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Letters

nking globally

profession whose environmental works range in the pyramids to the Uffizi Gallery to the Honging Shanghai Bank to the Cincinnati Center for temporary Art to the Disney Performing Arts ter... and to a country, ours, the United es of America, that is inclusive to all, of course nave a focal issue on Chinese Architecture CORD, March 2004], and of course Zaha Hadid cognized for architectural achievement.

When I am putting together that next wall ion or listening to the needs of the client, it is to know from the micro to the macro level our profession in America does extend itself

I find inspiration in a profession where every k, I see, think, or hear something architecly related that moves or inspires me. ancy A. Harper querque, N.M.

ended Architecture

d with great interest Robert Campbell's cri-"Okay, architects, lighten up—but don't lose ideals in the process" [Critique, May 2004, 67], in particular the point that architectural lopment has been characterized by mutually sive shifting foci. This is certainly true. What we need is an architectural concept that esses the totality that comprises the architecproblem and that unifies two poles—on one the architect's personal capacity for insight, tigation, and imagination, and on the other the ral reality of the site comprising its unique hisst, humanistic, and ecological characteristics. concept defines an "Extended Architecture" chitecture that takes its initial formal cues the unique or particular historical, humanistic, cological characteristics of the project area as ble. That applies both to the neighboring conh the case of a new building and to the existing ng as the context for an interior/exterior renoand/or rehabilitation. While taking its cue the cultural reality of the site, Extended ecture goes beyond simple contextualism and uctive derivation of form from consideration of onstraints of local context resulting, at best, in rative architecture of good fit and perceptual uity. Extended Architecture, on the other juxtaposes the architect's personal (this is the "playfulness" can come in!) reinterpretive ity of underlying principles as deductive idea

adding a universal or abstract dimension to architecture that supercedes the immediate environment—it is a poetic dimension that evokes meanings that are both related to the unique context from which they originate and are universal in that they touch on meanings and memories that are shared by other places. Extended Architecture is thereby a "lens" dialectically related to its context—an architecture that is both poetic and narrative—that is historically sensitive, ecologically sound, and reflects the special and unique character of the place and the people that it serves.

—Val Zarro, AIA

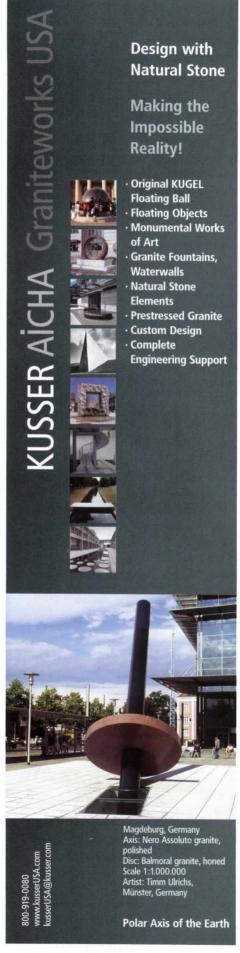
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bringing down the house

I was both impressed and disturbed by the "feast of houses" offered in the April 2004 Record Houses issue.

On the one hand, I was impressed by the delicious collection of mouth-watering images. The stunning panoramas of ocean, desert, and sylvan landscapes were very appealing—dare I say "sexy." Upon closer examination, however, I wonder if this plate was served up empty. Do the seductive images obscure a troubling and continuing trend in the architectural press: promoting image over substance? I also wondered if the photogenic sites made these projects that much more publishable, and if creating beautiful architecture in a "high-end enclave ... along a precipitously steep sandy cliff cradling a secluded beach" isn't a bit facile.

I was disturbed by this focus on "high-end enclaves" in exotic locations. Of the nine offerings in the 2004 Record Houses, only one was displayed in an urban context, and only one integrated energyefficiency into its design. The program was typically a "vacation" house (i.e., not a primary residence). typically in a semiremote locale, on several acres of land. The houses average over 3,000 square feet, accommodate an average of seven occupants, for an average of nearly 500 square feet per person. In lieu of the excesses of the 2004 Record Houses, it is ironic that one of the houses is praised "in its unadorned simplicity ... in counterpoint to ... multigabled McMansions." I suspect that in the final analysis, few McMansions use as many resources to construct or maintain as do many of the 2004 Record Houses. My suspicion is that the bourgeois, late-20th-century architectural ideal of the private house in the country needs to be reevaluated. It goes without saying that I am left with an unpleas-



Letters

ant taste in my mouth.

How can we serve a more palatable dish that is both tasty and visually appealing? Is it possible for architects to create innovative design solutions that are both socially responsible and environmentally sustainable? Now is the time for our profession to reevaluate our responsibility to educate ourselves, and our clients, and to promote truly integrated, sustainable architecture. By this I mean more than paying lip service to "green" architecture, and LEED certified architecture. As a profession, we should critique whether each and every project we do is sustainable. As shepherds of the built environment, we need to develop sustainable practice through legislation, activism, and our actions. I challenge ARCHITECTURAL RECORD to lead the way by publishing more works that are truly innovative, socially responsible, and environmentally sustainable. Then we will truly

feast on a banquet of architectural delights.

—Kent Hikida, AIA Via e-mail

Chicago on my mind

Just wanted to let you know how much I enjoyed reading last month's [May 2004] issue. I appreciate the way in which the articles were arranged to enliven the debate the issues raised; at least it appeared to be purposeful.

I cannot help but comment on the Soldier Field [Projects, page 114] and IIT [Projects, page 122] articles. First, I think that Mr. Giovannini does an excellent job of positing the issue, that is, Classical vs. Modern ideals vis-à-vis public space. The fact that the debate in this case is over a major sporting venue makes it even meatier. The contrast of Mr. Tigerman's opinion just adds flavor. I have to admit that my first take on

his "collage" was that it was a commentary on professional sports.

Although I think that his views, strangely enough, sound like those of a past era, it does reflect the opinion of the average citizen shackled with the visual and financial weight of these massive projects. His comments regarding irony in this context brought to mind some of the sexualized floor plans by Robert A.M. Stern that I was introduced to in college.

Also, as it relates to the IIT projects, I could not help but think about the criticism of "American arrogance" that we are constantly barraged with from Europeans, Placing Rem Koolhaas next to Murphy/Jahn was terrific. Here we have the intellectually cool European shamelessly wagging his artistic arrogance around on American soil. Is it me, or does it appear that this project is a cross between a night club and a 1970sera bowling alley? -Chris McCray Associate Architect Fitzpatrick.Butler Architects Tyler, Tex.

Cities making their mark

I really enjoy it when RECORD focus on a particular U.S. city in a single issue, such as May's Chicago issu or last year's November issue abo Los Angeles. This seems like a new tactic for the magazine, and I'm he ing that when you've covered all t biggies, you'll move to some of the smaller U.S. cities that are making their marks with good solid design and innovative solutions to housir transportation, and sprawl. Hopef once you've covered San Francisc New York, Dallas, and others, you move on to Portland, Seattle, and favorite, San Diego.

—Rayne Adley San Diego

Fans across the water

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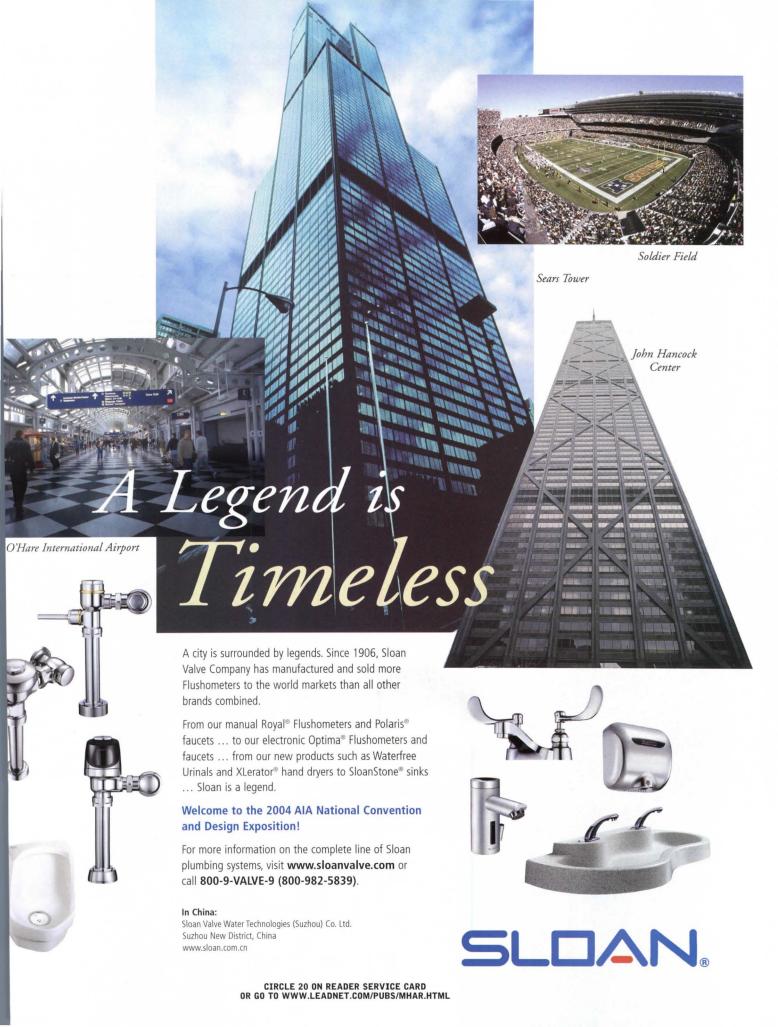
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Letters

tecture, RECORD helps me explore the latest designs of famous architects such Steven Holl, Tadao Ando, Zaha Hadid, and others.

I accidentally discovered back issues of the magazine at the library, which I have also found fascinating.

I will become a faculty member of Thammasat University's school of architecture in Thailand, the most prestigious and innovative school of architecture in Thailand. The magazine is very valuable to me, but with shipping, the subscription cost is very high. I wonder if there is a way for me to get the magazine without paying such high costs?

—Non Arkaraprasertkul

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Bangkok, Thailand

version is exactly the same as the print edition, with every page reproduced in the digital format. Visit http://archrecord.construction.com/digital/ to try the service, and let us know what you think.—The Editors

Corrections

The cover photograph of Soldier Field in the May 2004 issue should have been credited to Doug Fogelson (photo shown at right). Also, the Soldier Field and North Burnham Park Redevelopment project was completed as a joint venture between Lohan Caprile Goettsch Architects, with primary responsibility for the master plan and North Burnham Park project, and Wood & Zapata, with primary responsibility for the architectural design of Soldier Field. Joe Dolinar was the project manager for Lohan Caprile Goettsch on the assignment. A May News item about new designs for Los Angeles animal

shelters [page 36] omitted Rossetti Architects, of Southfield, Michigan. The firm worked on the South Central Los Angeles Animal Shelter. The curator of Unbuilt Chicago [Exhibitions, May 2004, page 77] is actually Martha Thorne, associate curator of architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago. Dan Wheeler is the installation designer of the exhibition. To clarify, in the May News section [page 42], the winning team for the new urban park in Milan is Inside Outside (landscape/interior designer-Amsterdam, Netherlands); Mirko Zardini (architect/urban theorist-Milan, Italy); Michael Maltzan Architecture (architect -Los Angeles); Irma Boom (graphic designer—the Netherlands); Piet Oudolf (botanist-Hummelo, the Netherlands): Ro D'or (technical engineer-the Netherlands). In the April Correspondent's File [page 79], the correct credit for the National Ballet School is: Kuwabara Payne McKenna Blumberg Architects,

Goldsmith Borgal and Company, at tects in joint venture. Also in April, while to clarify that in the April News article on San Francisco high-rises [page 44], the comments of John Parman, AIA, cochair of Line, the oline journal of AIA San Francisco, where the same statements of the same statements of John Parman, AIA, cochair of Line, the oline journal of AIA San Francisco, where the same statements are same statements.



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Record News

Highlights Lower Manhattan news pp. 45–48 MIT Stata Center cost overruns examined p. 50 London becoming skyscraper capital p. 52 Adjaye to design Denver Contemporary p. 58

BUILDING LOWER MANHATTAN

verstein's court loss could put Trade Center plans in jeopardy

use of his defeat in a May case over insurance policies e destroyed Twin Towers, real e developer Larry Silverstein is a multibillion dollar shortfall funds that he needs to redethe World Trade Center. A al jury in Manhattan ruled ay 3 that the majority of stein's insurers owed one it, not two, for the attacks. nstead of a hoped-for \$7 , Silverstein is now looking at ensation of between \$3.5 4.5 billion, which is likely not gh to pay for all of the five buildings called for in Daniel kind's master plan. Silverstein maintains that his ial setback in court will not signtly affect development of the What he [Silverstein] will do is every other real estate develn the city does and has done past 50 years: traditional ing," says Dara McQuillan, a tein spokesperson. "He will eedom Tower and the other building as collateral for loans

slimmer residential towers, and that Silverstein could even lose control of a part of the World Trade Center site. "I think that [Governor Pataki] is going to be able to ease him out," says Peter Slatin, a Manhattan real

Manhattan in April, there is widespread disagreement about Silverstein's ability to raise the estimated \$7 billion that it will cost to build the five office towers. Some speculate that the Libeskind plan



Silverstein leaving court in February.

might have to be modified to include

estate analyst. "There is no such thing as a master plan without money," adds Mitchell Moss, director of the Taub Urban Research Center at New York University.

Some argue that scaling back the overall master plan and incorporating more uses, including residential, on the site would help ease Manhattan's housing crunch and address the concerns of those who wanted Ground Zero to have a more 24-hour-a-day atmosphere. "If the demand isn't there for office space, I'd expect that they'd consider a broad mix of uses," says Jeremy Soffin, director of public affairs at the Regional Plan Association.

Some New York City real estate analysts, however, say that Lower Manhattan should easily be able to absorb the 10 million square feet of office space envisioned in the Libeskind master plan even though it may tak

master plan even though it may take more than a decade to build all of it. "I don't think even if there was \$7 billion available, that [Silverstein] would be building it now," says Michael Slattery, senior vice presi-

dent for research at the Real Estate Board of New York. "I think that everybody always understood that the pace of development was going to be tied to market demand. Would it have been easier if Larry Silverstein had \$7 billion than \$3.5 billion? Without a doubt, but it still wouldn't have resulted in buildings being built with no tenants."

While there has recently been a relatively large amount of empty office space in Lower Manhattan, the recent uptick in the economy looks promising for Silverstein. The increase in new office space occupied in Lower Manhattan for the first four months of 2004, 701,000 square feet, is on track to equal the increase of 2.9 million square feet for 2000, when the city's economy was booming, according to Robert Sammons, director of research at Colliers ABR, a real estate services firm. "With the economy showing signs of recovery, I think that we will need to be prepared to get these buildings up and running. because in the last boom the reason that we lost a lot of people and businesses to New Jersev is that we couldn't put buildings up fast enough." Alex Ulam

TC Briefs

the next ones."

ut with a 12.9 percent vacancy

r class A office space in Lower

edom Tower ahead of schedule, and ad becomes a partner On May 5, New c Governor George Pataki announced that 1,776-foot World Trade Center Freedom Tower ld break ground on July 4, two months ahead chedule. He added that the dismantling of Deutsche Bank tower, adjacent to the Trade ter site, would begin in the fall and be com-

pleted by 2005.

Meanwhile, in late April, World Trade Center Memorial designer Michael Arad joined New York-based Gary Edward Handel + Associates as a partner. "I felt that this was a group of people that I could work with very well," says Arad, who adds that the company's skills and resources will help him best "serve the memorial." Firm principle Gary Edward Handel firmly maintains that the new partnership will not

change Arad's vision for the memorial. "We have no desire but to help Michael with his vision," says Handel. Handel meanwhile brushed aside suggestions that Arad was too untested to be a firm partner. "I think if you spend time with Michael, he's remarkably talented and mature and has an incredibly clear vision of what he wants to accomplish. We have faith in his ability to perform not just on this project, but on ongoing work with the firm." Sam Lubell



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EBUILDING LOWER MANHATTAN

beskind's World Trade Center guidelines raise doubts

le perhaps the biggest ertainty at Ground Zero hether the new World le Center will take shape, er questions loom large. The revolve around Daniel skind's World Trade ter Commercial Design delines, which were issued ebruary in a "confidential t" form and were recently lived by RECORD.

The guidelines are 267 es long and their purpose, tated, is to "describe the , character, and stans of development that support the master plan." are separated into 10 natic chapters focusing reas of development, ding "overall site develent guidelines" and ic open space guidelines."

But a few members of New York New Visions V), a group helping establish design princifor Lower Manhattan, have argued that the lines are too vague and weakly worded to out Libeskind's plans for the Trade Center. ments Bruce Fowle, FAIA, of Fox & Fowle tects in New York, and a member of the executive board. "There are lots of 'shoulds' re but very few 'shalls,' so there is no real ol. There is no obligation to do anything. nost definitive thing was the sloped tops on wers to follow Libeskind's radial scheme". n Gruzen, FAIA, also with NYNV and with n Samton Architects in New York, adds that 's confusion in the guidelines whether anyhas the power to make anything happen." also maintains that there is little provision ersight in the plans: "They have yet to ish an administrative process, who is going chdog this, and who is going to make the ons of where variances are going to be d," he says.

he guidelines are indeed filled with ds" and "mights," although they also feaany "shalls" and "musts," as well as cs about, for instance, sidewalk widths





Master plan diagrams look similar: Daniel Libeskind's (left), Cooper Robertson's (below left), and Beyer Blinder, Belle's (below) all feature comparable layouts. All faced similar site restrictions.



and the designs of building bases. Libeskind replies, "In the design guidelines, the major elements of the master plan are defined, maintained, and strengthened. Some have called them too loose, while others have called them too rigid. The intention is to strike a fair medium." Other building officials stress that the guidelines are still being developed and are not ready for scrutiny.

Meanwhile. Fowle also charges that Libeskind's designs for the site are starting to look similar to those originally proposed by Beyer Blinder Belle and Cooper Robertson back in summer 2002. Those plans were widely derided for a lack of imagination. All three plans, he points out, include an "assemblage of individualistic towers with a radial spiraling effect." The only difference, he says, is the Freedom Tower. Libeskind again begs to differ: "That's like saying a man and a chicken are the same because 98 percent is the same," he says. "It's that small difference that makes it radically different—the architecture, spirit, culture, space, design, and its meaning. The earlier plan was basically just an abstraction. There are so many subtle differences. How you articulate streets. How you make streets more important than the buildings themselves, and so on." S.L and A.U.

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Record News

REBUILDING LOWER MANHATTAN

9/11 memorials, not just in Manhattan

As the highly scrutinized designs for the World Trade Center and Pentagon memorials continue to progress, several smaller, more specific 9/11 memorials of interest have also been developing. In at least one case, even construction has begun.

On Staten Island, contractors working for New York City's Economic Development Corporation broke ground for Staten Island's memorial, which its architect, Masayuki Sono, calls "Postcards." Sono has been working to refine the design with another architect, Lapshan Fong, since he won the open competition in June 2003.

"When I started working on the competition," Sono said, "I thought the most important thing was to connect the victims back to us."

That led Sono to develop his design, which is an abstract representation of two curling post-cards. Individual Staten Islanders who died on September 11 will each have individual profiles on

September 11 will each have individual profiles on sculpt

Memorial projects include Frederic Schwartz's plans in Hoboken (above) and Westchester (right), Masayuki Sono's in Staten Island (bottom right), and Robert Ressler's in Brooklyn (bottom left).







"commemorative stamps."

North of New York City, Frederic Schwartz w a competition to design a memorial for Westches County. Schwartz's design incorporates 109 stee rods, one for each Westchester victim, that swoo up from the ground to form a single spire.

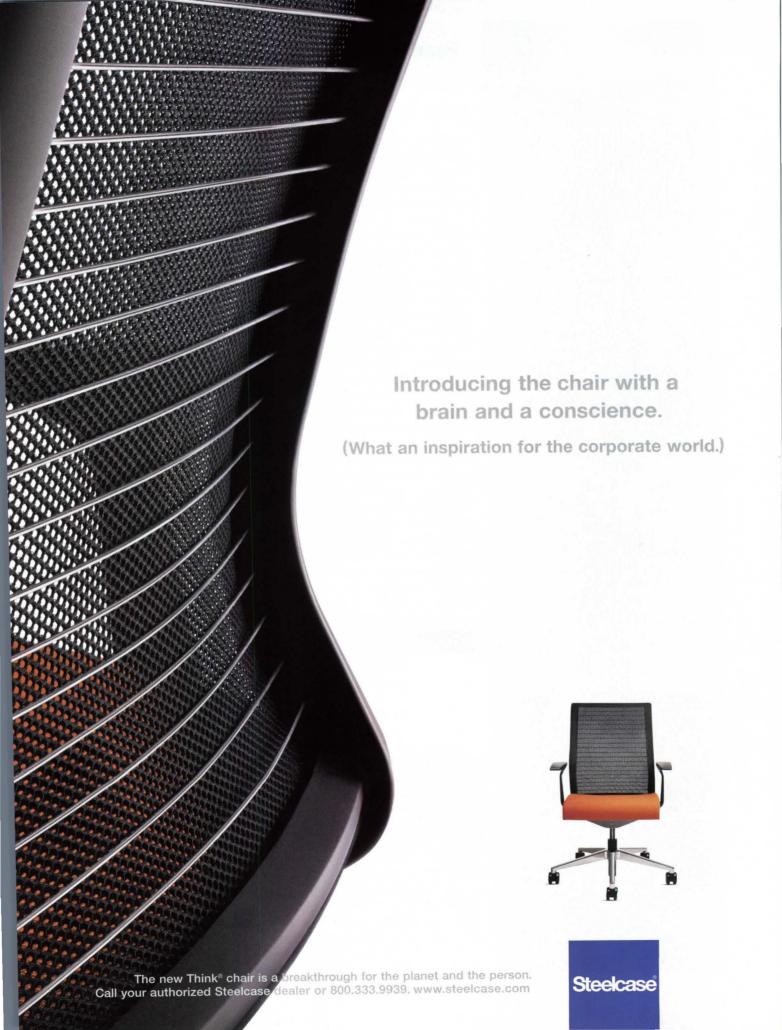
Schwartz is also a finalist in a competition to design a memorial for a pier on the Hoboker New Jersey, waterfront. His entry, designed in collaboration with landscape architect Brian To would put a framed ramp on the pier.

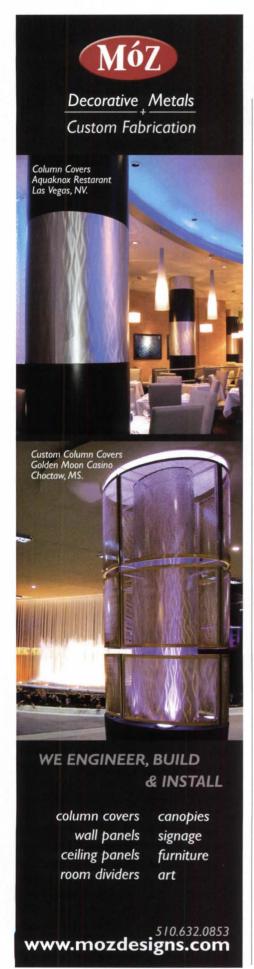
"The frame doubles as a lens through wh to observe [the World Trade Center site] and reflect," Schwartz said at a public presentation at Hoboken City Hall in late April.

The FLOW group, comprising architect Jear Gang, artist Janet Echelman, and others, propos an artificial island in the Hudson River, with a kir sculpture on top of 75-foot fiberglass columns.

Architect Ralph Lerner and landscape architect Kate Orff propose a series of 53 lights (one for each Hoboken victim on top of 60-foot copper poles, along south side of the pier. A path along the edge of the pier would lead to what Le described as an "ear of personal conte plation that focuses the sound of the r and orients viewers back to the World Trade Center site." The fourth Hoboker finalist team of Krzysztof Wodiczko and Julian Bonder showed a commemorat path along the pier. Wodiczko cited his Polish ancestry as part of the backgro of his and Bonder's design, "In Poland, Wodiczko said, "we say that somewhe between the memorials, there is Polar

Two sculptors are also adding morials to the New York area. Anish Kapthe Turner Prize—winning artist, has designed a monolithic sculpture to an the British Memorial Garden, which whonor the 67 Britons who died in the World Trade Center. The garden will be Hanover Square in Lower Manhattan has been designed by landscape architects Julian and Isabel Bannerman. In Brooklyn, Robert Ressler has designed abstracted speaking trumpet that will serve as a beacon on the 69th Stree in the Bay Ridge Section. Kevin Leri





Record News

MIT's Stata Center opens, raising issues about cost control

Last month, MIT officially opened Frank Gehry's much-anticipated Stata Center for Computer, Information, and Intelligence Sciences, the keystone of the school's ambitious billion-dollar campus expansion.

The sprawling deconstructivist complex, which includes asymmetrical forms, interconnected interior spaces, and alternating titanium and brick surfaces, was at one point projected to

cost \$200 million. The final cost was \$300 million. While Steven Holl's award-winning 2002 Simmons Hall dormitory, once estimated at \$60 million, came in at \$95 million. Both serve as case studies of institutional investment in serious architecture, with its potential for cost overruns and expensive program changes.

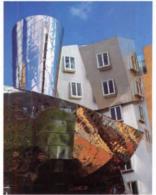
MIT's experience is hardly unique. Rem Koolhaas's Illinois Institute of Technology campus center ran into similar problems. Works by the likes of Gehry and Holl come at a premium and increase the risk of overruns, employing costly materials and often introducing techniques unfamiliar to most contractors, notes MIT executive vice president John Curry.

The projects also ran into a perfect storm of national and regional economic conditions, according to MIT officials, Gehry, and Holl's project architect Tim Bade. Having been planned during the gogo 1990s, MIT put several major

projects up for bid just as the dot-com bubble burst and Boston's Central Artery Tunnel project tied up much of the area's construction capacity. The "Big Dig" drove up costs 25 percent in the Boston area, according to Gilbane Construction Company's 2000 review of MIT's construction plan, Curry says. Current trends in materials and fuel prices point to higher project costs, according to analysts, who blame the high cost of steel on a global shortage and U.S. import tariffs.

The Stata Center evolved from an early-1990s scheme for a 150,000-square-foot, roughly \$160 million building in keeping with MIT's Neoclassical main complex. A 1997 revision called for a 324,000-square-foot structure, at about \$200 million. The tight market and MIT's addition of below-ground parking, a pedestrian thorough and day-care and fitness centers dramatically increased costs. As of May, the official total for the 730,000-square-foot complex was \$283. million, of which about \$31 million went to de according to project manager Nancy Joyce, w notes that much of the project's contingency went to cover construction costs.





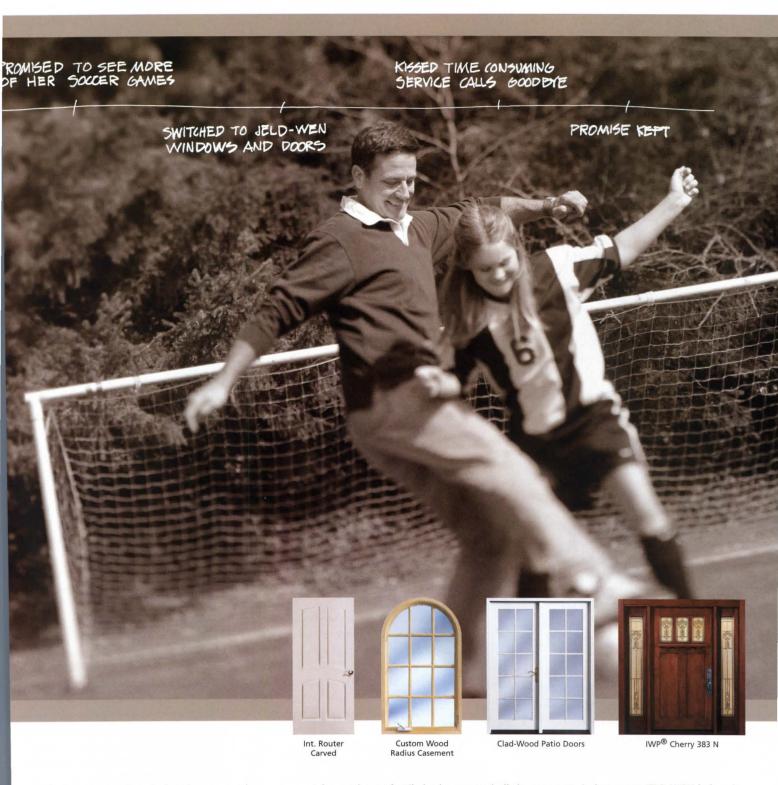
The new Stata Center fea folded titanium planes ar interior "student street."

Nonetheless, the St Center project was "in the norm for this type of lab be ing in the U.S.," says Willia Mitchell, head of the Med Arts and Sciences Progra and architectural adviser MIT president Charles Ve the Stata project, "We va

engineered, cut things, bit bullets," Gehry add

Legal delays, MIT's rush to occupy Simi Hall by fall 2002 and its addition during constion of kitchen and dining facilities, contribut that project's runaway costs, according to papants. As of early May, MIT was reviewing Households in the Simmons project for "errors and omissions," which are covered under the school's insura policy, according to Curry.

In riding the late '90s investment wave and persevering through the downturn and ect overruns, MIT's strategy has been one o "principled opportunism," says Mitchell. "It's investment for a hundred years at the very I You can't let short-term economic exigencie deter you." Ted Smalley Bowen



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Record News

New plans making London a skyscraper capital

In 1991, London had only two skyscrapers, by global standards: the 800-foot Canary Wharf Tower, designed by Cesar Pelli, and the 600-foot National Westminster Bank Tower. The city has strict rules on building height, and permission to build skyscrapers is granted on a case-by-case basis—meaning the

ones that get through are notable landmarks, like Norman Foster's Swiss Re tower (page 218). Swiss Re's transformation of London's skyline unleashes the prospect of a new picture-postcard image of London as skyscraper development is set to catapult it into a new era.

Renzo Piano's London Bridge Tower, for instance, dubbed "The Shard of Glass," is as slim and sharp as Swiss Re is tubby and textured. At 1,016 feet, it will be Europe's tallest building. Its steeply sloping facades of white glass will make the tower seem partly to disappear into the sky. The building's design sparked controversy and claims that it would spoil the skyline; others have praised it for the elegant, tapering shape that prompted its nickname. The tower will house offices, a hotel, restaurants.

The tower's approval last fall represents a triumph for Mayor Ken Livingstone's support of tall buildings. One year ago, Livingstone announced plans to add up to 15 new skyscrapers in the city by 2013, and immediately came under fire from government inspectors; he has defused their criticism by saying they're necessary to ensure London's economic health. "The Corporation of London needs to ensure that demand for office space can be met within the Square Mile [where much of the city's financial industry is located]," says Judith Mayhew, who heads up policy and resources for the Corporation of London, the municipal governing body of the city. "In this context, tall office buildings are becoming increasingly necessary as a result of the efficient use that they make of the limited land available."

apartments, retail, and three viewing areas.

Numerous other projects point to the emergence of skyscrapers as a reality in the U.K.—the result of client demand for floor space as well as the iconic glory of their street presence. Recent tall

buildings include Richard Rogers's 122 Leadenh Street, whose slender, tapering form is striking similar to Piano's "Shard." The 48-floor glass tower's transparency reveals its structural stee frame, with color and light adding depth and a mation to the north-facing facade. It rises to a

height of 736.5 feet in the easted cluster of tall buildings in Londowhich also includes the Heron Tower in Bishopsgate, designed Kohn Pedersen Fox and approve 2002. The 727-foot, 37-story towarranges workplaces around a series of 11 triple-height atria. When completed in 2005, it will one of the tallest buildings in the city. Mayor Livingstone reported joked "go back and make it big when KPF initially presented a 590-foot tower.

Another skyscraper, the Minerva Building by Grimshaw Architects, also won recent plar permission. At 712 feet and 50 stories, it will provide more thar million square feet of office spalts design is described by the attect as four open books standi with their spines erect, facing canother. Its facade, which enablinatural ventilation, is projected

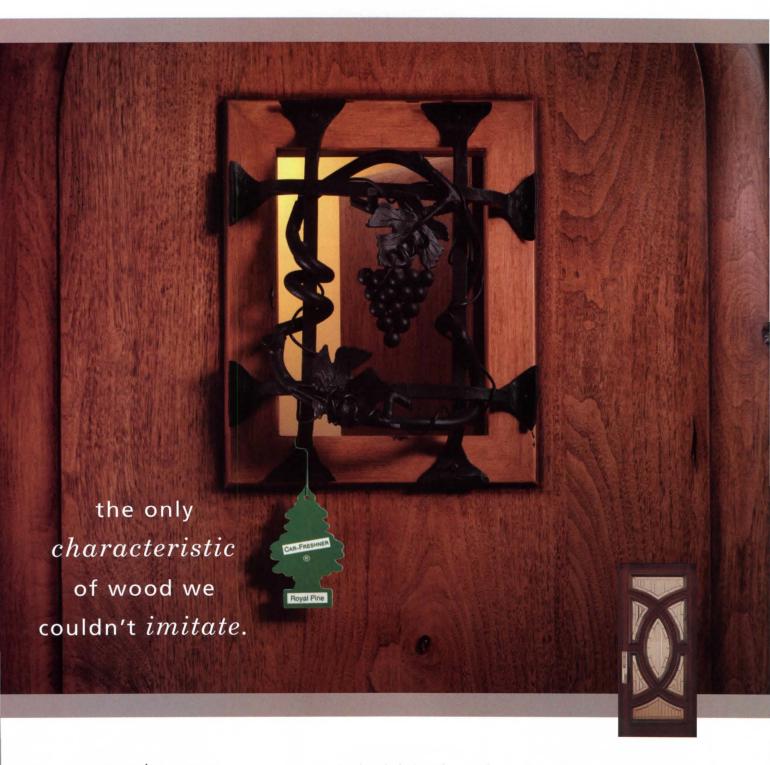
cut energy use by two thirds and eliminate th need for air-conditioning most of the year.

Even the architects of the London Eye had proposed a skyscraper design. Marks Barfield 72-story Skyhouse would house shops, health clubs, nurseries, restaurants, and gardens. Ye most of the city's proposed skyscrapers are designed for purely commercial rather than redential or mixed-use needs.

Convincing evidence of the need for new scrapers in London will come as they fill up wi tenants, theoretically. Meanwhile, the rigor of mayor's policies and the Corporation of Londo advocacy of good design will act in concert to ensure, with luck, that only exceptional projec are realized. "Our skyline has seen exciting an rapid change," says Peter Rees, chief planner the Corporation. "The public can find that hard accept, because it has been poorly served by architecture in the postwar period. Size isn't e thing. I want to see buildings with flavor." Lucy Bullivant



Piano's London Bridge Tower.



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Dept. 66

Record News





New plans forming above and around Boston's "Big Dig"

Only a few hulking remnants of the I-93 platform clutter Boston's Surface Artery as the "Big Dig" wraps up, giving this swath of downtown the air of a movie lot at the end of a production. The next feature, something of a revival, is generating major buzz.

While much has been made of the above-ground projects capping the Big Dig, little has been done to clarify how they will work as a whole and mesh with the surrounding city. With this in mind, Boston officials have weighed in with a district-level scheme for the property along the fringes of the roughly 30-acre arc of reclaimed land, the new Rose Kennedy Greenway.

Urban planner Ken Greenberg of Toronto-based Greenberg Consultants presented the program at a pubic meeting recently, which also marked the kickoff of a 7-to-10-year public/private capital program to fund planning, improvements, and maintenance for areas adjacent to the artery. Construction of the Greenway's parks, cultural institutions, commercial, residential, and mixed-use projects is due to begin next year. The city has earmarked \$1 million in its 2005 budget for the effort.

The district boasts access to the South

Boston's new redevelopment zo (left) includes needed green sp (in green, below).

Bay/Fort Point Channel, Bosto Harbor, the new Harbor Island National Park, and the Charle River.

"Boston is becoming a wa front city again, but in a profou different way" than in its marit and industrial past, says Greenberg.

The evolving plan calls for improving pedestrian access (the transitions into the Greenwand throughout the waterfront area), widening sidewalks, plan trees, improving signage, and adding mixed-use and afforda housing to its waterfront. The integration scheme also prominghttime uses and year-round activities throughout the distriand envisions connecting the area's multiuse trails to the wafront district.

The Massachusetts Turn Authority is overseeing the \$1

billion federal-state Central Artery/Tunnel Pro and is heading up the development of the state owned surface artery. Nearby property owne and business tenants, whose real estate valuand quality of life stand to benefit, will be tap for contributions toward improvements and upkeep, and the city will seek philanthropic s port for events and activities to be staged in the Greenway, and projects like the proposed fountain, according to Maloney.

The city and the Massachusetts Pike Authority have agreed on the broad outlines oplans for parks along the Greenway, particula Chinatown and the North End, and are hamming out differences over the central wharf disparks, according to Maloney. The parks are expected to be finished in 2007 at the earlies

Complicating matters, ownership and mance of the Greenway parks is under disput Governor Mitt Romney fights the Massachuse Turnpike Authority for long-term control.

"The city [wants] to have a governance structure that can be responsive to the may says Mark Maloney, director of the Boston Redevelopment Authority, the city's planning development arm. *Ted Smalley Bowen*



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Record News

National World War II Memorial opens in Washington

With little fanfare, the National World War II Memorial opened to the public in Washington, D.C., on April 29. Designed by a team led by Los Angeles—based architect Leo A. Daly, FAIA, and Rhode Island—based architect Friedrich St. Florian, AIA, the memorial honors the 16 million people



The rainbow pool, backset with granite pillars.

who served during the Second World War, and the more than 400,000 who died.

Located between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, the design is dominated by the Memorial Plaza, a round granite space lined with bronze plaques, and the Rainbow Pool, a curvilinear pond adorned with fountains on either en Two 43-foot arches, signifying hostilities in the E and the West, mark entries on the north and so ends of the plaza, while 56 granite pillars, representing each state and territory, surround the p connected by bronze oak and wheat wreaths.

The space is meant, describes St. Floriar provide contemplative quiet, with simple ston-looming above the tranquil (yet celebratory) for tain. "I didn't want to have any ornaments. I wanted just the details of the stones to speak he says. Classical architecture, meanwhile, evokes the aura of stability and reason felt throughout most of the Capital, he adds. Critic meanwhile, have complained that the memor blocks the vista between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, and the the design is too austere and unrefined.

The memorial was conceived in 1993, and construction began in September 2001. More 1 \$195 million in cash and pledges have been received for the project, with \$16 million from the federal government. At press time, an official docation was scheduled to take place on Saturda May 29—the Memorial Day weekend. S.L.

Paris unveils new ideas for Les Halles

The City of Paris recently unveiled four projects in competition for a complete redesign of the area known as Les Halles. For centuries, Les Halles had been the city's central market. By 1969, the neighborhood was choked by traffic, and the market was moved near Orly airport. In its place, the Forum des Halles, a half-buried commercial

market was moved near Orly airport. In its place, the Forum des Halles, a half-buried commercial center, was built as the entrance to an important transportation hub. Then, in the 1980s, Paul Chemetov designed an extension to the underground complex, while a 10-acre park was created above. The result is a warren of disconnected spaces that together form the city's largest mall.

The city's main objectives for Les Halles are to create fluid and rapid access between underground levels and the city, to add value to the surrounding historic structures, and to improve security and the quality of the architectural landscape. Work must be phased to allow the 200 Forum businesses to stay open or be relocated.

The four finalists are AJN/Jean Nouvel, MVRDV/Winy Maas, OMA/Rem Koolhaas, and



Seura/Mangin employ modern lighting and colors.

Seura/David Mangin. Nouvel's project covers to most area, adding buildings along both sides park and out into the neighborhood. Koolhaas created transparent "control towers" that evo from the underground layers like volcanic eruptions, while his "canyon" opens the view to the train concourses below. All four projects used idea of a dynamic vertical opening leading do the trains. Maas has then added a layer above ground with alternating areas of garden and to parency. Mangin's plan creates a central axis leading to the old commodities exchange built converted into a new cultural and restaurant

Projects are on display within the Forur and Parisians have been encouraged to vote their favorite. A winner will be chosen in late and first phase construction is to be comple by 2007. Claire Downey

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Record News

Adjaye to design Denver Contemporary



The Denver Museum of Contemporary Art recently announced its choice of David Adjaye of Adjaye/Associates, London, to design its permanent building.

The 15,000- to 20,000-square-foot structure will provide the museum—which currently has no permanent home—with spaces for galleries, education, lectures, and movies, as well as an outdoor sculpture center.

Adjaye was chosen among an impressive field that included TEN Arquitectos of Mexico, Snohetta of Norway, Rick Joy Architects of Arizona, Predock_Frane of California, and Gluckman Mayner Architects of New York. The selection process included extensive interviews from not only museum officials but from the public, in the form of open discussions.

"We asked for an architect who would build a building that supports rather than defines the



Libeskind's Denver Museum will be just minutes away.



Adjaye (left) has already designed high-profile contemporary work like the Idea Store (above).

mission," notes curator and director Sydney Payton. "David had a direct relationship to the mission, and he had a clear understanding of contemporary art."

Adjaye/Associates, formed in 2000, has designed buildings for the Nobel Peace Cente Oslo, Norway, the Idea Store libraries in Londo (scheduled to be opened by the end of the ye and two libraries in Tower Hamlets, England.

Founded in 1996, the Contemporary is r located in a temporary space in Denver's Sak

Square. Daniel Libeskind's upcoming Denver Museum of Art is located less to a mile away, and the two buildings will the city some of the most dynamic arc tecture in the country. "We hope it brin attention to Denver. It's part of an ongoing architectural dialogue with what's happing here," says Payton. The building is scheduled to open in late 2006. S.L.

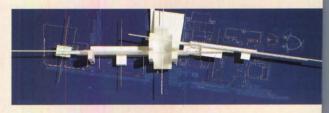
Piano's Los Angeles County Museum of Art Design approved

Renzo Piano's design (rendering, below) for an estimated \$100 million upgrade of the Los Angelo County Museum of Art (LACMA) recently received board approval. Unlike the previous scheme, presented by Rem Koolhaas in 2001 and later abandoned due to cost, Piano blends old buildings with new ones while still creating a cohesive architectural experience.

Plans call for a new three-story, 80,000-square-foot Broad Contemporary Art Museum, plus 20,000-square-foot, glass-enclosed entry pavilion along the axis of Ogden Drive. Additionally, the will be an 800-foot-long pedestrian concourse that cuts through the entire site, linking the new stru tures to the LACMA West, the former May Company building at Fairfax Avenue and Wilshi Boulevard, and the existing complex to the east. In order to create more visual unity, the buildin

will all be wrapped in lightweight fabric screens.

Museum officials hope to break ground on the improvements by December 2005, and finish by summer 2007. Tony Illia









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Record News

New Entrance Completed for Brooklyn Museum of Art

The Brooklyn Museum of Art finally reopened its front doors in April, thanks to New York–based Polshek Partnership's front entrance and public plaza.

The \$63 million project uses an elaborate roof of stepped, shingled glass to create a 15,000-square-foot entrance pavilion, projecting a modern face in front of the McKim, Mead and White Beaux Arts masterpiece. The

glass steps recall the building's original, tall entrance stairway, while the space, notes Polshek principle James Polshek, will be used for gatherings and fundraising events. But its main function, he adds, will be as "a meeting space for the community," like similar areas at the British Museum in London and

the Louvre in Paris. "It's part of an emerging redefinition of the modern museum," says Polshek.

The redesign also reshapes 82,000 square feet of public space, with new trees, plantings, and pavings organized in a formal semicircular configuration. Already a highlight of the space for visitors



The new entrance, made mostly of glass and steel.

is a new fountain, designed Los Angeles firm WET Desi (which designed the Bellag fountains in Las Vegas), wh uses "dancing" water jets t create a kinetic show.

Other improvements include upgraded p amenities, a new floor surface and air-condition for the lobby, and a restoration of the Eastern Parkway facade of the building. The project's phase took place from 1998 to 2000, while the most recent phase began in 2000. S.L.



Ford Calumet winner announced

Studio Gang Architects, led by Jeanne Gang, AIA, and Mark Schendel, AIA, were announced winners in April of a two-stage international competition for the \$6.8 million Ford Calumet Environmental Center in Chicago.

The proposed building's setting on the city's far-southeast side is an undeveloped wetland surrounded by heavy industrial uses that have ravaged the area's natural landscape for the past century. Sponsored by the Chicago Department of Environment, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and Chicago's Environmental Fund, the building will utilize LEED standards for sustainable building.

The 26,800-square-foot, single-story structure (rendering, above) will be built to a seed-shaped plan with a glass wall along its

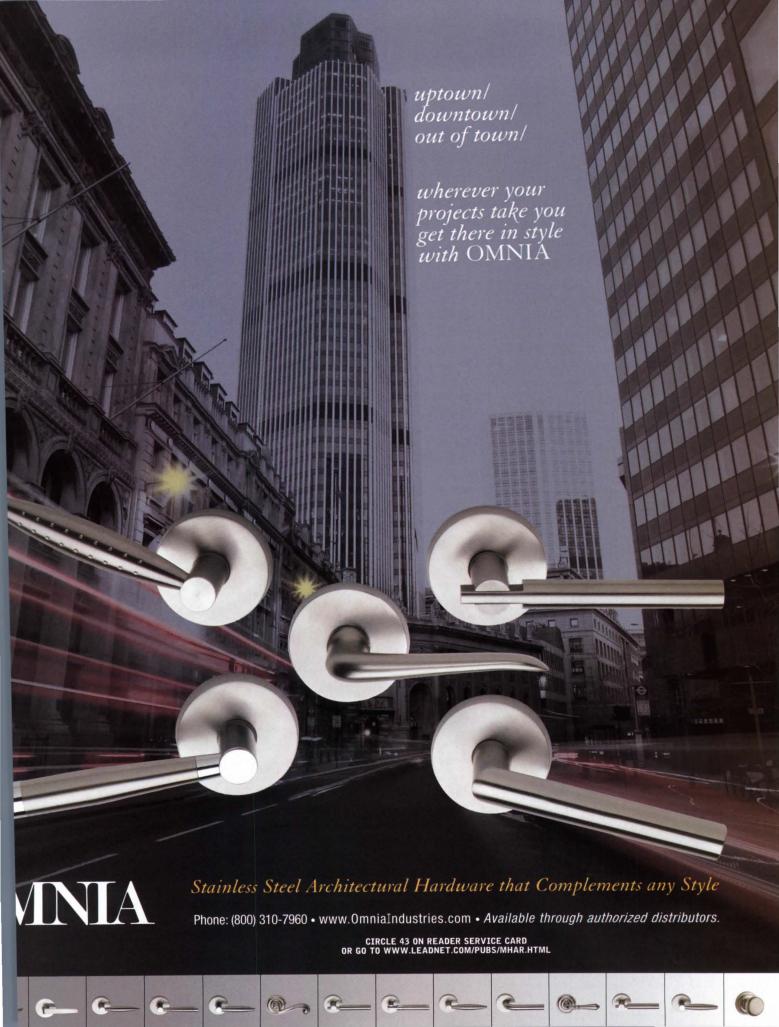
south facade. Shaded by a porch constructed of steel rebar and other discarded man-made materials found near the site, the building is intended sit lightly on the land. Salvaged bund of steel columns will be driven into the marshy site to support the structure. Slag will be used as a surface mater in the exterior garden and as aggreg

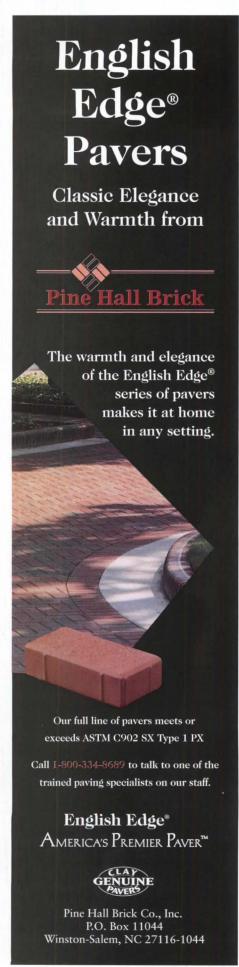
for terrazzo in the interior floors.

