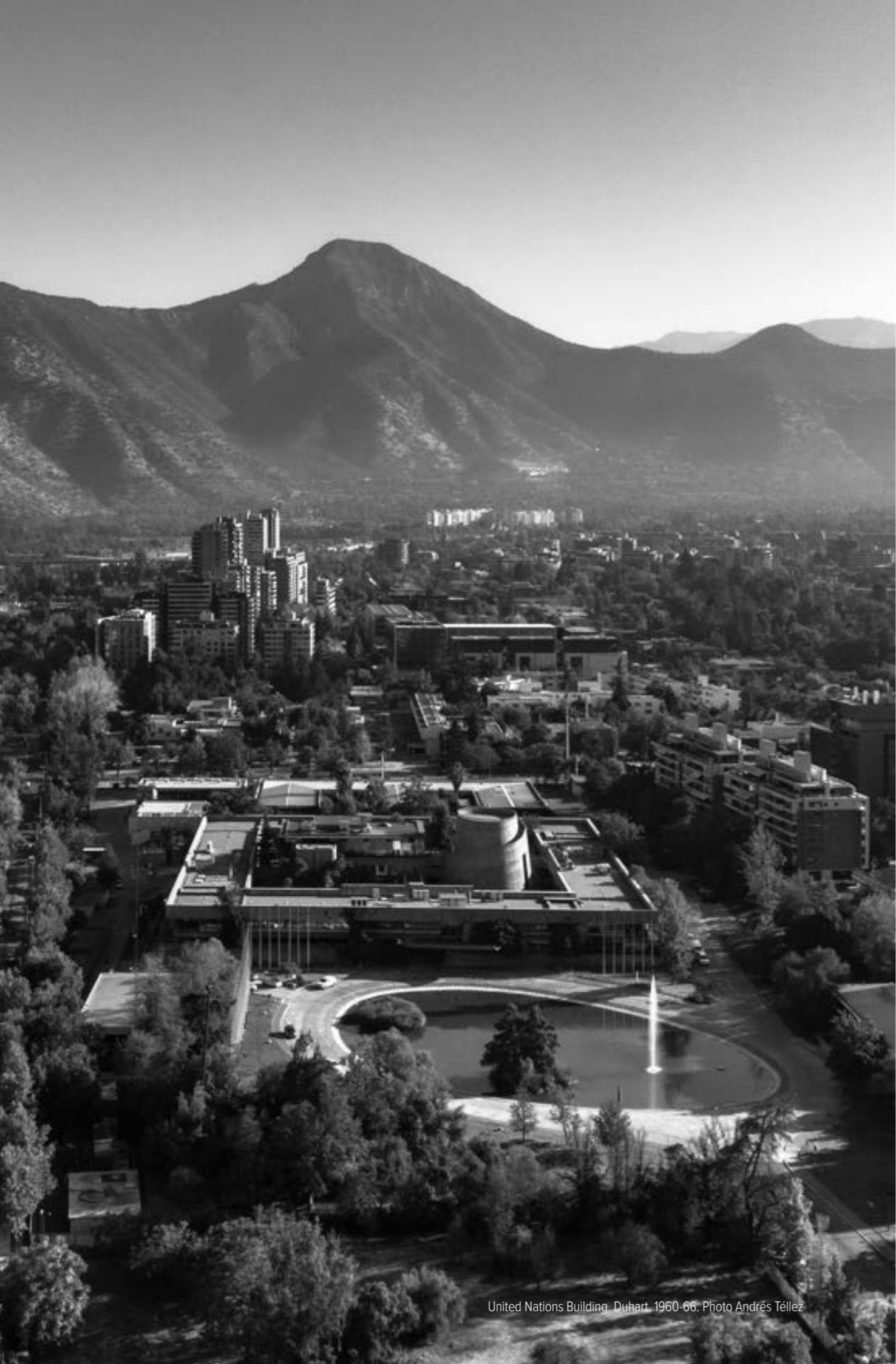
sustainable development
and cultural diversity





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United Nations Building, Duhart, 1960-66. Photo Andrés Téllez

MODERN FUTURES

Sustainable development and cultural diversity

The 18th International Docomomo Conference's theme will be "Modern futures: sustainable development and cultural diversity."

This proposal aims to remark the exploration and development of new ideas for the future of a sustainable built environment based on the past experiences of the Modern Movement.

The architecture of the Modern Movement spread throughout the world, and its realization in different places were sources of innovation, new knowledge, and creativity. The Modern Movement has often been considered in its unitary condition; histories and theories have traditionally emphasized its universal meanings. But in fact, it assumed diversity as one of its topics. Therefore, there are so many different kinds of modern architecture in so many places. The conference will be the moment to debate the legacy of Modern movement facing the difference, the diversity, and the need for a new global approach.

On the other hand, the promotion of modern heritage conservation requires the dissemination of techniques and methods, which can be adapted pro-

perly to different circumstances, places, and climates. Adaptive reuse is essentially the recognition of diversity, but at the same time it is a way for conservation to be accomplished in a sustainable manner. Sustainability involves material and energetic, as well as social and significance aspects. The United Nations goals for sustainable development give us a framework to think about the conservation of modern heritage associated with the needed global transformations.

Our commitment and knowledge on the conservation of modern heritage can partake of the international agenda in search of sustainability, considered in a broad sense. The world is becoming increasingly urbanized, and the reuse of the spaces created by the modern movement becomes crucial in the metropolitan environment, mostly because nature was introduced into the urban fabric, and the communities that inhabit it claim their right to a more inclusive city, as well as an improved quality of life. And the ensembles of the modern movement provide a better environment than the city that is being built today.



Santa Lucía Building. Sergio Larraín García Moreno. 1934. Photo Andrés Téllez

The necessary change in favor of energetically sustainable technologies will increase the obsolescence of infrastructures, industrial complexes, and buildings. The debate on sustainability is not only desirable, it is needed facing the future of modern heritage.

This proposal intends for the conference to be a time and a place for the debate on possible ways to join aspirations of a more diverse and sustainable world.

