

The National Federation of Town Planning and Housing, 1939–1954: A Network for Town Planners and Architects in Franco's Spain

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Abstract

The autarchy system established by the new dictatorship following the Spanish Civil War proposed the reconstruction of the country as a new Renaissance based on idiosyncratic Spanish values. One of the most unique experiences was the creation of the private society The National Federation of Town Planning and Housing (1939–1954). The aim was to create a social environment appropriate for dignity development in the habitability conditions. The project was very ambitious about town planning dissemination. A professional network concerning town planning and housing knowledge was required. Instruments applied for achieving the objective included publishing books and magazines, exhibitions, congresses, and centers of information within and outside Spain.

Keywords

town planning, housing, Spain, twentieth century, Federación Nacional de Urbanismo y Vivienda, César Cort

The third decade of the twentieth century was turbulent for Spain,¹ when the country went through several political systems. It started under the monarchy of King Alfonso XIII, which delegated power to General Primo de Rivera. The monarchy ended after the Republican victory in the municipal elections of 1931, ushering in the Second Republic. The hopes raised by the remarkable initiatives undertaken in the fields of education and culture and its attempts to modernize the Spanish social structure, which was stagnating in the Church, the army, and rural chieftaincy, were frustrated with conflicts such as the Catalan separatist movement, public disorders, and the Asturias Revolution (1934). The situation led to a military coup in 1936 and a civil war that ended with a military dictatorship in 1939.

The moments of cultural brilliance had been favored by the economic progress due to Spain's neutrality in the First World War.² It was built on the idea that the only way to progress to help the Spanish overcome their endemic backwardness was to open up to the outside world.³

Spanish attendance in international town planning congresses was not quite well known in the prewar period, but it existed nevertheless. Cebrià de Montoliu⁴ attended the Berlin exhibition

“Allgemeine Städtebau-Ausstellung” in 1912. Madrid, Barcelona, and Bilbo sent their municipal technicians to international meetings to complete their training. So Montoliu went to the Gante Exhibition in 1913, with the architect Ricardo Bastida from Bilbo and Amós Salvador from Madrid, and Barcelona sent the municipal engineer José María Lasarte⁵ to the International Engineering Congress of San Francisco in 1915. The Central Society of Architects sent the architect and professor of urban planning César Cort⁶ to attend the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris in 1919 and to London in 1920 for the reconstruction of Europe after the First World War. Amós Salvador; Ricardo Bastida; Hilarión González del Castillo, diffuser of the Arturo Soria Lineal-City; Federico López Valencia, person behind the Social Reform Institute, including social housing responsibility; and César Cort attended some International Federation for Housing and Planning (IPHS) congresses from the twenties to the thirties. In 1929, Seville and Granada hosted the fifth meeting of the l’Union Internationale des Villes et Pouvoirs Locaux (IULA), and the municipal engineer José Paz Maroto attended the congress in Ghent (1934).

The architects Fernando García Mercadal in Madrid and Josep Lluís Sert in Barcelona were active in the group Grupo de Arquitectos y Técnicos Españoles para el Progreso de la Arquitectura Contemporánea (GATEPAC) and GATCPAC, its Catalanian version, and promoted the *AC* review⁷; these groups, linked to the Comité International pour la Réalisation des Problèmes d’Architecture Contemporaine (GATEPAC) and Congrès Internationaux d’Architecture Moderne (CIAM), were especially attentive to urban issues. In 1931, Barcelona—with the help of Josep Lluís Sert, Fernando García Mercadal, and Le Corbusier among others—hosted the preparatory meeting for the canceled CIAM congress of Moscow. The Catalanian government commissioned Le Corbusier to develop the Maciá Plan for the extension of Barcelona in the context of its national development as part of the Catalanian Regional Planning.⁸

The Spanish Civil War greatly eroded the desire in Spain for modern architecture and urbanism and the intellectual climate that had flourished in the early years of the Republic.⁹ The interruption was due to this minority trend that failed to establish a strong network among professionals that could survive the exile of professionals like Josep Lluís Sert, disqualifications, and losses of architects of the movement who died in the war, for example, José Manuel Aizpurua and Josep Torres Clavé. This was a major weakening of the ideological trends and professionalism of Spanish architecture in postwar Spain.

According to Ignasi de Solà-Morales,¹⁰ the work of GATEPAC is very important and quite undisputed in the history of architecture and urbanism in Spain. It made significant contributions to contemporary thought, without which the many aspects of the reaction that followed this period cannot be explained. For years, there was official refusal to acknowledge the ideas and contributions that could have come from the field of CIAM, but also of new foreign academic experiences, which plunged Spanish urbanism, at least during the forties, in isolation that slowed down the progress and negated achievements made earlier.

Meanwhile, Europe was suffering from its own disastrous war, which began just after the Spanish Civil War ended.¹¹ American aid—Spain not included—and continuous technical developments led to a recovery from the damages and a speedy economic expansion followed by major social advances. European countries took different routes to reconstruction although held in common bases that supported the alternative urbanism to the bourgeois town: the development of suburbs and transport-level coordination, planning and intervention in the peripheries, and the attempted rationalization of production processes of housing. Reconstruction in Spain had been marked by autarky.¹²

About the Architect and Engineer César Cort (1893–1978)

César Cort considered he was going to be nominated head of the Spanish reconstruction body in charge of the reorganization of architecture and urbanism. And his hopes were justified. He had

participated in the institutionalization and professionalization of urbanism as the Chair of Town Planning in the School of Architecture in Madrid since 1918. Through his dedication to teaching, he endowed what he called the science of *urbanology* a specific content language with a strong Anglo influence, which he collected in his book *Murcia*, un ejemplo sencillo de trazado urbano (1932) to disseminate its implementation among municipal leaders and technicians involved in planning practice in Spain. César Cort based his actions on a scientific conception of town planning with a very specific aim: to improve the quality of life of the people. He was the first to recognize the importance of Idelfonso Cerdá.

César Cort worked from the private sector, establishing its role in promoting residential buildings in Madrid; from local politics, being monarchist councillor in Madrid of the Second Republic in 1931; and from citizenship, when he acted as a publicist who tirelessly popularized planning issues so citizens could assume a rightful active roles in the planning process. César Cort's main professional town planning plans¹³ included the extension plan and inner city reform of Murcia (1926) and participation in the contest for plan extension and inner city reform of Madrid (1929), where he teamed up with the renowned German town planner Joseph Stübben. The postwar plans for Valladolid¹⁴ (1939), plan Badajoz (1940), and La Coruña (1942) were among his last proposals.

César Cort remained oblivious to the two significant initiatives for urban culture at the end of the civil war in Madrid from the two warring sides. First, the politician Julián Besteiro in Republican Madrid led the drafting of a Regional Plan,¹⁵ which was completed in 1939 under the technical responsibility of Fernando García Mercadal. The Madrid Plan (1941–1946)¹⁶ by architect Pedro Bidagor started developing in the Madrid underground occupied during the civil war; this plan became the most significant Spanish urban plan. The structure of cities–satellites to guide growth and crowns of green spaces and transport lines around the capital were proposed. For the critic Juan Daniel Fullaondo,¹⁷ urban theoretical debate in the early forties was limited solely to the contributions of César Cort and Pedro Bidagor, although the two in the background used the same language.¹⁸

César Cort had even thought of implementing a reconstruction bureau similar to the La Renaissance des cités (1917) for French postwar reconstruction created by the American Red Cross in Paris and directed by George Burdett Ford. For Paolo Sica,¹⁹ George B. Ford was the coach who took it from city beautiful to scientific city. César Cort had contacted him in the inter-Allied conference in Paris in 1919.²⁰ The level of destruction in most Spanish cities was not high, so it made no sense to talk of reconstruction. Postwar reconstruction offered an opportunity to do something new and different to fulfil the real needs of a postwar society that needed to recover from the state of shock.

But César Cort had a singular character, a hard worker but proud and stubborn. His tenacity allowed him to address various business ventures financed with profits from the wolfram mines in northern Spain. The defense of his political ideas—liberal, anglophile, monarchist, and catholic but far removed from the powerful catholic organizations who very close to the authorities, such as Opus Dei—did not favor him. He was soon relegated, and the architect Pedro Muguruza²¹—a member of the staff—was chosen.