"We're weaving discarded materials int something more refined, like a basket," expl Gang. The firm's design was chosen from ar original field of 108 architects representing

seven countries.

Questions were raised after the announ ment, when it was revealed that Studio Gang predecessor firm, Studio Gang/O'Donnell, had pared the initial program statement for the probut David Reynolds, first deputy commissione the Department of Environment, points out the draft was three years old, had changed in scope, and was for a different site. The jury's ommendation is currently being reviewed by City's Public Building Commission. The build scheduled to open in 2006. Ed Keegan





Record News

AIA names the top 10 green projects for 2004

On Earth Day, April 22, the AIA's Committee on the Environment (COTE) named its seventh annual Top 10 Green Projects, a diverse collection of structures ranging from new construction to renovations, a single-family residence built in modular form to a large office building for a pharmaceutical company.

The top projects hail from seven states and Canada, representing more geographic diversity than last year's winners, half of which were located in California. The winning projects are The Solaire in New York City, by Rafael Pelli of Cesar Pelli & Associates Architects; the City of White Rock Operations Building in British Columbia, by Busby + Associates Architects; Factor 10 House in Chicago, by EHDD Architecture; the Genzyme Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Behnisch, Behnisch & Partner; Greyston

Bakery in Yonkers, New York, by
Cybul & Cybul Architects and
Maya Lin; the Herman Miller
Building C1 in Zeeland, Michigan,
by Krueck & Sexton Architects;
Lake View Terrace Library in
Los Angeles, by Fields Deveraux
Architects & Engineers and
Greenworks; the Pierce County
Environmental Services
Building in University Place,
Washington, by the Miller/Hull
Partnership; The Plaza at PPL



White Rock Building.



The Lake View Terrace Library in Los Angeles.

Center in Allentown, Pennsylvania, by Robert A.M. Stern Architects; and the Woods Hole Research Center in Falmouth, Massachuser by William McDonough + Partners.

The variety of designers and projects sig fies a nascent mainstreaming of sustainability notes COTE chair Mark Rylander, AIA. "Our

emphasis has moved from nature centers and buildings are clearly trying to accompl environmental goals to a bro spectrum of building types whose programs include strosocial and environmental comitments. We want to ensur that COTE isn't viewed as the solar energy wing of the AIA rather represents the core in sion and values of all archite Deborah Snoonian, P.E.

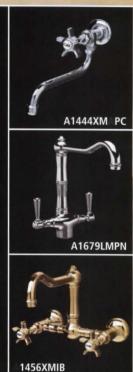
Preservationists lose fight for Two Columbus Circle

A planned redesign of Edward Durrell Stone's legendary but long-vacant 2 Columbus Circle movone step closer to reality on April 15, when New York State Supreme Court Justice Walter Tolub d missed a suit brought by local preservation groups. The suit sought to block the planned May sa of the building by New York City to the American Museum of Arts and Design (formerly the Cr. Museum), contending that the City Landmarks Preservation Commission, by not holding pub hearings, had failed to produce the comprehensive environmental impact review required for su property transfers.

Portland architect Brad Cloepfil, AIA, has proposed a renovation for the structure, the forn Huntington Hartford Museum of Art, that replaces the existing monolithic marble facade with a set translucent cladding of terra-cotta tiles and geometric glazed incisions. The interior would feature new atrium and circulation space, while a basement auditorium would be restored. Kate Wood, executive director of Landmark West, one of the groups that brought the suit, says they are considering the options, which include an appeal, additional lawsuits, and intervention or advocacy from the Nation Register of Historic Places and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "The legal story for the building is not over," she says, but "the ultimate venue might be the court of public opinion." Thom De Monchaux

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Record News

Holocaust Center's design conjures up difficult memories

The Holocaust Memorial Center in Farmington Hills, Michigan, outside Detroit, opened its controversial new building last month.

The structure, designed by Neumann/Smith & Associates of Southfield, Michigan, uses steel cable wrapped around a redbrick facade to evoke imagery of a Nazi concentration camp. Furthermore, glass and brick towers along the building's periphery give the

impression of guard towers, while alternating grays on the facade of some buildings in the complex are meant to remind visitors of the uniforms of Holocaust prisoners.

"I think you need a building that is strong enough to at least make people wonder and to make people want to come inside," says Ken



The Center's walls look like the gates of a concentration camp.

Neumann, a principal at Neumann/Smith. The 50,000-square-foot, two-story building, desig in 2001, replaces the museum's former locati in West Bloomfield, Michigan; it was the counfirst Holocaust museum. Inside the Memorial Center stand exhibits depicting the horrors of time to the post-Holocaust period. The museu

campus also includes a Museum of European Jewish Heritage, and the International Institute of the Righteou meant to publicize altruistic acts throughout history.

While Neumann acknowledges the design has prompted some constraint for its brutal and difficult image he says that, overall, people are quite supportive. "It's a shame we've hurt ple with the design, but it's violent as time was violent. Most have felt this positive thing. It tells their history. Yo want to show young people the resunct caring about their fellow man." S



Glass and steel structures are reminders of watchtowers.

McGraw-Hill hosts construction summit in Beijing

As word spreads that China is undergoing the world's largest construction boom, many more peopare taking an interest in the Middle Kingdom. It was in this spirit that professionals from around Not America, China, and the world gathered in Beijing's Kempinski Hotel from April 14–16 for the 20 Global Construction Summit. The conference, convened by McGraw-Hill Construction, ARCHITECTUR RECORD's parent company, was the first of its kind, bringing more than 500 contractors, develope designers, and officials together to discuss the opportunities and challenges that lay ahead in the burgeoning Chinese construction market.

The summit's plenary meeting addressed the issues facing the Chinese market in the face of unprecedented growth. Other sessions dealt with how to get work and how to get paid, breaking in the market, creating successful results, and balancing the needs of development and sustainability. ARCHITECTURAL RECORD's editor in chief, Robert Ivy, AIA, led two panel discussions with architect and engineers with considerable experience in China. They shared their experiences, discussing the opportunities, their hopes for the future, and the foreboding challenges, from regulatory differences to the large cultural chasm between China and the West. Daniel Elsea

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Record News On the Boards

A third New York high-rise for Meier



Fresh off the completion of his luxury condominiums on Perry Street along the Hudson River, Richard Meier is planning a similar luxury hi-rise (above photo, far right) next door.

The 16-floor, 31-unit tower, at 165 Charles Street, will very closely resemble the architect's two designs at 173-176 Perry, just adjacent. All will be tall, Minimalist luxury buildings made primarily of

glazed glass and steel. Unlike the Perry Street project, Meier will also be designing the 11- to 22-foot-tall interiors of the new building. These will include leather seats similar to those Meier designed for the Getty Center in Los

Angeles. The tower's ground floor will also feature more than 1,500 square feet of commercial space.

"Charles Street gives us the opportunity to further develop and evolve the design of my first two towers," says Meier. "It's like music. One note is nice, but as you add notes, you can create something different." Completion is scheduled for spring 2005. S.L.



Chipperfield planning museum in Iowa

British architect David Chipperfield is designing his first museum project in the continental United States: the Figge Art Museum (FAM) in Davenport, Iowa (above, at right).

Founded in 1929, FAM, formerly known as the Davenport Museum of Art, has transformed itself from a small-scale local space to an ambitious institution. The new museum, located on the city's downtown Mississippi River waterfront, reflects the change. The building, and its desirable location, will allow it to continue to expand, museum officials say.

The \$34.5 million, 100,000-

square-foot museum will be sur rounded almost completely with opaque and transparent glass s faces and fritted with horizontal banding to define the formal ele ments. It will have an inner and outer skin: The inner will be con posed of double-glazed glass ar perforated-metal panels, and th outer will be made of fritted and clear glass and will act as a rain wind screen. An outdoor plaza v provide a sculpture garden and lic space. The museum highligh \$113.5 million initiative to revita the city's downtown area. Open scheduled for July 2005. S.L.

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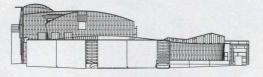
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News Briefs

Renovation for Yale Art

Gallery Yale University Art Gallery, the oldest college museum in the U.S., has begun restoration of its main building, originally designed by Louis Kahn and opened in 1953.

The Gallery was Kahn's first significant commission, and is considered one of his masterpieces. The



The Yale Art Gallery will be upgraded.

renovation is being undertaken by Polshek Partnership Architects in New York, which is also working on the master plan for the Yale Arts Area.

The building, known for its

intensely quiet, spiritual atmosphere and signature tetrahedral ceiling, will be closed for the restoration until spring 2006. The gallery will display its collections of American paintings, sculpture, and decorative arts in the Gothic-style wing.

The restoration will address much-needed structural issues, such as window and wall repair and upgrading of the roof, and it will open the building up by removing partitions scattered throughout.

"I was a student of Louis Kahn's in 1954," says partner Jim Polshek in a written statement. "The opportunity to restore this early masterpiece to the architect's original vision and to protect it for the future is extraordinary." S.L.

Workers begin to install Olympic Stadium roof

After long delays, contractors recently began to install the roof



Olympic roof slides into place.

of the Olympic Stadium in Athens. Designed by Santiago Calatrava, the roof covers 269,000 square feet and is made of massive white steel and tinted Plexiglas. Assembly was completed in mid-April, and now builders are sliding the tubular steel arches into place on top of the stadium.

The stadium was first employed in 1982 and has since been refitted for the games. Calatrava is also designing the sports complex master plan, the roof for the Olympic Velodrome, and landscape and sculptural elements, such as the "Nations Plaza" public space and the undulating "Nations Wall." S.L.

Finalists named for Vietna Veterans Memorial Educat

Center Four teams have been selected in the second round of competition for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Education Center, which will complete the assemblage of structures on Washington, D.C.'s National Mall

The four teams are Ann Bel Architects, Architectural Research Office, Michael Graves & Associa and Polshek Partnership.

According to Jan E. Scruggs president of the Vietnam Veteran Memorial Fund, the teams are av ing completion of site analysis be submitting final designs. The 20,0 square-foot facility of exhibition a support spaces is expected to be dug into an elevated area halfwa between the memorial and Constitution Gardens. In June, th jury will choose the winning team The fund hopes to raise \$25 milli for the center's construction with three years, break ground in 18 months, and complete the buildir 2009. Andrea Oppenheimer [



Dates & Events

w & Upcoming libitions

ı Hadid York City

-July 2004
ngs, drawings, and indoor and our objects by the recent er Prize—winning architect will atured at Max Protetch Gallery. 12/633-6999 or visit maxprotetch.com for more nation.

id Stone: New itecture in Concrete hington, D.C.

19, 2004–January 23, 2005 vey of cutting-edge architectury which the use of concrete is sential aspect of the design. A shibition will demonstrate that the ects are using concrete to the incredibly varied—sometive incredibly varied—sometive objectives. At the mal Building Museum. Call 272-2448 or visit www.nbm.org or ther information.

nn and Erwan Bouroullec Angeles

20-October 18, 2004
rst North American exhibition
us on the work of French
ners Ronan and Erwan
bullec. The brothers have burst
e international design scene
past few years with their
stic furniture, products, and
or designs. At the Museum of
emporary Art. For information,
13/621-2766 or visit

nd the Box—The itecture of William P. er

Los Angeles

July 15–October 14, 2004
An exhibition of Will Bruder's work
will be on view at A+D Museum. For
more information, call 310/6592445 or visit www.AplusD.org.

Ongoing Exhibitions

Rene Burri Photographs New York City

Through June 5, 2004
The exhibition focuses on Burri's architectural photographs, including images of Le Corbusier and his work, such as the Chapel at Ronchamp; the structures of Mexican architect Luis Barragan; Oscar Niemeyer's buildings in Brasilia; and the preparations for the Montreal Expo in 1967. At the Gallery at Hermes. For information, visit www.hermesofparis.com.

Petra Blaisse: Harvey S. Perloff Chair Workshop Los Angeles

Through June 11, 2004

Amsterdam-based designer Petra

Blaisse explores a fascination with
unique materials through wall coverings and built projects created since
1991 with her firm, Inside Outside.

Blaisse holds the Harvey S. Perloff
Chair for spring quarter in the UCLA
department of architecture and
urban design. She conducted a fiveday workshop with students, creating
a site-specific work that is included in
this exhibition. At the Perloff Gallery.
Visit www.aud.ucla.edu or call
310/267-4704.

Subway Style: Architecture and Design in the New York City Subway New York City

Through June 18, 2004



Dates & Events

Celebrating the 100th anniversary of the New York City subway system, the exhibition explores the aesthetics of the subway, featuring a broad range of historic artifacts, archival documents, drawings, and vintage and contemporary photographs from the collection of the New York Transit Museum. At the UBS Art Gallery. Call 212/713-2885 or visit www.ubs.com.

Drawn by the Architect Amsterdam Through June 19, 2004

Now that the computer is changing the way drawings are produced and filed, do architects still sometimes put their ideas down on paper and, if so, in which phases of the design process do they do that? ARCAM collected spectacular original sketches ranging from doodles, notes, and travel impressions to detailed drawings and presentation sketches—sketches done with pencil, paint or felt-tip pen on paper, in notebooks or still on the roll, made for oneself,

clients, or a book. At Architectuurcentrum. Ca 020/620-4878 or visit www.arcam.nl.

Envisioning Architecture: Drawings fr the Museum of Modern Art, New York Washington, D.C.

Through June 20, 2004

The broad spectrum of 20th-century architect and the depth of its artistic expression are revealed in this selection of works from MoMA extraordinary collection of architectural drawir At the National Building Museum. Call 202/27 2448 or visit www.nbm.org.

City Works Los Angeles

Through July 1, 2004

An exhibition organized by Cityworks Los Ange Communities Under Construction with participation by all L.A. design and architecture school At A+D Museum. Call 310/659-2445 or visit www.AplusD.org.

The Austrian Phenomenon: Concepts Experiments—Vienna Graz 1958–197 Vienna

Through July 12, 2004

The exhibition examines this Austrian avant-grand attempts to come close to providing an overview of the conceptual and experimental dencies that emerged in Vienna and Graz beth 1958 and 1973. At Architekturzentrum Wien. 431/522-3115 or visit www.azw.at for informatical contents of the exhibition of the contents of the exhibition of t

Material Trends in Modern Italian Furnishings New York City

Through July 14, 2004

The region of Lombardy is the center of Italian design ingenuity, with unparalleled excellence in creativity and manufacturing values. The exhibition features recent products in furniture tiles, consumer electronics, and fixtures from Alias, Artemide, Pierantonio Bonacina, Brionvega, Bticino, Caimi Brevetti, Con&Con, Danese, Flexform, Futura, Gruppo Industriale Busnelli, Kartell, Luceplan, Merati, Nemo, Pao Lenti, Porro, Regia, Tronconi, Serafino Zani, an Zucchi. This exhibition coincides with the 16th Annual International Contemporary Furniture At Material ConneXion. Call 212/842-2050 or www.MaterialConneXion.com for more inform



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Dates & Events

202/272-2448 or visit www.nbm.org for further information.

Solos: Future Shack Washington, D.C.

Through October 10, 2004

Architecture for Humanity's Future Shack is a shelter that can be constructed anywhere, very quickly, to address the needs of refugees as well as of victims of natural disasters. Designed by Australian architect Sean Godsell, the prototype will be built in the Cooper Hewitt's Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden as part of the summer Solos series. At the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. For further information, call 212/849-8400 or visit www.cooperhewitt.org.

Unbuilt Chicago Chicago

Through January 16, 2005

Featuring approximately 90 drawings, plans, and models for architectural projects in Chicago that were never built, the exhibition provides a cross section of projects from the 1880s tothe present. Many notable architects are represented, including Dankmar Adler, Daniel Burnham, Alfonso Iannelli, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Louis Sullivan, Harry Weese, and Helmut Jahn. At the Art Institute of Chicago. For more information, call 312/443-3600 orvisit www.artic.edu.

a show: Austrian Architecture in the 20th and 21st Centuries Vienna

Through 2005

Due to the expansive nature of its contents. a show is subdivided into three sections and presented in three stages. It provides a ramble through historic and contemporary Austrian architecture and explores the most essential factors in establishing a cultural identity. At Architekturzentrum Wien, For more information. call 431/522-3115 or visit www.azw.at.

A.R.E. Workstation **Phoenix**

Permanent Installation

The A.R.E. (Architects Registration Exam) Workstation project was inspired by the recent move on NCARB's part to come up with the

ARE Version 3.0. In the AIA AZ Gallery. For further information, call 602/275-6830 or visit www.durrant.com.

Aerospace Design: The Art of **Engineering from NASA's Aeronautical** Research

Washington, D.C.

Through December 5, 2004

The exhibition features more than 65 artifacts from NASA's collection, including wind tunnel models and designs for conceptual airplanes. At the Octagon, Call 202/638-3221 or visit www.theoctagon.org.

Lectures, Conferences, Symposia

Forum Barcelona 2004 Barcelona

May 9-September 26, 2004

Forum Barcelona is an innovative and creative platform through which to explore and analyze the major cultural and social challenges facing the world of the 21st century. It is a festive journey designed to bring three main themes to life: cultural diversity, sustainable development, and conditions for peace. For 141 days, it is a place where visitors can experience cultures and entertainment from around the world. Performances, lectures, exhibitions, workshops, games, and marketplaces make up this major event. The various activities and events take place all over the city of Barcelona. For more information visit www.barcelona2004.org.

Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of **Landscape Architecture** Washington, D.C.

June 1, 2004

In a free society, security concerns and other challenges can compromise our ability to live in safe environments. Leonard Hopper, FASLA, past president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and chief landscape architect for the New York City Housing Authority, will address how landscape architects help shape the world and improve the quality of our lives. At the National Building Museum. Call 202/272-2448 or visit www.nbm.org.

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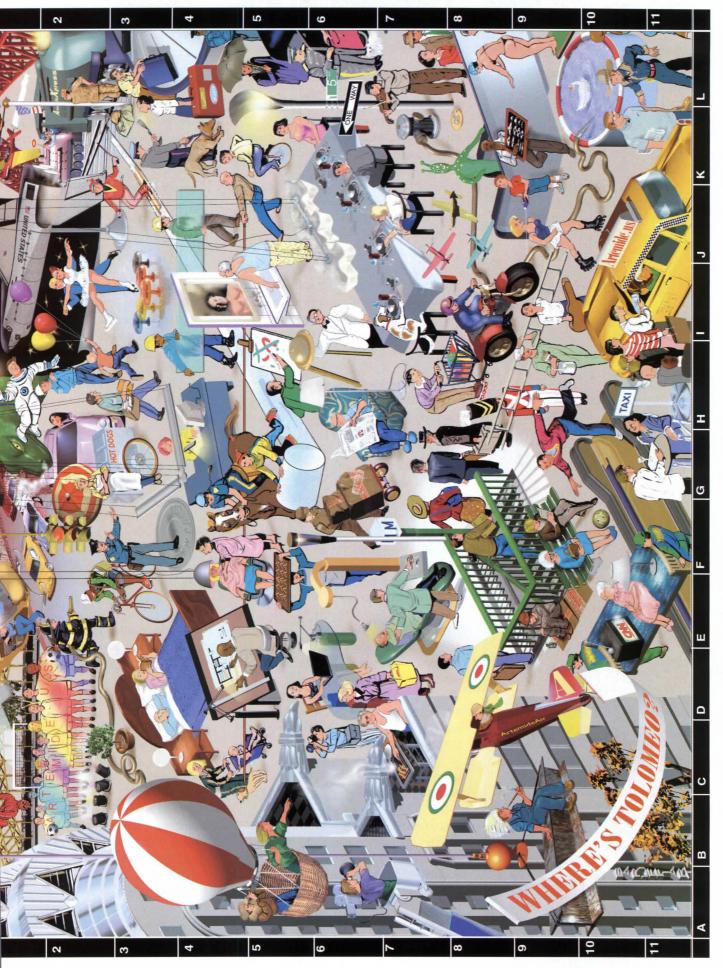
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Dates & Events

International Greening Rooftops for Sustainable Communities Conference, Awards, and Trade Show Portland, Ore.

June 2-4, 2004

Experts in diverse fields from around the globe will network and share knowledge about the benefits of green roofs, new research findings, policy developments, and the latest in green-roof products and services. Topics covered in panel discussions will include LEED, plant performance, policy initiatives, smart growth, biodiversity and agriculture, stormwater issues, and design. At the Hilton Hotel. For further information, call 416/686-5887 or visit www.greenroofs.ca/grhhc/conference.htm.

The 2004 Bruce Goff Centennial Celebration Bartlesville, Okla.

June 5-8, 2004

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Bruce Goff and the 137th of Frank Lloyd Wright will be celebrated by viewing buildings of both Goff's and Wright's design, films of Goff, architectural and other drawings of Goff's, and exhibitions of work by those who learned from him. For further information, call 404/237-8031.

Security Workshop Franklin Park, III.

June 7-10, 2004

YSG Door Security Consultants, an architectural hardware and security solutions company, is offering a Security Workshop to provide participants a better understanding mechanical security and electrified hardware to develop a fully integrated locking security system. At the YSG Satellite Training Center. Call 800/438-1951 or visit www.ysgsecurity.com.

Wolf D. Prix Washington, D.C.

June 8, 2004

Coop Himmel(b)lau creates deconstructivist architecture that provocatively breaks away from traditional structures to expose inherent aesthetic and technological tensions. Wolf D. Prix, coprincipal of the Vienna, Austria—based studio, will discuss the firm's award-winning work, including the UFA-Cinema Center in

Dresden, Germany; Vienna's SEG Apartment Tower; the Musée de Confluences in Lyon, France; and the Art Museum in Ohio, their fi major U.S. commission. At the National Build Museum. Call 202/272-2448 or visit www.nbm.org for more information.

Inspire Customer Loyalty: What Clier Have to Say Chicago

June 9, 2004

A one-day seminar being held prior to the stoff the AIA Annual Convention. Marcy Steinberesearcher and author of *The Inside Scoop: Proposals and Interviews from the Client's Perspective*, will provide insight into what trigers customer loyalty and outline research from both a national and regional perspective. At the Metropolitan Club in the Sears Tower Visit www.smps.org.

The AIA 2004 National Convention at Design Exposition Chicago

June 10-12, 2004

The premier design and construction indust event with firsthand industry updates and c ting-edge products and services that will shall the future of architecture. At McCormick Pla For further information, call 800/242-3837 visit www.aia.org.

40th IMCL Conference: Building Citic for Community & Identity London

June 13-17, 2004

Topics will include traditional town planning civic values, the built environment and the healthy city, and celebrating the European square. At the University of Notre Dame Lo Centre. Visit www.livablecities.org for more information.

The First Northeastern Regional Sci Tire Conference Albany, N.Y.

June 15-16, 2004

The goals of the conference are to improve the efficiency of the scrap-tire industry and promote regional cooperation on scrap-tire grams. Topics to be discussed include:

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Dates & Events

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Antoine Predock Washington, D.C.

June 16, 2004 To celebrate the opening of Liquid Stone: New Architecture in Concrete, architect Antoine Predock will discuss his work, which responds in many ways to both the natural and the cultural landscapes. Practicing in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for more than 30 years, Predock is an internationally acclaimed architect who draws from the elemental forces of a site, as well as its history and myth, to create an "architecture of ritual." Predock's Shadow House in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is featured in the exhibition. At the National Building Museum. Call 202/272-2448 or visit www.nbm.org..

The Mediterranean Medina Pescara, Italy

June 17-19, 2004

An International seminar aiming at the study of the particular physical characters and the main transformations of the Mediterranean City. The city has built up its identity through the reuse and modification of the previous urban remains. At the Faculty of Architecture of Pescara. Visit www.unich.it/idea.

Building Green Washington, D.C.

June 21, 2004

To celebrate the summer solstice, Helen English, executive director of the Sustainable Buildings Industry Council, will discuss ways to help home builders, architects, home owners, and others better locate general information about such t ics as community and site plann energy, energy-efficiency, the bu ing envelope, water use, indoor environmental quality and green materials. This lecture draws on material from Green Building Guidelines: Meeting the Deman Low-Energy, Resource-Efficient Homes, which was developed by homebuilders for homebuilders. the National Building Museum. 202/272-2448 or visit www.nbm

Their Last Battle: The Figl for the National World Wa Memorial Washington, D.C.

June 30, 2004

A casual conversation between Congresswoman and one of he constituents in 1987 grew into epic struggle to build the Natio World War II Memorial-an eff that lasted more than four time long as it took America to fight war itself. Nicolaus Mills, Sarah Lawrence College, will recount struggle and chronicle the dev ment of the Washington Mall. from its origins as swampland Maya Lin's controversial Vietna Veterans' Memorial. At the Nat Building Museum. Call 202/27 2448 or visit www.nbm.org.

2004 SMPS/PSMA Nation Conference New York City

August 11-14, 2004

This conference is the leading forum for business developme marketing, and firm managem for the A/E/C industry. This year conference focuses on helping firms build business in tough enomic times. At the New York Marriott Marquis. Visit www.bu



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Dates & Events

business.org for more information.

Houston Mod: Leo Marmol Houston

August 19, 2004

Leo Marmol, AIA, managing principal of Marmol Radziner + Associates of Los Angeles, will be the second annual speaker of the Houston Mod August lecture. He will give a talk about the preservation of Modern architecture. His firm is responsible for the restoration of Richard Neutra's Kaufmann House in Palm Springs and has been recognized in many national publications. At the MFAH Brown Auditorium. Visit www.marmol-radziner.com or www.houstonmod.org.

ARMA 2004 Summer Meeting Kansas City, Mo.

August 24-26, 2004

The Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association (ARMA) is the North American trade association representing the manufacturers and suppliers of bituminous-based residential and commercial fiberglass and organic asphalt shingle roofing products, roll roofing, built-up roofing systems, and modified bitumen roofing systems. At the Fairmont Hotel. Call 202/207-0917 or visit www.asphaltroofing.org.

Introduction to the 2003 International Building Code for Design Professionals Las Vegas, Nev.

September 27–28, 2004
The University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Department of
Engineering Professional
Development offers this course,
which will provide a broad
overview of the key nonstructural
components of the International
Builoding Code, focusing primarily
on those requirements that deal
with fire and life-safety concerns.

At the University of Wisconsin. Contact Jeffrey A Lackney at 608/262-0638 or visit epdweb. lengr.wisc.edu/ webG022.

NeoCon East Baltimore, Md.

October 6-7, 2004

This year's NeoCon East promisto attract thousands of attended representing regional architect design and facilities manageme communities, as well as federal government designers, buyers, specifiers. New to NeoCon Eas 2004 is a lighting pavilion and Architectural Stone and Ceram Tile Exposition. For information visit www.merchandisemart.co or call 800/677-6278.

Urban Waterfronts 22: Gathering by the Water Milwaukee, Wis.

October 14-16, 2004

The annual international confeence on waterfront planning, development, and culture will ovene 300 people from around globe from all the varying disciplines involved in this dynamic field. More than 30 speakers vover a wide range of issues. Www.waterfrontcenter.org for rinformation.

ISH North America Boston

October 14–16, 2004
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Competitions

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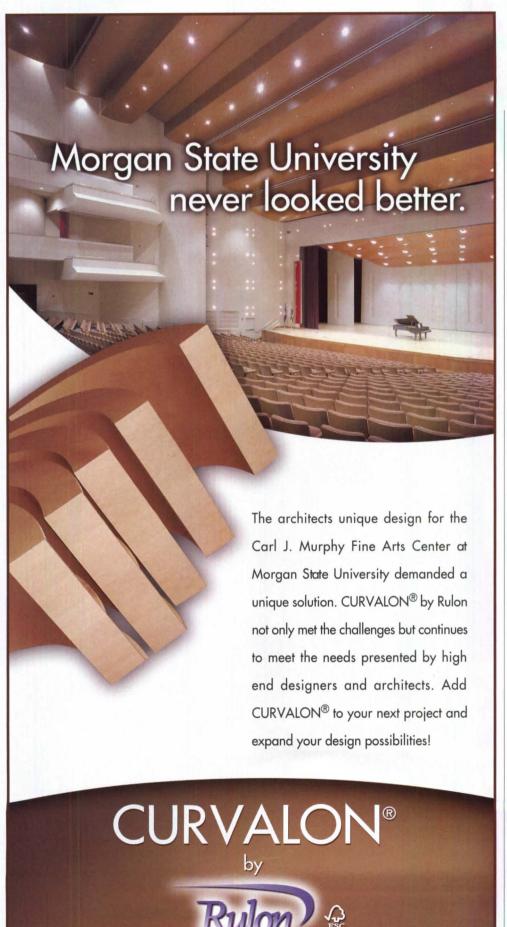
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Dates & Events

Awards Program

Deadline: July 15, 2004

The Waterfront Center's announces its 18th annual international awards program for proje plans, and grassroot's citizen efforts. Visit www.waterfrontcenter.org for more informatio

Central Glass International Architectural Design Competition 20 AsiaFront Village

Deadline: July 26

The AsiaFront Village ought to be a place of further promotion of the unique culture interspent throughout Asia and the enjoyment of its result can be located anwhere in the world, in the or in the suburbs. It can be consolidated into facility, or it can be an international conference facility or training center, a lodging facility or oplex. For information and submission requirements, visit www.japan-architect.co.jp.

2004 Texture Design Contest Chandler, Ariz.

Deadline: July 30, 2004

Meltdown Glass Art & Design is inviting creat professionals interested in decorative glass to compete in their Texture Design Contest. For their information, call 800/845-6221 or visit www.meltdownglass.com.

Norwalk Housing Design Competitio Norwalk, Conn.

Deadline: August 13, 2004

In response to the need for below-market-ra housing in the city of Norwalk, the Housing Authority of Norwalk is sponsoring a housing design competition for exemplary site and ur plans for first-time home buyers, entry- and level professionals, and fixed-income seniors Call 203/857-0200 or visit www.swinter.com NorwalkHousingDesignCompetition.html for mation and submission guidelines.

The 2004 Ecohouse Design Awards

Deadline: August 31, 2004

The competition is open to any student, or group of students, in a school of architectu. The challenge is to design an Ecohouse at survive without relying on a great deal of fuel. Visit www.architecturalpress.com/companions/ecohouse.

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lates & Events

bience Design Competition

adline: October 31, 2004

a Gull Lighting Products, Inc. Ambience Design mpetition is designed to honor the innovative, nion-driven, and trend-setting applications of bience low-voltage lighting systems developed ndustry trades people, including lighting conants, designers, contractors, architects, and as personnel. Visit www.seagulllighting.com more information.

en Tent Design Competition Angeles

dline: August 11, 2004 ine preregistration required by July 30, 04, at www.greententcompetition.com shack announces a competition to design an ronmentally sustainable camping shelter—a en tent—for use in the Mojave Desert in and and Joshua Tree National Park. The competiis open to anyone with innovative design s inspired by Southern California's green tyle; architects, interior designers, product furniture designers, graphic designers, artists, gn students, and campers. Collaborative and idisciplinary design teams are encouraged. rs for the competition include designer David han of servo, SKDP graphic designer Stephen er, Ecoshack founder Stephanie Smith, and artist Andrea Zittel. Winners will be notified on ıst 25, 2004. Winning entries will receive prizes and will be prototyped on Ecoshack's re demonstration site in Joshua Tree, Calif. All es will be exhibited in Joshua Tree during the Desert Test Sites event October 23-24, 1. For additional information visit www.greenompetition.com

Home Design and Construction petition

Registration: July 15, 2004

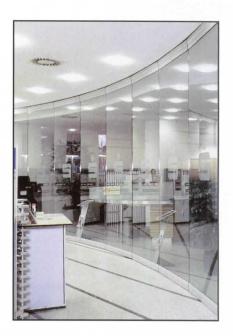
fline: December 15, 2004

gn will lead to actual construction. Judges will de William McDonough and Randall Stout. es will be built with a goal of achieving the standards of sustainability set up in Cradle adle: Remaking the Way We Make Things. formation regarding submission guidelines www.c2c-home.org.

kenchiku Residential Design: House

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Dates & Events

of Multiple Dimensions Competition

Deadline: September 3, 2004

Judged by Steven Holl, this competition is looking for the design of a small house of 250 square meters which can act as an experimental probe into an architecture of more than four dimensions. The experiential phenomena of the house will be a crucial factor. The house should also be inhabitable. Materials, from molecular aspects to geometric properties, will be important, as will space and time. The house will act like a "thought experiment." For more information about submitting, visit www.japan-architect.co.jp.

Emerging Professionals Guest House/Studio Design Competition

Registration Deadline: October 1, 2004
Submission Deadline: October 18, 2004
This competition is a special project intended to encourage and recognize the design skills of emerging architectural professionals. The awardwinning projects will receive recognition and cash awards. Finalists will become part of a case study demonstrating cooperative projects between industry, schools, and professional practice. This competition is a partnership between EPIConnection.com, the AIA National Housing Committee, and the sponsor, the Whirlpool Corporation. For information and submission requirements, visit www.epiconnection.org.

Zhu Jia Jiao Competition

Registration Deadline: May 30-August 30, 2004

Submission Deadline: September 30, 2004 International Open Competition for new Jiangnan Canal Town. Organized by the City of Shanghai Qingpu District Government, this competition hopes to inspire a new manner of urbanization, one that is neither ubanism nor suburbanism; it intends to provoke a lasting dialogue between Chisese city and contemporar;y architecture. For more information and submission requirments, visit www.shzjj.com

E-mail events and competitions information two months in advance of event or competition submission deadline to ingrid whitehead@mcgraw-hill.com.

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM AT NBV

lectures

June 8 Wolf D. Prix

co-principal of Coop Himmelb(l)au, Vienna, Austria

June 16 Antoine Predock

principal of Antoine
Predock Architect,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

June 17 Takashi Yamaguchi

principal of Takashi Yamaguchi and Associates, Osaka, Japan

June 21 Building Green

Helen English, executive director of the Sustainable Buildings Industry Council

exhibitions

Samuel Mockbee and the Rural Studio: Community Architecture

through September 6

Envisioning Architecture: Drawings from

The Museum of Modern Art, New York

through June 20

Affordable Housing: Designing an American Asset

through August 8

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archrecord 2

FOR THE EMERGING ARCHITECT

month in archrecord2 we look at the winners of the American Institute of Architect's 2004 ng Architects Award and examine a project in L.A.'s Skid Row that is high on design and low ost. In Design, get to know the architects, their leadership in design, and their service to profession. In Work, architect Chantal Aquin builds a project with modest financing but bold ntiveness. Learn more by visiting architecturalrecord.com/archrecord2.

ESIGN

reat start in architectural careers

vear, the American Institute of Architects awarded five tects the 2004 Young Architects Award. Recipients of this it, regardless of age, are at an early stage of their careers, heir exceptional leadership in design, education, and/or be to the profession are all taken into consideration when are chosen. The five individuals honored this year each by characteristics that show a promising future in archite. The winners will be presented with their awards at the 2004 National Convention and Design Exposition in go this month.

Licensed to practice architecture in the states of Virginia laryland, architect David Jameson, AIA, has made a repufor himself as a remarkable and imaginative residential ect. With the formation of David Jameson Architect six ago, the Virginia Tech graduate has had the opportunity to projects at both small and large scales. His ability to juxe texture, shapes, materials, and colors have become his nark. With conservative Washington, D.C., as the backdrop

ny of his projects, he has been able to successfully create modern s in a traditional setting. The architect's work has garnered attention from al and national magazines and has been featured on several programs me & Garden Television. His designs have also been recognized by more 5 local, state, and national awards.

he methodology of Janis LaDouceur, AIA, has brought her and her apolis-based firm, Barbour/LaDouceur Design Group, much acclaim. ceur believes that the art of architecture is to tell a story, and she aches each project with this philosophy. Many of her community-based ts—cultural centers, memorials, and museums— reveal her desire to orate her clients' culture into the design. Attention to such detail can in LaDouceur's design of projects like the proposed Ojibwe Cultural and the Richard I. Bong World War II Heritage Center in Superior, nsin. Another project, the Science House at the Science Museum of sota [RECORD, August 2003, page 170], is an addition whose form was



David Jameson Architect Examples of David Jameson's award-winning residential designs: (1) Church Street Residence, Washington, D.C.; (2) Push Pull House, Chevy

Chase, Md.; (3) Model of Maison





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intended to recall the nearby river tugboats. As one of the first outdoor science installations in the nation, the building, which will serve as a greenhouse, a laboratory, and classroom space, will also be an exhibit in itself, as it produces more energy through solar strategies than it uses.

Architect Kevin Sneed, AIA, is a respected figure in the AIA Northern Virginia (NOVA) chapter, and his service and contributions to the chapter have become invaluable. The architect has taken part in numerous NOVA committees and also served on the board in several positions: treasurer, president, and the 2003 president. As a founding member of the NOVA Young Architects Committee, he developed programs that are now used as models for other AIA chapters. Currently the director of architecture at OTJ Architects in Washington, D.C., Sneed's leadership has created bonds with related industries and with surrounding AIA chapters in Virginia and Maryland. His enthusiasm for design can be seen in ventures such as his promotion of the profession at elementary schools and his aid in the organization of Virginia Architecture Week. When Sneed worked with BBGM Architects/Interiors, his client list included Chevy Chase Bank and the U.S. Marine Corps.

Donna Kacmar, AIA, is balancing a career that involves design, teaching, and community service. As founder of architect works in Houston, Texas, she has designed residential and commercial projects that have been widely published and received numerous awards. Kacmar is assistant professor at the Gerald D. Hines College of Architecture at the University of Houston, where she is also the Level I Graduate Design Coordinator, and for the past eight years she has taught at the university's Summer Discovery Program for high school students. She also has a long and varied history in community-based service activities. Since 1998, Kacmar has worked with the Avenue Community Development Corporation, a nonprofit, low-income-housing-development corporation for rebuilding Houston's inner-city neighborhoods.

After graduating from Syracuse University with a B.Arch. degree, John Burse, AIA, moved to St. Louis and now promotes urban renewal in his own community. A senior associate with



Barbour/LaDouceur Design Gr Projects include: (1) The Environmental Experiment Ce "Science House," Minneapolis (2) The Richard I. Bong WW II Heritage Center, Superior, Wisconsin, III.; (3) Battle Point Ojibwe Cultural Education Cer Leech Lake, Minn.







BBGM Architects/Interiors
Examples of Kevin Sneed's interior designs: (4) Trizec Regional
Headquarters, Washington, D.C.;
(5) PHH Arval/Highland Office,
Baltimore County, Md.





architect works Donna Kacmar's recent design work: (6) Round Valley Texas Office Building + Garage,

Belleaire, Tex.; (7) Woods High School's planned Westview Campus, Houston (with Natalye Appel and Associates).

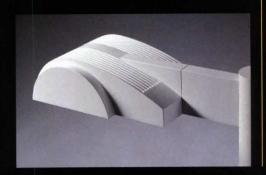


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Mackey Mitchell, Burse's work focuses on urban design, using this skill not only to fulfill his work but also to fulfill his passion—revitalizing the Old North St. Louis community, a oncebustling neighborhood. The architect has gone beyond what one might expect in this planning project. Using his personal

time to create drawings and renderings of what he foresees for this area, Burse also holds workshops and meets with residents of the neighborhood to explain his vision. His zeal for the project has been contagious, as he has prompted local leaders, developers, and lenders to support this effort to make the area a livable community once again. Burse's design and planning skills have also been essential to his work on other projects, including the Concordia Seminary, the Central Institute for

For more projects and photos of these award-winning architects, go to architecturalrecord.com/archrecord2

the Deaf, and master plans for international resort communities. Randi Greenberg

Mackey Mitchell Associates

John Burse combines a personal passion for revitalizing the city with urban planning: (1) Future vision for the Old North St. Louis; (2) An example of Burse's awardwinning watercolors.



WORK

BURSE (THIS PAGE); LUCY GONZALES (OPPOSITE)

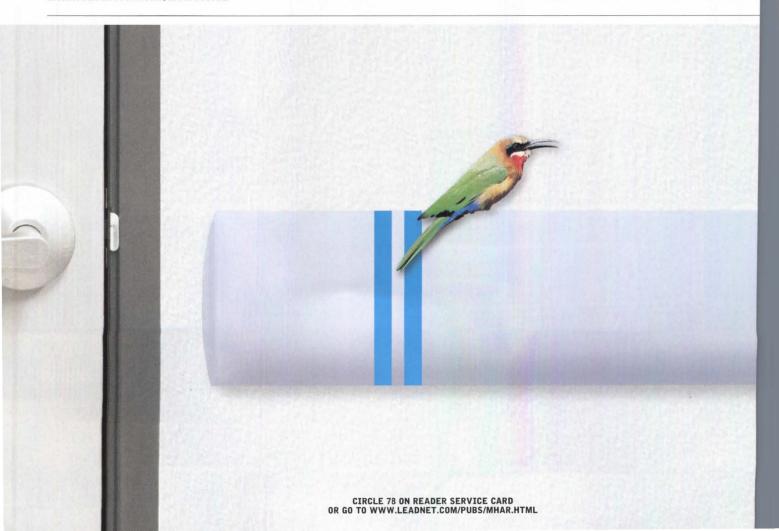
JOHN

PHOTOGRAPHY: © COURTESY

High design hits the spot

When Los Angeles-based archit Chantal Aquin was asked to de new service center for the Skid Housing Trust, she was faced n only with a low budget, consist entirely of a HUD grant, but lim practical experience as well. No ing to sacrifice design, Aquin to these limitations into assets, m resourcefulness with ingenuity-a lot of plain old hard work.

Jim Bonar, director of the Sk Row Housing Trust, an organiza that provides permanent housir supportive services for resident Los Angeles's Skid Row neighbor wanted something different for Service Spot. Located on the gr floor of one of the organization's resident-occupant hotels, Service was to be a "user-friendly" cent that would offer case managem support-group meetings, educa opportunities, and service refer







The Service Spot provides a fully functional and well-designed service center for the residents of Skid Row.

ust completed work on another it project with Aquin, Bonar e would be the right person Service Spot into that "someferent" he was looking for en it comes to designing for eless or mentally ill, there's a very distinct separation public and private spaces," Aquin. "There is a sense of e, since it's sometimes difficult pate their behavior—so many centers are designed with bar-

riers. Instead, Jim wanted users to feel a sense of ownership of these spaces. We also wanted the residents to feel as though they were given something precious, not just services contained within blank walls."

To stretch her limited budget as far as it could go, Aquin, just a couple of years out of SCI-Arc, enlisted help from current students as well as fellow alum Rocio Romero and former SCI-Arc instructor Randall Wilson.

Wilson led an intensive summer

studio in which students designed and built the seating, workstations, filing trolleys, and cabinets for the refurbished storefront. Though Bonar was skeptical of their ability to furnish the space, students received material donations from Home Depot, Anderson Plywood, and Häfele and were able to outfit the entire 2,000-square-foot space.

The reception area is designed as a light box visible from the street to welcome visitors. Inside, the standard syntax of public-to-private space confronted by users of most public service agencies is twisted to create an interweaving of private with public spaces—allowing users to walk freely from one activity to another with no physical obstacles. Transparent and translucent materials allow users to see the activities in which they will ultimately participate with no fears of being engulfed by authorities or institutions. *Josephine Minutillo*

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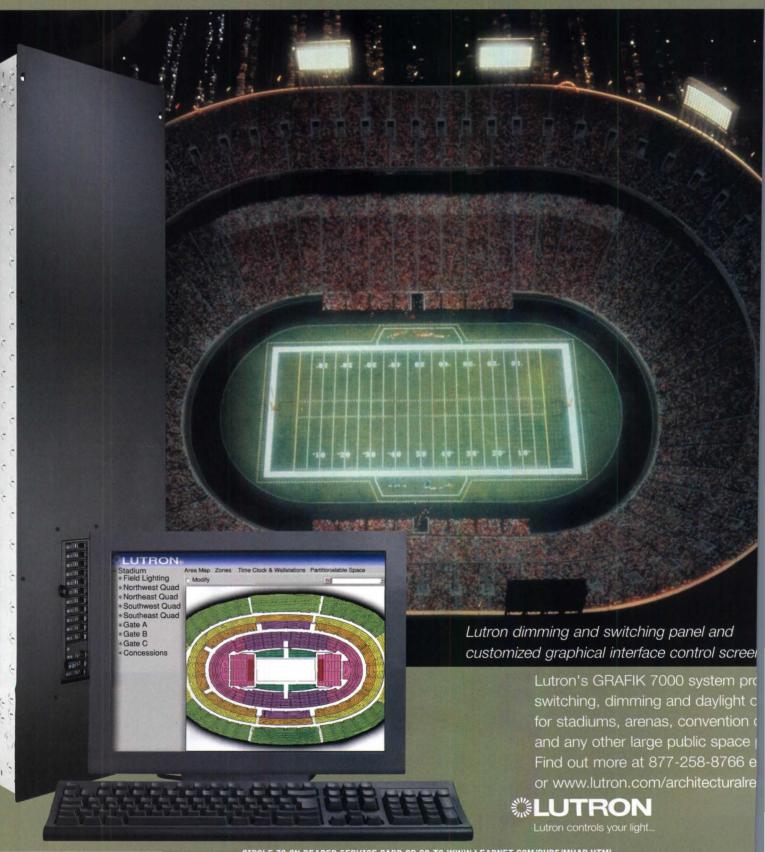
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Hang on to your old cameras: For some purposes, film is still better than digital

Practice Matters

By Charles Linn, FAIA

y, practically everybody uses al technology to make and photographic images. Some dings of a scene are made e spot, using digital cameras; s are made indirectly by ning existing photographs or parencies that were made in ld-fashioned way, using film. The advantages of photographs with digital cameras are us. They can be previewed e spot. Desktop printers can copies that are as good as graphs for some purposes. loesn't need to buy film or it processed by a lab. Digital images have other tages: They can be e-mailed tly and inserted into documents onds. Adobe's Photoshop can t color to a certain extent dd a host of special effects. le archive of photos can be on a few CDs or a single hard and sorted and indexed using -management software. storage is theoretically pernt, although CDs and disks et damaged and hard drives

he advantages of digital are erwhelming, and the new ment is so easy to use, that architects have begun docung their finished projects y and given up using film and sional photographers entirely. ere are still times when connal medium- and large-format or transparencies are better nages made with point-anddigital cameras, particularly arge prints are needed or

the photos will be viewed up close. Professional-grade, high-resolution digital cameras that accept interchangeable lenses currently cost from \$1.500 to \$15.000.

At least for the moment, there are some applications where film cannot be replaced by digital, such as when long exposures are needed for night scenes. And digital cameras that can correct perspective are still relatively rare. So, don't take the phone number of your trusty architectural photographer out of your Rolodex yet, and hang on to your old camera. True, some professional photographers are switching to digital for some jobs, but most are sticking to film.

"It doesn't matter if you are using a file from a digital camera or something that was scanned. It's the quality of what came out of the camera that determines the quality of the final product," says New York photographer Elliott Kaufman. "Photoshop can do amazing things, but one thing it can't do is make a mediocre image from any source look like an image from a four-byfive," he says, referring to the large negatives and transparencies still favored by many. (See the last page of this article for an illustration of three different film formats.) Kaufman still shoots exclusively with film. So when should an architect choose film over digital? It helps to get an understanding of why the two are so different.

Digital or film?

Digital and film cameras record patterns of light in entirely different







Which do you want in your portfolio? Pixels are starting to show in the enlargement of the digital picture. The 35mm shot is grainy and less sharp. The detail of the medium-format photo is clearly the best of the three.

Practice Matters

ways. When the chip inside a digital camera is momentarily exposed to a burst of light, millions of bits of information are gathered and recorded as a grid of minute colored squares called pixels. Although some digital cameras allow the user to preview such an image, it doesn't really exist in physical form until it is printed out. The more information captured by the chip, measured in megapixels, the better the image will be.

The film in a camera is analogous to the chip. When light is focused on it, microscopic crystals of silver halide embedded in the film are altered in such a way that a representation of the image is left on it. This becomes fixed during development. The type of film selected by a photographer certainly affects the sharpness of a photograph, as does the physical size of the film. The larger the film,

the more "information" can be captured in a single exposure. And, obviously, large negatives do not have to be enlarged as much as small negatives to get a usable picture. Whether one is talking about digital or film, the quality of the camera's lens and the stability of the camera during an exposure

the halide crystals on the film become visible. New York photographer David Sundberg, who often uses a digital camera says, "With digital there is somehow a different overall look or feel to the image. There is often what I would describe as a colder, harder quality to the photograph."

