

This publication was prepared in conjunction with Farsites: Urban Crisis and Domestic Symptoms in Recent Contemporary Art, a concurrent exhibition at the San Diego Museum of Art and Centro Cultural Tijuana, August 27-November 13, 2005. The exhibition is co-organized by inSite_05, Centro Cultural Tijuana, and the San Diego Museum of Art. Farsites is one of four components of the inSite_05 contemporary art project.

Esta publicación ha sido realizada en ocasión de la exposición Sitios distantes: Crisis urbana y síntomas domésticos en el arte contemporáneo reciente, una muestra compartida entre el San Diego Museum of Art y el Centro Cultural Tijuana; y abierta al público del 27 de agosto al 13 de noviembre del 2005. Esta exposición es una colaboración entre inSite_05, el Centro Cultural Tijuana y el San Diego Museum of Art. Sitios distantes es uno de los cuatro componentes de inSite_05.

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## Table of Contents

Foreward and Introductions/
inSite/ Michael Krichman and Carmen Cuenca ..... 6
Centro Cultural Tijuana/ Teresa Vicencio Álvarez ..... 9
San Diego Museum of Art/ Derrick R. Cartwright ..... 12
Grupo Televisa/ Emilio Azcárraga Jean ..... 15
Farsites/ Adriano Pedrosa ..... 22
The "Crisis Factor": Art, Architecture, and the Urban Informal/ ..... 42
Julieta González
Seeing-Doing in a Time without Ruins/ Santiago García Navarro ..... 60
Awakened Cities/ Carla Zaccagnini ..... 74
The Mobility of the Fragment: Architectural Outtakes and ..... 94
Photographic Cuts of the Urban/Betti-Sue Hertz
Remains of a Failed Project: The Unfulfilled Promise of Modernity/ ..... 110
Ana Elena Mallet
The Parallel Worlds of Farsites/ Norman M. Klein ..... 126
Life for Sale/ Suely Rolnik ..... 140
Documentary Projects/
Betti-Sue Hertz/ New York City: Blackouts in 1965, 1977, 2003 ..... 160
Carla Zaccagnini/ São Paulo: Bridges, Tunnels, and Viaducts ..... 168
Ana Elena Mallet/ Mexico City: From Constant Crisis to Failed ..... 176Modemity: The Nonoalco Tlatelolco Housing Project
Julieta González/ Caracas: Avenida Libertador ..... 184
Santiago García Navarro/ Buenos Aires: The Palermo Viejo ..... 192Assembly
Endnotes/ ..... 198
Exhibition Checklist/ ..... 202
Artists CVs/ ..... 208
Presentación e introducciones/
inSite/ Michael Krichman y Carmen Cuenca ..... 7
Centro Cultural Tijuana/ Teresa Vicencio Álvarez ..... 10
San Diego Museum of Art/ Derrick R. Cartwright ..... 13
Grupo Televisa/ Emilio Azcárraga Jean ..... 16
Sitios distantes/ Adriano Pedrosa ..... 28
El 'factor crisis' - el arte y la arquitectura frente a lo urbano ..... 47
informal/ Julieta González
Ver-hacer en un tiempo sin ruinas/ Santiago García Navarro ..... 64
Ciudades inquietas/ Carla Zaccagnini ..... 81
La movilidad del fragmento: extracciones arquitectónicas y cortes ..... 99
fotográficos de lo urbano/ Betti-Sue Hertz
Residuos de un proyecto fallido: la inconforme promesa de la ..... 115 modernidad/ Ana Elena Mallet
Los mundos paralelos de sitios distantes/ Norman M. Klein ..... 130
La vida en venta/ Suely Rolnik ..... 146
Proyectos de documentación/
Betti-Sue Hertz/ Ciudad de Nueva York: Los apagones de 1965, ..... 161
1977 y 2003
Carla Zaccagnini/ Sao Paulo: Puentes, túneles y viaductos ..... 169
Ana Elena Mallet/ México, DF: De la crisis perenne a la modernidad ..... 177suspendida: El conjunto habitacionalNonoalco Tlatelolco
Julieta González/ Caracas: Avenida Libertador ..... 186
Santiago García Navarro/ Buenos Aires: La Asamblea de Palermo ..... 193
Viejo
Notas/ ..... 198
Lista de obras/ ..... 202
CVs de los artistas/ ..... 208


On behalf of the Board of Directors and staff of inSite, we are enormously proud to jointly present Farsites: Urban Crisis and Domestic Symptoms in Recent Contemporary Art as a major component of inSite_05. It may come as a surprise to many that Farsites is the first museum exhibition ever organized jointly by institutions in Tijuana and San Diego. This is by no means to suggest that there have not been significant collaborations and exchanges between the two cities over the past decade or so. Exhibitions such as La Frontera/The Border, organized by the Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego and San Diego's Centro Cultural de la Raza, traveled to the Centro Cultural Tijuana (CECUT). Indeed, the inSite project itself could never have evolved over the past thirteen years had it not been for the deep commitment of institutions on both sides of the border to a truly regional, binational undertaking. Nonetheless, there has not, until now, been the opportunity for San Diego and Tijuana institutions, let alone the respective cities' largest and most important visual arts institutions, to undertake jointly the development of an exhibition on this, or any, scale.

The lack of such an opportunity is less surprising given the context of institutional history in the region. In Tijuana, the city's only venue for large-scale exhibitions is the Centro Cultural Tijuana. Now celebrating its twenty-third anniversary, it is only in the past three years that the CECUT has undertaken a strategic plan to originate exhibitions. Under the direction of Teresa Vicencio, the CECUT has engaged a formidable team to propose and analyze new projects. Betti-Sue Hertz, Oliver Debroise, Ery Cámara, and Norma Iglesias began working with the CECUT's exhibition coordinator, Abril Castro, in 2001. Among the significant results of that effort have been Copywrite and Larva, exhibitions that remapped the Tijuana cultural landscape and paved the way for a number of recent shows of Tijuana artists organized in Madrid, Monterrey, Mexico City, and elsewhere.

For San Diego institutions, true collaboration with Mexico requires institutional flexibility and the willingness to accommodate an entirely different system of cultural production and presentation: the predominately governmental, often political nature of Mexican museums; the centralized (Mexico City) nature of cultural decision-making; and notably different traditions regarding timing and planning. All combine to make collaboration difficult, time consuming, and often frustrating for any but the most dedicated museum director or curator.

For all these reasons, an effort on the scale of Farsites would have been unimaginable thirteen years ago when inSite began. We hope that our efforts over the past decade have, in some part, paved the way for this project. We express heartfelt thanks and admiration to inSite_05 artistic director Osvaldo Sánchez, who has been pivotal in the total context and evolution of this momentous undertaking. We are grateful also to Adriano Pedrosa, curator of the Farsites exhibition, for his extraordinary talent and vision in bringing together an exemplary group of adjunct curators and artists from cities primarily throughout the Americas. But it was
the perseverance and dedication of several key individuals at the San Diego Museum of Art and the Centro Cultural Tijuana that is responsible for the realization of Farsites. Teresa Vicencio, director of the CECUT, has been determined that a joint project could be undertaken. Don Bacciagalupi, director of SDMA from 1999 to 2004, accepted the challenge for his institution and, along with Heath Fox, interim director for 2004, senior curator Scott Atkinson, and BettiSue Hertz, curator of contemporary art, kept the project on track during a period of transition at the museum. SDMA executive director Derrick Cartwright not only embraced the project, but also has made it a priority in the museum's 2005 schedule. The model that Teresa and Derrick have established, particularly should it be taken up for future projects, may stand as one of inSite's most significant achlevements.

Michael Krichman and Carmen Cuenca, Executive Directors

Presentación/ inSite

En nombre de la Mesa directiva y del equipo de inSite, nos sentimos orgullosos de presentar Sitios distantes: crisis urbanas y sintomas domésticos en el arte contemporáneo reciente, como uno de los componentes principales de inSite_05. Puede resultar sorpresivo para muchos saber que Sitios distantes es la primera exposición museística organizada en conjunto por instituciones en Tijuana y San Diego. Este hecho, de ninguna manera sugiere que no hayan existido colaboraciones e intercambios por demás significativos entre las dos ciudades en años anteriores. Exposiciones como La Frontera/The Border, organizada por el Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego y el Centro Cultural de la Raza, San Diego, itineró en su momento al Centro Cultural Tijuana (CECUT), De hecho, el proyecto mismo de inSite jamás hubiera podido llevarse a cabo de no haber existido, a lo largo de los últimos. 13 años, un compromiso institucional profundo y creciente, en ambos lados de la frontera, con miras a convertirse en una empresa verdaderamente regional, binacional. Sin embargo, hasta ahora no se había presentado la oportunidad para que instituciones de Tijuana y San Diego -en este caso las dos instituciones más importantes en el terreno de las artes visuales en las dos ciudades- se avocaran conjuntamente al desarrollo de una exposición de la escala de la que nos ocupa, o de escala alguna.

La falta de una oportunidad de estas características resulta menos sorprendente cuando se comprende la historia del contexto-institucional en la región. La única sede apta para exposiciones de gran escala con la que cuenta la ciudad de Tijuana es el Centro Cultural Tijuana. Celebrando ahora su vigésimo tercer aniversario, hace apenas tres años que el CECUT cuenta con un plan estratégico para la organización de exposiciones. Ha sido así como el CECUT, bajo la dirección de Teresa Vicencio, ha sabido conformar un formidable equipo dedicado a proponer y analizar proyectos. Ery Cámara, Olivier Debroise, Bett|-Sue Hertz y Norma Iglesias, comenzaron a trabajar con Abril Castro, coordinadora de exposiciones del CECUT, en 2001. Entre muchos otros resultados significativos, se cuentan las exposiciones Copywrite y Larva; ambas muestras han conseguido remapear el panorama cultural tijuanense y han logrado cimentar el camino para diversas muestras de artistas Tijuana que desde entonces han sido organizadas en Madrid, Monterrey, Ciudad de México y otras.

Para las instituciones de San Diego, una verdadera colaboración con México ha requerido de su flexibilidad y voluntad de adaptación a un sistema de producción y
presentación cultural totalmente diferente: la naturaleza predominantemente gubernamental, a veces política, de los museuos mexicanos; el carácter centralista de la toma de decisiones en materia de cultura (Ciudad de México); así como prácticas y tradiciones notablemente diferentes en cuanto a temporalidades y planeación. Factores todos, entorpecedores e incluso frustrantes para cualquier director o curador de museo, que contribuyen a dificultar la relación.

Por todos estos factores, un esfuerzo de la escala de Sitios distantes, hubiera resultado inimaginable hace 13 años cuando inició inSite. Expresamos nuestro más profundo agradecimiento y admiración a Osvaldo Sánchez, Director artístico de inSite_05, por haber sido fundamental en este contexto y en el creciente desempeño del proyecto. También agradecemos a Adriano Pedrosa, curador de la exposición Sitios distantes, por su extraordinario talento y la visión de conjuntar a un grupo ejemplar de co-curadores y de artistas, de varias ciudades del continente americano. Esperamos que nuestros esfuerzos durante la década anterior hayan podido, en cierta medida, pavimentar la vía hacia esta nueva empresa. Pero es la perseverancia y dedicación de ciertos individuos clave en el San Diego Museum of Art y en el Centro Cultural Tijuana lo que ha hecho posible la realización de Sitios distantes, Teresa Vicencio, directora del CECUT, ha sido determinante para llevar a cabo este proyecto conjunto. Don Bacciagalupi, director del SDMA entre 1999 y 2004, aceptó el reto por parte de su institución, y así, junto a Heath Fox, director interino durante el 2004; Scott Atkinson, curador en jefe y Betti-Sue Hertz, curadora de arte contemporáneo, mantuvieron el proyecto andando durante el periodo de transición del museo. Derrick Cartwright no sólo adoptó con gusto la idea sino que la ha mantenido como proridad del museo en la programación del 2005. Así que, el esquema que han establecido Teresay Derrick, debiera ser considerado como modelo para proyectos futuros, y quedará para inSite como uno de sus logros más importantes.

Michael Krichman y Carmen Cuenca, Directores ejecutivos

## Introduction/ Centro Cultural Tijuana


#### Abstract

For the Centro Cultural Tijuana (CECUT), hosting the exhibition Farsites; Urban Crisis and Domestic Symptoms in Recent Contemporary Art implied putting into practice one of the most important points of the National Plan for Culture, 2001-2006: fostering international cooperation and cultural exchange between communities. Over the last few years, it has been a primordial goal of the National Council for Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA) to broaden the scope of international cultural activities that allow Mexico to take part in dialogue through art practice with the rest of the world. As a foremost outpost of the CONACULTA in northeastern Mexico, the CECUT is also naturally committed to these goals.

Since the CECUT's creation, part of its mission has been to promote cultural activities whose field of action includes southern California. In this sense, over the last few decades, we have undertaken various types of collaborative projects that might favor the regional exchange that binational participation implies. Thus, in 1994, the CECUT, representing the CONACULTA, was involved in the first installment of inSite - a binational project that, over the years, has become one of the most important forums for contemporary art worldwide. At that time, the CECUT presented outside its main entrance an installation by Marcos Ramírez "Erre" entitled Century 21; subsequently, it has hosted such important projects as Krysztof Wodiczko's projections on the facade of the OMNIMAX theater in 2000. The CECUT has continued to be a host institution for inSite over the thirteen years that have passed since the project's inception. and today we are once again proud to take part in inSite_05. On this occasion, we were determined to engage in a novel experience: a single exhibition presented in two museums in two different countries. This was our first opportunity to work with the San Diego Museum of Art, not only in terms of a bilateral exchange, but with an undertaking involving actual teamwork that created a situation that both institutions could learn from. Hosting Farsites: Urban Crisis and Domestic Symptoms in Recent Contemporary Art was clearly an ambitious project that would not have been possible without the interest and determination of Derrick Cartwright, the director of the San Diego Museum of Art, who since his arrival in this region has persuasively worked to strengthen inter-institutional ties - indeed, a path that those of us who work in cultural promotion can follow, in order to foster greater understanding in our binational community. This collaboration, spurred on by inSite, is the best demonstration of the spirit that gave rise to a project that now, more than ten years after it began, acquires new scope by adding this exhibition conceived for museums to its public art program.

It is significant that the CECUT would host this exhibition now that it is twenty-three years old, since it could do so only by facing all the challenges that a project of this scope implies: dealing with the logistics, in a tripartite accord of gathering the work of internationally renowned artists belonging to collectors, museums, and galleries located in various parts of the world; and mounting it in a show that can be enjoyed today by the community of both


Californias. This project only underscores once more our city's need to create an exhibition space that features - besides its already valuable efforts, dedicated personnel, and the work of renowned artists - all the qualities of a world-class museum: a space that will indeed take shape with the opening of the International Gallery in the CECUT's new building, currently under construction.

This project would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of CECUT personnel and of the San Diego Museum of Art's team of collaborators, under the enthusiastic and capable direction of Derrick Cartwright; we must furthermore acknowledge the unconditional support of inSite_05 staff, under the skilled leadership of Carmen Cuenca and Michael Krichman. I wish to express my utmost respect and gratitude to all of them.

Teresa Vicencio Álvarez, General Director

## Introducción/ Centro Cultural Tijuana

Llevar a cabo la exposición Sitios distantes: crisis urbanas y síntomas domésticos en el arte contemporáneo reciente implicó para el Centro Cultural Tijuana, el cabal cumplimiento de uno de los apartados más importantes del Plan Nacional de Cultura 2001-2006, correspondiente a la cooperación internacional y el fomento al intercambio cultural entre los pueblos. Durante los ûltimos años, ha sido un interés primordial del Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes el incrementar las acciones culturales internacionales que permitan a México posibilidades de diálogo en el ámbito artístico con el resto del mundo. El CECUT, enclave fundamental del CONACULTA en la región del noroeste, es de manera natural, escenario comprometido con estos objetivos.

Desde su creación, el CECUT ha tenido, como parte de su misión, la promoción cultural a través de la realización de acciones que incluyen como ámbito de incidencia el sur de California. En este sentido, a lo largo de varias décadas se han ensayado diversos esquemas de colaboración tendientes a favorecer el intercambio regional que implica la participación binacional. Así, en el año de 1994 el Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes, a través del Centro Cultural Tijuana, se involucró en la primera edición de inSite, proyecto binacional que con los años se convertiría en uno de los foros de arte contemporáneo de más importancia a nivel mundial. Desde entonces el CECUT ha sido sede de importantes proyectos como la pieza Century 21 de Marcos Ramírez "Erre", instalada en la explanada del CECUT en 1994; o el trabajo de Krzysztof Wodiczko proyectado sobre la estructura del Cine OMNIMAX en el año 2000. A 13 años de aquella primera emisión y de haber fungido desde entonces como institución sede dentro de este proyecto, hoy el Centro Cultural Tijuana se hermana una vez más con inSite; en esta ocasión, con una participación muy decidida que nos ha dado la oportunidad de propiciar una experiencia novedosa: una sola exposición en dos museos, en dos paises. Por primera vez tuvimoslaoportunidad detrabajar conel San Diego Museum of Art no sóloatravés del intercambio bilateral, sino emprendiendo un verdadero trabajo en equipo que se traduce en un ambiente de aprendizaje para ambas instituciones. Llevar a cabo esta exposición, Sitios distantes: crisis urbanas y sintomas domésticos en el arte contemporáneo reciente, es sin duda un ambicioso proyecto que no hubiera sido posible sin el interés decidido de Derrick Cartwright, Director del

San Diego Museum of Art, quien desde su arribo a esta región ha trabajado con convicción para fortalecer los lazos inter-institucionales, formando un camino a recorrer por quienes trabajamos en la promoción cultural; buscando favorecer el entendimiento en nuestra comunidad binacional. Esta articulación promovida por inSite es la mejor muestra del espirítu que le originó y que ahora, a más de diez años de su inicio, cobra nuevas dimensiones, agregando a la muestra de arte público esta exposición concebida para museos.

Es muy significativo que durante el año en el que el Centro Cultural Tijuana celebra su vigésimo-tercer aniversario, reciba en su espaclo esta exposición que se ha concretado sorteando todos los retos que implica un proyecto de esta dimensión: concentrar obras de artistas de primer nivel internacional en manos de coleccionistas, museos y galerías de diversas partes del mundo y de manera tripartita llevar a cabo la logisticay el montaje para que hoy en dia pueda ser disfrutada por la comunidad de ambas Californias. Este proyecto no hace más que constatar la necesidad que tiene nuestra ciudad de desarrollar un espacio de exposición que cuente-al igual que sus esfuerzos, su gente, sus artistas- con un carácter de museo de primer nivel y que será concretado con la Galeriá Internacional que tendrá su sede en el nuevo edificio del Centro Cultural Tjuuana-actualmente en proceso de construcción.

Esta labor no hubiera sido posible sin el dedicado esfuerzo del personal del CECUT involucrado en este proyecto y del equipo de colaboradores del San Diego Museum of Art, bajo la entusiasta y atinada dirección de Derrick Cartwright, asi como el apoyo incondicional del personal de inSite_05 dentro de la cabal orquestación de Carmen Cuenca y Michael Krichman. A todos ellos extiendo mi respeto y agradecimiento.

Teresa Vicencio Ålvarez, Directora General

## Introduction/ San Diego Museum of Art

The San Diego Museum of Art regards its participation in inSite_05 - primarily through the jointly conceived exhibition and publication, Farsites: Urban Crisis and Domestic Symptoms in Recent Contemporary Art - as both high privilege and deeply felt responsibility. I feel personally motivated by my admiration for the achievements of Michael Krichman and Carmen Cuenca, and their many fine collaborators including especially Sally Yard, Osvaldo Sánchez, Adriano Pedrosa, Maryann Moore, and Olivier Debroise. That appreciation has grown steadily since 1992, when I first became aware of the intemational curatorial projects that went by the name inSite. This longstanding effort to create vital debate about border contexts between San Diego and Tijuana through contemporary art interventions was exemplary then, and seems even more relevant today. Impressive site-specific installations in public sphere contexts have served to sharpen perceptions throughout and beyond the region and have created a vital presence for the common cultures of Tijuana and San Diego. Long after those projects disappeared, the visceral and visual memories of many of these works have remained with us, serving as prompts for private discovery and recognition of cultural truths. I am struck by how often I still have occasion to refer to the beautifully produced guides and catalogues that accompanied inSite projects in 1994, 1997, and 2001. These documents remain useful points of reference for critical thinking. It is with a sense of pride in this overall atmosphere of collaboration that I write these introductory words for this first museum component of inSite's evolutionary practice.

Large thematic exhibitions have long been challenging to achieve, depending hugely on the generous cooperation of lenders both foreign and domestic, as well as professionals in a variety of other arenas. Working on ambitious projects in urban museums at the beginning of the twenty-first century has become a special feat of endurance and even a test of institutional strength. The diverse objects that make up this particular art exhibition caution us through their intentions and their effects. The show's subtitle insists upon this. Art that announces itself as both a symptom and demonstration of crisis is hardly ever simple to stage, much less absorb. The works in Farsites cover virtually every medium and represent a marvelously broad range of artistic sensibilities. I feel fortunate to be part of a community that seeks to understand these relationships better and feels eager to sustain discussion around these issues. Still more, I am grateful to have the support of talented colleagues and a visionary board of trustees at SDMA who have made it not just possible but imperative to engage with urgent matters, respecting the art of our own time, even as we strive to fulfill our missions toward the historic collections in our midst. Farsites' presentation at this institution thus embodies qualities that are deeply disruptive and perhaps also complementary to those efforts. We expect here to encounter both wonder and resonance - to borrow two terms from a leading literary theorist, Stephen Greenblatt, who has written powerfully about these dimensions of contemporary museum experience. Indeed, the objects gathered together here hold out the promise of taking us far from where we once started in familiar gallery contexts.

Farsites has benefited from the further complication of being a binational effort at its core. This has been a worthwhile thing. I wish to do more than signal my respect for Teresa Vicencio here, therefore. As the effective director of the CECUT, she, along with Michael Krichman, has treated the three-way partnership of Farsites as a rare opportunity to create new dialogue between countries, institutions, and art world personnel. I remain grateful to Tere, as well as to Michael, for the significance of this generous invitation to collaborate around this project. Working in tandem with talented counterparts in Tijuana has proven to be as invigorating as it is necessary in our current cultural situation. My hope is that such collaborations will continue long after this temporary, if heroic, effort is completed.

Derrick R. Cartwright, The Maruja Baldwin Director

## Introducción/ San Diego Museum of Art

El San Diego Museum of Art concibe su participaciọn en inSite_05 - especialmente siendo parte de la organización conjunta de la exposición y publicación de Sitios distantes: crisis urbanas y sintomas domésticos en el arte contemporáneo reciente- como un privilegio con responsabilidad asumido. En lo personal, me encuentro motivado por la admiración que siento por los logros de Michael Krichman y Carmen Cuenca, asi como por su excelente equipo de colaboradores, entre ellos: Sally Yard, Osvaldo Sánchez, Maryann Moore y Olivier Debroise. Sentimiento que ha venido creciendo desde 1992, cuando por vez primera entrè en contacto con los proyectos curatoriales englobados en inSite. Este esfuerzo permanente por crear un debate vital sobre el contexto fronterizo de Tijuana y San Diego, a través de intervenciones de arte contemporáneo, ha sido verdaderamente ejemplar; y pareciera aun más relevante hoy dia. Impresionantes instalaciones de sitio-especifico colocadas en la esfera pública han afilado la percepción más allá de los confines propios de la region en que se insertan, creando así una presencia vital para las culturas comunes a Tijuana y San Diego, Incluso, mucho después de la desaparición de estos proyectos, sus memorias visuales y viscerales se han quedado en nosotros, sirviendo como motores para el descubrimiento y la toma de conciencia de verdades culturales. Me sorprende lo mucho que aun refiero a las hermosas guías y catálogos producidos para acompañar los proyectos de inSite 1994, 1997 y 2001. Documentos que se mantienen como focos de consulta importantes para el pensamiento critico. Es asi que, en una atmósfera de orgullo en torno a su trayectoria, que escribo estas palabras introductorias para el primer componente museístico de la práctica siempre evolutiva de inSite.

Hace ya un buen tiempo que las grandes exposiciones resultan cada vez más dificiles de lograr; dependendiendo siempre de la generosa cooperaciòn de coleccionistas, tanto locales como extranjeros, así como del trabajo de profesionales de diversos campos. Ser parte de proyectos ambiciosos en museos urbanos en los albores del siglo XXI, se ha convertido en una prueba de resistencia tanto como en un reto de fortaleza institucional. Los distintos objetos que convergen en esta muestra parecen advertirnos en el terreno de las intenciones y los efectos. El subtítulo de la muestra pareciera también insistir en ello. El arte que se anuncia à sí mismo como un sintoma y como una prueba o demostración de alguna crisis, será siempre
dificili de abordar y más aún de absorber. Las obras incluídas en Sitios distantes, abarcan casi cualquier género y son representativas de un amplio rango de sensibilidades artísticas. Me considero afortunado al ser parte de una comunidad que busca comprender mejor estas relaciones, ansiosos de construir discusiones en torno a estos temas. Más aun, agradezco el apoyo de talentosos colegas y miembros de la mesa directiva del SDMA quienes no solamente han hecho possible, sino imperativo, el involucramiento urgente con el arte de nuestro tiempo, aun cuando luchemos por lograr nuestras misiones en torno a las colecciones históricas que albergamos. Así, la presentación de Sitios distantes en esta institución sirve para dar cuerpo a muchas cualidades inquietantes que, quizá, son complemento de nuestras otras tareas. Esperamos encontrar en ellas asombro y resonancia -tomando prestado estos dos terminus al impotante teórico literario, Stephen Greenblatt, quien ha escrito poderosamente sobre estas dimensiones en el ámbito de la experiencia museística. Con toda seguridad, los objetos aquí reunidos detentan la promesa de transportarnos muy lejos de nuestro punto de partida, más allá de las galerías que conforman nuestro contexto familiar.

Sitios distantes se ha visto marcado también por las complicaciones que implica el ser un proyecto binacional. Experiencia que ha sido muy enriquecedora. Quiero asi enfatizar mi profundo respeto hacia Teresa Vicencio, directora del CECUT, quien junto con Michael Krichman, ha sabido concebir esta colaboración tripartita como una oportunidad poco común para establecer el diálogo entre países, instituciones y aquellos que laboramos en el mundo del arte. Agradezco a Tere, como a Michael, por lo significativo de su generosa invitación para colaborar en este proyecto. El trabajo en equipo con nuestra contraparte en Tijuana ha resultado en una experiencia por demás energizante, muy necesaria, dada nuestra situación cultural actual. Mi esperanza es que estas colaboraciones puedan continuar mucho después de que este esfuerzo, temporal pero heroico, llegue a su fin.

Derrick R. Cartwright, The Maruja Baldwin Director

## Introduction/ Grupo Televisa

Grupo Televisa, through its foundation, is pleased to sponsor inSite, an innovative art project in San Diego and Tijuana, which promotes and celebrates the rich Mexican contemporary culture and its artists.

Grupo Televisa is the largest Spanish-speaking producer in the world. Televisa's programming is transmitted on its four networks in Mexico. Many of its contents reach the Hispanic community in the United States through Univision and countries in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa through licensing agreements. Televisa is also involved in cable and satellite television, the Internet, publications, movies, radio, and live entertainment.

Through its foundation Televisa seeks to create development opportunities for the greatest number of people possible. To this end, Fundación Televisa focuses on improving the nutrition, health, and education of Mexican children and promotes values such as respect, honesty, generosity, and responsibility. Fundación Televisa seeks also to preserve and promote the Mexican artistic heritage and create a wider interchange between the Mexican culture and other cultures around the world. It is in this context that we are proud to sponsor inSite.
inSite embodies more than an artistic event, insofar as culture helps to broaden horizons and knowledge among different people and across borders. The relationship between the United States and Mexico is critical to both countries and will continue to grow in breadth and importance in the future. One way in which we can expand the relationship and help it become more fruitful is by getting to know one another better. By sharing we are laying the groundwork for a more solid friendship and prosperous partnership.

It is our wish that this collaboration with inSite will help broaden the understanding and trust between the United States and Mexico.

Emilio Azcárraga Jean, President

## Introducción/ Grupo Televisa

Grupo Televisa, a través de su fundación, se complace en patrocinar inSite_05, un innovador proyecto de arte en San Diego y Tijuana, que promueve y celebra la rica cultura contemporánea mexicana.

Grupo Televisaesel productordehablahispanamas grandedelmundo. Laprogramación de Televisa se transmite en sus cuatro canales en México. Muchos de sus contenidos llegan a la comunidad hispana de Estados Unidos a través de Univisión y países en América Latina, Asia, Europa y Africa por medio de licencias de uso. Televisa está también involucrada en televisión por cable, el Internet, publicaciones, películas, radio y entretenimiento en vivo.

A través de su fundación Televisa busca crear oportunidades de desarrollo para la mayor cantidad de personas posible. Para lograr ésto, Fundación Televisa se enfoca en mejorar la nutrición, salud y educación de los niños mexicanos y promueve valores tales como respeto, honestidad, generosidad y responsabilidad. Fundación Televisa busca también preservar y promover la herencia artística mexicana y crear un intercambio más amplio entre la cultura mexicana y otras culturas alrededor del mundo. Es en este contexto que estamos orgullosos de patrocinar inSite_05.