In the Spanish postwar years, forums for debate on housing and its role in society proliferated. The subject arose in the context of the need to find a practical and effective solution to the demand for housing that emerged, but especially the need to find a model society for the victors. Political initiatives and outreach, such as professional meetings, debates, exhibitions, and publications, were underway. This search for an ideology that had housing policy in its finest collided with the scarce industrial development of the country, which also affected the construction industry. To Ignasi de Solà-Morales,²² housing became the symbol of the new state policy. It was not in terms of volume of production but the intellectual efforts and discussion that went into it. The planning was channeled through housing policy and social housing

in particular. The debate also served to put into practice the ideal pursued by the new regime based on values endemic to Spain, both in a rural and urban context.²³

The first major meeting for reconstruction took place in February 1938, in Burgos, the military command headquarters of Franco's army, when a meeting was held of more than two hundred architects, led by Falange, the single political party, chaired by architect Pedro Muguruza. Its purpose was to lay the foundations for reconstruction. The discussion aimed to implement the ideal pursued by the new regime based on the values endemic to Spain. The Falangist ideology defined the construction of homes, not of isolated housing projects, which were considered a form of class distinction leading to architecture. The concepts were promoting the disappearance of class barriers and established the family as the basis of social organization. The most conservative wing of the new regime preferred the segregation of working-class neighborhoods.

The *Asamblea Nacional de Arquitectura*²⁴ (National Architecture Conference) was introduced by Falange under the direction of Pedro Muguruza in 1939 as annual meetings intended to stimulate discussion between architects. Defending a new social model, the capital of Madrid or agricultural colonization were the topics introduced at the first meeting.

The Institute for Local Administration Studies (1940), dedicated to the training of local technicians, played the role of spreading the organization of conferences and publications like the journal *Revista de Administración Local* (1942). The articles in journals such as *Reconstrucción* or *Revista Nacional de Arquitectura*, a successor to the journal *Arquitectura* (Architecture), sponsored by the associations of architects, constituted some of the principal means of discussing these issues. The daily press reported the meetings, and occasionally gave in-depth coverage of the issues discussed.

Various official organizations were created with the aim of solving the problems of housing. In 1938, National Service and Repairs for Devastated Regions was launched, whose mission was the reconstruction of liberated areas. It soon became General Direction, and was incorporated to the Ministry of Interior as the newly created Department of Architecture under the leadership of Pedro Muguruza, which was responsible for the conduct of Falange Technical Services. The National Housing Institute under the Ministry of Labor was created in 1939. It dealt with the definition of rules for new urban housing and rural state promotion. José Fonseca, the former assistant professor of César Cort, was named its chief architect. Besides, there was the Board for Reconstruction of Madrid, the National Institute of Colonization (1939), and the Association of Home Work (1940). These organizations reflected the position taken by some of the powers of the new regime. Their functions were not clearly defined, and the responsibilities assigned to each often overlapped.

The legal support necessary for the implementation of the housing initiatives²⁵ came in 1939 with the approval of the law of subsidized housing that replaced the Cheap Housing Act (1921) and launched the state machinery for the production of housing in urban and rural areas. Streamlining the process of housing production, planning and control of the entire process and coordination of power management with industrial power modes of intervention were implemented in Spain.

In this complex context, César Cort proposed the creation of the Hispanic Federation for Housing and Town Planning in 1939 outside of the official machinery. The economic autonomy from the authorities that marked the Federation from its inception enabled him to implement his aim of creating an organization that would serve as the focal point for the existing conglomeration of official organizations and approaches that never fully satisfied his purposes.

The Hispanic National Federation for Housing and Town Planning

Spain maintained international contacts even after the civil war with regard to town planning issues. Its relationships with Germany and Italy and France (Vichy) remained active because of

the affinity of those governments. Spain still had political relations and also maintained a presence in Portugal, because both countries were under dictatorships (General Oliveira Salazar led Portugal since 1933). Relationships with Allied countries were transmitted indirectly through articles or exhibitions that were reported in specialist journals. The general atmosphere was anglophile after the forties.²⁶

Europe had suspended international planning meetings in 1940, which returned to normal in 1946, under the leadership of American and British interests.²⁷ The International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) and IULA were the main forums for dialogue. The IFHP reappeared in 1946 with the Hastings Congress, after the Stockholm Congress of 1939. The proposal was to continue the themes introduced in the last congress: decentralization, housing policy, and planning implementation. In 1947, the congress held in Paris was dedicated to housing and planning review in war and postwar conditions. The IULA held its last congress in Budapest in 1940. It was devoted to the financing of municipalities and their role in the promotion of physical culture, regaining its activity in 1946 with the Congress of Brussels.

After the 5th CIAM²⁸ in Paris in 1937, the 6th CIAM planned for Lieja, Belgium, was delayed. The Spanish architect Josep Lluís Sert, the CIAM leader in United States of America introduced the first public initiative in 1942. His writing *Can Our Cities Survive?* introduced readers to the CIAM principles. In 1944, the first international meeting took place in New York and in 1947 the 6th Congress was held in Bridgewater, England.

The normalization of international relations began with the recognition of Franco's regime by United States of America in 1949 and the subsequent withdrawal of condemnation, which would lead to Spain's entry into the United Nations in 1955.

The National Federation of Planning and Housing was entered in the register of associations in 1939, with its office in the Plaza del Cordón (Madrid), where the professional office of César Cort was situated. He reserved the position of president, and the renowned lawyer Mariano García Cortés served as secretary until his death in 1948. César Cort wanted to open the Federation to others countries: "There is no sense in using the word Federation if there is nothing to federate." However, there was no success. "There were just three answers. Very politely they made some excuse although they appreciated the idea,"²⁹ he admitted. The Hispanic National Federation for Housing and Town Planning was soon obliged to drop "Hispanic" from the name, by order of the authorities. Nevertheless, in spirit at least, the Federation maintained its concern and links with the Latin American world. César Cort's—and so the Federation's—close relationship with Portugal was influenced both by commerce, through certain aspects linked to his business activities, and by emotional attachment, given that he was still in contact with the exiled royal family.

The aims of the Federation were clearly stated in the articles comprising its regulations.³⁰ The main one was "of contributing to the study and dissemination of town planning precepts and resolving associated general problems, together with those related to housing." The organization of meetings, conferences, and congresses; publishing, books, brochures, and magazines; and organizing study centers, especially for technical experts from various administrations were among the initiatives identified that would meet the goals. There was an underlying aim in the presence of a professional minority who were going to lead the society—similar to the attitude promoted by Josep Lluís Sert in the CIAM. The influence of the Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset transmitted in *La rebelión de las masas* (Mass rebellion) was evident in 1930s Spain.

The inauguration of the Hispanic Federation for Housing and Town Planning was held on February 20, 1940. The newspaper *El Alcázar* published an article titled "Política urbanística" (Town planning policies), in which Serrano Súñer³¹ described the town planning ideal as "national greatness should be based on achieving a strong, healthy Spanish citizen, in a salubrious and comfortable home, in a hygienic city or village." Serrano Súñer also expressed how the State powers had entrusted most of the responsibility for construction-related matters to the municipal powers.³²