As a point of comparison, some say five-megapixel cameras, which currently cost about \$500 and up, can produce images with

Books and magazines

image will be used for.

People supplying images for pu cation in magazines or books should still expect to supply eith large format transparencies, or prints made from large-format negatives, says Douglas Curran associate editor at Rizzoli International Publications: "I encourage all of our authors ar photographers to supply us wit transparencies or flat art, rathe than digital art, whenever poss Consistently, the final printed image, when made from a tran parency, is stronger, more vibra and accurate in terms of repres ing the original than a printed image as made from digital art am told that this will change, b to date, I have not seen any ev dence that this change is near

Many art directors prefer work with original transparenci so that they can see and mate the final color to the original coproof supplied by their printers.

ART DIRECTORS AND THOSE WHO MANAGE AWARDS PROGRAMS STILL RECOMMEND PHOTOS MADE THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY.

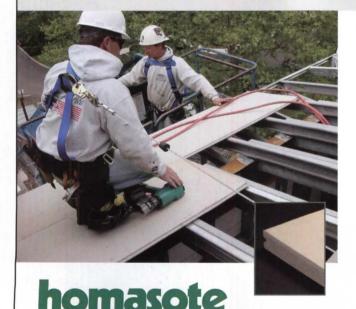
also influence the sharpness of the images they make.

Some photographers believe that because people don't naturally see the world rendered in pixels, film will always capture an image in a more realistic manner than a digital camera. When enlarged, the colored squares that make up a digital photograph can be seen, just as the grainy appearance of

a resolution that closely approximates one made by a professional-quality 35mm camera. That is, they can both make acceptable 8-by-10-inch prints. But when the images are enlarged much beyond this point, or especially if they must be cropped and magnified even more, either grain or pixels will become noticeable. Does it really matter? That depends on what the

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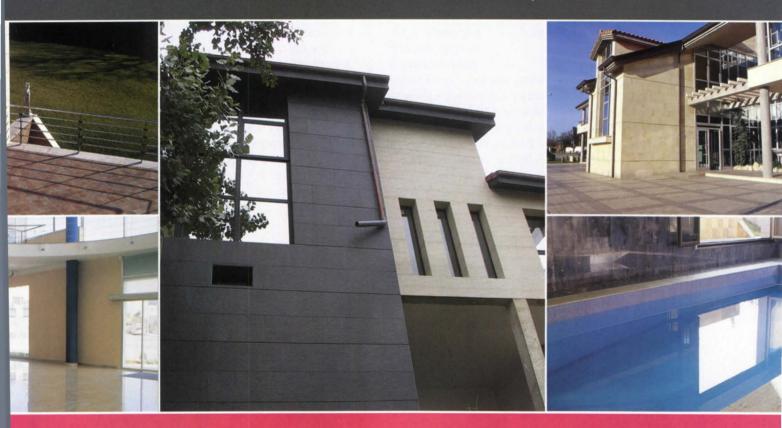
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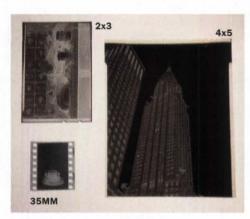
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Practice Matters



Most photographers agree that even the best digital cameras can't match the sharpness of the 4-by-5-inch negative.

Several art directors say that in recent years they have been plagued by contributors who submit digital photography that is unusable because images were scanned at the wrong resolution or supplied on damaged CDs. These problems can be avoided when film originals are

submitted instead of digital files.

Another situation where film seems to have an edge over digital is in awards-program submittals. National AIA Awards director Robin Lee says that recently she's seen many promising award entries fail because their binders relied on poor quality digital printouts instead of large color prints or

slides. She says, "Jurors have been simply appalled at the low quality of some of the submissions that have relied on digital prints." Lee still recommends slides for their brilliant color, sharpness, and because they are easy for groups to view. "Slides are an important

form of presentation that juries consistently appreciate."

What about PowerPoint?

Almost any mention of slides will bring up one application where digital photography has been quite successful in superceding film, and that is when they are used with presentation software like Microsoft's PowerPoint and Apple's new Keynote. Either digital images, or for that mat-

rate color and sharpness are crucial, go with a slide.

More changes to come

There is no doubt that highmegapixel digital cameras are goin to keep getting cheaper and bette One day a column in this magazin may report that in terms of color and sharpness, they truly have superceded medium- or large-form film, but it will be awhile before thi

ART DIRECTORS STILL PREFER ORIGINAL FILM BECAUSE ITS COLOR CAN BE CHECKEI AGAINST COLOR PROOFS.

ter digitized slides, can be dropped into presentations in seconds.

The clarity of the image is probably not as important as it is for other applications, because the amount of resolution that digital projectors are currently able to achieve is quite modest. But the images are usually viewed at a distance, so sharpness doesn't matter as much. Still, if you are doing a presentation where accu-

kind of equipment is affordable. U
then, architects should carefully
consider whether digital photography is sufficient for all of their
purposes, or whether they'd be ter off shooting a few slides of exproject with their old camera or,
the big jobs, hire a photographer
Film isn't obsolete yet.

RECORD editor Jane F. Kolleeny contributed to this article.

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A new event, the Universal Forum of Cultures, helps Barcelona transform an ailing district

Correspondent's File

By David Cohn

atest recipe for Barcelona urban n, as seen at the site of this ner's Universal Forum of res, a UNESCO-backed internal festival, goes something nis: Take the last stretch of covered seafront on the northrn limits of the city—a zone ed with a sewage treatment a power plant, a garbage erator, and decades of pollu--clean it up, and upgrade the nfrastructures with state-ofrt, environmentally friendly ies. Span the now-odorless ge plant with a 27-acre public nade that connects the new waterfront recreational ies, and crown it with a monual photovoltaic pergola to rscore the environmental e. Stir in a landmark auditoand exhibition hall designed

d Cohn is RECORD's Madridinternational correspondent.

cques Herzog and Pierre de

Meuron, hotels, and a convention center, and set the whole thing to boil with the Forum, invented specifically for the occasion, with debates, exhibitions, performances, and hundreds of other events that attract millions of visitors to the site from May through September. The result? Voilà! A major eyesore and environmental disaster area has been transformed into a new motor of future urban development, and a model for the principles of sustainable design that the Forum advocates.

Opening in May and running until September 26, the Forum differs from traditional World's Fairs by offering a meeting of cultures rather than nations, explains Mayor Joan Clos. It proposes a platform of debate in which the problems of environmentally sound economic growth, cultural understanding, and world conflict are treated as interdependent issues, a debate shaped by Barcelona's particular perspec-



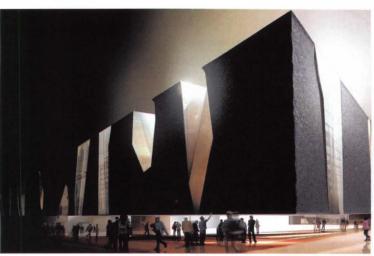
tive as a center of regional cultural identity and economic power within the mosaic of European city regions. Organizers expect five million visitors.

The urban operation of the Forum occupies three landfills reclaimed from the sea: a marine wetlands artificially created for a marine branch of the Barcelona Zoo, still on the drawing boards; the central platform of the Esplanade;

and to the northeast, a coastal park with a new beach, designed by Madrid architects Iñaki Ábalos and Juan Herreros, which features artificial hills that buffer the impact of the power plant, incinerator, and a new garbage sorting and recycling facility.

The major buildings of the Forum are confined to the landward side of the operation. Here, the city has built a convention center, hotel, and office building designed by local





The plan for the Cultural Forum (above) includes redeveloping a formerly abandoned stretch with an esplanade, convention center, auditorium, exhibition hall, and more. The exhibition hall (left), called the Forum Building, by Herzog & de Meuron, features a massive horizontal slab in the form of an equilateral triangle measuring nearly 600 feet to a side.

Correspondent's File

architect Josep Lluís Mateo, which features a 120,000-square-foot exhibition hall, and the Forum Building, which boasts a 3,200-seat auditorium and 50,000 square feet of exhibition space.

In architectural terms, the Forum is conceived as a territory of activities rather than a conventional urban development. Mateo, who participated in the early sessions of urban design, together with Barcelona chief planner Josep Anton Acebillo, and architects Enric Miralles and Eduardo Bru, among others, describes the early concept for the project as a "magmatic territory that spills across the site."

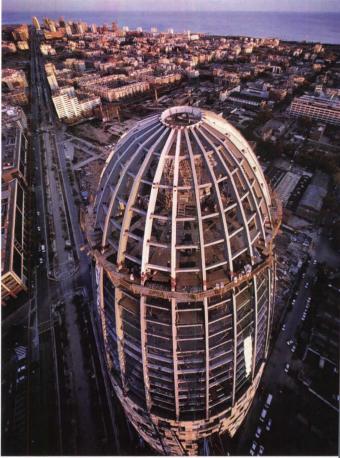
This idea of a lavalike extrusion is present in the irregular form of the Esplanade, designed by architects Elías Torres and J.A. Martínez-Lapeña, which seems to spread out from the Diagonal (a major cultural thoroughfare) arching over the coastal highway and the sewage treatment plant to end at the sea in a series of escarpments up to 60 feet high. With its surface finished in a patchwork of multicolored asphalt and lawns crisscrossed with expansion joints, the Esplanade establishes the artificial ground plane or geography on which the events of the Forum take place. It will also contain outdoor restaurants and cafés and host future activities such as flea markets, fairs, and public festivals.

To the southeast, an area of artificial dunes and amphitheaters designed by the London-based Alejandro Zaera brings the platform down to the water, where Barcelona architect Beth Galí has designed a paved bathing area, like a swimming pool open to the sea. While crowning the Esplanade on a high point jutting into the Mediterranean is the expressive form of the photovoltaic pergola, the size of a football field, also designed by Torres and Martínez-Lapeña, which produces 1.3 megawatts of electricity, roughly the consumption of 1,000 Spanish

homes. As seen from the water, the Esplanade and pergola, which reaches a height of 200 feet, take on the proportions of an artificial geographic event that marks the northeastern limits of the city, mirroring at a smaller scale the mount of Montjuic that frames Barcelona to the southwest. The Esplanade also marks a departure from the usually staid and conservative Modernism of Barcelona architecture, as seen, for example, in the 1992 Olympic Village [see RECORD, August 1992, page 100], and an opening toward a more earthy, ludic, and dynamic use of form, closer in spirit to Antonio Gaudí and the Catalan artist Joan Miró.

Herzog & de Meuron's Forum Building is the architectural star of the show, a massive horizontal slab in the form of an equilateral triangle measuring nearly 600 feet to a side. Due to its size, the architects have conceived the design not in the traditional terms of composing facades or volumes, but rather as if the building formed part of the Forum's peculiar artificial landscape. The upper mass containing the hall seems to float over the Esplanade to create an unusual shaded plaza, with spectacular cantilevers on all three sides. Its supports and ground-floor enclosures are hidden behind mirrored glass that dissolves in the reflected light of the surrounding plaza. The brilliant contrasts of reflected light and shadow are enhanced by the dark metal ceiling tiles, conceived as a watery surface covered with bubbles, which draw dappled light deep into the space. The auditorium is also partly finished in these liquid tiles; it spills down from the upper mass through one of the plaza's glass volumes to end below grade. A plane of water literally covers the roof, and water trickles down to the plaza through crevices opened in the volume, while the jagged mirrored windows resemble rivulets of spilling water. The rough, sprayed cement facades,





Jean Nouvel's Agbar Tower is rising near the Forum site in Barcelona. At 474 feet, it is another example of the city's aggressive urbanism.

painted Yves Klein blue, have disappointed some for their apparent cheapness, but the detailing is actually very fine, and the volume reads like a bright, sophisticated cartoon.

Ascan Mergenthaler, the partner in charge of the project for the firm, comments, "We used the water theme to bring the Mediterranean a little closer. The ceiling had to be attractive, lively, and playful, not this oppressive plane hanging over you. The bubble patterns are computer-generated, and they have direction, like the sea, flowing around the cores."

The Forum was master planned by Barcelona Regional public authority which oversees strategic long-term planning for city and its surroundings. Acebi who is its director, explains, "Th Department of Urbanism deals the daily problems of the city. T leaves them little margin for sp lation about the future. What w do is this kind of forward vision Building on the experience of t 1992 Olympics, when planners by Oriol Bohigas used the gam to push for major urban improv ments, Barcelona Regional has



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Correspondent's File

developed into a remarkable planning instrument, producing comprehensive, integrated programs that cover all aspects of urban and economic development, and that use local and specific actions to achieve general goals.

The Forum, for example, is part of a global strategy to draw future commercial development to the eastern half of the city, away from the prosperous but saturated western districts, and to promote the growth of new high-tech businesses. The Forum stands at the far edge of this area, known as BCN and comprising 120 blocks of underused industrially zoned land that has been updated with the latest communications services and seeded with investment incentives. To reach the Forum, planners extended the Diagonal to the site, effectively opening the area for development. At the head of the new Diagonal,



The Forum's monumental photovoltaic pergola will have an array the size of a football field.

Jean Nouvel's spectacular Agbar Tower for the Barcelona water authority will open this winter, "a landmark that locates the operation in the public mind," explains Acebillo. Nearby projects include a cinemaplex and plaza by Zaha Hadid, a city museum by Oriol Bohigas, and a district city hall by Madrid architect Federico Soriano.

Farther to the north, a third node of development will focus on the upcoming high-speed-train station at Sagrera. "Almost all our projects originate in infrastructural problems, to which we add an urban dimension," Acebillo concludes. In the immediate area of the Forum, the poor residential neighborhood of La Mina will be restructured with new

housing, public spaces, and mun pal services, and a technical university is being planned to encourage research and develo ment in new technologies.

Barcelona Regional is also overseeing the restructuring of vacebillo calls the city's "logistica services located on its western flank. Plans include an expande

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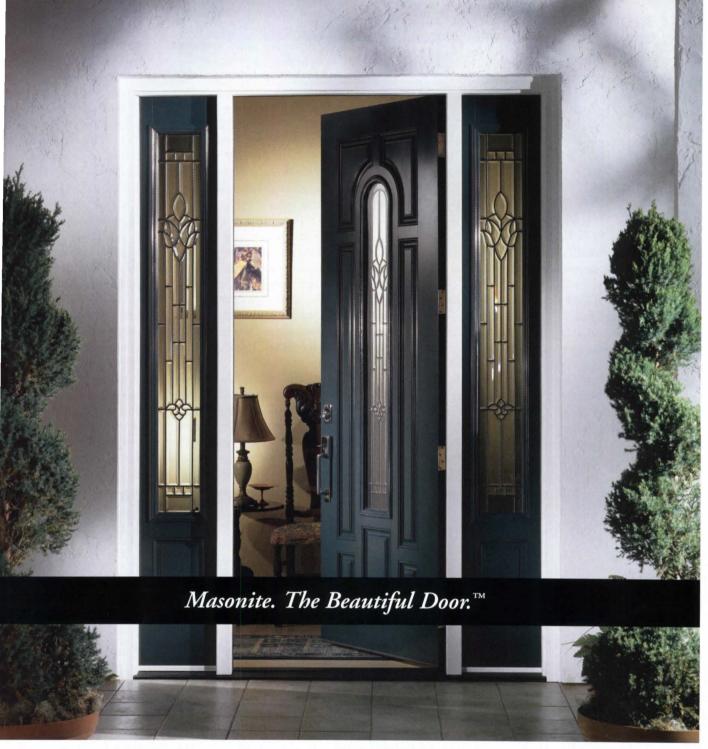
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Correspondent's File



Convention center, hotel, and office building designed by Josep Lluís Mateo.

industrial park associated with the commercial port; Ricardo Bofill's expansion of the airport, with connections to the high-speed train; a second Trade Fair campus designed by Toyo Ito; and a City of Justice being built by David Chipperfield. This area, located outside the city limits in Hospitalet, has attracted commercial developments, including the City Metropolitana office park by

Nouvel, the District 38 mixed-use development by the team of Arata Isozaki and Alejandro Zaera, and a hotel by Richard Rogers.

Barcelona is not the only city in Spain with big ideas. In Valencia, construction will finish this fall on Santiago Calatrava's City of the Arts and Sciences, his most spectacular collection of buildings to date, including the soaring, skeletal

Science Museum: a planetarium in the shape of an eye, complete with a movable "eyelid" brise-soleil; and a reptilian opera hall with a swooping cantilevered tail. In Bilbao, Zaha Hadid has been tapped to master plan a 150-acre urban district on the riverfront in Zorrozaurre. Workers have finished excavating through solid rock for Peter Eisenman's City of Culture in Santiago de Compostela, a multibuilding complex largely buried under a hill. In Madrid, additions to three museums forming the city's "cultural axis" are nearing completion: the Reina Sofía Museum of Contemporary Art, by Jean Nouvel; the Prado, by Rafael Mone; and the Museum Thyssen-Bornemisza, by the Barcelona team of BOPBAA. Manuel Baguero Briz, and Robert Brufau Niubo, A fourth museum, a Madrid branch of the Caixa Forum Foundation, is being built by Herzog & de Meuron, and Álvaro Siza heads a team that is restructuring the streets and public spaces of the axis. All across Spain, public authori-

ties are using innovative architecture and planning to bring distinction and vibrancy to the public realm, visible testimony to their commitment to cultural and material progress.

But few can rival Barcelona the scope and ambition of its urb initiatives. The development of th city is historically linked to major international events like the Foru the Universal Exposition of 1888 the International Exposition of 19 and the 1992 Olympics. Pascual Maragall, the city's former mayor and current president of Catalon once described Barcelona as "a ital without a country," and the c appears to seek in these periodi feats of self-definition and promo to compensate for the lack of the cultural and economic advantag of centrality that other European capitals take for granted. If this of nosis is correct, it has produced powerful instrument for bringing vibrancy and innovation to the p realm, and made Barcelona a m for other capitals worldwide.



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In a city whose political terrain is treacherous, a Gehry project comes up against a wall

Critique

By Michael Sorkin

rly May, Arnold Schwarzenegger his first official trip abroad. ng his stops were a visit to s injured in Iraq recovering at pital in Germany, a meeting King Abdullah in Amman, and a nd breaking in Jerusalem with a f government officials. This last or a Museum of Tolerance, a hise of the existing Museum of ance in Los Angeles, which comexhibitions on the Holocaust more diffuse installations ned to teach principles of tolerin general. Schwarzenegger een a generous supporter of .A. museum, which is known for gh-tech, interactive exhibition ology. And the museum has ned the favor, rising to Arnold's se when he was tarred with the past of his father.

The Jerusalem branch of the nization has been designed by Gehry and may cost somenorth of \$200 million to build. It clude not simply a museum but gress hall for meetings on tolera movie theater for films about ance, a library of tolerance, and taurant. The centerpiece of the ct is its Grand Hall, a titanium ction with a turbinelike plan Gehry compares, in spirit, to a ue. The museum, however, will from its L.A. counterpart in not ling its central element: displays ed to the Holocaust, Although exhibits were originally intended, ashem, Jerusalem's historic

ributing editor Michael Sorkin is ead of the urban planning proat The City College of New York. Holocaust memorial, museum, and archive, objected to an invasion of its proprietary territory.

The Museum of Tolerance arrives with high hopes and the strong support of the right-wing Likud government, most prominently Ehud Olmert, former mayor of Jerusalem. The reasons exceed tolerance; the museum's sponsors avow that it "is forecast to become a stimulant for economic, cultural, and educational growth, as well as a boost to tourism resources." Indeed, according to Rabbi Marvin Hier, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the umbrella organization for the Los Angeles museum, with the compleits dramatic economic impact—to be almost entirely the outcome of flamboyant architecture, the actual content of the various dream projects seemingly of secondary importance. The easy slide from an art museum to a museum of mass murder is thus accommodated by foregrounding the envelope, emphasizing its meanings over those within. Presumably those millions from around the world will come for the uplift of Gehry's design, not the horrors depicted inside.

The project's reception in Israel has been, to put it mildly, mixed. As the distinguished historian and former deputy mayor of Jerusalem

Meron Benvenisti wrote in the Israeli

Gehry's design for the Museum of Tolerance features a twisting Grand Hall.

tion of the Israeli project, "the hotels and streets of Jerusalem will be bustling once more with millions of visitors from around the world, many of whom will come especially to see our center as they have come to see the Gehry-designed Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain."

This so-called Bilbao effect has captured the imagination of municipal authorities around the globe, who understand the phenomenon—with

daily Ha'aretz: "It is difficult to imagine a project so hallucinatory, so irrelevant, so foreign, so megalomaniac as the Museum of Tolerance. The mere attempt to stick the term tolerance to a building so intolerant to its surroundings is ridiculous. Others have already referred to the extravagant arrogance expressed in the geometric forms that can't be any more dissonant to the environment in which it is planned to put this alien

object. There's no need to waste words on the absurdity of a Museum of Tolerance planted on part of an ancient Muslim cemetery, some of which has long since been turned into a parking lot and will now be topped by spaces in which people are meant to learn about tolerance, mutual respect, and religious coexistence."

Benvenisti's skepticism is echoed by Esther Zandberg, the architecture critic for Ha'aretz, who wonders why Kikar Hatulot, a "highly popular urban plaza" that currently supports an ethnic market and a range of informal social activities on the site, is being eliminated for the building. Zandberg takes special umbrage at the Wiesenthal Center's refusal to make plans and images of the project public-despite their having been published in 2002 in the Japanese magazine GA-an embargo she claims is designed to forestall opposition and humor potential funding sources. Zandberg also shares Benvenisti's sense of the irony of erecting a "temple of tolerance" in a city so mired in fanaticism.

What better place, it might be argued, for a museum of tolerance? Certainly, the architectural component of Benvenisti's argument is dubious, a matter of taste, especially given the stultifying monotony of so much of modern Jerusalem. Indeed, there was a faction in Bilbao that took the same line about the Guggenheim's aesthetic impropriety. But the center of Benvenisti's objection is telling: Can this building have anything to do with promoting understanding between Israelis and Palestinians? That the answer might

Critique

be "no" was dramatically reinforced for me during a trip to Jerusalem in April, when I visited the Israeli "security fence" where it passes through the Abu Dis neighborhood, less than a mile from the site of the new museum. Here was intolerance materialized, a 30-foot-high wall of concrete barricading Palestinians from the center of the city, from jobs, from friends and family, from medical care, and enclosing Israeli Jerusalem in a terrible illusion of security.

The two expensive constructions cannot be separated: Their conflict is clear. A community cannot simultaneously repress its neighbor and proclaim its love of tolerance without hypocrisy. By identifying tolerance with an enormous building with a vaguely defined program, tolerance becomes an object of consumption rather than an act of conscience. More, the idea of constructing a beautiful center in which

people—those invited by the institution—can discuss their differences short-circuits obvious matters of the inequality between those building it and those with whom they might have discussions, furthering the imbalance of power and rights that fuel the conflict. As Herbert Marcuse observed, tolerance can also repress, an effect literalized in the substitution of a controlled environment for an existing public place, a place of both accidental and elective encounters rather than the scene of purely orchestrated and mediated events.

This museum, above all, is a rhetorical project in which a building is substituted for the harder processes of bridge-building, for the myriad acts of fairness that characterize a tolerant society. Gehry's building, in particular, with its familiar fragmentary style, uncomfortably evokes the "deconstruction" of Yasser Arafat's headquarters in

Ramallah into a pile of rubble by Israeli security forces. The painful contrast between these two places makes the absurdity of the new construction (we build shining monuments to our sense of tolerance while we blast your institutions to bits) so much more profound.

Co-opting tolerance?

But my questions are for the architect. Will an extravagant building advance the cause of tolerance or simply stoke resentments? Is any sectarian attempt to co-opt the idea of tolerance for its political armamentarium worth supporting in an atmosphere as riven as Jerusalem's? What is the real purpose of this project? If it is to try to heat up the Bilbao effect with a museum of genocide, is this really a project an architect of conscience should participate in? Does Gehry think that describing the central hall of the complex as being "like a mosque" will really establish the tolerant credentials of this project?

Although Gehry is generally

gnomic in his political utterances. interview in GA revealed that he is not altogether unaware of the pol cal geography of this undertaking He speaks of his satisfaction that project was moved from its original site in a more peripheral location because it was opposite a propos Israeli jail. The new site is opposite courthouse, a distinction probably lost on most Palestinians who pa through the judicial system, the same Palestinians who will be pre vented by the wall—their perman jail—from visiting the Museum of Tolerance erected to stimulate friendly discourses of difference.

Eminence has its responsib which extends beyond the realm professional practice: We have hi expectations of our best artists because their work and words caspecial weight. It is not possible the build this project without an opin on larger issues—real issues of tolerance—in the region. What is Gehry's? This is not a question of the use of titanium versus Jerusa stone. It is one of justice.

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Art Center College takes design discourse public

Commentary

By Joseph Giovannini

as Jefferson, who extolled the virtues of the land over what nsidered the evils of the city, ted the idea of the American us at the University of Virginia et a lasting tradition of acadeemoved from the city in a purer of its own. Design conferences followed suit, famously in Aspen, ado, and, recently, at the TED rences in Monterey, California, places where clean air presumgives that extra boost of clarity. In March, the Art Center ge of Design in Pasadena, ornia, challenged all that with st biennial design conference, ies from the Source: Design rsions Out of the Ordinary." In picenter of American suburbia, ar from the oak-spotted Arroyo Park and the Huntington ens, Richard Koshalek, Art er president, brought his school s serene hillside campus and n conferences out of their lic hideaways into the grid grit of the city. The conference gurated the first building of chool's new South Campus, ssible to anyone just off the dena freeway or the Gold Line, of Los Angeles's new light-rail Koshalek joined what seemed mutually exclusive spaces:

Giovannini is an architect and chitecture critic for New York

alt and the ivory tower.

In the midst of shaping a new

town Pasadena, where he plans

en design to a wider audience

ach campus in the thick of

on a daily basis in a complex of old industrial buildings, Koshalek linked the urbanizing polemic of his new building with a conference that brought an international roster of speakers together in a sustained moment of academic extroversion.

He also pivoted the conference in the direction of the neighboring California Institute of Technology, opening up Pasadena's other selfisolated campus just down the road by bringing its scientific discourse into the design loop. Cal Tech president David Baltimore, a Nobel laureate in biology, opened the conference with a breathtaking talk explaining no less than the design of the universe as a self-organizing system of forces. Charles Elachi, director of the Jet Propulsion Lab, closed the conference with an inspiring presentation of the story behind the Mars Rover.

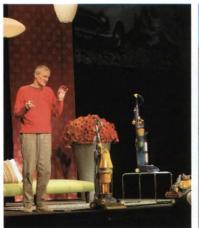
The two-and-a-half-day event took place in a huge wind-tunnel facility recently remodeled by the Santa Monica firm Daly Genik. With images of speakers projected on multiple screens the size of Mt. Rushmore's presidents, the cavernous building conferred grandeur simply through the psychophysics of size.

Bookended by Baltimore and Elachi, speakers ranged from car designers and cartoonists to advertising gurus. Frank Gehry—who is designing a library on the original Art Center campus—Thom Mayne, and Greg Lynn represented architecture. But anyone who came expecting to find architecture billed as the mother art, at the top of a design pyramid à la Beaux Arts or Bauhaus theology, was disappointed. As portrayed in

this conference, no such controlling hierarchy exists in design, which has been completely balkanized.

The Art Center is famous for training car designers, and appropriately, General Motors was the main conference sponsor, providing one of the most pointed speakers, Bob Lutz, a GM vice president. A legendary design executive, he stated that Detroit lost its passion and market

in a postmodern era no longer focused on abstraction. But few people sustained the topic beyond lip service, and the occasional references did not add up, even in a Pointillist way, to a larger picture transcending independent disciplines and portraying, as the brochures promised, "design as the core of innovation and the medium in which the stories of our time are told."





James Dyson (left), inventor of a see-through vacuum cleaner, spoke of honesty in design. The Art Center, known for training car designers, held the conference in a wind-tunnel-turned-school-building by Daly Genik (right background).

position when designers were marginalized, and that design actually now makes the defining difference between cars, which otherwise increasingly exhibit the same standards of engineered performance.

Art Center senior vice president Erica Clark and Chee Pearlman, former editor of ID magazine, shaped the program as an open system, to cast a wide design net and capture a broad range of figures.

The putative theme of the conference was narrative, a pet subject

Without tight focus, the conference took off with a refreshing, provocative nonlinearity, producing an unpredictable sequence of figures. It was a big tent of designers representing different disciplines and m.o.'s. Japanese polymath Eiko Ishioka, who has designed everything from TV commercials to Olympic sportswear and sets for the play M. Butterfly, displayed a heroic yet surreal sensibility. In an almost confessional talk, Maira Kalman escorted the audience into her small

Commentary

studio, where she snuggled up to her subject with the warm introversion that permeates her children's books and *New Yorker* covers. Her subject, in its way, was the sensibility of subjectivity—a far cry from the objectivity of the amphibious robots, for example, created by Berkeley professor Robert Full, who demonstrated that the design of the muscles and skeletal parts of his robots (and by extension, living creatures) themselves determine patterns of movement, not the brain.

Standouts included Cameron Sinclair, charismatic founder of Architecture for Humanity, which organized a design competition for transitional shelters whose very construction builds communities through the training of local labor forces. Lee Clow enchanted the audience with TV ads that were filmic haiku. Clow is the man who created the *Think Different* cam-

paign for Apple after Steve Jobs took back the company and needed to announce its change of ethos—back to creativity—before any new products were developed. Peter Girardi, founder of Funny Garbage, detailed his intellectual biography, from *Mad Magazine*—"vital to my survival"—through cereal boxes and his career as a graffiti artist roaming New York's subway yards. What he calls "crap culture" is the grist for his art.

The great value of the conference was the presentation of a huge amount of material in a raw, virtually unedited flow, sometimes with serendipitous juxtapositions. The downside was an inability to develop chance intersections of serious ideas. Lutz noted that in car design the "passion and emotion essential to good design" belong to the "skilled designer with a skilled clay modeler," but escape computer modeling with

its emphasis on a surface vocabulary. Greg Lynn begged to differ, noting that he had a passionate relationship with his computer. He spoke of new digital technologies coming together as a crucible for "new kinds of synthesis," forging a new moment: "Computers have leveled the field," he said. Other than Lynn's commentary, the computer as the ur-instrument across disciplines was never discussed, even though it provides design a potentially unifying technology, and a consolidated narrative.

Soft-spoken James Dyson, who invented the see-through, bagless, cyclone vacuum cleaner that has humbled Hoover, also took on Lutz implicitly. Dyson champions honesty in design as a direct expression of engineering, not styling.

Thom Mayne advocated design generated by systematic operations rather than composition, a position that theoretically eliminates the author. Yet no one took up the argument, not even Gehry, a master composer. Simmering just

below the surface of all the talk was the issue of subjective versions objective design, the emotional sus the rational.

Graphic designer Bruce Ma delivered perhaps the only overof design in a talk about massive change. He spoke of the abando ment of traditional disciplines like graphics, architecture, and indus trial design in favor of a globalize design culture based in broad economies. But his potentially explosive observations remained self-contained. The inability of th event's format to develop these idea intersections across standalone talks condemned the eve as a whole to the anecdotal. The conference left the impression t it was less about ideas than end not a synthesis of thought but a confluence of figures designing parallel universes. Chee Pearlm said she conceived the conferer like a magazine, trying for the s ulating mix. She succeeded. But sometimes you want, and need read a book. ■

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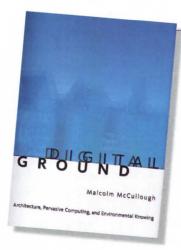
Design_Shift: How computers and the architects who love them are changing the world

Books

al Ground: Architecture, sive Computing, and onmental Knowing, by Im McCullough. Cambridge, : MIT Press, 2004, 262

ervasiveness of computers

her digital technology is, for Im McCullough, not a curse design challenge. In this wellbook, McCullough, associate sor of architecture and design University of Michigan, leads ough a well-reasoned argufor embracing good design as of offsetting many of the intrufects of computers in our lives. here are more of them than are of us. A decade ago, the er of microprocessors (those hips that run all kinds of elecgadgets) surpassed the s human population. Today, uters and other electronic es are ubiquitous, McCullough , because they are now ded in our world, everywhere, we can't see them. They have ne like electricity itself-suring us, yet invisible, and just sential. Omnipresent computange the places and ways we formation and interact—it can n anywhere, anytime-and pset daily living. This is just the reasons that the blabber-II-phone user next to you on in or on the sidewalk is so ing—the context for disg the personal is now public. or McCullough, this is the crux situation: The placelessness digital lives (access from any-



where, to anywhere) makes it even more important for our bodies to be situated in an identifiable space, in a nurturing place. Reading McCullough, I was reminded of Alvin Toffler's observation more than 25 years ago that high tech increases the need for high touch. The more estranged we become from the material here-and-now, the more we need grounding in it.

McCullough's answer is "digital grounding," an approach to architecture that emphasizes place-centered design. He explores these ideas most fully in Chapter 8, the heart of his book. McCullough does not see place as a nostalgic throwback. Instead, place is purposely designed for social interaction. It gives our digitally dominated lives a locus, in which the new conventions of living can be performed. It is not a retreat from technology, but an attempt to balance the unstable digital realm with our human need for stability. "In our age of technological saturation," he observes, "response to place becomes the most practical adaptation strategy of all." This book offers architects, designers, and everyone

else a way to think about how we might intelligently respond to the computer kudzu without letting it take over the garden. Michael J. Crosbie

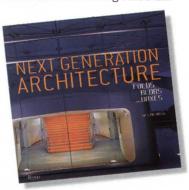
Next Generation Architecture: Folds, Blobs, and Boxes, by Joseph Rosa. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 2003. 240 pages, \$45.

Next Generation Architecture looks at the range of work being shaped, rendered, and fabricated by digital technology-work that includes folds, blobs, and morphed boxes. Rosa traces blob construction from its predigital forerunners—Frederick Kiesler, John Lautner, and Buckminster Fuller—to Frank Gehry and the younger blobmeisters (including Greg Lynn, Doug Garofalo, Iwamoto Scott, Jakob + MacFarlane, Kolatan/MacDonald. William Massie, SHoP, and UN Studio). Rosa credits Bernard Tschumi for disseminating digital design by establishing the first paperless design studios at Columbia University in 1994. Rosa notes that most digiterati either taught or studied there. He cites Gehry's Experience Music Project in Seattle, completed in 2000, as a "model for what digital blob architecture can be in the 21st century" and Eisenman's 1997 scheme for the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences as a model for the digital fold building.

Digital design, rather than being reductive, writes Rosa, is fusing with other media to generate new types of buildings that can respond to the

human voice, other sounds, and/or physical movement. He observes that digitizing the design process has allowed architects to explore a sort of critical digital regionalism that incorporates conditions of site, program, and culture. Among Rosa's examples are the landscapes and urban design work of Field Operations (Stan Allen and James Corner). Not surprisingly, digital architecture exhibits optimism about architecture's possibilities and is changing the architectural office, which can now exist anywhere designers have access to hard drives.

Many of the projects in this book are unbuilt. Among built exam-



ples is SHoP's temporary structure in P.S. 1 Contemporary Art Center's outdoor courtyard on Long Island City, New York. Completed in 2000, it is a tilting, rolling, blob-shaped surface, made of 6,000 2-by-2-inch cedar strips that incorporate roof, walls, benches, and boardwalk. Visually and physically engaging, it tells me that although digital architects may have replaced such architectural standards as beauty, scale, and proportion with new values that prize the smooth, supple, and morphed, as Rosa writes, their

Books

surroundings. As examples, they cite Shigeru Ban's Curtain Wall House and his Naked House, both in Tokyo, and OMA's Prada Store in New York.

The book's strength lies in overturning received ideas, but its logic requires some assembly. Its title is inclusive, yet it feels incomplete: Discussions about Minimal architecture during the 1980s and '90s took place primarily in Europe and Japan, so the book includes only the work of 20 European and Japanese Minimalists. One wonders where American architects—such as Gwathmey Siegel, Antoine Predock, and Richard Meier-who remained committed to a Minimal vocabulary during the 1980s and '90s, would fit. The book's logic implies a progression from Essential Minimalism through Meta-Minimalism to Trans-Minimalism, but you wouldn't know it from the authors' text, and their chosen projects don't show an evolution.

One thing is certain: *Minimal*Architecture is provocative, and after closing its covers, you're likely to look at many buildings not included in its pages with a fresh eye. *A.O.D.*

Masterpieces of Chicago Architecture, by John Zukowsky and Martha Thorne. New York: Rizzoli/Art Institute of Chicago, 2004, 240 pages, \$65.

This expansive compendium of Chicago architecture highlights the built and unbuilt legacy of a city long renowned for bold achievements in design. Culled from the collection of the Art Institute of Chicago's Department of Architecture, drawings and images narrate the contributions of Chicago architects past and present, including Daniel

Burnham, Stanley Tigerman, and Jeanne Gang, while acknowledging the iconic works of Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies van der Rohe, and other masters.

Art Institute curator John Zukowsky's introduction is an unabashed celebration of the department's efforts to acquire,

organize, and exhibit the most significant examples of architectural representation. Indeed, the author and his colleagues have much to celebrate. In a little over

two decades, their per-

manent collection has grown to more than 130,000 drawings, several hundred building fragments and architectural models, and invaluable oral histories.

The bulk of this tome presents a straightforward, chronological look at the built and imagined works of Chicago's architectural canon. Alongside classics such as Sullivan's

Schlesinger and Mayer Store and Mies's IIT campus lie refreshing no elties like Buckminster Fuller's Dymaxion Car, which was designed for the Century of Progress Fair in 1933. Thrown into the mix are SIT McDonald's Floating Restaurant (1983), Tigerman's The Titanic, a 1978 photo collage commenting on the fall of Chicago's Miesian Modernism, and Dan Wheeler's n tical-inspired North Avenue Beach House (1999). Hand-tinted photo graphs, watercolor renderings, an digital views all support this broad range of architectural innovation.

In her epilogue, associate curator Martha Thorne addresses Chicago's reputation for conservatism but insists on a millennial move toward nonconformity. Citir Rem Koolhaas's new campus cer at IIT, as well as works by rising s Jeanne Gang and Doug Garofalo, Thorne continues the book's forw trajectory. If the current spate of projects is any indication, the degment will soon require more arch space. *Nick Olsen*



it's a wall.

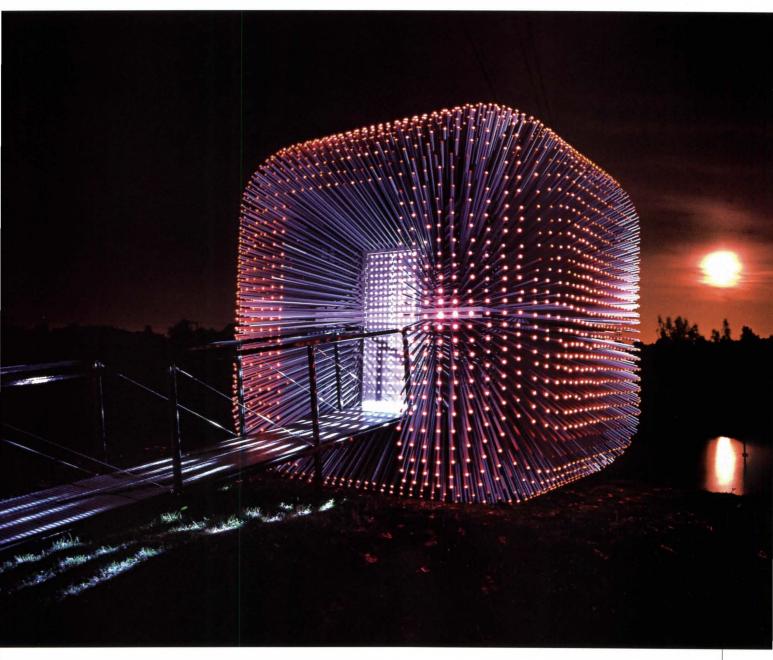


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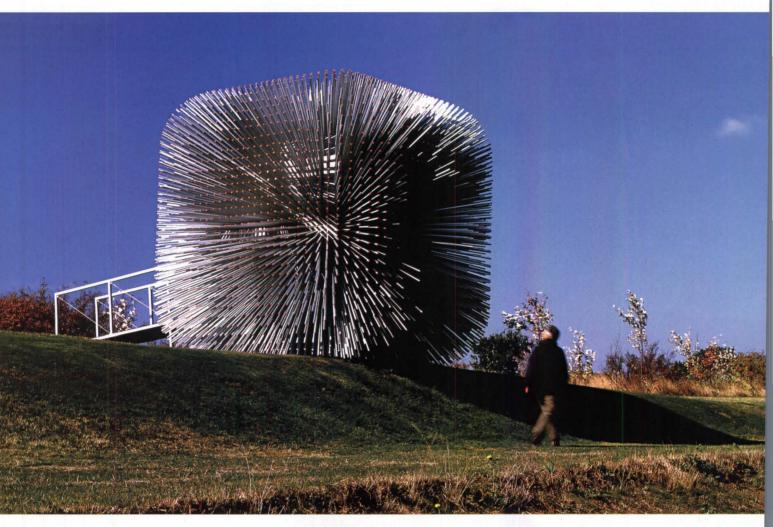
hyllis Richardson

been compared to a glowing hedgehog, a spacecraft, and in the ner's own words, "a fakir's bed of nails," yet it is one of the most tfully inventive follies ever to grace the English countryside. Now sited arnard's Farm, a privately owned sculpture garden in Essex, Thomas nerwick's anemonelike aluminum form is, he says, "an experiment in

Sitooterie: sculptural folly in the English countryside

re and in using many thin pieces to make something strong that could be placed any way up." Some of the quirkiness is perhaps explained in the origins of the commission, a competition sponsored by h Heritage in 2000 to create a gazebolike structure known in Scottish parlance as a sitooterie, or a place to ot" in. The winning designs were constructed as temporary buildings in the wooded landscape of Belsay House thumberland. One of the most remarkable to spring, almost literally, from that competition was the fantastical ne wrought by the young, London-based Heatherwick and dubbed "The Hairy House": a wooden cube perfoby 5,000 slender oak staves that lifted the structure off the ground, surrounded it in a prickly shroud, and in

Capped with translucent colored acrylic, the Sitooterie's tubes crea an orangey glow in daylight and ar from within at night by a single bu



some cases penetrated to the interior to provide wall texture and support for furnishings. It was this toothpick-style version that inspired the owner of Barnard's Farm to commission the permanent structure that now graces his farmland garden.

Wood turned to aluminum, and production moved from timbermilling techniques to metal-fabrication technology. The essential cubic core, with thousands of predrilled holes and a mass supported on a brushlike agglomeration of extruding members, remains. However, the staves have been replaced by long, thin, hollow rectangular pieces that had to be individually machined by an aeronautical engineering company in Southampton before being assembled on-site. The tubes are of different lengths and all point to the center of the cube. Capped with translucent colored acrylic, they effect an orangey glow in daylight and are lit from within at night by a single bulb. The designer admits, "The lighting is very low-tech." However, precision was essential. The aluminum skin is 0.6 inches thick and is pierced by 4,704 tubes adhered to the central 8-foot cube (which can hold about half a dozen adults) through finger joints that are formed at the end of each piece. With each



tube having a hollow area of a mere 0.7 inches square, the designer ensured that the overall impression would be of a fuzzy, though tactile-seeming solidity that, on closer inspection, reveals an even more tactile multiplicity. Heatherwick, who is in the process of building the U.K.'s tallest sculpture in Manchester, has not just achieved a tale of design virtuosity. The Sitooterie is a demonstration of skilled, cutting-edge craftwork—the artful marriage of imagination and technology. ■

American Institute of Architects

2004 Honor Award Firm Award

p. 140 Architecture Interiors p. 160 Urban Design p. 168 25 Year Award Gold Medal p. 184

- xcitement was palpable the evening of March 3rd at the National Building Museum, where a festive Accent on
- Architecture Gala dinner hosted by the AIA was attended by than 1,000 guests—the largest turnout in the history of the They came to celebrate the AIA 2004 Honor Award winners for old Medal, 25 Year Award, and Firm Award in the museum's Hall, a marvelous setting of open archways, light, and height for n occasion. When Samuel Mockbee, FAIA, was announced as old Medalist posthumously, his wife, Jackie, received the award behalf in a deeply moving speech.

She outlined his life and vision, and spoke of his legacy, both continued activities of the Rural Studio and in the careers of his tildren. In particular, his youngest daughter, Carol, who works he Rural Studio as an Outreach Fellow, is completing an unfin-

ished project dear to Sambo's heart: a memorial called the Subrosa Pantheon, a place for contemplation "under the roses." It is a fitting legacy of an illustrious career and will be completed in December 2004.

I.M. Pei, FAIA, then received the 25 Year Award for the East Wing of the National Gallery of Art, focusing his comments primarily on the beauty and force of John Russell Pope's adjacent 1941 West Building, which was the inspiration for Pei's contemporary contribution to the National Mall.

Ted Flato, FAIA, and David Lake, FAIA, of Lake/Flato Architects, which received the Firm Award, offered inspired speeches, then invited their entire partnership to the stage for congratulations. On the following pages, these top honorees are joined by 16 architecture, 8 interiors, and 5 urban design project winners, all of which provide stunning and intelligent examples of design excellence. Jane F. Kolleeny

ARCHITECTURE

rom a tiny chapel that contemporizes traditional style to high-rise megastructures monumentalizing Western culture to houses celebrating the simple virtues of nature, 16 winning projects provide examples of stunning design. Architecture jury chair Adrian Smith, FAIA, describes the projects as diverse in typology, scale, context, economic means, and materiality. Common themes include energy conservation, cultural relevance, client identity, clever use of materials, and seamless integration of building services and structural systems into the fabric of the architecture. In this year's AIA Honor Awards program, young emergent talent and mature repeat winners join together in demonstrating that architecture is alive and well in every generation. Jane F. Kolleeny



"Constructed of concrete and wrapped in wood, the chapel is a metaphor of inner strength with a humble exterior and a spiritual core."



1. Seaside Interfaith Chapel Seaside, Fla.

Architect: Merrill and Pastor Architects

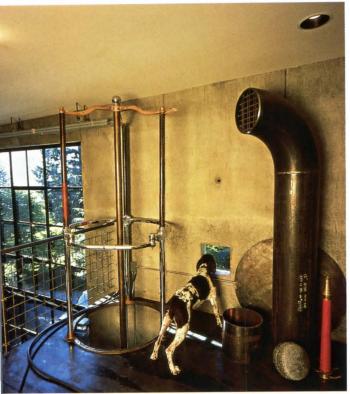
This charming chapel transforms the town of Seaside from an experiment in New Urbanism into a community. Becoming the physical focal point of the town, the chapel conveys a strong sense of

place, coherence, and spiritual unity. An elegant example of design and construction detail, it exhibits a sensitivity to form, incorporating traditional style into a modern framework. Natural light floods the predominantly white-washed wood interior, with altar walls stained to match the dark floors made of pinewood salvaged from north Florida rivers.



very personal space full of elegant ments of whimsy—a place that is ant to be used and enjoyed."







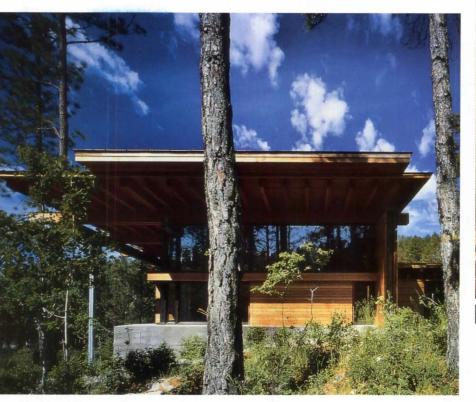
2. The Brain

Seattle

Architect: Olson Sundberg Kundig Allen Architects

Aptly named The Brain, this film studio provides office, darkroom, and library space so the owner, a filmmaker, can use it as a retreat

from his adjacent residence to think and create. The cast-in-place concrete box nestles in the woods of a suburban site, providing intimacy and privacy. Floor-to-ceiling industrial steel windows allow plentiful light, modulated by theatrical curtains. The finely tailored building fits the spirit of the owner. "Clear planning and exquisite detailing of materials combine to produce a project of incredible richness."