This effort will approach the issue on several different scales:

- » the consideration of the complexity of the interpretation and intervention on the modern heritage
- » the extension of our field of knowledge and our conservation practices to interdisciplinary and multicultural approaches
- » the studies on modern landscape changes and modern infrastructures obsolescence, searching new ideas to address what the energetic transformations proposes to conservation
- » the action within the framework of public policies for better cities
- » the development of techniques and technological approaches in relation to sustainability and to traditional and new materials
- » the challenge of conservation methods in the framework of circular economy in building construction
- » the proposal of effective educational projects on documentation, conservation, and reuse
- » the study of the conservation of modern interiors in broad relationship with the everyday life
- » the development of historical research that transforms hegemonic narratives and canonical meanings
- » the activism on friendship and equality, avoiding gender disparities, and increasing community participation
- » the incorporation of new generations and young people facing modern futures, *docomomo* as an institution, and the challenge of conservation in a changing world.

The proposal does not intend to deal only with these issues, but is open to the incorporation of new approaches through the application to the sessions.

CURRENT GLOBAL CHALLENGES

South American scale and Chilean hospitality

After three International Docomomo conferences in America (Brasilia, 2000; New York; 2004; Mexico City, 2010) Docomomo Chile is inviting the community for a new Conference to celebrate our friendship and commitment to global issues.

It will be the first conference held south of the Tropic of Capricorn. America's large scale is manifested here in a particular way. During the 20th century, cities in South America multiplied their population extraordinarily, generating an accelerated urbanization process and incredible territorial transformations.

Modern architecture played a critical role in constructing these cities and the buildings that society required. Early in the twenties and thirties, modern housing, schools, hospitals, and recreational centers were built in South America's most remote places. In Chile, the territory's particular geography implied the construction of modern architecture from the desert in the north to the frozen areas in the south. Modern architecture showed a different, more equitable possibility of society.

But some of the territorial transformations remain uncertain. Cerro Sombrero was built on the island of Tierra del Fuego during the forties and fifties as a small town for oil exploitation; its modern forms remain in a windy landscape without further purpose. In the north, most of the city of Chuquicamata was obliterated by hills of mine tailings that buried the hospital and homes. The type of development that generated these actions is today under debate.

Chile today is a place where the main challenges of global change are reshaping public policies. Society demands global care and greater justice in human relations, and the challenges of development and inclusiveness are keys to a better future.

Modern architecture meets standards and levels that current housing architecture cannot achieve. The communities claim the relationship with the green areas, the low densities, and the presence of equipment as a part of their heritage.

Chile is also a key place: it represents the place where the needs of the Global South take shape, the demands for global integration challenges the Asia-Pacific region and Latin American culture proposes new forms of social commitment.

Our goal is to explore new ideas for the future of a sustainable built environment based on the past experiences of the Modern Movement.

Chile would be a perfect place to do it.

Welcome, Docomomo.



Top to bottom: Cooperativa [<https://www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/entretencion/panoramas/masiva-marcha-ciudadana-por-el-patrimonio-de-chile/2014-05-24/161327.html>] - [<https://www.instagram.com/p/B50dDdkFSuZ/>] - Hospital Roy M. Glover, Photo Emile de Bruyne, Collection Claudio Galeno - [<https://hospitaldechuquicamata.wordpress.com/imagenes-de-despedida-hop/chuqui6/>]

ORGANIZATION

Docomomo Chile will be honored to hold the 18th International Docomomo Conference in Santiago, on a date to be defined between the second week of October and the first week of December 2024, at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, where the topic “Modern futures: sustainable development and cultural diversity” will be debated.

The Conference will be organized with the support of:

PUC – Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
FADEU – Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Estudios Urbanos
ARQ UC – Escuela de Arquitectura
CENPUC – Centro de Patrimonio Cultural UC

with the national collaboration of:

PUCV – Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso
UCN – Universidad Católica del Norte
USS – Universidad San Sebastián
UFT – Universidad Finnis Terrae
UBB – Universidad del Bio Bio
UACH – Universidad Austral de Chile

The conference will be organized with the collaboration of Latin American institutions as well, to ensure a wide regional impact and provide a greater journey to those who will travel to the Southern Hemisphere.

UPM - Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie - Sao Paulo, Brazil
PUCP - Pontificia Universidad Católica de Perú - Lima, Perú
UB - Universidad de Belgrano - Buenos Aires - Argentina

ITESM - Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey - México
ULA - Universidad de Los Andes - Bogotá, Colombia

UFRJ - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
UFPE - Universidade Federal de Pernambuco - Brasil
UFRGS - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - Brasil

HOST INSTITUTION

Docomomo Chile

Since its creation in 2004, Docomomo Chile has carried out an intense program of divulgation and valorization of modern heritage, documenting more than 2000 cases along the country. It has organized 5 national meetings, in Santiago (2005), Antofagasta (2007), Valparaíso (2009), Concepción (2012), Santiago (2014), Valdivia (2018) and virtual meetings in 2021 and 2022. Along with these, several smaller events have been held at a national and regional scale. Its national members are regular participants in international activities, such as Docomomo Conferences or seminars implemented by national working parties.

In addition, Docomomo Chile has held thematic seminars for the discussion of specific intervention or conservation cases, like the Centro Cultural Bicentenario at the Chilean embassy in Argentina, or the ECLAC (CEPAL) building in Santiago. In the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake, the organization set up a field team to assess the damage inflicted to relevant residential complexes.

In 2018, Docomomo Chile organized the International Meeting Modern Heritage and Best Practices: Sustainability, Conservation, Management and Architectural Design. At the same time, it organized the Workshop “Modern Heritage and Contemporary Architectural Design”, focused on investigating intervention strategies and the role in which architectural design –in its contemporary capacity– can act as a complement to the preservation of modern heritage.

The workshop gathered students and teachers from different backgrounds: Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Universidad Nacional de Rosario-Argentina, Universidad San Sebastián, Universidad Austral, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso and the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

It's an institution that aims to achieve excellence in creating and sharing knowledge and in advanced training and education. It has a permanent commitment to quality in service and holds strict and rigorous academic standards, and has adopted the best international practices common to top universities around the world. It is ranked as the N° 1 university in Latin America, 2021 QS Ranking, and the N° 121 in the world, 2020 QS Ranking.

Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urban Studies

FADEU encompasses the School of Architecture, the School of Design, and the Institute of Urban Studies, all of which offer a variety of postgraduate studies, certification programs and other courses. It is located in Lo Contador campus, a space in which the relationship of colonial heritage and new architecture is a key feature.