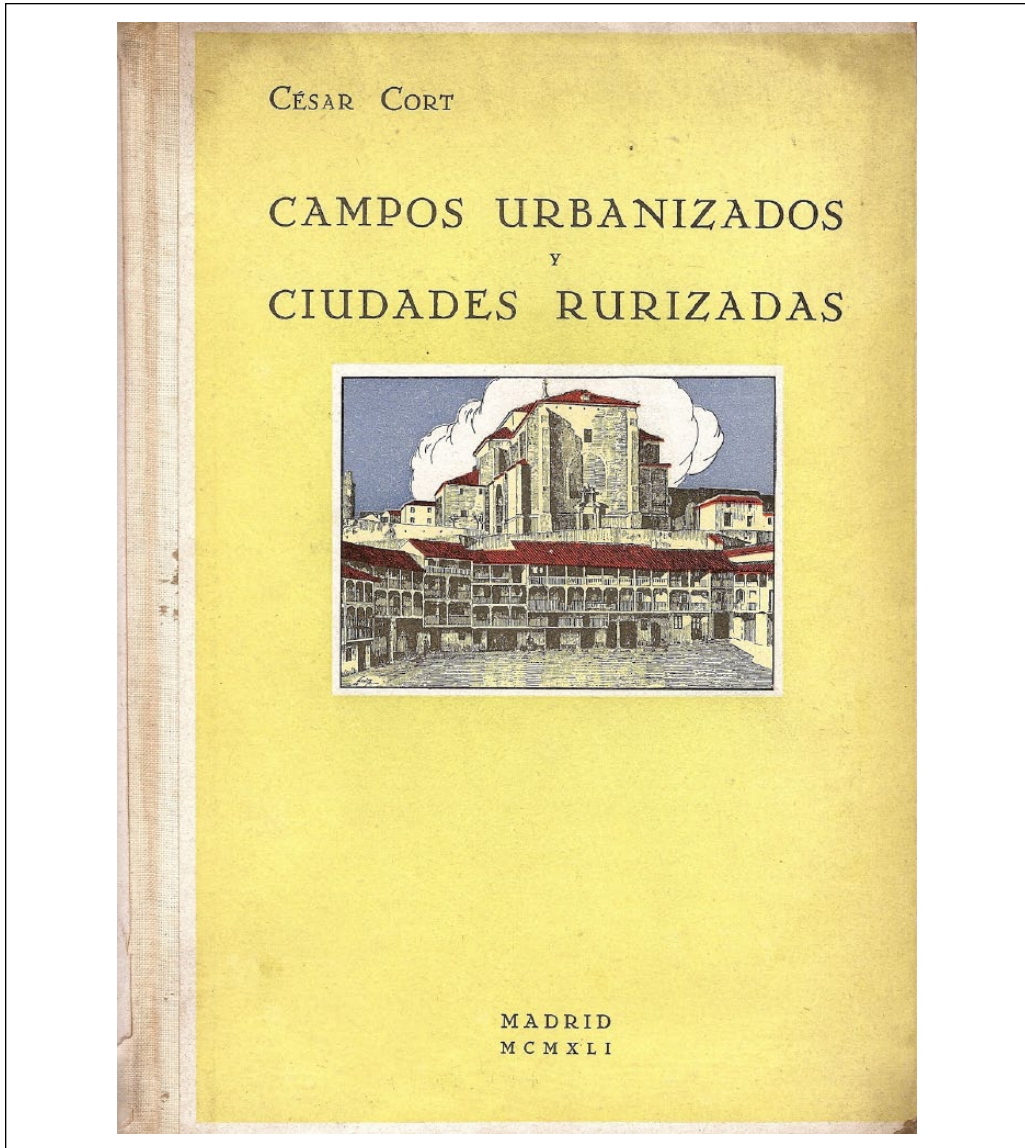


Figure 1. *Campos urbanizados y ciudades rurizadas* (The urbanized countryside and ruralized towns), by César Cort, published in 1941.

Cort tried to convince the authorities of the need to establish guidelines and precepts for city construction, together with his approach to problems concerning communication techniques, his belief in the social implications of town planning, and his role as an educator.

Among the initiatives in publication by the Federation, the most significant was that of *Campos urbanizados y ciudades rurizadas*³³ (Urbanised countryside and ruralised towns) by César Cort in 1941. The title referred to an idea proposed by Ildefonso Cerdá. The draft of his book was prepared when the author had taken refuge in the Norwegian embassy in 1937 (Figure 1).

The book is an irregular manual of town planning for designers in both practical and theoretical aspects based on the principles of Cort *urbanology*. It offered to municipal officials a technical guide on practical issues focused particularly on municipal services related to health and

hygiene, along with a complete dissertation on the rules and customs of traffic. The ultimate purpose of the publication was to arouse interest in municipal problems.

An analysis of Ildefonso Cerdá's concept of *rurisation* by Francisco Javier Monclús and Jose Luis Oyón³⁴ showed analogies presented by a discourse on rural and agricultural reform, with which, at the same time, they proposed reforming the city through proper management of urban space. *Rurisation* studies corresponded to the general principles that should govern the establishment, expansion, transformation, and upgrading of rural counties in order to convert a cultivated or uncultivated land into irrigated land that earlier had been a dry land. However, *rurisation* did not raise as a simple extrapolation of the principles underlying the theory of urbanization. If the town planning proposals of Cerdá—hygiene requirements, communication, and equal distribution of urban services—resulted in a homogeneous space in the city, his idea of dividing the territory through a system of roads and interways entailed regularizing ownership of land and tended to the ideal of an agrarian space that was equally balanced. This theory assumed the existence of a specific reflection on the countryside. It was based on the possibility of building a territory from the provision of infrastructure and rural population redistribution. The new idea of rural planning had much to do with the relationship between the main elements that structured space and agricultural reform programs and internal colonization. The impact of territorial communication hubs in the *nucleology* of César Cort was considered in terms of the connection of the inhabited and its ability to generate urbanization.

The book emerged at a time of economic hardship derived from the postwar situation in a cultural context of efforts to strengthen the dominance of the autonomous Spanish idiosyncrasy. The few publications concerned with town planning were *Ensanche y Reforma de la ciudad de Barcelona (1842-1942)* (1942) (Extension and reform of Barcelona 1842-1942) by Guillaume Busquets i Vautravers, *El futuro Madrid* (1945) (The future of Madrid),³⁵ proceedings of the conferences held in the Institute for Local Administration Studies. Later on, in 1947 the second theoretical Spanish publication about town planning was the work of Gabriel Alomar, *Teoría de la ciudad. Ideas fundamentales para un urbanismo humanista* (Theory of the city. Main ideas for humanistic town planning). This book introduced a strong American influence reflecting the author's training in the United States.

The initiatives such as awarding prizes or participating in other congresses were less successful.³⁶ The proposed publication of a journal titled *Campo y ciudad* (Country and town) was never implemented. The rural–urban dichotomy was very much present in the reflections on urbanism also in Spain. Since the widespread valley section was introduced in *Evolution of Cities* by Patrick Geddes, a parallel rural–urban social type that was generated by physical space, it even merited a version of Alison and Peter Smithson in CIAM (1954) to the work of Patrick Abercrombie *Town and Country Planning* (1934), translated into Spanish in 1936.

The Federation achieved its highest success in the organization of congresses.

The National Federation for Housing and Town Planning Congresses

The congresses of the National Federation for Housing and Town Planning were based on the ideals inspired by two Inter-Allied Conferences held in Paris (1919) and London (1920) in the context of reconstruction following the First World War and the meetings of the IFHP, mainly the Stockholm Congress (1939).

The congresses were held biannually between 1949 and 1954, in different cities carefully selected in Spain and in Portugal. The congresses were organized as is habitual for these kinds of meetings; that is, there were various days of plenary sessions where papers were presented and discussions and debates held, together with excursions to sites of interest supported by the active participation of the local authorities acting as host.

The date chosen for the congress coincided with the so-called Columbus Day (then known as the “Day of the Race”) on the 12th of October—a date charged with symbolism and which continued to be a point of reference for the congresses, with the exception of those held in Portugal.

The idea of catering to the diverse professional fields converged in urban planning was required. Architects were necessarily included within this concept of the diversity of town planning, but so too were engineers, lawyers, and municipal councils, and Federation congresses always enjoyed the active personal participation of various technical or political representatives. Speakers’ names began to recur at subsequent congresses, such as the architects Guillaume Busquets i Vautravers, José Fonseca, and Gonzalo de Cárdenas; the engineer José Paz Maroto; the lawyers Mariano García Cortés, and José Gascón y Marín, giving an indication of the different professional profiles involved in the initiative. The published proceedings offer a very full picture of the perspectives on town planning issues according to the various contexts in which they arose.

The topics initially considered were simplified in later congresses, as were the corresponding conclusions reached. The issues addressed were of an eminently practical and contemporary nature, pursuing concrete solutions to concrete problems, based on the specific social and political characteristics of Spain during the period when the congresses were held. The invariable focus was housing.

First Congresses: Madrid, October 11–18, 1940; Barcelona, October 21–30, 1942; and Madrid-Seville-Lisbon, October 3–16, 1944

The first Congress of the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing took place in Madrid, the capital of the state. It brought together all the movements of the time that were still waiting for the new regime to define its position. Three hundred people participated in the congress. Institutional delegates attending the congress included those from county councils, town councils, and various corporations all related in some way with housing, delegates from Schools of Architecture, professional colleges, the Association for Municipal Architects, Chambers of Urban Property, and independent delegates.³⁷

At the inauguration of the first Congress, the minister for the Interior, Ramón Serrano Súñer, praised its “Hispanic” nature, considering it an indication of the responsibility to include those who were joined by a common language and the underlying Spanish culture implied by the town planning regulations established in the Laws of the Indies, in the push toward improving quality of life (Figure 2).

The architect Víctor d’Ors Pérez-Peix, then working on the town plan of Salamanca, the historic Spanish city, spoke about the conservation of art cities in a very conservative point of view and how the weight of history embodied in the monuments formed the national identity. Guillaume Busquets i Vautravers, planner in Barcelona Town Council, introduced two different topics, the value of educating town council technicians and the regularization of land plots, linked to its technical work in the city of Barcelona. Busquets had been responsible for the teaching of urbanism at the School of Municipal Services created by the city of Barcelona in 1921 and later expanded throughout Catalonia. This school remained active until the Spanish Civil War. Attendees welcomed the creation of the Institute for Local Administration Studies under the direction of Peter Bidagor, inspired by the Catalonian educational center. Concerns were expressed over deficiencies apparent in town planning teaching in the university system.