3. The Point House Polson, Mont. Architect: Bohlin Cywinski Jackson

Superbly sited on a secluded peninsula that extends into a large Montana lake, the house establishes a dialogue between land and water. Part of a year-round family compound, it melds gently with the unspoiled natural beauty of the land. Resting among evergreens, the house extends from the rock spine to the edge of the dense wetlands. Building elements are organized along a wall of Cor-Ten steel that slices through the site. Distinctions between inside and out become intentionally blurred with tall walls of glass and large sliding panels.





nicken Point Cabin den Lake, Ind. itect: Olson Sundberg dig Allen Architects

lakeside shelter has a large low wall that literally opens ntire living room to the ls and lake beyond. The simple and durable low-maintenance materials-concrete floors, concrete block, plywood, steelremain unfinished to age naturally, merging seamlessly with the surrounding landscape. Sleeping 10, this weekend country "cabin" retreat makes big moves with a small palette.





"There is a clarity and elegance in the detailing of the humble and modest materials that ennobles the project with richness."



















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fine bathroom accessories, lighting and mirrors



nter of Gravity Foundation Hall z Springs, N.Mex. tect: Predock_Frane itects

new, 3,000-square-foot tation hall serves as the priteaching and practice space Zen Buddhist compound. ating, folded metal roof sits on purlins that cantilever over exterior walking meditation areas. Beams span over the hall, resting on steel columns. Delicate translucent polycarbonate walls intersect massive rammed earth walls. Sliding wood panels open onto the garden, extending the austere interior space out to the landscape, creating a serene but dynamic sanctuary for contemplation.

pare and mysterious, the organic terials and fine detailing melt the lding form and the mission together."







Bisecting geometric shapes articulate a new vision in building mounted illumination.



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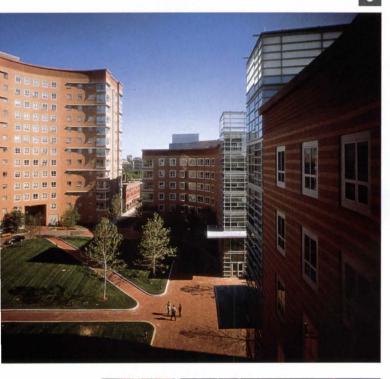
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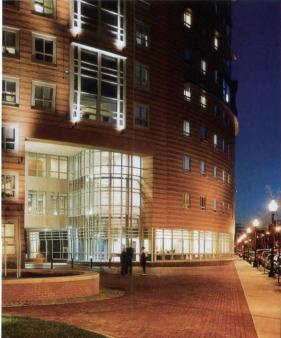
rtheastern University West us Residence Halls

tect: William Rawn

ishing these three new nce halls to accommodate students helps fulfill the rsity's transformative vision igorating its threatened

urban presence. The facilities create an exciting environment for students' personal growth; contribute to the university's goal of achieving a higher academic standing; and energize an urban area that has long been unappealing. Opening to the front edge of a new west campus, the dorms engage and unify the university with the city.







"Tremendous sensitivity, skill, and creativity are shown in the shape and arrangement of the buildings and the assignment of the portals."



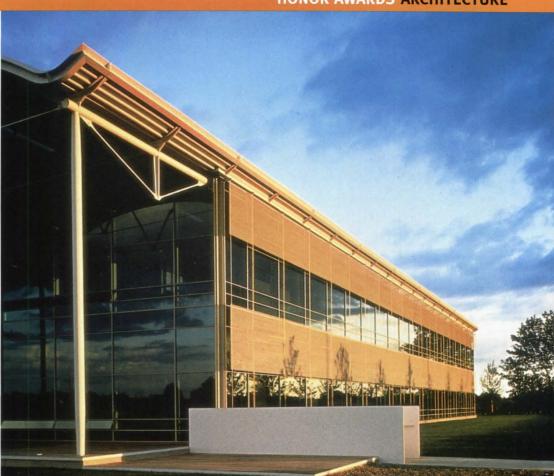


Performance that stands up to the crowd



Carpet for spaces that work.

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elcase - Project MAC es Township, Mich. tect: Thomas Phifer and

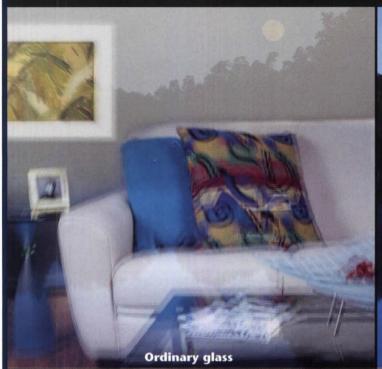
commodate an accelerated ruction schedule, the architect prefabricated components to this two-story spec building. to be flexible, the steel frameshell structure allows interior s to change in size for a wide ty of uses. Abundant natural and localized climate control ibute to the amenities. The lating roof unifies the buildith a lightweight canopy. patial connectivity of the -plan interior encourages a nne, egalitarian workplace ing hard work and creativity.

his project shows that it is possible design a beautiful and elegant spec ice building on a modest budget."





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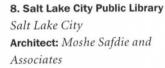
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This new, \$78 million library features a five-story administration block next to a triangular main building for the book stacks, with a glass-enclosed public Urban Room and adjoining piazza serving the city. The building contains many dramatic features, notably the glazed curved wall that borders the stacks, accommodates vertical circulation, and overlooks the outdoor plaza. Reading areas for patrons and remote places for study are accessible by bridges. The building provides a gathering place for study as well as a lively destination for public events.



"An icon for the city, the building's sloping, curving, leaning wall delights all. Walking to the roof garden provides spectacular views of the city and the surrounding mountains."





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Powerful in concept and beautifully ecuted, a glass room emerges from time-worn wooden barn."

9. DoMa Gallery

Baltimore County, Md.

Architect: W Architecture and
Landscape Architecture
[RECORD, July 2003, page 126]

Two art collectors transformed a historic farm into a place to entertain, live, and display their growing contemporary art collection. A barn ruin with weathered slats sitting on a stone foundation became the centerpiece of this domestic compound comprising a charming group of outbuildings, cultivated gardens, and meadows. A glazed volume inserted within the original barn structure creates transparency and opens up the interior to the landscape beyond.





nghkanic House

on, N.Y.

tect: Thomas Phifer and

ORD, April 2003, page 140]

high on a knoll at the edge of oods, this house emerges draally as a pavilion of steel and set on a plinth. The site bormeadow to the south, while spectacular views open to the Hudson River valley and distant mountains to the west. Finely detailed, the residence provides 360-degree views. A system of operable exterior sunshades modulates sun and shade. The house takes advantage of the topography by tucking the quiet spaces into the land, which forms a base supporting the light-filled areas of the public functions of the house above.



"There is a seamless flow of outside and inside spaces from the skillful integration of the building into the hill."





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Los Angeles Design Center d'Cisco Brothers Showroom

; Angeles

:hitect: John Friedman Alice nm Architects

corp, July 2003, page 142]

toring this furniture design cenin South Central Los Angeles
s off a plan to revitalize the
ressed area, home to many of
city's furniture manufacturers.
uple, utilitarian materials, color,
signage cheer up this cluster of
down brick warehouses. A forauto court has been
isformed into a rich outdoor
rr and public event space for the
uplex. Hiding, revealing, and/or
ring aspects of the original
dings and environment anies the character of the site.





"A project with great energy and bold, artful gestures. A creative way to breathe new life into what are otherwise forgettable fringe buildings."

his highly refined synthesis of architecture and engineering fines the state-of-the-art office tower for Germany."



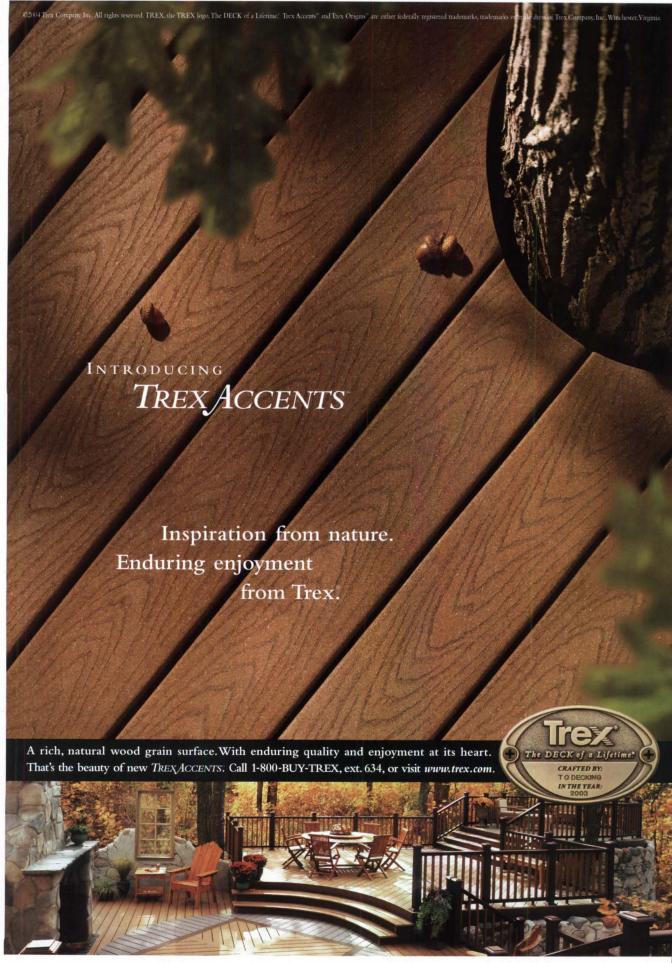






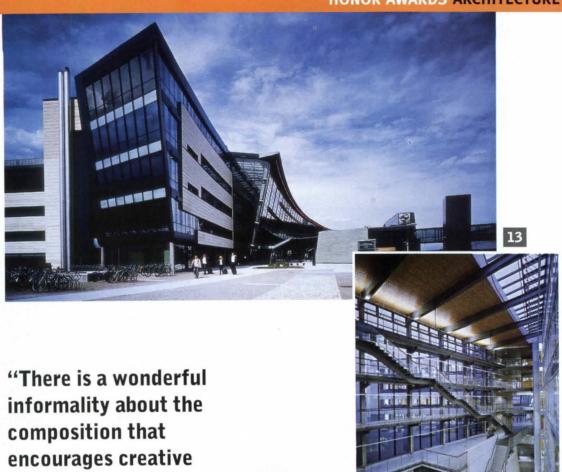
12. Deutsche Post
Bonn, Germany
Architect: Murphy/Jahn

This modern and sustainable office tower consists of two crescent-shaped halves separated by an atrium and rising around a series of nine-story sky gardens, which serve as communication floors and elevator crossovers. A glass outer shell on the building enables natural ventilation and abundant light in all work and circulation areas. Individually controlled, mechanically operated solar shades give this building a human scale and exterior animation that varies throughout the day. In essence, the skin of the building modulates its own climate.



Telenor Headquarters
lo, Norway
chitect: NBBJ/HUS/PKA
ECORD, May 2003, page 222]

is complex of open public ces, enclosed semipublic spaces, l private atrium living rooms ports flexible workstations. ployees have no permanent ices but are issued a mobile one and laptop and can plug o any available location in the nplex to perform their work. e architecture is experimental, h a rich palate of materials, ors, and textures, creating a estry which, when combined h the powerful artworks nmissioned for the interior, sents a fascinating and satisfyenvironment.





"Simple materials, elegant proportions, sophisticated colors, and skybridges make this tower a delight on the Chicago skyline."

Skybridge atOne North Halsted

Chicago

thinking and discussion."

Architect: Perkins & Will [RECORD, May 2004, page 136]

An icon for urban living in Chicago, this mixed-use project incorporates practical community amenities with an elegantly articulated residential tower. The flexibility afforded residents by intelligent planning provides opportunities for customization of unit size and layout. The glassenclosed skybridges break up the massing of the building while increasing the number of corner units and views of downtown.



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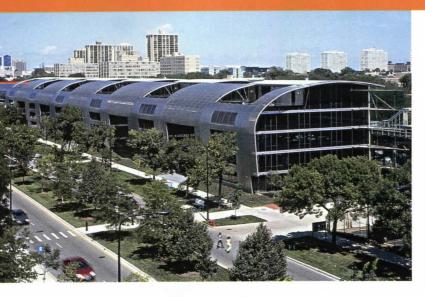
"The cost of has never issue for u life cycle is Aluminum longer ser

Principal, I Design Gre

"The cost is not an i We quote per day an never wor job due to difference num. The cost is only the real is material."

— Jim Dono Roofing C

For project coastal rec sive enviro areas subj rain, PAC-Aluminum product of metal root tions. Inh ties includ corrosion lighter we and ease tion. PAC Aluminum from Pete 35 standa a wide va 580 Class roofing p



15



tate Street Village, ITT

itect: Murphy/Jahn ORD, May 2004, page 130]

l across from the college's quadrangle and Mies van Rohe's legendary Crown this student residence conveys a clear response both to the urban context on one side and the campus on the other. The building successfully and elegantly uses its site restrictions and tight linear space to advantage, connecting separated parts of the campus by becoming a pass-through.

"Rather than designing an innocuous background building, the architect responded with a bold new statement."

erkusen, Germany itect: Murphy/Jahn

semi-elliptical office buildengages a park forming an ior courtyard; the opposite et side features a pergola over the transparent main entrance. The building appears like a crystal case wrapped around the occupied floor plates. Energyefficient design combines with unparalleled engineering expertise to make the building both stunning and practical.

16





"Every element of this building is about glass. Where floors, walls, ceilings, and even ductwork could be glass, they are."

INTERIORS

his year's AIA Interiors Honor Award winners share the common thread of renovation and adaptive reuse. These eight projects perform similar transformations, either reinvigorating a historic building or brightening an industrial one. Interior Architecture jury chair Lee F. Mindel, FAIA, remarked that [the jurors] "saw a lot of 'flying schreprels' and 'blobs,' but the projects with simple, bold, elegant ideas stood out." Solutions range from inventive and high-tech to traditional and rigorous. From the clever transformation of a historic church into a performance space using acoustic panels to augment the existing design (below), to relocating and enlivening a modern, welcoming library in a formerly uninviting space, these projects sought and found a high level of personal expression beyond the trendy and predictable. Jane F. Kolleeny

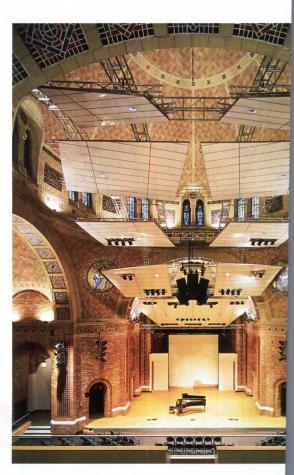


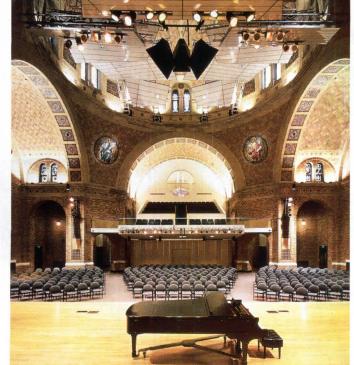


1. Carol and Carl Montante Cultural Center Buffalo

Architect: Cannon Design

With a sensitive series of gestures, the architect adapted this 1926 historic church into a 600-seat, multipurpose performance space at a liberal arts college campus. Building systems were upgraded for contemporary use and acoustics retooled to meet performance criteria. Sound-reflecting surfaces inserted within the domed volume improve the acoustics without detracting from the design. New forms and materials are articulated cleanly and simply to enhance the old.





"Masterfully handled; the technology becomes a new ornament in an intricately embellished space." "Christo's installation of blue tents in Japan became a metaphor for the project's master plan and an expression of the client's mission."

2. Pallotta TeamWorks New Headquarters

Los Angeles

Architect: Clive Wilkinson Architects

This inventive solution resulted from an inspired vision for a new workplace tempered by radical budget constraints. Tent environments personalized a large warehouse space, creating intimate and distinct work neighborhoods and providing containment for cooling, heating, and lighting. Alleviating the need to build structures, the tents, suspended from the roof-support column grid and stretching in different directions according to programmatic needs, are anchored down by inexpensive, prefabricated shipping containers.







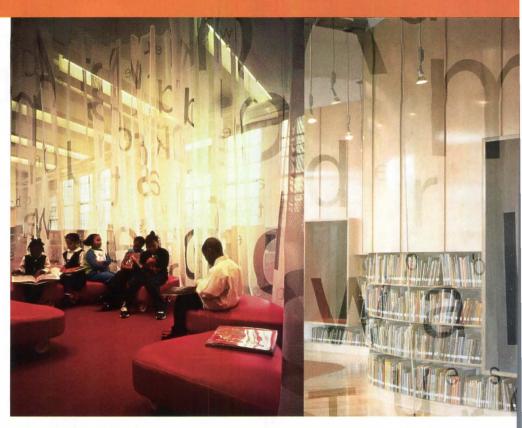
3. New York City Public School 42, Queens, Library

Arverne, N.Y.

Architect: Weiss/Manfredi

Architects

The architect moved the existing library from its former location on the fourth floor to the first floor, adjacent to the school's main entrance and cafeteria, redefining its place and purpose within the school. Formerly removed from students and remote from community-based activities, the library's new central location makes it visible to pedestrians on the street and within easy access of students. A curvilinear wall shaped by lapped plywood winds through the space, defining it and providing shelving, while deep windows with seats invite users to curl up with a book. A silkscreened transparent curtain can be opened or closed and rolling bookshelves moved to reconfigure the space in various ways.



"Organized and funded by the Robin Hood Foundation a built by the school board, this pro bono library is part of pilot project to improve New York City's urban schools.





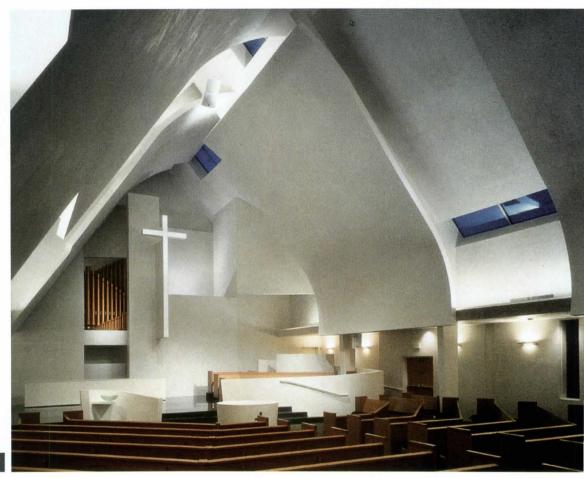
"The asymmetry in the architect's response relieves the pressure of compliance to the existing, A-frame church."

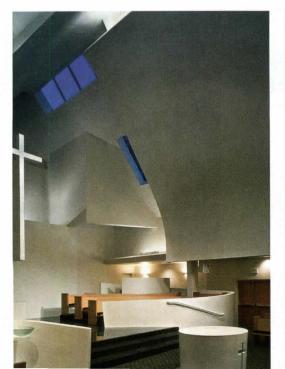
irst Presbyterian Church of ino

ino, Calif.

nitect: Trevor Abramson, amson Teiger Architects

unique intervention in an ting 1950s church served goals—to bring light into nterior and to create a sense oseness and reverie for the gregation. The pews were ganized in the round and the of the chancel was brought vard and lowered to bring pastor and choir closer to the mbly. Religious symbolism neates the design. Light as aphor is shaped by irregularly oted volumes that provide le illumination from multiple nings. The two facing curved ices that shelter the sanctuary give the primary form to the hip space resemble hands in er. Other features of the design ess key elements of the service.









Al Exhibition - Silent Collisions:

erdam, the Netherlands
itect: Morphosis

exhibition addressed the roads that architects are facin the transition from tangible, ical materials and modes of ession—drawings and mode to the digital technologies increasingly dominate pracblurring distinctions between form and design process.

architect found Rotterdam,

with its stratified terrain of soil and water, a fitting place to present this dichotomy by means of a luminous fold suspended in space, which moves slowly, almost imperceptibly, changing in the final moments of the cycle into a surface for projected images of the firm's current work. Two decades of drawings and models are presented in a solid, catacomblike structure beneath. The juxtaposed changing and concrete displays of past and present work illustrate the architect's quandary.

"Conventional notions of ceilings and walls are challenged in this high-tech and poetic exploration of the architect's process."







6. Academic Center for Student Athletes at Louisiana State University

Baton Rouge, La.

Architect: Trahan Architects [RECORD, November 2003, page 172]

This interior renovation creates a sequence of clean, clear spaces that pare down the 1927 architectural language to its essence. The architect retained the building's symmetrical organization while removing remodeling undertaken over the years that had obscured the original interior. A simple and consistent palette of colors—light for the rooms at the building's perimeter, warmer and darker at the core-minimizes visual distractions for the students and allows the original attributes of the historic building to come forth.

"A sensitive interior interpretation shows a sophisticated reading of the original building."





nerican Meteorological iety Editorial Offices

ton

nitect: Anmahian Winton hitects

CORD, June 2002, page 203]

The architect transformed a historic barn and carriage house previously used for storage and staff meetings to new offices for the company's editorial staff. A brick structure topped by a timber roof supported by thick

square beams and rafters became host to a modern insertion that is both rustic and refined. Materials such as plywood, structural lumber, fiberglass panels, and unfinished steel complement the character of the existing structure.

"Love of detail is celebrated; this looks like it was built by a master carpenter."





op Editorial a Monica, Calif. tect: Pugh + Scarpa ord, September 2003, page

rchitect converted a singlestructure, designed by Gehry in 1963, into a -editing facility for the . Three distinct, freestandoms house a conference , the executive producer's , and bathrooms, all of float in the rough space, ed on a neoprene pad above or. The architect used e color and materials to guish each room. Bright ubber sheeting lines the rence room, while the baths feature white interiors nultihued acrylic panels.

"A dramatic, undulating, wood-paneled wall runs the length of the building, enhancing the light and separating the main area from the darkened editing spaces."





URBAN DESIGN

erhaps the least glamorous of the AIA Honor Award—winning projects are those for urban design. But what they lack in swagger, they possess in importance—without planning, architecture becomes vacant of contextual meaning. The jury sought and found projects combining practicality and invention; restraint and proactivity. The winning plans all demonstrate the possibility of creating compact, pedestrian-friendly, sustainable communities. Transportation also plays an important role in each of the projects, encouraging architects, clients, and communities to consider the automobile as less central to the planning effort. Jane. F. Kolleeny

1. Chicago Central Area Plan Chicago

Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Chicago's downtown area experienced tremendous growth in the 1990s, with businesses prospering, residential neighborhoods emerging, and tourism flourishing. Along with success comes the need to ask new questions about density, amenities, transportation, buildings, and jobs. SOM's plan addresses these issues, strengthening the downtown economy, improving and extending the transit systems, increasing open spaces and parks, creating new waterfronts areas, and encouraging new mixed-use neighborhoods.

"This project reveals an understanding of the city as a growing organism."





2. Mission Bay Redevelopment Plan San Francisco

Architect: Johnson Fain

This 303-acre area, the largest undeveloped site in the city, establishes a new neighborhood along the bay adjacent to downtown. Former plans failed to address the real needs of the city. The beauty

of this one is that it incorporates Mission Bay into the structure of San Francisco, seamlessly extending its physical, economic, aesthetic, and cultural life. Creating a mixed-use neighborhood of housing, retail, entertainment, and commercial-industrial properties, the plan integrates the site into the historic fabric of the city.

"Urbanistically, the plan relates to th city as a whole, establishing it's own grid and carrying it forward clearly."



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3. UrbanRiver Vision

Worcester, Mass. Architect: Goody, Clancy &

Associates

In an attempt to respond to the decaying waterfronts in many of the cities of Massachusetts, a state agency created and funded a program to provide local riverfront planning, with the input of key federal, state, and local agencies. This project addresses environmental, economic, residential, transportation, and preservation issues, so all the cities have the tools they need to address their historic waterfronts and the adjacent downtown development areas.

"Fifty years ago, the river was viewed as undesirable, but now it's seen as the center of the community."



4. Getting It Right: Preventing Sprawl in Coyote Valley

San Jose, Calif.

Architect: WRT/Solomon E.T.C.

Coyote Valley consists of 6,800 acres of prime farmland and watershed on the southern edge of San Jose targeted for future

commercial and residential development. An environmental advocacy group contracted this plan to show how the city can accommodate projected growth in a manner that sustains its urban economy, community, and infrastructure, promoting an alternative to sprawl.

"They took a complex problem, disassemble it, and then reassembled it with great results

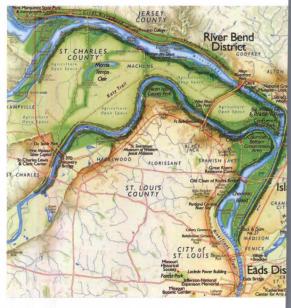
5. The Confluence: A Conservation, Heritage, and Recreation Corridor St. Louis

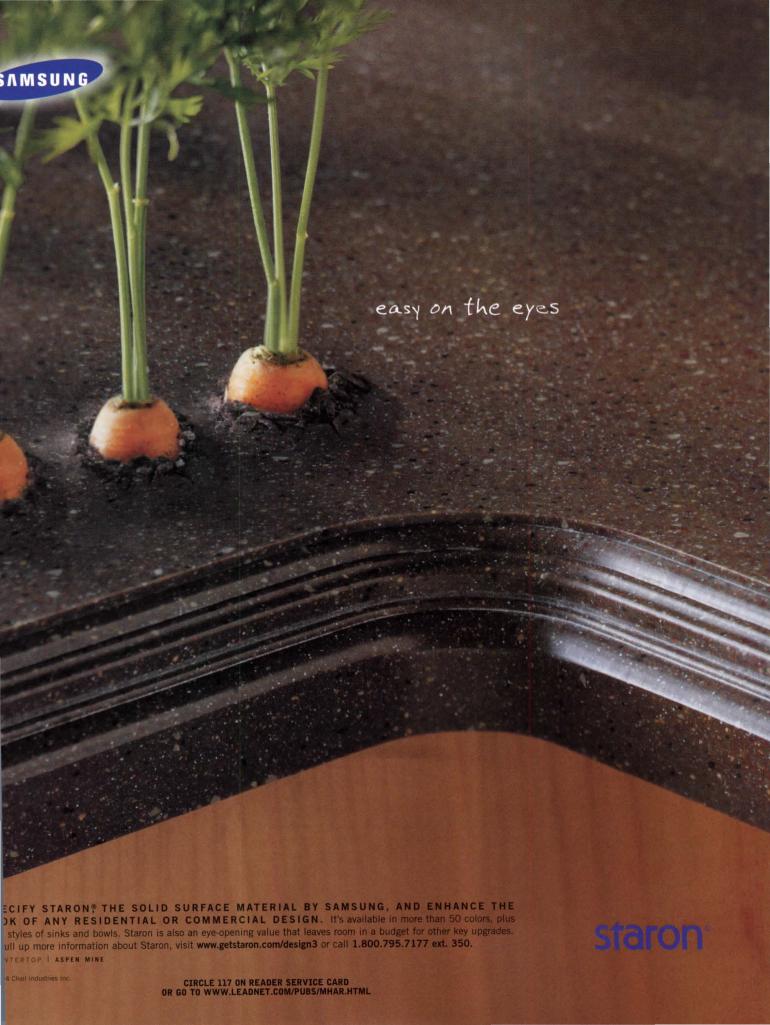
Architect: HOK Planning Group

This plan creates a 40-mile-long conservation and recreation corridor that reinforces the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, one of the world's largest systems. It links St. Louis and other nearby communities to the rivers from which they rose, creating an industry of sustainable ecotourism and providing a plan for comprehensive growth in the future.

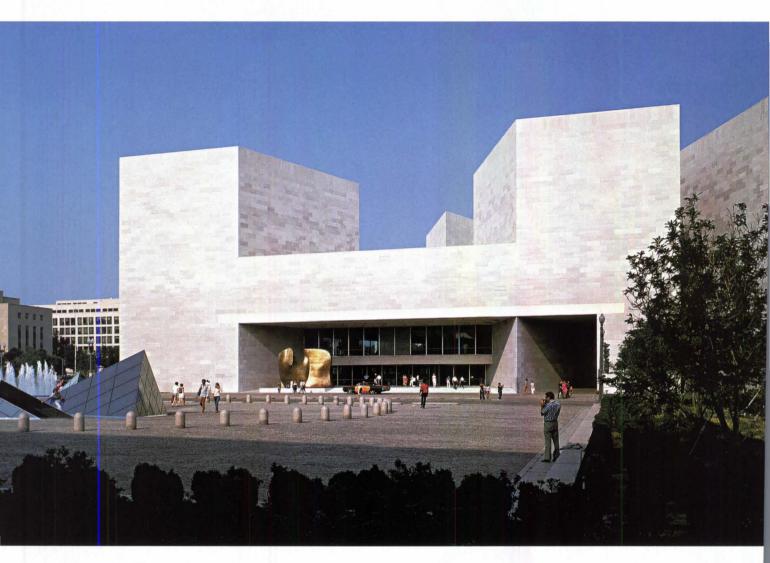
"A nationally significant park will serve as a lasting legacy to the region and to Lewis and Clark."



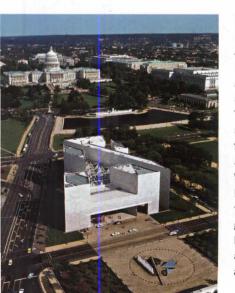




25 YEAR AWARD



Modern masterpiece on the Ma



It's not easy being Modern on the National Mall, especially next to John Russell Pope's 1941 West Building of the National Gallery of Art-considered by I.M. Pei to be an exemplar of Neoclassicism. Transforming its proportions and materials into a contemporary idiom for an expansion was a stunning achievement for Pei and a gift to Washington and the nation. Ada Louise Huxtable cried "elitist" when the East Building opened, but she got it wrong. It's our capital city's Modern masterpiece—as powerful an achievement of the 20th century as the artwork it celebrates.

In the 26 years since President Jimmy Carter dedicated it, the East Building has thrived as an art museum while growing into eminence as an elegant, refined example of Modernism. The dual triangles, nestled within the trapezoidal site, remain programmatically intact—one for exhibitions, one for administration and research—and, unlike critics initially feared, the gallery spaces have proved highly flexible, says Victoria Newhouse, author of the forthcoming Art/Power/Placement (Monacelli Press). The airy atrium ("one of the most resplendent rooms of all time," RECORD noted in 1978) enjoys instant

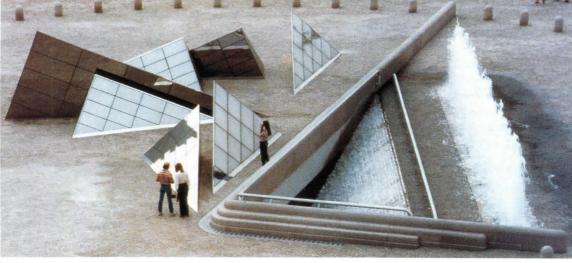
recognition, with its tetrahedron s lights that echo the geometry of architecture, as well as Alexande Calder's colorful mobile spinning slowly overhead.

Sometimes a blemish connotes reverence. The permanent ring of discoloration surrounding Pei's name on a marble wall in the atrium owes its existence to the millions of visitors who have touched the inscription, says the NGA's director, Earl A. Powell III. The tinged stone makes explicit how indelibly Pei's identity is entwined with this well-loved project. Deborah Snoonian, P.



his icon of contemporary architecture in a city of traditional monuments itinues to delight and impress visitors from all over the world."





American Institute of Architects

Winners 2004 and Jurors 2004

WINNERS

Architecture (page 140)

Seaside Interfaith Chapel: Merrill and Pastor Architects; The Brain: Olson Sundberg Kundig Allen Architects: The Point House: Bohlin Cywinski Jackson; Chicken Point Cabin: Olson Sundberg Kundig Allen Architects; **Center of Gravity Foundation Hall:** Predock_Frane Architects; Northeastern **University West Campus Residence Halls:** William Rawn Associates; Steelcase - Project MAC: Thomas Phifer and Partners; Salt Lake City Public Library: Moshe Safdie and Associates; DoMa Gallery: W Architecture and Landscape Architecture; Taghkanic House: Thomas Phifer and Partners; Los **Angeles Design Center and Cisco Brothers** Showroom: John Friedman Alice Kimm Architects; Deutsche Post: Murphy/Jahn; Telenor Headquarters: NBBJ/HUS/PKA; Skybridge at One North Halsted: Perkins & Will; State Street Village, ITT: Murphy/Jahn; Bayer: Murphy/Jahn

Interiors (page 160)

Carol and Carl Montante Cultural Center: Cannon Design; Pallotta TeamWorks New Headquarters: Clive Wilkinson Architects; New York City Public School 42, Queens, Library: Weiss/Manfredi Architects; First Presbyterian Church of Encino: Trevor Abramson, Abramson Teiger Architects; NAI Exhibition - Silent Collisions: Morphosis Retrospective: Morphosis; Academic Center for Student Athletes at Louisiana State University: Trahan Architects; American Meteorological Society Editorial Offices: Anmahian Winton Architects; COop Editorial: Pugh + Scarpa

Urban Design (page 168)

Chicago Central Area Plan: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Mission Bay Redevelopment Plan: Johnson Fain; UrbanRiver Vision: Goody, Clancy & Associates; Getting It Right: Preventing Sprawl in Coyote Valley: WRT/Solomon E.T.C.; The Confluence: A Conservation, Heritage, and Recreation Corridor: HOK Planning Group

25-Year Award (page 172)

National Gallery of Art - East Building, Washington, D.C.: I.M. Pei

Firm of the Year (page 176)

Lake/Flato Architects: David Lake, FAIA, and Ted Flato, FAIA

Gold Medal (page 184)

Samuel Mockbee, FAIA

JURORS

Architecture

Adrian Smith, FAIA (Chair), Chicago; Seth Cohen, Assoc. AIA, Philadelphia; Steve Dui AIA, New Orleans; Rand Elliott, FAIA, Oklahoma City; Roberta W. Jorgensen, FAI Newport Beach, Calif.; Robert D. Loversid, Jr., FAIA, Columbus, Ohio; Cheryl McAfee, Fayetteville, Ga.; Sarah Peden, Washingto D.C.; David Thurm, New York City

Interiors

Lee Mindel, FAIA (Chair), New York City; Annie Chu, AIA, Los Angeles; Sarah Grant-Hutchison, Des Moines; Mary L. Oehrlein, FAIA, Washington, D.C.; Arthur Smith, FAIA Southfield, Mich.

Regional and Urban Design

Ray L. Gindroz, FAIA (Chair), Pittsburgh; George Crandall, FAIA, Portland, Ore.; We Evans Joseph, FAIA, New York City; Elizab Chu Richter, AIA, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Sus Williams, Indianapolis





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ARCHITECTURE FIRM AWARD

LAKE | FLATO'S desert architecture partners seamlessly with nature

This Texas firm blends Modernism, regionalism, and sustainability to create architecture that responds to the sun, the shade, and the breezes, collaborating successfully among themselves in the process.



From left: Ted Flato, David Lake (seated); Kim Monroe, Greg Papay, John Grable, Karla Greer, Bob Harris, and Matt Morris (standing).

By David Dillon

avid Lake, FAIA, once described himself as a roma and his partner, Ted Flato, FAIA, as a ration "I prefer eccentricity, and he doesn't," he explaine which Flato replied that he had "a great fear of doing so thing trendy that I won't like after 10 years."

Lake/Flato Architects of San Antonio, winner this year's American Institute of Architects Firm Avcelebrates its 20th year. That delicate balance between son and romance, tradition and invention is intact.

The architects remain physically and imagina attached to Texas by virtue of what the late William Turcalled their "specifically Texas insights," meaning responses to the imperatives of sun, heat, and wind, the challenga vast landscape, and the richness of local building traditions.

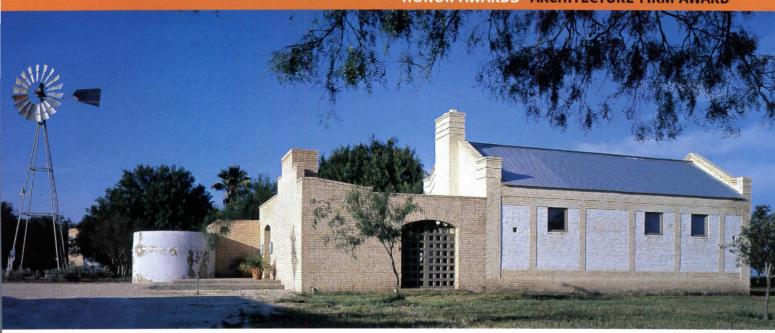
"We believe in an organic architecture that sp from its place," says Lake, "one that acknowledges prece and that solves basic problems simply and elegantly. I that's what Bill was getting at. Architecture should be fortable and easy to live with, rather than just eye cand

From a familiar and unapologetically rom base of barns, silos, stone walls, and metal roofs, their has grown steadily more refined and abstract in ways show how to make Modernism come to terms with his without lapsing into empty nostalgia.

In the late 1970s, Lake and Flato went to wo O'Neil Ford, the master of midcentury Texas Modernism taught them the importance of materials and constructi knowing how things go together instead of how to make trary shapes. "Architecture isn't sculpture," he'd preach.

Contributing editor David Dillon is the architecture critic for The Dallas Morning News.

HONOR AWARDS ARCHITECTURE FIRM AWARD



Estrella Ranch House, ma, Texas, 1989

Carraro Residence Kyle, Texas, 1990



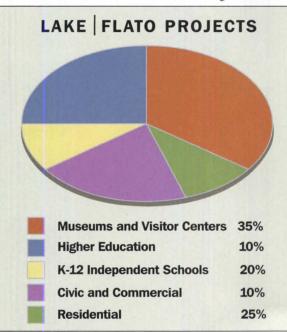
HONOR AWARDS ARCHITECTURE FIRM AWARD

Consequently, instead of theorizing, Lake/Flato builds, or perhaps one could say they build based on theories about earth instead of air. Like their mentor's, their houses, schools, and churches are intensely sensory and tactile; the first impulse on entering them is to run your hands across walls and doors, to read the architecture through the pores.

Lake started out designing Modern sodbuster houses in the Texas Panhandle, followed by adobe houses in northern New Mexico that evoke dense historic prototypes while remaining remarkably open and bright. In the 1980s, he and Flato teamed up on a series of evocative ranch houses, mostly in South Texas, that combine simple forms and homely materials—corrugated metal, oil-field pipe, cattle fencing—to create culturally and climatically appropriate designs. The individual pieces typically form courtyards with big porches and deep overhangs that offer protection from parching Texas sun and wind.

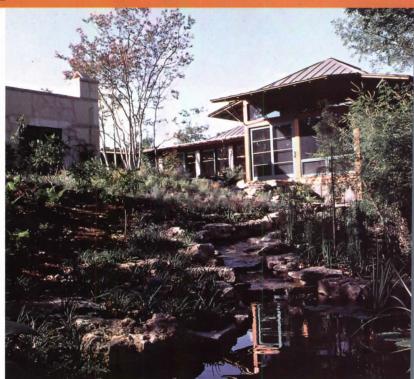
Attractive, appropriate, skillfully detailed, yet not enough to justify the Architecture Firm Award. The breakthrough came in 1990 with the Carraro residence outside Austin, an abstracted, almost skeletal version of a Texas farmhouse that uses steel salvaged from an abandoned cement plant to create a series of light, airy pavilions for living and entertaining.

"The client had this very romantic notion of a stone barn out in a field, with an old Butler building as the frame,"



recalls Flato. "We didn't want to get involved with that, so we convinced them to buy this 40-by-180-foot shed and break it into three pieces, with a little stone cube in one for the living quarters. It was a case of using the limitations of budget and the original idea to create a more interesting project."

This combination of light steel frame and heavy stone appears frequently in Lake/Flato's later work, giving the reason/romance paradigm a new tension and edginess. The Carraro house won an AIA National Honor Award, the first of three, and dramatically elevated the firm's profile.



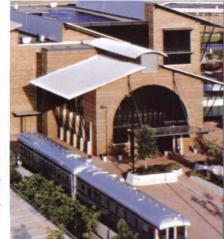
Lasater Residence Fort Worth, 1994



Great Northwest Branch LibrarySan Antonio, 1994



(with KVG Gideon Toal) Fort Worth, 1996



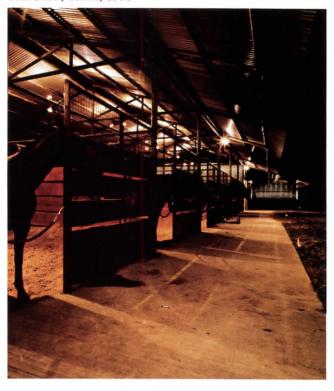


ington Northern Santa Fe road Headquarters Worth, 1996



Texas State Cemetery Austin, Texas, 1997

Air Barns San Saba, Texas, 1999



Lake/Flato now employs 45 people, half of them architects, who collaborate as a matter of course. This is another gift from Ford, who gave young designers extraordinary freedom and also surrounded them with a repertory company of craftsmen—masons, weavers, furniture makers, ceramicists—who softened and enriched his special brand of Modernism. The difference between real collaboration and a facsimile is the difference between bringing a covered dish to the supper and cooking together. Lake/Flato cook together.

They also get out of the studio to teach, lecture, and serve on design juries. They sponsor a residency program at the University of Texas at San Antonio and have helped the city's mayor come up with a Smart Growth Plan. A belief in good design as a public responsibility as well as a private passion lies at the heart of their practice. As the firm has expanded, so has the range and complexity of

"THE FIRST IMPULSE ON ENTERING THEIR HOUSES, SCHOOLS, AND CHURCHES IS TO RUN YOUR HANDS ACROSS WALLS AND DOORS."

its projects. In the past decade, Lake/Flato has designed museums, churches, libraries, and corporate headquarters, along with a cemetery, a botanical garden, and a school of nursing.

Scale remains their ally and occasionally their albatross. The sprawling Burlington Northern Santa Fe headquarters in Fort Worth (with KVG Gideon Toal), for example, gets a bit heavy-handed in its evocation of the railroad vernacular. Likewise, the SBC Center, home of the San Antonio Spurs basketball team, is festooned with structural Texana that comes across as forced rather than inevitable. Understatement is their game.

Considerably more successful is the Trammell Crow Visitor Pavilion at the Dallas Arboretum, which opened in 2003 and in many respects epitomizes their earlier work. Here, rugged Texas limestone walls meet light steel and glass pavilions to form a small village with an open central plaza. The pavilions are contemporary abstractions of traditional barns and sheds, their appeal residing in the intimate scale and honest craftsmanship, rather than in bold architectural gestures. And the entire project blends seamlessly with its natural surroundings, enhancing rather than overwhelming them.

The new University of Texas School of Nursing in Houston is Lake/Flato's most ambitious exercise yet in sustainable design. Using 50 percent recycled materials and consuming 40 percent less energy, the building attains a LEED Gold rating without compromising architectural integrity or turning technology into a fetish.

Economy, pragmatism, simplicity, comfort without pretension, elegance without irony, these features distinguish Lake/Flato's best work. Their architecture shows respect for materials and construction, for the values of place and precedent and the needs and aspirations of its users.



Hotel San Austin, Texas,

Agudas Achim Synagogue

Austin, Texas, 2001



HONOR AWARDS ARCHITECTURE FIRM AWARD



Harry Ransom Center Austin, Texas, 2003

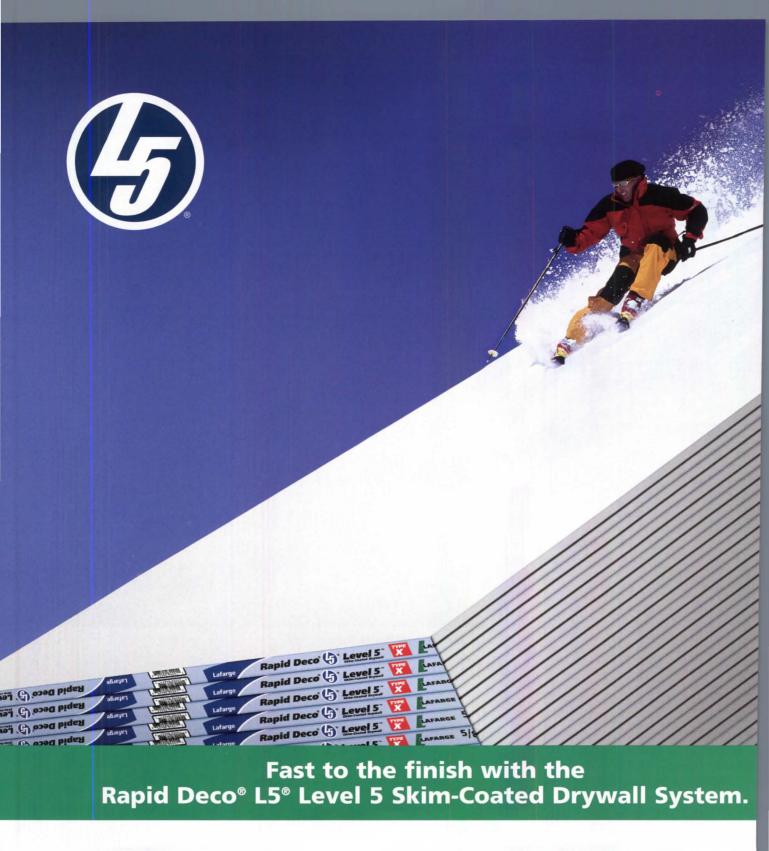


University of Texas School of Nursing and Student Community Center Houston, 2004

Trammell Crow Visitor ucation Pavilion at the Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Society

Dallas, 2000



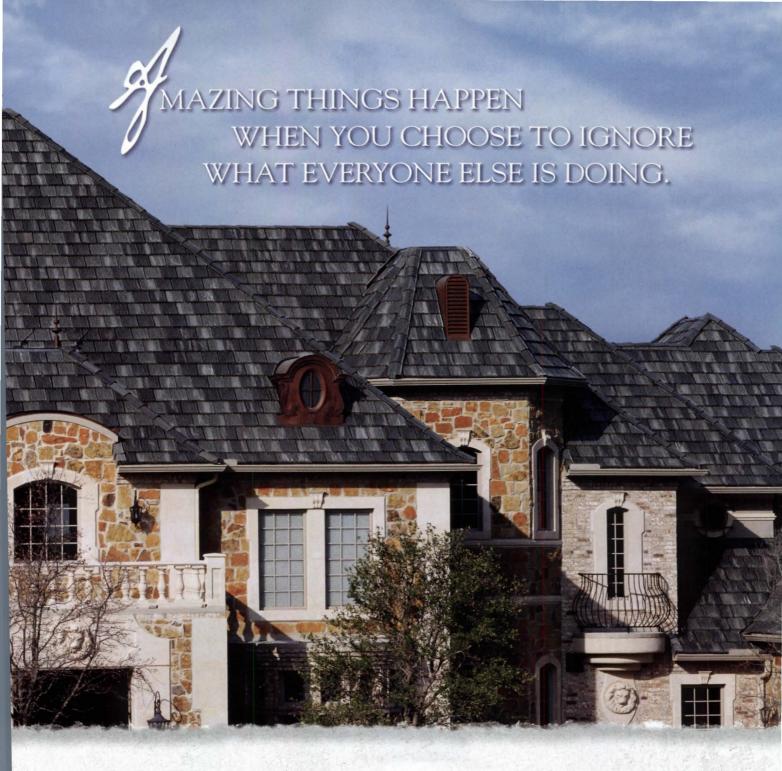


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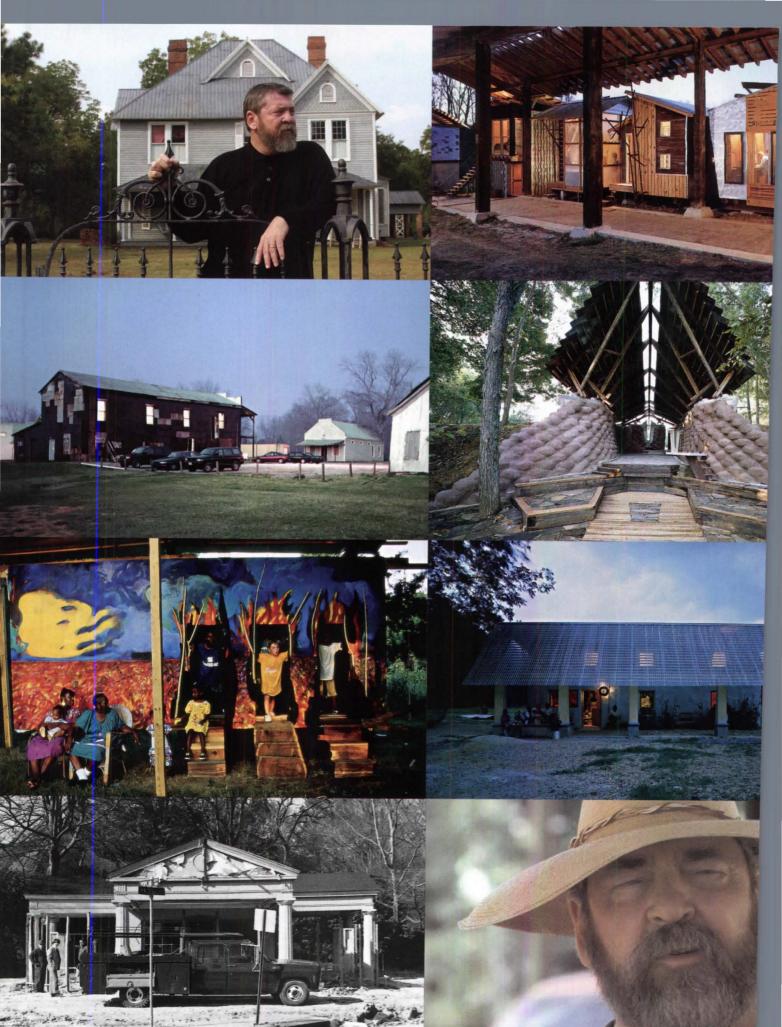
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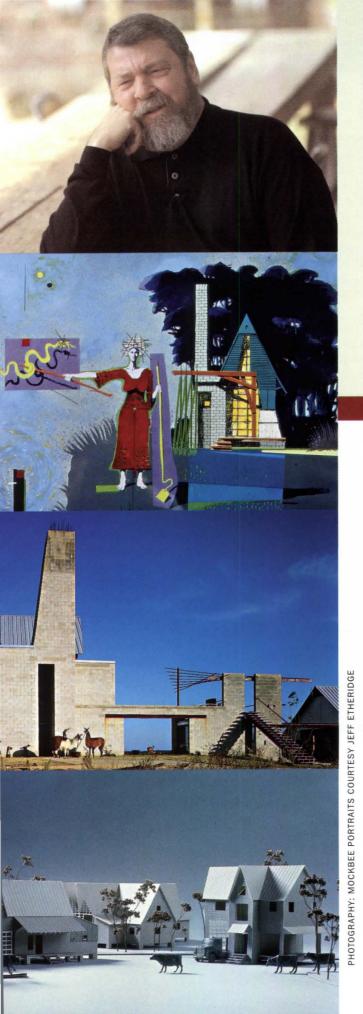
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Samuel Mockbee: A life's work

AIA GOLD MEDAL WINNER

efore there was a Rural Studio, there was an architect named Sambo. He grew up in the heady milieu of Mississippi, a place redolent of earth and growing things, of social disparity, and great literature. Coming of age during the contentious 1960s, Sambo absorbed the world surrounding Meridian, Mississippi, played football, attended Auburn University, and joined the army. Then his worldview shifted.