The School of Architecture

The teaching of Architecture at the Catholic University of Chile began at the end of the 19th century, when the first architecture course was taught in the University. The School was created in 1894, becoming the first formal architecture school in the country and one of the first in the Americas.

In recent decades, a significant number of young architects have found recognition in the national and international media with relevant works, and our School is highlighted in Biennials and international competitions. Likewise, a significant number of architects who graduated at PUC have obtained important recognitions at the national level, such as the National Architecture Prize, and at the international level, such as the Pritzker Prize and RIBA International Fellow. It is N° 39 in the world School of Architecture 2021 QS Ranking.

Cultural Heritage Centre

It is an interdisciplinary organization created in 2007, belonging to the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urban Studies; the Faculty of History, Geography and Political Science; the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Engineering of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. It seeks to promote the production of knowledge regarding tangible and intangible heritage values in the country, through programs and actions from the academic field, research, and technical advice, in order to contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of the identity and cultural legacy that has been built in its historical development. It is an institution based on the collaboration and reunion of different actors, public and private, various disciplines, and generations, all of which are linked through its activities in four areas: training, research, divulgation and project development.

SESSIONS

The 2024 18th Docomomo International Conference in Chile will have a call for sessions first, then a call for papers.

CALL FOR SESSIONS

The submission of session proposals in a comparative and interdisciplinary way will be greatly encouraged. In order to open up opportunities of discussion of Modern Movement architecture, its conservation in relation to sustainable design, from comprehensive and extended fields of knowledge and points of view, proposal submissions dealing with the following sub-themes are encouraged:

- 1. Landscapes and territories of the modern movement**
New purposes for obsolete infrastructure, relationship with nature, mining, geographies
- 2. Better Cities**
Modern towns, intermediate cities, urban design
- 3. Public spaces and urban complexes**
Housing, urban nature culture, ecological approaches, community recreation and leisure
- 4. Education and design**
Modern values and adaptive reuse, didactics, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches
- 5. Buildings**
Ordinary heritage, masterpieces reconsidered
- 6. Modern Interiors conservation and everyday life**
Adaptivity, furniture, crafts and industrial design
- 7. Earthquakes and Sustainable technologies**
Material and modern architecture, concrete, glass, wood
- 8. Modernity and Diversity**
Activism, community participation, gender, cultural legitimacy, geographical approaches, other modernisms
- 9. Theories and Histories for conservation and sustainability**
Narratives, archives, curatorial practices, exhibitions
- 10. New generations for modern futures**
Generational studies, social entrepreneurship, innovation, change-makers, critical thinkers, new media, social networks, commons

Session proposals will be selected by the Scientific Committee based on merit and the need to have a well-balanced program according to the following criteria: relevance, novelty/innovation, scientific quality, structure, and organization of the session.

Each session is expected to be chaired by two Docomomo members from different working parties, countries and/or universities to increase transnational and multicultural approaches and to promote the exchange of plural and worldwide knowledge. Chairs are expected to select session abstracts based on their quality and thematic relevance, in collaboration with the Scientific Committee, and pursue funding from institutions or other support sources for registration, travel and accommodation. They could seek institutional sponsors for the session, or other funding, and the organization may collaborate in requesting other institutions and companies' funds for specific sessions. Docomomo membership will be required to chair a session at the 18th International Docomomo Conference, thus non-members who are selected to chair a session or present a paper will be required to join a docomomo working party when conference registration opens for Session Chairs and Speakers.

CALL FOR PAPERS

A call for papers will be launched after the thematic sessions are selected. Sessions will consist of four papers, followed by 20 minutes for discussion. Each paper should be in English and will have up to 20 minutes for its presentation. Conference papers will be published in the conference Proceedings. The Abstract Submission Guidelines will be prepared in time for the launch date, and a website like Ex Ordo, Conftool, or similar will be used for receiving the proposals.

The submission must be done in English, and must provide the following information:

- Title (65 characters max) & Abstract (500 words max)
- Authors information (Name, Organization, Country)
- Biography (200 words max)
- The session in which the author wishes to present the paper

Abstracts should define the subject and summarize the argument to be presented in the proposed paper. The paper's content should be the product of well-documented original research that is primarily analytical and interpretive rather than descriptive. Papers may not have been previously published, nor presented in public. Only one submission per author/co-author will be accepted. Each speaker is expected to pursue their own institutional or other financial support to register, as well as for travel and accommodation.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

The 18th International Conference organization will offer 6 keynote lectures, which will include the presentation of worldwide known conservation experiences on complexes and building masterpieces.

SIDE EVENTS

Lectures, workshops and seminars

Side events will be organized by our partners in Lima, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, giving the probable visiting speakers or attenders to the 18th Conference an opportunity to contribute to the academic environment of the region. The Latin American partner universities will organize events prior to the conference week, lectures, seminars and workshops with local students, and for this they will invite some of the keynote speakers, chairs or paper authors to participate in them.



DOCOMOMO INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Conservation in practice: Modern heritage and adaptive reuse

Docomomo Chile will organize an international workshop, in the framework of the International Docomomo Conference, dedicated to students, researchers and professionals worldwide.

The workshop aims to put in practice the articles of the Docomomo Manifesto on Education and be advised by Docomomo ISC/Education+Training. The main subject will be Conservation in practice: Modern heritage and adaptive reuse, and the case study will be selected among the housing complexes built in Chile in the 20th century, and their possibilities of architectural intervention.

The workshop will research the scope of possibilities to operate in an urban scale with a strong participation from the communities, under the government-led program Quiero mi barrio in modern residential complexes. At the same time, the design research will focus on the adaptive reuse of modern heritage and the consideration of empty spaces as a place for new architecture.

The workshop will be an opportunity to gather students from all over the world and thus, we expect a wide international diffusion. Universities will be invited to nominate their students to take part.

We will send invitations and plan to have students from African, Asian, and Australian universities, in the context of the Asia-Pacific organization. We will also have students from national and Latin American universities who will assist us in the organization.

Although we have teaching staff from the organizing institutions, the spirit is the same as with the students, therefore they will be appointed in accordance with Docomomo International and Docomomo ISC/E+T once the proposal is approved.

The workshops will be held between October and December, and the results will be presented at the conference.