José Fonseca introduced the Agro Pontino experience as an example of rural colonization (Figure 3) He had worked on it before the civil war at the Seminary of Urbanology (1932–1936) attached to the Chair of César Cort in the School of Architecture of Madrid. The starting point of Spanish agrarianism was the approval of the National Hydrological Plan of 1932, which established the territorial reorganization based on watersheds and commissioning of irrigation

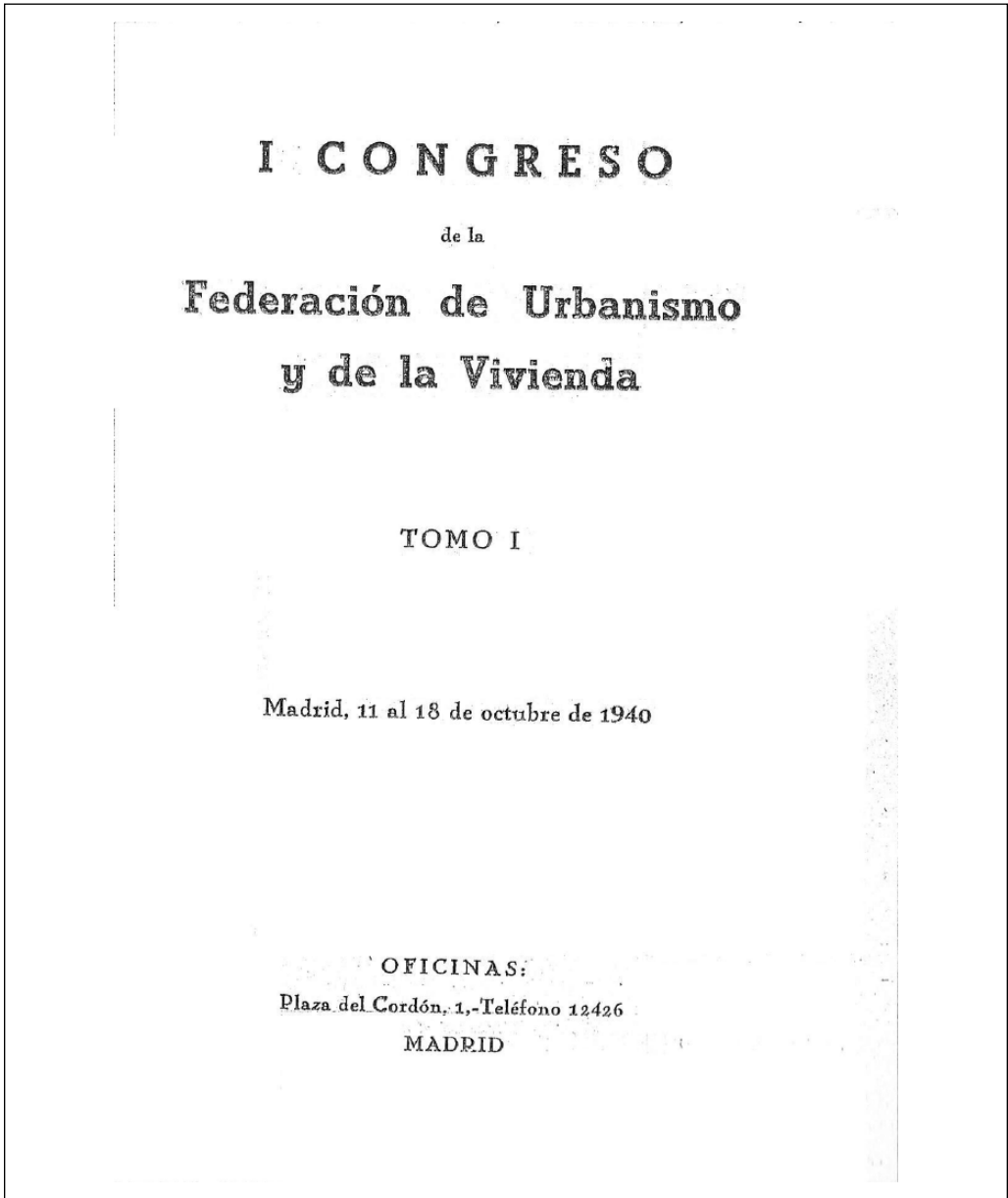


Figure 2. National Federation of Town Planning and Housing's First Congress Proceedings (1940).⁶⁰

involving the seat of new populations. The influence of the arguments of the Italian *fascio* and the Agro Pontino experience was evident. The campaign was an attempt to modernize agricultural structures, improve living conditions in the countryside, redistribute the population in the territory, and rejuvenate the unproductive areas. However, for the historian Paolo Sica,³⁸ this unique Italian experience was magnified by fascist propaganda. "This alone justifies the regime," said the Spanish minister Serrano Suárez in 1939 when he visited the cities of the Agro Pontino Littoria and Sabaudia. Achievements were actually very limited: there was no genuine reform in the land ownership systems prevailing in the vicinity of the interventions, no improved farming techniques, and much of the population in the *borgos* failed to assume its rural character.

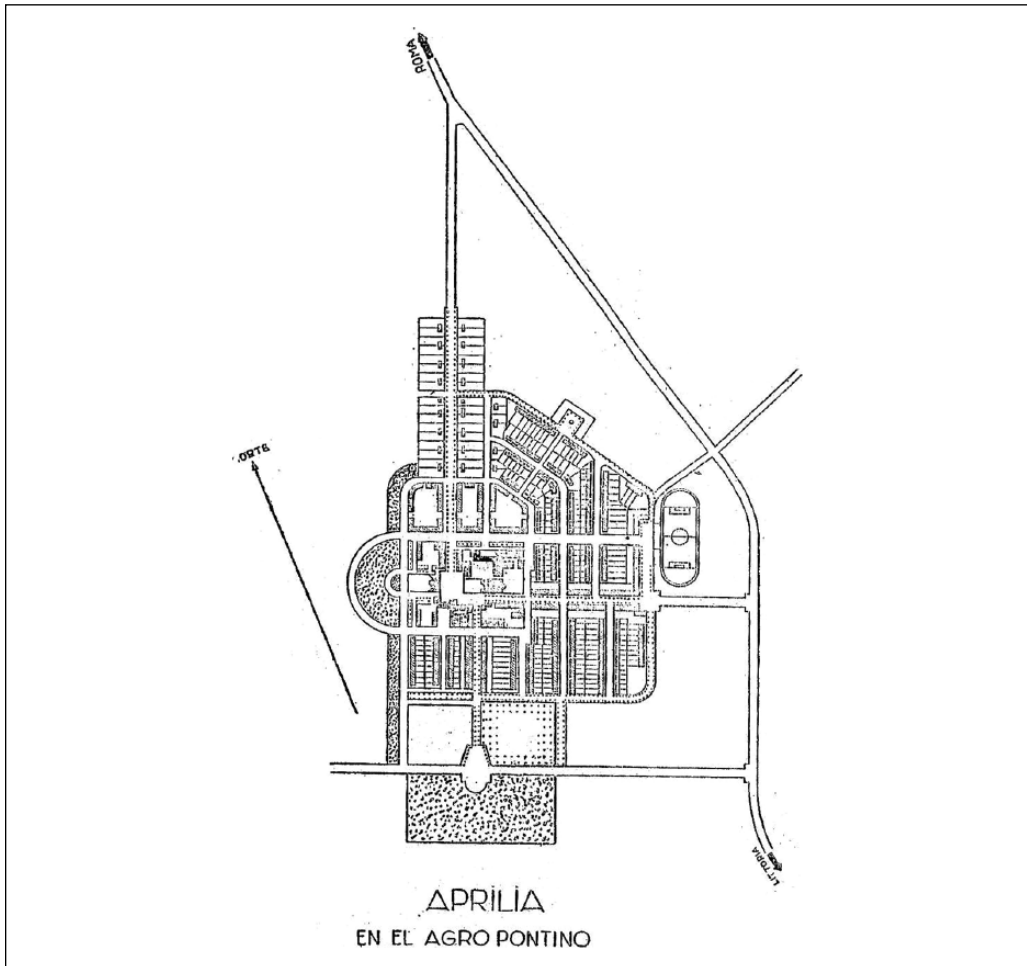


Figure 3. Aprilia, the Agro Pontino town, introduced as example of rural colonization.
 Source: First Congress Proceedings (1940).⁶⁰

The same criticism could be valid for the production of Devastated Regions Office³⁹ and rural communities that were planted in Spain. They became some of the most interesting experiments of the regime in town and country planning and, behind the search for a model indigenous architecture adorned with native folklore, hid an intention of rationality in the production model of the architecture of the house that was disguised in form. But those experiments failed to make necessary changes in the social structure.

César Cort's approach to housing was based on technical knowledge as well as on the role of housing as an economic asset.⁴⁰ He viewed renting as a system that gave the working classes access to housing, making a clear distinction between access and use of the property, and possession. Thus, making landlords' profits compatible with the working class's access to housing posed an intractable problem. Such accessibility was based on the need for rent to strike a reasonable balance between the total incomes of the family nucleus—the family represented the basic unit in the social structure—and the money destined for housing.