After a stint working in Georgia, he returned to Mississippi, where, in conjunction with a series of partners, he began to make architecture suited to the geography and culture of the nation's poorest state. Using the simplest materials and familiar forms, he wrested newness from a people struggling to emerge from a rich but historically oppressive past. Great writers from William Faulkner to Walker Percy had succeeded in moving on; uniquely, Sambo took architecture to a new Southern frontier.

While early projects smacked of Postmodernism, very quickly a bevy of buildings, from houses to simple chapels, proclaimed a refreshed, empathetic sensibility. Soon Sambo & Company were redefining what it meant to live and work in the South. Publications took notice, as did the universities.

Ultimately, he found his full voice through other people, particularly at Auburn's Rural Studio, where he and collaborator D.K. Ruth cofounded a residential architectural program that offered a total immersion in the art of building, engaging all of the arts in the service of a specific community. That work continues to flourish to this day.

In naming Mockbee as the 2004 Gold Medalist, the American Institute of Architects not only recognized his gifts, but also espoused Sambo's values, which fiercely and unsentimentally addressed basic human needs. Robert Ivv, FAIA



A 1927 Neoclassical service station called the Shady Nook, in Jackson, Miss., became the first office of Goodman and Mockbee, 1979.

Mockbee is pictured with contractors; he's in the middle in a sports jacket.

By Andrea Oppenheimer Dean

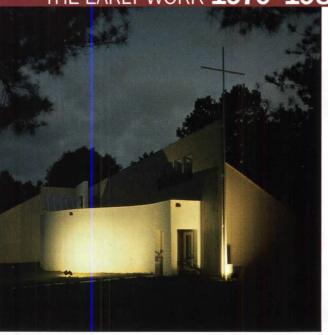
oth Samuel Mockbee and Frank Lloyd Wright often tongue-lashed their profession. Wright once called architects "high-grade salesmen"; Mockbee labeled them "house pets to the rich." Yet the American architectural establishment conferred its highest honor, the AIA Gold Medal, on both Wright and Mockbee. That's not all they had in common: Both were charismatic teachers who pried open the minds of their students with evocative stories and practical lessons instead of dry theory. Wright spoke of Taliesin in Wisconsin as having "simply shaken itself out of my

Andrea Oppenheimer Dean is a RECORD contributing editor and author with Timothy Hursley of Rural Studio: Samuel Mockbee and an Architecture of Decency (2002).

sleeve." Mockbee told his students at Rural Studio in southwest Alabam often called Redneck Taliesin—"screw theory; choose the more beautiful."

But the comparison pretty m ends there. Wright, a surpassing ego saw himself as the Welch magician bard Taliesin and gathered apprentice rural Wisconsin for his own greater go Mockbee, humble and unassum wanted to do good for others. Wright domineering, while Mockbee applie light touch, cautioning students goodness was more important than gr ness, compassion more eventful t passion. Wright was the elegant, autoci Mr. Wright. Mockbee, a bearish, bear sixth-generation Mississippian, was egalitarian and a populist who prefe being called Sambo and drove around I

THE EARLY WORK 1970-1980s

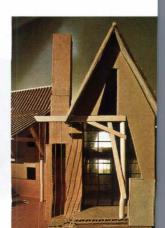




- 1. Christ Community Church, Clin Miss., Goodman and Mockbee, 1
- Presidential Hills Presbyteriar Church, Jackson, Miss., Goodma and Mockbee, 1980.
- 3. Model of Charity Houses, Mad County, Miss., P/A Award submis Mockbee Coker Howorth Archite 1986–87 (not built).
- 4. Model of the Flautt House, Greenwood, Miss., Mockbee Cok Howorth Architects, 1987 (not bu







anty, the Rural Studio's home, in a beatred pickup, wearing old clothes and an ourn University baseball cap. He viewed iself as an iconoclast and a subversive. same, of course, was true of Wright.

Mockbee was convinced that eryone, rich or poor, deserves a shelter the soul" and that architects should in procuring social and environmenchange. But he believed they had lost r moral compass. The profession

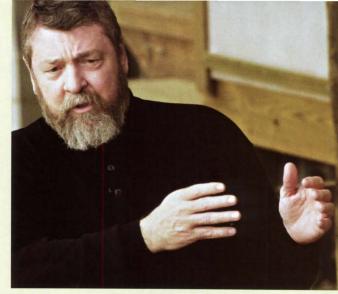
DCKBEE OFTEN TONGUE-LASHED E PROFESSION, LABELING ARCHI-CTS "HOUSE PETS TO THE RICH."

led reform, he believed, and education the place to start. "If architecture is ig to nudge, cajole, and inspire a comnity to challenge the status quo into making responsible changes, it will take the subversive leadership of academics and practitioners who keep reminding students of the profession's responsibilities," he said. He wanted to get students away from the academic classroom into what he called the classroom of the community.

In a letter nominating Mockbee for the 2004 Gold Medal, Frank Gehry, FAIA, wrote, "There have been few programs as radical as the Rural Studio in

helping students to believe in their role for the future." Peter Eisenman, FAIA, commended the studio for

stressing "the ethical dimension of building." Michael Rotondi, FAIA, wrote, "Mockbee represents all that we aspire to be as individuals and as a profession."

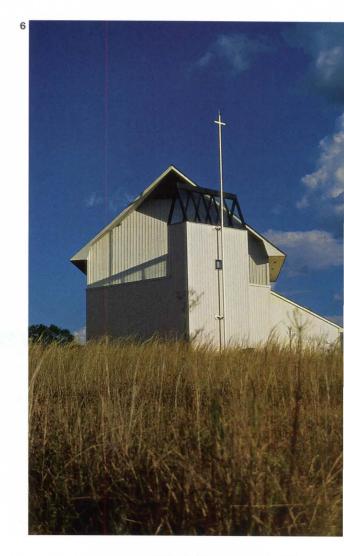


Sambo teaching at the Rural Studio in Greensboro, Ala., 2000.



- 5. Tractor shed at Flautt House, Greenwood, Miss., Mockbee Coker Howorth Architects, 1988.
- McGee Church, McGee, Miss.,
 Mockbee Coker Howorth Architects,
 1989.
- 7. National Center for Physical Acoustics, University of Mississippi, Ole, Miss., Mockbee Coker Howorth Architects, with HLW, 1989.







Traveling exhibition, Soviet Union, joint venture of Mockbee Coker **Howorth Architects and** Communication Arts, 1988-1991.

Mockbee's ideas and his aesthetic evolved while he was in private practice, first in a partnership he formed with Thomas Goodman in 1977, then with Coleman Coker in 1983. He described his architecture as contemporary Modernism grounded in Southern culture and drew inspiration from such vernacular sources as overhanging galva-

MOCKBEE, A BEARISH, BEARDED, SIXTH-GENERATION MISSISSIPPIAN, between fortune and virt DROVE IN A BEAT-UP RED PICKUP.

nized roofs, rusting metal trailers, dogtrot forms, and porches. "I'm drawn to anything that has a quirkiness to it, a mystery to it," Mockbee said. His designs tended toward asymmetry and idiosyncrasy, as seen, for example, in his Madison County,

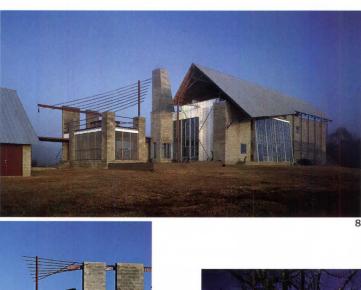
Mississippi, Barton House (a 1992 Reco Houses Award winner) and his Oxfo Mississippi, Cook House (a 1995 / National Honor Award winner).

By the early 1980s, convinthat addressing problems and trying correct them is "the role an artist or are tect should play," Mockbee sou opportunities to follow Leon Batt

Alberti's injunction that architect must "cho In 1982, he helped a Cath nun move and renovate o

demned houses in Madison Cou Mississippi, and then built his first "cha house" there for \$7,000, using dona and salvaged materials and volun labor-a model for the Rural Studio 1987, his firm won a 1982 P/A Award

1988-1991



- 8. Cook House, Oxford, Miss., **Mockbee Coker Howorth Archite** 1991.
- 9. Barton House, Mockbee Coke Howorth Architects, Madison Co. Miss., 1991.



ree prototype dogtrot-type charity uses but was unable to get a construcn grant to build them. Hoping to nvey to possible patrons the reality of or people ("like you and me, only or"), Mockbee painted strong portraits oil of some of his indigent clients. The al piece for the Rural Studio fell into ce in 1990 when Mockbee visited mson University's architecture promin Genoa, Italy.

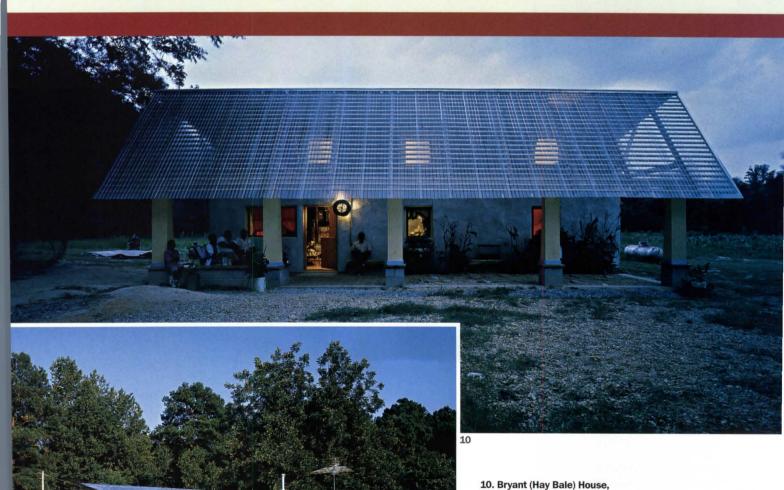
In 1992, Mockbee, together with ourn architecture professor D.K. Ruth, nded the Rural Studio, which Mockbee ected until his death in late 2001. But lead of planting Auburn's study-abroad gram in a foreign country, they rooted in the hollows and flat fields of bama's second-poorest county, Hale. ckbee was drawn there partly because

of the poverty: The residents obviously needed help, and coming to Hale would force students to test their abstract notions about poverty by "crossing over into that other world, smelling it, feeling it, experiencing it," he said. He was also attracted by the isolation, which, combined with Mockbee's prohibition of television, would concentrate students' minds on their building projects. Students would also be exposed to the region's architectural history, read its literary giants, and absorb Mockbee's lectures on responsibility, fairness, and decency.

Each semester, the Rural Studio brought about 15 second-year students to Hale County to help design and build a house. Fifth-year students stayed for a year, working on a community building, their thesis project. Two years before



Sambo working on the tractor shed, Flautt House, Greenwood, Miss., Mockbee Coker Howorth Architects, 1988.



Mason's Bend, Ala., Rural Studio, 1994.



Sambo with the Harris family, Mason's Bend, Ala., Rural Studio, 1997.

Mockbee's death, the studio launched an outreach program, accepting a handful of students from other universities and other disciplines to undertake a variety of design and social-work assignments.

Mockbee's Rural Studio represented a vision of architecture that embraced not only practical architectural education and social welfare but also the use of salvaged, recycled, and curious materials and an aesthetics of place. "I want to be over the edge, environmentally, aesthetically, and technically," Mockbee said. His students used hav bales to build walls for the studio's first house, worn-out tires for the walls of a chapel, salvaged Chevy Caprice windshields for the roof of a community center, and waste corrugated cardboard for a one-room dwelling. Transmuting ordinary materials into

extraordinary objects, the studio's buil ings were obvious relatives of the Mockbee designed for his private clier

For his work at the Rural Stud Sambo Mockbee was awarded National Building Museum's first Ap-Award for Excellence in 1998, and in 20 he won a MacArthur "genius" grant.

The influence of the Ru Studio is hard to quantify. Dar Friedman, FAIA, dean of the University Illinois, Chicago's architecture progra says it has changed architectural edu tion. Bill Carpenter, author of Learning Building: Design and Construction Architectural Education, observes tha 1992 there were eight or 10 univers based design-build programs, while to there are 30 or 40. He says, "a lot of it increase] had to do with Sambo."



- 11. Yancey Chapel, Sawyerville, Hale County, Ala., Rural Studio, 1995.
- 12. House on Tennessee River, Shiloh Falls, Tenn., Mockbee/Coker Architects, 1997.



ismatic Mockbee and his Rural io were featured on network televiincluding CBS This Morning and in erous national magazines. "It was the time the public was captivated by an itectural model," Carpenter says.

CKBEE TOLD HIS STUDENTS. CREW THE THEORY; OOSE THE MORE BEAUTIFUL."

ther influence, he says, is gradu--about 450 by now. Many become eyors of the Rural Studio's approach.

After a founder's death, venlike the Rural Studio rarely flourish. h of Taliesin's vitality and creativity, nstance, died with Wright.

I am pleased to report, however, Mockbee's baby thrives, a tribute to his ideas. The studio isn't quite the same and isn't without criticism, including from within. "I suspect Sambo would just think it was different and regret being dead and not being there," David Buege, a professor of architecture at Mississippi State

> University and a friend of Mockbee's, told me. Mockbee understood change and welcomed it. He created the studio as a moving target.

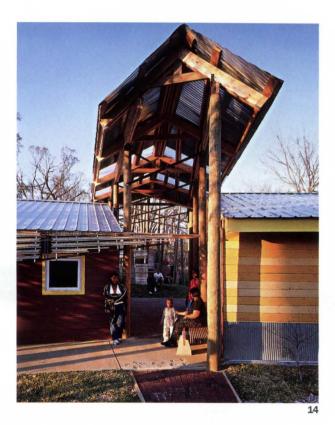
There was almost no transition period, Buege recalls, and there was never a doubt about who should succeed Mockbee. At the time of Mockbee's death, 34-year-old Andrew Freear, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a product of London's Architectural Association, taught the fifth-year program. "Sambo and I were good together," Freear says. "I was a



Interior of Harris (Butterfly) House, Mason's Bend, Ala., Rural Studio 1997.







13. Harris (Butterfly) House, Mason's Bend, Ala., Rural Studio, 1997.

14. Hero Children's Center, Greensboro, Hale County, Ala., Rural Studio, 1999.



Detail of one of the Pods (note wall made of license plates), Newbern, Ala., Rural Studio. 1997–2001.

sort of utilitarian socialist and he was the artist who said make it pretty."

Freear was the obvious successor—the only person, really, who could take over. The studio formed ranks behind him, and Freear carried on, adopting one of Mockbee's slogans, "Proceed and Be Bold."

Freear is "a bulldog," says Buege. "Andrew is smart, brash, ambitious, always on the edge, often over-the-top,

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RURAL STUDIO HAS CHANGED ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

disciplined, deeply committed, self-confident. Someone without that confidence might well have failed. He's very respectful of Sambo and his legacy, but he's

assertive about not being Sambo and Rural Studio being more than Samb

David Hinson, an Auburn as ciate professor of architecture, adds to Freear has many of the same strengths Mockbee: Freear lets students real themselves, has a pragmatism combin with poetry, doesn't entertain long of cussions grounded in abstractions, kind, and has a penchant for the out geous. Shortly after Mockbee's dea

Auburn committed \$400,00 year to the studio, endowing with stability for the first ting and in 2002, Freear yappointed codirector of the stability for the s

dio, with Bruce Lindsey, head of Aubu School of Architecture. Freear, howe continues a laser concentration on fir year projects, and during his wa

1997-2002





15





15. Mason's Bend Community Center, Mason's Bend, Ala., Rural Studio, 2000.

16. Supershed and Pods (left, interior of Cardboard House), Newbern, Ala., Rural Studio, 1997–2001.

tudio's focus has shifted more atically from the rural house to nunity-oriented buildings.

At the same time, the Rural o's community buildings have a larger, more complex, more by significant, and more numerous. If the early years, students built one and, at most, two modest communidings a year. In the two years ring Mockbee's death, the studio leted 17 projects. Lindsey thinks eachling so many assignments at might have been "a bit of therapy ealing with the loss of Sambo." ps Freear, new and young, needed ove something about the studio ut Mockbee, and about himself.

The year Mockbee died, the was working on a house plus five

community projects: the Antioch Baptist Church in the countryside about 25 miles northeast of Newbern, the studio's base; a senior center in Akron, 25 miles west of Newbern; a storefront in downtown Greensboro, the county seat; and in Perry County, Hale's neighbor to the west, the studio completed a pavilion in the newly reopened Perry Lakes Park. In addition, a group of outreach students reinterpreted and built one of Mockbee's last designs, called Lucy's House for its owner.

Freear says that if the Rural Studio has changed, "it's because I said we can make the craft better. I want to have high expectations for the students and the client. If we're going to make a glass box [as at the Thomaston Rural Heritage Center], the finish is going to be fantastic." Freear has also honed the



Lucy and Anderson Harris (standing) and son A.J. (seated) at Lucy's House, Mason's Bend, Ala., Rural Studio. 2002.

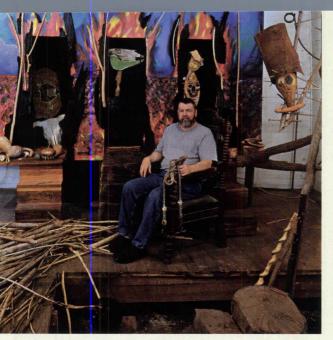






y's House, Mason's Bend, Ala. walls made of carpet samples), Studio, designed 2001, comin 2002 (after Mockbee's death).





Mockbee in his painting studio in Newbern in the summer of 2001 seated before The Children of Eutaw Pose Before Their Ancient Cabins, 1992.

programming of buildings and has encouraged communities to find their own funding, believing that if they provide payment they are more likely to take ownership. Fifth-year students once

"I'M DRAWN TO ANYTHING THAT HAS A QUIRKINESS TO IT, A MYSTERY TO IT," MOCKBEE SAID.

chose their own projects, but now community leaders come to the studio seeking design and construction help. As a result, students have become more engaged with town and county leaders.

Freear's stress on craftsmanship has led him away from Mockbee's tendency toward improvisation and letting design evolve during construction. Freear insists on getting things right first. Drawing, he says, saves time on-site creates better communication among to members and between the team and client. "Design-build should not be a so of responses to screwups made earlied."

the project," he says. "I be in precision, not art camouflaged sloppiness." ratcheting up the leve craft has stretched out scl

ules. At the end of the academic 2002–2003, three of four thesis pro remained unfinished; that summer fall graduates returned to finish twork, on their own penny.

Another change, since 2 has been increased use of steel in struction. John Forney, the outrorogram professor, worries that the dents may lose out, because steel required.

18. Music Man's House (Jimmy Lee Matthews), Greensboro, Hale County, Ala., 2002-2003.



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Red Barn, Newbern Design Studio, where Rural Studio currently works, Newbern, Ala., Rural Studio, 2004.

fabrication by professionals. The problem solved itself: In 2004, students rejected the steel and glass of the past two years. "The students don't want to do something that's already been done, and they saw how much of the construction

THE STUDENTS CROSSED A THRESHOLD TO A PREVIOUSLY FEARED AND UNFAMILIAR WORLD.

process was taken out of their hands last year and the year before," Freear says.

The thesis projects completed under Freear use some recycled materials, but you'll find no hay bales, no waste corrugated cardboard, no windshields. He is more interested in durable buildings that require minimal maintenance. A decline in the use of unconventional,

scrappy materials would seem to hand-in-hand with raising the bar.

As materials have changed has appearance. The Rural Studbuildings under Mockbee were know for their striking angles, winged ro

and wacky details. new thesis projects, so of which are stunn tend toward a more r tral, Minimal Modern

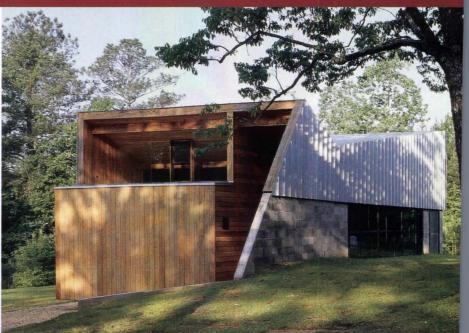
a vocabulary that wasn't Mockbee's.

Remember, however, these not Freear's buildings. The students reto Freear's critiques and may unsciously absorb his preferences, but students were always the authors, that's still the case. Freear says he and students engage in few conversat about how things look. "We talk a

2002-Present









19. Antioch Baptist Church, Perry County, Ala., Rural Studio, 2002.

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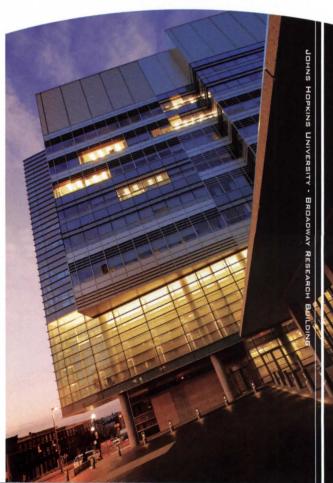
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Andrew Freer (seated) with Rural Studio thesis students. Red Barn, Newbern Design Studio, Newbern Ala., 2004.

materials and the sustainability of materials, that our clients have no money or time to paint, that we shouldn't use a metal that's going to rust."

Unlike the community buildings, which show an ever-increasing level of sophistication, the outreach program still produces projects with Mockbee-era quirkiness. One example is Cynthia

FREEAR CARRIED ON WITH THE RURAL STUDIO, ADOPTING ONE OF MOCKBEE'S SLOGANS, "PROCEED AND BE BOLD."

Connolly's organic vegetable stand of 2003, which has movable walls of hogwire, a patchwork of chicken wire and assorted metal leftovers. John Forney, the program's instructor, has tried to avoid

what he characterizes as the "death mar struggles" of the fifth-year projects.

Mockbee's expressive yet relax approach also lives on in the house designed and built by the second-year program, which has changed much less that the fifth-year program. The first house ompleted since Mockbee's death, Tra Shiles's house of 2002, suffers from

overabundance of ideas, form materials, and finishes, but second, completed in 2003, Jimmy Lee Matthews, aka Mu Man, returned the studio to roots. As with the studio's fi

house for Shepard and Alberta Brya middle-class white students and an imp erished black client worked clos together. They bonded, and the stude crossed a threshold to enter a previou

2002-Present



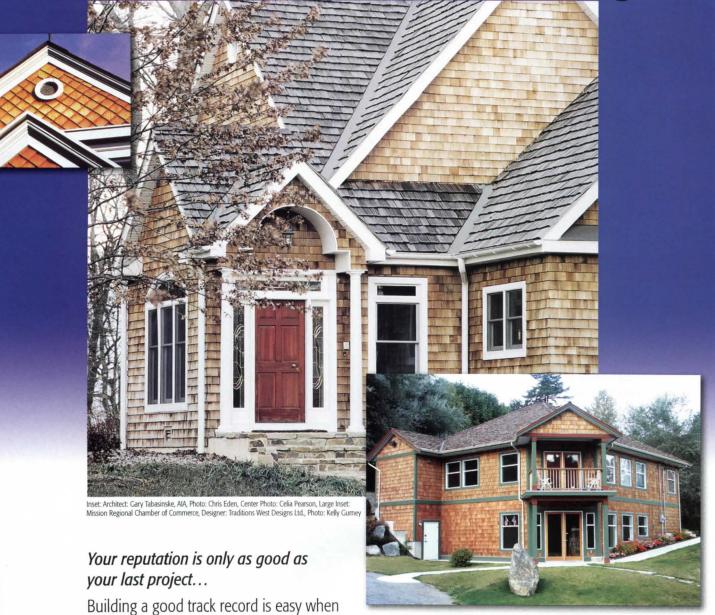
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- 20. Newbern Little League Newbern, Hale County, Ala Studio, 2002–2003.
- 21. Boardwalk and Restroc Facilities, Perry Lakes Par Perry County, Ala., Rural S 2002–2003.

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Preliminary sketch: Fabrications, Hale County, Ala., 1997.

feared and unfamiliar world. The students found many of the materials—timber, chicken wire, colored bottles—for the tall, narrow, house with the big tin roof on

MOCKBEE PAINTED PORTRAITS OF SOME OF HIS INDIGENT CLIENTS ("LIKE YOU AND ME, ONLY POOR").

Music Man's property. Boochie Patrick's 1,000-square-foot, modular house of 2004 was conceived as a possible replacement for the region's omnipresent housing form, the trailer. It has a steel frame with bays that can be enclosed with any material at hand, and, as at the Patrick's, can be tailored to a family's needs and the site.

The Rural Studio's accomplishments pose questions: How can the studio

balance its more ambitious, big-t buildings against a wish to ren intimate and retain its rural soul? I can it maintain Sambo Mockbee's ch

like sense of fun adventure while labo on more adult, multiy high-pressure projects?

Jay Sanders,

second-year instructor from 2002–2 observes that "Sambo never had a maplan for this place. Maybe his legacy is it will live on without him, without without Andrew, without the stud that knew him. If it continues to move ward, in 10 years it may not feel anyt like it does today."

For now, Freear and his proceed boldly. Sambo would love it.

MOCKBEE THE ARTIST

Clockwise, from right: Portrait of Gayle, 1989; The Children of Eutaw Pose Before Their Ancient Cabins, 1992; The Coronation of the Virgin—1730 and 2001, 2001; Julius and His Mother Pose Before Their Ancient Cabin, 1990.





"There are thousands of dream places in the old South. You can sit on a bench in a tiny Confederate Park or flithe banks of a levee or stand on a bluff overlooking an Indian settlement, the air soft, still, fragrant, the world asleep the atmosphere is charged with magical names, epoch-making events, inventions, explorations, discoveries....It is all over South was ploughed under."—Henry Miller, 1941, from The Air-Conditioned Nightmare. (Sambo attributed these words to







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Modernism's elder statesman looks back over 50 years—and forward to finishing new museums on three continents

DEUTSCHES HISTORISCHES MUSEUM

06.04 Architectural Record

in my hometown of Suzhou, China. And I am also designing the Museum of Islamic Art in the Middle East, in Oatar.

AR: So do these projects involve design work, or development work and decisions about construction?

> IMP: It's a little bit of each. I just completed the design for the museum in Qatar, which I accepted about two and a half years ago. It's now under construction, but that's an exceptional one, because usually it takes longer than that. I'm doing most of the work on the Suzhou Museum on my own.

> AR: That's a very active, demanding schedule.

IMP: I've been active all my life. In 1990 I retired from my firm, I.M. Pei & Partners, and for two years I didn't do much. Then I started to get kind of antsy, so I decided, I'm going to do some more work. And I chose to do work outside the U.S. because I've spent 45 years here and I

wanted to learn more about what's happening in the rest of the world. So I travel to the Middle East, I travel to China, I travel to Europe. It's all very rewarding—the only problem is the travel is getting more and more difficult for me now. Ten years ago I would have enjoyed it a lot more.

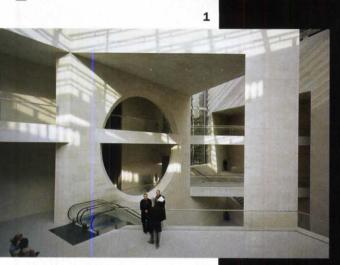
And my projects have typically taken a long time to complete. Buildings might take on average about five to seven years to finish, but in my case it's been longer, because the projects I have accepted within the past 15 years have been mostly government projects, and those involve some politics and funding issues, and approvals and so forth. So they're slower.

> AR: Tell me about the museum you're designing in your hometown in China.

> IMP: When this commission came, it was very special, I was born in Suzhou, a city not very far from Shanghai. It's a very interesting town—there is a long artist's tradition there, especially during the Ming and Ching dynasties, which produced many, many scholars and painters and so forth. That's where my family lived for 600, 700 years. When the mayor first came to me about designing a museum, I said no, it's too far away. They invited me to go back six or seven years ago, and I always tried to say no. But finally, a couple of years ago I accepted it. The location could not be more exciting. It's a very special site, surrounded by a wonderful garden. I thought the project would touch on my relationship with my past, my ancestors, my old home. The building is now under construction. It has two more years to go before it's complete.

> AR: How about your other projects? Say, the museum in Luxembourg?

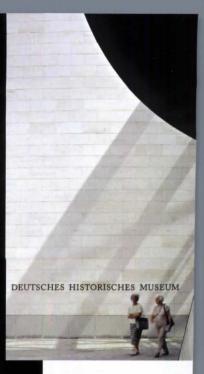
> IMP: That project came to me after I had completed the Louvre. I was approached by the prime minister of Luxembourg and asked to design a museum for modern art, near the fortress [Fort Thüngen], which is being turned into a museum as well. It wasn't as big of a challenge as



1. Walkways and openings define space at the new wing (Schauhaus) of the German Historical Museum, Berlin, 2003.

2. The sun throws a lattice of





3. Visitors walk next to the cal staircase at the Schauh

the Louvre, but I was very interested in it. For instance, I wanted to know why the building would be located on top of a fortress. Luxembourg was and still is today a crossroads, the place where Germany meets the rest of Europe. The country lost part of its territory to Belgium in the 1800s, and during World Wars I and II the German military overran it. The fortress was the natural symbol, the physical symbol of the country. Very few people have visited Luxembourg—when I went there and looked at it, I said, my God, it's built on a rock. And within the rock they had a castle, and within

the city there's a network of tunnels so the residents could move around and defend themselves. That was of great interest to me. I was curious to know how Luxembourg remained an independent country—that's why I accepted the commission.

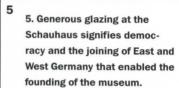
AR: Let's go back and talk about a few of your past projects. Your work at the Louvre represented one of the first instances of an architect being employed by a major government agency in a way that gave you a prominent role in the country's self-image. Could you talk about that? Were you consciously aware of how important the Louvre was to them at that time?

IMP: It was a total surprise that they approached me to do the project. You know the French, not to mention the Parisians—they see the Louvre as their monument, so to come to an American for a project like that is something I never expected. I thought perhaps they were just trying to show interest in different architects to try out the idea. But when President Mitterand asked me to see him, I knew that it was serious. Mitterand was a student of architecture, he had done a lot of research before he called me. He said, "You did something special at the National Gallery of Art in Washington—you brought the new and the old together." But John Russell Pope finished the West Building in 1941, so when the East Building opened it was only about 40 years old. But the Louvre is 800 years old! A much bigger design challenge.

I didn't accept the project right away, excited though I was. Instead, I told Mitterand that I needed four months to explore the project before I could accept it. I wanted that time so I could study the history of France, because what is the Louvre? The first portions were built in the 12th century, and a succession of rulers came, added on. built something, demolished something else. For 800 years the Louvre has been a monument for the French—the building mirrors their history. I thought by asking him for this time it might make him say no. thank you very much, because he was in a hurry—he'd been elected

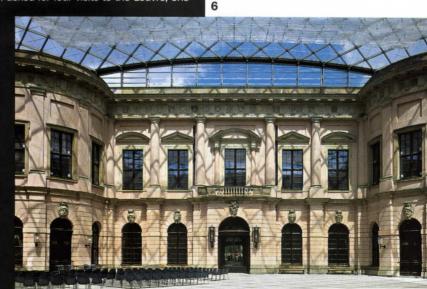
in 1981 and his term would last only seven years, and this was 1983—so there was some pressure for him to accomplish something.

visit each month. And I asked the Louvre to keep things confidential at first, without revealing the fact that I was asked by the president to be involved, so that I could go to France unencumbered and visit the Louvre. assess what's wrong with it, what's right about it, what had to be destroyed or must be saved, that sort of thing. Mitterand agreed to all this. You cannot defend your design without knowing what you're designing for. When I was being questioned by the press about the design later on, all this preparation was very useful.



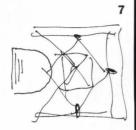
6. A new glass roof topping a portion of the Zeughaus complements the glazing of the new wing.

In those four months, I studied. I asked for four visits to the Louvre, one



likes to play with geomesharp angle within the haus beckons visitors s vista to the Zeughaus, er military depot and im that is undergoing ation to house the an Historical Museum's

nent collection.



AR: The scope of the Louvre was so vast. You literally went through layers of history as you exposed and joined its lower levels, as well as designing an immense addition, and all with as little disruption as possible to the institution. No one ever focused on that-everyone just talked about the glass pyramid.

IMP: You're absolutely right. Everybody points to the pyramid, but the total reorganization of the museum was the real challenge. Mitterand

> understood that. Few people know, for instance, that the French Ministry of Finance used to occupy the Richelieu Wing [north wing] of the Louvre. Mitterand was very aware of the importance of the Richelieu Wing, because without it, the Louvre is just a long L-shaped building instead of a U-shaped building. Soon after he became president in 1981, Mitterand com-

missioned a competition for a new building for the Ministry of Finance in Paris. That gave him justification to move the agency to a new location, and therefore enabled us to claim that space. Without it, I would not have been able to do the project. I probably would not have accepted the commission—I could not have done anything for the museum.

And the biggest challenge of the Louvre was beyond merely architecture. When I first went there in 1983, it was divided into seven departments, and each was totally autonomous. The department directors would not even talk to each other. They were very competitive for space and money. So, architecturally we had to change this situation—make seven departments into one and unify them as a single institution. I'm not so sure Mitterand realized how big a challenge this was; I certainly didn't. But the result worked out. Today the departments are all unified under one president, and they're also unified architecturally. The fact that people don't realize this huge challenge of the Louvre is totally mind-boggling to me.

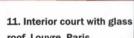
AR: Let's discuss form for a minute. We talk a lot about form—it dominates the discussion of architecture in the media these days. You yourself are a master of form—the East Building of the National Gallery, for instance, is a superior example of your skills, as the AIA recognized this year. But everything you've talked about so far is about the programmatic, complex, deeper issues that reside within projects. How do your formal skills interplay with this programmatic thinking?

IMP: Ever since 1990, I haven't been all that interested in form, not at all. To create a work of architecture that looks exciting and different is not the chal-

> lenge for me anymore. The challenge is for me to learn something about what I'm doing. I've been more interested recently in learning about civilization. I know something about

the civilization of China, with my background, obviously, and I think I know something about American history. But that's about all. And I've traveled all over the world, and for a long time I didn't know very much about it, really. When I got the opportunity to do the new wing [the Schauhaus] for the German Historical Museum, for instance, I didn't see it as an

> opportunity for my own ego, to do something so exciting that every architectural publication would want to put it on the cover. I accepted it because I knew it was going to be a very difficult project, and I wasn't sure I could do something exciting there. Originally the building was to have



- 12. A gallery, Louvre, Paris.
- 13. More drama in glass at Louvre, Paris.

roof, Louvre, Paris.

12, 13

completed in 1993. 9. Spiral staircase at

the Louvre, Paris.

Paris, France, 1989.

8. Section drawing of the

Richelieu addition to the

Louvre, which Pei reorganized during Phase II of the project,

7. An early sketch of Pei's re-

imagining of the Louvre's entry

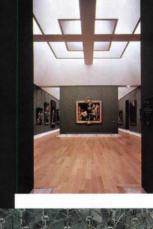
(Grand Louvre project, Phase I),

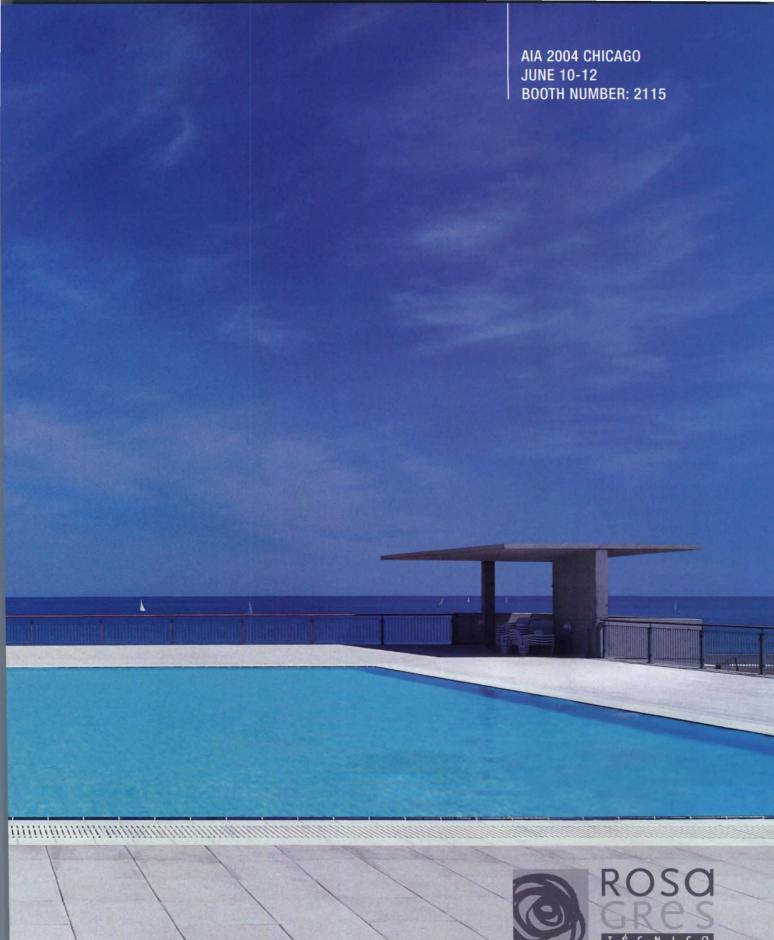
10. The pyramid topping the Louvre's entry got all the headlines, overshadowing Pei's complex program of integrating a museum staff divided into

seven fractious departments.





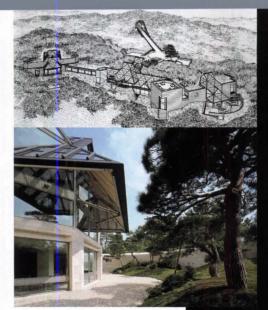






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14, 15

14. A sketch of the Miho Museum, nestled in the Shigaraki Mountains in rural Japan.

15. Pine trees line the exterior of the Miho Museum, but 80 percent of its structure is subterranean, as a bow to nature.

16. The bridge and tunnel that guide visitors to the museum span two mountain ridges.

17. Louvered space frames at the Miho Museum, near Shigaraki, Japan, 1996.



16



been located near the Reichstag, a very prominent site. But ultimately they decided to site this tiny little building behind an

enormous military museum [the Zeughaus] dating from the early 18th century, which is very Prussian. I visited that museum, and you'd think that any collection of military artifacts would be all guns and cannons and whatnot, but there's a lot more than you'd expect there—a lot about Prussian history, which of course is the foundation of Germany. [The Zeughaus, a weapons depot before becoming a museum, is now undergoing renovation to house the permanent collection of the German Historical Museum]. This location has much less visibility. I had the idea to do something helical and transparent with the new wing, something that would be symbolic of the unification of East and West Germany. The prime minister per-

sonally asked to see some sign of this in the building. When you're asked that by a client, it's an opportunity you just don't waste. So, while it was an exciting challenge, form-making is not the reason I'm still engaged in projects. One of the reasons I took this on was that I wanted to find out as much as I could about Germany's architectural history. The name that kept popping up was Karl Friedrich Schinkel. I've seen his museum, the Altes Museum in Berlin, but I hadn't visited any of his other work until I began designing the new wing. I think his greatest skill was the diversity of projects he achieved, from the very monumental, like the colonnade at the Altes Museum, to the small, domestic skills he brought to the villas he designed in Berlin and elsewhere.

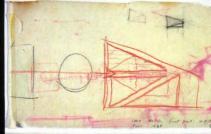
AR: How did your museum project in the Middle East come about?

IMP: How do I begin? Qatar does not have much history, it's a new emirate. So I couldn't draw on the history of the country; its history is really just being a desert. But I thought, the one thing I must learn about for this project is the Islamic faith. So I read about Islam and Islamic architecture, and the more I studied the more I realized where the best Islamic buildings were. At the beginning, I thought the best Islamic work was in Spain—the mosque in Cordoba, the Alhambra in Granada. But as I learned more, my ideas shifted. To begin with, the climate of southern Spain is not at all like desert, where most Islamic architecture is built. I kept searching. I traveled to Egypt, and to the Middle East many times. I saw early Islamic architecture in Damascus, Syria, where they took some early Christian churches and transformed them into mosques, so they were not pure Islamic-just as in southern Spain, it's no longer pure

Islamic architecture either, because it gets mingled with Christianity. Or in Turkey, where the Ottoman influence is felt, too-it's Islamic but not pure Islamic.

I found the most wonderful examples of Islamic work in Cairo, it turns out, I'd visited mosques there before, but I didn't see them with the same eye as I did this time. They truly said something to me about Islamic architecture. The museum I'm designing is more influenced by the Mosque of Ibn Tulun than any other building. This mosque is very austere and beautiful, its geometry is most refined. You think of Gothic architecture, it's so elaborate. This is the opposite—so simple.

AR: It's inspiring to see that you're so engaged with these issues. You're still a student!



18



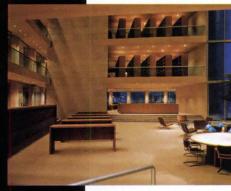
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18. The famed triangles-witl the-trapezoid sketch of the **Building of the National Gal** of Art, Washington, D.C., 19

19. Paul Mellon, J. Carter Brown, and I.M. Pei stand ir nearly-complete atrium of t East Building, January 1978

20. The library and research area at the East Building ha windows on the National M and the U.S. Capitol Buildin

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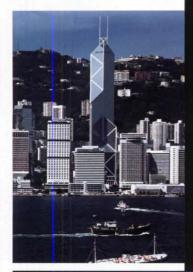




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21, 22. The Bank of China Tower, rising high amid the density of Hong Kong, 1989.

IMP: Yes, I am. You always should be. That's what makes life interesting.

AR: We've talked a lot about museums, but there are other building types that you've been involved with. The Bank of China building, for instance, in Hong Kong—a tall building. The issues you faced with that project are a very different set of concerns from those of museums, aren't they?

IMP: That's very true. Actually, many of the projects I'm most proud of are tall buildings, especially the housing projects. In New York I have two: one in Kips Bay and one at New York University. At that time, those projects were most challenging, architecturally—how do you enable redevelopment, foster urban renewal with a tall building? For Kips Bay, I had a wonderful client, William Zeckendorf, who was willing to gamble with me on using concrete and not brick for a high-rise apartment building. That was very innovative at the time.

AR: How old were you when you got the Kips Bay project?

IMP: I came to New York and worked with Zeckendorf in 1948. I was 30 years old. Kips Bay came to me two years later, in 1950. Later I got my first museum project the Everson Art Museum in Syracuse

first museum project, the Everson Art Museum in Syracuse. That was about 1960, 1961. I was very busy back then. You don't really get a chance to do anything until your mid-40s. I told my sons that: Don't expect to accomplish too much in the early part of your life. I was fortunate—after the war, I left China, in 1944; there was nothing going on for me at the time. I went back to Harvard to teach and to get my master's degree. I thought teaching would give me the most flexibility in case I had to return to China to be with my family. I didn't really practice architecture until I got to New York; I didn't have many qualifications or much experience at all. Becoming a designer is a long process of learning. You make mistakes when you're young. It's important to have the opportunity to make mistakes.

AR: What are your days like when you're not at work?

IMP: At home, I have a wife, fortunately, and my children are all grown, and I have many grandchildren. I spend weekends with my grandchildren; I adore them. On a daily basis, my home life is very simple. I spend about 2 hours every morning reading the newspaper. As my two assistants will tell you, I don't come to work in the mornings, for two reasons. First, I want to be informed—that means I go through *The New York Times* every day, and then I watch some news on television. The second is, mornings are the best time to communicate with my clients abroad. So I communicate with Luxembourg, with Berlin, with Paris—I continue to do work on the Louvre, it didn't end in 1993. So I'm on the phone a lot to my international clients in the mornings, after I get through the news.

Two afternoons a week I come to my office. If I'm not here, I go to my sons' office. I still have two of my projects working through them—the Museum of Islamic Art in Qatar and the Suzhou Museum.

AR: Did you do any conceptualizing for the redevelopment or the memorial in Lower Manhattan?