Portales Neighborhood Unity. Bresciani, Valdés, Castillo, Huidobro, 1953-1967
Photo Geographic Military Institute of Chile



Portales Neighborhood Unity. Bresciani, Valdés, Castillo, Huidobro, 1953-1967 Photo René Combeau, Original photo archive of FADEU - PUC

The workshop could work on the different cases of housing complexes on which Docomomo Chile has gained experience, above all with the work done after the 2010 earthquake. The complexes have the advantage of allowing several different approaches, from the technological ones - against earthquakes, for example, or facing the processes of material obsolescence, up to the integration of social or recreational facilities, built or open, as well as the relationship with nature and the landscape conceptions that may be behind it. The relationship with the communities that inhabit them is also usually part of the concerns to improve the ensembles. However, the theme will remain open until the joint decision with the ISC Education + Training.



VENUES

Santiago is the capital and the largest city in the country, with a population of around 7 million people.

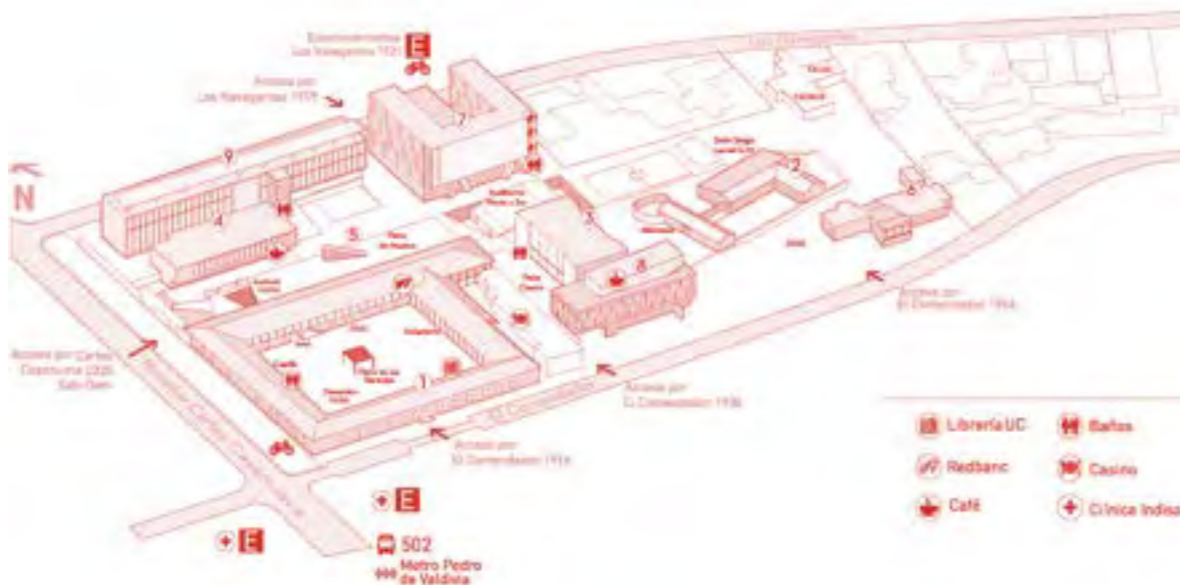
It was founded in 1541 by the Spanish conqueror Pedro de Valdivia, and it has a downtown core of 19th-century neoclassical architecture. La Moneda Palace, a former coin factory of colonial times and nowadays the Presidential Palace, is surrounded by the Civic Centre outlined by Karl H. Brunner in 1932. The city centre has a rich modern heritage consisting mostly of office and apartment buildings, built in the nineteenth thirties and forties. There's also several examples of housing complexes developed during the fifties and sixties, and architectural masterpieces such as the Benedictine Monastery Chapel, the United

Nations (ECLAC) building, the Technical State University, among many others. Some colonial examples are still standing in the metropolitan urban fabric.

Santiago's cityscape is shaped by several stand-alone hills and the fast-flowing Mapocho River, which is lined by parks such as the Parque Forestal. The Andes Mountain range can be seen from most points in the city. Its outskirts are surrounded by vineyards and Santiago is within an hour drive to both the mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

Santiago City Center
Scale 1:5.000

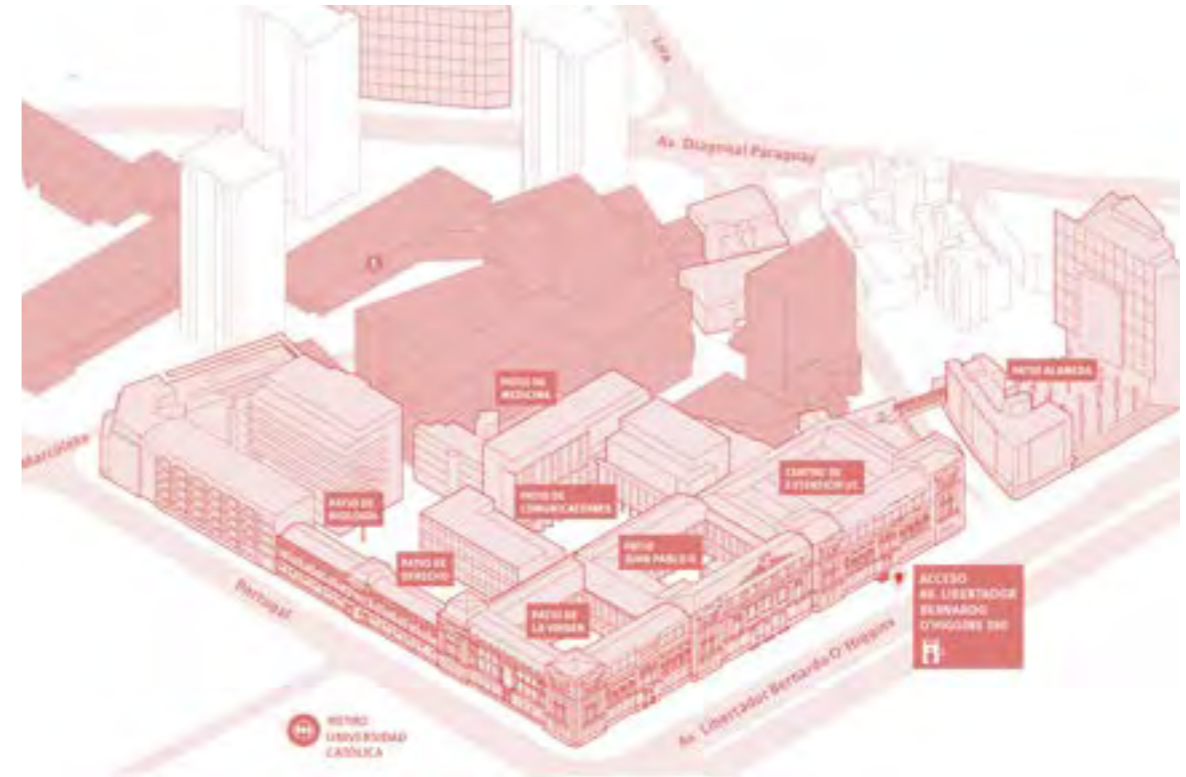
Source José Rosas Vera. Draw by Carlos Silva, Francisca Cattán



FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND URBAN STUDIES

The Faculty is housed in the Lo Contador campus, which is close to a metro station and connected to different transport networks, it is an easily accessible place in the Providencia district in Santiago.