Este proyecto de arte contemporáneo tiene un sentido mas allá del artístico en la medida en que la cultura ayuda a ampliar horizontes y profundizar en el entendimiento entre las personas y a través de las fronteras. La relación entre Estados Unidos y México es crítico para ambos países y continuará creciendo en dimensión e importancia en el futuro. Una manera en que podemos contribuir a mejorar la relación es conociéndonos mejor. A través de eventos como éste se establecen las bases para una amistad más sólida y una sociedad más próspera.

Es nuestro deseo que esta colaboración con inSite_05 ayude a ampliar la comprensión y confianza entre Estados Unidos y México.

Emilio Azcárraga Jean, Presidente


Thomas Struth
Rua Venceslâu Brás, São Paulo




Armin Linke
ReN_003347_21 G8 Summit
preparation Genova Italy 2001,
2001



Dora Longo Bahia Corinthians, 2004

Farsites/ Adriano Pedrosa

Farsites: Urban Crisis and Domestic Symptoms in Recent Contemporary Art seeks to complement Bypass, the "Interventions" component curated by Osvaldo Sánchez, establishing connections between inSite_05's two-city museum exhibition and the public projects realized in the San Diego-Tijuana region. Departing from Sánchez's framework for Bypass, Farsites takes up related themes and concepts, and includes visual art in all media, drawing from contemporary artists living primarily in the Americas. The artworks selected for this exhibition seek to establish a relationship with the concepts and themes developed in the public projects, but not in relation to the San Diego-Tijuana region, thus avoiding any site-specific approach.
"Assuming that the city is the product of uncontrolled flows, Bypass aims to highlight the unprogrammed expanses that we might christen the urbanism of the informal. [Here we are addressing not only the informality of urban settlements, of public services, or of cross-border transit patterns, but also the informal dynamics of economy and exchange, of language and codification, of behavior and belonging.] The urbanism of the informal is that impact zone where the bets are placed on what the map portrays and what it omits - what it enhances and what it renders silent and invisible. TThose pliant, permeable spaces that function like membranes, like porous woven cloths that filter, contaminate, and extend the processes through which identification takes form], these are 'those representational spaces that have been omitted from what is social' (P. Bourdieu)." Osvaldo Sánchez, Bypass, inSite_05, preliminary conceptual framework. [The author's text is noted in brackets.]

Thus, Farsites gathers works of art in a museum context that are informed by the

themes above yet are related to sites other than the San Diego-Tijuana region. In addition, if the "Interventions" component, because of its processual nature, is able to develop projects that may refer to or perform shifts, fluxes, flows, and transformations, Farsites, as a more static component, necessarily privileges objects and avoids documenting artworks of a processual nature or that occur outside the museum's walls (that, after all, is the task of "Interventions").

If the contemporary urban site has been taken as the central locus of our research and reflection, our focus was not so much the totalizing cityscape or map, the all-encompassing urban grid, with its modern and efficient representations, systems, controls and flows, but rather, those moments or loci where the grid and the system fail or fall short - a micro evidence or fragment that nevertheless remains relevant as an emblem or symptom. All cities encounter such moments/loci, be they at the micro or macro level, in public or private fields. In so-called third-world cities these moments/loci seem harsher and more evident, coming about on the streets in a daily basis, quite simply because of the lack of available public resources to aptly control them in a clean and efficient way - "sanitizing" and "sterilizing" them. However, in the so-called first-world cities, these moments occur as well. There, they retain their particularly striking quality precisely because of the context in which they occur, making evident the inappropriateness of the most modern (the richest and the most developed) systems, in sharp contrast with the public, urban setting.

The artworks in the exhibition may reflect, directly or indirectly, a broad range of understandings of "crisis" occurring in public, urban settings - in economic, political, institutional, social, systemic, cultural levels. On the one hand, the artworks may point to the failure of modern desires and projects, documenting and recording such instances in a critical way, or at times articulating creative responses to such adverse situations, in a more

Taller Popular de Serigrafía
Pegatina (2002-2005), 2002-2005


Dora Longo Bahia Corinthians, 2004
propositional way. On the other hand, artworks may emerge from a subjective or personal response to such notions of crisis, offering more poetic reflections that are equally relevant. In this sense, the notion of "crisis" must also be understood in meanings beyond the public and the urban. It is here that the importance of the private, domestic, personal, and bodily territories become significant - viewed as a symptom, reflection, continuation, extension, or disruption of the crisis in the public, urban levels. What is fundamental here is the detection of moments/loci where there is clash, collision, or friction between the urban modernist grid with unforeseen, unpredicted, uncontrollable, or unimagined forces and desires.

These critical moments/loci have been increasingly troubling artists worldwide and informing their production in many ways. However, artworks cannot be read as an unbiased, critical, journalistic, or investigative documentation or representations of these moments/loci of crisis. The notion of symptom is relevant in this context: the symptom is understood as a change or shift in the physical or mental, concrete or contextual, bodily or psychological states. It must remain clear that the notion of symptom as it is associated with artworks is not to be understood solely as a side effect or an uncontrollable manifestation, let alone with therapeutic connotations, but rather as a complex and deliberate manifestation, a fragment or micro evidence of a larger crisis.

In addition, Farsites includes an important documentary component: five individual projects related to such varied understandings of crisis in the public, urban domain, which are also associated to personal, micro levels. These documentary projects have been developed by a group of five adjunct curators who have conducted research in different cities: Ana Elena Mallet (Mexico City: From Constant Crisis to Failed Modernity: The Nonoalco-Tlatelolco Housing Project), Betti-Sue Hertz (New York City: Blackouts in 1965, 1977, 2003), Carla Zaccagnini (São Paulo: Bridges, Tunnels, and Viaducts), Julieta González (Caracas: Avenida Libertador), and Santiago García Navarro (Buenos Aires: The Palermo Viejo Assembly).


These cities have been selected as major urban centers in the Americas that have Dora Longo Bahia recently undergone moments of crisis, and constitute rich cultural and artistic centers in their own right. Nevertheless, the choice of these five cities must not be taken as the election of the most significant ones in the Americas - other equally complex and interesting cities could have been chosen, such as Bogotá, Havana, Los Angeles, Miami, Rio de Janeiro, or Santiago. The five selected cities are to be taken as one possible constellation among many other different, equally significant ones.

The documentary component of the exhibition is characterized by research that privileges personal and micro investigations, referencing micro-history, the Histoire des Annales or personal history, rather than all-encompassing, macro or panoramic documentation. The documentary projects are interspersed within the exhibition itself, establishing connections with the artworks themselves, gathering and organizing a range of documentary materials photographs, press clippings, documents, literature, film, video, and personal accounts - that represent moments/loci of crisis in distant sites. Although the documentary component of the exhibition focusses on five specific cities, the installation of Farsites itself does not assume that criteria. In fact, the overall concept of the installation avoids segmenting the exhibition in more obvious or facile groupings, such as gathering objects and artworks according to each of the five cities, or dividing and grouping them according to references to the urban, the architectural, the domestic, or the personal, let alone separating artworks from documentary projects. The approach has been to compose, through the juxtaposition of artworks and documentary projects, different layers and levels or readings throughout the exhibition spaces, which will weave themes, concepts, and origins - the urban, the architectural, the domestic, the personal: Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico City, New York, São Paulo, and elsewhere. These interwoven and multilayering curatorial strategies will hopefully offer different accesses, opening up many trajectories throughout the exhibition spaces in San Diego and in Tijuana.


Cao Guimarães Gambiarra 7 (banheiro), 2002-2004

Westwater; Katharina Hohenhörst at Thomas Struth Studio; Lena Kiessler at Klosterfelde; Luciana Brito at Galeria Brito Cimino; Luisa Strina, Luciana Dacar, and Cris Candeloro at Galeria Luisa Strina; Marian Goodman, Linda Pellegrini, Leslie Nolen, and Andrew Richards at Marian Goodman Gallery; Maurizio Rigillo, Alice Fontanelli, and Luisa Reboani at Galleria Continua; Max Protech and Josie Browne at Max Protech Gallery; Michel Blancsubé at La Colección Jumex, Michelle Reyes at The Felix Gonzalez Torres Foundation; Orly Benzacar at Galeria Ruth Benzacar; Pamela Echeverría at Galería OMR; Rosalie Benitez at Gladstone Gallery; Shaun Caley and Lisa Overduin at Regen Projects; and Teka Selman at Brent Sikemma.

Finally and above all, many thanks to the artists in the exhibition, who helped us think about Farsites in the first place, provoking us to reflect on urban crisis, domestic symptoms, and much more.

## Sitios distantes/ Adriano Pedrosa

La muestra Sitios distantes: crisis urbanas y síntomas domésticos en el arte contemporáneo reciente busca complementar Bypass, el componente Intervenciones, curado por Osvaldo Sánchez, estableciendo así una conexión entre los proyectos públicos realizados en la región de San Diego y Tijuana y la propia exposición que tendrá lugar en estas dos ciudades. Partiendo del marco teórico utilizado por Sánchez en Bypass, Sitios distantes retoma temas y conceptos afines con sus planteamientos, e incluye propuestas artísticas realizadas con distintas técnicas y medios por artistas contemporáneos que residen, en su mayoría, en el continente americano.


Aun cuando las obras seleccionadas para esta exhibición pretenden establecer un vínculo con los tópicos y argumentos desarrollados en los proyectos públicos, no se relacionan de manera particular con la región San Diego Tijuana, eludiendo así cualquier acercamiento específico de sitio.
"Al asumir que la ciudad es producto de flujos incontrolados, Bypass tiene como objetivo destacar ciertas áreas a las que podríamos denominar urbanismo de lo informal. [Hénos aquí, ocupándonos no sólo de la informalidad de los emplazamientos urbanos, de los servicios públicos o de los patrones de tránsito a través de la frontera, sino también de las dinámicas informales de la economía y el intercambio, del lenguaje y la codificación, del comportamiento y el sentido de pertenencia.] El urbanismo de lo informal es la zona de impacto en donde se realizan apuestas acerca de lo que muestra el mapay respecto alo que omite, sobre lo que realza y aquello que vuelve invisible y silencioso. [Esos espacios dúctiles y permeables, que funcionan como membranas o como lienzos porosos que filtran, contaminan y extienden los procesos mediante los cuales la identificación toma forma], constituyen 'aquellos espacios de representación de lo que se considera social' que han sido omitidos" (Pierre Bourdieu). Osvaldo Sánchez, Bypass, inSite_05, marco conceptual preliminar. (Los contenidos entre corchetes son del autor)

De esta manera, Sitios distantes reúne, en un contexto museístico, un conjunto de obras que se refieren a los temas antes mencionados, pero que se relacionan con sitios distintos a la región San Diego Tijuana. Además, si el componente Intervenciones, debido a su naturaleza procesual, es capaz de desarrollar proyectos que puedan referirse a cambios, flujos, corrientes y transformaciones, o de llevarlos a cabo, Sitios distantes, al ser el componente más estático, necesariamente privilegia los objetos y evita documentar obras de arte de carácter procesual o aquellas que se realizan al exterior de los museos, ya que lo anterior, después de todo, es lo que se espera de Intervenciones.

Gabriele Basilico
Rue Petro Paoli
(from the "Beirut" series), 1991


Geraldine Lanteri Negocios Cerrados. 2001-2004

Si el ámbito urbano contemporáneo fue considerado como punto central de nuestra investigación y reflexión, nuestro enfoque no se centra, sin embargo, en el paisaje o mapa de la ciudad como entidad totalizadora. Tampoco tiene como eje la integración de la retícula urbana con sus representaciones modernas y eficientes, sus sistemas, controles, corrientes y flujos; sino, más bien, en esos momentos o lugares en los que la retícula y los sistemas fallan o se frustran; cuando estos sistemas constituyen evidencias mínimas o fragmentos que, no obstante, continúan siendo relevantes como emblemas o síntomas. Todas las metrópolis se enfrentan a tales momentos y lugares, ya sea que se registren tanto en micro o macro niveles como en el ámbito privado o público. Así, en las ciudades consideradas del Tercer Mundo, esas circunstancias parecen más severas y evidentes, y surgen de manera cotidiana en sus calles, debido sencillamente a la carencia de recursos públicos disponibles para poder controlarlas en forma clara y eficiente, saneándolas o esterilizándolas. Sin embargo, tales circunstancias también se producen en las metrópolis de los países desarrollados, donde conservan su sorprendente y particular calidad, en especial debido al contexto en el que se generan, volviendo evidente lo inapropiado de los sistemas más modernos, más ricos y más desarrollados, en claro contraste con el ámbito público urbano.

Las obras de arte de esta exposición quizá reflejan, directa o indirectamente, un amplio espectro de comprensión de la crisis que se registra en los ámbitos públicos y urbanos, en los niveles económicos, políticos, institucionales, sociales, culturales y sistémicos. Por una parte, las obras de arte pueden apuntar al fracaso de los proyectos y deseos modernos, documentando y registrando tales instancias en forma crítica o en ocasiones articulando, de manera más propositiva, respuestas creativas a este tipo de situaciones adversas. Por otro lado, dichas obras tal vez surgen de una respuesta subjetiva o personal a las nociones de crisis, ofreciendo reflexiones aún más poéticas, que resultan de igual relevancia. En este sentido, la idea de crisis

también debe ser entendida con un significado que va más allá de lo público y lo urbano. En dicha

Kendell Geers
Suburbia, 1999 noción radica la importancia de los territorios privados, domésticos, personales y corporales que adquieren trascendencia al ser considerados como síntoma, reflexión, continuación, extensión o disrupción de la crisis en los ámbitos públicos y urbanos. Lo primordial en este caso es detectar los momentos y lugares en los que existe choque, colisión o fricciones entre la retícula urbana modernista y aquellas fuerzas y deseos impredecibles, imprevistos, incontrolables o inimaginables.

Estos momentos y ámbitos críticos han causado una preocupación creciente entre los artistas de todo el mundo y han incidido en su producción de diversas maneras. No obstante, las obras de arte que se generan en estas situaciones de crisis no pueden ser leídas como si se tratara de representaciones, documentaciones o investigaciones críticas o periodísticas sin sesgo alguno. En este contexto, la idea de síntoma adquiere relevancia, pues se entiende como un cambio o transformación en diversos estados, sean éstos físicos o mentales, concretos o contextuales, corporales o psicológicos. Debe quedar muy claro que la noción de síntoma, tal y como se asocia con las obras de arte, no habrá de ser considerada en forma única como efecto colateral o manifestación incontrolable, y aún menos como connotación terapéutica, sino más bien como una manifestación compleja y deliberada, como un pequeño fragmento de evidencia de una crisis mayor.

Además, Sitios distantes incluye un componente documental importante, formado por cinco proyectos individuales relacionados con diversas comprensiones de la crisis que se registra en el terreno público y urbano, mismos que también se asocian con microniveles personales. Estos proyectos documentales fueron desarrollados por un grupo de cinco curadores adjuntos, quienes han realizado investigaciones en diferentes ciudades: Ana Elena Mallet con De la crisis perenne a la modernidad suspendida: El conjunto habitacional Nonoalco Tlatelolco; Betti-Sue


Eduardo Consuegra 15th Street 3 Av (Downtown Bogotá, 2003
de gran relevancia y originalidad para la exhibición y el catálogo, sino que también desde el inicio me ayudaron a reflexionar acerca del proyecto, además de que me guiaron, al realizar diversas investigaciones en sus respectivas ciudades y fuera de ellas. Trabajar con todos ellos ha sido un verdadero privilegio. De la misma manera, quiero agradecer a los directores de las dos instituciones que se han unido a inSite en este esfuerzo de colaboración sin precedente: Teresa Vicencio, quien dirige el Centro Cultural Tijuana, al igual que Abril Castro, que se desempeña como gerente de Museografía, así como a Derrick R. Cartwright, quien tiene a su cargo el San Diego Museum of Art, además de D. Scott Atkinson, quien ocupa el puesto de curador en jefe, y en forma muy especial a Betti-Sue Hertz, curadora de arte contemporáneo, junto con Lucía Sanromán, asistente de curaduría, y también a John Digesare, registrador de exhibiciones, quien tuvo a su cargo la responsabilidad, en ocasiones muy compleja, de localizar y conseguir las obras en préstamo. Para todo el equipo que labora en la oficina de inSite, que aun cuando se trata de una institución pequeña realiza un trabajo arduo. Manifiesto mi más sincero agradecimiento, muy en especial a Moriah Ulinskas, Selene Preciado, Maryann Moore, Joy Decena y Sirak Peralta. También quiero expresar mi reconocimiento a Sally Yard y a Ute Meta Bauer, curadoras de Conversaciones y del proyecto Archivo transfronterizo, respectivamente, por sus ideas generosas y su entusiasmo.

Allende San Diego y Tijuana, infinidad de amigos, colegas, instituciones, galerías y coleccionistas brindaron su apoyo en forma diversa para la conformación de esta muestra, y a ellos les ofrezco mi agradecimiento. Quiero destacar la participación de quienes estuvieron particularmente comprometidos con Sitios distantes: Paulo A. W. Vieira, en Río de Janeiro, y Luiz Augusto Teixeira de Freitas, en Lisboa, dos coleccionistas excepcionalmente generosos y abiertos con los que trabajo, quienes me permitieron conceptualizar esta muestra en estrecha relación con nuestro programa de adquisiciones -y en ocasiones de manera inversa, pensar sus

colecciones siguiendo los planteamientos de la exposición-, además de que me proporcionaron tiempo y recursos a fin de dedicarlos a la investigación y la reflexión. Asimismo, debo mencionar a un reducido número de amigos y colegas por entablar un continuo diálogo crítico, así como por el entusiasmo que mostraron en lo referente a este proyecto y a muchos más: Hans Ulrich Obrist, Ivo Mesquita, Jens Hoffmann y Rodrigo Cervino, así como a otros más que me brindaron su apoyo: Allan Schwartzman, Alma Ruiz, Ana Paula Cohen, Celia de Birbragher, Eugenio López, Gustavo Buntinx, Isabela Mora, Isabel Carlos, James Rondeau, María Sol Cayedo, Mario Testino, Natalia Majluf, Rodrigo Moura y Pía Barragán. Mención especial merecen Norman Klein y Suely Rolnik, autores que participaron en esta publicación, así como también a Julie Dunn, coeditora de este catálogo y a Marcela Quiroz y Claudia Algara por las correciones en el español.

Diversas galerías y estudios de artistas participaron en esta intrincada tarea, por ello quiero hacer patente mi agradecimiento a Alessandra D'Aloia, Marcia Fortes, Daniela Dal Coly Alex Gabriel de la Galería Fortes Vilaça; a Alexander Schroder y Thilo Wermke de la Galería Neu; a Benedetta Gristina del Estudio Gabrielle Basilico; a Carolyn Alexander y Ted Bonin de Alexander \& Bonin; a Christian Haye de The Project; a Claudia Carson del Estudio Robert Gober; a Claudio Guenzani del Estudio Guenzani; a Elba Benítez de la Galería Elba Benítez; a Eliana Finkelstein de la Galería Vermelho; a Elisa Scaramuzzino del Estudio Armin Linke; a Gabrielle Maubrie de la Galería Maubrie; a Javier Peres de Peres Projects; a José Kuri y Mónica Manzutto de Kurimanzutto; a Jo Stella-Sawicka de la Galería Counter; a Julie Buchardi y Thorsten Albertz de Arndt \& Partner; a Karen Pollack de Sperone Westwater; a Katharina Hohenhörst del Estudio Thomas Struth; a Lena Kiessler de Klosterfelde; a Luciana Brito de la Galería Brito Cimino; a Luisa Strina, Luciana Dacar y Cris Candeloro de la Galería Luisa Strina; a Marian Goodman, Linda Pellegrini, Leslie Nolen y Andrew Richards de la Galería Marian Goodman; a Maurizio Rigillo, Alice Fontanelli y Luisa Reboani de la Galería Continua; a Max Protech y Josie Brown de la Galería Max Protech;

Héctor Zamora
Paracaidista, Av. Revolucion 1608bis, 2004


## Dean Sameshima

Untitled (Older Men, 1995), 1995
a Michel Blancsubé de La Colección Jumex; a Michelle Reyes de la Fundación Félix González Torres; a Orly Benzacar de la Galería Ruth Benzacar; a Pamela Echeverría de la Galería OMR; a Rosalie Benítez de la Galería Gladstone; a Shaun Caley y Lisa Overduin de Regen Projects; y a Teka Selman de Brent Sikemma.

Por último, y ante todo, quiero expresar mi reconocimiento a los artistas que participaron en la muestra, pues en primera instancia nos ayudaron a reflexionar acerca de Sitios distantes, obligándonos a meditar sobre la crisis urbana, los síntomas domésticos que ésta acarrea y respecto a otros múltiples temas.



Garios Garaicoa
You Can Build Your Own City at
Your Own Risk, 2001


Carlos Bunga



Kendell Geers Suburbia, 1999

## The "Crisis Factor": Art, Architecture, and the Urban Informal/ Julieta González

Terms like "crisis," "informal," "tactical intervention," or "self-management" have become common currency in the theory and practice of art and architecture today. The acknowledgement of the periphery's role in contemporary economic dynamics has spawned many debates in favor of or against globalization, which in turn have pushed the boundaries of architecture and urban design in order to deal with a phenomenon that cannot be overlooked in the cities of the so-called "third world." For decades architects and urban planners from these cities have been discussing ways to deal with a problem whose solution resides not in eradication but rather in the consolidation of informal settlements and their eventual integration into the formal urban weave. It is an undeniable fact that a large proportion of the productive force in some of these cities dwells in the shantytowns and that the higher percentage of construction in these cities corresponds to informal housing solutions rather than to housing projects carried out by the private sector or the government. ${ }^{1}$ These, among others, are the reasons for the recognition of this type of urbanism and its careful study and even practice on behalf of architects and urban planners. According to the practitioners of this new kind of urbanism, ${ }^{2}$ one of their first aims towards the consolidation of marginal settlements is to give visibility to a phenomenon long ignored by Western city planning (if only because it did not exist), and also to give a name to the previously unnamed or unnamable, and even learn from these forms of self-managed initiatives and apply
them to conventional housing politics. With the increasing presence of the periphery

## Kendell Geers

 in contemporary debates and its recognition as an inestimable economic and social force, this way of thinking has inevitably permeated the different discourses that approach and question public space.Art has not escaped from these important shifts in urban and architectural politics, which stem from an acknowledgment of the informal and the notion of "crisis" as a driving force in contemporary cities. Since the fifties, artists and affiliated groups such as the Situationist International have been proposing alternatives to the post-industrial city, such as their ideas on Unitary Urbanism, ${ }^{3}$ in order to counter the effects of capitalism in the way cities are perceived and lived. Artist Constant Nieuwenhuys' (Amsterdam, 1920) drawings and models attempted to give a physical dimension to this particular vision of urbanism, which was "opposed to the temporal fixation of cities" and lead "instead to the advocacy of a permanent transformation, an accelerated movement of the abandonment and reconstruction of the city in temporal and at times spatial terms." ${ }^{4}$

During the 1960s, and taking the cue from the Situationist ideas on urbanism, the British group of architects working as Archigram projected a vast body of work (unrealized in its entirety) around ideas such as mobility, and the use of leisure time and space, embodied in their various projects: Instant City, Walking City, Plug-in-City, and the Cushicle. All of these ideas are closely connected to informal urban and architectural solutions, which, of course, had no place in the developed world but were already being applied, out of necessity, in the shanties of the so-called third world, from Thailand and Indonesia, to Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. ${ }^{5}$

Archigram's Cushicle (1966) can be considered an important precedent for a series of temporary portable urban solutions devised by artists since the sixties and seventies. But whereas Archigram's proposals were more utopian and optimistic, later projects became

Suburbia, 1999


## Sean Snyder

Brasilia, 2000
increasingly concerned with this "crisis" factor. In the sixties Robert Smithson had already focused on the decaying suburban landscape of New Jersey in Monuments of Passaic (1966). In the early seventies both Hans Haacke and Martha Rosler engaged in a critique of real-estate speculation in New York. Gordon Matta-Clark, who was an architect by training, addressed the increasing problem of pollution in big cities by designing in 1972 his portable Fresh Air Cart. In a similar vein, during the eighties Krzysztof Wodiczko produced a series of vehicles for nomad living, which pointed out to the uneasy spectator the hardships of the homeless and vagrants who wander around big developed cities such as New York, London or Paris, and where people and authorities more often than not turn a blind eye to the phenomenon, until it becomes a real problem, such as the Tompkins Square Park uprising in the late eighties. ${ }^{6}$ During the same period Martha Rosler organized a series of shows at the Dia Foundation that specifically addressed the transformations of the city, and issues such as gentrification and homelessness. These exhibitions problematized art's relationship to the city, specifically one that went beyond mere representation and resulted often in a political engagement on behalf of the artists. ${ }^{7}$ We can find resonances of these first endeavors in the more recent work of Nils Norman, Sam Durant, and Thomas Hirschhorn, or the Chicago collective Temporary Services, who, in different ways, deal with ideas regarding utopia, architecture, activism, the public space, the monument, and mobility as inherent aspects of contemporary life.

But if until fairly recently many of the ideas regarding Unitary Urbanism, especially the ones dealing with the opposition to the temporal fixation of cities and their inhabitants, had not come close to materialization, it was during the nineties that the increasing inclusion of Latin American artists in the international circuit afforded the first world an impressively wide array of artistic proposals that dealt specifically with instances of the informal in the

urban context. Many of the exhibitions that have been constructed around the concept of

Sean Snyder
Brasilia, 2000 crisis ${ }^{8}$ have showcased the work of artists who use the language of sculpture, installation, photography, and video to articulate and comment on certain dynamics of urban contexts, in many cases their local ones. ${ }^{9}$

Farsites includes its share of artists who engage in the problematization and granting of visibility to the informal in the city, focusing on the idea of micro-histories, in some way having the fragment present a broader scope of specific issues. Some of the works perform at the documentary level, be it registering performances or ephemeral installations in public space, or by portraying certain dynamics or aspects of cities that usually go unnoticed. Kendell Geers, Suburbia (1999), documents a wide array of security devices installed in suburban South African homes, perhaps unfolding the untold narrative of the security problems and paranoia of suburban dwellers in contemporary South Africa now that apartheid has disappeared and Africans are not confined to their townships. But this is also the story of affluent parts of any Latin American city, and now the gated communities of American suburbia. This work also seems to point to the fact that the formal city rarely wants to acknowledge the informal one, somehow wishing it would disappear, without having to deal with its complexities, and in a way contributing to the efforts in exposing aspects of the city that architects and urban planners have often proposed as the first step in effectively dealing with the situation.

Francis Alÿs' Ambulantes (1992-2003) is an ongoing inventory of real instances of mobile structures and devices in the city, especially those used for informal commerce, such as food carts, or systems for carrying bulky loads without the aid of a car or other kind of vehicle. This work alludes to the micro-history of informal economies and their significant presence in Latin American cities; the street vendor does not pertain to the chain of distribution, transport, and commercialization related to formal economies and must subsist on the margins,


Héctor Zamora
Paracaidista, Av. Revolucion 1608bis, 2004
fabricating his own infrastructure to function parallel to the mainstream. The documentation of Héctor Zamora's Revolucion 1608bis (2004), a precarious structure built out of discarded material suspended from the outer walls of the Museo Carrillo Gil in Mexico City, directly addresses the architecture of the shanty and the idea of invading and squatting spaces, which are instrumental to the formation of informal settlements. At the level of the everyday object, Cão Guimaraes' Gambiarra (2002-2004) presents a series of improvised solutions to momentary problems, such as the common toilet-paper seat, a spoon made of aluminum foil, or a small burner made out of a can of sardines.

Taking the idea of the informal and the precarious to a more abstract realm and playing with the conventions of sculpture and architecture, José Dávila builds his cardboard box column, Fake Column (2003), in exhibition spaces, where it blends into the architecture, its simulacrum of structure effectively constructing a metaphor for the coexistence of the informal beside the formal, and alluding perhaps to the recent efforts towards the consolidation of shantytowns and their integration within the urban weave. Marjetica Potrc's works also function ambiguously in the museum space as installations or sculptures, and differently from Dávila's sculpture, when decontextualized, her constructions are stripped of any function, becoming solely sculptural objects that render aesthetic the building solutions of the "third-world" that comprise her wide-ranging inventory. ${ }^{10}$ However, in the process, she brings up the subject of the potentially conflictive issues that may arise from art's involvement in the politics of the informal and its temptation to fall into facile manipulations of the plight of the oppressed in the sheltered space of the museum.

This is precisely the risk that art takes when addressing the complex issue of the city, and even more so the informal city within the framework of the concept of crisis. Art's agency can only go so far, as Nils Norman has stated in a recent interview: "I am definitely interested

in utopian thinking, but as a critical tool, a form of satire and irony, utopia is only one facet of my practice (...) The 'white cube' school of corporate art dealing and its global manifestation in a Chelsea warehouse 'style,' for example, is a model that I think should be radically reconsidered."