IMP: No. That project probably will take 10 years, and I didn't want to think about a project that I couldn't finish. That's a kind of temptation. It was the same reason I declined to submit an entry for the U.N. addition in New York, the one that [Fumihiko] Maki is now working on. I thought I wouldn't be able to finish it. One has to realize one's limitations. Why kid yourself? ■

23. Pei's first museum proje the Everson Museum of Art Syracuse, New York, 1968.

24. University Plaza (housing New York University, New York 1967.

25. Kips Bay Plaza (housin_i New York, 1963.



23



24



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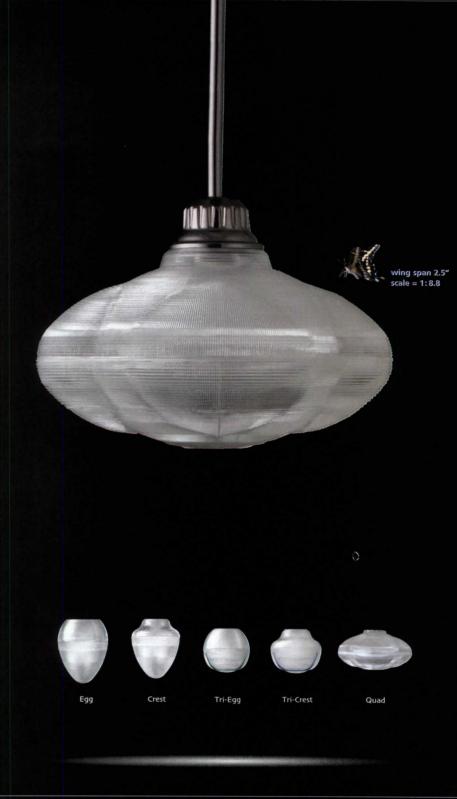
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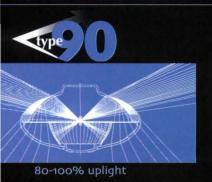


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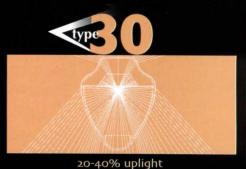
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In a city averse to towers, 30 ST. MARY AXE, the "towering innuendo" by Foster and Partners, is a big ecofriendly hit

By James S. Russell, AIA

ondoners were once skeptical of 30 St. Mary Axe, the tapered bullet that has clambered into the skyline over the past two years. It's usually called the Gherkin, a title standing in for a variety of unprintable descriptions, or the Towering Innuendo. But as its sleek, now-complete form bobs and weaves into view around the city, locals have reportedly developed a fondness for the first tall building to be erected in the City of London (its financial district) in 25 years.

At 40 stories, it would not be regarded a large tower in most of America's downtowns, but in the low-rise, finely grained cityscape of London, its 500,000 square feet look gargantuan. How could a tower so unconventional in nearly every respect look like a big, friendly alien rather than a menacing intruder?

This is no airplane-napkin sketch fast-tracked into reality. Formerly, the site was filled by the Baltic Exchange, a low-rise pile that was severely damaged in 1992 by a bomb planted by the Irish Republican Army. A debate about whether the building could be saved went on for a few years. Thanks to its client, Swiss Re, when Foster and Partners came on the scene in 1997, both recognized that a replacement could be proposed only if it was clearly superior. Extensive local consultation led to an approval process that nevertheless consumed another two years.

The curving profiles that have become a signature of Foster's work in recent years, as in London's City Hall [RECORD, February 2003, page 110], respond to local environmental conditions—and the ability of the architect and its consultants to deploy sophisticated computer-aided

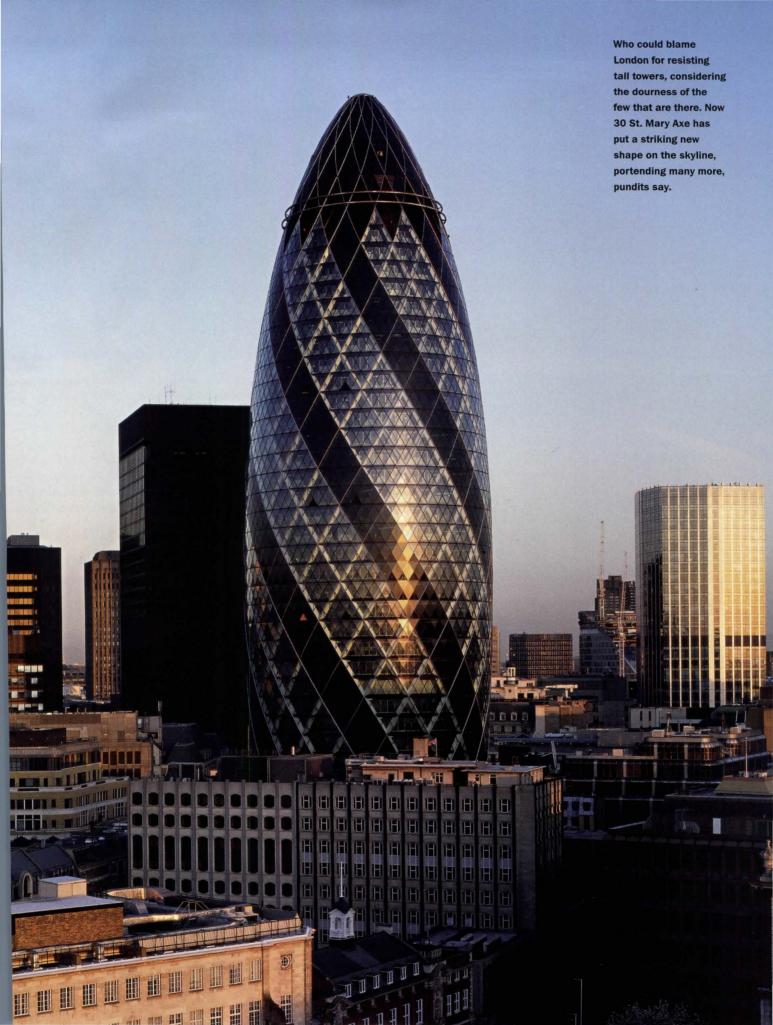
Project: 30 St. Mary Axe, London

Owner: Swiss Re

Architect: Foster and Partners— Norman Foster, Grant Brooker, Paul Leadbeatter, Michael Gentz, Stuart Milne, Rob Harrison, Jacob Nørlov, Robin Partington, Tim O'Rourke, Paul Scott, Ben Puddy, Ken Shuttleworth, Jason Parker, Francis Aish, Simon Reed, Gamma Basra, Narinder Sagoo, Geoff Bee, Sebastian Schoell, Aike Behrens, Michael Sehmsdorf, Ian Bogle, John Small, Thomas Brune, Robbie Turner, Julian Cross, Neil Vandersteen, Joel Davenport, John Walden, Ben Dobbin, Tim Walpole-Walsh, Paul Kalkhoven, Hugh Whitehead, Chris Kallan, Richard Wotton, Jürgen Küpper, Helen Yabsley

Consultants: Arup (structural, fire safety); Hilson Moran Partnership (mechanical and electrical); BDSP (environmental engineers)

General contractor: Skanska Construction UK PHOTOGRAPHY: © RICHARD BRYANT/ARCAID (THIS SPREAD)









modeling and analytic tools. In this case, the Foster team, including Shuttleworth, who recently left the firm, came to the circular plan tapering section because it lets wind slip by, according to Rob Harr an associate partner, which reduces lateral loads on the structure. I important, the shape minimizes the tendency of tall buildings to f gale-force winds on unwitting pedestrians at street level. While the puts the largest floors above the prevailing 10-story-high norm, we views open across the city in all directions, Foster slimmed the tower the lower floors as well, which opened the dim, surrounding street

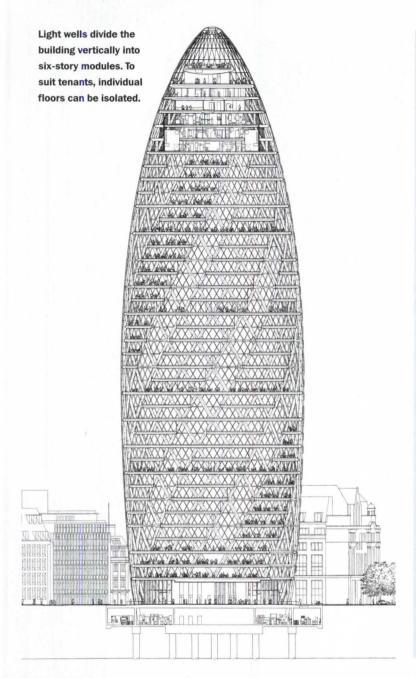
HOW COULD SO UNCONVENTIONAL A TOWER BOB AND WEAVE INTO VIEW LIKE A BIG, FRIENDLY ALIEN?

daylight. The trim ground floor left space to carve out a handsomely portioned plaza, offering a shortcut through the City's twisting block cell-phone wielding dealmakers headed to the Tube. Such sensitive the public realm helped the building survive the tough planning re-

The diagonally gridded exterior binds the building form ally. (Imagine the bulging-gut look it would have with vertical mulli It actually emerged as Foster and his team worked out the most renable feature of the building, the six-level light wells, six per floor, very spiral continuously upward. According to John Brazier, the project of tor at Arup, reconciling the 5-degree-per-floor rotation in the light generated the diagonal grid of the structure and the cladding "Building a Tower on the Bias," page 222).

Foster has long designed to achieve a more humanely work environment. In the Commerzbank tower (RECORD, January page 69), he pioneered the use of skygardens—restful oases for informeetings, for sipping a coffee, or just thinking—hovering high aborcity. While conventional real estate wisdom might deem the light wifrill, they are integral, in Foster's hands, to a strategy that address chief criticisms of tall buildings as work environments: that the big cakes of space neither offer the amenities highly valued staff war encourage collaborative work. For Swiss Re, Foster offset each level light wells to offer terrace overlooks. The advantage is simple, if abstract: If you see people on other floors of a tall building, you are more likely to feel they are part of your group, and that you are i

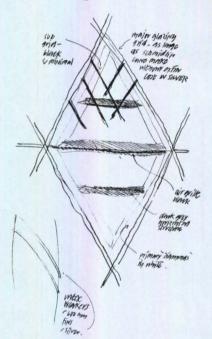




BUILDING A TOWER ON THE BIAS

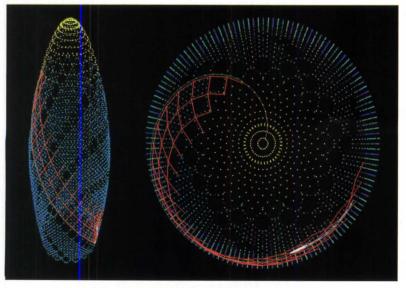
The engineers devised a two-story-high triangular structural module for the building: tubular columns running up the exterior that are fireproofed and clad in faceted, painted metal. (Because cross bars are painted dark and diagonal members painted white, the structural grid only looks like a four-story diamond when it can be seen through the glass from outside.) Computer analysis helped to locate fixing points in three dimensions (diagrams, bottom left). Special fittings at the diagrid intersections align adjacent panels to follow the bidirectional faceted geometry. The latticelike structure and curved surface efficiently resist wind forces, which means that floor beams could be sized smaller and the core did not need to be braced, freeing up interior space. (The occupied area is column-free.)

The diamond-shaped glass lites look normally sized but are actually quite large, each spanning a full floor, top to bottom. The glazing mullions are triangular in section as well, to reduce their visual bulk. Th



structural diagrid ends a floor 38; slim sections of curtain-wall framing cor tinue upward, arcing delicately into a domed, glazed roof at the top (below), where the glass units are both tinted (to avoid glare) and argonfilled (for insulation).

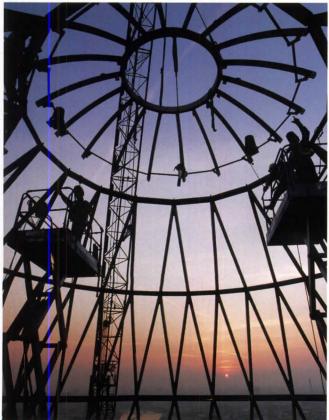
Inside the column diagrid, an inner membrane of glass leaves an insulating air layer between the outer curtain wall and the occupied space (heate by building-exhaust air as needed). A tapered, horizontal spandrel divides floors. J.S.R.









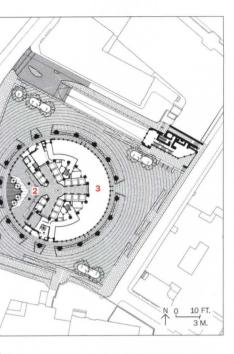


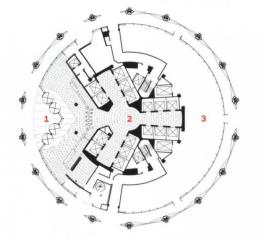
business endeavor together. You'll feel invited to move from floor to rather than remaining psychologically sealed in your own area.

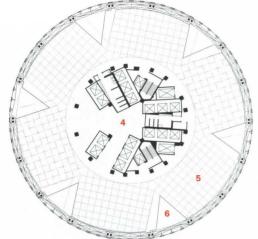
On this much tighter site, the social spaces are narrower, more mate than at Commerzbank. "Everyone's conscious that the balcony are the best spaces in the building, with great views up and down the wells," said Sara Fox, who has directed the building project for four y after working to build the firm's innovative American branch in Arm New York [RECORD, June 2000, page 144]. These areas are reserved for o bars, copy centers, and other informal-gathering functions, rather devoted to departments. "We spent a lot of time with staff talking about interconnectivity this makes possible," she said. As people move int building, she adds, "they come up to me and say, 'Oh, now I get it.'"

Workplace quality and energy conservation are inextri woven together in the building. "We wanted an environmentally res sible building," explained Fox. "We didn't have a checklist; we asked I to explore what was possible." The commitment was meaningful for company well beyond corporate altruism. "We are in the reinsu business," Fox explained. "For us, sustainability makes excellent bus sense because we pay claims on behalf of clients for floods, heat v droughts. To the extent that these claims are related to global cl warming, it is only prudent of us to contribute as little to it as poss

The light wells bring daylight deep into the space, even to positioned closest to the core. ("That's a lifestyle issue—quality of place for staff," explained Fox.) The quality of daylight from floor-to-ceiling exterior windows is also high, because heat gain fro sun is trapped in the space between the external curtain wall and a se glass wall placed just inboard of the external column diagrid. The

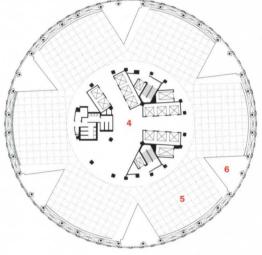






GROUND FLOOR

SIXTH FLOOR

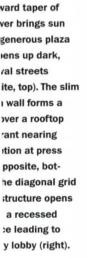




TWENTY-FIRST FLOOR

FORTIETH FLOOR

0 20 FT. 6 M.



by ail

ice modules ht well vate dining vator/stair







lating layer not only saves energy, it permitted the use of clear glass, tected by blinds in the thermal layer. By contrast, the glass in the lawells needed to be deeply tinted (visible on the exterior as dark, spira stripes). The triangular light wells divide the floors into six 2,500-squ foot (on average) rectangular wedges, offering an efficient shape for la out offices or open-plan workstations.

With automatically opening windows, the light wells con fresh air. The interior glass wall is left out at the balconies, so that fres penetrates the entire floor (one much deeper than the naturally ventil norm) without mechanical assistance. Air warmed by occupants equipment rises up the chimneylike light wells, drawing in outside. The round floor plate aids airflow by molding a distinct zone of negair pressure on the leeward side, which draws in more windward-sid. Although the building is mechanically heated and cooled, the nat ventilation scheme should leave the systems idle much of the accounting (with the daylighting) for much of the building's red dependence on climate-altering fossil-fuel combustion. (Local

"IT'S ONLY PRUDENT OF US TO CONTRIBUTE AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE TO GLOBAL WARMING."—SARA FOX

handling units allow mixed-mode use by zone and by floor, as a According to Brazier, current local guidelines for low-energy offices to electricity use of 175 kilowatt hours per square meter (10.76 square He expects Swiss Re's new building to knock up to 25 kwh off that.

Swiss Re occupies about half the building; the remainder had to be tenanted in a moribund real estate market. Nevertheless, the pletion of 30 St. Mary Axe—and its acceptance—portends a delunew office buildings, according to pundits. As they vie for height towers announced to date compete on the basis of amenity, er responsibility, and aesthetics (the designers are all household na Piano, Grimshaw, Kohn Pedersen Fox, Rogers, Wilkinson).

None of the long-announced towers has yet begun constion. Fox echoes their developers in claiming that more towers wibuilt. "London is really the financial center of Europe. Most firms ticularly in financial services, want to be at the heart."

London and Lower Manhattan, both seeking dominan global finance, now offer a study in contrasts. "Location is so much important in the U.K. than in New York," explained Fox, noting to consensus has developed that London's City must grow to remain New York, which perfected the skyscraper downtown, has ceded building innovation to Europe and Asia. It is far less sure the proximity enabled by tall buildings still pays off. Will tenants balk at vations that raise rents? Is a horizontal, dispersed business model prudent in a world wracked by terrorism?

The next few years will tell which model comes out on top stakes are certainly high. If a great number of American financial fi start taking meals in Swiss Re's "nose cone" restaurant (it's pr sorry), where breathtaking city panoramas open through the sp fretwork of the building's diagrid crown, you can be sure London's Foster's) lessons won't be lost.

Sources

Curtain wall: Schmidlin; Waagner

Biro

Glass: Eckelt; Okalux

Acoustic wall panels: Decoustics

Lighting: Wila

Security gate: Marzorati Ronc Gunnebo Mayor

For more information on this pr go to Projects at

www.architecturalrecord.c



Re reserves the es in its light -and their draviews (looking posite; looking this page)—for ons that trigger haring. The painted diagond dark-painted ntals both se structural ers. Making floors visible reaks down al barriers to oration. Ample ht for offices site, bottom) both from the of the exterior

e wedge-shaped

vells.



The new building con-

nects two landscapes

(rendering, left): an

entry level that is a

by glass pavilions

green roof punctuated

(opposite, two) and the

Roger Duffy of **SOM** weaves together art, architecture, and landscape in a crystalline new upper school at GREENWICH ACADEMY

lifford A. Pearson

ome architects celebrate architecture as a provocative act, forcing people to experience buildings in radically new ways. (Think Rem Koolhaas or Peter Eisenman today or Adolf Loos 100 years ago.)

r Duffy, AIA, a design partner in the York office of Skidmore, Owings & ill (SOM), has a very different way proaching his work, even though it oushes the boundaries of architec-"A lot of my projects are about resolving ences," he explains while touring his new upper ol at Greenwich Academy. Instead of the shock of

ew, he delivers bold architecture with manners. a foreign-exchange student with great social , his buildings stand out but earn high grades etting along well with others.

A 45,000-square-foot addition to a private girls' school in one of ountry's most affluent communities, the new building at Greenwich emy must fit between a nondescript middle and lower school from 970s to the north, a 1990s performing arts center and gymnasium to buth, and a Georgian mansion to the east that originally housed the school but now serves as its administrative center. In addition to wkward mix of eras and structures, the new upper school had to iate a 23-foot drop from the campus's entry level to that of its playelds and pond to the west. "We decided to use our building to weave

ner the two topographies," explains Duffy. "We saw the project as a cape connecting the campus."

Sharon Dietzel, the head of the upper school, admits that SOM ot an obvious choice to design the building, since the firm is better n for its large commercial work. But when the school asked several ects to propose ideas for renovating the existing upper school, SOM imended tearing it down and building from scratch. "Although it robably more expensive, we all knew that was the right approach," el notes. During initial conversations with the school's faculty and Duffy and his team helped the client envision a facility quite differom anything already on the campus. "By talking about light and air, 1 of square footage or style, they helped us think in a different way," Dietzel.

Integrating landscape and architecture, Duffy and his team

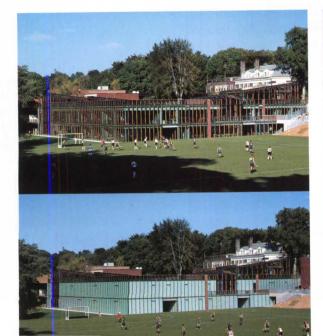
playing fields and pond that sit 23 feet below. created a grassy lawn on the building's roof, which serves as the entry level. Glass pavilions (or "light chambers") emerge from this artificial landscape, bringing daylight into the building, which tumbles down the hillside. As visitors enter the upper school through the largest light chamber, they see only grass, glass, and the woods beyond. Low stone walls, made from rock dug from the site, offer places to sit in good weather and help connect the new building to the earth and the old mansion's stone base. The new snaps elegantly into place here.

The light chambers—clear glass boxes supported by exposed glue-laminated timbers 4 inches thick—organize the school into its four main components: math/sciences, art, humanities, and learning center (library). Classrooms, faculty offices, and other spaces for each discipline cluster around their particular light chamber, creating a critical mass of activity and a sense of identity. But common spaces flow

Project: Greenwich Academy Upper School, Greenwich, Connecticut Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill/New York-Roger F. Duffy, AIA, design partner; Peter Magill, AIA, managing partner; Walter P. Smith, AIA, education specialist; Scott Kirkham, senior designer; Christopher McCready, AIA, project manager; Marie-Christine

Bellon Manzi, Thibaut DeGryse, Nayareen Chapra, Jon Mark Capps, Javier Haddad Conde, project team Collaborating artist: James Turrell Engineers: DiBlasi (structural); Atkinson Koven Feinberg (mechanical) Landscape: Brown and Sardina General contractor: Turner Construction







The entry pavilion (above and opposite) also serves as the hub for the math/science department. A translucent glass floor around the entry stairs brings light to the level below. An elegant curtain wall rises above the green roof to become a glass balustrade (left). Shades on the building's perimeter walls let users control the amount of sun that comes inside (far left top and bottom).

hly into one another, so you get a sense of connections, not aries, as you walk through the building.

During design development, Duffy invited artist James Turrell aborate on the light chambers. "It increased the level of difficulty hmically," says the architect, "but was worth it." Turrell turned the ass containers into colored-light boxes using a combination of fiber and light-emitting diodes (see sidebar, page 232). Turrell's role was more than that of an artist adding an installation to a building protes Duffy. "He was a true collaborator," helping the architects shape as pavilions and the experience of moving through the building ample, the artist convinced the architects to torque the roof angle of to light chambers visitors see as they enter the first chamber. "This but read the subsequent chambers as volumes, not just as planes," uffy.

Beyond the pavilions, the architects carved a series of outdoor from the hillside site to bring daylight in from the north and The largest of these spaces—what Duffy calls the "learning center ard"—acts as a kind of campus piazza linking the upper school to feteria and middle and lower schools to the north. "Before, we had so of disconnected buildings," explains Dietzel. "Now we have an nic village."

Once upon a time, school architects tried to impress on students portance of learning by designing buildings that harkened back to e eras or used heavy materials rooted in historical associations and brick or Neoclassical stone, for example). SOM tried a different

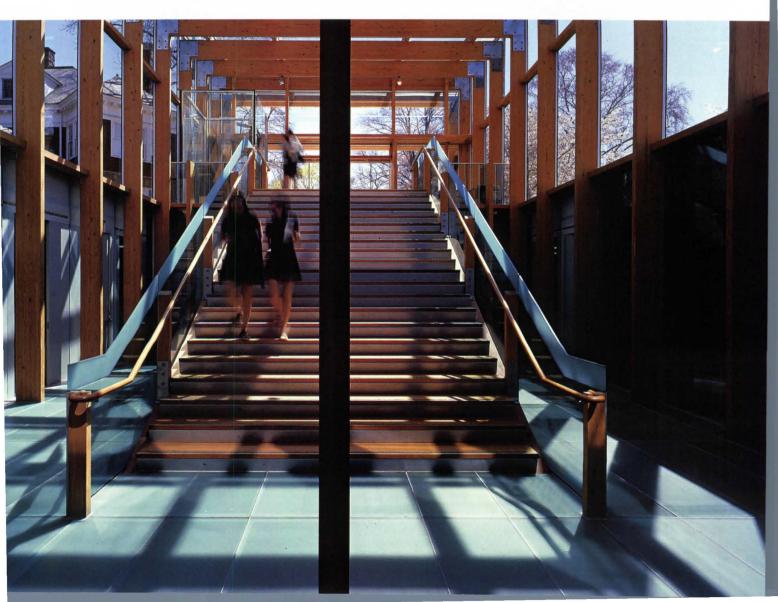
tack at Greenwich Academy, designing a building so light that it almost disappears in the landscape. To do this, the architects devised a steel-frame structure with a glazed curtain wall for the bulk of the building and glue-laminated timber frames for the light chambers. "The wooden members soften the sharp edges of the boxes," says Duffy. "We didn't want a hard Modernism."

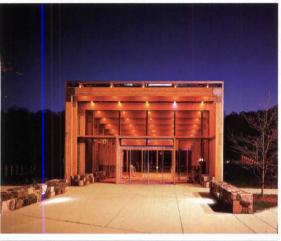
All classrooms enjoy floor-to-ceiling glazing on the outside and daylight coming in from the light chambers on the inside. A translucent

"THE LIGHT HAS A PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AFFECT ON PEOPLE; IT RELAXES THEM," SAYS THE SCHOOL'S HEAD.

glass floor on the upper level of the entry pavilion adds to the sense of light everywhere. Interior and exterior shades allow people to control sun coming in or views from interior common spaces.

The building's architecture has affected the way people behave in it, says Dietzel. "We have 150 adolescents here, but it's always quiet. All the light has a physical and psychological affect on people; it relaxes them." At the same time, the transparency of the architecture has made people less territorial, she notes. Teachers and students interact with each other all over the building, not just in the more formal settings of the classroom and teacher's office. She also reports that attendance is up, even for seniors who have the option of spending some time off-campus. "This building celebrates the potential of children, and so few schools ever do that."







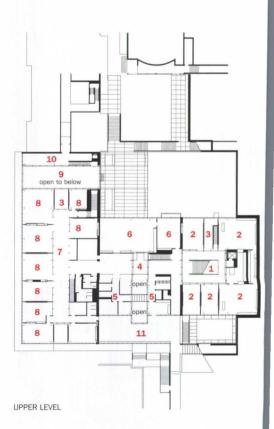




o show how art can be inte grated with a learning environment, SOM collaborated with James Turrell on the design the school's light chambers, tur them into glowing boxes whose colors change slowly during a p grammed time cycle. Fiber optic set into channels at the threshold of each chamber and the perim of the floor create planes of col light, while bands of light-emitti diodes (LEDs) on the walls and timber purlins produce "clouds" color. Each of the four chamber has a different colored frit on its glass, providing a subtle range hues from pink to blue, green, a white. A computer program cor the changing colors, so light see to move from one chamber to another. Due to budget constra only two of the glass pavilions a fully equipped with the fiber opt and LEDs, though all have the nels needed to accommodate lighting. Photographs (left) show math/science light chamber, wl is the school's main entry, durir phases of the color cycle. C.A.

- **1.** Math/science light chamber and entry
- 2. Math/science classrooms
- 3. Faculty offices
- 4. Art light chamber
- 5. Administration
- 6. Student commons
- 7. Humanities light chamber
- 8. Humanities classrooms
- 9. Library light chamber
- 10. Library
- 11. Sports terrace
- 12. Art classrooms
- 13. Media center
- 14. Lockers
- 15. Library courtyard
- 16. Science courtyard







Duffy sees Greenwich Academy as "a inning," the first in a series of projects that lore the nature of collaboration and draw a se of unity out of programs pulled in many erent directions by many different forces. and his studio at SOM are currently finishwork on a public elementary school in field, Connecticut, that opens in August, they are collaborating again with James

The library's light chamber runs on axis with the school's original mansion (above). The light chamber in the art department (right) leads out to the playing fields.

rell on a building at Deerfield Academy, which will be completed in summer of 2005. "Instead of bringing him in during design develent, we've been working together from the very beginning of the ect," notes Duffy with pleasure. Other projects he sees as exploring lar ideas include a performing arts school in Camden, New Jersey, the Skyscraper Museum, a small but dazzling interior space that ntly opened in New York's Battery Park City.

Duffy talks about design that unifies different forces, bringing and new, upper and lower, indoors and out, into equilibrium and nony. When discussing collaboration with artists and other designhe speaks of "conciliation," a word not found in many architects' bularies. "The kind of work I'm interested in requires a level of between collaborators and doesn't involve the master stroke of the t architect." ■

Il/glass curtain wall: Suntech of ecticut; Interpane Glass ghts: Interpane Glass

-laminated wood: Unadilla nated Products

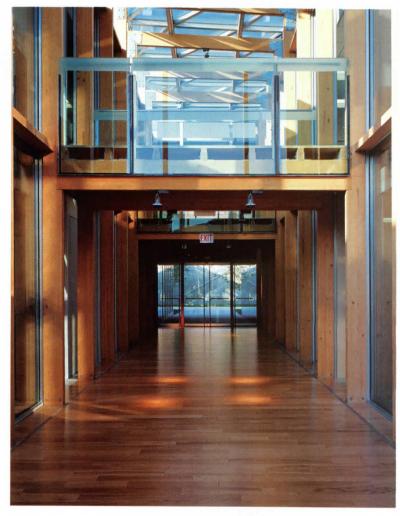
ed roof: American Hydrotech

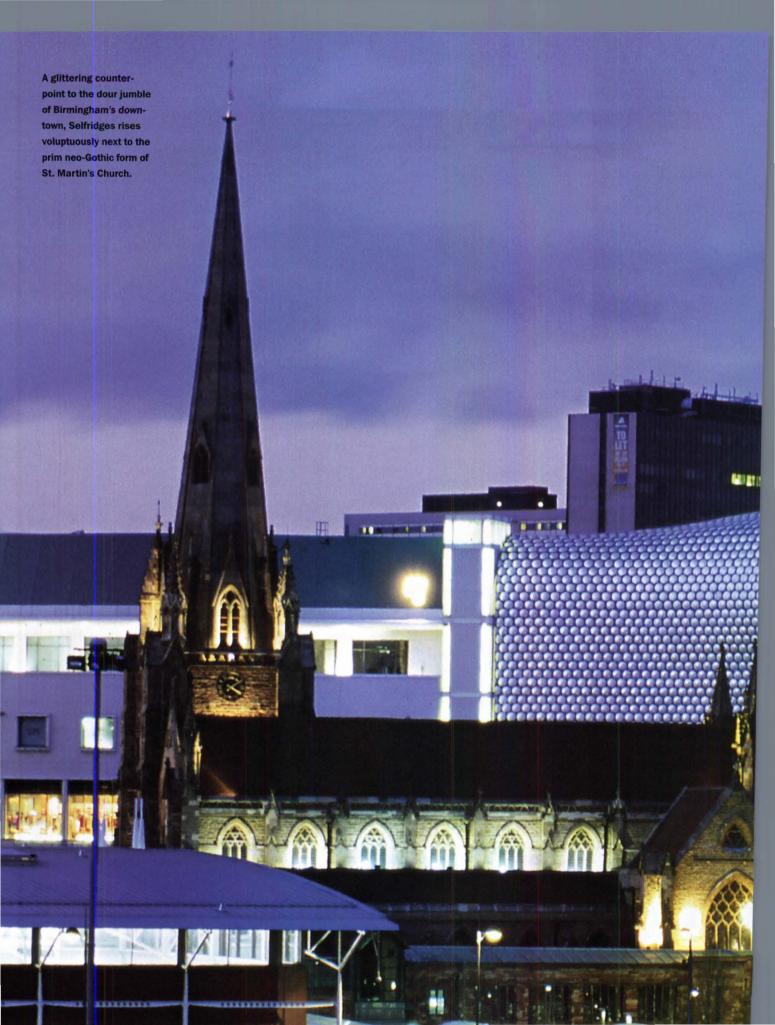
eting: Karatan; Mohawk nercial

Interior ambient lighting: Zumtobel Staff

Reception furniture and library desk: Custom by Skidmore, Owings

Metal doors: Suntech of Connecticut Brick walls: Connecticut Mason/Joe Capasso Mason





uture System's curvaceous outpost in Birmingham has helped turn the dowdy SELFRIDGES department-store chain into a must-shop destination

mes S. Russell, AIA

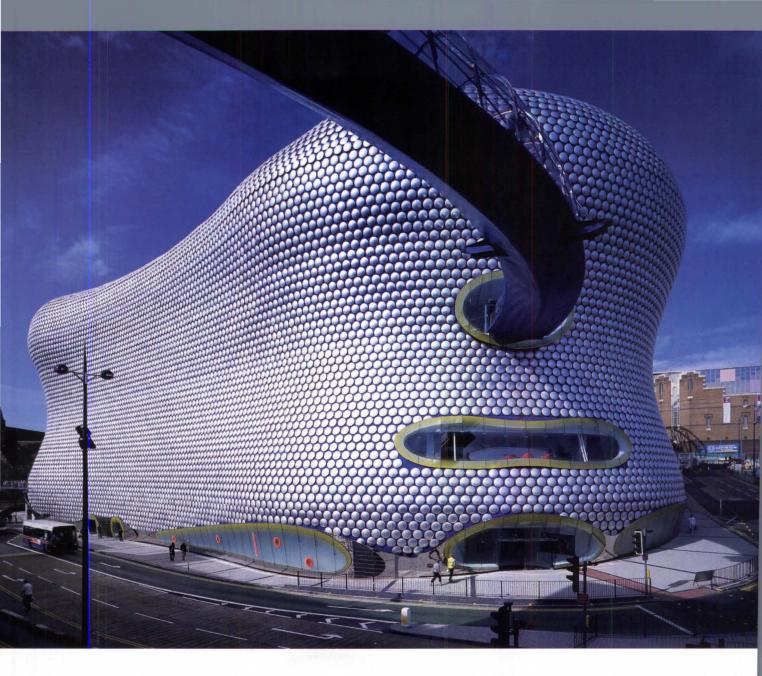
clay model in Future Systems' London office could be titled *Reclining Woman's Torso*. It is rough and barely suggests architecture. But it has come to life as the four levels and 240,000 square feet of a Selfridges department store. Sensuously true to rly study, its rump gently swells outward and upward. And it looks bit squished at the bottom, creating the same effect the weight of sech would

The building has become an instant landmark since it opened ll in Birmingham, the U.K.'s second-largest city. In the retailing

industry, which had resigned itself to the inevitability of department-store decline, it's a sensation—compared often to the Bilbao Guggenheim. In London, Selfridges flagship store remains a columned, city-block-size palace (designed by Daniel Burnham) on Oxford Street. But Birmingham is the crowning achievement in the transformation of a dowdy, middle-of-the road chain to a hip, must-shop destination.

Vittorio Radice, an Italian retailer inevitably described as "visionary," refashioned the chain, focusing on younger shoppers who had regarded Selfridges and many of its competitors as the kinds of places





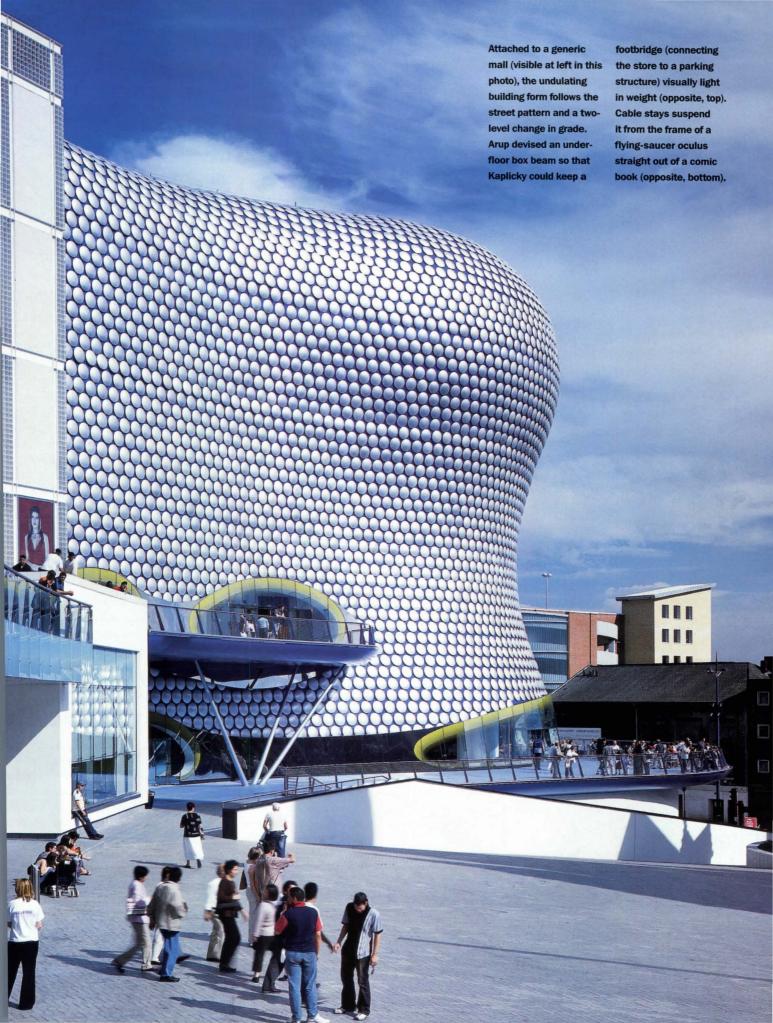
to be visited only with doting relatives determined to find something practical. Radice brought back the theatricality that had historically defined the department store, turning the London flagship into a shrine to Bollywood, for example. "Body Craze," another promotion, featured 600 nude volunteers riding up and down the escalators.

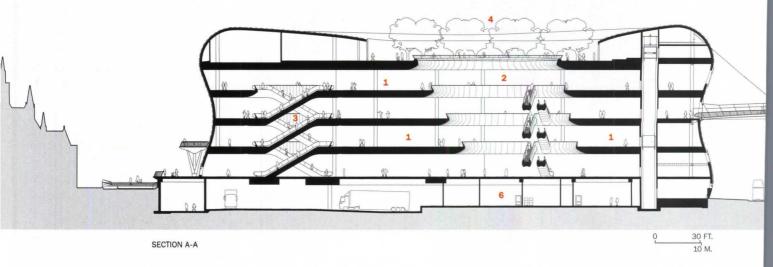
In the heyday of the department store, celebratory architecture was part of the appeal. In Birmingham, Radice restored that tradition, too. A developer offered him an à la carte package: a site in a new urban mall at the center of Birmingham's knot of twisting shopping streets, including a ready-to-go design for a boxy volume wrapped in a queasy mix of Tuscan stripes and Modernist steel beams. Like the rest of the mall, it was a design intended to appeal to everyone by offending no one. It was

Project: Selfridges Department Store, Birmingham, U.K.

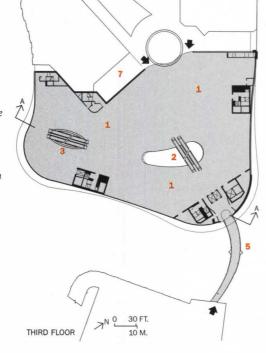
Architect: Future Systems—Søren Aagaard, Nerida Bergin, Sarah Jayne Bowen, Lida Caharsouli, Julian Flannery, Harvinder Gabhari, Dominic Harris, Nicola Hawkins, Matthew Heywood, Candas Jennings, Jan Kaplicky, Amanda Levete, Iain MacKay, Glenn Moorley, Andrea Morgante, Thorsten Overberg, Angus Pond, Jessica Salt, Severin Soder, project team Engineer: Arup (structural, mechanical, fire protection, facade engineering) Project manager: Faithful + Gould General contractor: Laing O'Rourke

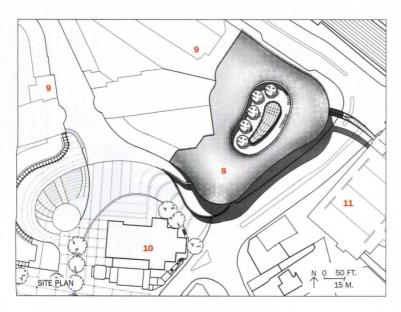






- 1. Selling space
- 2. Atrium
- 3. Secondary atrium
- 4. Garden and gym (unbuilt)
- **5.** Bridge to parking structure
- 6. Loading and service
- 7. Mall entry below
- 8. Selfridges
- 9. Mall
- 10. St. Martin's Church
- 11. Parking structure





exactly the retail image that Radice had spent years erasing. "He di think it was good enough," explained Jan Kaplicky, a partner in Fu Systems. "How would you get people there?"

Radice invited Future Systems and two other firms in process that fit somewhere between an interview and a competit Going in, Kaplicky and partner Amanda Levete were anything but a sin. They had designed much, but built little, though their experiencludes small designer boutiques in New York and London. They dhave a "commercial" profile in a retailing industry ruled by last mosales data. But they proved to have the shopping-culture gene. Levete Kaplicky prepared sketches and the evocative model to suggest possities for Radice. "He understood very well that the image could do who wanted, which was to draw people from a 30-mile radius," said Kapl It wasn't the building alone, he added, but the promise it signaled of would be found within.

The memorable exterior is not pure image. It works as because it follows the contours of the streets surrounding the site, w dates from medieval times. "The challenge with the skin was to ge curved profile done for a standard-cladding price," explained Ed Clark, the project manager for Arup. Since the exterior curved both tically and horizontally, it couldn't be conveniently broken down panels or "unscrolled" for conventional geometric engineering ana The team eventually devised a means to spray concrete over metal la

FUTURE SYSTEMS HAS BUILT AN ANATOMICAL TEASE: ARE THOSE OPENINGS LIPS? IS THAT TRIM MASCAR

one-story-high ribbons. The lath was framed to arms projecting scaffolding and hung permanently from brackets extending from b at the floor edge. Contractors sprayed waterproofing on top of the crete, then attached an insulating layer, and a finish skin of synt stucco painted what Kaplicky calls Yves Klein blue. The 15,000 anod aluminum disks that cover the surface—giant sequins inspired glittering, form-fitting Paco Rabanne dress—attach to fasteners and in sockets cast into the sprayed-concrete substrate. Their shiny che ness protects the painted surface and disguises substrate imperfec

The curving shop windows and entrance openings at the also pose an anatomical tease: Are those openings lips? Eyes? Car trim be seen as lipstick? Mascara? The shopper doesn't have to so spangled exterior as a female form or anything else. Its tactile a bypasses the brain. From a distance, the fish-scaled skin looks as stretched tautly over that swelling shape, rising tantalizingly out







Selfridges may have the massive and amorphous floor plates of the usual mall anchor store (plans, opposite), but it eschews the rackchoked, fluorescent-lit

norm. Instead, there is spatial fluidity, a techno-nightclub ambience dashed with color, and simple but artfully brash and ingratiating store fixtures.







city's prosaic dirty-brick jumble. No sign screams Selfridges.

Conventional retailing wisdom deems daylight a no-no, sind could lure buyers' eyes away from the merchandise. But Kaplicky Levete proposed the skylighted, boomerang-shaped atrium from beginning, and Radice understood its significance: "Orientation," a Kaplicky. "It is a key aspect of the department store." But also, "You other people shopping, and that's important."

While the firm designed layouts for the lowest-level interior suspending molded-plastic space-age store fittings from the ceiling—n of the interiors are by others: Eldridge Smerin, Stanton Williams, and C & Partners. Also, Selfridges rents a considerable amount of its store space brand concessionaires. It is a testament to the chain's merchandising that the store personality is so distinct and so consistent in spite of design diversity. It has traded in the conservative, polished-woodwork nity and the labyrinthine, rack-choked floors of the old-line departn store for a clean, crisp spaciousness. There's an endless inventiveness ir design of display racks and low tables, and in the theatrical use of light

RADICE'S STRIPPED-DOWN DEPARTMENT STORE APPEALS THROUGH ITS FRESH, NERVY, INFORMAL YOUTHFULNESS.

which is far more appealing than the unvaried field of fluorescents that ifies the conventional department store. The large, unimpeded floor a tend to blur the borders between brand concessions.

Overall, the spirit is unabashedly contemporary. Radice strip down the department store to the degree that its appeal lies almost s in its fresh, nervy, informal youthfulness. There are lots of kicky blo and tons of T-shirts, but few ties and only name-brand business v Even "classic" lines like Burberry and Ralph Lauren have gone light contemporary for this store. Furniture? Midcentury Modern, only interests the 18-year-old by not being stuffy," says Kaplicky.

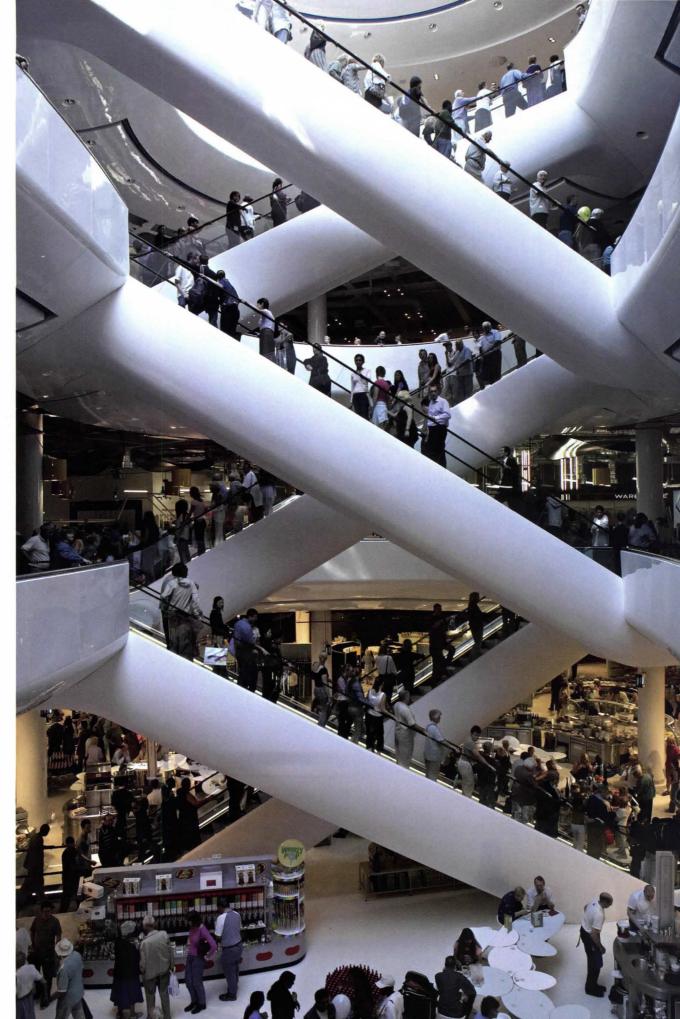
In the 19th century, department stores thrived as one of the destinations women were permitted to enter unaccompanied by a reaction of Now men and women who work long hours have supplanted the lad leisure, and they have short attention spans. Radice caters to these tomers by crafting the same kind of recognizable image that specific retailers have created. Those who strongly relate to the store's contentary feel will probably find what they're looking for. Radice's scheaves everyone else to competitors. That's where the risk lies, an strategy—for all the hoopla—has yet to definitively succeed. In a teconomy for retail, Selfridges was recently reported to outperfor declining less than its competitors.

Radice himself has been lured to Marks & Spencer, where expected to work his magic again. A John Pawson—designed furniture has opened. Other M&S projects are said to be in the works by Herzog Meuron, Ian Ritchie, and John McAslan. The Selfridges chain was so Wittington Investments of Canada, which cancelled Radice's plans store in Bristol by Toyo Ito and one by Terry Farrell in Newcastle. An esion of the London store by Foster and Partners is still planned, how There's no major retail executive who has not paced Selfridges' line floors, but the future of Radice's trailblazing vision—and the role insignarchitecture can play in it—has yet to be assured.

Sources

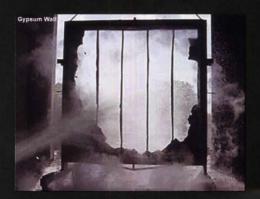
Spray-on concrete: Shotcrete Metal discs: James + Taylor Fiberglass, glass-reinforced plaster: Diespeker

For more information on this pr go to Projects at www.architecturalrecord.o eatrical heart of re is the atrium, vith the moveof people (right) ıthed in daylight ite, top). The 's generous size venes retail conn by depriving ore of selling but it pays off by g unobstructed to other floors ite, bottom), appealing discan lure shoppers ne escalators. equered cladding rglass and glasseinforced plaster.



"Some people want you to believe these two walls are equal!
What are they thinking?"







Not all fire walls are created equal -even if they have the same fire rating. When a hose stream of water is applied to walls after two hours of exposure to heat from a furnace, the real difference becomes clear. Which 2-hour rated wall assembly would you want for protection of building occupants and property?

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PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES

Iconic Connections

ARCHITECTS ARE PRODUCING STUNNINGLY DESIGNED BRIDGES WITH RADICALLY DIFFERENT SHAPES AND MATERIALS.

















b Bridge, Melbourne, Australia; 2. Passerelle on the Areuse, Boudry, land; 3. Puente de la Mujer, Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires; 4. Memorial , Rijeka, Croatia; 5. Floral Street Bridge, London, England; 6. Central Bridge, Worcester, Massachusetts; 7. Sail Bridge, Swansea, Wales, United m; 8. Houghton Park Pedestrian Skyway, Corning, New York.

re information on these projects, go to Projects at rchitecturalrecord.com.