As regards land value, of which the town councils were among the most active regulators, Cort felt that the value of construction in terms of building materials, construction workers' pay,

and maintenance costs should define the actual value of the building. In the liberal context that informed his speech, and falling back on the conclusions of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning Congress held in Rome in 1929, he opted for an attempt to balance building costs and rents with the aim of stimulating private capital, rather than state intervention through coercive measures or direct or indirect subsidies for building. The state's failure to produce cheap housing through subsidies had already been amply demonstrated. The solution to the price of housing took an eminently municipal approach: the town councils' responsibility in their role as land use managers rendered them one of the main regulators. Other factors mentioned, which contributed to determining the price of housing, were very specific: increasing the level of professionalism and the efficiency of all participants in the housing construction process, from the project stage through to technical management and the construction industry. Nevertheless, his insistence on reducing daily workforce wages, rises in which had provoked a corresponding increase in the price of housing, aroused a controversy that other contributions overshadowed.

The conclusions of the papers were clear. The small municipal council, as a natural entity transcending the family, had become the basis from which to undertake appropriate actions. The implementation of incentive measures—rather than taxes—was proposed to encourage and control occupation of rural areas and curb the effects of the rural exodus. Support was given to the idea of creating an official housing organization with responsibility for the supervision and inspection of existing residential stock, despite the existence of the National Housing Institute. As regards the structure of cities and districts, the need to establish a relationship between road infrastructure capacity, including motorways, and the actual number of cars on the road, was highlighted. In this way, planning for the road infrastructure would have a solid base on which to work. Thus, the interest of practitioners in dignifying and organizing rural life, and defining a municipal structure, was made patent, together with the need to disseminate town planning science.

On June 26, 1942, César Cort visited the mayor of Barcelona to discuss arrangements for the Federation's Congress that, at the invitation of the city, was to be held in Barcelona, the second city. The three government agencies that oversaw urban activity—the Department of Architecture, Devastated Regions, and the National Housing Institute—supported this conference.

Simultaneously with the congress, there was an exhibition of town planning projects in which the Guipúzcoa district plan was presented, together with a study of housing for fishermen—there was a National Plan for improving housing fishermen since 1940—the reform of Madrid districts around the Royal Palace, a project for the monument to death in war, and the work being carried out in Catalonia by Devastated Regions. And this exhibition overlapped in time and place with the Exhibition of German Architecture.⁴¹ Previously, the opening of the two exhibitions in Madrid in May by Franco had occupied the front pages of newspapers.

The voluminous German exposition consisted of large timber and plaster models of the German capital, supplemented by photographs and drawings of the most significant architectural projects for cities symbolic of the German Reich. The theatricality of German authoritarianism reaffirmed in its architecture and therefore in their cities. “No people survive the monuments of their culture,” Hitler proclaimed in 1935. The town planning was an exponent of cultural domain should be the basis for hegemonic control of the people and was part of official relations between the two dictatorships. Pedro Muguruza had traveled in February to Berlin to inaugurate the Spanish Embassy and contacted Karl Stroelin, president of the IFHP and mayor of Stuttgart (for some years the headquarters of the IFHP); Stroelin returned the visit to Spain. The newly created Institute of Local Administration Studies joined the IULA—under German leadership after the occupation of Belgium in 1939 when its capital was in Berlin—after a visit to Madrid when he was the mayor of Munich, its director.

The inaugural session was held on October 21, and in his lengthy opening speech, César Cort, normally sparing with references, cited Raymond Unwin, who said “towns are what their inhabitants want them to be; throughout the ages, towns have been a faithful reflection of their residents,

politically, socially and individually,” and José Ortega and Gasset, who said, “Democracy loses its meaning outside politics; it only makes sense in terms of representing equal rights and exemption of privileges, but one cannot presume that democracy permeates all aspects of life,” illustrating his understanding of town planning. His speech ended with a depiction of town planning as a tool to overcome class divisions, a position that he reiterated and was very similar to the Falangist vision of the city, “avoiding the development of working class neighbourhoods and residential divisions based on caste, in order to create a veritable Christian community where everyone interacts with each other and thus arrives at knowledge, the basis for firstly, respect, and after, esteem.”⁴²

Guillaume Busquets, Jeronim Martorell, and José Paz Maroto participated in the round table on the structure of districts in Barcelona in terms of industrial zones. Barcelona had a long tradition in industrial development and the impact, while Madrid was based on its industrial development in the centralism of the State. As regards modest housing, the topics raised included the importance of the town council with respect to land use management for the construction of modest housing, incentives for housing construction, and a proposal for creating town development boards to supervise development proposals that affected inner city reform and the extension (“Eixample”) and enlargement of the city. Speaking on cemeteries, José Paz Maroto described the need to clarify and simplify the numerous and diverse regulations in force governing a complex issue in which town planning, construction, and religious factors all held sway. He suggested the creation of a green belt one hundred meters wide to isolate cemeteries.⁴³

Seville was the city chosen to host the third congress and the third Spanish city—with Valencia—after Madrid and Barcelona. Madrid and Lisbon were also chosen as host cities for this congress, probably because of political reasons: in centralized regimes it was not convenient to stay far away from the capital. Seville was a very proud city not just because of its planning experiences but because of its heritage and people’s way of life.

The Federation’s third congress was inaugurated in Madrid. Present were representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs and the Portuguese authorities, with César Cort presiding it. Pedro Muguruza and Francisco Moreno Torres, regional in charge of Devastated Regions and responsible for conservation of Alhambra, Granada, since 1937 and also the director of architecture in 1946, participated in the inaugural session, together with José Gascón y Marín, professor of administrative law. The session concerning “modest housing in big cities” was held at the Seville City Council on October 12, and delegates also visited an exhibition of municipal and provincial projects.

The issues addressed represented a continuation of those established during previous congresses. As regards modest housing, the need to integrate the various social classes was emphasized, as was the importance of housing construction. In terms of protecting the countryside from substandard urban development, conserving the aesthetic qualities of the environment were seen as being of more importance than the social values associated with construction. Porfirio Pardo Monteiro, president of the National Union of Portugal, spoke about the different ways of dealing with the problems of old and new architecture.

The debate about social housing introduced two points of view: housing as a social object, as supported by José Fonseca (Figure 4), or as a private enterprise, as supported by César Cort. One of the most significant conclusion—that implementation of new industry ought to guarantee housing for the workers, in the words of José Fonseca—was later on adopted by the Spanish government.⁴⁴

Congresses Held in Portugal: Fourth Congress, Lisbon, June 28–July 6, 1947; and Sixth Congress, Porto, June 17–23, 1951

By request of the Portuguese president, Oliveira Salazar, the Lisbon Congress was postponed until the summer of 1947, in order to coincide with the centenary of the recapture of Lisbon from Muslim rule. And thus it was that the delegates attended the celebrations of the anniversary,