However, it is indisputable that for more than forty years both art and architecture, one understood as a meta-text and the other as a practice with a concrete incidence in the configuration of the urban realm, have taken into consideration this "crisis factor" in the redefinition of urban and architectural design politics. By acknowledging it and making it visible using the medium of art exhibitions, art has contributed to bringing attention to the already existing community groups, alternative organizations, and the integration of otherwise marginalized communities through extra-governmental forms of social organizations, which exist or begin at a smaller scale or a micro-level. Many of these forms of agency are increasingly put into practice by events such as inSite, which address the space outside the museum, as well as by the participant artists in these exhibitions. Tijuana is certainly an interesting example of this: a place where informal architecture and situations of exclusion are predominant that on the other hand have spawned a response from these marginalized groups who have organized themselves as cultural and community organizations that impact the definition of Chicano and hybrid cultural identities and their increasing relevance on the other side of the border.

## El 'factor crisis' - el arte y la arquitectura frente a lo urbano informal/ Julieta González

Términos como los de 'crisis', 'informal', 'intervención táctica', o 'auto-desarrollo' se han convertido en moneda de cambio dentro de la teoría y la práctica del arte y la arquitectura

Héctor Zamora
Paracaidista, Av. Revolucion 1608bis, 2004


## Marjetica Potrc

Caracas: Dry Toilet, 2005 Installation view
en la actualidad. El reconocimiento del papel de la periferia en las dinámicas económicas contemporáneas, ha engendrado muchos debates -tanto a favor como en contra- de la globalización; discusión que a su vez, ha extendido los límites del diseño urbano y de la arquitectura, en un intento por hacerle frente a un fenómeno que no puede pasar inadvertido en las ciduades del llamado 'tercer mundo'. Durante décadas, arquitectos y planeadores urbanos en estas ciudades han discutido cómo resolver un problema cuya solución no está en la erradicación, sino en la consolidación de los asentamientos informales para su eventual integración a la urbanización formal. No se puede negar el hecho de que la mayor parte de la fuerza productiva de estas ciudades habita en los asentamientos irregulares; y que el porcentaje de construcción más alto corresponde a los levantamientos de viviendas informales frente a los proyectos habitacionales promovidos por los sectores privado y gubernamental. ${ }^{1}$ Éstas, entre otras, son las razones que hacen necesario el reconocimiento, estudio detallado y una práctica más responsable por parte de arquitectos y planeadores urbanos involucrados con este tipo de urbanismo. De acuerdo con los adeptos de esta nueva corriente del urbanismo, ${ }^{2}$ una de sus primeras metas en el camino por la consolidación de los asentamientos marginales, es hacer visible un fenómeno que ha sido ignorado durante mucho tiempo por la planeación urbana en Occidente (si acaso porque no existiera...); en el intento por nombrar lo innombrable, e incluso aprender de sus iniciativas de auto-organización para posteriormente aplicarlos a las políticas convencionales de construcción de vivienda. El incremento en la presencia de la periferia en los debates contemporáneos y su reconocimiento como fuerza económica y social de valor inestimable, son factores que han conseguido que esta forma de pensar permée los diferentes discursos que actualmente tratan sobre el espacio público.

El arte no ha escapado a esos cambios sustanciales en las políticas urbanas y arquitectónicas - producto de un reconocimiento de lo informal y de la idea de la 'crisis' como

motor de cambio en las ciudades contemporáneas. Ya desde los años 50, artistas y grupos como el Situacionismo Internacional han propuesto alternativas a la ciudad post-industrial; entre ellas, sus ideas sobre el urbanismo unitario, ${ }^{3}$ con la intención de enfrentar los efectos del capitalismo en la forma de vivir y percibir las ciudades. Los dibujos y modelos de Constant Nieuwenhuys (Amsterdam, 1920) intentaban dotar de una dimensión física a esta particular visión del urbanismo que estaba ...en contra de la fijación temporal de las ciudades, buscando en cambio ...la defensa de la transformación permanente, el movimiento acelerado del abandono y reconstrucción de la ciudad en términos temporales y espaciales. ${ }^{4}$

Durante la década de los 60's -siguiendo la línea de las ideas situacionistas en relación al urbanismo- el grupo de arquitectos británico, Archigram, proyectó un vasto cuerpo de obra (en su mayoría no construido) en torno a ideas como la mobilidad, el uso del tiempo libre y el espacio de recreo, en: Instant City, Walking City, Plug-in-City y el Cuchicle. Ideas todas, intimamente relacionadas con el urbanismo informal y las soluciones arquitectónicas, que, sin tener aún presencia real en el mundo desarrollado, estaban siendo aplicadas por necesidad en los asentamientos informales del llamado Tercer Mundo; desde Tailandia e Indonesia, hasta la Ciudad de México, Río de Janeiro, Bogotá y Caracas. ${ }^{5}$

El Cushicle de Archigram (1966) puede ser considerado como un precedente importante de una serie de soluciones urbanas transportables creadas por los artistas durante los años 60 y 70 . Pero, mientras que las propuestas de Archigram eran más utópicas y optimistas, los proyectos que siguieron se fueron interesando cada vez más por el factor 'crisis'. Ya en los años 60, Smithson centraba su atención en la decadencia del paisaje suburbano de Nueva Jersey en su obra Monuments of Paissac (1966). A principios de los años 70, tanto Hans Haacke como Martha Rosler se enrolaban en un crítica sobre la especulación de bienes raíces en la ciudad de Nueva York. Gordon Matta-Clark, arquitecto de profesión,


Franklin Cassaro OCAÔCA (2001), 2001
aquellos utilizados para el comercio informal, tales como carros de comida, o sistemas adaptados para llevar cargas pesadas sin necesidad de un vehículo u otro tipo de transporte. Esta obra alude a la microhistoria de las economías informales y su significativa presencia en las ciudades latinoamericanas; el vendedor ambulante no pertenece a la cadena de distribución, transporte y comercialización propia de la economía formal y por ello debe subsistir en sus márgenes, fabricando su propia infraestructura para poder funcionar de manera paralela a la corriente establecida. La documentación de la obra Revolución 1608, bis (2004) de Héctor Zamora -estructura de precaria construcción hecho con los materiales de desecho y suspendida desde uno de los muros exteriores del Museo Carrillo Gil en la Ciudad de México, discursa de manera directa sobre la naturaleza de las construcciones emergentes y la invasión de espacios por asentamientos irregulares. Atendiendo al objeto de uso cotidiano, en la obra Gambiarras (2002-2004) de Cão Guimaraes, se presentan una serie de soluciones improvisadas a problemas financieros, tales como: asientos para inodoro hechos de papel de baño, una cuchara de papel aluminio, o una pequeña hornilla realizada a partir de una lata de sardinas.

Llevando la idea de lo informal y lo precario a un terreno más abstracto, y jugando con las convenciones propias de la arquitectura y la escultura, José Dávila construye Fake Column (2003) -columna de cartón instalada en el espacio de exposición buscando que se confunda con la arquitectura del lugar. Este simulacro estructural construye, de manera efectiva, una metáfora sobre la coexistencia de lo informal junto a lo formal; aludiendo quizá a esfuerzos recientes por consolidar los asentamientos informales y asimilarlos dentro de la trama urbana. De igual manera el trabajo de Marjetica Potrc, funciona de manera ambigua dentro del museo como instalaciones o esculturas que -a diferencia de la escultura de Dávila- pierden su función al descontextualizarse, convirtiéndose solamente en objetos estéticos a partir de soluciones

provenientes del 'tercer mundo', lo que explica la amplitud de su inventario. ${ }^{10}$ Sin embargo, durante el proceso, Potrc evidencia conflictos desprendidos del involucramiento del arte en las políticas de lo informal; y la amenaza de manipulación fácil a la que puede ser objeto la realidad de los oprimidos una vez dentro del protegido espacio del museo.

Es éste precisamente el riesgo que enfrenta el arte al tratar con la complejidad temática de la ciudad, y más aún de las ciudades informales dentro del concepto de crisis. El papel del arte puede llegar solamente a un cierto nivel, como afirmaba Nils Norman en entrevista reciente: Realmente me interesa el pensamiento utópico, pero como herramiento crítica, como forma satírica o irónica, la utopía es sólo una faceta de mi práctica [...] La escuela del 'cubo blanco' de una vieja bodega-galería de arte en Chelsea con su corporativizado mercado de intenciones globalizantes, es uno de los modelos que creo, deben ser reconsiderados de manera radical.

Sin embargo, es indiscutible el hecho de que, a lo largo de más de 40 años, tanto el arte como la arquitectura -entendido el primero como meta-texto y el segundo como práctica de incidencia concreta en la configuración del escenario urbano- han considerado este 'factor crisis' en la redefinición de las políticas de diseño urbano y arquitectónico del siglo XX. Puede ser que el hecho de utilizar exposiciones y bienales artísticas como medios para reconocer y hacerlo visible, haya contribuido a centrar la atención sobre grupos comunitarios y organizaciones alternativas ya existentes; así como para favorecer la integración de comunidades marginadas en organizaciones sociales extra-gubernamentales que ahora existen o empiezan a existir en pequeñas escalas o en un micro-nivel. Muchas de estos impulsos son llevados a la práctica, cada vez más, en eventos como inSite y otros, que dirigen su atención al espacio fuera del museo; preocupaciones similares ocupan a sus artistas invitados. Tijuana, siendo un lugar donde la arquitectura informal y las situaciones

Rita McBride
Günter and Manfred (MiddleManager (V and V), 2003


Cao Guimarães Gambiarra 2 (vitrola), 2002-2004
de exclusión son predominantes, pero que, por otro lado, ha generado respuestas en estos grupos marginados -estructurados en organizaciones sociales y culturales- que han tenido un impacto importante en la definición del chicano, de las identidades culturales fronterizas y su creciente relevancia del otro lado de la frontera, es un interesante ejemplo de ésto.





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## Armin Linke

ReN_003349_9 G8 Summit Genova Italy 2001, 2001

Seeing-Doing in a Time without Ruins/ Santiago García Navarro

1. Is it possible that ruins might produce something so intangible and yet so powerful as to be considered an act of creation? And what can be said of a ruin today? What possible place or places can they occupy? What if ruins were not so much about the wake left behind by power as it moves, than about power itself? And what if the ruin were instead, fundamentally, that which we see as complete, victorious, unstoppable, and devastating? What if the ruin, in short, were less "what is left of" than what is there, apparently fully capable of acting, definitely fully capable of destroying?

The ruin, in one of its accepted meanings, is defined as what remains of destruction. In a book concerning contemporary associations between memory and art, Gerard Wajcman states that ruins are not a thing of the twentieth century, given the fact that the latest form of capitalism has put into practice technical and ideological mechanisms that eliminate ruins from the outset. This program, according to Wajcman, was put into effect with Nazi Germany's concept of a "final solution," where genocide became part of an industrialized system that, at the same time, eliminated the possibility of anyone bearing witness to the extermination. From that point forward, attempts to recover in images the materiality of ruins has completely lost sight of what is the twentieth century's fundamental creation: absence as object. ${ }^{1}$

On this basis, and in order to reconsider the concept of the ruin in terms of the new social paradigm, ${ }^{2}$ we can turn to the expression "that which is ruined" and, to describe that which interests us in the expression, resort to an everyday image. For example, that of a coffeepot that appears to be in mint condition but no longer functions. In this case, we would

say that the coffeepot is ruined. This contrast between appearance and effective function Etcétera depicts the ideological belief - one assumed by the majority, and one fostered by diverse, more or less conscious forms of control - that everything that appears to be in order is good, and that everything that appears to be good is in order. ${ }^{3}$ The ruin, nowadays, would be that which tends to completely disappear from sight, while that which is ruined emerges as a prevalently visible element.

Thus, we could say that power, ${ }^{4}$ in the second half of the twentieth century, has absorbed the ruin in itself by eliminating accounts of it (the possibility of setting up a discursive practice that evinces the causes of its existence) and constructing mirages that lend the appearance of certain forms of liberation or creativity to that which only produces destruction. The ruined is precisely this twofold situation of erasure and camouflage as a magnification of powerlessness.

This is also why the current ubiquity of the visual has made us forget the ruin (in the same way that the ruin has been eclipsed by its very image). And perhaps for this reason, for many contemporary artists, the remains of destruction are not so much an object to be made visible through artwork - art's task, according to Wajcman - but rather a material that can itself be transformed, a space where power can be deployed. In the exact site where there is an entrenchment of power, a ruin as power.
2. In order to detect a ruin we must focus our attention on those spatial objects or shapes that are somehow disproportionate - something that Austerlitz, the main character of Sebald's novel of the same name, could have said, using other words. ${ }^{5}$ The great buildings of the last 300 years are stubborn proof of this symptom. Austerlitz, a researcher outside of the academic system moved by an obsession for analysis, studies buildings and the relationship between their size, shape, use,


Sean Snyder
Braslia, 2000
and their resistance to the effects of time. One of the novel's main underlying issues deals with the question of how, in spite of contemporary technology's incredible rate of invention, the dominant system of production and exchange today - what we call capitalism - designs disproportionate buildings that, while they represent and implement power, cannot be adapted for alternate uses in the future (even before they are finished). Their disproportion is the cause of their immobility, and this immobility, the cause of their predetermined destruction. In spite of his chronic melancholy, Austerlitz conceives a kind of architecture whose proportions could maintain a reciprocal relationship with humans.

With only a slight variation on this idea, we could say that the ruin's coming into being is already a given, since it is predetermined by this disproportion. One of the most common, concrete effects of architecture in ruins - or, in less reductive terms, of urbanism - is the anesthesia it produces in its inhabitants. One example would be the towers that function like enclosed vertical neighborhoods, where the social fabric's dynamism and heterogeneity is ruined under a smooth coating of efficiency, security, and comfort. "That which is ruined" would also be something created by the spectacular image as it compensates for its inability to act upon the ruin. Or, if we consider the broader problem, the compensation of not thinking for the illusion of reality.

Armin Linke's photographs (a series that could also be entitled "The Ideology of Security Besieging Genoa") or Sean Snyder's (about postmodern Brasilia as a precarious replica of modern Brasilia) point out other aspects of "that which is ruined" in the way in which it redefines and occupies contemporary urban space.
3. In their most bustling spots, cities create - not necessarily geographic - zones bereft of any type of state- or market-legitimized social contract. It could be said that they are the

remains of the active city; however, they appear at intervals as particularly potent spaces in terms of transit and traffic. Places where the media's subjectivity only sees debris are actually extremely, uncontrollably vital, and this leads to a kind of visibility spanning the concrete social ties it establishes.

Perhaps one of the most motivational aspects of artist Francis Alÿs' itinerant work has been to show us some of these vital areas in Mexico City, where the artist himself plays a key role. Here, showing implies a call to action. The objects, words, architecture, and communities that Alys temporarily relates to one another as forms of aesthetic-political interference in the social flux could be distinguished for their potential ability to stimulate others to carry out variations on the action - a reproducible tactic and, more importantly, a reproducible art concept directed at political construction.

Other artists such as Cao Guimarães, Snyder, or Linke establish a sort of creative cooperation between their use of photography and the phenomenon of collective and/or anonymous invention that they capture in their photographs. But what attracts our gaze is not so much the fact that these phenomena become a photographic referent - and consequently, the object of a reading - but rather the power of their own expression. Most likely, the ambiguous status of who is the viewer and what is being viewed in these photographs is what allows us to say that these kinds of works function as a hinge between two images: one that aims to make reality visible and one that points out nothing specific but that encompasses a collective, site-specific practice.

The latter is the case of the actions of groups like the Taller Popular de Serigrafia (the People's Silkscreen Workshop) and Etcétera, though they followed diverse and even divergent strategies. What they have in common is the transformation that they effect on concept and affect, not developed as perceptions and emotions - which, rendered

Cao Guimarães
Gambiarra 13 (óculos), 2002-2004


Cao Guimarães Gambiarra (tijolo e ferro), 2002-2004
autonomous from experience, come to constitute a work of art - but rather as something more: as a difference created in experience itself, insofar as they manage the given conditions of a situation where these groups are merely one of many agents.

Examined from the perspective of their modes of circulation, Carlos Garaicoa's fictional reconstruction projects could be seen as actions or sketches excerpted from an archive of visual and spatial ideas in order to carry out a collective redesign of cities. Thus, linked to a heterogeneous tradition in which we could include Archizoom, Superstudio, the Park Fiction project, or the group Anarchitektur, Carlos Garaicoa's works - which rescue ruins from being systematically forgotten by redefining them in open projections - help us to broaden the record of the various possible ways in which they can be managed.

## Ver-hacer en un tiempo sin ruinas/ Santiago García Navarro

1. ¿Y si en la ruina se produjera algo tan intangible pero tan potente como un acto de creación? Pero, ¿qué decir de una ruina hoy? ¿Cuál sería su lugar o sus lugares posibles? ¿Y si la ruina estuviese no tanto en las estelas que deja el poder cuando pasa, como en el poder mismo? ¿Y si la ruina no fuese, fundamentalmente, sino lo que vemos como completo, victorioso, imparable, demoledor? ¿Y si la ruina, en fin, fuese menos lo que queda de que lo que está ahí, aparentemente en toda su capacidad de actuar, decididamente en toda su capacidad de destruir?


La ruina, en una de sus acepciones, se define como los restos de una destrucción. En un libro dedicado a las relaciones contemporáneas entre memoria y arte, Gérard Wajcman afirma que las ruinas no son cosa del siglo XX , porque el último capitalismo ha puesto en práctica mecanismos técnicos e ideológicos para eliminarlas de raíz. Un programa, dice Wajcman, que se tornó efectivo a partir de la solución final de la Alemania nazi, cuando el genocidio entró en el sistema de montaje industrial y, a la vez, se exterminó toda posibilidad de dar testimonio del exterminio. Desde entonces, los intentos por recuperar en la imagen, la materialidad de la ruina, han perdido de vista por completo aquello que es la producción fundamental del siglo: la ausencia como objeto. ${ }^{1}$

A partir de este argumento, y a fin de reconsiderar la idea de ruina en el nuevo paradigma social, ${ }^{2}$ podríamos recurrir a la alocución 'lo arruinado', y, para describir aquello que de la alocución nos interesa, valernos de una imagen doméstica. Sería el caso, por ejemplo, de una cafetera que dejó de funcionar, pero que a la vista parece estar en perfectas condiciones. Diríamos, en ese caso, que la cafetera está arruinada. Este contraste entre imagen y función efectiva graficaría la creencia, ideológica y prácticamente asumida por parte de las multitudes y estimulada por diversas formas más o menos conscientes de control, de que todo lo que aparece como ordenado es bueno, y de que es bueno todo lo que aparece como ordenado. ${ }^{3}$ La ruina, hoy, sería aquello que tiende a desaparecer del plano de lo visible, mientras que lo arruinado emergería como elemento preponderante de visibilidad.

Por tanto, podría decirse que el poder, ${ }^{4}$ a lo largo del último medio siglo, ha absorbido en sí la ruina, al eliminar el testimonio (la posibilidad de efectuar una práctica discursiva que dé cuenta de las causas que lo hacen presente), y construir espejismos que hacen pasar lo que no produce sino destrucción por alguna forma de liberación o creatividad. Lo arruinado sería justamente esa doble situación de borramiento y camuflaje como amplificación de la impotencia.


Taller Popular de Serigrafía Pegatina (2002-2005), 2002-2005

Por eso también es que la presente ubicuidad de lo visual ha hecho olvidar la ruina. (Incluso la imagen de la ruina ha ocultado la ruina). Y por eso, quizás, los restos de la destrucción son para muchos artistas de la actualidad no un objeto al cual hacer visible mediante una obra - tal sería, para Wajcman, la tarea del arte - sino, una materialidad posible de ser transformada, un espacio donde desplegar una potencia. Justo alli donde hay un quiste de poder, una ruina como poder.
2. Para detectar la ruina deberíamos prestar atención a aquellos productos o configuraciones espaciales que conllevan alguna forma de desmesura, diría, con otras palabras, Austerlitz, el protagonista de la novela homónima de Sebald. ${ }^{5}$ Los grandes edificios de los últimos tres siglos dan prueba tenaz de ese síntoma. Austerlitz, un investigador sin academia pero arrastrado por la obsesión analítica, tiene por materia de estudio la relación que establecen los edificios entre su tamaño, su configuración, su utilidad y su capacidad de resistencia al tiempo. Subterráneamente, una de las cuestiones centrales de la novela gira en torno a la pregunta sobre cómo, a pesar de la altísima dinámica de la invención tecnológica contemporánea, el sistema de producción e intercambio hoy dominante -lo que llamamos capitalismo- concibe edificios desmesurados que, a la vez que representan y efectúan el poder, resultan incapaces de ofrecer futuras alternativas de uso. (Antes, incluso, de que verse terminada su construcción). En su desmesura está su inmovilidad, y en su inmovilidad, su destrucción anticipada. Austerlitz, a pesar de su crónica melancolía, piensa en una arquitectura cuya medida pueda salvaguardar una relación recíproca entre los hombres.

Sobre esta idea podríamos hacer una modesta variación, y decir que la ruina, al estar anticipada en esa desmesura, ya es un acto. Uno de los efectos más concretos y cotidianos de la arquitectura arruinada - podríamos hablar, en términos menos reductivos, de urbanismo- es


Etcétera
la anestesia que produce sobre quienes la habitan. Un ejemplo serían las torres que funcionan como barrios cerrados en altura, donde la dinámica y la heterogeneidad del tejido social se arruina bajo una tersa capa de eficiencia, seguridad y confort. Lo arruinado, incluso, sería esa compensación que genera la imagen espectacular ante la incapacidad de actuar sobre la ruina. O, si consideráramos el problema en un sentido más amplio, la compensación del nopensamiento por la ilusión de realidad.

Las fotografías de Armin Linke (serie que podría titularse, también, La ideología de la seguridad sitiando Génova), o las de Sean Snyder (sobre la Brasilia posmoderna como réplica precaria de la Brasilia moderna), apuntan sobre otros dos aspectos que adopta lo arruinado en los modos de redefinición y ocupación del espacio urbano contemporáneo.
3. En sus puntos de mayor vértigo, las ciudades generan zonas -no necesariamente geográficas- vacías de cualquier tipo de contrato social legitimado por el estado o el mercado. Se diría que son los restos de la ciudad activa, y en cambio, aparecen aquí y allá como espacios particularmente potentes en sus tráficos y sus tránsitos. Donde la subjetividad mediática sólo ve escombros, existe una vitalidad gigantesca y descontrolada, productora de un tipo de visibilidad cuyo alcance son los concretos lazos sociales que funda.

Quizás uno de los aspectos más movilizadores del itinerario artístico de Francis Alÿs haya sido mostrarnos algunas de esas zonas vitales en la Ciudad de México, en las que el artista juega como pieza clave. Mostrar, aquí, implicaría un convocar para la acción. Los objetos, palabras, arquitecturas y comunidades puestas por Alÿs en relación transitoria como formas de interferencia estético-política en el devenir social, podrían destacarse por su capacidad potencial de estimular, en otros, repeticiones diferenciadas: la reproductibilidad de la táctica y, más aún, la reproductibilidad de un pensamiento artístico para la construcción política.


## Carlos Garaicoa

Acerca de esos incansables Atlantes, 2002-2005

Otros artistas, como Cao Guimarães, Snyder o Linke, establecen una suerte de cooperación creativa entre el uso que hacen de la fotografia y el fenómeno de invención colectiva y/o anónima que sus cámaras captan. Pero lo que atrae nuestra mirada no es tanto el hecho de que estos fenómenos se constituyan como referente fotográfico $-y$, consecuentemente, como objeto de lectura- sino la fuerza de su propia expresión. Probablemente, el estatuto difuso que asume en estas fotografias el lugar del que mira y de lo que se mira, nos permita decir que este tipo de trabajos funcionan como bisagra entre la imagen que apunta a hacer visible lo real, y la imagen que no señala nada, sino que funciona aglutinando una práctica colectiva y situada.

Este último sería el caso de las acciones tanto del Taller Popular de Serigrafía como de Etcétera, aunque sus estrategias sean diversas, y hasta divergentes. Lo que tienen en común es la transformación que realizan sobre el percepto y el afecto, ya no desarrollados como percepciones y afecciones que, autonomizadas de la experiencia, constituyen una obra de arte; sino como algo más, una diferencia que se produce en la experiencia misma, en tanto agenciamiento de las condiciones dadas en una situación de la que estos grupos son, apenas, un actor entre muchos.

Reconsiderados en el modo de su circulación, los proyectos de reconstrucción ficticia de Carlos Garaicoa podrían verse como acciones y bocetos de un archivo de ideas visuales y espaciales para poner en marcha un rediseño colectivo de ciudades. Así, vinculados a una tradición heterogénea en la que podríamos incluir tanto a Archizoom o Superstudio como al proyecto Park Fiction o el grupo Anarchitektur, los trabajos de Garaicoa - que por sí mismos rescatan la ruina del olvido sistemático redefiniéndola en proyecciones abiertas- nos ayudarían a ampliar el registro de agenciamientos posibles.


Mark Bradford
Untitled, 2005



Fernando Ortega Para Xó, 2002
ads for local businesses, all done in the same vertical format so that as many as possible can fit on top of the wall that runs along the avenue. The time we spend in traffic jams - slowly casting our eyes over the straight or curved lines that take us from one place to another - can and hence must be productive. Though traffic jams may not have been planned along with cities, today they enter into the calculation of the length of a trip to any destination just as importantly as the distance to be covered. And distances change depending on the time of day.

As a counterpoint, we can observe the use made of the road by the two travelers portrayed in Fernando Ortega's video Para Xó (2002). The video brings the self-sufficient scale of a man back to the plane of the pavement cutting across the countryside - a man capable of transporting with his own motive power, optimized by an ingeniously transformed bicycle, everything that matters. Slow and constant, these travelers' displacement seems to increase distances, even where one can (and therefore must) travel at high speed. This is not about drafting new paths that cross or follow those that already exist, but about understanding the latter in another way, for each traveler to use them according to his or her needs and possibilities, to subvert them. It is like drawing another line on top of the one that is already there.

The car in which the artist rode makes itself felt through the video's soundtrack, which is the music that was on inside the car, a song by Caetano Veloso that gives the piece its title ${ }^{3}$ "I want to tell you that your pain makes the whole world suffer." This seems to be the piece's topic, as the course of the trip seems to slow everyone else down. And to record the scene we see in the video, the motorized vehicle had to conform to a pace that is once more human: it practically walks.

These two people are traveling on a sort of tricycle with a platform where the matriarch is seated, reading and rereading a letter that might explain the reason behind their trip. At her side, a fan spins, impelled by a breeze instead of creating a breeze itself. Something about the


Francis Alÿs
fan blades' rotation, in spite of the absence of electricity, mirrors the insistent circular motion of the man's legs moving the chain that moves the wheels that roll on the road at a merely human speed. The unplugged fan's movement is maintained given the form of its components. The bicycle's form responds to its function and to materials that are readily available. It is the result of the projected use it will be given, of predicting the situations in which it will come in handy, of an idea and experience of transport and hence, of the solutions one may come up with using the materials one has at one's hands.

Form and function are also inseparable in Francis Alÿs' photographs of street vendors whom he encounters during his walks around Mexico City, Ambulantes I \& II (1992-2003). The shape of the carts they use and of what they carry determines and at the same time derives from the way in which they travel and the places where they go. The boxes and packages piled up on carts set in motion by human traction obey the universal laws of equilibrium and gravity, and the physical and yet subjective relationship between power, weight, speed, and distance. The photographs portray the clevermess of these arrangements and the vendors' solitary effort, the relationship that each one maps out with the city, and the many cities whose existence thus becomes possible on a single map.

In the same way that the travelers filmed by Ortega deal with the road, the city is always the same but different each time in Alys' series. The duration of the trip depends on the weight of each load, the state of wheels and shoes, the haste, the weather. And the city's functioning depends on these variables; once more, action is the measuring stick. Alÿs' series in progress over the past ten years documents the omnipresence of vendors, as if their continual movement transformed them into dotted lines. Like signs that only light up at night but are always there. As if the permanent displacement or the permanent possibility of displacement, visibly indicated by their load and their transportation of it, made them constantly present, an etemal flow.


## Sean Snyder

Brasilia, 2000

An eternal flow like those supplying the buildings registered by municipal governments with water and electricity. Though we are dealing with fluid matter in both cases, matter that does not have any shape and adapts to the container or geographic accident it happens to be in, the route it follows - once again we are dealing with routes - sketches out lines through the city that add themselves to those of roads. Water, gas, electricity, telephone transmissions, radio waves, and television signals are not visible in themselves, but they are in the structure that guarantees their distribution.

Thomas Struth's photographs from the São Paulo series (2001) - Rua Fagundes, Ladeira Porto Geral, Avenida Paulista and Rua Venceslâu Brás - and Rita McBride's sculptures from the Middle-Manager series (2003) represent the materialization of these flows. In Struth's pictures, the quiet city is seen from the point of view of someone walking down its actual streets, rather than from the bird's-eye view of a map; even so, it seems practically uninhabited, ghostly. His images show the black outlines of cables and electric posts running alongside the paved streets, sometimes set against a background of the curved, coded marks of graffiti. McBride's sculptures are minimalist representations of these same urban services' control and distribution stations. The dimensions, straight lines, and weather-resistant materials painted in so-called neutral tones exhibit all the features of functional objects - objects we come across on street corners but, by force of habit, no longer notice.