It has several spaces that are suitable and well equipped to hold the Congress, including 3 classrooms that accommodate 80 people, 6 rooms in which to accommodate 30 people, the Fernando Castillo Velasco Auditorium, which fits 86 people and the main FADEU Auditorium, which fits 120 people, plus other classrooms and different open-air spaces for coffee breaks between sessions, exhibits, among other activities. A guide to the campus has been recently published.



UC EXTENSION CENTER / Central House Extension Center

The Extension Center is in the Central House Campus of the University, which is located on Santiago's main avenue, connected to line 1 of the subway network, with a direct exit at the Universidad Católica station and connected to the metropolitan transportation network and easily accessed by alternative mobility means.

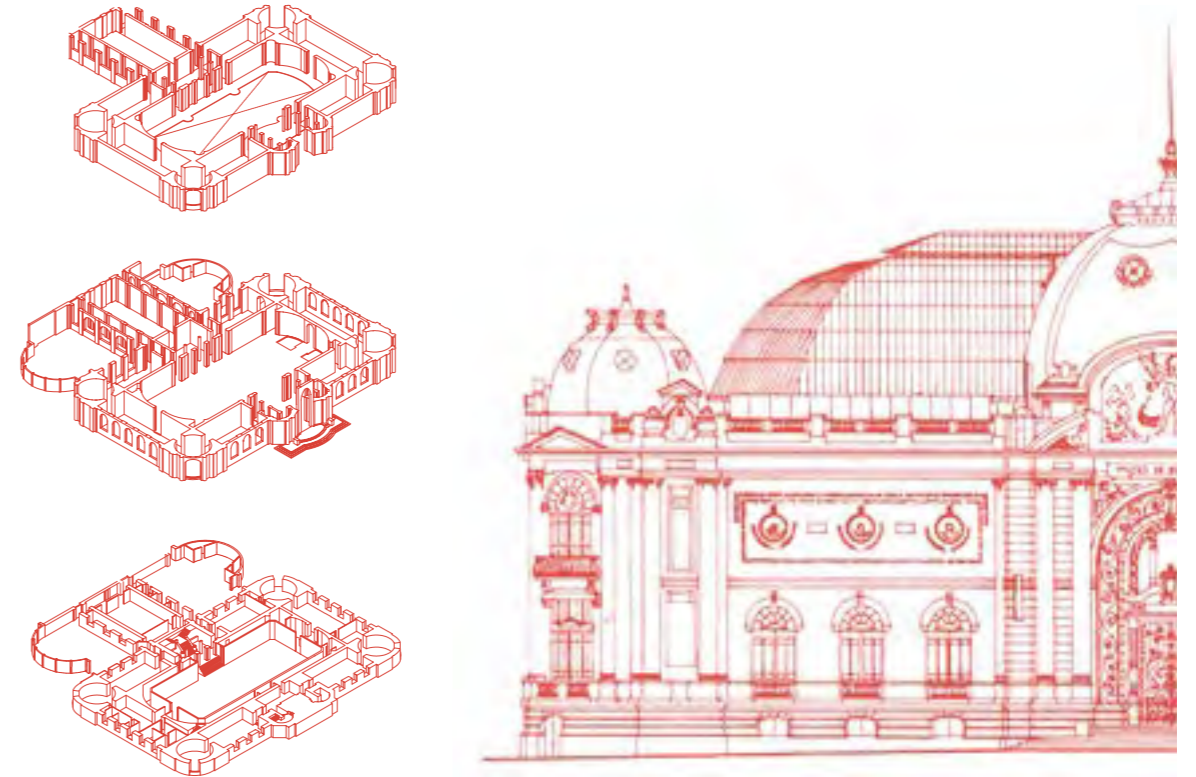
It has several spaces suitable for holding a congress, including 8 rooms that accommodate 40 to 50 people, 6 auditoriums that hold 90 to 100 people, a central space for 700 people, and a hall for 650 people, all of them have the infrastructure and adequate technical equipment to hold exhibitions, conventions, congresses, celebrations, among other activities.