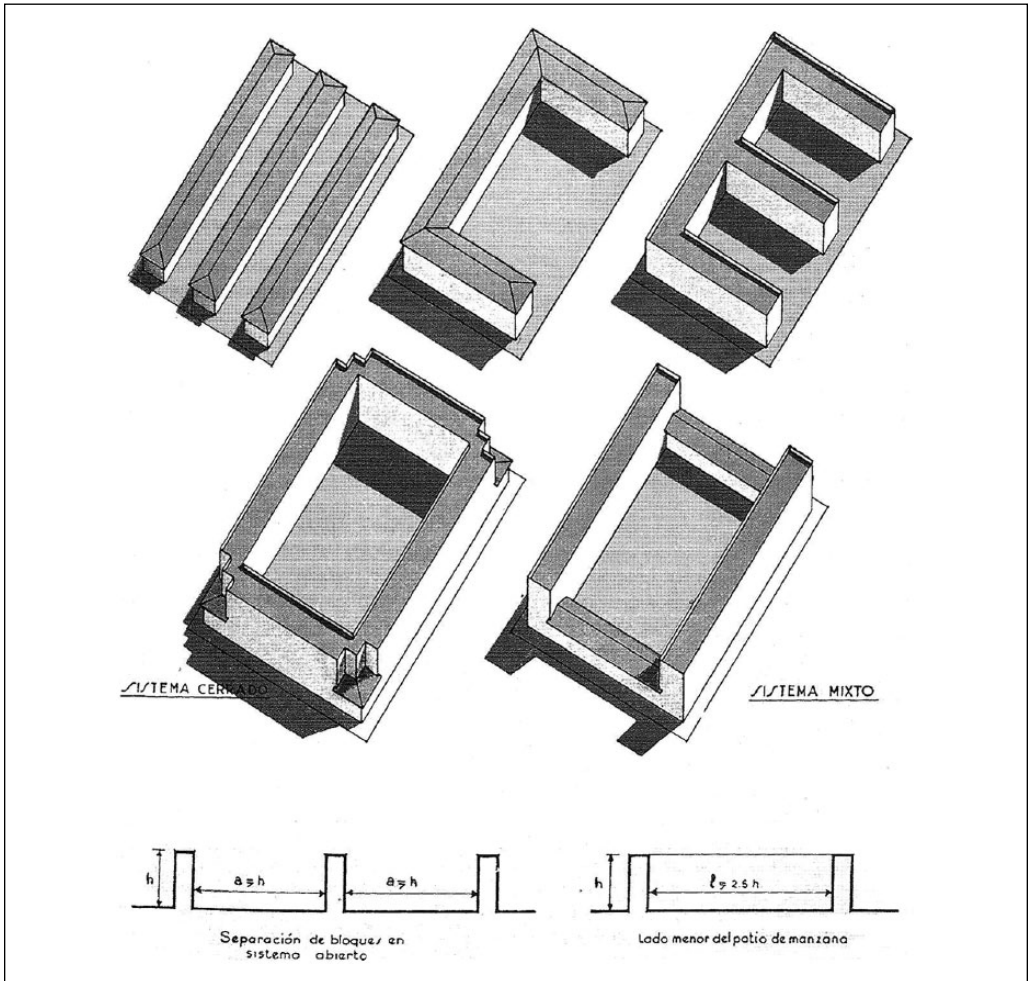


Figure 4. Housing studies by José Fonseca, introduced in the Third Congress.
 Source: Third Congress Proceedings (1944).⁶¹

which culminated in a lavish firework display. As cultural complement, the Portuguese Architects Union invited the attendees to visit the historical cities of Cascaes, Sintra, and Queluz.

The congress was inaugurated by the Portuguese Minister for Public Works, José Federico Ulrico, and the director of the Spanish Institute for Housing, Federico Mayo. Participants included the architect Gaspar Blein, director of the Madrid City Council Urban Development Service, José Fonseca, and the lawyer Juan Guerrero Ruiz, secretary of the National Federation, technical secretary at the Local Administration Authority, recognized photographer, author of the marvellous photographs introduced in *Murcia, un ejemplo sencillo de trazado urbano*, and a writer very close to Spanish poets Juan Ramón Jiménez and Jorge Guillén. The Catalan architect Adolf Florensa presented a communication in which he gave an exhaustive description of his interventions in Barcelona in terms of respecting the artistic and historic values of the city's heritage. He highlighted the broad meaning given to the term, which included the landscape beyond the city, urban landscapes, and entire neighborhoods and towns. In order to preserve the artistic and historic value of towns, proposals included the need to define the responsibilities of official organizations and to educate the public (Figure 5).

FEDERACIÓN DE URBANISMO Y DE LA VIVIENDA
PLAZA DEL CORDÓN, 1 · MADRID

IV Congreso de la Federación
de Urbanismo y de la Vivienda

L I S B O A

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Figure 5. Fifth congress proceedings were written both in Portuguese and Spanish.
Source: Fourth Congress Proceedings (1947).⁶²

The lawyer Mariano García Cortés and the civil engineer José Paz Maroto gave papers on renting and the economy. Promoting renting and cooperation through individual initiatives as a means to construct new housing, together with a minimum of State control, with measures enabling the mobilization of capital in such a way that allows subsequent self-regulation of rent between landlords and tenants, comprised the initiatives that were proposed.

The sixth congress was held from June 17 to 23, 1951, in Porto, the second Portuguese city, marking the continuity of the Portuguese presence. At this congress, the two topics discussed were the information necessary for urban development and the minimum acceptable conditions for housing. In spite of this continuity, there was no common town planning Portuguese–Spanish

net. There were punctual collaborations among the professionals with the complacency of the authorities. Porfirio Pardal Monteiro (1897–1957), head of the Portuguese National Architect Union, and the architect Jose Ángel Cotinelli Telmo (1897–1948) were the ones who collaborated with César Cort in the initiative.

César Cort, Pedro Bidagor, José Fonseca, and Gabriel Alomar, returned to Lisbon, Portugal, to attend to the 21st IFHP Congress (1952). In the words of Gabriel Alomar, this congress marked the beginning of visits abroad by Spanish architects to this kind of professional convention. The themes of the congress were introduced by Emile Vink, Karl Brunner, Almeida Garret, and Maxwell Fry and there were workshops about a wide variety of trends: the relation between dwelling type and the layout of the residential quarter, long-term reconstruction, housing in tropical climates, urban land policy, use of local materials, housing rent in relation to family income, role of voluntary housing associations, objective measurement of the quality of houses, amenities, and industrial areas, the national parks, use of greenbelts, and the town planning education. The choice of topics was not very different between both Federations; however, this time the most important international debate center about town planning was not in the IFHP but in the CIAM.

The 7th CIAM congress took place in Bergamo, Italy, in 1949 and the 8th congress took place in 1951 in Hoddesdon, England, with the slogan “The Heart of the City,” beginning the most succeeded period under Cornelius Van Eesteren and Josep Lluís Sert. The National Federation of Town Planning and Housing was an initiative that was showing signs of exhaustion and failed to open up to the new political, economic, and social situations in Spain that emerged at the end of the forties.

Fifth Congress, Galicia, Asturias, and the Basque Country, September 20–October 4, 1948, and the Seventh Congress, Palma, Majorca, October 10–17, 1954

José Fonseca, vice president of the Federation, and Gonzalo de Cárdenas, Devastated Regions sub-head and one of the authors of the reconstruction plan of Guernica—a symbolic Spanish town destroyed by the Luftwaffe during the civil war—were responsible for organization of the congress held in the north of Spain. The cities in the north of Spain were the most developed in Spain, except Madrid and Barcelona, concerning town planning. The largest city in the area was Bilbo, with a very long tradition in town planning culture.

The interest shown by the Council for Architecture, the Devastated Regions Authority, and the Institute for Housing in doing their utmost to facilitate the success of the congress was noteworthy. The contribution⁴⁵ of Devastated Regions in the region and the visits to Protected Housing constructed by the National Institute for Housing comprised the two most significant features of this meeting.⁴⁶

The congress was inaugurated in Santiago de Compostela, coinciding with the Holy Compostelanean year (Figures 6-7). From this city, the congress visited the main cities from east to west: La Coruña, Gijón, Oviedo, Bilbo, and San Sebastian.

Visits of a strictly professional nature included one to Gijón, where the architect Germán Valentín Gamazo, author of the General City Plan, and Bilbao, acted as guide assisted by the Basque architect Pedro Bidagor, author of the Regional Planning Programme for Bilbo. They also visited Guernica (Figure 8). Such visits were complemented by others of a more social nature, such as a trip to the Sanctuary Covadonga, Asturias.—site of the battle of Covadonga against Muslims in 722, which was the origin of the Spanish Christian kingdom—when delegates were accompanied by the conservation architect Luis Menéndez Pidal, a personal friend of César Cort. On September 23, the closing session was held in San Sebastian, and presided over by Francisco Prieto Moreno, successor of Pedro Muguruza, who retired because of illness.



Figure 6. Attendance at the fifth congress in front of the Cathedral Santiago de Compostela.
Source: Fifth Congress Proceedings (1948).⁶³

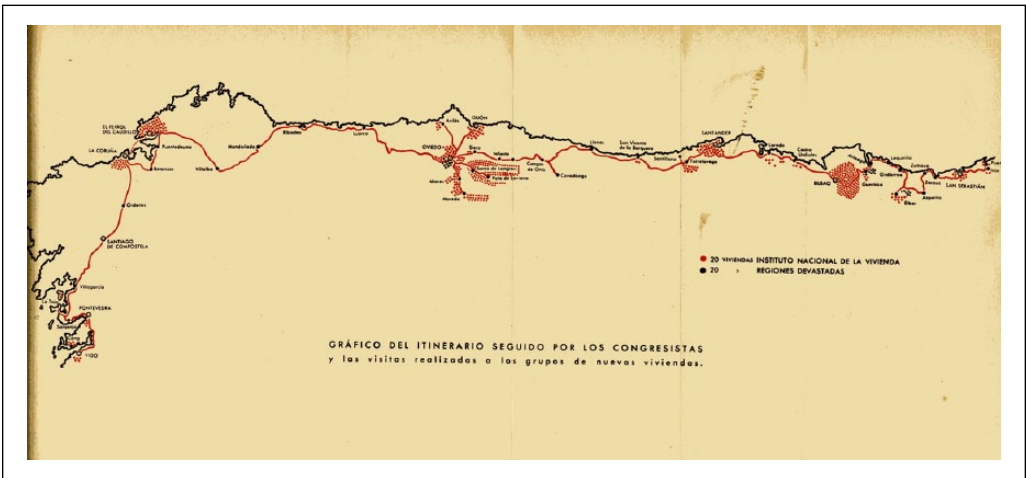


Figure 7. Route visiting the protected housing constructed by the National Institute for Housing and Devastated Regions in the north of Spain.
Source: Fifth Congress Proceedings (1948).⁶³

In this congress, there was for the first time Latin American presence, as Santiago Iglesias, a delegate from Puerto Rico, and Manuel Gutierrez, from the Catholic University in Chile. The *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* published the report of Santiago Iglesias⁴⁷ on the congress, which described it as an official national congress of town planning in Spain. Holding Spanish town planning in high esteem, he particularly highlighted his admiration for the protected housing projects being carried out, which incorporated services such as child care, schools, shopping centers and parks, and for the directive laid down in terms of the obligatory and



Figure 8. Guernica, reconstruction carried out by Devastated Regions.
Source: Fifth Congress Proceedings (1948).⁶³

systematic study of costs and materials in construction. He also remarked on the high standard of cities visited, such as Oviedo, Gijon, Bilbo, and Madrid. According to Prof. Josep Quetglas,⁴⁸ this policy of social housing “answered a Radburn model, and the construction sector was conceived as an instrument to qualify the workforce and distribution among the masses of rural immigrant and urban proletariat.”