Contained within these cables and metal boxes, even the quiet city is always moving. Each time someone turns on a table lamp or a television on a sleepless night, each time one remembers to switch it off before closing one's eyes again. Cities are made of countless individual decisions like these. Just as each city has enough space for all the paths drawn by commuters as they lengthen or shorten distances depending on what they

Rita McBride
decide to set in motion, cities are also redrawn at every moment depending on the choices
Manager), 2004 of each one of its idle inhabitants. Any tiny, unnoticeable movement, restricted to the inner sanctum of rooms or apartments, is being measured in liters and kilowatts. Sometimes it seems like nothing escapes.

The informal fabric of cities also acquires form in the concrete existence of control mechanisms and structures. Also because the desire for control is based on something whose form of manifestation is imagined, expected, foreseen. Kendell Geers' series of photographs entitled Suburbia (1999) depicts fences, electric wire, sensors, and other visible elements of private security systems set up for the surveillance of richer city neighborhoods that only thus remain quiet or asleep. Obviously, these surveillance devices reveal social differences that are impossible to transcend, differences with which we are still learning to live, not to mention the violence and fear created by this inequality. The physical and concrete impenetrability reflects social and economic impenetrability.

On the one hand, the appearance these security systems adopt points to flaws, breaches. There are grates on windows that could be opened, electric fencing on walls that one could jump over, fierce guard dogs in gardens whose boundaries (like all boundaries) are crossable. It is as if guarding were equal to exposing fragility, lack of control, permeability, to indicating the sure way to trespass. And yet, these same appearances are based on the belief in visual means of control. Security devices are not just there to carry out a function; they are also disposed (or exposed) as a primarily visual obstacle. They function from the outset merely by being seen, as warnings.

Something similar is represented in Armin Linke's photographs of the G-8 meeting in Italy, G8 Summit preparation Genova Italy 2001 (2001). Riot fences, armed guards, control towers: the Italian photographer's pictures focus on the security apparatus deployed to cut off


Melanie Smith
Photo Il of IV for Spiral City, 2002
streets and close squares, interrupting the city's flows. Here, the logic of surveillance that we are used to seeing applied to private homes and government buildings is deployed on a citywide scale, disregarding the freedom to come and go that characterizes public space. In one of two images shown in Farsites, a cross-shaped neon sign, switched off, indicates a pharmacy at the end of a block, close to where a group of workers are soldering a fence to close off the street. Seeing a street behind a pharmacy being closed off sparks a sense of urgency, a lasting urgency that remains active, present, frozen in the photograph. Facing the pharmacy, a temporary metal-and-glass construction shelters the computers and monitors that guarantee that everything will turn out all right, that there is no room for surprises, that nothing will escape control.

Another series of photographs, Rochelle Costi's Casas cegas (2002), refers not only to large cities' housing problems but also to a new map that adds itself to the other layers of information of which the urban fabric is made: the map of real-estate speculation. Casas cegas or "blind houses" are those whose doors and windows have been bricked over so they cannot be squatted while they remain empty, and while their owners wait for their value to rise. The building thus ceases to be a home, it loses its primary function as a dwelling. And it loses the permeability that characterizes it: the transparency of glass through which, from the street, one could look inside and guess its occupants' tastes and habits from the furniture and objects they owned; the same windows through which, from the inside, one could watch the street, people, and cars coming and going. No one can enter these houses any longer, and the interior is cancelled out. They come to exist as hollow solids, pure volume, from which nothing escapes.

A small piece made of enameled metal, Drains (1989), which, like other objects made by Robert Gober, remains faithful to the design and scale of its standard functional model, reminds us that there is indeed a way out, that liquids always leak out. Even when consumption

is being controlled, recorded, calculated, there is a certain freedom in loss and waste. The water used to fill a pot is measured, but not the water poured down the drain once lunch is ready. We do not know the exact difference in the amount of water we put on to boil and the amount we discard after cooking. Just as when we shower, we do not measure how much water coming out of the showerhead is lost and never goes down the drain in its course over our body - and how many milliliters of this water then ends up evaporating from the towel. It sometimes seems like there is always something that manages to escape (us).

## Ciudades inquietas/ Carla Zaccagnini

Tomemos como punto de partida dos ciudades: la ciudad durmiente y la ciudad quieta (Jorge Macchi, 2002 y 2003). La primera, recortada del mapa de Buenos Aires, muestra el trazado regular de calles y avenidas paralelas o perpendiculares unas a otras, aquellas por donde se va y aquellas por donde se vuelve. En la segunda, extraída de un mapa de Sao Paulo, las líneas curvas de sus calles, callejones y callejuelas estructuran el tejido urbano entre áreas cuadriculadas esparsas. En la ciudad durmiente, las calles vinieron antes de los caminos; en la ciudad quieta, después de que existieron los caminos se empedraron las calles. En la ciudad durmiente, un plano anterior determina los trayectos posibles y con ellos las distancias; en la ciudad quieta, la elección repetida de los mismos trayectos entre las casas de parientes y compadres, entre las viviendas y los locales de trabajo, entre cada casa y la iglesia más cercana, abrió los senderos que dibujaron las rutas hoy asfaltadas.

Este ensayo pretende detenerse sobre los momentos y lugares en que se cristaliza aquello que parece inaprehensible, escurridizo, pasajero. Detenerse en los dibujos que perfilan,


Francis Alÿs
Ambulantes II: 2000-2003
caminos que atraviesen o acompañen los que ya existen, sino de entender de otra forma los caminos que están dados, de usarlos según la necesidad y la posibilidad de quien se tiene que desplazar, de subvertirlos. Es como si se dibujara otra línea sobre la que ya existe.

El automóvil en el que iba el artista se hace presente por el sonido. La banda sonora es la música que se escuchaba en el interior del auto, con la voz de Caetano Veloso en la canción que da título a la obra ${ }^{3}$, ...quiero decir que tu dolor hace sufrir al mundo entero... Parece que de eso se trata, como si el transcurrir de ese viaje frenara el tiempo de todo el mundo. Y el vehículo motorizado tuvo que acomodarse a esa velocidad de nuevo humana para grabar la escena que vemos en el video: el automóvil casi camina.

Estos auto-nautas viajan en una especie de triciclo, con una plataforma donde va sentada la matriarca, leyendo y releyendo la carta que tal vez explique el motivo de su traslado. A su lado, el ventilador gira en un movimiento que es producido por el viento en vez de producirlo. Algo, en esa rotación que, sin depender de la electricidad, obedece a la forma de las hélices, espeja la insistencia del movimiento circular de las piernas que mueven la cadena, que mueve las ruedas que ruedan sobre la ruta en velocidad nada más que humana. El movimiento del ventilador desenchufado se mantiene a causa de las formas que lo componen. La forma de este triciclo responde a su función y a los materiales que se tienen a mano. Es resultado de una proyección del uso que se le dará, de una previsión de las situaciones en las que tendrá que hacerse útil, de una idea y una experiencia de transporte y, así mismo, de las soluciones a las cuales se puede llegar con aquello de que se dispone.

Forma y función son indisociables, también, en las diapositivas en que Francis Alÿs registra a los ambulantes con los que se encuentra durante sus propias deambulaciones por Ciudad de México (Ambulantes I \& II: 1992-2003). La forma de los vehículos que usan y de aquello que cargan determina y al mismo tiempo adviene de la forma en que se mueven y de

los lugares por donde van. Las cajas y paquetes apilados sobre carros de tracción humana obedecen a leyes universales de equilibrio y gravedad, y a la relación física pero subjetiva entre fuerza, peso, velocidad y distancia. Las imágenes retratan la inteligencia de esos arreglos y el esfuerzo sin compartir, la relación que cada ambulante traza con la ciudad, las muchas ciudades, personales y singulares, que así se hacen posibles por sobre un mapa común.

A semejanza de lo que los viajantes filmados por Ortega operan con la ruta, la ciudad es siempre la misma y cada vez diferente en esta serie de Alÿs. La duración de las distancias depende del peso de cada carga, del estado de las ruedas y pares de zapatos que la llevan y se acompañan, de las condiciones climáticas, de la prisa. Y el funcionamiento de la ciudad depende de esas variables. Una vez más, la acción da la medida. La serie en progreso de Alÿs, en curso hace más de diez años, registra la omnipresencia de los ambulantes, como si su movimiento continuo los transformara en puntuaciones intermitentes. Como los luminosos que sólo se encienden por la noche, pero siempre están. Como si el desplazamiento permanente o la permanente posibilidad de desplazarse, visible y anunciada en su carga y su transporte, os hiciera constantes, un flujo perenne.

Flujo perenne como los que abastecen de agua y electricidad a las construcciones registradas por los gobiernos municipales. Aunque se trate de materia fluída, en los dos casos, materia que no detenta ninguna forma y se sabe adaptar al recipiente o accidente geográfico que le tocó en suerte, el camino que recorre -una vez más de caminos se trata- dibuja en la ciudad líneas que se suman a las de las vías de tránsito. El agua, la eletricidad, el gas, la transmisión telefónica, las ondas de radio y las señales de televisión, son visibles, no en sí mismas, sino en la estructura que garantiza su distribución.

Las fotos en que Thomas Struth registró a Sao Paulo (de la serie São Paulo, 2001 -Rua Fagundes, Ladeira Porto Geral, Avendia Paulista y Rua Venceslâu Brás) y las esculturas de la

Eloisa Cartonera
Nueva Narrativa y Poesía
Sudaca Border, 2005


Rivane Neuenschwander \& Cao Guimarães BH, 2002

## Damián Ortega * <br> Extension, 1997

Francis Alÿs
Ambulantes II: 2000-2003
sentido de urgencia, una urgencia duradora, que se mantiene activa, presente, congelada en la fotografía. Enfrente, una construcción temporal, en metal y vidrio, da abrigo a las computadoras y monitores que garantizan que todo saldrá bien, que no habrá espacio para sorpresas, que nada escapará al control.

Otra serie de fotografías, Casas Cegas (2002), de Rochelle Costi, sintomatiza no solamente el problema de vivienda de las grandes ciudades, sino también otro mapa que se suma a las demás capas de información de que está hecho el tejido urbano: el mapa de la especulación inmobiliaria. Casas ciegas son las que tuvieron sus puertas y ventanas tapadas por paredes de ladrillo y cemento para evitar que la propiedad sea invadida mientras, vacía, espera valorizarse o no. El inmueble deja, así, de ser una casa, pierde su función primera al no poder ser habitado. Y pierde la permeabilidad que lo caracteriza, la transparencia del vidrio por donde, de la calle, se podría ver el interior y adivinar los gustos y hábitos de sus habitantes en los muebles y objetos que elijen, las mismas aperturas por donde, de adentro, se podría ver la calle, la gente y los autos que van y vienen. No se puede entrar más a esas casas y el interior se anula. Pasan a existir como sólidos huecos, como volumetría pura, de donde nada escapa.

Al final, una pequeña pieza fundida en peltre, (Drains, 1989), que, como los demás objetos construidos por Robert Gober, mantiene el dibujo y la escala de su modelo funcional estándar, nos recuerda que hay salida, que aquello que es líquido siempre se escurre. Aun si el consumo está siendo controlado, registrado, computado, hay una libertad en la pérdida y el desperdicio. Las rejillas de Gober cristalizan esa posibilidad de evación. El agua con que se llena una olla está siendo contada; el que se deja ir por la rejilla después de listo el almuerzo, no. No se sabe la diferencia exacta entre el volumen que se puso a hervir y el que se tira después de la cocción. Como al bañarse no se cuenta cuánto del agua que cae de la ducha se pierde sin llegar a la rejilla, en el recorrido que dibuja sobre el cuerpo -cuántos mililitros de ese agua tardan después en evaporarse de la toalla. Parece que hay siempre algo que se (nos) escapa.






Marcelo Cidade In/out, 2001

The Mobility of the Fragment: Architectural Outtakes and Photographic Cuts of the Urban/ Betti-Sue Hertz

Aspects of stratification probably interest me more than the unexpected views which are generated by the removals . . . not the surface, but the thin edge, the severed surface that reveals the autobiographical process of its making.
-Gordon Matta-Clark

The architectural fragment begins a journey when it is removed from its original source. No longer part of its natural contextualized state, it redefines itself in its new (nomadic) condition as a representative element of its distant original site. The fragment, although released from the whole, is an element of the thing, which it is no longer physically bound to. It also leaves behind a void, a hole, a space, as a signifier of its former existence as a part of the whole, from which it was extracted.

The architectural fragment's mobility sets it apart from its site of origin, and because it is now independent it can circulate freely to other spatial conditions. Moving from place to place without difficulty, neither does it forfeit its identity (i.e., it is still a wall), nor does it keep its old identity. It is now a piece, not part of. It is the initial release from the whole that radically shifts its position to a mobile one that has lost its material integration with its past. When it was released from the whole, by the artist who selects it (or constructs it), it changed its nature.


If one assumes that there is a consistency of materials, form, and style of individual buildings then one can generalize, albeit still by educated guess, some aspects of the whole through an engagement with the architectural fragment. Yet, as a referent it does not represent the whole in the realm of function, as any one wall, floor, or room does not completely stand in for all of a building's functions that also include kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, etc. Paradoxically, what the architectural fragment's enigmatic aspect yields to is a set of questions about the fragment's origin and the limits of what it can represent.

Whereas the architectural fragment adheres to conditions such as those laid out above, the photographic fragment poses a related (inverse?) problem. Firstly, it is already not the thing itself, such as a building, but a representation, a mediated experience. By the nature of the "cut," the frame, the edge, which is an aspect of the medium, it by necessity represents a fragment, a piece of a whole (a view or, in other terms, a point of view). So what happens specifically when the representation is cut from the built environment, the city, the buildings in situ? One can imagine the rest of the view, the one outside of the frame, in a general sense; however, those specific buildings, their shapes and colors, are not available. The photograph's experiential and pedagogical function is served by its still qualities. Yet the materiality of the image has no effect on its function as a fragment, as it can just as easily circulate as photograph, digital image, or projection.

My interest in these ideas stems from my study of the work of Gordon Matta-Clark (1943-1978), who worked both with the architectural fragment and with photography as a record of the built environment, leaning in both cases towards abandoned buildings and derelict neighborhoods. Specifically, the architectural fragment from the series Bronx Floors (1972-73), as well as the documentary photographs featuring ceilings, thresholes (a MattaClark compound word), ${ }^{2}$ and floors of tenement buildings, have led me to consider the fragment


Gordon Matta-Clark Bronx Floors (1972-73) © The Museum of Modern Art/ Licensed by SCALA/ Art Resource, New York Toxt illustration


Iran do Espírito Santo Untitled, 1996
of urban space as a moment of contact between the lived spaces of the city and formal issues in art. The absolute literalness of a floor cut from a building presented as sculpture in the gallery space, and the suggestive nature of the photograph of a building with broken windows as a representation of neglect, when placed on the gallery wall, both rely on the fragment, but also on absence, what is not there.

The "cut," as I have demonstrated above, can be applied to the realist tendencies of sculpture and photography. It is a concept that emerges, in part from the cutouts used in Dada and Surrealism. The difference here is that the whole no longer needs to be constructed from an accumulation of cutouts or fragments, as was the case with the earlier art movements, as the part becomes the whole, and therefore the fragment is the thing itself in its entirety.

Several artists in Farsites consciously accept the role of the fragment as a microhistory, and then manipulate that condition to personal interests. Marcelo Cidade's $\ln$ /Out (2001) closely follows the model described above for the sculptural fragment. The artist removed sections of common sidewalk, a cement-based tile from the streets of São Paulo called ladrilho hidraulico, and placed it into a gallery, preserving the integrity of its position on the ground. He consciously acts on the vulnerability of the fragment, in order to reconfigure it into an aesthetic object for observation. Its singularity is, in part, what makes it available for contemplation (transformed by its relocation into material evidence of a phenomenon of the street), defined by both its familiar aspects, an alternating pattern that replicates the shape of the state of São Paulo, as well as referring to the state's flag (folded). Its uniqueness is defined by the way it has been physically torn away from the street, with the violated edge bearing the brunt of the separation from the whole, with this action also determining its shape. Following another of Matta-Clark's actions, Cidade's video documents the pavement part's removal from its urban context, but quickly diverges from the former when he is seen replacing the

ladrilho hidraulico with bathroom tile. So through slightly different means, that of replacement, Cidade reiterates Matta-Clark's exposure of the limits of urban elements and works to reorganize expectations of the division between public and private space. By filling the void left behind, Cidade concedes to a desire to fill up the leftover space, rather than letting the void be recognized as an equivalent of the object (as is the case with Matta-Clark), in terms of its symbolic function.

Adriana Varejão appropriates the metaphoric function of the fragment in her series Ruina de Charque ${ }^{3}$ (2001-2002) by constructing a sculptural wall from oil on wood and polyurethane, which is displayed in a mimetic position on the gallery wall. Advancing the notion that the (fictional) source for her tiled sculptural forms is the severed building fragment, "...brings to mind concrete situations: a butcher shop, a bar, a kitchen, a bathroom, or a hospital; social space, domestic space, intimate space - space in which the body must be contained protected, just as tiles protect a wall, which in turn defines the structure of a building. The objective would be to keep the body under cover, but Varejão suggests that it is impossible to hide the body," as Alexander Melo has written. ${ }^{4}$ Through this association, the ripping and tearing perpetrated on the edge represents not only qualities of disembodiment for the architectural body but the human one as well, and by association violence to the social body becomes a purposeful testament to the colonial history of Latin America. A transformation of history into the viscera and guts of the building fragment multiplies into many bodies and numerous lives, bearing a resemblance to its various users, and the traces they leave on the surfaces of architecture, suggesting a social archeology.

Several artists in Farsites make serial use of the photographic fragment by honing in on a particular recurring detailed moment in the urban scene, which is isolated as a complete event within the larger whole, oddly parodying late-nineteenth-century ideas about organizing like

Adriana Varejão Ruina de Charque - Vigário

Geral Nigario Geral Jerked-Beef Ruin), 2002


Gordon Matta-Clark Window Blow-Out (1976) © 2005 Estate of Gordon Matta-Clark/ Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York Text illustration


Kendell Geers
Suburbia, 1999
objects as evidence for anthropological investigation. For these artists the fragment functions as an element for the organization of a taxonomy. In Suburbia (1999), Kendall Geers documents displays of signage advertising security systems installed at private homes in Johannesburg, which are then brought together into a grid of snapshots where dislocation becomes a part of a serial structure with implied unlimitedness. Security signage has become ubiquitous as a reminder of a society that still retains strong indications of class and race divisions, fear of violence, and propriety of private property. While Geers' work implies similar protection practices in other parts of the world, Jonathan Hernandez's Real State 2004 series, which uses a similar grid format of photographs of individual building sites, further dislocates sites from their original context from a wide range of locales in Latin America, North America, Europe, and North Africa to achieve a global indeterminacy of place. Literalizing the similarities through codification of structural topologies in various states of deconstruction, he pushes the fragment to do even more work than that of Geers, by creating a simulated logic of coherence across space.

Focusing on a repeated condition - shuttered windows and doors of failed commercial establishments - Geraldine Lanteri's Negocios Cerrados series of photographs, begun in 2001, visually announces the impact of Argentina's economic collapse on neighborhoods in Buenos Aires. This desire to have the photograph "read" the city builds an argument for the value of the small detail and is perhaps at the heart of the repetitive function of the series - that is, to make a point about a social and economic condition. These photographs also refer back to those of Matta-Clark, in that they document a failure of the modern city through a close reading of its architectural surfaces.

In each case, the inference of time and the temporality of the condition recorded are assumed, and the relevance of the photographic detail does not in the end just turn in on itself

as only a formal game of visual likenesses, but as an index of a specific moment in the history

Kendell Geers
Suburbia, 1999 of cities. By contrast, the sculptural works, while referring to political histories, shape them into mythical narratives that imply a cyclical pattern of construction, destruction, and recovery qualities that are slightly out of reach of the photographs. There is something photogenic about urban crisis and its reflection of neglect, decline, or ruin. Perhaps in the end the formal nature of the fragment works so well to illustrate the status of the built environment because of the sheer vastness of cities and the impossibility of their scope and scale. One viable option, it seems, is to focus on mere incomplete details, and their implied micro-histories.

## La movilidad del fragmento: extracciones arquitectónicas y cortes fotográficos de lo urbano/ Betti-Sue Hertz

Probablemente me interesen más los aspectos relacionados con la estratificación de las vistas inesperadas que generan las demoliciones; no las superficies sino sus delgados márgenes, la dañada superficie que revela de manera autobiográfica su propio proceso.
-Gordon Matta-Clark ${ }^{1}$

El Fragmento arquitectónico inicia un viaje al momento de ser removido de su fuente original. Ya no siendo parte de su estado natural contextualizado, se redefine a sí mismo en


Rivane Neuenschwander \& Cao Guimarães BH, 2002
su nueva condición (nomádica) como elemento representativo de su, ya distante, locación original. El Fragmento, aun cuando ha sido separado del Todo, se mantiene como un elemento de aquello a lo que, sin embargo, ya no está atado físicamente; dejando tras de sí un vacío, un hueco, un espacio como significante de su previa existencia como parte del Todo, del cual ha sido ya extraído.

La movilidad del Fragmento arquitectónico lo hace distanciarse de su locación de origen, y siendo, como es, ahora independiente, puede circular con libertad hacia otras condiciones espaciales. Esta capacidad de moverse de un lugar a otro, no lo hace perder su identidad (sigue siendo una pared), pero tampoco mantiene su identidad original; es ahora una pieza en sí, y no una parte de. Es el desprendimiento inicial del Todo lo que detona el cambio de posición radical hacia la movilidad, perdiendo con ello la integración material con su pasado. Es cuando se ve separado del Todo por el artista que lo selecciona (o lo construye), que su naturaleza cambia.

Si uno asume que existen conceptos tales como consistencia, forma y estilo para las edificaciones individuales -aun cuando sean sólo supuestos informados- entonces uno puede generalizar sobre ciertos aspectos del Todo a través de la relación con el Fragmento arquitectónico. Sin embargo, siendo sólo un referente, no puede representar al Todo en el reino de la función, tal como un muro, un piso o una habitación son incapaces de traducir las funciones completas de un edificio que también incluyen la cocina, el baño, el dormitorio, etc. Paradójicamente, lo que los aspectos enigmáticos del Fragmento arquitectónico entregan en su lugar, son una serie de preguntas sobre su origen y sus límites de representación.

Mientras que el Fragmento arquitectónico se encuentra adherido a condiciones tales como las arriba descritas, el Fragmento fotográfico parte de un problema relativo (¿o inverso?). Esto de inicio porque ya de suyo, el Fragmento fotográfico no es la cosa en sí, como lo es un

Pedro Cabrita Reis
edificio, sino que es una representación, una experiencia mediada. Es la naturaleza misma
del corte, el marco, los bordes -aspectos todos inherentes al medio- que por necesidad
Um sussurro nos meus ouvidos
1994 representa un Fragmento, una parte del Todo (una vista de, o, en otros términos, un punto de vista). ¿Qué sucede entonces cuando tal representación es extraída del entorno del propio edificio en la ciudad; de las construcciones in situ? Uno puede ser capaz de imaginarse el resto de la vista, lo que quedó afuera del marco en un sentido general; sin embargo, los edificios específicos, sus formas y colores no están ya disponibles. La función experiencial y pedagógica de la fotografía se sirve de sus cualidades fijas. Sin embargo, la materialidad de la imagen no tiene efecto alguno sobre su función como Fragmento, siendo que fácilmente puede circular como fotografía, imagen digital o proyección.

Mi interés en torno a estas ideas nace del estudio de la obra de Gordon Matta-Clark (1943-1978), quien trabajó tanto con el Fragmento arquitectónico como con la fotografía como registro de un medio construido; en ambos casos inclinando su interés hacia edificios y barrios abandonados. De manera más específica, el Fragmento arquitectónico de la serie Bronx Floors (1972-73) asi como la fotografias documentales del mismo proyecto que retratan los techos, thresholes (palabra compuesta por el mismo Matta-Clark), ${ }^{2}$ asi como los pisos de edificios de departamentos, me han llevado a considerar el Fragmento del espacio urbano como el momento de contacto entre los espacios vividos de la ciudad y las temáticas formales del arte. La absoluta literalidad del corte del piso de un edificio presentado como escultura en el espacio de la galería, y la naturaleza sugestiva de las fotografías de un edificio con ventanas rotas -como representación del descuido, montadas en el muro de una galería- son ambas, formas de hacer uso del Fragmento, pero también de la ausencia, de lo que ya no está.

Como lo he demostrado arriba, el corte, puede verse aplicado a las tendencias realistas de la escultura y la fotografia. Un concepto que, por una parte, emerge de los recortes


Gordon Matta-Clark Bronx Floors (1972-73) (c) The Museum of Modern Art/ Licensed by SCALA/ Art Resource, New York Rulvaion de fieriol


## Kendell Geers

Suburbia, 1999
particulares en Johanesburgo, reunidos como en una malla de tomas instantáneas, donde la dislocación se convierte en parte de una estructura serial cuya infinitud queda implícita. Los signos de seguridad, ahora ubicuos, actúan como recordatorios de una sociedad que aún mantiene fuertes resabios de divisiones internas por clase social y raza; miedo a la violencia, y convenciones sobre la propiedad privada. Así, mientras que el trabajo de Geers implica prácticas de protección similares en otras partes del mundo, la serie Real State (2004) de Jonathan Hernández -en la que utiliza un formato similar de despliegue para fotografías de edificios específicos- disloca aun más los sitios retratados de sus contextos originales situados en locaciones diversas entre Latinoamérica, América del Norte, Europa y la región del norte de África, consiguiendo una indeterminación espacial global. Así, volviendo literales las similitudes por medio de la codificación estructural topológica en diferentes estados de destrucción, Hernández lleva más lejos las posibilidades del Fragmento, creando una lógica simulada sobre una posible coherencia a través del espacio.

Enfocándose en una condición repetida -vidrieras rotas y puertas de establecimientos comerciales quebrados-Negocios Cerrados de Geraldine Lanteri, serie de sesenta fotografías iniciada en el 2001, es un anuncio visual del impacto del colapso económico argentino en distintos barrios de Buenos Aires. Este deseo por que la fotografía lea la ciudad, se constituye en argumento suficiente sobre el valor de los pequeños detalles, y es quizá el alma de la función repetitiva de la serie - hablar sobre las condiciones sociales y económicas. Estas fotografías se relacionan con aquellas de Matta-Clark en tanto que documentan uno de los fracasos de la ciudad moderna mediante una atenta lectura sobre sus superficies arquitectónicas.

En cada caso se registra y se asume la inferencia del tiempo y la temporalidad de la condición retratada; mientras que la relevancia del detalle fotográfico no se detiene en un juego


Francis Alÿs
de parecidos visuales, sino que se convierte en índice de un momento específico en las historia
de las ciudades. En contraste, las obras escultóricas, referidas a historias políticas, transforman éstas en narrativas míticas que hablan del patrón cíclico de construcción, destrucción y recuperación -cualidades un tanto fuera del alcance de las imágenes fotográficas. Hay algo fotogénico en la crisis urbana y el reflejo de su descuido, decaimiento o ruina. Quizá, a fin de cuentas, la naturaleza formal del Fragmento funciona muy bien para ilustrar el estátus del escenario construído por la sola vastedad de las ciudades y la imposibilidad de alcance de sus escalas. Una opción viable pareciera ser, enfocarse en lo incompleto de los detalles y en las micro-historias que ellos implican.


Rubens Mano tudo entre nós [all among us] 2004

- Julie Merhetu Dispersion, 2002





Robert Gober Urinal, 1985
the dictate and ignoring history. Snyder depicts an incomplete Brasilia: the buildings are there, impassive, the parks perfect, the roads laid out, but no one is to be seen anywhere. Snyder's photographs denote a city that is arrogant and lavish yet uninhabited and therefore ill-fated as it does not fulfill its original intent of being a home to the citizens of modernity. Brasilia was created for one purpose and ended up serving another - to be the mausoleum of modernity - that ironically persists, above all, in the importance of memory.

## From Dream to Urban Reality

Carlos Garaicoa's diptych El sueño de algunas ciudades es llegar a convertirse en otras (2001) refers to those cities, common in "developing countries," that are in a process of constant mutation, not totally established, and aspire to changes and a resemblance with others. Cities that often apparently want to become others (like Paris, New York, or London) while disregarding their own reality: areas of extreme poverty, a growing crime rate... even, as absurd as it may seem, heedless of their own climate.

Carlos Garaicoa's drawings entitled Acerca de esos incansables Atlantes (20022005) seem to allude, on the one hand, to this homogenizing exclusion of modernity, and, on the other, to the Latin American fondness for letting go of reality and surrendering to the placid daydream of demagogy. Of this past glory, of these mythical beings - the Atlantes, exponents of a worthy and heroic past - there only remains a blurred image; however, it is still rather pathetically called forth and sometimes even used as a basis for a renewed discourse on an institutionalized identity. The grandstanding rhetoric with which modernity advertises itself contrasts with its concrete manifestation, its reallife expression: propped up with scaffolds, patched up... in the end, modest, fragile, vulnerable.