EAST CAMPUS EXTENSION CENTER

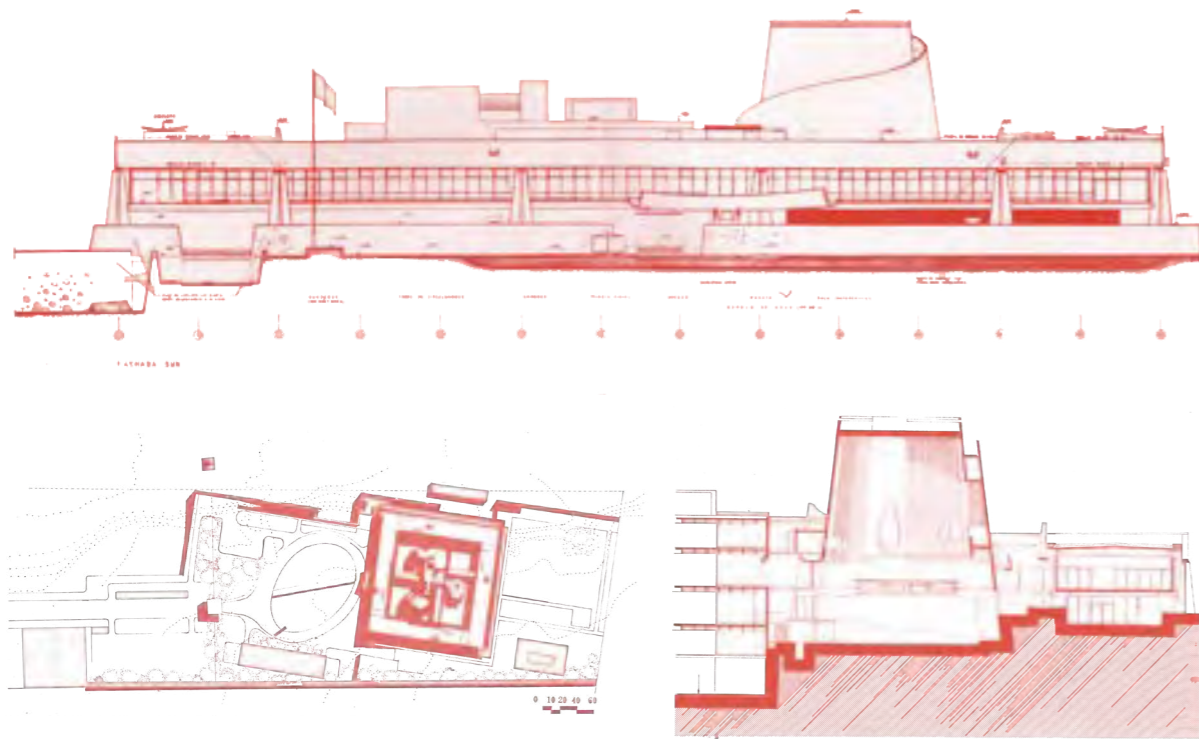
The Eastern Campus extension center was opened in 2021, with first-class space and infrastructure. The construction of the Eastern Campus began in 1926 as a convent, and it is located between the districts of Providencia and Ñuñoa, easily accessible due to its connection to the public transport system.

The Extension Centre has the following spaces: 8 rooms for 30-40 people, 2 rooms for 50 people, 1 room for 80 people, a streaming room for 72 people, a multipurpose room for 250 people, a central space for 500 people and a theater with capacity for 240 people.



MUSEO NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES / MNBA

The Chilean National Museum of Fine Arts - located in central Santiago, is one of the major venues for Chilean and South American art. It was established in 1880, and the current building, the Palace of the Fine Arts, dates from 1910 and was built as a part of the country's Independence centennial commemoration. It was designed by Chilean architect Émile Jécquier in a Beaux-arts style and it is located in the Parque Forestal in Santiago. It will most likely host an opening or closing keynote speech.



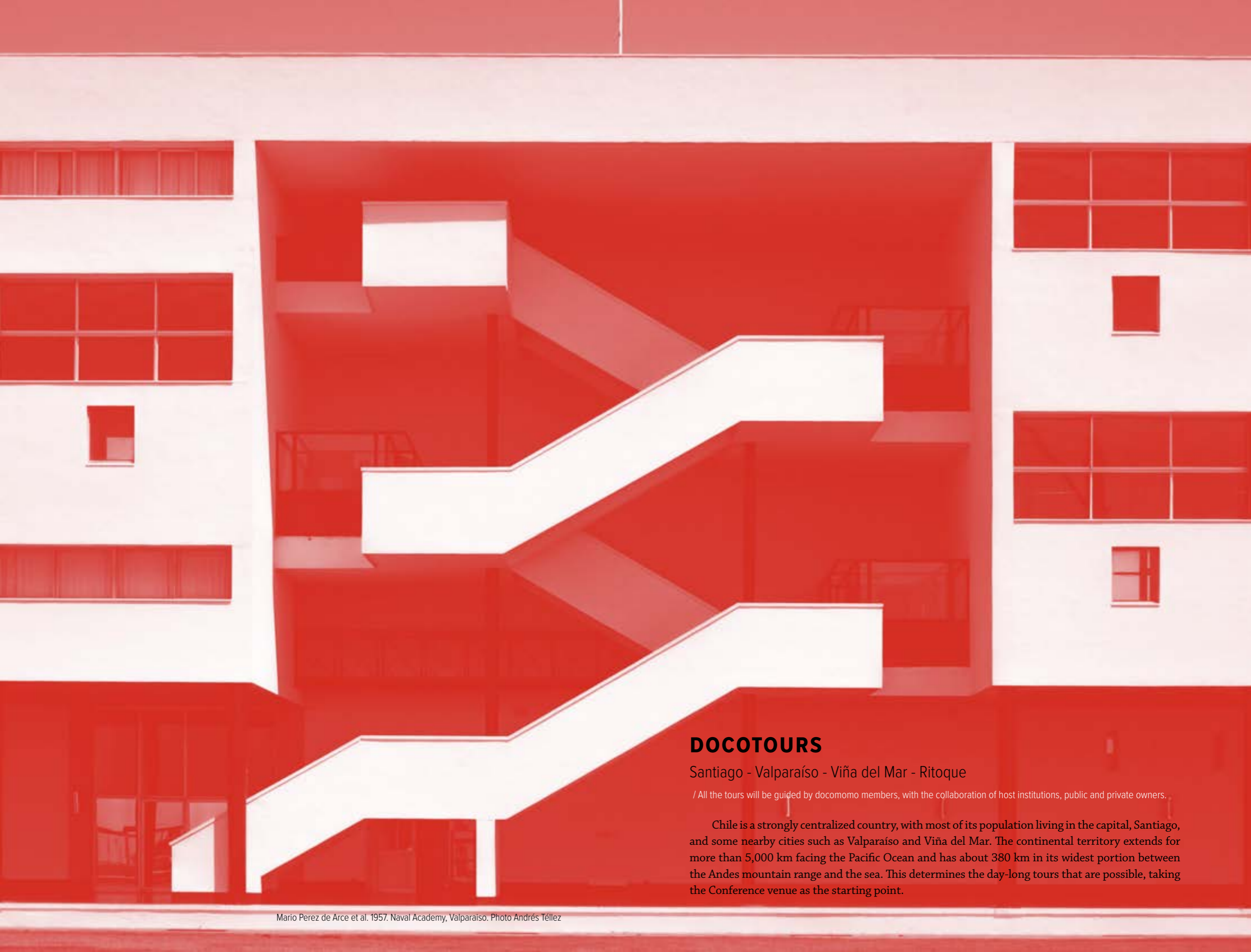
UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO

ECLAC CEPAL HEADQUARTERS

Inaugurated in 1966, the United Nations building in Santiago de Chile houses the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean -ECLAC-, an institution created in 1948 to promote the region's economic and social development. The project originated in an open national competition held in Santiago in November 1960. The selection was done by UN Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld -advised by Wallace Harrison and Philip Johnson- who ruled in favour of the proposal submitted by Chilean architect Emilio Duhart. ECLAC building has often been considered one of the seminal works of Latin American architecture, although its significance is still partially ignored worldwide. The author was clear that the building should transcend its direct reference to an institution representing the ideals of the contemporary world. It is a masterpiece of modern architecture and represents the ideas of new monumentality.