By Suzanne Stephens

ne of the most dazzling examples of architectural form-making today is without doubt the bridge. True, the bridges of Robert Maillart have long been a staple of courses in the history of Modern architecture, as has the Brooklyn Bridge, designed by John and Washington Roebling-which Montgomery Schuyler praised in RECORD's pages a hundred years ago. Yet those bridges so admired by architects were executed by engineers. Usually, when architects have been involved in bridge design, their role has been to aestheticize the engineering, a tendency still current. However, many architects are often more involved integrally in the design, bringing a sense of scale, proportion, and elegance to spanning space. They collaborate closely with engineers or, in the case of Santiago Calatrava, are engineers as well.

Pedestrian bridges in particular have lured the architect, as seven of the eight bridges on the following pages attest. (The exception is a railroad bridge.) As Hugh Pearman points out in the introduction to 30 Bridges, by Matthew Wells (Watson-Guptill, 2002), such bridges, intended for people on foot, cycle, or wheelchair, are designed with an eye to the particular experience of moving relatively slowly through space. This kinesthetic experience makes the most of an architect's contributions in matters of detail, use of materials, and composition of elements.

The bridges shown here serve other functions, as well. In several examples, bridges act as symbolic markers for an urban area undergoing rejuvenation or, in the case of Corning, as a gateway to a corporate complex. In one case, in Rijeka, Croatia, the bridge plays a dual role as both a war memorial and a link. Certain bridges, such as the Floral Street Bridge in London, are almost hidden in their natural or urban contexts, which makes their discovery all the more captivating.

Technical advances enable most of these bridges to be ever lighter and more evanescent, notably those designed by Santiago Calatrava and Wilkinson Eyre Architects. Others were assembled in unusual ways: The Webb Bridge in Melbourne, Australia, was floated on barges to its site, while major portions of a bridge in Boudry, Switzerland, were flown in by helicopter. (For more on the arresting technical accomplishments of certain bridges, see Building Science, page 279.)

This building type continues to proliferate, often resulting from competitions, especially in Europe, and from an ever-increasing awareness of its power to attract attention to a site. After Calatrava's first bridge in the U.S. opens in Redding, California, in July, we will be able to see how successfully this architectural form inspires additional arresting connections in the American landscape.

Webb Bridge Melbourne, Australia

1

DENTON CORKER MARSHALL AND ARTIST ROBERT OWEN SPARK UP THE DOCKLANDS WITH A SERPENTINE PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST BRIDGE.

By Suzanne Stephens

Architect: Denton Corker Marshall Architects (architects have policy of not naming team members)

Artist: Robert Owen

Client: Mirvac Corporation/
VicUrban (Melbourne's urban

development agency)

Consultants: Arup—Peter Bowtell (structural); Arup Lighting—Paul Beale (illumination)

Span: 361 feet Cost: \$1.75 million

Completion date: November 2002

Sources

Steel: Geelong Fabrications

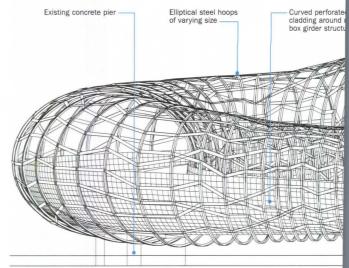
Sometimes a bridge is as much a destination as a passage. This seems to be the case with the slinky, glimmering, steel-lattice Webb Bridge in Melbourne, Australia. The pedestrian bridge, designed by artist Robert Owen with architects Denton Corker Marshall (DCM), obviously does not provide the most direct path from the Docklands on the north side of the Yarra River to new residential development taking shape on the south side. But it enhances the transit experience for bicyclists, pedestrians, and the disabled.

Program

As part of the redevelopment of Yarra's Edge, former wharves and docks near Melbourne's central business district, the Docklands Authority required the developer of the residential complex, Mirvac, to contribute 1 percent of the budget to public art. In this case, the money went for the bridge. Robert Owen, an Australian artist known for his mixed-media installations, and Denton Corker Marshall, architects of the Melbourne Museum (RECORD, January 2001, page 70), won a competition with a writhing, tubular structure that incorporates two segments of the former Webb Railroad Bridge. In addition, the design offers access to the disabled via a ramp linking higher and lower elevations without a steep incline.

Solution

Owen's and Denton Corker Marshall's

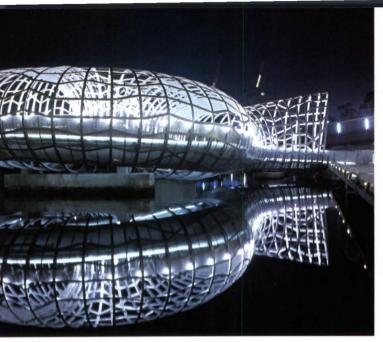


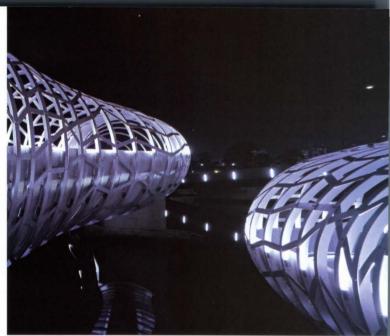
EAST ELEVATION

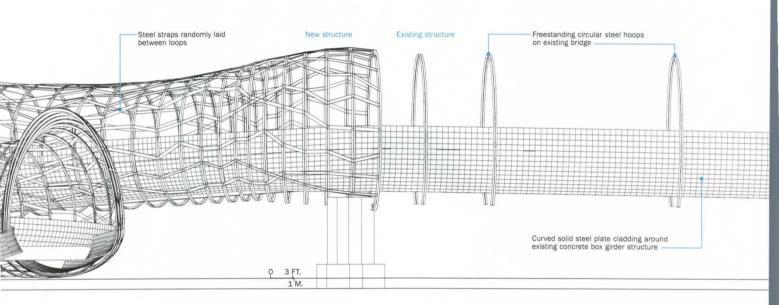


For more information on this project, go to Projects at www.architecturalrecord.com.

249 Analitantural Bassal 0004











From afar, the elliptical hoop-frame bridge glints by day and glows by nit the tubular web takes visitors from a south entrance (opposite, top) to the north side of the Yarra River.

design recalls an aboriginal eel tra except that it is fabricated with a hooped steel frame tied by flat, laser-cut steel straps rather than woven sticks. DCM used compute aided three-dimensional modeling arrive at the 20-foot-high hoops various sizes and spacing, while t Melbourne office of Arup enginee came up with a structural solution of steel box girders, cranked to all a curved form to take shape. The box beams, covered with a concre slab and encased in perforatedsteel cladding, and the loopy, weblike casing were fabricated or two barges in Victoria Harbor, the floated up the river and dropped into place during a low tide. The new structure was then linked wi the remaining concrete box girde of the old railroad segments.

By day, the coiled bridge glin in a reptilian fashion against the Yarra River; by night, illumination conceived by Arup Lighting caus it to glitter like a silvery roped ned lace reflected against a dark mirr To create an eerily glowing atmos phere within the walkway, Arup backlighted the floor with white cold-cathode lights mounted und the side edges. To keep the light from being cast too high in the s it installed pairs of 35-watt, PAR3 metal-halide lights at the handra level that bounce up against the inner surface of the arches.

Commentary

A curving bridge shared by both pedestrians and bicyclists sugge that bicyclists may have to move more slowly than they may like. Nevertheless, the biomorphic sh presents a symbolic marker for 1 Docklands area, as well as a mee place, and a memorable connect from one area to another. The collaboration between artist, archit and engineer clearly demonstrate vital public contribution of starranged marriages.





Passerelle on the Areuse Boudry, Switzerland

2

GD ARCHITECTES CREATES A SINUOUS LINK IN SECTION AND PLAN TO SPAN A SMALL RIVER.

By Sarah Amelar

Architect: GD Architectes—Laurent Geninasca, Bernard Delefortrie, partners; Christine Perla, collaborator Consultants: Chablais et Poffet (civil engineers)

Span: 90 feet **Cost:** \$117,000

Completion date: April 2002

Sources

Metal fabrication: Steiner Wood fabrication: Tschäppät This heavily wooded site in western Switzerland lies so far from paved roads that architects Laurent Geninasca and Bernard Delefortrie had to prefabricate the main components of their footbridge and fly them in by helicopter. Yet the gorge's wild and remote character was exactly what their firm, GD Architectes of Neuchâtel, sought to maintain.

Program

Having won an invited competition for the commission, GD Architectes had to reconcile two very different banks along the Areuse River in Boudry: one formed by steep, craggy rocks, and the other by a low, open field. The hikers' footbridge needed to span about 90 feet and arc high enough to accommodate rising water.

Solution

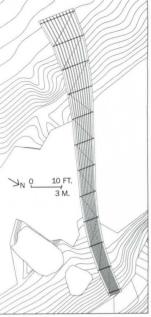
Working with engineer Laurent Chablais of Chablais et Poffet, the architects created a sinuous span that narrows in width, from 11.5 to 3.8 feet, and constricts sectionally as it approaches the more vertical bank. The structure, a gentle S-curve in plan and elevation, appears to emerge organically from the forest. Finely slatted with blades of dark-stained fir, the bridge's sides and top transparently screen views, rather than obstruct them. The parallel boards filter the sun's rays, much as the branches of trees cast dappled light. With the delicacy of a cricket cage, the thin wooden blades converge toward the





For more information on this project, go to Projects at

www.architecturalrecord.com.

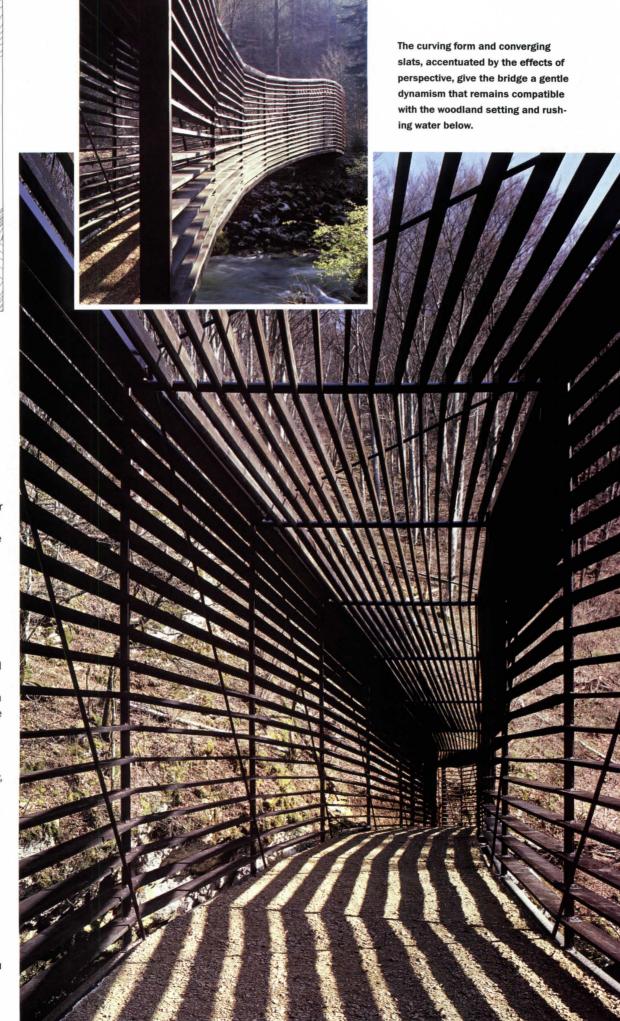


wer end, intensifying the sense ving momentum.

Deceptively simple, light, and ful in appearance, the loadng, steel-framed structure itially a square tube—performs oox girder, distributing bending orsion loads through a triangusystem of wood and steel slats four sides, ultimately transmitne forces to the ground at either o accommodate temperature ions affecting bridge length, the s support remains fixed at its end and mobile at the other, e the loads would be lighter. Given the variable section, otbridge was designed, says lais, with "no two identical s." The act of assembling it—a cal challenge in itself-required se choreography. As the engirecalls, the process started with ng two electrical lines out of the ollowed by a Tamov Russian pter delivering the structure's major components on proviscaffolding. Then, miraculously, efabricated footbridge was hbled in a single day.

mentary

kacting calculations yielded a ure remarkably harmonious ne woodland gorge. Geninasca elefortrie, who speak of "listena place," joined forces with ais to produce a bridge that rs both surprising and comintegral to its natural setting.



Puente de la Mujer Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires

3

IN ARGENTINA'S CAPITAL, SANTIAGO CALATRAVA GRACEFULLY COMBINES PIVOTING SPAN WITH A SINGLE-PYLON SUSPENSION SYSTEM.

By Sarah Amelar

Architect/Engineer: Santiago

Calatrava

Client: Grupo González Lighting: Santiago Calatrava

Span: 525 feet (overall); 335 feet (rotating section)

Cost: \$5 million

Completion date: December 2001

Sources

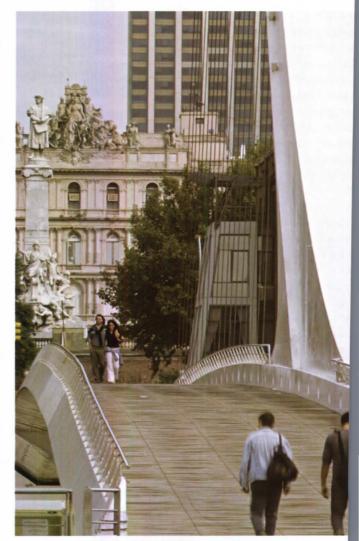
Reinforced concrete: Galtieri

Constructions

Steel contractor: URSSA, Spain Mechanical tower: DEMAG/ Mannesmann, Spain (supplier) Though many of Santiago Calatrava's bridges—nearly 40 built so far-feature inclined pylons or arched forms, each example pushes the limits of structural ingenuity and sculptural grace in a different way. Following his innovative, harplike 1992 Alamillo Bridge in Seville, Spain, for example, this architect/engineer has repeatedly reinvented the possibilities for asymmetrical, single-pylon, cablestayed suspension systems-most recently with his Sundial footbridge, under construction in Redding, California, and the pivoting Puente de la Mujer at Puerto Madero in Buenos Aires.

Program

In 1992, Buenos Aires launched an ambitious and strategic cityplanning initiative to reclaim its neglected waterfront—focusing in part on the late-19th-century port of Puerto Madero. The city's phased plan for this district encompasses the preservation of existing warehouses and wharves: the creation of a mixed-use complex with museums, art galleries, and university facilities; and the erection of five new bridges, including the Puente de la Mujer by Calatrava. Here, he needed to span 525 feet across the Rio de la Plata, providing a pedestrian crossing and linking plazas on either embankment while retaining full access by water to a nearby dock.



Solution

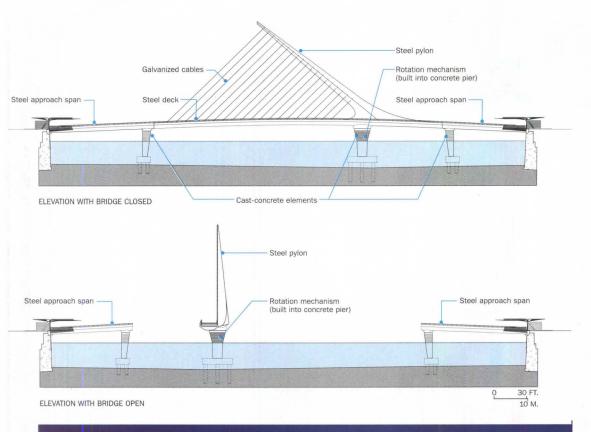
Although Calatrava has designed a wide range of kinetic structures in the past—including the Médoc Swingbridge in Bordeaux, France, and the Milwaukee Art Museum

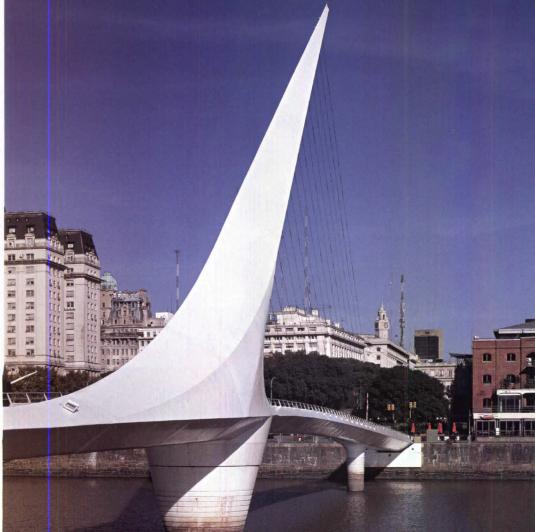
[RECORD, March 2002, page 9] the Puente de la Mujer marks first integration of a rotating sy with an inclined, singe-pylon s pension system. Set between segments, the 335-foot-long of

For more information on this project, go to Projects at

www.architecturalrecord.com.







tral span of the Buenos Aires br can turn 90 degrees to allow ta boat traffic to flow freely. Thoug it's rarely necessary to open this bridge—"maybe several times a year," according to the architect he says he designed the structu "to rotate whenever it's needed even every day."

Dynamic in its sharp, arrow precision, the pylon, holding tau rungs of cables, reaches a heigh 128 feet. Its great triangulating form leads with a crescendo from the axis of a major avenue, gest ing toward the new, higher part the city on the opposite bank. In contrast to Seville's Alamillo Brid where a stationary, canted-stee vertical element contains concre to counterbalance the weight of the deck (and eliminate the nee a second set of stay cables), he the steel pylon remains hollow, keeping it relatively light. Where the cable-strung V creates an obtuse angle in Seville, it forms acute angle in the Buenos Aires structure, with concrete inserted counterweight just behind its ar The resulting silhouette, suppor a wood-planked pedestrian wall way, appears remarkably minim and deceptively simple.

Commentary

Occupying a rare position in the architectural world, Calatrava h simultaneously performed as a engineer who is enlightened ar an architect who builds bridges (among other structures) prolif In the process of revisiting this spanning form, he has manage distill its essence, providing a cand poetic—yet fully functional essay on the meeting of static dynamic forces.

The bridge rests on cast-concre supports with a rotating mechal directly below the pylon's base (left). The V-form widens toward newer, higher part of the city (o site, bottom and top left). The s completely open position (oppotop right) allows all river trafficincluding tall ships—to flow fre







Memorial Bridge Rijeka, Croatia



3LHD ARCHITECTS CREATE A FORCEFULLY MINIMAL MONUMENT THAT ALSO SERVES AS A FOOTBRIDGE.

By Sarah Amelar

Architect: 3LHD—Sasa Begovic, Marko Dabrovic, Silvije Novak, Tanja Grozdanic, principals in charge; Sinisa Glusica, project architect; Koraljka Brebric, Milan Strbac, designers

Client: City of Rijeka
Consultants: Jean Wolf, Zoran
Novacki, Dusan Srejic, Berislav Medic
(structural engineers); Osram—
Aljosa Sribar (lighting)

Span: 123 feet Cost: \$1.8 million

Completion date: December 2001

Sources

Aluminum planks: Sapa, Sweden

(decking)

Cast glass: Ciril Zlobec (prisms)

After violent conflict in the Balkans, the Croatian town of Rijeka, some 30 miles south of Trieste, held a competition for a structure both symbolically charged and functionally efficient: a monument to Croatian defenders, a memorial to an era of death and destruction that would also serve as a footbridge. With a strikingly abstract yet contemplative scheme, the Zagreb firm 3LHD won first prize.

Program

As the city continues to evolve, this pedestrian bridge/memorial will occupy an increasingly important position, connecting Rijeka's historic center with its former port, an area to the east slated to become a public park. The structure needed to span at least 123 feet across a canal. And a small plaza, or gathering area with benches, at the bridge's east end also comprised part of the program. But the greatest challenge lay in maintaining a balance between the form's utilitarian role as bridge and its commemorative qualities as monument.

Solution

The architects devised an elegantly thin and distinctive L-configuration that equates the horizontal walking surface with the vertical slab (or memorial) in both importance and materials. The upright leg, rising 29.5 feet on the east bank of the canal, forms a wall with a slot just wide enough for the passage of one person. Reminiscent of a tombstone, the

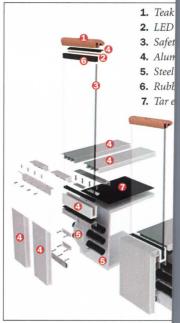
tall, geometrically pure wall confronts you, demanding that you sidestep or penetrate it, single file. Boldly blocking views, the slab prompts reflection on the nature of a place psychologically transformed. Visually, the monument's stripped-down Minimalism plays starkly against the backdrop of the old city.

3DLH gave the L-form strong continuity by covering both its legs in aluminum-alloy planks, offering a relatively non-skid surface with corrosion resistance. The horizontal component, measuring 154 by 16 feet and a mere 21.6 inches thick, features a steel girder structure, while the vertical element relies on reinforced concrete. Pilotis, also of reinforced concrete, support the walkway, edged by panels of safety glass with teak handrails.

The steel girder, fabricated in a local shipyard, arrived as a single 150-ton piece on a barge especially designed to sink down and release its cargo with changing tides. So the very act of erecting the Memorial Bridge became a major event.

The architects enhanced the structure's floating effects and created a mystical glow at night by inserting LEDs under the handrails and behind cast-glass prisms in the edges of the upright slab.

In the plaza, cantilevered, L-shaped benches of steel and teak

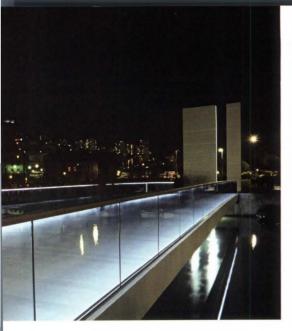


echo the bridge form, while a so like strip of crushed brick and el resin, incised in the ground, exte from the wall slot—symbolizing Croatia's blood-soaked earth.

Commentary

While serving as a footbridge, the span is hardly one to hurry acrow with its tall, imposing end wall, structure encourages slow walk contemplative lingering and gatings, day and night. 3LHD expathe project's scope by inviting a from other disciplines to contine exploring concepts of memoria patriotism, and war. From this is participating artists have alread launched three films and a bootstall.

For more information on this project, go to Projects at www.architecturalrecord.com.







Floral Street Bridge London, England

WILKINSON EYRE HAS GIVEN COVENT GARDEN A SYMBOL OF ARTISTIC ASPIRATION LINKING THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL AND THE ROYAL OPERA.

By Sara Hart

Architect: Wilkinson Eyre Architects-Jim Eyre (director in charge); Annette von Hagen (project architect); Martin Knight

Client: The Royal Ballet School Engineers: Flint & Neill Partnership (structural); Buro Happold (environ-

Consultants: Speirs and Major (lighting); GIG Fassadenbau GmbH (bridge subcontractor)

General contractor: Benson Limited

Span: 31 feet Cost: \$1.42 million

Completion date: March 2003

Sources

Lighting: AcDc Lighting (LED units); Design Architectural Lighting (lowvoltage downlights)

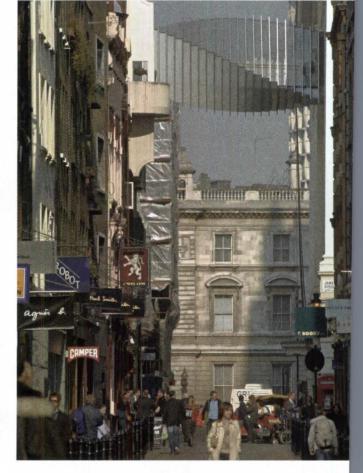
In spite of its diverse practice, London-based Wilkinson Eyre Architects has solidified its reputation internationally as a designer of spectacular bridges. Its Floral Street Bridge at Covent Garden is a fraction of the scale of its awardwinning Gateshead Millennium Bridge spanning the Tyne River, but just as powerful.

Program

Because the bridge spans a mere 30 feet across an unassuming street in London's Covent Garden, one would assume that the program would call for a modest functional footbridge connecting the back sides of two buildings. But these aren't just any buildings. Floral Street separates the Royal Ballet School from the landmark Royal Opera House. Ballet students, faculty, and staff of the school needed a direct link to the stage of the opera house. The client wanted a strong architectural statement—one that would provide an integrated link between the buildings while giving Floral Street a prominent identity.

Solution

The openings between the buildings are not aligned, making a straightforward orthogonal resolution seem like a jerry-rigged collision between two architecturally distinct structures. To avoid that trap, Wilkinson Eyre conceived a deceptively simple, yet





- 1. Timber deck
- 2. Aluminum se
- 3. Structural spi
- 4. Opaque glazii

For more information on this project, go to Projects at

www.architecturalrecord.com.





ted out of aluminum, glass, vood, the footbridge, in the of a concertina, twists from acade to the other, becoming sculpture than architecture.

diately legible design. An alum spine beam supports a r deck and a series of square num hoops. Between the openeach hoop rotates 4 degrees ve to its neighbor and shifts in o accommodate the skewed nent of the facade openings. hole structure twists a quarter rom one end to the other. A structure as pure as this reated a challenge for the ng designers. With no soffit in fixtures could be mounted, thting team had to find other ons. The solution incorporates in an L-shaped form attached top corners of the hoops. As alt, the bridge glows gently in arkness without blurring the s of the delicate spiral.

nentary

king the form of a concertina visting it, Wilkinson Eyre ed structural and architectural etries into a single unit.

n appears to be frozen into an ict, yet palpable, symbol for illet school. It literally marks issage from the practice stund classrooms to the stage, is why it's informally know as ridge of Aspiration."



Central Street Bridge Worcester, Massachusetts

6

CENTERBROOK ARCHITECTS CONQUERS GRIDLOCK AND CAPTURES THE SPIRIT OF INVENTION IN A NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.

By Nick Olsen

Architect: Centerbrook Architects and Planners—William H. Grover, FAIA, James C. Childress, principals in charge; Padraic H. Ryan, Roger U. Williams, AIA, Michelle R. Lafoe, Jonathan G. Parks, project team Client: Worcester Redevelopment Authority and the City of Worcester, Mass.

Consultants: Maquire Group Connecticut (engineering); Warfel Schrager Architectural Lighting (lighting)

Span: 178 feet

Cost: \$4.5 million (bridge only)
Completion date: October 1999

Sources

Brick: Endicott Clay Products
Stainless steel: The Henry Group

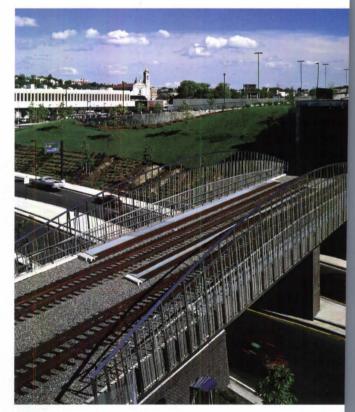
Home to Robert Goddard, the inventor of the rocket, the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, also lays claim to breakthroughs as diverse as the Valentine's Day card and the birth control pill. When faced with a problematic railroad crossing on Central Street, its main vehicular artery, the city sought a solution that would reflect its inventive character.

Program

In recent years, new developments along Central Street, including a civic center and hospital, have brought additional congestion to this busy main corridor, which connects to Interstate 290. The prior on-grade railroad crossing created a traffic nightmare, effectively blocking access to the city with each passing train. Following a master plan by Alex Krieger of Chan Krieger & Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, city officials decided to lower the road, raise the tracks, and erect a railroad overpass. This was to be no ordinary work of infrastructure, however. On Krieger's recommendation, local officials enlisted Centerbrook to stretch a limited budget and make a statement about Wooster's rich past and promising future.

Solution

The formal expression of such a statement sparked contention in the community. Centerbrook architects William H. Grover and James C. Childress designed more than eighty



proposals, some appeasingly traditional in style, and each reflecting Worcester's many inventions. Ultimately, a modern expression of a historic novelty prevailed: The winning bridge design takes its inspiration from the calliope, a steam pipe organ developed in the city in the 1850s. The bridge, which spans 178 feet, features broad arches of gleaming stainless steel with radial supports accompanying the traditional safety railings. The steel matrix imitates the alignment of the calliope's pipes and

creates a graduated screen for city that contrasts sharply with brick-clad reinforced concrete pand the abutments emerging fr surrounding earth berms. The s railings feature three different le of polish to vary their reflective At night, a kaleidoscopic play of lights and signs against the me heightens the effect, hinting at energy of the city ahead. In fact railing structure was constructed the flat ground of Greenville, Text disassembled, and shipped pie

For more information on this project, go to Projects at

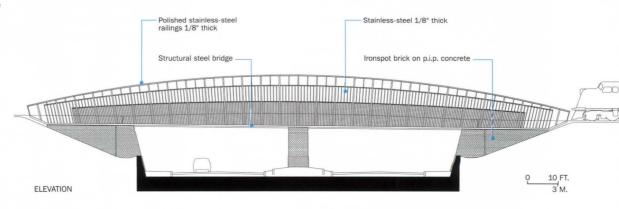
www.architecturalrecord.com.



to Worcester—ironic for a bridge blematic of its setting.

mentary

beyond their charge to "decorailroad bridge," Grover and ess mined Worcester's history distinctly forward-looking design. ting from the monolithic presof most railroad overpasses, the 's glittering steel web alludes speed of transportation and an appropriate gateway to a innovation.



Sail Bridge Swansea, Wales, United Kingdom

WILKINSON EYRE'S SAIL BRIDGE SIGNALS TO ALL COMERS THAT THIS PORT CITY IS IN THE MIDST OF AN ENERGETIC ECONOMIC REVIVAL.

By Charles Linn, FAIA

Architect: Wilkinson Eyre Architects-Jim Eyre, Martin Knight,

Ben Addy

Client: Welsh Development Agency Consultants: Flint & Neill Partnership (structural engineering) General contractor: Balfour Beatty

Construction

Span: 465 feet Cost: \$5,300,000

Completion date: June 2003

Sources

Cable-stayed, steel superstructure:

Rowecord Engineering



Swansea's Port Tawe industrial waterfront district is not unlike those in countless port cities throughout the world. Over the past century its shipping and heavy industries became redundant and fell into obsolescence. But this city on the Bristol Channel in southwest Wales is in some ways more fortunate than many others. The British government's Welsh Development Agency (WDA) master planned the area and invested millions of pounds in its redevelopment. It commissioned the Sail Bridge, a pedestrian link spanning the Tawe River and connecting the new Port Tawe Innovation Village with Swansea's business district, as a symbol of the area's revival.

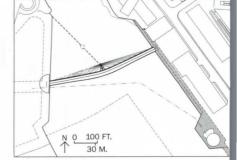
Program

The purpose of the WDA's redevelopment project at Swansea was to attract businesses at a reasonable price. Yet considering that the area was in need of costly improvements to its infrastructure, one might think the \$5 million spent on the bridge would have been better put into sew-

ers and power lines. But those work pretty much the same way everywhere—they don't give one city a substantial advantage over the next. That demands marketing.

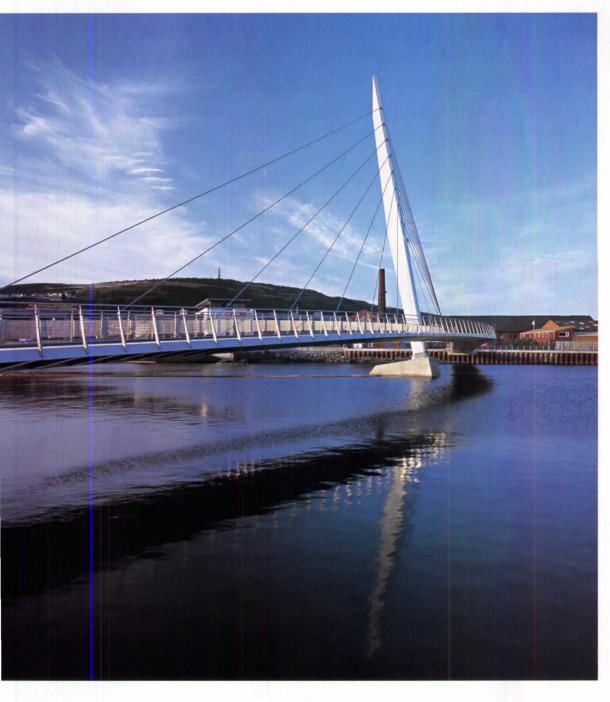
A marketing plan intended to show off a redevelopment

should include a grand gesture, something to turn the heads of prospective tenants and investo and distinguish a particular place from all others. For a city like Swansea, which has a notable such a focal point might display some element of that tradition still showing that progress is the



For more information on this project, go to Projects at www.architecturalrecord.com.





Mast welded from flat steel plates

Steel stay cables

Cast-in-place concrete pier

Aluminum deck on steel box beams

ELEVATION OF SAIL BRIDGE

Appearing to levitate, the curved bridge deck never touches the castay mast. Tuned mass dampers prevent it from vibrating.

of the day, and the future is brigh Now, what if that symbol could its be a crucial piece of infrastructur

Solution

In Swansea, the grand gesture is the Sail Bridge. Wilkinson Eyre, a London-based architecture firm, selected for the project based on strength of its preliminary design, cable-stayed bridge that departs from conventional designs in seve ways. Instead of creating a straig point-to-point span across the riv the deck curves gently around th mast (see plan, page 264). The 1 foot-tall tower leans toward the w at a significant angle, counterbal ing the deck in much the same w that a sailboat in the wind is kept from overturning by the weight in keel. The bridge's sculptural shap along with its semiradially fanned stay cables, gives it its distinctive maritime character.

The aluminum-topped deck sections are slender steel box gi ers designed to resist the torsion forces that develop as a result of the placement of the cables on one side of the deck. Tuned mas dampers keep the deck from vibing under repetitive impact loads such as those that might occur when joggers cross the bridge.

Commentary

15 M.

Architects often wish for an algo rithm that can show clients that return on investment for an exc tional, but perhaps costly, struc will be much greater than some thing plain that can perform the equally well. Unfortunately, thou the power of certain objects to attract people is very real, at th moment their return on investr can't be quantified. Clients and public are extremely lucky when exceptional architects can pers them that even if a job is only a footbridge, it will be there a long time—and that the grand gesti worth the money.



Houghton Park Pedestrian Skyway Corning, New York

8

HASCUP/LORENZINI REVIVES THE SPIRIT OF THE BAUHAUS WITH AN ENCLOSE GLASS BRIDGE AND VISITORS' PAVILION FOR THE CORNING COMPANY.

By Suzanne Stephens

Architect: Hascup/Lorenzini Associates-George Hascup, principal in charge of design; David Lorenzini, principal and project architect; Robert Manchester, Edsel Ramirez, designers; Jeremiah Fairbank, CADD designer Client: Corning Incorporated Consultants: Delta Engineers (m/e/p for skyway); Thomas Associates (m/e/p for visitor's pavilion); SureSpan Group (structural for bridge truss); Greg Dende (structural for visitors' pavilion); Amy Nettleton (landscape design for skyway); Trowbridge & Wolf (landscape architects for parking pavilion)

Span: 200 feet
Cost: \$3.5 million (skyway);
\$2.2 million (visitors' pavilion)
Completion date: May 2003

Sources

Steel bridge truss: SureSpan Group Glass and metal curtain wall: Clayton B. Obersheimer Metal roofing and stainless-steel perforated ceiling panels: AccuFab

For more information on this project, go to Projects at www.architecturalrecord.com.



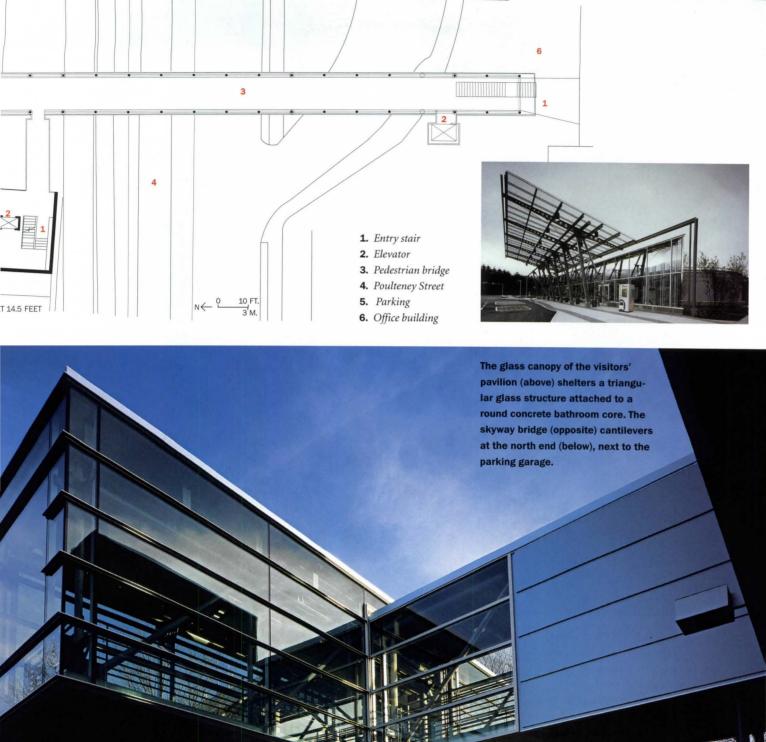
One doesn't usually expect a covered bridge to be made of glass. Unless it belongs to Corning Incorporated: Glass has been integral to the architectural identity of this company, located in upstate New York, since Harrison & Abramovitz designed the Corning Glass Center and Administrative Building in 1950-53. Then Corning bolstered the image with a glass museum by Gunnar Birkerts (1976), plus additional expansions by Smith-Miller Hawkinson (1992-2001), and even a headquarters complex across the Chemung River by Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates (1993 and 1999). As the latest installment, Hascup/Lorenzini Associates (now George Hascup Associates and David Lorenzini Associates) designed a pedestrian bridge and a visitors' pavilion as part of the 5-acre Houghton Park, adjacent to the original complex.

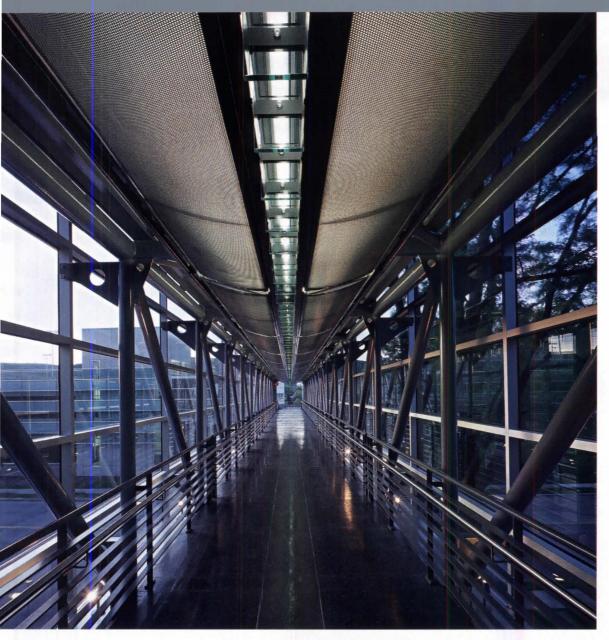
Ironically, however, the glass used in the bridge is not made by Corning. The company once known as Corning Glass Works no longer produces architectural glass, having directed its interests to high-tech areas such as telecommunications components, ophthalmic products, and high-performance glass for tele-

vision and information display. Of Steuben, renowned for its hand blown-glass luxury objects, still a factory at this location.

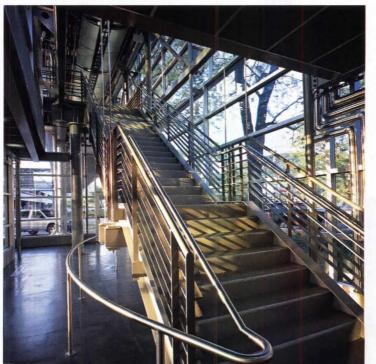
Program

Because of the influx of museur visitors in addition to Corning personnel, the company needed a 200-foot-long bridge to take pertrians from a 700-car garage at parking lot for a 1,000 cars and the main boulevard, Poulteney Street, into the Corning camput Cold, icy weather half the year called for an enclosed bridge. It addition, the company wanted





The ceiling (above), on which slightly bowed, perforated-steel screens and a spine of crystal louvers are mounted, adds to the luminous effect of the elevated bridge. The long stair (right), with well-proportioned pipe rails and flat balustrade rails, creates a grand entrance at the south end, where the bridge connects to Corning's office buildings.



have a 4,500-square-foot visitor pavilion to provide orientation, service facilities, and a shuttle st for the Roche Dinkeloo-designed headquarters. It turned to Georg Hascup, a professor of architectuat Cornell University, to provide to clean, modern lines displayed in firm's Lake Source Cooling Pump Facility for the university (2002).

Solution

The 3,600-square-foot elongate structure is composed of an 11-foot-square Vierendeel truss the largest size that could accomodate pedestrians yet still be trucked from the factory in Wes Vancouver, Canada. Horizontal mullions of the curtain wall furt reinforce the long linear thrust the bridge, which is cantilevere true Bauhaus fashion at one er

The interior of the 200-foot walkway is made more drar through the installation of shimme perforated-steel screens on the ing. A spine of crystal louvers ru down the middle refracts the ligh emphasizes the sense of mover "When I apprenticed with I Roche and John Dinkeloo," Ha says, "I worked on the TWA Ter renovations at Kennedy Airport. Saarinen's beautifully curved so the tubular link at TWA fostere sense of dynamism that I hop recreate here."

Even though the bridge is cooled and heated, the ceiling screens reduce heat gain, as do side panels of pale green glass a low-e coefficient. "The light gr relates the bridge to other Corn buildings," Hascup says.

Commentary

While this bridge is not the aw inspiring engineering feat of, s long-span bridges held togeth with threads of steel, the prist and elegant manipulation of g concealing the Vierendeel trus for the bridge is impressive. The architectural contribution is paularly notable for its balance of proportions in such elements the truss chords, gusset plate and mullions.

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- Mass transit gets the designer treatment
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Concrete canopies shelter passengers at a light-rail station (289).



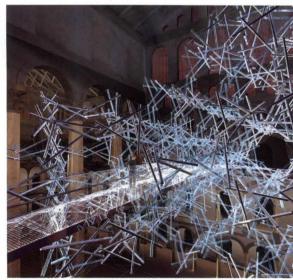
A nine-sided structure, draped in alabaster, takes shape in Chile (296).

hat happens when architects and engineers team up on a design? In the stereotypical scenario, tensions run high in opposing camps. Architects decry how engineers whittle away at design intent and aesthetic quality for the sake of efficiency and budget; engineers, largely trained to analyze the efficacy of a given structure with little regard for its program or overall composition, agitate impatiently as architects ponder options for siting, form, material. Fortunately, this shopworn script has undergone a rewrite by today's best practitioners, who have jettisoned finger-pointing and assumptions about the role of each profession in favor of setting common goals from the outset of a project and staying true to them throughout its execution. Often, technology serves as the starting ground, becoming the basis for experimentation and execution.

This month we highlight the fruits of this collaboration. Bridge design, for instance, has evolved enormously with 3D CAD and advanced structural analysis for nonorthogonal forms. The pedestrian bridges shown in the Building Science feature demonstrate that, far from being simple pathways connecting disparate points, bridges can now define the void space between destinations in unique, even exuberant, ways. The feature on mass transit catalogs options for travel by means other than the belovedyet-beleaguered passenger vehicle, and showcases transit shelters and stations whose

bold forms could be emblems of an emerging trend, one that could be termed "transit density" (even freeway-centric Houston recently opened a light-rail surface transit system). Finally, in Zoom In, we examine a temple whose organic design (an exotic mushroom? a graceful sea creature?) evolved from rigorous computer modeling and analysis by an architectengineer team in Toronto, with guidance from some technophiles in Los Angeles (we'll let you read who they are).

With projects that imply movement and motion, these designers are shaking up the status quo. Deborah Snoonian, P.E.



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rchitects Discover Bridge Design Can Be ne Perfect Union of Art and Science

CHITECTS AND ENGINEERS ARE TRUE COLLABORATORS IN THIS SUBSET OF ARCHITECTURE

Sara Hart

ost bridges are seen as utilitarian instruments built to traverse an irregular terrain in a regular way. So logical is this process that most bridges can be diagrammed as a straight line announche shortest distance between two points. Bridges are all ture—form following function in the most literal way. yet, despite the obvious connections to engineering, are numerous examples that suggest bridge design is a or subset within architectural building types, as well. n architect and engineer enter into a true collaboration, e there is design parity, the results are often stunning, as enced by this issue's collection of outstanding pedesbridges (page 247). Two of them are examined more ly here in order to demonstrate the connection een art and science.

sted movement

enduring quality of many bridges is their sense of ted movement," writes Jim Eyre, partner at London-Wilkinson Eyre Architects, a firm renowned for its nt bridges. "What can imply more movement than the lated curves of an arch or a suspension catenary? The of the structure is obviously important in this regard,

he sense that all of the various elements are juxtaposed in a mic counterpoise—where balance is only just maintained, some-



The Floral Street Bridge in Covent Garden is a "twisted concertina" joining the Royal Ballet School with the Royal Opera House.

DNTINUING EDUCATION



Use the following learning objectives to focus your study while reading this month's ARCHITECTURAL RECORD/ AIA Continuing Education article. To receive credit, turn to page 286 and follow the instructions. Other opportuni-

s to receive Continuing Education credits in this issue include the lowing sponsored sections: "Window Installation," sponsored by JELD-EN, page 311; "Italian Tile," sponsored by the Italian Trade Commission, ge 317; and "New Tools for Specifying Architecturally Exposed Structural el," sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC),

EARNING OBJECTIVES

er reading this article, you should be able to: Discuss unusual artistic design of recent bridge projects. Explain the concept of arrested movement. Describe the construction of the box beam used in these bridges.

story and more continuing education, as well as links to sources, white and products, go to www.architecturalrecord.com.

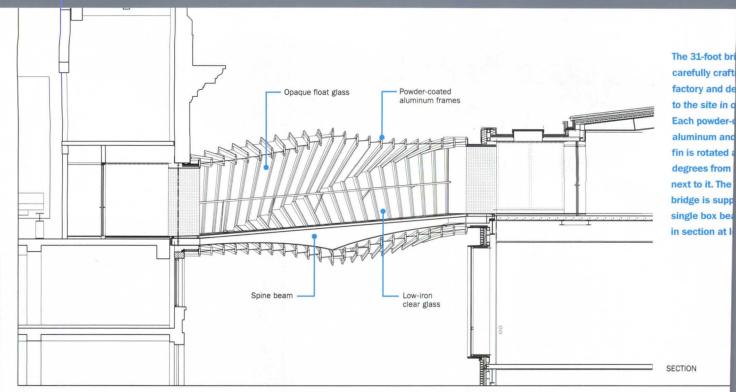
where close to the limits—is crucial, too."

Wilkinson Eyre arrested movement artfully with its Floral Street Bridge in London's Covent Garden district (page 260). The bridge connects the Royal Ballet School with the Royal Opera House. Ballet students training to attain a certain dynamic counterpoise of their own will use this walkway four floors above the street to get from the practice studio in the school to center stage at the opera house.

The bridge spans 31 feet, which is not particularly formidable as spans go. However, engineering gets more complicated when the architecture deviates from the orthogonal, as it does dramatically in this case, prompting the figurative description of the structure as a "twisted concertina."

The single structural component that governs all other elements in its construction is the box beam, also called the spine, which runs the distance between the two buildings and supports the deck surface, the secondary structure, and all other loads. Generally referred to as a "simple" beam, the eccentricities of the bridge enclosure required complex 3D modeling to solve the issue of both the slope (about 2 feet) and the rotation of the frames (about 13 feet over the span). In the final solution, the engineers ended up with a beam that is anything but simple. It is defined by thin rectangles at each end, which morph into an equilateral triangle at the center (see section, page 280).