## The Broken Dream: Abandoning Utopias

Francis Alÿs
This dream ending in disappointment, this unfruitful quest that is so common in Latin America, translates itself as a kind of relinquishment. Paraphrasing Karl Mannheim, in abandoning utopias, man loses his will to lend shape to history and, hence, his will to understand it. However, according to Paul Ricoeur, utopia "is not only a dream, as it is a dream that aspires to come true. The intention of utopia consists in changing, in overturning the present order. ${ }^{" 5}$ For Ricoeur, the utopian consists in imagining a future place of enunciation from which to judge the present and thus escape from - and question - the ideological limits of the here and now. These capitals of underdevelopment and their citizens, under the pretext of a utopian quest, ignore and deny their reality, and this makes it impossible for them to plant their feet on firm ground. Their present as well as their future are based on the mythical, the dreamedof: the nonexistent. Brazilian artist Cao Guimarães' series of photographs entitled Gambiarra refers to various everyday situations - for instance, a wooden door used as a ramp to unload a truck, a piece of aluminum foil turned into a makeshift plate and cutlery - in some country where misery and the lack of resources sparks the inventiveness to come up with precarious solutions for domestic problems. These actions (or reactions) to a "Western" lifestyle are actually "incorrect" readaptations, novel fabrications of diversity (tradition or difference), inverting the original purpose for which they were intended and hindering the advent of progress.

Héctor Zamora's piece Paracaidista, Av. Revolucion 1608bis is a good example to illustrate that there are as many public solutions as private adaptations responding to this culture of survival. This installation - which in this exhibition is presented only in the form of documentation - was carried out in 2004 in Mexico City. On the facade of the Carrillo Gil Museum - the work of late-modernist architect Augusto H. Álvarez - the artist built an enormous irregular structure that referred to the makeshift housing that exists on the outskirts


Catherine Opie
House \#9 (Bel Air), 1995
of Mexico City. Zamora made use of the outer surface of the museum space but also of the museum's inner facilities. The artist lived inside this structure for a period of three months, literally hooked onto the building and hooking into its electricity, water, and drainage systems. He not only evinced sculpture's implicit possibilities to reflect on space but also explored a discourse concerning the aesthetic of irregular housing development and the forms that daily life takes within it.

## Mirages

Armando Andrade Tudela's work depicts what looks like a series of makeshift architectural structures located right in the middle of "nowhere" - along a stretch of the PanAmerican Highway crossing Peru. These seemingly abandoned and forgotten structures are actually billboards erected along Peruvian highways in anticipation of brand-name advertising. These pieces suggest the illusory hope placed in the imminent advent of progress, of dreamedof modernity as a panacea. Long-awaited products - first appearing as images - will spring up in the middle of nowhere to display a lifestyle approximating happiness.

## Aspiring to the Unattainable

Fernando Ortega's piece Para Xó establishes a narrative that could be described as the aspiration or hunger for that which does not or never has belonged to us. On a highway surrounded by a tropical landscape, on the coast of Veracruz, Mexico, a man pedals a bicycle with a box or platform attached to the front of it, transporting a woman who endures the trip with her head bowed and a melancholy look. Next to her an electric fan spins continuously, impelled by a breeze.


Various cars, vans, and finally a bus full of passengers overtake the couple, leaving
Catherine Opie them behind as they continue their travels to the rhythm of a Caetano Veloso song. Different speeds: that of modernity, that of reality and also indifference towards speed, refusing to adopt new ways of interacting with one's environment. The piece is a kind of metaphor for how the future - here depicted by technology - passes Latin Americans by as we calmly continue to pedal, dreaming of what could have been, and even longing for an already obsolete notion of modernity that confronts us with the fact that we are always lagging behind. Our inability to "get on" the train of progress does not stultify our subsequent attempts, but it does accentuate the feeling of taking steps backwards while "those others" incessantly move forward.

## Residuos de un proyecto fallido: la inconforme promesa de la modernidad/ Ana Elena Mallet

Entrevista tras entrevista, al comparar Brasilia con sus ciudades de origen, cualquiera que fuera el tamaño de ellas, los brasilienses repetían la misma respuesta: en Brasilia no hay gente en las calles. ${ }^{1}$

Referirse al progreso latinoamericano es hablar sobre sueños abandonados, procesos fallidos y proyectos relegados. Esta modernidad inconclusa tiene, por una parte, su origen en la distancia establecida entre práctica y discurso, apariencia y esencia, deseo y posibilidad; por otra, en problemáticas vinculadas al anhelo de construcción de una identidad, y también, en la falta


## Eduardo Consuegra

 19th Street 3 Av (Downtown Bogotá), 2003en medio de los caminos peruanos a la espera de las grandes marcas. Estas piezas sugieren la ilusoria esperanza puesta en la inminente llegada del progreso, de la modernidad soñada como panacea. Eso que se espera-que llegaría primero en imágenes-irrumpirá en medio de la nada para desplegar un estilo de vida cercano a la felicidad.

## El anhelo de lo inasible

La obra de Fernando Ortega, Para Xó, establece una narrativa que bien pudiera describirse como el anhelo de lo ajeno, el ansia por lo que nunca nos ha pertenecido. En una carretera situada en medio de un paisaje tropical, en la costa de Veracruz, México, un hombre pedalea una bicicleta que tiene en la parte frontal una caja donde transporta a una mujer que, con la cabeza gacha y la mirada melancólica soporta el viaje. Junto a ella un ventilador eléctrico, funciona durante todo el trayecto debido al contacto con el viento.

Diversos automóviles, camionetas y, finalmente un autobús de pasajeros, los rebasan, dejando atrás a la pareja que sigue con su viaje, al ritmo de la canción interpretada por Caetano Veloso. Distintas velocidades: la de la modernidad, la de la realidad e incluso la indiferencia ante la velocidad, la negación de asumir nuevas formas de interacción con el entorno. La pieza se sitúa a manera de metáfora de cómo el futuro -marcado aquí por la tecnología- pasa de largo y los latinoamericanos seguimos tranquilos pedaleando; soñando con lo que no fue y, anhelando, incluso, una idea de modernidad ya caduca que nos enfrenta con el atraso continuo. La incapacidad de subirnos en el tren del progreso no anula los siguientes intentos, pero acentúa el sentimiento de estar dando pasos hacia atrás mientras esos otros no dejan de avanzar hacia adelante.

## - Damián Ortega

Puentes y Presas. Obstáculo de las series Construcciones
(Autoconstrucción), 1997




Thomas Struth
Avenida Paulista, São Paulo 2001


victory of the entertainment economy. Of course, to repeat, this is not a new phenomenon. Lavish scripted spaces always monumentalize economic inequities, tum corruption into collusion. That was true during the era of the baroque; and it is certainly true in cities under the shock wave of globalization. In that sense, as an instructive parallel, we can learn from the baroque.

As in seventeenth-century Rome, many streets are "scripted spaces," that is, theatrically staged streets (the public sector turned into a kind of mall or casino), where the audlence becomes a central character in a story about the invasions of their identity (both emotional and economic).

Clearly, lavish scripted spaces are very well developed in the United States, while in Latin America, the larger cities have often continued to grow in an industrial chaos that seems unscripted. However, in the Farsites exhibition, the strategies of scripted space are applied ironically to the almost Surreal automatism of cities that have become essentially ungovernable, out of control, in great pain, and yet, mysteriously comfortable. The "mega-cities" of Latin America are sometimes called "metastasized," overgrown like a cancer. However, melodramas that compare a city to a vast cancer may also ignore the subtleties of how its citizens adapt to overpopulation - the elegance and humanity inside this improbable adaptation, the bitter comic ironies.

Farsites attempts to reveal that sinister but hilarious edge. Traces left by overdevelopment and ruthless capitalism are reassembled, like bricollage, into scripted illusion, to capture the brittle ironies of neighborhood adaptations - the human scale Inside this new electronic feudalism, this fragmented confusion - the narrative pleasures inside this urban erasure. The artists, like the neighborhoods, are humanizing the alienation of these cities. Thus, the exhibition is both a critique and an homage to urban survival, to its vicious problems, and to its dignity.

Of course, in Los Angeles, the problems are no less real, not if you look twice. The level of poverty is equal to that of immigrant New York in 1910. Despite the fancy scripting of older neighborhoods, during the real-estate boom since 1997, the slums have not disappeared at all. They simply look much more hidden than before, Eight years of that boom have been converted into real-estate apartheid, through slick marketing (not unlike the marketing of the US president, or his wars). Barely 17 percent of LA residents can afford to buy a house in 2005, when the percentage standardly used to be closer to 50 percent. This growing contradiction between poverty and scripted illusion requires a new kind of erasure, a script that hides the ferocity so evident in LA only fifteen years ago, or even more evident as recently as 1992, during the looting and burning of the insurrection.

Almost organically, "unconsciously," cities are also being "scripted" in the US to suit our fiercely conservative, fundamentalist moment. From our president down, we are told that it is honorable now to ignore what lay only across the street. As many pastors continue to say: we must protect the most vulnerable people in the US; that is, the unborn. As for those already born, they may as well disappear, unless they open up a "small business," and are rich enough to qualify for a Bush tax cut. As one recent letter to the editor in the LA Times explained, it is better to protect "our" freedom first, and stop worrying about "our" democracy.

This collective paranoia is a circling of the wagons that leaves blind traces even beyond our strange elections. The fears are evident in many urban plans, for example, in the "new urbanism," exaggerated suburban enclaving. We in the US are suburbanizing our inner cities wherever possible, adding latte parlors inside nineteenth-century buildings; tuming newly themed cutesy streets into enclaves against slums around it. However, beneath the candied surface, our collective anxiety has grown into something like a collective nervous breakdown - "don't tell me there's a problem" - while our collective infrastructure steadily declines.

Indeed, the primary reason why American cities are ignored - both north or south - becomes quite clear. Today, they are linked to the collapse of the public sector, to the profound neglect of cities by federal and state government - the declining schools, hospitals, even roads: Cities (in the US certainly) are increasingly left on their own (and often in Latin America as well, of course). Then comes perverse neoliberalism: Once federal controls and support are removed, the streets are presumably turned into free enterprise zones. Oversight by the nation state steadily vanishes. In the new Bush budget, housing for the poor costs less than two weeks of war in Iraq. In order to stay barely afloat, cities and counties - as well as neighborhoods - must turn into sovereign city states, llke animals growing a thicker coat of fur in deep winter. To coin a phrase, the boulevards may look more global, but the barrios are more local.

Indeed, this is a kind of urban science fiction, with quite a range, from cities of 20 million in Latin America to gaudy scripted spaces in Los Angeles (like the glitzy new outdoor mall, the Grove - a pseudo small-town/uptown/suburban toontown street in the heart of the densest urban district of LA - which is about to be repeated in a dozen themed outdoor spaces over the next few years in LA).

Let us call it the future imperfect for a civilization with rather thin hopes for the future of Its cities - more gentrification that hides more poverty. Overall, as I review my stack of research docurnents, city dwellers' hopes for the future are considerably dimmer than a century ago. Fears about the future of cities are much more extreme in 2005 than they were in 1905. A century ago, hundreds of utopian novels promised high-rise super cities, as well as perfectly communalized suburbs, where all class warfare would cease, where new technology would fly over the problem, or super electricity put a cleansing light upon it. Trams were going to pierce the tops of skyscrapers. Downtown streets would drop ten floors below ground, like a honeycomb of humanity for a city brimming with public services.

By contrast, as of 2005, in movies and novels about the future of cities, massive erasure dominates. Unstable trace memories turn cities into twisted (heavy) metal, as suggested by cyber punk, steam punk, and Japanese manga novels. And, in addition, the newest trend in science fiction are "parallel" worlds. Here a character may walk the earth, but actually already be dead, as in Philip K. Dick's novel Ubik (1969), where the dead are stored in a medical machine designed to keep them vaguely alive, but floating in a fragmented amnesiac world, where every moment can be erased inexplicably.
"We are served by organic ghosts," Dick writes, "who, speaking and writing, pass through our new environment. Watching, wise, physical ghosts from the full-life world, elements of which, have become for us invading but agreeable spllinters of a substance that pulsates like a former heart." (Ubik, chapter 16)

This exhibition captures moments from that dissolving and overlapping public life, where the home and the street seemingly erase each other. When Dick wrote that paragraph in 1969, the US was at an apex, despite the crisis of the Vietnam War, and the recent election of Richard Nixon. The middle class was perceptibly larger than at any time before or since. Soon after 1969, the widening of the gulf between rich and poor returned, and has remained steady ever since, rather like an organic ghost generating parallel worlds that never see each other, because they are afflicted with faulty memory, and a sense of being randomly controlled from far away.

Indeed, the sense of the random lies at the heart of our parallel urban worids. We watch the colossus - the new city - emerging underneath and around us, but cannot seem to recognize it. Something about the face and the body are utterly alien, yet strangely familiar. We are told that this creature resembles us, but we sense that this could not be possible. It is a character from two futures at once, the voice explains further. Or in the words of Ana Maria Tavares: part of the future is both "the straight or crooked way."
perversa, lo que me lleva a mencionar los objetos que fueron expuestos en la muestra Sitios distantes. Intenté imaginarlos como si se tratara de un bricollage surrealista, y vean ustedes lo que sería una lista de ellos: carteleras elaboradas con basura urbana; cartón reciclado, recolectado por cartoneras de la calle, y convertido con posterioridad en libros; delgados recortes de madera provenientes de casas demolidas; fragmento de un muro que jamás existió; habitación compactada, como si se tratara de un escenario filmico; sitios de construcción imaginarios; fotografias de desvanecimientos urbanos, al fondo de las cuales pueden observarse elevadas edificaciones, como si se tratara de depredadores, que simbolizan la forma en que una clase social intenta desplazar a otra; imágenes de edificios perdidos; mobiliario de cemento; un poste eléctrico cuya forma se asemeja a un tótem neocubista; mapas abstractos de una ciudad ficticia; una estufa convertida en relicario; electrodomésticos para un hogar inimaginable; fotografias de los linderos inconclusos de Brasilla, y 'un diseño habitacional para un genocida impune'.

Estos son 'sitios jamás vistos', como Doris Salcedo los denomina:
O rompecabezas industriales fungiendo como mobiliario urbano.
La vida doméstica se torna confusa al amontonar en la calle lo que forma parte del interior de un hogar.
O viceversa, la acera se construye en el interior del vestidor de alguien.
Estos son más rastros que ruinas:
La ruina es el fragmento de una acción vagamente recordada.
El rastro es el fragmento de una acción totalmente olvidada o que ha sido borrada.

En la teoría urbana contemporánea resulta evidente que el desplome de lo público para convertirse en privado se ha cumplido de manera continua, como síntoma del colapso del sector público, al igual que como triunfo de la economia del entretenimiento; por supuesto, vuelvo a repetirlo, éste no es un fenómeno nuevo. Los lujosos espacios preconcebidos siempre magnifican las inequidades económicas y convierten la corrupción en colusión. Esto sucedió durante la época del barroco, y con toda certeza continúa ocurriendo en las ciudades que se encuentran en la onda de choque de la globalización. En tal sentido, podemos aprender del barroco como paralelo instructivo.

Igual que como acontecía en Roma durante el siglo XVII, numerosas calles se han convertido en 'sitios preconcebidos', es decir, en espacios teatrales (el sector público transformado en una especie de centro comercial o de casino), en los que la audiencia se convierte en el personaje central de una trama sobre las invasiones de su identidad -tanto económicas como emocionales.

Es patente el gran desarrollo que han alcanzado los lujosos espacios preconcebidos de los Estados Unidos, mientras que en América Latina las grandes ciudades a menudo han seguido creciendo en un caos industrial que parece no haber sido planeado con antelación. No obstante, en la exposición Sitios distantes las estrategias del espacio preconcebido se aplican en forma irónica al automatismo casi irreal de las metrópolis que son, de manera esencial, ingobernables y agónicas, que están fuera de control, pero que, aun asi, en forma misteriosa, viven con comodidad. En ocasiones se afirma que las 'megaciudades' latinoamericanas han desarrollado una metástasis, es decir, han crecido en exceso, como ocurre con el cáncer. Sin embargo, los melodramas que comparan a la ciudad con un vasto cáncer tal vez ignoren las sutilezas de la manera como sus habitantes se adaptan a la sobrepoblación, la elegancia y la sensibilidad inherente a esta adaptación improbable, las amargas y cómicas ironías.

Sitios distantes intenta revelar ese siniestro pero hilarante limite. Los rastros dejados por el sobredesarrollo y el capitalismo despiadado se reagrupan -como si se tratara de un bricollage-
en una ilusión preconcebida, a fin de captar las frágiles ironías de las adaptaciones que ocurren en los barrios -la escala humana inherente a este nuevo feudalismo electrónico, a esta confusión fragmentada-, los placeres narrativos contenidos en esta desconfiguración urbana. Los artistas, al igual que los barrios, están humanizando la alienación que caracteriza a estas metrópolis; de ahí que la exposición sea tanto una critica como un homenaje a la supervivencia urbana, a sus violentos problemas, y a su dignidad.

Por supuesto, si se observa con atención se veráque los problemas en Los Ångeles también son múltiples. El grado de pobreza alli existente es similar al que encontraron los inmigrantes que llegaron a Nueva York en 1910. A pesar del atractivo prefabricado de los antiguos barrios concebidos durante el auge de la industria de bienes raíces que tuvo lugar a partir de 1997, los barrios bajos no han desaparecido, simplemente están más ocultos que antes. Mediante una comercialización superficial (que en nada se parece a la que han llevado a cabo el Presidente de los Estados Unidos o sus guerras), ocho años de tal auge han sido convertidos en un apartheid de dicha industria. En 2005, apenas 17\% de los residentes de Los Ángeles están en posibilídad de adquirir una vivienda, cuando el porcentaje estándar solía situarse en alrededor de 50 puntos. Esta creciente contradicción entre pobreza e ilusión preconcebida requiere de un nuevo tipo de desvanecimiento, uno cuyo guión oculte la ferocidad que resultó tan evidente en Los Ăngeles hace apenas 15 años e incluso aún más intensa en 1992, cuando ocurrieron los saqueos e incendios en respuesta a la golpiza brutal que le fue propinada a Rodney King.

Casi de manera orgánica, 'inconsciente', las ciudades estadounidenses también están siendo 'adaptadas' aunguión que satisfaganuestrafuriosaetapaconservadoray fundamentalista. Del Presidente para abajo, se nos dice que ahora resulta honorable ignorar todo aquello que ocurre ante nuestros ojos, de la misma forma en que muchos pastores protestantes continúan señalando que debemos proteger a los seres más vulnerables de los Estados Unidos, es decir, a los que aún no nacen. Por lo que se refiere a quienes ya se encuentran entre nosotros, bien podrian desaparecer, salvo si abren un 'pequeño negocio' y poseen los suficientes recursos para calificar en un recorte de impuestos como el propuesto por Bush. Como lo mencionaba una carta que en fecha reciente le fue enviada al editor de Los Angeles Times, es mejor proteger 'nuestra' libertad ahora, y dejar de preocuparnos por 'nuestra' democracia.

Se trata de una paranoia colectiva, como el circulo que conformaban las carretas para protegerse del ataque enemigo, que deja rastros invisibles aún más allá de nuestras extrañas elecciones. En muchos de los proyectos urbanos; los temores resultan evidentes, como por ejemplo en el 'nuevo urbanismo' que exagera el enclave suburbano. En los Estados Unidos estamos suburbanizando a diestra y siniestra la zona centro de nuestras ciudades, seguimos abriendo salones de té y de café latte en el interior de edificios decimonónicos y convirtiendo algunas calles recientemente remozadas con afectación en función de un tema especifico, en enclaves contra los barrios bajos circundantes. Sin embargo, bajo esta superficie glaseada, nuestra ansiedad colectiva se ha convertido en algo similar a una crisis nerviosa generalizada; 'no me digan que existe un problema', cuando en realidad nuestra infraestructura colectiva se encuentra en constante decadencia.

Resulta muy clara, en verdad, la razón primordial del porquélas ciudades de Estados Unidos están siendo ignoradas, tanto en el norte como en el sur del territorio. Hoy en dia todas ellas se encuentran vinculadas al colapso del sector público, a la severa negligencia que existe por parte de los gobiernos estatales, al iqual que del federal, en lo referente a su mantenimiento; un ejemplo de ello es la decadencia que se observa en las escuelas, en los hospitales, y también en las carreteras. Resulta evidente que las metrópolis en los Estados Unidos están abandonadas a su propia suerte, y por supuesto lo mismo ocurre a menudo con las latinoamericanas. Es entonces cuando aparece el neoliberalismo perverso. Una vez que se retiran los controles y el apoyo federales, las calles se convierten presumiblemente en zonas abiertas al comercio informal, y




## Life for Sale/ Suely Rolnik

A significant shift in the dominant politics of subjectivation came about in the late 1970s, fulfiling a ground-breaking role for the transnational financial capitalism that installed itself across the planet from that time onward. Problematizing this politics - and in particular, the perverse instrumentalization of the force of artistic creation that it entails - is an indispensable task if we wish to confront certain dead ends that this economic regime comports for the life of contemporary societies.

To meet this challenge, two detours will be necessary. The first will concern the paradox of human sensibility - the two irreducible modes of sensible approaching to the othemess - and the status of that paradox within the process of individuation. And the second, a genealogy of the dominant politics of subjectivation at the present time.

## Paradox of the Sensible

Knowing and relating to the otherness of the world as matter implies the activation of different potentials of subjectivity in its sensible dimension, depending on whether the matter-world is grasped primarily as an outline of forms, or as a field of forces. Knowing the world as form calls upon perception, which is carried out by the empirical exercise of sensibility; whereas knowing the world as force calls on sensation, which is carried out by the intensive exercise of sensibility. The latter is engendered in the encounter between the body as a field of forces - constituted by the nervous energies that course through it - and the forces of the world that affect it. In this relation to the world as a field of forces, new blocks of sensation pulse within the bodysubjectivity as it is affected by fresh experiences of the world's varied and variable otherness.
"Perception" and "sensation" refer to different powers of the sensible body. The perception of the other brings his or her formal existence to subjectivity (an existence translated into representations that are visual, auditory, etc.), while sensation brings the living presence of the other, which cannot be represented or described but only expressed, in a process requiring an invention - a process of individuation through which a singularity is manifested (such as a way of being, feeling or thinking, a form of sociability, a territory of existence, but also a work of art).

Between these two modes of apprehending the world there is an invincible disparity. This paradox is constitutive of human sensibility, the source of its dynamics, the driving force par excellence of the processes of subjectivation - triggering the inexhaustible movements of creation and recreation of the reality of oneself and the world. The reason why is that the paradox ultimately places the current forms of reality in check, as they become an obstacle to the integration of new connections of desire that provoke the emergence of a fresh block of sensations. Those current forms then cease to be the guides and conductors of the process; they are drained of vitality and lose their meaning. A crisis of subjectivity sets in, exerting pressure, arousing feelings of astonishment and dread, causing vertigo.

To respond to this uncomfortable pressure, life is mobilized within subjectivity as the power of invention and action. The feeling of astonishment and dread forces the expression of a new configuration of existence, a new figuration of oneself, the world and the relations between them - which is what mobilizes the power of creation (the artistic affect), The same feeling also forces one to act so that the new configuration can assert itself in existence and inscribe itself within the reigning map as a shared reality, lest the process remain unfulfilled - which is what mobilizes the power of action (the political affect, both in its constructive aspect and in its resistance to oppressive forces).

The culmination of this process is the passage from a virtual, intensive reality to an actual, empirical one, unleashed by the disparity between those two experiences of othermess. I'Il call this passage an "event": it is the creation of a world, it is what puts the world to work. In the relation to the world as form, as mediated by representations, subjectivity orients itself in the space of its empirical actuality and recognizes itself within the corresponding cartography of representations; in the relation to the world as a field of forces, subjectivity orients itself within the diagram of sensations, which are the effect of the irreducible living presence of the other; whereas in the relation to the paradox between those two sensible experiences, subjectivity orients itself within the temporality of its vital pulsation - in other words, it orients itself as event, its becoming-other.

This process makes any and all forms of subjectivity into ephemeral configurations in an unstable balance. Thus the politics of subjectivation are elastic, they shift and transform, they emerge as a function of new sensible diagrams and the existing cartographies' loss of meaning; thus they vary along with the sociocultural contexts, of which they are the sensible and existential consistency. What determines their specificity is, among other factors, their politics of cognition: the place that is occupied by the two modes of sensible approach to the world, the dynamics of their relation, the status of the paradox between them.

How then can these considerations be used to problematize the dominant politics of subjectivation today?

## Genealogy of the Dominant Politics of Subjectivation

Answering this question requires going back a decade, to the late 1960s and early ' 70 s, when the long bankruptcy on which the so-called modern subject had embarked - a process of decline that began at the close of the nineteenth century - reached its nadir and provoked an important social, cultural, and political crisis. When I speak of the modern subject I am referring to the figure of the "individual" with its belief in the possibility to control nature, things, and oneself by will and reason, under the command of the ego. On what politics of cognition does that crisis-fidden model of subjectivity depend?

Sustaining the illusion of control over the turbulences of life depends on a certain status of the empirical and intensive exercises of the sensible. On the one hand, there is an anesthesia of the intensive exercise of the sensible; and on the other, there is a hyperactivation of the empirical exercise. Subjectivity therefore tends to move exclusively within the limits of its current existential territory and the outlines of its corresponding cartography, which are reified. The experience of the paradox between the new sensations and the current cartography is denied and repressed, and with this, the cause of the feelings of loss of meaning, astonishment, and dread becomes unknown. As a consequence, the powers of creation and action naturally brought into play by the experience of the loss of references are dissociated from sensation - that is, from the effects of the living presence of the other, the signs that they ask one to decipher, and their critical force with respect to the reigning orientations.

The result is a hypertrophy of the ego: it oversteps its primary function, which is to guide subjectivity through the meanders of the map of representations, and claims the power of
mobility of the ego to leap from one world to the other; a plasticity in resculpting themselves according to the parameters of a new mode of being specific to each ready-to-wear world. With the labor force of these subjective powers the consumers participate in the production of the worlds created by capital, concretizing them in empirical reality.

To this end, another whole new series of professionals comes into existence, who are the third type of producers of the capitalist world-factory: personal trainers, personal stylists, clothing stylists, fashion advisors, dermatologists, plastic surgeons, estheticians, designers, interior architects, self-help writers, etc. Their major business is consultancy; it consists in selling their advice to the consumers to help them to achieve this new kind of flexible subjectivity. This process gives rise to a self-for-sale that commercializes its power to signal the dissonance between the virtual and the actual in order to produce the worlds of capital, either as creator, consumer, or consultant. A showroom-type flexible subjectivity is embodied here: what is exposed to the other - reduced to the condition of spectator/consumer - are the elements of the latest fashionable worlds and the ability and speed to incorporate them, in a kind of marketing or advertising campaign for oneself. In the face of this aberration, a question arises in our minds: what is so seductive about the ready-to-wear worlds created by capital? What differentiates them from actual, concrete worlds?

The answer to this last question leaps out before our eyes, if we can cut through the tightly woven veil of images that mesmerizes the empirical exercise of our visual sensibility and obfuscates its intensive one. We can then see that what seduces is the image of selfconfidence, prestige, and power of the characters inhabiting these image-worlds, as though they had resolved the paradox, forever rejoining the ranks of the supposedly "guaranteed." ${ }^{4}$ In other words, what seduces about the image-worlds created by capital is, basically, the illusion they convey that there exist worlds whose inhabitants would never experience fragility and feelings of vertigo, or who would at least have the power to avoid them or to control the disquiet they provoke, living a kind of hedonistic existence, smooth and without turbulence, eternally stable. This illusion bears the promise that access to such a life is possible, and even more, that it depends only on the incorporation of the worlds created by capital. A perverse relation sets itself up between the subjectivity of the receiver/consumer and these imagecharacters.

The glamour of these privileged people and the fact that, as media beings, they are inaccessible in their very nature, is interpreted by the receiver as a sign of their superiority. As in a perverse relationship where the seduced idealizes the arrogant indifference of the seducer - instead of seeing it as a sign of his narcissistic poverty and his incapacity to be affected by the other - the receiver/consumer of these characters feels disqualified and excluded from their world. Identified with this image-being and taking it as a model in the hope of one day becoming worthy of belonging to its world, consumer subjectivity begins wishing to resemble it, placing itself in a position of submission and perpetual demand for recognition. As such a desire remains unsatisfied by definition, the hope is short-lived. The feeling of exclusion always returns and, to free itself of this feeling, subjectivity submits even more, continually mobilizing its forces to a higher degree, in a breakneck race to find ready-towear worlds to be embodied and concretized.

This mendacious promise constitutes the fundamental myth of integrated world capitalism ${ }^{5}$ - the driving force of its politios of subjectivation, the difference that it introduces in the contemporary experience of deteritorialization. The illusion that upheld the structure of the modern subject takes on a new formulation here. It is transvalued and attains the apex of its credibility in the religion of cultural capitalism. A monotheistic religion whose scenario is basically the same as in all the religions of this tradition: there exists an all-powerful God who promises paradise, with the difference that capital is in the role of God and the paradise that it
promises is within this life and not beyond it. The glamorous guaranteed beings of the worlds of advertising and mass-culture entertainment are the saints of a commercial pantheon - "superstars" that glitter in the image-sky above the heads of everyone, announcing the possibility to join them.