Docomomo Chile is asking to ECLAC for the facilities to have the 18th Docomomo Council Meeting e in the main room of the United Nations building in Santiago.





DOCOTOURS

Santiago - Valparaíso - Viña del Mar - Ritoque

/ All the tours will be guided by docomomo members, with the collaboration of host institutions, public and private owners.

Chile is a strongly centralized country, with most of its population living in the capital, Santiago, and some nearby cities such as Valparaíso and Viña del Mar. The continental territory extends for more than 5,000 km facing the Pacific Ocean and has about 380 km in its widest portion between the Andes mountain range and the sea. This determines the day-long tours that are possible, taking the Conference venue as the starting point.

Left to right: Unknown - Benedictine Monastery Holy Trinity of Las Condes, Santiago, Photo Andrés Téllez - Portales Neighborhood Unity, Unknown - Cristóbal Palma, Open City, Ritoque, Photo Cristóbal Palma - Alamy [https://www.alamy.es/restaurante-cap-ducal-de-vina-del-mar-chile-image66163733.html] - UC Innovation Centre, San Joaquín campus, Photo Cristóbal Palma - NAVE, Yungay Neighborhood, Photo Cristóbal Palma



TOUR 1 MODERN SANTIAGO

Among the most important milestones of modern architecture in Chile, there are many buildings and complexes located along the Mapocho River basin, which crosses the city from east to west. Among them, the Benedictine Monastery of Las Condes, the ECLAC headquarters, residential buildings in Providencia and the city centre, and the Portales Neighbourhood Unit.

TOUR 2 HOUSING IN SANTIAGO

The product of public policies since the 1930s, the housing complexes for employees make up a rich panorama of experiments and achievements of great impact in the city. The tour includes the first projects, built in lots of approximately 100 x 100m (San Eugenio, Huemul 2, Arauco), and operations of greater scope, including the Juan Antonio Ríos, Matta-Viel and Remodelación República estates, and the Portales and Providencia Neighbourhood Units.

TOUR 3 VALPARAÍSO, VIÑA DEL MAR, IAV OPEN CITY

Located 250 km from Santiago, on the Pacific coast, the conurbation of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar brings together an appreciable number of high-value buildings and complexes. In the heritage conservation area of Valparaíso, there are at least five important examples including the Naval School, Quebrada Márquez estate and the modern buildings around Plaza Sotomayor, along with other cases located along the limits with Viña del Mar. There, the most interesting cases are related to the coastline and programs for housing, tourism and scientific research, such as the Montemar Marine Station. The visit to the Open City of the IAV is a highlight of the tour, due to its experimental nature and the active conservation of many of the buildings conceived in its 50-year history.

TOUR 4 RECENT ARCHITECTURE IN SANTIAGO

Considered as a logical continuation of the heritage of the 20th century, contemporary architecture in Chile has had significant international repercussions, and includes a significant number of buildings for public use. The tour includes visits to the campuses of the Universidad Católica and Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, the Bicentennial Park in Vitacura, the Museum of Pre-Columbian Art, and the Nave and Palacio de La Moneda cultural centers.

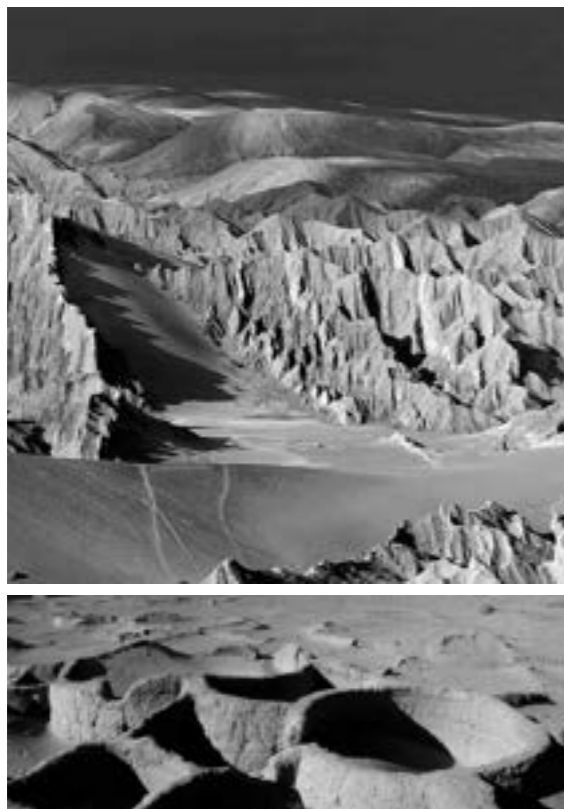
COMPLEMENTARY TOURS

Perhaps the members of the Docomomo community want to take advantage of the long trip to South America and extend their stay to visit other places. With this in mind, we will plan a series of tours with our regional partners in Latin America.

CHILE, BEYOND SANTIAGO AND VALPARAÍSO

From Santiago de Chile it is possible to take tours to world-class national destinations, with architectural, archaeological, and gastronomic attractions, and unique parks and nature reserves in the world, some of them are World Biosphere Reserves or UNESCO World Heritage Sites:

Left to right: Nas Estradas do planeta - Camila Ponce - Viña Santa Cruz [<https://www.gochile.cl/es/vina-santa-cruz/>] - Fundación Terram [33] EXPLORA - Naf-tali Hilger—laif/Redux - TIME - Public Domain [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Torres_del_Paine_y_cuernos_del_Paine,_montaje.jpg] - LBM1948, CC BY-SA 4.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>>



NORTH OF CHILE

SALTPETER OFFICES AND SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA

The Antofagasta region offers a rich architectural heritage from Inca, Hispanic and recent times. The “company towns” built by the nitrate exploiting companies add to the landscape and nature of the desert, unique in the world.