The relative physical distance of the Catalonians allowed to retain some independence in their approach to urban planning that would lead to the opening of new roads outside the strict control of official positions that Madrid could not escape. In the Fifth Assembly of Architects of Barcelona and Majorca, which took place in 1949,⁴⁹ Gio Ponti was a speaker invited by the Directorate of Devastated Regions. It was also attended by Alberto Sartoris and Bruno Zevi. This marked the second major attempt to modernize the architecture that took shape in Catalonia. They recalled with nostalgia the GATEPAC and GATCPAC and led to the formation of the Group R (1952). Renewal, review, and feedback was the justification of its leader Josep Maria Sostres in selecting the name of the new working group to resurface again with new force in Catalonia. In practice, it meant the continuance of the work begun earlier. After the congress in Porto (1951), the National Federation organized its last congress in Majorca.

Palma was the capital of Majorca Island, which began its tourism development. The most interesting feature of this congress⁵⁰ was the presence and active participation of the Majorcan architect Gabriel Alomar Esteve. The main trend was open space. He called for the generous provision of open spaces and gardens in cities, to be designed from a social as well as aesthetic perspective in order to meet citizen demands for recreational spaces. The President of the Institute for Gardening and Landscape Studies, the forester Gabriel Bornás y de Urculla, focused his intervention on gardens and plant species in the city.

Gabriel Alomar began his speech by supporting César Cort’s argument for *ruralizing* the city and urbanizing the countryside. He focused on the social aspect of green spaces, looking at

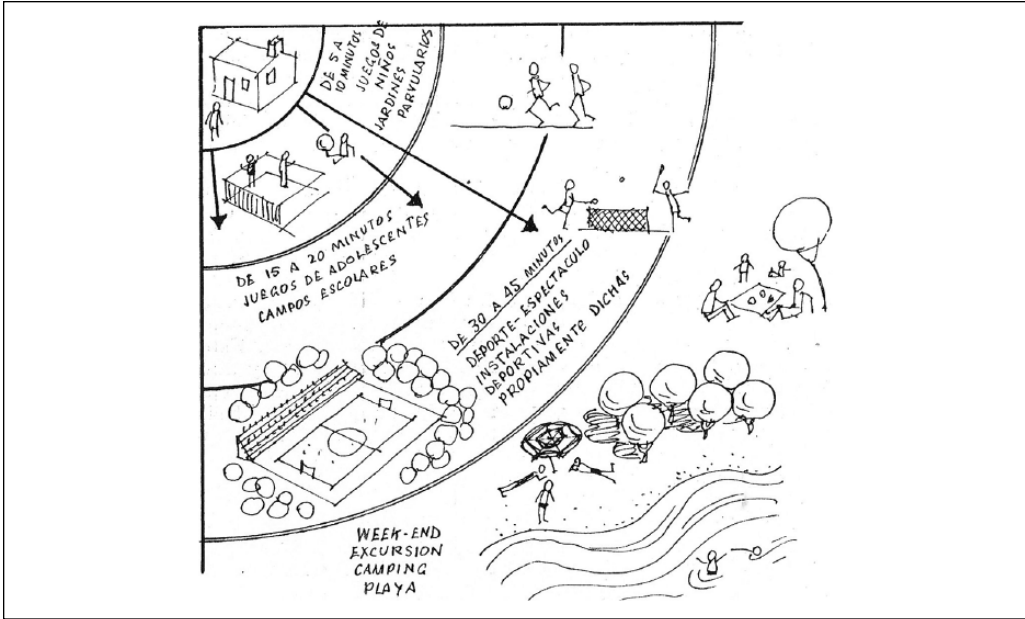


Figure 9. Scheme by Gabriel Alomar focused on the social aspect of green spaces.
Source: Seventh Congress Proceedings (1954).⁶⁴

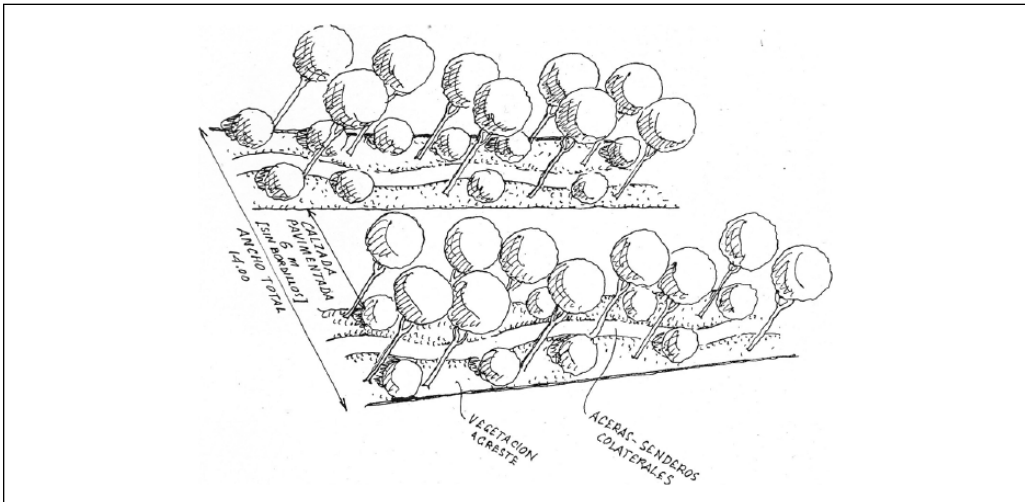


Figure 10. Gabriel Alomar introducing the idea of park ways as serving both as access routes and boundaries.
Source: Seventh Congress Proceedings (1954).⁶⁴

access to the various functions required by different age groups, for example children’s playgrounds or predominantly sporting facilities in the case of adults. He finished his talk with a discussion of large, protected green spaces, including the national parks. He introduced the idea of parkways as serving both as access routes and boundaries (Figures 9-10).



Figure 11. César Cort used Goya's 1787 oil painting "La pradera de San Isidro (Madrid)" to illustrate what he felt the image of a city should be.

Note: Introduced in the Seventh Congress (1954).⁶⁴

César Cort put forward the idea of a landscape viewed from the city, and a city viewed from the countryside, an ideal for viewing the natural landscape, calling for the right to access for all citizens. The way in which interventions were carried out in the city was of great importance in order to conserve views and thus give visual as well as physical access. This ideal of perception could not be achieved without "the stimulus of the spirit, which enables us to attain the concept of beauty."

César Cort frequently employed the example of Goya's 1787 oil painting "La pradera de San Isidro (Madrid)" to illustrate what he felt the image of a city should be. In the painting, Goya captured the feeling of the life and bustle of the crowd seated in the field, using Madrid as a backdrop, opening out to the Manzanares River (Figure 11). Understanding the land surrounding the city was crucial to gaining an understanding of the city itself and, thus, for proposing any improvement that to a lesser or greater extent influenced the established relationship. Citizens needed to have access to this information in order to achieve awareness of the reality they inhabited.

In the closing session, Pedro Bidagor,⁵¹ National Head of Town Planning, committed himself to trying, as far as he was able, to implement the agreements reached in all Federation Congresses, not just the present one in Palma, using them as a point of reference for the practical measures carried out by his organization. There were no news and no practical consequences, because the initiative was extinguishing.

The International Town Planning Day

Because of the activities of the Federation, the Argentinean engineer Carlos María della Paolera⁵²—promoter of the International Town Planning Day, an initiative aimed at the town planning dissemination—contacted César Cort in order to introduce the initiative in Spain in 1950.