The belief in the religious promise of a capitalistic paradise is what sustains the successful instrumentalization of subjective powers. The feeling of humiliation that this belief produces and the hope to one day "make it" and escape exclusion mobilizes the desire to realize the ready-to-wear worlds offered on the market. It is through this dynamic that subjectivity becomes the active producer of these worlds: a voluntary servitude that is not achieved through repression or obedience to a moral code, as in the traditional monotheistic religions where access to paradise depends on virtue. Here, the code does not exist, but on the contrary, the more original the world that the corporation conveys, the greater its power to compete, understanding originality in this context as a mere artifice of image that differentiates one world from all the rest. This difference is what seduces, since its embodiment would make the consumer into a being distinct from and above all the others - which is essential in this politics of relation to the other, because it feeds the illusion of being nearer to the imaginary pantheon.

In this context, public life is replaced by a global reality show orchestrated by the culturalinformational capitalism that has taken over the entire planet. A kind of world-wide display screen where people jostle their way toward a possible role as an extra, a fleeting and imaginary place that has to be incessantly administrated, invested and guaranteed, against everything and everyone.

The contemporary politics of subjectivation thus found a way to confront and neutralize the reactivation of public life brought by the social propagation of a flexible subjectivity in the 1960s and early '70s. It embodied the shift from an identity-based principle of subjectivation to a flexible one, but only as a more successful way to reinstate the anesthesia of the modern subject and its dissociation from the effects of the living presence of the other.

On one hand, the nonstop creation of noisy new ready-to-wear worlds provokes a hyperstimulation of the paradox between the two exercises of the sensible, and of the suffering it brings; while on the other hand, the dissociation of subjectivity from the cause of this anxiety is pushed to the extreme by the perverse relation established between the consumer and the market, whose driving force is belief in the promise of paradise. The self, in its function as an alarm that signals the necessity of creating new territories, is therefore instrumentalized by the market; and the ego takes over the management of the forces of creation and action that this alarm convokes in response. But the ego knows only the empirical exercise of the sensible - its primary function being, as we have seen, to guide subjectivity through the cartography of current territories. When it is placed at the command of the processes of creating the cartographies of oneself and the world, the ego has no way to know the causes of the vertigo arising from the experience of the paradox that causes it to lose its references. It tends to interpret its disorientation as the result of a collapse of its very subjectivity, and not only of its current configuration. It then begins to fabricate imaginary reasons that are supposed to explain its distress - hence the feelings of inferiority and exclusion. To protect itself from its unease, it represses the feeling by constructing defensive barriers. Given that this state is mainly mobilized by the image-worlds proposed by capital, the most obvious defensive strategy consists in seizing upon their images and trying to fulfill them in existence, in the hopes of overcoming anxiety.

Thus the instrumentalization of subjective forces by capital comes full circle. In fact, all the phases of the subjectivation process are used as primary energy for the production of worlds for the market: intensive and empirical sensibility; the unease of the paradox between




Geraldine Lanteri Negocios Cerrados 2001-2004

Susan Turcot series of 12 drawings 2005




Nuestra área en Manhattan fue la última en recuperar la corriente eléctrica. Por aproximadamente 29 horas no tuvimos agua. Se necesita electricidad para llevar el agua a los departamentos en los edificios altos. No teniamos corriente eléctrica y por lo tanto tampoco agua. Sin agua uno no se podia bañar ni jalarle al escusado.

Dicen que la sobrecarga que dejó a 50 millones de personas en la oscuridad duró diez segundos. Yo estaba diseñando un logotipo cuando mi pantalla se apagó, mis centros de red y regulador de voltaje empezó a parpadear como luciémaga moribunda y el silencio del estudio fue un penetrante sonido que hacia pum, pum, pum. Sonaba como un desastre nuclear. Mi primer pensamiento tonto fue que nuestra red habia sido atacada; después pensé que la fuente de energia de mi Mac había tenido un corto circuito; en ese momento noté que las otras computadoras estaban apagadas y los teléfonos muertos.

- Jeffrey Zeldman, 16 de agosto de 2003, 6:00 p.m. EST ${ }^{3}$

[^0]| Life Magazine cover> Portada Life | Time Cover> Portada Time: |
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| Magazine: | TiME Magazine E 2005 Time inc: |
| Henry Grossman/Time \& Lite | Reprinted by permission |
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| Cludad de Nueva York 2003: |  |
| Paul Fusco/ Magnum Photos |  |

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Rubens Mano
Disponha, 2001


## Carla Zaccagnini/ Documentary Project São Paulo: Bridges, Tunnels, and Viaducts



Escola de Samba Águia de Ouro (Samba School> Escuela de Samba)


Glass Recycling Center> Centro de reciclado de vidrio

Owing to the geography of the plateau on which the original sixteenth-century Jesuit village was founded, and to a taste for engineering and a firm belief in progress, São Paulo today is both intersected and interconnected by bridges, tunnels, and viaducts. The uneven topography and the two rivers that intersect the city have long been natural challenges to overcome by urban development, using ever more effective structures built according to the technical abilities and tastes of succeeding epochs.

In the beginning of the twentieth century, profits from the lucrative coffee industry laid the foundation for the great mansions of the Avenida Paulista and the metal structures of the Viaduto do Chá and Santa Efigênia. In the postwar period, with the arrival of multinational automakers, the English-built São Paulo Railway gave way to asphalt. Reinforced concrete substituted iron-based engineering, providing stronger bridges, wider viaducts, and longer tunnels, and made possible such structures as the open space of the Museu de Arte de São Paulo (1947) by Lina Bo Bardi.

This will to construct, that built Brasilia in 1960, takes form in these bridges and viaducts, which create an elevated rational thread for urban circulation above the organic design of the streets. The beauty of these structures cannot be denied, evidence that while mathematics may not be able to move mountains, it can at least go through or over them. These are functional structures for increasingly fast urban movement, and they are symbols of development in what has been, for many years, the "country of the future."

The imposition of these massive structures interrupts the organic development of the places where they are installed. The depopulation of the area and the negative space that they create by rising into the skyline initiate new forms of living. The best planned bridge, the most precise tunnel, the strictest of viaducts, are built together with the inverse of themselves, places whose identity we can't classify, blank spaces, areas without projects, where new forms of occupation can organize themselves out of a void. In these spaces, the authoritarian forms of an urban project designed primarily for cars coexist with informal habitats on a more human scale. These are teritories where the modern desire for a rational ordering of the world is condensed and juxtaposed with the contemporary reality of its organization by adaptability.

Carla Zaccagnini/ Proyecto de documentación

## São Paulo: Puentes, túneles y viaductos

Debido a la geografía del altiplano donde se erigió la villa jesuítica en el siglo XVI, a un gusto por la ingeniería y a una acentuada creencia en el progreso, São Paulo se encuentra hoy cortada y unida por puentes, túneles y viaductos. La topografía accidentada y los dos ríos se han presentado desde siempre como obstáculos naturales que debían dominarse para dar lugar al desarrollo urbano, por medio de estructuras cada vez más eficaces, construidas según las posibilidades técnicas y los gustos de cada época.

En el inicio del siglo $X X$, los altos precios del café que erigieron las mansiones de la avenida Paulista también financiaron las estructuras metálicas del Viaduto de Santa Efigênia. En la posguerra, con la llegada al país de las multinacionales automovilísticas, la ferrovía inglesa São Paulo Railway cedió lugar al asfalto. El concreto armado substituyó la ingeniería de hierro con puentes más firmes, viaductos más anchos, túneles más largos, haciendo posible estructuras como el vano libre del Museo de Arte de São Paulo (1947) de Lina Bo Bardi.

La voluntad de construcción que erigió Brasilia en 1960 se ve coagulada en esos puentes y viaductos que organizan la circulación urbana desde arriba, sobreponiéndose al diseño orgánico de las calles. No se puede negar la belleza de esas construcciones, evidencias de que el pensamiento matemático, si no mueve montañas, puede cruzarlas por el medio o pasarles por arriba. Son estructuras funcionales para una locomoción cada vez más rápida y símbolos del desarrollo en éste que es, hace ya demasiado tiempo, el "país del futuro".

La imposición de esas estructuras masivas interrumpe el desenvolvimiento orgánico de los locales donde se instalan. La desocupación del área a su alrededor y el espacio negativo que instauran al elevarse del suelo, dan margen a nuevas formas de habitar. El puente mejor planeado, el túnel más preciso, el más estricto de los viaductos construye, al mismo tiempo que se erige, un revés de sí mismo, un área de incógnito, una laguna, un espacio sin proyecto donde pueden organizarse nuevas formas de ocupación a partir del vacio. En estos espacios conviven inseparables la formalización autoritaria de un proyecto urbanístico que privilegia la circulación de automóviles y la escala humana de las ocupaciones informales. Son territorios donde se ven condensados y yuxtapuestos el deseo moderno de ordenación racional del mundo y la realidad contemporánea de su organización por adaptabilidad.


Sacolão (Fruits and Vegetables Market>Mercado de frutas y vegetales)


Félix González-Torres
Untitled (21 Days of Bloodwork

- Steady Decline), 1994


Silke Schatz
Terezin I
Plan from Theresienstadt' public
billboard Ghetto 1941-45 and today's housecolour study 2005


Leonilson
As ruas da cidade, 1988

Guillermo Kuitca "
Map of thorns, 1990

## Ana Elena Mallet/ Documentary Project Mexico City: From Constant Crisis to Failed Modernity: The Nonoalco Tlatelolco Housing Project



The crisis in Mexico is, if not constant, then most definitely cyclical. Moreover, it is not only economic, but also environmental, scientific, technological, and - as if that were not enough - political, ideological, and moral. Mechanisms present during the nation's birth seem to be reactivated in its historical becoming - a complex and contradictory process. It has become a semi-urbanized, semi-industrialized country with a pitful infrastructure and unbridled demographic growth; every six years, a new government in power presents delirious modernization projects (if not only mere rhetoric), bestowing a gesture worthy of a pharaoh (not to mention another crisis) to the coming generations: a sensationalistic gesture by which it tries to immortalize evidence of its desperate (and failed) attempt to overcome the irrevocable state of inertia.

Mexico's history - or, to use a more exact but more terrifying term, its historiography - a victim of itself, insists on interpreting its identity based on an endless series of tragedies and defeats. And Tlatelolco seems to function as a site that periodically calls forth atavism. Thus, it became and remains to this day loaded with a symbolism that seems to be the key to our future, based on traces of the past.

In 1964, inspired by the concept of Le Corbusier's Ville radieuse and under government commission, Mario Pani built what is known as the Unidad Habitacional Tlatelolco or Tlatelolco


Parque Vertical> Vertical Park, 2003-2005
Pedro Reyes y Célula Arquitectura (Jorge Covarrubias y Benjamin Gorizález Henze) Fotografias cortesía de Pedro Reyes y Jorge Covarnublas Housing Project. It sought to regenerate marginal areas and provide housing for 70,000 people in a residential development that included green spaces, stores, and other services that would enhance residents' standard of living. The complex was built on the same site occupied, in preHispanic times, by the great market of Tlatelolco: the center of economic and social life in ancient Mexico. It was also where, defending Tenochtitlán, Cuauhtémoc was defeated by the Spaniards during the night of August 13, 1521. Only a few years later, it was where the first college and academic library in the Americas were built, in an attempt to establish points of contact between Mexican and Spanish culture. Tlatelolco is also where Juan Diego showed Bishop Juan de Zumárraga his cloak bearing the miraculous effigy of the Virgin of Guadalupe. In the early days of Mexican independence, the College of Santa Cruz was closed down, its buildings turned into a prison where several prominent intellectuals and revolutionaries were incarcerated. Today, Tlatelolco is also the site of a tower that is the headquarters of the Mexican Foreign Affairs Department.

To commemorate the miscegenation of cultures and further emphasize the site's symbolic wealth, Pani created the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, or Square of Three Cultures, where three periods of Mexican history are visible at a glance.

In 1968 the city saw the emergence of a powerful student movement. On October 2 of that year, a demonstration was organized that ended in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, where
the students were ambushed by government forces. Just a few days before the Olympic Games' opening ceremonies, hundreds of youths died and many others disappeared; to this day, it remains the worst, most brutal instance of student repression in Mexican history. In 1985, an earthquake caused major, widespread damage throughout Mexico City. The Nuevo León building, a high-rise located at the heart of Tlatelolco, collapsed and other buildings in the complex were damaged beyond repair.

Thus, the Nonoalco Tlatelolco Project clearly reflects the fervent determination to impose a modernity that was never fully achieved. Almost like ruins, it is an example of an isolated, disarticulated venture - the sign of a hopeful and yet fruitless effort that, in the end, was swallowed up by a ruthless context.

# Ana Elena Mallet/ Proyecto de documentación <br> México, DF: De la crisis perenne a la modernidad suspendida: El conjunto habitacional Nonoalco Tlatelolco 

La crisis en México, si no perenne, sí es absolutamente recurrente. Y además no sólo económica, también ecológica, científica, tecnológica y $y_{t}$ por si fuera poco, politica, ideológica y moral. En el devenir histórico de la nación -un complejo y contradictorio proceso- parecen reactivarse los mecanismos de su propia génesis, Un país semi-industrializado, semiurbanizado, con una infraestructura raquítica y un crecimiento demográfico desproporcionado en el que surgen, sexenio tras sexenio, los delirios modernizadores -o pura retórica- del político en tumo, que deja a las generaciones venideras -además de otra crisis-su gesto faraónico, efectista, con el que pretende eternizar la evidencia de su desesperado -y fallidointento por trastocar la inercia inalterable.

La historia de México - o quizá más preciso pero más aterrador, su historiografia-victima de si misma, insiste en interpretar su identidad a partir de una interminable sucesión de tragedias y derrotas. Tlatelolco pareciera funcionar como sitio que conjura periódicamente el atavismo y asi se convierte hasta nuestros días en un lugar cargado de simbolismos, en el que pareciera cifrarse nuestro futuro a partir de las huellas del pasado.

En 1964, inspirado en el concepto de la Ville Radieuse de Le Corbusier, Mario Pani construyó para el gobierno lo que se conoce como la Unidad Habitacional Nonoalco Tlatelolco, un multifamiliar que buscaba regenerar zonas informales, dar vivienda a 70,000 habitantes y crear un complejo habitacional en el que hubiera áreas verdes, comercios y servicios que mejoraran la vida de los ciudadanos. El conjunto fue erigido en el mismo sitio que durante el periodo prehispánico ocupó el gran mercado de Tlatelolco -centro de la vida económica y social del México antiguo. Fue también alli donde la noche del 13 de agosto de 1521 cayó Cuauhtémoc, defensor de Tenochtitlán; en manos de los españoles. Pocos años después de ese acontecimiento surgió alli mismo un Centro de Estudios -primer colegio del Nuevo Mundo y primera biblioteca académica de las Américas- que buscaba establecer puntos de contacto entre la cultura mexica y la española. También fue en Tlatelolco donde el indio Juan Diego le reveló al obispo Juan de Zumárraga las apariciones de la Virgen de Guadalupe. En los comienzos del México independiente, el Colegio de la Santa Cruz fue desalojado y sus edificios se convirtieron en una prisión, donde algunos ilustres intelectuales y revolucionarios estuvieron encerrados. Hoy Tlatelolco es también la sede de la torre de Relaciones Exteriores, desde donde se intenta la política exterior mexicana.


19 de septiembre de 1985. Terremoto en la Ciudad de México. Escombros del edificio Nuevo León en Tatelolco.> September 19, 1985. Earthquake in Mexico Clity. Ruins of the Nuevo León building in Thatelolco.
Imagen cortesia da Naticieros Televisa/ Obtenída con el apoyo de Fundación Televisa


Construcciön de la Unidad Habitacional Nonoalco Tlatelolco en la Ciudad de México ca. 1962> The Nanoalco Tlatelolco Housing Project under construction, Mexico City ca, 1962 Archivo Arquitecto Mario Pani Cortesla: Margara Pani

23 de agosto de 1986. Demolición de los restos de edificio Nuevo León en Tlatelolco> August 23, 1986. Demolition of the remains of the Nuevo León building in Tlatelolco Imagen cortesía de Noticieros Televisa/ Obtenida con el apoyo de Fundación Televisa

Para conmemorar la fusión de culturas y destacar aún más la riqueza simbólica del sitio, Pani realizó la Plaza de las Tres Culturas en la que a golpe de vista pueden verse tres periodos de la historia de México.

En 1968 tuvo lugar en la ciudad un fuerte movimiento estudiantil. Una marcha condujo a los estudiantes a la Plaza, donde el gobierno les tendió una emboscada. El 2 de octubre de ese año, a unos días de inaugurar las Olimpiadas, cientos de jóvenes murieron y otros desaparecieron, en la que hasta hoy ha sido la masacre estudiantil más grande y cruel de la historia de México. En 1985 un fuerte terremoto arrasó con una parte significativa de la ciudad de México. Entre los derrumbes más dramáticos estuvo el del edificio Nuevo León, situado en el corazón del conjunto que, además, sufrió daños irreparables en muchos otros de sus edificios.

La unidad Nonoalco Tlatelolco es, así, nítido reflejo de la ansiada búsqueda por imponer una modernidad que nunca se alcanzó cabalmente. Casi como ruinas, es la muestra del intento aislado, desarticulado; señal del esfuerzo esperanzado pero infructuoso, que terminó devorado por un contexto inclemente.






Armando Andrade Tudela
Archive images of Lima
Metropolitana and studio work,
2004-2005


## Julieta González/ Documentary Project Caracas: Avenida Libertador

The genealogy of the informal city is a complex one. To attribute the contemporary crisis of the Latin American city to the somewhat recent phenomenon of globalization is not to acknowledge the forces that have been at play since its inception. Caracas, as the capital of Venezuela, a lesser colonial province, was meagerly populated, often besieged by pirates, afflicted by earthquakes, epidemics, and federal wars, all of which left the city to rebuild itself after each natural or human catastrophe. In a sense, we might be able to affirm that the informal in Caracas has been in the making since 1567, the year of its founding.

The city, however, lay almost dormant until the twentieth century when the most radical transformation undergone by the city came along with the oil boom. Its uncontrolled and vertiginous growth is certainly the result of this phenomenon, which implied the abrupt and sometimes violent modernization of a fundamentally rural and almost feudal country. The old city was stripped of its old architecture in an unprecedented building frenzy, leading to the disappearance of most of its public and monumental spaces in order to give way to avenues and highways.

The Avenida Libertador in Caracas is one such "non-monument," where, in the recent murals that have been painted on its reinforced concrete walls, the confrontation between two antagonistic artistic expressions that defined Venezuelan modernity in the visual arts now, more than fifty years later, is resignified and staged, becoming symbolic of the ideological conflicts in the present political situation of the country. The avenue intersects two boroughs of Caracas, Municipio Libertador and Municipio Chacao, the former containing what used to be the old city itself, the latter, an expansion of the city from what was until the 1930 s mostly coffee plantations, later transformed into residential areas. At what is presumably its center, also evident in the design of the avenue, is the only clearly and visually demarcated border in the city, a limit now reinforced by the murals representing each borough, each one governed by opposing sides of our convulsed political landscape.

The Avenida Libertador emerges, then, as an evident locus of crisis from which to document Caracas' relentless path towards the informal. It could also function, by virtue of association, as a sort of mirror image of other frontier situations in urban situations elsewhere, and in the particular context of this exhibition, that of San Diego and Tijuana.

In this avenue - the lower part of which is almost inaccessible to pedestrian traffic, except for a few bus stops with staircases at the sides that connect to the upper part of the avenue - high-speed or traffic-jammed symbolic crossings take place every day in both directions: from the premodern to the ultramodern: ${ }^{1}$ from the rural to the urban, from the nationalist exaltation of the local to the international dissolution of cultural boundaries; from the desire of a formal city to the actual informal one; from the idea of a nation built upon enlightenment and republican ideals to the semifeudal structure of the caudillo's hacienda.

## Avenida Libertador,

 Municipio LibertadorAngel Rama defined the Latin American city in his book The Lettered City as one that came into being on paper, by way of the letrados who were the instrument of the faraway colonial empires. From the first edicts, regulations, and decrees, to the independent press, and, of course, literary production, the Latin American city existed first and foremost in the realm of letters, where the real and the imagined, or projected city, was opposed to the real, "contaminated," hybrid and vernacular one. On this occasion, the documents selected, from the countless sources of literature that Caracas has spawned, those that speak of this precise tension played out through most of the twentieth century in Caracas, will hopefully constitute a small archive of this particular "lettered city," which, in its progressive surrender to the informal, seems to be losing its grip on an idea of a city it was perhaps never meant to be.
'Regarding the city's failed modernist utopia, which in the 1970s was not considered as a failure but still very much a project, Marta Traba states (Mirar en Caracas, Caracas: Monte Avila Editores, 1974) that kinetic art is an official art that fulfills the progressive image the country wanted to project (in the 1960 s and '70s). She criticizes Venezuelans and more specifically Caraqueños as having a fixation with the future: "only in Caracas the most important newspaper in the country celebrates its anniversary placing it in the year 2004; only here a newspaper with the title 2001 circulates. It is evident that in this space odyssey, the present erases itself with increasing strength and disdain for the past grows every day."


Avenida Libertador, Municipio Libertador

Venuzuela has never been inaugurated. Neither has Caracas, its capital. This is a city without vision, without memories, without anything to characterize it. It's an encampment. All Venuzuela is an encampment and has the culture of one. Here, we've always confronted the dilemma that what we are, what happens to us, our behaviour, our historical being does not match our books, our intention, our word, our institutions, our laws and rules. There's an enormous difference between the reality and the cultural framework fixed upon this country. The laws we have aren't our own. It's a lie to say the penal code punishes criminality. Commerce in Venezuela has nothing to do with commercial laws. It's a lie, above all, that the Constitution expreses the project of a nation, its deepest desires. Venezuela is not a country that has created its laws, perhaps because the laws it should create, should be less like laws than rules, like those that exist in a hotel room. José Ignacio Cabrujas


Archival image, El Nacional Inauguration of Caracas Mayor, Juan Barreto, 2004



- Gregor Schneider Das Ende, Rheydt, 1999
- Doris Salcedo

Untitled, 2001



Thomas Struth
Rua Fagundes, São Paulo, 2001



Jorge Macch
La noche en blanco [México, DF, 2004



## Endnotes> Notas

## Julieta González/ The "Crisis Factor": Art, Architecture, and the Urban Informal> El 'factor crisis' - el arte y la arquitectura frente a lo urbano informal

"See Aprodicio Laquian, "Comunidades urbanas autoconstruidas: lecciones del tercer mundo" in La cuestión de los barrios (Caracas: Monte Avila Editores, 1996),
${ }^{2}$ The aiorementioned publication gathers the results of the Primer Encuentro Internacional por la Rehabilitación de los Barrios del Tercer Mundo, held at the Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, in 1991. This encounter is one of many in the recent tendency of urban planning to acknowledge and deal with informal settlements and their integration in the formal city. It included the participation of architects, urban planners, sociologists, ethnographers, researchers, and community organizers not only from Caracas but also from other cities such as Mêxico D. F., Lima, São Paulo, London, Lausanne, and Vancouver. Attending were specialists working with the United Nations, UNESCO and the Worid Bank, as Well as members of religious communities actively involved in this kind of reconception of the informal city, such as the Jesuits who through the Centro Gumilla in Caracas have been catalysts for the self-organization of informal communities and the urban rehabilitation of their environment. More recently Columbia University has collaborated with architects and urban planners from several cities and produced a website that features among other cities a page devoted to Caracas swww. worldviewcities. org/caracas>. All of these initiatives attest to the growing concern for the informal in many cities of the so-called third world.
${ }^{3}$ The Situationists, as stated in their article, "Unitary Urbanism at the end of the 1950s," Internationale Situationniste \#3, December 1959, conceived of Unitary Urbanism (UU) not as a "doctrine of urbanism but a critique of urbanism" and envisaged "the urban environment as a terrain of participatory games." Unitary Urbanism "is developed out of the experience of this terrain and based on existing constructions (.,.) This interpenetration (employment of the present city and construction of the future city) entails the deployment of architectural détournement."
${ }^{4}$ "Unitary Urbanism at the end of the 1950s," Internationale Situationniste \#3, December 1959.
${ }^{6}$ Artists in Latin America were also at the time dealing with alternative urban propositions. However, it was more an issue of making the margins visible. of rethinking the city in terms of the local reality, which was the organic, unplanned, and informal urban agglomeration and not the orderly Western city. Hélio Oiticica's Tropicălia, Penetráveis PN2 and PN3, 1967, were more about the sensorial experience of the favela, an experience further developed in the Eden project and his concept of creleisure, which finds certain affinities to the Situationists' and Archigram's ideas regarding leisure and free time. ${ }^{5}$ The changes undergone by the Tompkins Square Park vicinity during the greater part of the twentieth century produced a diversity of situations from the proliferation of homeless people, derelict housing and then in the eighties, realestate speculation in the attempt to take over the area and gentrify it, driving out or evicting poor residents who could not catch up with the rising prices of real estate. One such incident with the renovation and sale at a very high price of the Christodora House ended in an open conflict, a police curfew, and riots on Tompkins Square Park in August 1988. Paradoxically, what spawned the wave of gentrification in the area was the appearance in the early eighties of
alternative art spaces and galleries in the Lower East Side, many of which had political agendas close to the interests of the dispossessed and the squatters in the area.
${ }^{7}$ See Rosalind Deutsche, "Alternative Space," in if You Lived Here, The City in Art. Theary, and Social Activism, a project by Martha Roster. Edited by Brian Wallis, Dia Art Foundation, 1991.
${ }^{3}$ Amongst them Carlos Basualdo's series of exhibitions that dissect the idea of crisis in contemporary art from Latin America, such as Eztetyka del sueño, Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (Madnid, Spain, 2001), Da adversidade vivemos (Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Panis, France, 2001), and The Structure of Survival, 50 Venice Biennale (Venice, Italy) the more recent exhibition for the past Venice Biennale.
${ }^{9}$ Oiticica's Tropicalia, Penetráveis PN2 and PN3, 1967, was an early and isolated case in an art world that was not yet prepared to break this kind of ground. But we have seen, since the late eighties, the work of artists who approach the subject of the shantytown and the informal settlement in a variety of ways - Cildo Meireles, Meyer Vaisman, Colectivo Cambalache, Pablo León de la Barra, and Damián Ortega, to name a Jew.
${ }^{\text {Th }}$ In the case of Farsites with the presentation of the originally in-situ executed single outdoor dry toilet for a Caracas shantytown of more than 100,000 inhabitants, Caracas Dry Toilet, 2003.

## Notas en Español

${ }^{7}$ Al respecto ver: Laquian, Aprodicio. "Comuniclades urabanas autoconstruidas: lecciones del tercer mundo" en: La cuestión de los barrios. Monte Ávila Editores: Caracas. 1996.
${ }^{2}$ La publicación mencionada en la cita anterior reúne los resultados del Primer Encuentro Internacional por la Rehabilitación de los Barios del Tercer Mundo, convocado en la Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, en 1991. Enucentro que, entre muchos otros, se ocupan actualmente de las tendencias de la planeación urbanistica que tiende a reconocer e involucrarse con los asentamientos urbanos en el intento por integrarlos a la ciudad formal. En el encuentro participaron arquitectos, planeadores urbanos, sociólogos, etnógrafos, investigadores, y organizadores comunitanios no sólo de Caracas sino de ciudades como México D.F., Lima, Sao Paulo, Londres, Lausana y Vancouver. Entre los asistentes se encontraban especialistas de la Organizacion de las Naciones Unidas, de la UNESCO y del Banco Mundial; asi como miembros de diferentes comunidades religiosas, activos en este intento por reconceptualizar la cjudad informal. Por ejemplo, entre ellos un grupo de Jesuitas que, a través del Centro Gumilla en Caracas, han actuado como catalizadores en la auto-organización de las comunidades informales en pos de la rehabilitación urbana de sus entornos. En fechas recientes, Columbia University ha colaborado con arquitectos y planeadores urbanos de distintas ciudades en la elaboraciôn de un sitio electrónico en el que se muestran, entre otros, un espacio dedicado a Caracas [www,worldwidecities.org/caracas], Iniciativas como éstas, son ejemplo y prueba del creciente interés por lo informal en las ciudades del llamado tercer mundo.
${ }^{3}$ Los Situacionistas, en su articulo, "Urbanismo unitario a fines de 1950" (Internationale Situationniste \#3, diciembre, 1959), concebian al urbanismo unitario (UU) no como una ...doctrina del urbanismo sino como una crítica al urbanismo; concibiendo el ...entomo urbano como un terreno de juegos de participación. El urbanismo unitario ...deyiene de la experiencia del ternitorio y las construcciones ya existentes [...] Esta interpretación (el empleo de la ciudad del presente en la construcción de la ciudad del futuro) articula el despliegue del 'détournement' arquitectónico.
" "Unitary Urbanism at the End of the 1950 's" (Internationale Situationniste \# 3 . diciembre, 1959).
${ }^{5}$ A su vez, los artistas latinoamericanos trabajaban también con propuestas altemativas de urbanismo. Sin embargo, en su caso la intención avanzaba más sobre la visibilidad de los márgenes. el replanteamiento de la ciudad en terminos de su realidad local-orgánica, sin planeaciōn, mảs como una aglomeración urbana frente al orden de la ciudad occidental. Por ejemplo, en Tropicallia Penetráveis PN2 y PN3 (1967). Hélio Oiticica trataba más sobre la exploración de la experiencia sensorial de la favela; búsqueda que mantiene y guia su proyecto Edén asi como su creleisure - concepto relacionado en varios matices con las ideas situacionistas y 'archigamistas' sobre el uso y disfrute del tiempo libre.
"Los cambios experimentados en las áreas cercanas del Tompkins Square Park, durante la mayor parte del siglo XX, trajeron consigo situaciones diversas: descle la proliferación de indigentes en el área y el abandono de viviendas, hasta la especulación inmobiliaria de los años 80 -en un intento por rescatar y acondicionar la zona, liberàndolia de la presencia de habitantes insolventes ante la plusvalia del territorio. Como ejemplo, la renovación y venta -a muy alto precio- de la casa Christodora, ocasionó fuertes cisturbios en los que tuvo que intervenir la policia y sitiar el Tompkins Square Park en agosto de 1988. Paradójcamente, lo que desató esta oleada de reacondicionamientos inmobiliarios en la zona fue la apariencia de las galerias y espacios artisticos alternativos en la parte baja del lado Este: muchos de estos espacios tenlan perfiles relacionados con los intereses de los desposeidos y los residentes llegales de esa zona,
' Al respecto ver: Wailis, Brian (ed). Deutsche, Rosalind. "Alternative Space", en: If You Lived Here, The City in Art, Theory and Social Activism, a project by Martha Rosler. Dia Art Foundation 1991.
${ }^{0}$ Entre ellas, una serie de exposiciones de Carlos Basualdo en las que disecta la idea de crisis en el arte contemporéneo latinoamericano: estetyka del sueño, Museo Reina Sofia (Madrid, España, 2001); Da adversidade vivemos, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (Paris, Francia, 2001); The Structure of Survival, 50 Biennale di Venezia (Venezia, Italia),
${ }^{2}$ La obra Penetraveis Tropicälia PN2 y PN3 de Oiticica (1967)-fue un caso temprano y aislado para el que el medio artistico aun no estaba preparado. Pero, desde los años 80, hemos visto obra de varios artistas que han abordado la temática de la vivienda informal descle una gran varledad de aproximaciones. Para nombrar algunos; Cildo Meireles, Meyer Vaisman, Oolectivo Cambalache, Pablo León de la Barra, y Damiân Ortega:
${ }^{10}$ En el caso de Sitios distantes, lo hará con la presentación Caracas Dry Toilet (2003) -inodoro público instalado in situ en un asentamiento informal de cerca de 100,000 habitantes en Caracas.