CENTRAL CHILE

WINE ROUTES

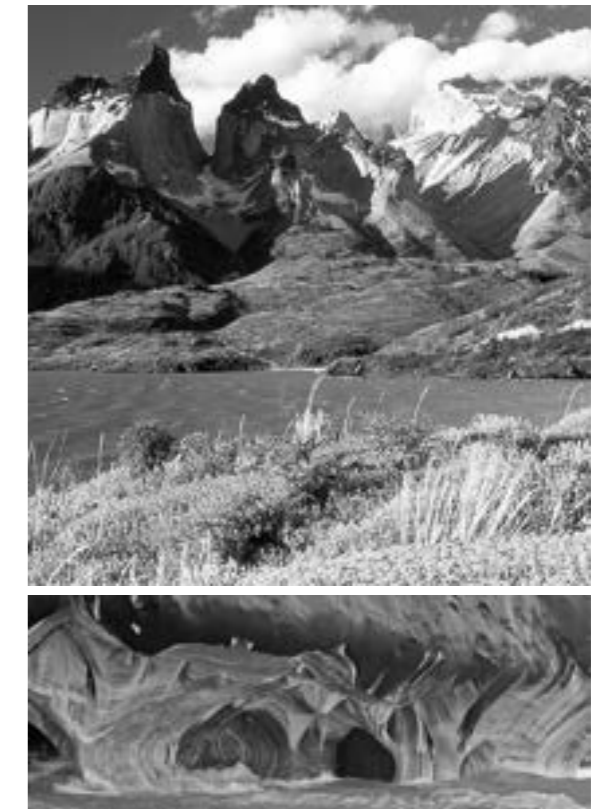
At a short distance from Santiago are the wineries of the most prestigious wine producers in Chile. Newer routes such as the Limarí valley to the north, Casablanca and San Antonio towards the coast, and those of Maipo, Curicó and Maule to the south can be added to the traditional route of the Rapel valley.



RAPA NUI

EASTER ISLAND

Rapa Nui is an exotic and mysterious destination, inhabited by the enigmatic Moai, located in a unique landscape, halfway between the Polynesian and Western cultures, it is the most distant spot from any other place on Earth.



CHILEAN PATAGONIA

TORRES DEL PAINE

To get there from Punta Arenas, one must go across part of the Chilean Patagonia, driving by fjords, glaciers and snowy peaks. Torres del Paine National Park with its rock formations, lakes and native vegetation is a world-class destination, and offers the opportunity to stay in outstanding accommodation designed by contemporary Chilean architects.



SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL HUBS

The possibility of making intermediate stops on the trip to Chile offers, from the flight exchange points, the opportunity to visit first-class cities and sites, rich in modern architecture, landscaping, and archaeological heritage.

Left to right:] Fernando Stankuns under licence CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 - Nelson Kon - De Imagens AMB - public domain [https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1465902] - Nicolás Valencia - Nicolás Valencia - Federico Kulekdjian - Ana María León [flickr] under licence CC BY-NC-SA 2.0



MODERN SÃO PAULO

The most populated city in South America offers an architectural and urban panorama recognized worldwide; with works by Oscar Niemeyer, João Vilanova Artigas; Lina Bo Bardi and Paulo Mendes da Rocha, among other great names in modern architecture.

MODERN RIO DE JANEIRO

The *wonderful city*, located less than a two-hour flight from São Paulo, brings together works by Niemeyer and the highlights of Lúcio Costa, Affonso Reidy, the Roberto brothers, and the parks and avenues designed by Roberto Burle Marx. Added to its unique landscape is its coastal scenery and rich historical heritage.

MODERN LIMA, CUZCO AND MACHU PICCHU

The capital of Peru offers a wide architectural panorama, from pre-Hispanic archaeological remains, through colonial architecture and the modern experience to outstanding contemporary figures. From there tours can be taken to go to Cusco and to the Inca city of Machu Picchu, the renowned World Heritage Site.

MODERN BUENOS AIRES

Recognized for its architectural, gastronomic, and cultural heritage, in the Argentine capital it is possible to visit works by outstanding architects such as Antonio Vilar, Itala Fulvia Villa, Clorindo Testa, Alicia Cazzaniga, Mario Roberto Álvarez, Carmen Córdova and Horacio Balleiro, 60 km away, in the city of La Plata, the World Heritage Site Curutchet House, the only project designed by Le Corbusier that was actually built in South America.



OTHER RESOURCES



The Conference will have a dedicated webpage, and a social network campaign to promote the Conference. One of the aims is to present the different issues of the main topics discussed, with the participation of different working parties; and announce the sessions and other activities as well.

There will be a list of hotels and accommodation facilities located closely to the venues, information about transportation, and recommended tourism agencies that offer tours in South America. Coffee and Lunch will be offered during the Sessions and Opening and Closing events.

The Centre of Cultural Heritage offers a variety of payment options such as PayPal, credit card and direct bank transfers. There will be Registration for Docomomo members, Non-members, Authors, Presenting authors, Students with Early Bird registration from December 2023 to April 2024.

The UC can provide simultaneous translation services for key lectures, and language style reviewers for the proceedings.

The proceedings will be indexed by Scopus and published in partnership with ARQ Ediciones.



Photo Andrés Téllez

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

If accepted, this proposal will be reviewed with the Docomomo International Chair and Secretary General, as well as with the Advisory Board and the ISC Committees. In that instance, we will welcome any suggestions.

The date of the Conference will be defined in agreement with Docomomo International, in a range between the second week of October and the first week of December 2024.

It would be better to do it between November and December, but we open the range to benefit the most significant number of attendees.

If organized in Chile, the 18th International Docomomo Conference will be the first to be held in the southern hemisphere below the Tropic of Capricorn. Usually, the docomomo conferences were at the end of summer; in this case, it would be the opposite. That means if the next conference is going to be in September as usual, it would be at the end of winter, when the weather is not the best, but rather cold and rainy. The best climatic time would be around the end of November and the beginning of December. Nevertheless, academic activities can hinder the arrival of many speakers. Hence, we hope to assume a definition in conjunction with docomomo international and the academic schedules of most of the students, docomomo members, and attendants.

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SUPPORTERS

The participation of institutional partners with whom we have contact but have not defined their participation is envisaged.



Mack
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