In the Institute for Local Administration, César Cort and Francisco Prieto Moreno, Director General of Architecture, supported the initiative. Besides Madrid, the activities took place in other cities such as Saragossa, Bilbo, Seville, and Barcelona, supported by the architects' professional associations.⁵³ As a main conclusion, all of them asked for a new Town Planning Law from the authorities. The law was put forward six years later in 1956. In subsequent decades, the

Federation published some of the commemorative editions concerning International Town Planning Day. The lawyer Juan Guerrero Ruiz was responsible for editing the proceedings of the first commemoration.⁵⁴

Reports in newspapers gave a full account of the activities concerning International Town Planning Day, as they were to do before of the activities of the National Federation for Housing and Town Planning, and César Cort was usually referred to in his role as President of the Federation. Afterwards, commemorative acts in Madrid continued every year supported by different organizations such as The Royal Academy of Art of San Fernando, the School of Architecture, and the Institute for Local Administration Studies under the leadership of the President of the Federation.

World Town Planning Day (1959) had a special meaning in Barcelona. The celebration coincided with the First Spanish Urbanism Congress⁵⁵ and the centenary of the Development Plan for Barcelona by Ildefonso Cerdá.⁵⁶ The testimony of the exile architect Antonio Bonet Castellana shows the broad international impact of these activities: “prestigious and authoritative Swiss journal *Architecture* says about this conclave that brings together Europe’s largest urban planners in the Mediterranean capital, Barcelona, under the Cerdá Plan centennial celebration.”⁵⁷

There were exhibitions such as “Urban and Regional Planning in Spain” and “Barcelona 1859” and a solemn centennial meeting of Cerdá’s Plan for Barcelona. César Cort’s effort in defending Cerdá was finally recognized. In his speech, he outlined the importance of the concept of the natural regions, presented in the work of Cerdá, and the importance of research with the real Cartesian method of urban origin and causes of its evolution before giving rules for composition for new urban structures. For him, Cerdá was a humanist who began serving his inclinations toward social philosophy applying all the wealth of his technical training, whose work sought to establish rules of urban composition, for example, that the fundamental premises imposed by the community it is meant to serve should not remain forgotten.

As a tribute, the Barcelona City Council edited a book coordinated by Adolf Florensa, which was titled *Ildefonso Cerdá. El hombre y su obra*.⁵⁸ César Cort⁵⁹ summarized the social role of *urbanology* as improving the quality of life of residents through housing for families. He criticized Ildefonso Cerdá’s heavy reliance on the modification of the city as a means to change the citizens. Civic art, according to him, is not something catchy and the population added from outside, but inside it. He closed his article with a discussion of the analogy of goodness and beauty in civic art.

The last act focused on the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing and took place in 1964. In the Institute of Hispanic Culture, the headmaster of the Royal Academy of Art of San Fernando, José Fernando de Baviera, Pedro Bidagor, and José Fonseca joined César Cort in the acts of the 25th anniversary of the Federation.

Conclusion

If you judge the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing in terms of its contribution to innovation of planning practice, the result could be quite frustrating. The discussions and conclusions did not evolve to any entity initiative. Topics were repeated and some of the arguments proclaimed since the 1920s; innovative proposals or breakthroughs had no place in the presentations or discussions. No significant conceptual advances were made in the approach to town planning, in part because of the practical intent.

However, the effort made by the Federation in the field of broadcasting with its editorial work makes a valuable contribution to understanding the urban culture of its time. The main value is to act as witness of its time: the Federation shows how Spanish professionals, mainly architects, but also engineers, administrators, lawyers, and social reformers, discussed town planning in the context of the Spanish reality.

About the work accomplished overall, it could be highlighted three aspects:

1. The communication network without barriers that must exist among professionals encompassing each of the sectors with expertise in urbanism is the tool that can allow it to reach its objective. Urban planning becomes an act of communication where the parties involved must exchange information about their own experiences and allows them to fulfill professional responsibilities. Economic independence from external powers guarantees the independence of the information.
2. The purpose of this exchange of information is to implement proposals through a collaborative process among professionals involved in the agencies. The professional is the leader in the process.
3. The citizenship also has a role to play: it is no use to launch initiatives if society is not able to apprehend them. Town planning should be embedded in the society under professional leadership.

Modern historiography considers the National Federation for Town Planning and Housing as a personal project of César Cort that transcended its status and did not enjoy any level of continuity except in terms of recognition for the efforts made.

It is also true that to understand the Spanish situation of the early forties, the existence of the Federation cannot be ignored. The scarcity of financial resources and technical and social plight caused by the nature of the Spanish war, in which the physical space had to be shared by the winners and losers, give a greater value to this proposal. The National Federation for Housing and Planning attempted to create a space for free reflection from the constraints imposed by the political control.

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52. Alicia Novick and Raúl Piccioni, “Carlos María della Paolera o la amnesia del urbanismo argentino,” *Anales del Instituto de Arte Americano e Investigaciones Estéticas “Mario J. Buschiazio”* 30 (1994–1995).
53. In Barcelona, an exhibition dedicated to the General Plan of Town Planning of Sabadell was inaugurated, which was promoted by the Barcelona Provincial Commission of Town Planning. In Bilbo, Ricardo Bastida exposed his point of view about Bilbo urban development. In Seville, the theme was the relationship between town planning policy and citizen way of life. In Valencia, the act took place in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Carlos, where the architect Francisco Mora Berenguer introduced the beauty as indispensable condition for a city. In Saragossa, Regino Borobio spoke about

- town planning plans in the city, Ricard Giralt Casadesús contributed to the meeting with the vision of the town planning future, and Joaquín Vilaseca's speech was about heritage intervention in Barcelona.
54. Juan Guerrero Ruíz, *Reseña de los actos del día 8 de noviembre de 1950, con motivo del Día Mundial del urbanismo* (Madrid: Federación Nacional de Urbanismo y de la Vivienda, 1951). Including speeches from César Cort Botí, José María Cano, José Paz Maroto, Antonio Rubio, Pedro Bidagor, Carlos Ruiz del Castillo, José Fonseca, Gonzalo de Cárdenas, Blas Sierra, Alonso de Celis, Francisco Prieto Moreno, Ricard Giralt Casadesús, Regino Borobio, Mauro Lleó, Sr. Rieta, Francisco Mora Berenguer, Sr. Pecour, Luis Gómez Estern, Pedro Sánchez Núñez, Jesús Rafael Basterrechea, Ricardo Bastida, Eduardo Baeza Alegría, Manuel Baldrich, and José María Rosy Vila.
 55. Primer Congreso de Urbanismo, *La gestión urbanística* (Madrid: Secretaría Técnica del Ministerio de la Vivienda, 1962).
 56. About Ildefonso Cerdá, Ildefonso Cerdá, *Teoría General de la Urbanización* (Madrid: Fabián Estapé, 1968 [1st ed., 1867]); and Ildefonso Cerdá, *Teoría de la construcción de las ciudades aplicada al proyecto de Reforma y Ensanche de Barcelona* (Barcelona: Ministerio para las Administraciones Públicas, 1991 [1st ed., 1859]).
 57. "El Plan Cerdá visto desde aquí," *La Vanguardia Española*, November 4, 1959, p. 23.
 58. After a biographical Ildefonso Cerdá entry by Adolf Florensa, engineer Luis Jara analyzed his professional work as a civil engineer, training to which he attributes as his way of dealing with urban planning in the sense of prioritizing human appearance and functional architectural front. Meanwhile, Vicente Martorell crumbled Cerdá project progress to Barcelona from 1859 to contest their status in mid-twentieth century. Emilio Bordoy focused on the ordinances and parameters contained in the plan and Agustín Durán Cerdá narrated the vicissitudes of his controversial launch.
 59. César Cort Botí, "Prólogo a una nueva edición, refundida, de la *Teoría General de la Urbanización* de Ildefonso Cerdá," in Ildefonso Cerdá. *El hombre y su obra. Edición de homenaje del Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, con motivo del centenario de la aprobación del proyecto de ensanche de la ciudad (1859-1959)*, ed. Adolfo Florensa (Barcelona, 1957), pp. 57–63.
 60. Proceedings of the 1st Congress of the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing, Madrid, October 11st-18th, 1940, Madrid: Federación Nacional de Urbanismo y de la Vivienda, 1941.
 61. Proceedings of the 3rd Congress of the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing, Madrid - Seville - Lisbon, October 13nd-16th, 1944, Madrid: Federación de Urbanismo y Vivienda, 1945.
 62. Proceedings of the 4th Congress of the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing, Lisbon, June 28th-July 6th, 1947, Madrid: Federación de Urbanismo y Vivienda, 1948.
 63. Proceedings of the 5th Congress of the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing, September Vigo-San Sebastian, September 20th-October 4th, 1948, Madrid: Federación de Urbanismo y Vivienda, 1952.
 64. Proceedings of the 7th Congress of the National Federation of Town Planning and Housing, Palma de Majorca, October 10th-17th, 1954, Madrid: Federación de Urbanismo y Vivienda, 1956.