Santiago García Navarro/ Seeing-Doing in a Time without Ruins> Verhacer en un tiempo sin ruinas
'See Gerard Wajcman, El objeto del siglo / The Object of the Centüry, Spanish translation: Irene Agoff (Buenos Aires: Amorrotu, 2001), p. 220, and following (original edition: 1998).
${ }^{2}$ Determined by the passage from Fordism (in which the Nazi undertaking is inscribed) to post-Fordism and the society of the spectacle.
3"On July 10, when an earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale shook Taiwan, it was felt less in the Taipei 101 building than in the Seismological Observation Center's six-story building," stated the center's director, Kuo Kaiwen. The Taiwanese weekly The Journalist noted that Taipei 101 reflects the people of Taiwan's feelings of emptiness and insecurity: "they need a utopian structure, an exaggerated illusion, an anaesthetic." Clarin newspaper, Buenos Aires, July 22, 2003.
${ }^{4}$ Power defined as the incapability of acting or doing and, at the same time, as a negation of others' capability of acting or doing.
${ }^{5}$ W.G. Sebald. Austerlitz. Spanish translation. Miguel Saenz (Barcelona: Anagrama, 2002), p. 23 (original edition: 2001).

## Notas en Español

'V. Gérard Wajoman, El objeto del siglo (traducción: Irene Agoif). Amorrortu: Buenos Aires, 2001, p. 220 y ss. (Edición original: 1998).
${ }^{2}$ Determinado por el pasaje del fordismo -en el que se inscribe la empresa nazial posfordisma y la sociedad espectacular.

* "El 10 de junio, cuando un terremoto de 6,5 grados en la escala de Richter sacudió Taiwán, en el Taipei 101 se registró una intensidad menor que en el edificio del Centro de Observación Sismológico de 6 plantas", declaró el director del centro, Kuo Kai-wen. El semanario taiwanés The Journalist señaló que el Taipei 101 refleja el vacio y la inseguridad de la gente de Taiwán: 'Ellos necesitan una estructura utópica, un espejismo exagerado, una anestesia"', Diario Clarin, Buenos Aires, 22 de julio de 2003.
${ }^{4}$ El poder definido como incapacidad de hacer y, al mismo tiempo, como negación de la capacidad de hacer de otros.
${ }^{5}$ W. G. Sebald, Austerlitz (traducciôn: Miguel Sáenz). Barcelona: Anagrama, 2002, p. 23. (Ediciön original: 2001).


## Carla Zaccagnini/ Awakened Cities> Ciudades inquietas

${ }^{\text {T Giulio }}$ Carlo Argan, Translated from "Cidade ideal e cidade real," in: História da arte como história da cidade (São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 1998), p. 74.
${ }^{2}$ Op, cit., Giulio Carlo Argan, p. 76.
${ }^{2}$ Moreno Veloso, Para Xö, 2001.

## Notas en Español

'Argan, Giulio Carlo. Traducido de "Cidade ideal e cidade real", en; História da arte como histórla da cidade. Sâo Paulo: Martins Fontes. 1998. p 74.
${ }^{2}$ Op. Cit. Argan. Giulio Carlo. p 76.
${ }^{3}$ Moreno Veloso. Para Xó, 2001.

## Betti-Sue Hertz/ The Mobility of the Fragment: Architectural Outtakes and Photographic Cuts of the Urban> La movilidad del fragmento: extracciones arquitectónicas y cortes fotográficos de lo urbano

'James Attlee and Lisa Le Feuvre, Gordon Matta-Clark: The Space Between (Porchester, UK: Nazraeli Press, 2003), p. 74. From an unpublished interview of Matta-Clark with Judith Russi Kirshner, 1978, archives of the Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago.
${ }^{2}$ Rosalind Krauss and 'Yve Alain Bois, Formless: a user's guide (Cambridge, MA: M(T, 1997), p. 190. "His first 'anarchitectural' piece - to use one of his favorite expressions - plays on the linguistic equation architecture=waste. This was Threshole,1973. Under this generic term Matta-Clark designed a certain number of cutouts resulting in the removal of the thresholds of apartments in abandoned buildings in the Bronx, often on several floors, opening the gloomy spaces to light. And from Gordon Matta-Clark: The Space Between, by James Attlee and Lisa Le Feuvre, pp. 45-46. "One concept that he explored was the relationship between an artwork and the words used to describe it.... The punned-upon word threshold comes from the Middle English 'threshold' and has for centuries been associated with ideas of safety and hospitality. Stepping over the threshold, a visitor comes under the protection of his host, crossing a dividing line between the hostile, unstable outside world and the sphere of domestic order and salety-a line Matta-Clark continually sought to blur or even erase."
${ }^{3}$ A charque is a large slab of salted and dried meat.
" Alexancler Melo, "Adriana Varejão: Galeria Pedro Olivelra," "ArtForum, November 2001, p. 151.

## Notas en Español

'James Attlee y Lisa Le Feuvre, Gordon Matta-Clark: The Space Between, Porchester, UK: Nazraeli Press, 2003, p. 74. Entrevista inédita con Matta-Clarkpor Judith Russi Kirshner, 1978, archivo del Museo de Afte Contemporaneo, Chicago.
${ }^{2}$ Rosalind Krauss e Yve Alain Bois, Formless: a user's guide. Cambridge, MA: MIT. 1997, p. 190. "Su primera pieza 'anarquitectural' -para usar una de sus expresiones predilectas-juega con la ecuación lirigüistica arquitectura=deshecho. Esta pieza fue Threshole (1973). Bajo ese têmino genérico, Matta-Clark diseñó algunos recortes que resultaron en la remoción de umbrales (thresholds) en departamentos abandonados del Bronx, frecuentemente a través de varios pisos, y asl abriendo los espacios oscuros a la luz, Y de Gordon Matta-Clark: The Space Between, de James Attlee y Lisa Le Feuvre, pp, 45-46, "Un concepto que exploró fue la relación entre la obra de arte y las palabras con las que se describe. ... La palabra thresho/d viene del ingles medio threshold' y durante siglos ha sido asociada con la seguridad y la hospitalidad, Al atravesar el umbral, el visitante cae bajo la protección de. su anfitrión, cruzando la linea divisona entre el mundo y la esfera domèstica. ordenada y segura - una linea que Matta-Clark continuamente trató de confundir y hasta borrar".
${ }^{3}$ Charque es carnie salada y luego puesta a secar al sol.
${ }^{4}$ Alexander Melo, Adriana Varejão: Galenia Pedro Olveira, ArtForum, noviembre, 2001. p. 151

Ana Elena Mallet/ Remains of a Failed Project: The Unfulfilled Promise of Modernity> Residuos de un proyecto fallido: la inconforme promesa de la modernidad
' James Holston, The Modernist City (Chicago: University of Chicago Press,
1989), p. 105.
${ }^{2}$ Maria Angélica Melendi, "La ciudiad escondida: recuerdos de Brasilia," manuscript for a conference presented in Veracruz, Mexico, in February 2000.
${ }^{3}$ A law that made it the state's responsibility to conserve and protect goods and properties of public interest.
${ }^{4}$ María Angélica Melendi, op. cit.
${ }^{5}$ Paul Ricoeur, Ideología y utopia (Barcelona; Editorial Gedisa, 2001), p. 22. Notas en Español
'Holston, James. The Modernist City Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1989, p105.
${ }^{2}$ Melendi, Maria Angélica La ciudad escondida: recuerdos de Brasilia, Conferencia leída en Veracruz, México. Febrero, 2000.
${ }^{2}$ Ley que coloca bienes de interés público bajo la responsabilidad del Estado para conservarlos y protegerlos.
${ }^{4}$ Melendi, María Angélica. La ciudad escondida: recuerdos de Brasilia. Conferencia leida en Veracruz, México. Febrero، 2000.
${ }^{\text {s }}$ Ricoeur, Paul. Ideología y utopia. Barcelona: Gedisa, 2000. p. 22

## Suely Rolnik/ Life for Sale> La vida en venta

"Cf. Brian Holmes, "The Flexible Personality," In Hieroglyphs of the Future (Zagreb.WHW/Arkzin, 2002), online at: <www.u-tangente.org>.
${ }^{2}$ Toni Negri and Michael Hardt, Empire (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000).
${ }^{3}$ Cf. Maurizio Lazzarato, "Créer des mondes: Capitalisme contemporain et guerres 'esthétiques'" in Multitudes 15, special issue: "Art Contemporain: La recherche du dehors," Paris, Fall 2003. A revised version of this text has been included under the title "Entreprise et Néomonadologie," in Maurizio Lazzarato, Les Révolutions du Capitalisme (Paris: Les Empëcheurs de penser en rond, Le Seuil, 2004).
${ }^{4} \mathrm{Cf}$. I'm referring to the notion proposed by various tendencies within Autonomia Operaia in the 1970s in Italy, before being taken up and further elaborated by Félix Guattari, See Fëlix Guattari and Suely Rolnik, Micropolítica: Cartografias do desejo. (Petrópolis: Vozes, 1986) pp. 187-190, 7 th ed. revised, 2005. Forthcoming in English: Schizo-analysis in Brazil (New York: Semiotext/MIT, 2006), and in Spanish: Micropolitica: Cartografías del deseo (Buenos Aires: Tinta Limón [Colectivo Situaciones] and Madrid: Traficantes de Sueños, 2006).
${ }^{5}$ "Integrated Worid Capitalism" (capitalisme mondial integre - CMI) is a term coined by Félix Guattari as early as the late 1960 s as an alternative to the term "globalization," which he considered to be excessively generic and which serves to hide the fundamentally economic, specifically capitalist, and neoliberal senses of the phenomenon of infernationalization that began to be installed at that period.

## Notas en Español

'Véase Brian Holmes, "the Flexible Personality", en Hieroglyphs of the Future, Sarajevo, WHW/Arkzin, 2002, página electrónica en linea: WWw.L-tangente .org ${ }^{2}$ Toni Negri y Michael Hardt, Empire, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2000.
${ }^{9}$ Véase Mưrizio Lazzarato, "Créer des mondes : Capitalisme contemporain et guerres "esthétiques'" ("Crear mundos: capitalismo contemporàneo y guerras 'estéticas'"), en Multitudes 15. Número especial, "Art Contemporain : La recherche du dehors" ("Arte contemporáneo: la búsqueda de lo externo" ¿?), Paris, Fall, 2003. Una versión revisada de este texto se ha incluido con el título de "Entreprise et Néomonadologie" ("Empresa y Neomonadologia") en Maurizio Lazzarato, Les Rèvolutions du Capitalisme (Las revoluciones del ceapitalismo), Paris, Le Seuil, Col. Les Empêcheurs de penser en rond, 2004. ${ }^{4}$ Me estoy refiriendo a la noción propuesta por tendencias diversas que formaban parte de Autońomia Operaia en Italia, en la década de los setenta, antes de que ésta fuera retomada y replanteada por Félix Guattari. Véase Félix Guattari y Suely Rolnik. Mioropolitica: Cartografias do desejo (Micropolitica: Cartografias del deseo), Petrópolis, Vozés, 1986, pp. 187-190, $7^{73}$ edición revisada, 2005. Schizo-analysis in Brazil, Nueva York, Semiotex/MIT, 2006, de próxima aparición en inglés, y Micropolitica: Cartografias del deseo, Buenos Aires, Tinta Limón, Colectivo Situaciones y Madrid, Traficantes de Sueños, 2006, de próxima apañción en español.
*"Capitalismo mundial integrado" (IWC, por sus siglas en inglés) es un término acuñado por Félix Guattan a fines de la década de 1960, como álternativa al término "globalización", que él consideraba como genèrico en exceso y que sirve para ocultar el sentido fundamentalmente económico y de manera más especificia, capitalista y neoliberal del fenómeno de internacionalización que comenzó a establecerse en ese periodo.

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Courtesy> Cortesia Casa Triàngulo, Säo Paulo Photo courtesy of the artist> Folo cortesia del artista
tudo entre nós [all among us], 2004
Light bulbs, transformer, handles> Focos,
transformador, manijas
Courtesy of the artist> Corlesia del artista

Rita McBride (Des Moines, lowa, US> EU, 1960 Günter and Manfred (Middle-Manager IV and V). 2003
Powder-coated aluminum> Aluminio esmaltado IV: $463 / 4 \times 191 / 2 \times 91 / 2 \mathrm{in}>119 \times 50 \times 24 \mathrm{~cm}$ V: $54 \times 413 / 4 \times 133 / 4 \mathrm{in}>137 \times 106 \times 35 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesía Alexander and Bonin, New York

Middle-Manager I and II, 2003
Powder-coated aluminum> Aluminio esmaltado
I: $53 \times 23 \times 12$ in $>135 \times 59 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$
II: $33 \times 21 \times 151 / 4 \mathrm{in} .>84 \times 53 \times 39 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Alexander and Bonin, New York

Mini Managors
7404 (Mini Manager). 2004
Powder-coated aluminum $>$ Aluminio esmaltado
$4 \times 8 \times 2 \mathrm{in}>10 \times 20 \times 5 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesía Alexander and Bonin. New York

5404 (Mini Manager), 2004
Powder-coated aluminum> Aluminio esmaltado $65 / 16 \times 10 \times 2.5 \mathrm{in}>16 \times 25.4 \times 6.4 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Alexander and Bonin. New York

Julie Merhetu (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia> Etiopia, 1970)

Dispersion, 2002
Ink and acrylic on canvas> Tinta y acrilico sobre lienzo
$90 \times 144 \mathrm{in}>229 \times 366 \mathrm{~cm}$
Private collection> Colección privada
Pholo courtesy>Foto cortesia The Project, New
York and> y Los Angeles

Rivane Neuenschwander \& Cao Guimarāes (Bela Horizonte, Brazil> Brasil. 1967 \& 1965) BH, 2002
Series of 26 color photographs, C-print> Serie de 26 fotografias a color, impresion cromógena $93 / 8 \times 1113 / 16 \mathrm{in}>24 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ each piece> cada pieza
Collection> Colección del Museu de Arte de Pampulha, Minas Gerais, Brazil> Brasil Courlesy> Cortesía Galeria Fortes Vilaça, São
Paulo and>y Stephen Friedman Gallery, London Photo> Foto Eduardo Eckenfels, Courtesy> Cortesia Galeria Fortes Vilaça, Săo Paulo

Henrik Olesen (Esbjerg, Denmark> Dinamarca, 1967)

Laws are straight/sweatshirt + Authority +
Homosexual rights around the world, 2000 Installation: sweatshirt, shoe, and prints on paper> Instalación: sudadera, zapato, e impresiones en papel
Collection> Colección Thomas Bergmann.

## Cologne

Photo> Foto Jens Ziehe, Courtesy> Cortesia Klosterfelde, Berlin

Catherine Opie (Sandusky, Ohio, US> EU, 1961)
House \#2 (Bel Air), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$40 \times 50 \mathrm{in} .>101.6 \times 127 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection $>$ Colección Regen Projects, Los
Angeles
House \#3 (Beverly Hills), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$40 \times 50 \mathrm{in}>101.6 \times 127 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection>Colección Regen Projects, Los Angeles

House \#9 (Bel Air), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$40 \times 50 \mathrm{in}>101.6 \times 127 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection> Colección Regen Projects, Los Angeles

Gabriel Orozco (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, 1962)

Island within an Island / Isla dentro de la isla. 1994
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in} .>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy>Cortesía La Colección Jumex, Mexiço City> Ciudad de México

Fernando Ortega (Mexico City> Ciudad de México, México, 1971)
Para Xó, 2002
Video
Courtesy of the artist and kurimanzutto, Mexico City> Cortesia del artista y kurimanzutto, Ciudad de México

Damián Ortega (Mexico City> Ciudad de Méxica, México, 1967)
Extension. 1997
Wooden furniture, galvanized aluminum, rope, and broom stick> Muebles de madera, aluminio galvanizado, cuerda, y palo de escoba
Courtesy>Corlesia La Colección Jumex. Mexico City> Ciudad de México

Obstáculo de la series Puentes y Presas
(Autoconstrucción), 1997
Used furniture> Muebles usados
$8211 / 16 \times 473 / 16 \times 393 / 8$ in $>210 \times 120 \times$ 100 cm
Collection> Colección: Colecçâo Teixeira de Freitas, Lisbon
Photo courtesy the artist> Foto cortesia del artista and> y kurimanzutto Gallery, Mexico City> Cludad de México

Marjetica Potrc (Ljubljana, Slovenia> Eslovenia)
Caracas: Dry Toilet, 2005
Courtesy of the artist and Max Protetch Gallery New York> Cortesia del artista y Max Protetch
Gallery, Nueva York
Islands, 2004
Inkjet print> Impresión a tinta
$55 \times 40 \mathrm{in}>139.7 \times 102.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista

Reconstructed City, 2004
Inkjel print> Impresión a tinta
$55 \times 40$ in $>139.7 \times 102.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista
Screen Architecture-Homage to Yona Freidman 2003
Inkjet print> Impresión a tinta
$55 \times 40 \mathrm{in},>139.7 \times 102.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courlesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista
Temporary Territories, 2003
Inkjet print> Impresión a tinta
$55 \times 40$ in $>139.7 \times 102.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista
The English Landscape, 2004
Inkjet print> Impresión a tinta
$55 \times 40$ in $>139.7 \times 102.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista
The Struggle for Spatial Justice, 2005
Inkjet print > Impresión a tinta
$55 \times 40 \mathrm{in}>139.7 \times 102.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista

Pedro Cabrita Reis (Lisbon> Lisboa, Portugal, 1956)

Modelo para território minimo, 1994
Plywood, wool blanket, plastio containers with water> Madera, manta de lana, contenedores de plástico con agua
$845 / 8 \times 845 / 16 \times 1313 / 16$ in $>215 \times 214 \times$
35 cm
Courtesy of the artist> Cortesia del artista
Um sussurro nos meus ouvidos, 1994
Wood and cotton fabric> Madera y tela de algodón
$435 / 16 \times 22 \times 1511 / 16 \mathrm{in}>110 \times 56 \times 40 \mathrm{~cm}$ Courtesy the artist> Cortesia del artista

Una seconda pelle \#1, 1994
Plywood, rubber, glass, adhesive tape> Madera, caucho, vidrio, cinta adhesiva
$473 / 16 \times 235 / 8 \times 1313 / 16 \mathrm{in} .>120 \times 60 \times 35 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy the artist> Cortesia del artista

Doris Salcedo (Bogotá, Colombia)
Untitled, 2001
Wood, concrete, glass, fabric, and steel> Madera, concreto, vidrio, tela, y acero
$80 \times 67 \times 50$ in $>203.5 \times 170 \times 127 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection> Colecciôn The Rachofsky Collection, Dallas
Photo> Foto David Heald, Courtesy> Corlesia
Alexander and Bonin Gallery. New York

Dean Sameshima (Torrance, US> EU, 1971)
Untitled (12 stalls, 1 leather bunk bed, outdoor garden, 1 water fountain, 1 barber's chair, gloryhole platform, chinese dècor, 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in} .>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia peres projects
Untitled (15 rooms, 1 locker room, 3 baihtubs,
2 leather slings, 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in} .>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia peres projects, Los Angeles

Untitled ( 5 rooms, 1 living room, 1 shower,
2 televisions, 1 van, 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in}>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia peres projects, Los Angeles
Untitled (Closed 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromogena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in}>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Corlesía peres projects, Los Angeles
Untitled (Oider men 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in} .>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy>Cortesia peres projects, Los Angeles
Untitled (Closed 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in} .>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesía peres projects, Los Angeles
Untitled (Closed 1995), 1995
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$16 \times 20 \mathrm{in}>40.6 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy>Cortesía peres projects, Los Angeles

Iran do Espírito Santo (São Paulo, Brazil>

## Brasil, 1963)

Untitled, 1996
Brick and cement> Ladrillo y cemento
$311 / 2 \times 37 / 8 \mathrm{in} .>80 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection Courtesy>Colección Cortesia Galeria
Fortes Vilaça, São Paulo; Sean Kelly Gallery,
New York
Photo> Foto Eduardo Brandão, Courlesy Galeria
Fortes Vilaça, São Paulo

Silke Schatz (Celle, Germany> Alemania, 1967)

## Terezin I

Plan from Theresienstadt' public billboard
Ghetto 1941-45 and loday's housecolour study. 2005
Lead and color pencil on paper> Grafito y lápiz de color sobre papel
$8211 / 16 \times 941 / 2 \mathrm{in}>210 \times 240 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection> Colección Meyer Riegger Galerie. Karlsruhe
Photo> Foto Alister Overbruck

Gregor Schneider (Rheydt, Germany>
Alemania, 1969)
Das Ende, Rheydt, 1999
Mixed media> Técnica mixta
$63 \times 491 / 4 \times 177 \mathrm{in}>160 \times 125 \times 450 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection> Colección La Colección Jumex,
Mexico City> Cuidad de Mèxico
Courtesy> Cortesia Hatje Cantz Verlag from
49th Venice Biennale 2001: A Photographic
Documentation by Gregor Schneider

Melanie Smith (Poole, UK> Reina Unido, 1965)
Spiral City, 2002
Black and white video> Video en blanco y negro 5' 57"
Collection> Colección Galeria OMR, Mexico City> Ciudad de México
Photo courtesy> Foto cortesia La Colección Jumex, Mexico City> Ciudad de México

Sean Snyder (Virginia Beach, US> EU, 1972)
Brasilia, 2000
C-print. Color photographs> Impresión cromógena. Folografias a color
$1511 / 16 \times 235 / 8 \mathrm{in},>40 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$ Courtesy> Cortesia Galerie Neu, Berlin

Thomas Struth (Geldern, Germany> Alemania, 1954)

Avenida Paulista, Sâo Paulo, 2001
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$553 / 16 \times 473 / 8 \mathrm{in} .>140.2 \times 120.4 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Marian Goodman Gallery, New York
Photo> Foto © 2005 Thomas Struth
Avenida Tiradentes, São Paulo, 2001
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$685 / 8 \times 821 / 8 \mathrm{in} .>174.3 \times 208.5 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Marian Goodman Gallery,
New York
Photo> Foto © 2005 Thomas Struth
Rua Fagundes, São Paulo, 2001
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$177 / 8 \times 2213 / 16$ in $>45.5 \times 58 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Marian Goodman Gallery,
New York
Photo> Foto © 2005 Thomas Siruth
Rua Vencesláu Bràs, São Paulo, 2001
C-print> Impresión cromógena
$465 / 16 \times 55 \mathrm{in}>117.6 \times 139.7 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Marian Goodman Gallery,
New York
Photo> Foto © 2005 Thomas Struth

Taller Popular de Serigrafia (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Pegatina (2002-2005), 2002-2005
Series of silkscreen prints on paper> Serie de impresiones serigráficas en papel
$9 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in} \times 23 \mathrm{ft}>3 \mathrm{~m} \times 7 \mathrm{~m}$
Courtesy of the artists> Corfesia de los artistas

## Ana Maria Tavares (Belo Horizonte, Brazil>

Brasil, 1958)
Cabine, 1998
Stainless steel and teflon> Acero inoxidable y teflón
$983 / 8 \times 63 \times 275 / 8$ in $>250 \times 160 \times 70 \mathrm{~cm}$
Courtesy> Cortesia Galeria Brito Cimino, São
Paulo
Coluna com Retrovisor, 1997
Stainless steel and mitror> Acero inoxidable y espejo
Variable dimensions> Dimensiones variables
Courtesy> Cortesia Galeria Brito Cimino, São Paulo

Susan Turcot (Montreal, Canada, 1966)
series of 12 drawings, 2005
Drawings> Dibujos
$11.8 \times 16,5 \mathrm{in} .>30 \times 42 \mathrm{~cm}$, each> cada una Courtesy> Cortesia Galerie Arndt \& Partner. Berlin / Zurich

Adriana Varejão (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil> Brasil, 1964)

Ruina de Charque - Santa Cruz (Quina), 2002
Oil on polyurethane and wood> Óleo sobre poliuretano y madera
$903 / 8 \times 353 / 8 \times 653 / 8 \mathrm{in}>230 \times 90 \times 166 \mathrm{~cm}$
Collection> Colección Rose Alfredo Setübal
Collection, Såo Paulo
Photo> Foto Vicente de Mello, Courtesy>
Cortesia Galeria Forles Vilaça, São Paulo
Ruina de Charque - Vigário Geral (Vigerio Geral Jerked-Beef Ruin), 2002
Oil on polyurethane and wood> Ólea sobre poliuretano y madera
$983 / 8 \times 1911 / 16 \times 1113 / 16 \mathrm{in}>250 \times 50 \times$ 30 cm
Private Collection> Colección privada
Photo> Foto Vicente de Mello, Courtesy>
Cortesía Galeria Fortes Vilaça, Sāo Paulo

Héctor Zamora (Mexico City> Ciudad de México,
México, 1974)
Paracaidista, Av. Revolucion 1608bis, 2004
Maquette (detail)> Maqueta (fragmento)
Courtesy the artist> Cortesia del artista


Eloisa Cartonera
Nueva Narrativa y Poesía Sudaca Border, 2005



Armando Andrade Tudela (Lima, Peru, 1975) estudic en la Pontificia Universidad Catôlica en Lima, Perd, y en el Royal College of Arts en Londres, Inglaterra, Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen PRO4, Puerto Rico Biennial (Fincòn, Puerto Rico, 2004); To Be Polifical It Has to Look Nice, Apex Art (Nueva York, E.U. 2004). Sus exhibciones incividuales incluyen Counter Gallery (Londres, Inglaterra, 2004): Annet Gelink Galléry (Amsterdam, Holanda, 2003). Vive y trabaja en Holanda

3 Juan Araujo (Caracas, Venezuela, 1971) studied at Instituto Universitario de Estudios Superiores de Artes Plásticas Ammando Reverón. His group exhibitions include VIII Bienal Internacional de Cuenca (Cuenca, Eouador, 2004); Paralelos, Museo de Arte Moderna (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2002). His. solo shows include Galería D' Museo (Caracas, Venezuela, 2002); Museo de Bellas Artes (Caracas, Venezuela, 2000). He lives and works in Caracas. Juan Araujo (Caracas, Venezuela, 1971) estudió en el Instituto Universitario de Estudios Superiores de Artes Plasticas Armando Reverón. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen la VIII Bienal Intemacional de Cuenca(Cuenca, Ecuador, 2004) y Paralelos, Museo de Arte Moderna (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 2002). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen la Galeria D' Museo Caracas, Venezuela, 2002): Museo de Bellas Artes (Caracas, Venezuela, 2000). Radica y trabaja en Caracas.

Dora Longo Bahia (São Paulo, Brazil, 1961) has exhibited in several group shows, including São Paulo, 450 anos, institute Tomie Ohtake, São Paulo (Sāo Paulo, Brazil, 2004): O Espínto de Nossa Epoca, Museu de Arte Moderna de São Paulo (Sāo Paulo, Brazil, 2001). Her solo exhibitions include Noname Gallery (Rotterdam, Netherlands, 2000): Cité Internationale des Arts (Paris, France, 1998). She lives and works in São Paulo.
Dora Longo Bahia (São Paulo, Brasil, 1961) ha participado en varias exhibiciones colectivas, entre allas Sáa Paulo, 450 anos, Institute Tomie Ohtake (São Paulo, Brasil, 2004): O Espinto de Nossa Epoca, Museu de Arte Moderna de São Paulo (Brasil, 2001). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen Noname Gallery (Rotterdam, Holanda, 2000); Cite Internationale des Arts (Paris, Francia, 1998). Vive y trabaja en Sảo Paulo,

- Gabriele Basilico (Milan, Italy, 1944) graduated from the Faculty of Architecture at the Polytechnic of Milan in 1973. His group exhibitions include Instant City, Centro per l'Arte Contemporanea Luigi Pecci (Prato, Italy, 2001); Mutations, Arc en Rêve, Centre d'Art Contemporain, Bordeaux (Bordeaux, France, 2000). His solo exhibitions include V Bienal de São Paulo (Sảo Paulo, Brazil, 2004); Triennale di Milano (Mitano, Italy, 2004). He lives and works in Milan. Gabriele Basilico (Milán, Italia, 1944) egrésádo de la Faculty of Architecture at the Polytechnic of Milan en 1973 . Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen instant City, Centro per l'Arte Contemporanea Luigi Pecci (Prato, Italia, 2001): Mutations, Arc en Rêve, Centre d'Art Contemporain (Burdeos, Francia, 2000). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen la 5 ta Bienal de Sầo Paulo (Brasil, 2004); Triennale di Milano (Milán, Italia, 2004). Vive y trabaja en Milản.

Mark Bradford (Los Angeles, US, 1961) obtained a BFA and MFA from the California Institute
of the Arts. His group shows include California Biennial, Orange County Museum of Art, Newport Beach (California, US, 2004); ARCO 2003 (Madrid, Spain, 2003). His solo exhibitions include REDCAT, Los Angeles (California, US, 2004); Whitney Museum of American Art at Philip Morris (New York, US, 2003). He lives and works in Los Angeles.

Mark Bradford (Los Arigeles, E.U., 1961) obtuvo su licenciatura y maestria en Bellas Artes del California Institute of the Arts. Sus exhibioiones colectivas incluyen la Califomia Biennial, Orenge County Museum of Art. Newport Beach (EU.. 2004); ARCO D3 (Madrid. España, 2003). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen REDCAT (Los Ángeles, E.U., 2004); Whitney Museum of American Art at Philip Morris (Nueva York, E.U., 2003). Vive y trabaja en Los Ángeles.

- Carlos Bunga (Porto, Portugal, 1976) obtained his BA in Fine Arts at ESTGAD, Caldas da Rainha, Portugal. His group shows include W139 (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2004); Manifesta 5 (San Sebastian, Spain, 2004); Oh Dear, Zé dos Bois (Lisbon, Portugal, 2004). He obtained the EDP Young Artists Award, Serralves Museum (Porto, Portugal, 2003). He lives and works in Portugal.

Carlos Bunga (Porto, Portugal, 1976) obtuvo su licenclatura en Bellas Artes en ESTGAD, Caldas da Rainha. Portugal. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen W139 (Amsterdam, Holanda, 2004): Manitesta 5 (San Sebastián, España, 2004): On Dear, Zé dos Bois (Lisboa, Portugal, 2004). Fue premiado conel EDP Young Artists Award, Serralves Museum (Porto, Portugal, 2003). Vive y trabaja en Portugal.

- Franklin Cassaro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1962) has had several group shows, which include How Latiludes Become Forms: Art in a Global Age, Walker Art Center (Minneapolis, US, 2003); Vil Bienal de Havana (Havana, Cuba, 2000). His solo exhibitions include Museu de Arte Pampulha (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2002); Museu de Arte Moderna (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2001). He lives and works in Rio de Janeiro.
Franklin Cassaro (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 1962) ha participado en varias exhibiciones colectivas, entre ellas How Latitudes Become Forms: Art in a Global Age, Walker Ant Center (Minneapolis, E.U., 2003); VI Bienal de La Habana (Cuba, 2000). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen el Museu de Arte Pampulha (Belo Horizonte, Brasil, 2002); Museu de Arte Modema (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 2001). Vive y trabaja en Rio de Janeiro.
- Marcelo Cidade (Sāo Paulo, Brazil, 1979) has had several group exhibitions, which include Paralela (São Paulo, Brazil, 2004); Erva Azeda, Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum (Duisburg, Germany, 2003); Rumos da Nova Arte Contemporânea Brasileira, Palácio das Artes (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2002); XXXII Anual de Arte, FAAP (Sāo Paulo, Brazil, 2000). He lives and works in São Paulo.
Marcelo Cidade (Sāo Paulo. Brasil, 1979) ha tenido varias exhibiciones colectivas, incluyendo Paralela (São Paulo, Brasil, 2004): Erva Azeda, Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum (Duisburg, Alemania, 2003); Rumos da Nova Arte Contemporânea Brasileira Palảcio das Artes (Belo Horizonte, Brasil, 2002); XXXII Anual de Arte, FAAR (São Paulo, Brasil, 2000). Vive y trabaja en Sâo Paulo.
- Eduardo Consuegra (Bogotá, Colombia, 1974) obtained a BFA from the Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia (2001), and studied at the Art Center College of Design, Pasadena, California. His group shows include National Art Show, Museo de Arte Moderno (Bogotá, Colombia, 2004); El grupo de los miércoles La Panadería (Mexico City, Mexico, 2001): Humanitas, Callejón de las Exposiciones (Bogotä, Colombia, 2000). His solo exhibitions include Alianza Colombo Francesa (Bogotà, Colombia, 2002). He lives and works in New York.

Eduardo Consuegra (Bogotá, Colombia, 1974) obtuvo su licenciatura en Bellas Artes de la Universidad de los Andes, Bogotà, Colombia (2001), y estudió en el Art Center College of Design en Pasadena, California, E,U, Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen National Art Show, Museo de Arte Moderno (Bogotà, Colombia, 2004): El grupo de los miércoles, La Panaderia (ciudad de Mêxico, México, 2001); Humanitas, Callejōn de las Exposiciones (Bogotá, Colombia, 2000). Sus extribiciones individuales incluyen la Alianze Colombo Francesa (Bogotà, Colombia, 2002). Radica y Irabaja en Nueva York.

8 Rochelle Costi (Caxias do Sul, Brazil, 1961) studied at the Pontificia Universidade Católica, Brazil. Her group exhibitions include Ultra Baroque. Aspects of Post-Latin American Art, Walker Art Center (Minnesota, US, 2002); Rede de Tensāo: Bienal 50 Anos, Fundação Bienal de Sāo Paulo (Brazil, 2001). Her solo exhibitions include ARCO (Madrid, Spain, 1999); Programa de Exposiçōes do Centro Cultural, Pavilhāo da Bienal Sāo Paulo (Sāo Paulo, Brazil, 1992). She lives and works in São Paulo.
Rochelle Costi (Caxias do Sul, Brasil, 1961) estudió en la Pontificia Universidade Catölica en Brasil. Sus exhibiciones colectives incluyen Ultra Baroque: Aspects of Post-Latin American Art. Walker Ant Center (Minnesota، EU., 2002); Rede de Tensào: Bienal 50 Anos, Fundaçāo Bienal de São Paulo (Brasil, 2001) Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen ARCO 99 (Madrid, España, 1999); Programa de Exposiçōes do Centro Cultural, Pavilhâo da Blenal São Paulo (Brasil. 1992), Radica y trabaja en Sāo Paulo.

- José Dávila (Guadalajara, México, 1974) has had several group shows, which include Eco: Mexican Contemporary Art, Reina Sofia Museum (Madrid, Spain, 2005); Mexico City: An Exhibition about the Exchange Rate of Bodies and Values, PS1 (New York, US, and Kunstwerke, Germany, 2002). His soló exhibitions include Casa de América (Madrid, Spain, 2005); ARCO 04 (Madrid, Spain, 2004). He lives and works in Berlin and Guadalajara. José Dávila (Guadalajara, México, 1974) ha participado en varias exhibiciones colectivas, entre ellas Eco: Arte contemporáneo mexicano, Museo Nacional Reina Soffia (Madrid, España, 2005); Mexico City: An Exhibition about the Exchange Rate of Bodies and Values, PS1 (Nueva York, E, U., y Kunstwerke, Alemania, 2002), Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen Casa de América (Madrid, España, 2005); ARCO 04 (Madrid, España, 2004). Radica y trabaja en Berlinn y Guadalajara.

Eloisa Cartonera is an artistic, social, and community-based nonprofit project that functions as a publishing house, editing books with cardboard
covers purchased from cartoneros (people who collect and sell discarded cardboard). The book covers are hand-painted by children wha stop being cartoneros when they work on this project. The books have been shown in Civilización y Barbarie (Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico, 2000-2005); Premio Estímulo (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2004); Ex Argentina (Berlin and Köln, Germany, 2004); Feria de Arte Expotrastiendas (2003); Encuentro de Editoriales Independientes (Argentina, 2003); Sin limites (Córdoba, Argentina, 2003).
The project aims to generate labor, finanoed by the selling of the books, and has no other source of funding.
Eloisa Cartonera es una organizaoión no lucrativa, artistica y creativa basada en la comunidad, que funciona corno casa editorial publicando libros con portadas de cartòn compradas de cartoneros (personas que coleccionan y venden cartón usado). Las portadas de los libros son pintadas a mano por los niños que han abandonado la vida de cartoneros al comenzar a trabajar en este proyecto. Los libros. han sidc exhibidos en Civilzacion y Barbarie (Brasil. Colombia, Guatemala, Panamé, Chile, Venezuela. México, 2000-2005); Premio Estimulo (Buenos Aires, Argentina، 2004): Ex Argentina (Berlin y Kön. Alemanía, 2004): Feria de Arte Expotrastiendas (2003); Encuentro de Editoriales Independientes (Argentina, 2003): Sin limites (Córdoba, Argentina, 2003), El objetivo de este proyecto es generar trabajo financiado a través de la venta de libros. sin requerí cualquier otro tipo de apoya monetario.

- Etcétera (Federico Zukerfeld, Argentina, 1979; Loreto Soledad Garin Guzman, Chile, 1977; Leopoldo "Polo" Tiseira, Argentina, 1970) collective was founded in 1998, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, by artists from fields such as poetry, drama, visual arts, and music. They have participated in group exhibitions, including Kunsthalle Fridericianum (Kassel, Germany, 2005); Museo Extremeño e Iberoamericano de Arte Contemporáneo (Badajoz. Spain, 2005); Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain, 2004); Steirischer Herbst Arts Festival, Forum Stadpark (Graz, Austria, 2004): Museum Ludwig (Cologne, Germany, 2004). Etcétera (Federico Zukerfeld, Argentina, 1979; Loreto Soledad Garin Guzmàn, Chile, 1977: Leopoldo "Polo" Tiseira. Argentina. 1970) es un colectivo de artistas de diversas disciplinas como poesia, drama, artes visuales y música, fundada en 1998 en Buenos Aires, Argentina. El grupo ha participado en exhibiciones colectivas como el Kunsthalle Fridericianum (Kassel, Alemania, 2005): Museo Extremeño e lberoamericano de Arte. Contemporáneo (Badajoz, España, 2005); Museu d'Art Contemporáni de Barcelona (España, 2004): Steirischer Herbst Arts Festival, Forum Stadpark (Graz, Austria, 2004): Museum Ludwig (Colonia, Alemania. 2004).
- Didier Fiuza Faustino (France, 1968) graduated in 1995 from the Paris-Villemin School of Architeoture. His group exhibitions include The future of public space, 4th Biennale de Montreal (Montréal, Canada, 2004); Utopia Station, 50a Biennale di Venezia (Venice, Italy, 2003). His solo: exhibitions include FRAC Centre (Orléans, France, 2004); Museu de Arte Contemporánea de Serralves (Porto, Portugal, 2003). He lives and works in Paris and Lisbon.
Didier Fiuza Faustino (Francia, 1968) egresado
en 1995 de la Paris-Villemin School of Architecture. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen The Future of Pubilo Space, 4th Biennale de Montréal (Montreal, Canadà, 2004); Utopia Station, 50 a Blennale di Venezia (Venecia, ftalia, 2003). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen FRAC Centre (Orlėans, Francia, 2004), Museu da Arte Contemporânea de Serralves (Porto, Portugal. 20031. Radica y trabaja en Paris y Lisbóa.

Carlos Garaicoa (Havana, Cuba, 1967) studied at the Instituto Superior de Arte, Havana (1989-94). His group shows include Image Smugglers, 26a Bienal de São Paulo, Parque lbirapuera (São Paulo, Brazil, 2004); Documenta 11, Platform 5 (Kassel, Germany, 2002). His solo exhibitions include Casa de América (Madrid, Spain, 2003); Maison Européene de la Photographie (Paris, France, 2002). He lives and works in Havana.
Carlos Garaicoa (La Habana, Cuba, 1967) estudió en el Instituto Superier de Arte en La Habana (1989-94). Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen imàge Smugglers, 26a Bienal de Sáo Paulo, Parque lbirapuera (Sáo Paulo, Brasil, 2004); Documenta 11, Plataforma 5 (Kassel, Alemania، 2002). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen Casa de América (Madrid, España, 2003): Maison Europêene de la Photographie (Paris, Francia, 2002). Vive y trabaja en La Habania.

E Kendell Geers (Johannesburg, South Africa, 1968) has had several group exhibitions, including Poet/c Justice, 8th international Istanbul Biennial, Haghia Sophia Museum (Istanbul, Turkey, 2003); Documenta 11 (Kassel, Germany, 2002). His solo exhibitions include the Contemporary Arts Center (Cincinnati, US, 2004); Palais de Tokyo (Paris, France, 2002). He lives and works in Brussels. Kendell Geers (Johanesburgo, Sudátrica, 1968) ha participado en vanias exhibiciones colectivas, como Poetic Justice, 8 th International Istanbul Biennial, Haghla Sophla Museum (Estambul, Turquia, 2003); Documenta 11 (Kassel, Alemania, 2002). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen el Contemporary Arts Center (Cincinnati, E.U., 2004): Palais de Tokya (Paris, Francia, 2002), Radica y trabaja en Bruselas.

- Robert Gober (Wailingford, US, 1954) studied at the Tyler School of Art, Rome, Italy, and obtained a BA at Middlebury College, Vermont. His group exhibitions include 2000 Biennial Exhibition, Whitney Museum of American Art (New York, US, 2000); Documenta IX (Kassel, Germany, 1992). His solo shows include US Pavilion, 49a Biennale di Venezia (Venice, Italy, 2001); Walker Art Center, Minneapolis and Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., US, 1999). He lives and works in New York City. Robert Gober (Wallingford, E.U., 1954) estudió en la. Tyler School of Art en Roma, Italia, y obtuvo su licenciatura en Artes del Middilabury Coilege en Vermont. Sus exhibiolones colectivas incluyen la 2000 Biennial Exnibition, Whitney Museum of American Art (Nueva York, E.U, 2000); Docurnenta IX (Kasse), Alemiania, 1992). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen US Pavilion, 49a Biennale di Venezia (Venecia, Ialia, 2001): Walker Art Center, Minneapolls and Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., E.U., 1999). Radicay trabaja en Nueva York.
v. Félix González-Torres (Güaimaro, Cuba, 1957-New York, US, 1996) obtained an MFA from the International Center of Photography, New
of Design, Pasadena, CA. His group exhibitions include Domestic Sprawl: Recent Los Angeles Photography, Pasadena Museum of California Art (Los Angeles, US, 2002); LA on My Mind: Recent Acquisitions, Museum of Contemporary Art. Los Angeles (California, US, 2002). His solo exhibitions include peres projects (Los Angeles, US, 2005); Art/33/Basel (Basel, Switzerland, 2002). He lives and works in Los Angeles.
Dean Sameshima (Torrance, E.U., 1971) obtuvo su licenciatura en Bellas Artes del California Institute of the Arts en Valencia, y una maestría en Bellas Artes del Art Center College of Design en Pasadena, California. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen Domestic Sprawl: Recent Los Angeles Photography, Pasadena Museum of California Art (Los Angeles, E.U., 2002): LA on My Mind: Recent Acquisitions, Museurn of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles (E.U., 2002). De forma individual ha expuesto en espacios como Peres Projects (Los Angeles, E.U., 2005); Art/33/Basel (Basel, Suiza, 2002). Radica y trabaja en Los Angeles.
- Iran do Espírito Santo (São Paulo, Brazil, 1963) obtained a BA in Fine Arts from the Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado, São Paulo, Brazil. His group exhibitions include 5 a Bienal de Arte do Mercosul (Porto Alegre, Brazil. 2005); 6th Istanbul Biennial (Istanbul, Turkey, 2000). His solo exhibitions include Museo de Arte Carrillo Gill (Mexico City, México, 2004); 48a Biennale di Venezia (Venice, Italy, 1999). He lives and works in Sāo Paulo.

Iran do Espirito Santo (Sào Paulo, Brasil, 1963) obtuvo su licenciatura en Bellas Artes de la Fundaçāo Arriando Alvares Penteado en Sāo Paulo, Brasil. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen la 5 a Bienal de Arte do Mercosul (Porto Alegre, Brasil, 2005); 6tfl Istanoul Biennial (Estambul, Turquia, 2000). Sus exhibiciones individuales incluyen el Museo de Arte Carrillo Gil (Ciudad de México, México, 2004); 48a Biennale di Venezia (Venecia, Italia, 1999). Radica y trabbaja en Sào Paulo.

- Silke Schatz (Celle, Germany, 1967) studied at the Hochschule for Bildende Künste, Braunschweig, and the Art Institute of Chicago. Her group exhibitions include Manifesta 5, European Biennale of Contemporary Art (San Sebastian, Spain, 2004); International Paper, UCLA Hammer Museum (Los Angeles, US, 2003). Her solo exhibitions include Neuenkirchen, Germany (Germany, 2004); Anthony Wilkinson, London (London, UK, 2003). She lives and works in Köln, Germany.
Silke Schatz (Celle, Alemania, 1967) estudió en Hochschule für Bildende Künste, Braunschwelg, y en el Art Institute of Chicago. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen Manifesta 5, European Biennale of Contemporary Art (San Sebastián, España, 2004): intemational Paper, UCLA Hammer Museum (Los Angeles, E.U., 2003), De forma individual ha expuesto en espacios como Neuenkirchen (Alemania, 2004); Anthony Willionson (Londres, inglaterra, 2003). Radica y trabaja en Kön, Alemaría.

Gregor Schneider (Rheydt, Germany, 1969) attended the Art Colleges of Münster, Düsseldort. and Hamburg. His group exhibitions include Uneasy Space. Site Santa Fe (Santa Fe, US, 2003); Triennale der Photographie, Kunsthaus Hamburg (Hamburg, Germany, 2002). His solo exhibitions include the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art (Los Angeles, US, 2003); Biennale di Venezia (Venice, Italy, 2001),

He lives and works in Rheydt, Germany.
Gregor Schneider (Rineydt, Alemania, 1969) asistió a los Att Colleges of Münster en Düsseldorfy Hamburgo. Ha expuesto colectivamente en muestras como Uneasy Space, Site Santa Fe (Santa Fe, E.U., 2003); Triennale der Photographie, Kunsthaus Harnburg (H): Alemania, 2002). De forma indivictual ha expuesto en espacios comó Los Anigeles Museurn of Contemporary Art (Los Angeles, E.U,, 2003); Biennale di Venezia (Venecia, Italle, 2001). Radica y trabaje en Rheydl, Alemania.

- Melanie Smith (Poole, UK, 1965) group exhibitions include ARCO 04 (Madrid, Spain, 2004); VIII Bienal de La Habana, Centro de Arte Contemporáneo Wilfredo Lam (Havana, Cuba, 2003). Her solo exhibitions include the Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego (US, 2004); Orange Lush, Instituto Anglo Mexicano de Cultura, México, D.F. (Mexico, 1997), She lives and works in Mexico City.
Melanie Smith (Poole, inglaterra, 1965) sus extibiciones colectivas incluyen ARCO 04 (Madrid) España, 2004): VIII Bienal de La Habane, Centro de Arte Contemporáneo Wilfredo Lam (La Habana, Cubs, 2003). De forma individual ha expuesto en espacios como el Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego (E.U., 2004): Orange Lust, Instituto Anglo Mexicano de Cultura (ciudad de México, 1997). Fadica y trabaja en la ciudad de México.
- Sean Snyder (Virginia Beach, US, 1972) attended Staatliche Hochschule for Bildende Künste, in Frankfurt, Germany, Boston University. and the Rhode Island School of Design. His group exhibitions include Terminal 5, John F. Kennedy Airport (New York, US, 2004); Living Inside the Grid, New Museum of Contemporary Art. New York (New York, US, 2003). His solo exhibitions include De Appel (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2004); Künstlerhaus Bethanien (Berlin, Germany, 2002), He lives and works in Frankfurt and Berlin. Sean Snyder (Virginia Beach, E.U., 1972) estudió en Staatiche Hochschule fur Bildende Künste en Frankfurt. Alemania, asi como en la Boston University, y en la Rhode island School of Design. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen Terminal 6, John F. Kennedy Airport (Nueva York, E.U., 2004); Living Inside the Grid, New Museum of Contemporary Art (Nueva York, E.U., 2003). Sus exhibicionesindividuales incluyen De Appel (Amsterdam, Holanda, 2004): Känstlerhaus Bethanien (Berlin. Alemania, 2002). Radica y trabaja en Frankfurt y Berlin.
- Thomas Struth (Geldern, Germany, 1954) studied at the Kunstakadernie Düsseldorf in Germany. His group exhibitions include the 26a Bienal de São Paulo (Sāo Paulo, Brazil, 2004); Cruel and Tender, Tate Modern (London, UK, 2003). His solo exhibitions include the CAPC Musée d'Art Contemporain, Bordeaux (Bordeaux, Franoe, 2004); Dallas Museum of Art, Dallas, and Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles (US, 2002). He lives and works in Düsseldorf.
Thomas Struth (Geldem, Alemania, 1954) estudió en la Kunstakademie Düsseldori en Alemania. Ha expuesto colectivamente en espacios como la 26a Bienal de Sào Paulo (Brasil, 2004): Cruel and Tender, Tate Modern (Londres, Inglaterra, 2003). De forma individual ha expuesto en espacios como CAPC Musee d'Art Contemporain (Bordeaux, Francia, 2004);

Dailas Museum of Art y Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles (E.U., 2002). Radica y trabaja en Düsseldori.

D Taller Popular de Serigrafia. The TPS began as the initiative of a group of visual artists who met at the people's assemblies that were held in Buenos Aires after the uprising of December 2001. Its members' work has been shown in various ant, cultural and political spaces, including: Tervitorio Urbano / Situaciones Proyectos, Centro Cultural La Casona de los Olivera (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2003): International Women's Day, Fábrica Bajo Control Obrero Grissinópolis (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2003); Ceramicazo / Visual-Acciön-Directa. a Week of Activities in Support of the Workers of FaSinPat/Ex Zanón (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2004); Telas y papeles contra la represión, Political Culture Workshop, part of the CORREPI AntiRepression Conferences, Facultad de Filosofia y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2004): Collective Creativity, Dedicated to the Anonymous Worker, Kunsthalle Fridericianum (Kassel, Germany, 2005).
Taller Popular de Serigrafía. EI TPS se origino a partir de la iniciativa de un grupo de artistas visuales durante las asambleas populares en Buenos Aires, que surgieron oome producto de las revueltas de diciembre de 2001. El trabajo de sus miembros ha sidlo exhíbido en diversos espacios polificos y culturales, entre ellos Territonia Urbano / Situaciones Proyectos, Centro Cultural La Casona de los Olivera (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2003); International Women's Day, Fábrica Bajo Control Obrero Gnissinòpolis (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2003): Ceramicazo / Visual-Acciön-Directa, en Semana de Actividades en Apoyo a los Trabajadores de FaSinPat / Ex Zanón (Buenos Aires. Argentina. 2004); Telas y papeles contra la represión, Taller de Cultura Politica, parte de las Conferencias Antirrepresiön de CORREPP, Facultad de Filosofia y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires (Argentina, 2004): Collective Creativity, Dedicated to the Anonymous Worker. Kunsthalle Fndericianum (Kassel, Alemania, 2005).
v Ana María Tavares (Belo Horizonte, Brazil. 1958) studied at The Ant Institute of Chicago, at the Fundaçã̃o Armando Alvares Penteado, and received her PhD from the Escola de Comunicaçōes e Artes da Universidade de São Paulo. Her group extibitions include Versāo Brasileira, Galeria Brito Cimino (São Paulo, Brazil, 2004); Living Inside the Grid, New Museum of Contemporary Art (New York, US, 2003). Her solo exhibitions include the Instituto Tomie Ohtake (São Paulo, Brazil, 2004); Galeria Brito Climino (São Paulo, Brazil, 2002). She lives and works in São Paulo.
Ana Maria Tavares (Bela Horizonte, Brasil, 1958) estudió en The Ant Institute of Chicago, asi como en la. Fundação Armando Alvares Penteado, recibió su doctorado de la Escola de Comunicaçōes e Artes da Universidade de São Paulo. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen Versāo Brasileira, Galeria Brito Cimino (Sāo Paulo, Bresil, 2004); Living Inside the Grid, Now Museum of Contemporary Art (Nueva York, E.U., 2003).. De formaindividual ha expuesto en espacios como el Instituto Tomie Ohtake (Sâo Paulo, Brasil, 2004); Galeria Brito Cimino (Bāo Paulo, Brasil, 2002). Radica y trabaja en Sâo Paulo.
e Susan Turcot (Montréal, Canada, 1966) obtained a BA in Visual Arts/Philosophy from

Middlesex University, London, UK. Her group exhibitions include In Erster Linie.... Kunsthalle Fridericianum (Kassel, Germany 2004); Hurts so good, Contemporary Arts Centre (Vilnius, Lithuania, 2003). Her solo exhibitions include Ursula Walbröl (Düsseldorf, Germany, 2004); Southern Alberta Art Gallery (Lethbridge, Canada, 2003). She lives and works in London and Quebec.
Susan Turcot (Montreal. Canädà, 1966) obtuvo su licenciatura en Artes Visuales y Filosofia de la Middlesex University en Londres, Inglaterra. Sus exhibiciones colectivas incluyen In Erster Linie.... Kunsthalle Fridericianum (Kassel, Alemania 2004); Hurts So Good, Contemporary Arts Centre (Vilnius, Lituania, 2003). De forma individual ha expuesto en espacios como Ursula Walbröl (Düsseldorf, Alemania, 2004); Southern Alberta Art Gallery (Lethbridge, Canadà, 2003), Radica y trabaja en Londres y Quebec.

- Adriana Varejão (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1964) has been in numerous group exhibitions, including SITE Santa Fe Biennial, New Mexico (New Mexico, US, 2004): Panorama da Arte Brasileira 2003, Museu de Arte Moderna de São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 2003). Her solo exhibitions include Fondation Cartier pour l'Art Contemporain (Paris, France, 2004); BildMuseet, Sweden; Boras Konstmuseum (Boras, Sweden, 1999), She lives and works in Rio de Janeiro.
Adriana Varejảo (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 1964) ha participado en varias exhibiciones colectivas, entre ellas Site Santa Fe Blennial (Nuevo México, E.U., 2004); Panorama da Arte Brasileira 2003, Museu de Arte Modema de São Paulo (Brasil، 2003). Sus exhibiciones Individuales incluyen la Fondation Cartier pourl'Art Contemporain (Paris, Francia, 2004); BildMuseet, Suecia: Boras Konstmuseum (Boras, Suecia, 1999): Radica y trabaja en. Rio de Janeiro.
- Héctor Zamora (Mexico City, Mexico, 1974) has been exhibited in group shows, including Exposición Item, Centro Cultural España (Mexico City, Mexico, 2002); Bienal de Puebla (Puebla, Mexico, 1999). His solo exhibitions include La Casa Encendida (Madrid, Spain, 2005); Museo de Arte Carrillo Gil (Mexico City, Mexico, 2004). He lives and works in Mexico City. Héctor Zamora (Ciudad de Mèxico, México, 19i4) ha expuesto colectivamente en espacios como Exposición Item, Centro Cultural España (ciudad de México, 2002)i Bienal de Puebla (Puebla, México, 1999). De forma individual ha expuesto en espacios como La Casa Encendida (Madrid, España, 2005); Museo de Arte Camillo Gil (cludad de México, 2004), Radica y trabaja en la ciudad de Mexico
* Dean Sameshima Unitled (15 rooms, 1 locker room, 3 bathtubs, 2 leather



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    <http://www.nycop_com/Stories/Jun_01/Chaos_in_the_Darkness/oody_chaos_in_the_darkness.html-
    3 Jeffrey Zeldman, "29/Hours", fragmento httpi//www,zeldrman.corm/daily/0703b.shtmi\#twentynine