The beam is an aluminum box made up of flat plates welded



The bridge is lit from within (far right) by LEDs mounted on brackets in the upper corners of the portals.





onto extruded sections of varying geometry, which are bolted together to form the complete beam. Before settling on aluminum, which is lightweight and durable, the design team considered other materials. Ian Firth, partner at the London-based Flint & Neill Partnership, the engineers for the project, explains, "The materials had to be lightweight, because there was a limit to the loads that could bear on either building. We considered stainless steel, which could have been thinner, because of its higher strength and stiffness, and, therefore, as light as aluminum." In the end, they rejected stainless steel along with glass-fiber-reinforced polymer, because the cost of both was considerably more than the cost of aluminum.

The beam, fabricated in Austria, was shipped to a factory in West London, where it was clad with powder-coated aluminum and timber frames, also called portals or fins, and then glazed with either opaque float glass or low-iron clear glass. The square frames are attached to the aluminum beam by pairs of simple brackets on each side of the beam. These brackets secure the bottom corners of the frame and have slots to

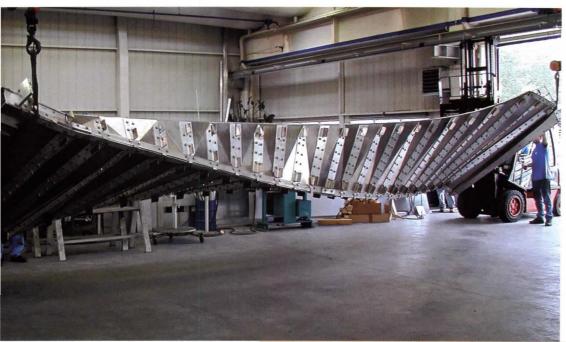
allow thermal expansion and contraction, as well as ventilation. The panels are fixed between the frames using structural silicone.

Maintenance issues were a large concern, especially consider how integrated all the components are. Because the spine supports elements, none of the frames is dependent on the one adjacent fo

"MATERIALS HAD TO BE LIGHTWEIGHT, BECAUSE THERE WAS A LIMIT TO THE LO THAT COULD BEAR ON EITHER BUILDING.

port or stiffness. This means that individual frames or their glass se can be replaced if necessary without compromising the overall stru Early on in the design process, the team realized that achieving this ational objective, as well as ensuring stability within the frames, re that the beam be engineered to absorb live-load deflections in or minimize movement in the frames.

Factory prefabrication had two advantages. First of a

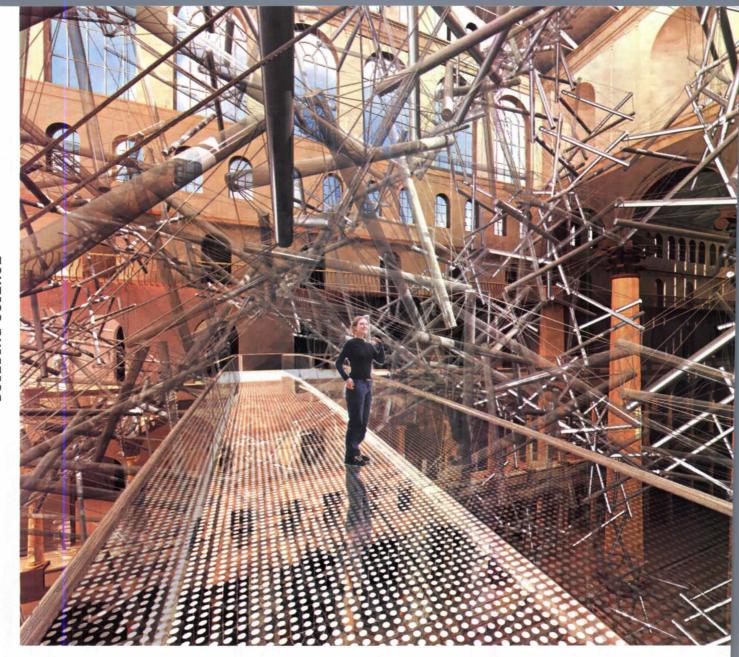


The box beam was fabricated in Austria, then shipped to a factory in West London, where the aluminum and wood fins, or portals, were attached (left and below), then glazed.









details and the connections have the craftsmanship of fine cabinetry. Secondly, the assembled bridge could be delivered to the site in one piece and installed in 2 hours, limiting disruption of a busy site in central London.

Arrested movement continues to be a theme for Wilkinson Eyre. In a project currently in development, the architects are designing

A STRUCTURE HAS TENSEGRITY IF ITS ELEMENTS ARE BALANCED IN TENSION AND COMPRESSION AND RESISTANT TO TORQUE.

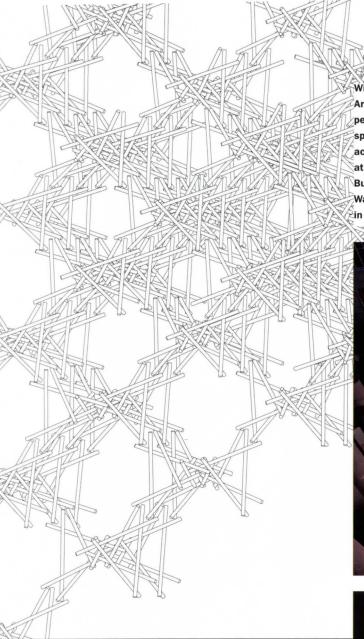
a bridge to span 116 feet across the giant hall of the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. The Advanced Geometry unit at Arup's London office is engineering the bridge as a "tensegrity" structure. Buckminster Fuller invented the term *tensegrity* to describe the structural principle behind his geodesic domes; it's the contraction of *tensional integrity*. A structure has tensegrity if its elements are balanced in tension and compression and resistant to torque. Tensegrity structures *reappear* from time to time, either in commercial applications [RECORD,

May 2002, page 267] or in experimental ones, such as the project a museum. At this stage, the idea is emerging as a matrix of cable struts equipped with stress gauges, which will record live loads and the signals to a computer, which will turn them into a pedest generated light show.

Bridge over neglected waters

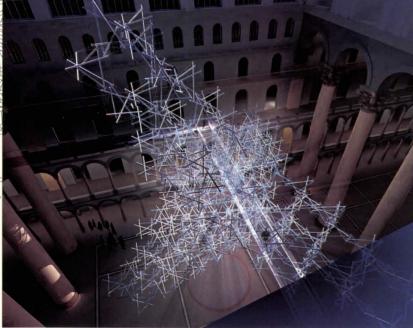
The Webb Bridge in the Melbourne Docklands (page 248) has a common with the Floral Street Bridge a half a world away—congeometry, off-site fabrication, the same Austrian bridge subcontrand a continuous box-beam structural system. It also required a secollaboration between the architect, Denton Corker Marshall (Dand the engineer, Arup. Furthermore, the bridge was to incorporate ments of an old railway bridge, abandoned in the River Yarra at longer attached to the shore.

The Melbourne team also included artist Robert Owen, idea for the bridge was inspired by an eel-fishing trap, a reference type used by Aboriginal people who lived at the site 200 years ago. A Floral Street, the design process began with 3D computer modeling



Wilkinson Eyre and
Arup are developing a
pedestrian bridge to
span the 116 feet
across the Great Hall
at the National
Building Museum in
Washington, D.C. Still
in the conceptual

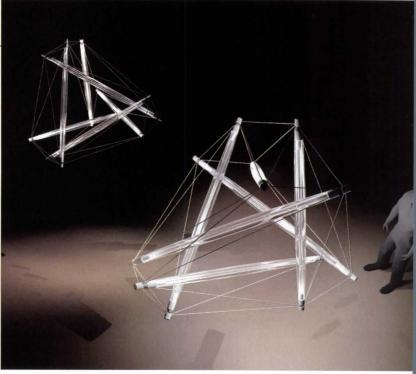
stage, it will be a tensegrity structure, the physical embodiment of Buckminster Fuller's theory of continuous tension and discontinuous compression, which results in tensional integrity.

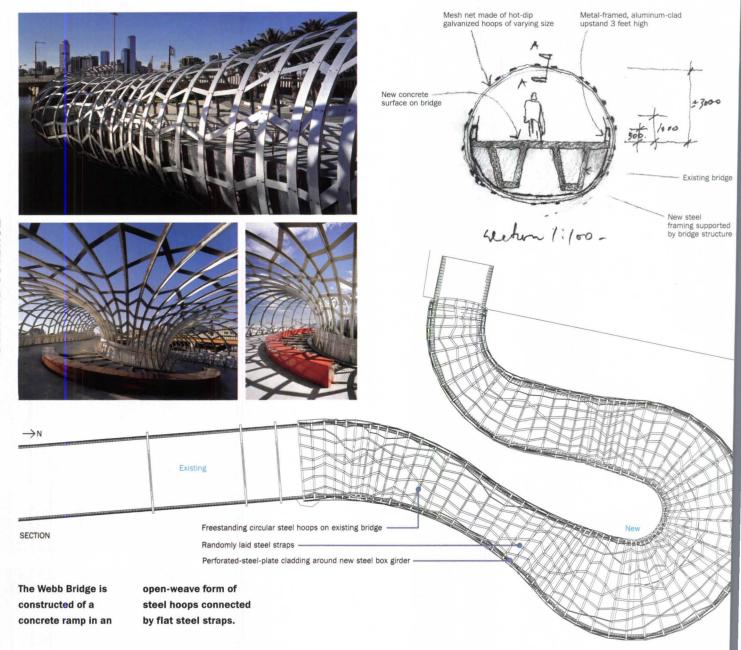


concept—in this case, the artist's sketch.

The new bridge is constructed of a concrete ramp sitting atop a box beam, which, in turn, rests over the existing railway bridge ns. This main structure is then enclosed by an elaborate latticework rved, flat, laser-cut strips of steel. DCM developed the geometry parametric modeling to determine the size and spacing of the straps oops that made up the open-weave design. Parametric base models fined by simple physical parameters; the designer can change the neters and the model updates itself automatically. This allowed the ects to explore multiple iterations rapidly until the desired effect was red. The data was simultaneously entered into a CAD model, which sed to locate the hoops along the ramp's path. This tool immediately med clearances both internally over the ramp and externally over gh-tide water level.

The geometry of the bridge, a hairpin ramp of varying width 1g and turning in three-dimensions, enclosed with steel hoops and 1 cladding of varying radii and spacings, meant that almost every ment was unique. The collaboration soon expanded to include a lrawing specialist and a fabricator, as it became obvious that their





expertise would be needed from the beginning.

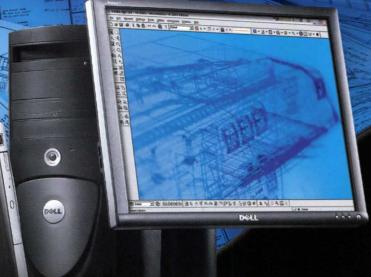
All team members reviewed and developed the documents through each stage, to ensure the scheme stayed within budget without diluting the design objectives. In this way, the cost of what Australians call "design-development risk" was eliminated from the process. At the same time, the team made sure the steel supplier understood the design's complexity well enough to keep prices within an acceptable range.

The 3D CAD design model was developed by DCM and passed to the fabricator and his shop-drawing specialist, Precision Design. With the close involvement of Peter Bowtell, principal in Arup's Melbourne office, the structural components were developed in three dimensions. These consisted of the large steel box girders and primary substructure, and later the hoops, straps, and cladding supports. At all times, the components were reviewed against the architect's CAD model to ensure the design envelope was not compromised and the design integrity was maintained. Individual shop drawings were created in 3D CAD and used to drive CAD-based plasma cutters.

As with Floral Street, prefabrication was appealing. The steel



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The Webb Bridge was towed on a barge to the site on the River Yarra.

fabricator suggested towing the completely assembled bridge into position over water. This saved significant money on the anticipated floating-cranage costs and site-assembly time. As the project architect recalls, "It was this joint sharing of ideas and approaches that meant that everyone 'won' in the process."

Rather than ship the assembled bridge across Port Philip Bay from Geelong to Melbourne (47 miles), the design team, at the suggestion of the fabricator, decided to assemble the components at an empty quay within the Melbourne Docklands. The box girders, outrigger substructure, ramp deck, hoops, and cladding supports were assembled as a giant

three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle on three onected barges. Much of the straps and all on cladding sheets were left off at this stage.

Very early one morning during high spring tide, the barges were slot towed to the site by a tugboat. Because bridge weighed hundreds of tons, coord tion and precision became imperative. barges were maneuvered into place, and the tide dropped, the bridge lowered position and rested on the end of the exist bridge, pier, and quayside. The window opportunity was very small, with only a hours to complete the process. If they ha

secured the bridge in place that day or the next, the tides would be low for the next several weeks. The extensive lighting facilities, so cladding panels, handrails, concrete deck, and the remainder of straps were subsequently installed in a few days.

Bridge design offers the architect a course in craftsmanship shown here, detailing bridges involves risk. Expectations of accuracy higher than in many building types, and as a result, commonly accetolerances shrink out of view. Technological and computative advances notwithstanding, bridges offer architects the experience raw discipline.



AIA/ARCHITECTURAL RECORD CONTINUING EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONS

- ◆ Read the article "Architects Discover Bridge Design Can Be the Perfect Union of Art and Science" using the learning objectives provided.
- Complete the questions below, then fill in your answers (page 384).
- Fill out and submit the AIA/CES education reporting form (page 384) or download the form at www.architecturalrecord.com to receive one AIA learning unit.

QUESTIONS

- 1. Bridges are usually described in all of the following ways except which?
 - a. function following form
 - b. a straight line between two points
 - c. a way to traverse an irregular terrain
 - d. form following function
- 2. Which is the best description of Wilkinson Eyre's arrested movement?
 - a. the graduated curves of an arch
 - b. balance that is only just maintained
 - c. ballet students training to attain counterpoise
 - d. a twisted concertina
- 3. The deciding factor in selecting aluminum over stainless steel and glass-fiber-reinforced polymer for the Floral Street Bridge box beam was which?
 - a. light weight
 - b. high strength
 - c. thinness
 - d. low cost
- 4. The aluminum beam was designed to absorb live-load deflections for which reasons?
 - a. for easy replacement of the glass sections
 - b. to minimize movements in the frames
 - c. to keep adjacent frames stiff
 - d. to keep the glass sections from breaking
- 5. The advantages of prefabrication of the Floral Street Bridge are all of the following except which?

- a. high craftsmanship of the connections and details
- b. delivery to the site in one piece
- c. less disruption if a busy site
- d. avoid taxation by shipping from another country
- 6. Buckminster Fuller's term "tensegrity" is described as which?
 - a. a combination of tension and integrity
 - **b.** elements balanced in tension and compression
 - c. resistance to torque and compression
 - d. elements balanced in tension and compression and resistant to torque
- **7.** Which of these elements is true for the Webb Bridge, but not for the Floral Street Bridge?
 - a. it began with 3D computer modeling
 - b. it was prefabricated in Austria
 - c. it incorporates fragments of an old abandoned bridge
 - d. they had to wait several weeks to secure the bridge into place
- 8. What tool allowed the architect of the Webb Bridge to explore multiple iterations rapidly?
 - a. 3D CAD modeling
 - b. parametric modeling
 - c. laser cutting
 - d. CAD-based plasma cutters
- 9. The "design-development risk" factor was eliminated from the Webb Bridg by what means?
 - a. a shop drawing specialist and a fabricator were added to the design team
 - b. the team made sure the steel supplier understood the design's complexit
 - **c.** all the team members reviewed and developed the documents through each stage
 - d. shop drawings were created in 3D CAD
- 10. After the Webb Bridge was towed to the site, which of the following happened?
 - a. it was raised into place as the tide came in
 - b. it was lowered into place as the tide went out
 - c. the bridge was positioned onto a new bridge pier
 - d. they had to wait several weeks to secure the bridge into place

Nass Transportation to Get Sleek and Daring

CHITECTS ARE BEING CHALLENGED TO PRODUCE TRANSIT SHELTERS AND STATIONS THAT ARE AS NOVATIVE AS THE NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEMS OF MOVING PEOPLE AROUND THE COUNTRY

arbara Knecht

trangling traffic notwithstanding, cars are still the preferred mode of transportation, especially in the U.S. And why not? Roadways are, for the most part, smooth and ubiquitous. Internet, telephone, and movies are available at the touch of a on from the comfort of your zone-climate-controlled seat. Even for y commuters who take public transit from the suburbs into the city, utomobile is required to deliver them to the bus or rail station. ricans, among citizens of the car-dependent nations, are particuwedded to the convenience of driving, as evidenced by U.S. rtment of Transportation statistics, which state that 89 percent of

ent architectural record contributor Barbara Knecht is an architect riter based in New York and Boston.

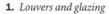
commuters drive to work alone.

Everyone is aware of the downside to this convenience. Besides the rising cost of gasoline, traffic congestion is a huge drain on both productivity and energy conservation. The average urban rushhour driver spends about 62 hours a year stuck in traffic, which translates to 5.7 billion gallons of wasted fuel and a cost to the economy of \$70 billion dollars annually.

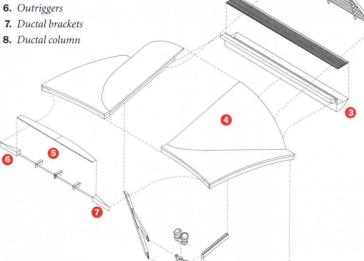
And yet, innovative technology is emerging that promises to make surface transport on roadways and railways more energy-efficient, reliable, and comfortable-from smoother rides on faster trains to sleeker buses with smart systems to keep them running on time, attractive alternatives to automotive transportation. The architecture of shelters and stations, which supports rail and road transit, is just starting to feed off



architects Samyn and Partners used a combination of fiberglass and steel fabrics to create canopies for the elevated Erasme Metro station in Is, which opened in September 2003.



- 2. Grate
- 3. Ductal rain trough
- 4. Ductal canopy
- 5. Glazing









The Calgary-based **CPV** Group designed a bold station for an expanded light-rail system in the Shawnessy suburb of Calgary. A series of concreteshell canopies provide platform coverage. Each canopy section is naturally lit through the louvered clerestories and enhanced with indirect lighting. The modular forms respond to the modest scale and rhythm of the nearby residential neighborhoods.





PV Group chose a e of highly durable aintenance-free ials, including ess and nized metals.

the high-tech momentum that seems to be driving the current surge in advanced applications.

Riding (above) the rails

Light- and heavy-rail transit remains tremendously effective for frequent service in heavily traveled corridors. Intercity high-speed links

een contemplated in states as far-flung as California, Nevada, Florida, hio, and are heavily used in Europe, China, and Japan. Denver and , Sacramento and St. Louis, among others, have opened successful rail surface systems within the past 10 years. Houston opened one at ginning of this year. San Juan, Puerto Rico, will open a heavy-rail ed and underground system this year, and upgrading and expansion tue on existing systems in New York, Chicago, and Boston.

However, current innovations in rail technology are focused on For instance, magnetic levitation, or Maglev, is a system in which conquer friction's drag with electromagnetic propulsion. The frey, intensity, and direction of the electric current controls the train's nent. One type of Maglev system, developed in Germany, is already in Shanghai, China, and another version is in development in With a top speed of 300 miles per hour, these trains are terrific for between neighboring cities, especially as an alternative to shortce air travel.

The three components of the system include magnetic coils, line a guideway (comparable to a traditional track); guiding magn the undercarriage of the train; and an electric power source. The tic coils along the guideway repel the train magnets and levitate the train .39 to 3.93 inches above the guideway. Electric power supplied to the coils alternates constantly, changing the polarity of the magnets, which pulls the front of the train and pushes it from the back along the guideway.

The route between Pudong Airport and Shanghai opened for commercial service in December 2003 and is the fastest railway system in commercial operation in the world. Designed by Berlin-based Transrapid International (www.transrapid.de), the train levitates ½ inch above its guideway, and at speeds typically reaching 267 mph, it makes the 19-mile trip in 8 minutes. Unlike a conventional steel-wheeled train, a Maglev train doesn't use fossil fuels. A Japanese system in development is designed to use super-cooled, super-conducting electromagnets, which will save more energy than even the German system.

New and expanding rail systems are offering architects an opportunity to experiment with new materials in the design of stations and shelters. In Calgary, Canada, CPV Group architects designed a station with thin-shell concrete canopies. Enzo Vicenzino, CPV principal, notes, "The community wanted a design that would announce the entrance to its neighborhood and be distinguishable from the more traditional LRT stations. I was certain that the canopies needed to be a thin-shell concrete, and the local supplier recommended a newly developed abrasion-resistant, high-performance concrete material called Ductal (www.ductal.com), which has tensile as well as compressive strength."

In Brussels, Samyn and Partners used a combination of fiberglass and steel fabrics for the equally dramatic elevated Erasme Metro station that opened in September 2003. "This is the new terminus station of a major light-rail system," explained design partner Philippe Samyn. "The client was eager to see this station serve as a city gate as well as







The Erasme Metro station in Brussels, by Samyn and Partners, is a combination of fiberglass and steel fabrics. The fiberglass fabric is

formed into posttensioned "saddles" attached to arched steel frames. The architects chose a stainless-steel mesh. heretofore used only for sand separation in quarries. It is durable and provides natural ventilation.

linking a major hospital to the city center. It also says, 'Look at us! Use public transport!' "

The pedestrian approach, entrance hall, and the central platform are covered by a series of posttensioned fabric "saddles" attached to arched steel frames. The fabric was required to resist wind loads and shield passengers from the rain. The fiberglass fabric, with a life expectancy of 30 to 40 years, provides a temperate light during the day and glows at night. The stainless-steel mesh of the side walls is a product employed for sand separation in quarries. Used for the first time in an architectural application, it is extremely durable, breaks the wind, sheds rain, and provides natural ventilation. According to Samyn, the Ministry of the Brussels Capital Region, Administration of Equipment and Transport, while understandably conservative, was very supportive of the use of fabric.



Assemblage Studio Architects of Las Vegas designed a whimsical shelter for a state-of-the-art bus system to be introduced this summer.

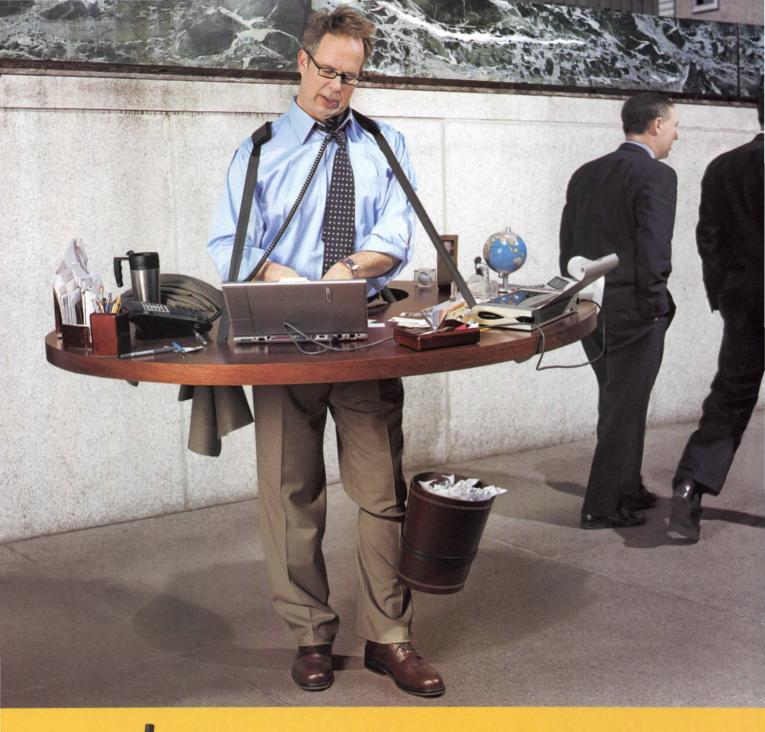
Where the rubber hits the road

Roads, too, are a fixed system that can carry individuals virtually where. Believing we can pave our way out of the congestion and grid we have developed a high tolerance for road expansion, one that is a higher than our tolerance for rail expansion.

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), sometimes called a surface subvinotinew. From Curitiba, Brazil, to Ottawa, Canada, communities invested in highly successful roadway transit systems that use buses arated in dedicated lanes, which have limited stops at identifiable stawhere fare is collected prior to boarding and service is frequent. cast as a substitute for light rail, it has characteristics of both bus an Although it has dedicated lanes, they may either be physically separ instead may include right-turning or emergency or other buses for sections of the route. When the BRT bus shares the public road, it communicates directly with the traffic signal system to get prior intersections. Deviations from the route or changes are easier to it ment with BRT than with fixed rails. New technology will ful distinguish it from its conventional rail and bus siblings.

This summer, Las Vegas will be the inaugural U.S. site for Civis bus rapid-transit vehicle manufactured by Irisbus of France. MAX by its owner and operator, the Regional Transpor Commission of Southern Nevada, it will have all the features of BRT systems except the driver is aided by an optical guidance sy which uses cameras to follow painted lines in the road. For a vehicle dedicated lane, the guidance system keeps the bus on its course. To a driver who can take over controls with the touch of the hand. By MAX will share the road with other vehicles, the optical guidance swill be used for precise docking at each station. MAX will stop each at the same place in front of the whimsical new shelters design Assemblage Studio Architects of Las Vegas.

Looking more like a monorail or a bullet train than a worbus, the Civis bus is typical of new-style buses that aim for sleeker



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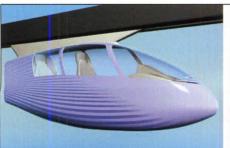
and improved accessibility. Aerodynamic design, hybrid diesel-electric propulsion for fuel economy, and four doors and a low floor for easier loading are typical of advances in bus design. Low-floor buses appeared in Europe at least 10 years ago and came to this country about five years ago when rental car companies began experimenting with them for transporting customers from the terminal to their lots. Dropping the floor of the bus lower to the ground makes it much easier for most people to board, with or without suitcases and packages. On long buses, there is a high central section to clear the axle, which reduces the overall advantages. The Civis bus improves this by removing the central axle and powering each wheel with its own motor, making the entire bus universally accessible.

MAX will have the added advantage of integration with the local bus system. Passengers pay one fare once to ride on any part of the system. If the first transportation choice is always one ride door-to-door, then every time a person changes seats, it must be seamless. Local fare integration and single payment isn't common yet; regional and larger-area integrated fare systems are indeed a rarity. Within 10 years, the experts say, one will be able to change from the Maglev train to the BRT to the local system with a regional-transit-fare card, leaving cash and fumbling at machines or fare kiosks behind. Toll-road technology is at

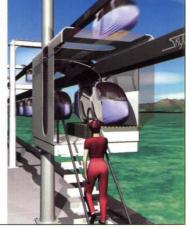
"DIMENSIONS TO IMPROVE 'CONNECTIVITY' INCLUDE FACILITY DESIGN, SERVICE PLANNING, AND SERVICE CONTROL."

hand for the transit system. A prepaid device (presumably some kind of card) will automatically calculate and deduct the cost of trip segments. It will be automatically replenished and a record of all transactions will be available on demand.

Seamless transfers mean never having to stop to pay a new fare, and having the bus turn up within minutes of your arrival. If we can't make the trains run on time, how will we ever be able to make the buses run on time and in the places where they are needed? Answers to that question may come, in part, from the research of Professor Nigel Wilson, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for Transportation and Logistics, and his students. Wilson observes, "Dimensions to improve 'connectivity' include facility design, service planning, and service control." Transit operators are already collecting vast amounts of information about their riders from fare-card readers and automatic passenger counting. Buses are being outfitted with satellite Global Positioning Systems (GPS) that will help control centers track bus locations.



Inventor Doug Malewicki's SkyTran is a concept for a PRT in which two-person cars would be propelled along a monorail at 100 mph using Maglev technology.





Taxi 2000's SkyWeb
Express is a Personal
Rapid Transit (PRT) system. Passengers select
a destination, purchase
a ticket, and enter a
vehicle. Guideways take
the cars directly to
their destination without stopping.



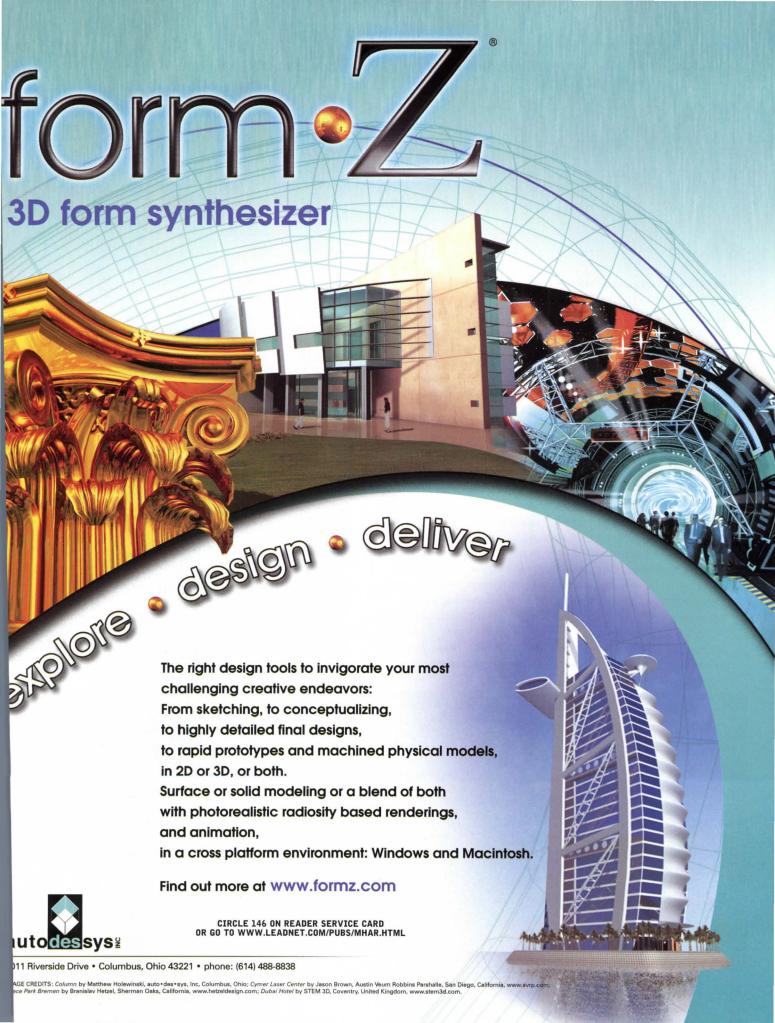
Knowing where the vehicles are at any moment means be able to inform passengers of when to expect the next bus, just as systems commonly do already. It also means that adjustments can made quickly to respond to emergencies or other short-term eve Collecting information on who goes where and when will improute and capacity planning for better service design on average d Small buses can run on low-volume routes during the rush hour and higher-volume routes to increase frequency in the nonrush peri Schedules between bus feeders and rail transit can be coordinated expected connections.

Way down the road

There is, of course, also a system to appeal to those who want their vehicle to go where they want, when they want. Skyweb Exp (www.skywebexpress.com), SkyTran (www.skytran.net), and Cyber (www.cybertran.com) are just three variations on Personal Rapid Tr (PRT) that comes on demand and takes you to your specific destion—as long as it is on the guideway system. In its most common for the system of the syst

small cars that may hold from two to 20 people run on laweight elevated tracks or guideways. Stations, which can be located within buildings, are off the guideway, so of traffic moves freely past loading and unloading veh. Rather than traveling on fixed routes, passengers program vehicle, just like an elevator, for pick up and drop off where along the network. Proponents cite convenience, senergy-efficiency, and low capital costs as advantages. The are still the domain of *The Jetsons*, but someday, in a connected transportation network, they may becorreality, too.

In the robust transportation system of the futur will have many surface modes, each doing what it does longer distances at very high speeds; medium distance thoroughly integrated networks; and short distances by cle, car hire, self drive, or PRT that reach every door.



Zoom In

Bahá'í Mother Temple, Santiago, Chile

By Deborah Snoonian, P.E.

When Toronto firm Hariri Pontarini Architects won a competition for a 21,000-square-foot place of worship in South America, it turned to Gehry Technologies to help it achieve a form that was both highly organic and buildable.

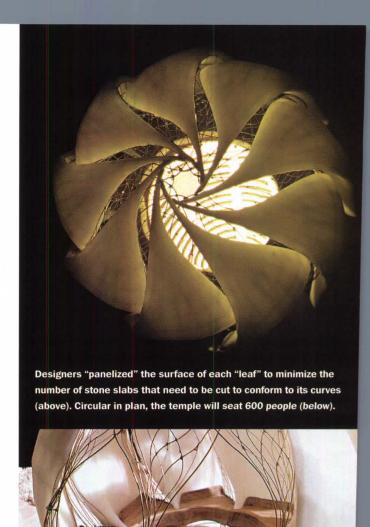
Leaders of the Bahá'í Faith, which has five million members worldwide, wanted a nine-sided dome structure with nine entrances to signify openness to all peoples, says principal Siamak Hariri, himself a member of the faith. Hariri and his team developed what he calls "a glowing temple of light" clad with nine graceful, draped "leaves" of translucent alabaster. "We sought symmetry in the form," notes Hariri, not only to signify the faith's ideals of equality and harmony, but also for pragmatic reasons: Symmetrical structures are generally cheaper to build and easier to reinforce structurally (the temple is located in a seismic zone).

Achieving symmetry meant manipulating numerous physical and digital models. With engineers Carruthers and Wallace, the designers used Maya software to model the "leaves," then spent a week with Gehry Technologies in California refining them and analyzing the structure in CATIA. "It was exciting. We came away with a richer understanding of using technology to achieve design goals," says Hariri of working with the Gehry team. The temple will open in 2007.

Steel truss bracing element

Reinforced-

concrete base

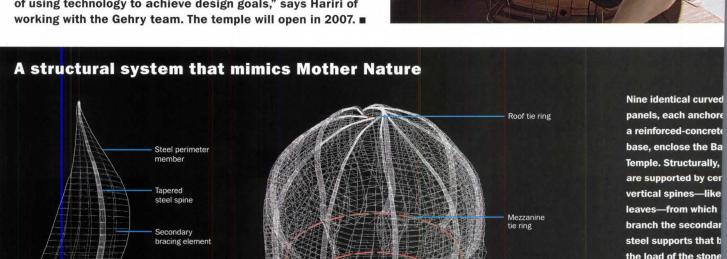


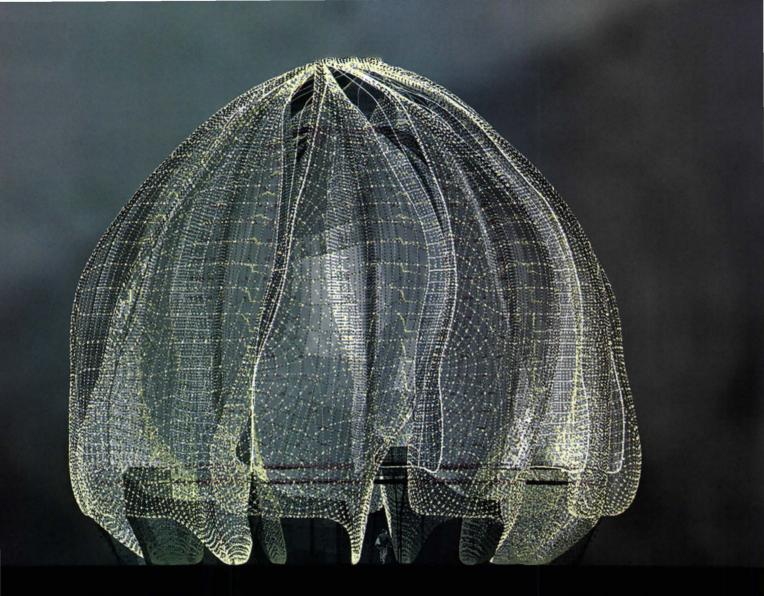
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rings at the roof, me nine, and foundation

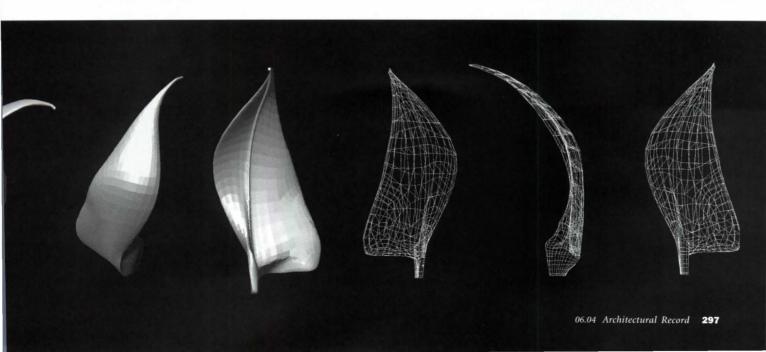
provide lateral stabi

Foundation

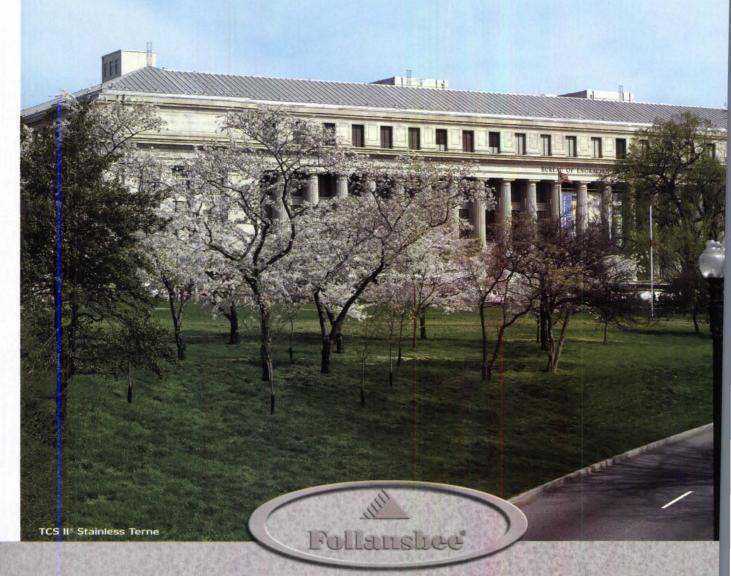




nly nonorthogonal building calls for complex structural analyses made possible by serious number-crunching software. Using CATIA, the design team zed the temple's form and loads to determine where to add reinforcements and stiffening members for the steel endoskeleton.



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ech Briefs Sustainability: Research addresses whether products with recycled content gas more than conventional products • Interoperability: Building professionals to collaborate on standards

and the Department of National Renewable Energy ory will sponsor the 2005 Solar on next fall, with 19 university lesigning and building energyhomes on the National Mall in gton, D.C.

Systems of Austria plans to ing-size videoconferencing in public spaces in London and this year. The booths are circu-360-degree high-definition ns 10 feet tall and 23 feet in r, and will be host to tourist tion and other content.

pening of the Stata Center at lay, Gehry Technologies trated its new software, PROJECT, a design package n Dassault's CATIA V5.

quare-foot residential experi-Cambridge, Massachusetts, laceLab is slated to open soon. e sensors, embedded microand tiny cameras to collect everything from residents' patterns to the number of ey open the refrigerator. The s a joint venture between MIT , a local collaborative research elopment company.

eb site launched by the U.S. iilding Council and the National ental Education & Training on, GreenerBuildings.com, case studies, tools, and ources to help companies nd the business case for

ers at UCLA are perfecting an romic polymer that glows en an electric charge is it, adding to the blue and ers already available. In time, ers will be used to make flexexpensive displays, they say,

California tests conventional and "green" products for emissions



By measuring emissions of paint, furniture, and finishes, California officials aim to develop a list of acceptable products for use in public buildings, such as libraries.

Weighing the health and environmental effects of building products typically means sifting through incomplete, mismatched, or out-ofdate manufacturers' literature. government documents, and lab data. Officials in California, perennially the green-building trendsetter among states, recently stepped into the breach by publishing the results of emissions tests on paint, ceiling panels, carpeting, wall components, flooring, and other indoor products that are manufactured both conventionally and with recycled content. Their work will make it easier for designers to compare available products and anticipate their impact on indoor air quality (IAQ).

The tests were coordinated by two different groups—a state agency, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and the nonprofit Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS). They were based on the state's special environmental requirements specifications (Section 01350) for sustainable building projects. The tests screened for more than 70 substances, including ammonia,

benzene, chlorine, and toluene. To establish the limits in the specifcations, researchers drew up a list of chemical compounds typically found in indoor air, calculated safe exposure levels for a 20-year period, and halved those figures to establish maximum allowable emissions.

So far, the data suggest that conventionally manufactured products and those that contain recycled content have roughly similar emis-

sions profiles. Many of the products failed to meet the state's public health emissions standards for this criterion, most on the basis of a single chemical, according to officials. Big chemical offenders included naphthalene, formaldehyde, and acetaldehyde, which are tied to respiratory and eye problems. The 01350 tests helped counter the perception that products containing significant recycled content are worse for IAQ than standard products, according to Tom Estes, manager of the waste management board's

sustainable building program. "Emissions are really dependent on what you put into the material, regardless of whether it's virgin or recycled," says Anthony Bernheim, FAIA, managing principal and head of green design at SMWM in San Francisco and an adviser for the state's research efforts

The tests funded by the waste management board were conducted by the California Department of Health Services (DHS), which evaluated 77 samples of interior building products. After a 10-day airing-out period, products were prepared as they would be for assembly or

installation (e.g., adhesives applied to carpets) and tested for 96 hours in a sealed chamber. The measured concentrations are used to model estimated concentrations in typical classrooms or offices, based on assumed spatial dimensions and ventilation rates.

In a concession to manufacturers, vendor and product names have been omitted from the most detailed results, but the testing is



For emissions testing, products like office chairs (above) are sealed in a chamber where offgasses are tested.

Tech Briefs



California's push to improve indoor air quality has strong support by the school districts.

yielding useful data. "It's the first time as architect that I have a tool I can take to the manufacturer and say, 'If you don't exceed this level, you're okay,' where the level is based on health," says Bernheim. ASTM officials are considering

adopting the test protocols as standards.

In some cases, the California studies have led manufacturers to reformulate their products or pay closer attention to contributions from raw-material providers and supply-chain partners, something that the green-building community has encouraged for many years.

The waste management board report is available at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/greenbuilding/ specs/section/metstudy.htm, and a list of products that passed the tests for the state's Capital Area East End Complex office project is available at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/greenbuilding/specs/eastend/. The DHS is now monitoring the long-term emissions of materials in the East End facility, according to officials.

The Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) initiative, which is ongoing, relies on independent lab tests arranged by manufacturers. IAQ is an optional but commonly addressed category of CHPS's green school guidelines. The testing program stems from efforts by the Los Angeles Unified School District to list products that meet Section 01350 standards. Qualifying products are added to a Web site,

www.chps.net/manual/lem over htm, as manufacturers submit the test results.

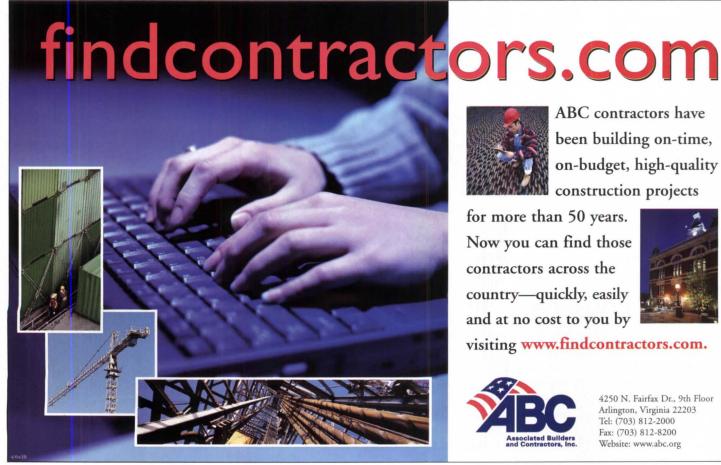
Officials stressed that the specifications note only emissic levels for products, not other environmental measures, such embodied energy and pollution generated during manufacturin and distribution.

Ted Smalley Bowen

Building industry professionals gather to pledge commitment to interoperability

In late April, more than 30 industry associations, professional organizations, government agencies, and software companies assembled at the AIA's headquarters in Washington, D.C., to explore opportunities to promote the adoption of open standards for digital data exchange in the design and construction community. By the end of the meeting, each attendee had signed a pledge to work across organizational boundaries toward

the so-far-elusive goal of interor ability-in which hardware and software made by different vend work together seamlessly, so th users in disparate groups can exchange digital design informa effortlessly throughout the life of building and design projects. Achieving this goal, industry lea say, will allow buildings to be erected faster and cheaper, as as operated more effectively ar efficiently. (continued on page





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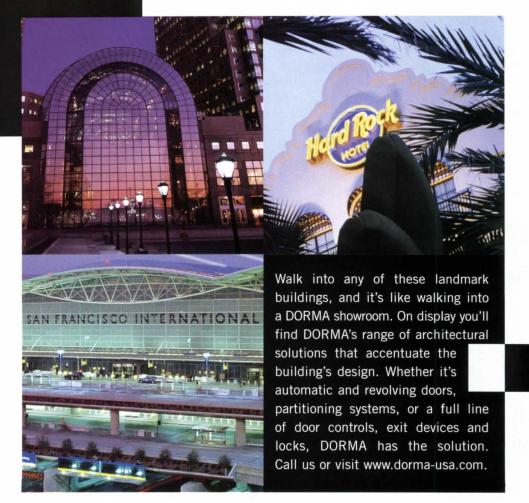
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The gathering differed from past efforts in that organizers emphasized what the participating groups could do as a whole to promote open standards and interoperability, instead of focusing on individual efforts by a single group or company in particular. "These groups are competing within a small community: No one gets sufficient funding or attention to be effective. And up to now, efforts to develop standards have been fragmented and uncoordinated, and the value of interoperability has not been effectively 'sold' to the professional user community," says of one of the conference's organizers, Jonathan Cohen, FAIA, the former head of the AIA's Technology in Architectural Practice Committee (TAP).

Perhaps the most significant outcome of the meeting was an agreement to establish a Web site,

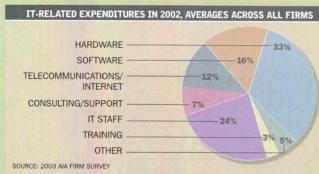
www.building-connections.org, to serve as a "one-stop" information source about interoperability for building professionals, including case studies and progress updates on achieving open standards. The site's content will be provided voluntarily by the organizations that attended the congress; it will be launched later this year.

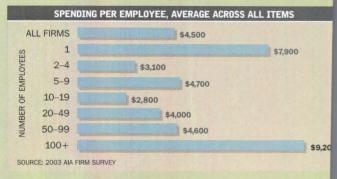
To avoid duplication of effort, two disparate groups that have been working to develop open standards agreed to coordinate their efforts—the National Institute of Building Science (NIBS) and the Open Standards Consortium for Real Estate (OSCRE), a group begun in 2000 by private-sector managers for Cisco, Intel, and other technology companies.

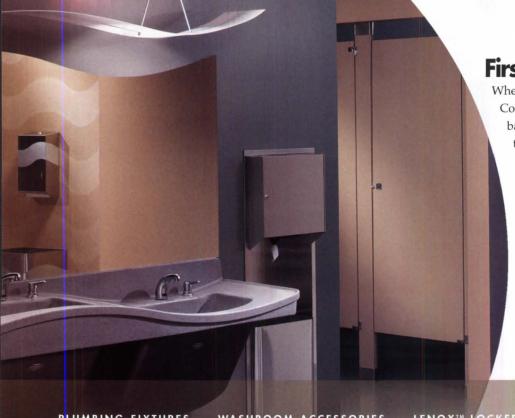
The group will meet again in early June to set forth a more detailed agenda for collaboration. Deborah Snoonian, P.E.

What the Numbers Say

What does your firm spend on IT? Not surprisingly, the 2003 AIA Firm Survey revealed that the costliest IT items are hardware and personne (top) and that single practitioners and large firms spend more pe employee on technology than mid-size firms (bottom).







First Impressions Last.

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n Building Studio

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ee Web-based service proan analysis of a building's y characteristics during the ptual design phase. Users register for an account at the any's Web site, then download software plug-in that works heir 3D CAD system (cur-Graphisoft's ArchiCAD and esk's current versions of ADT, and Building Systems). After eting a conceptual design, ser enters the building's type cation and clicks a "Submit" that sends design data to reen Building Studio Web site, the structure is analyzed for y performance. Results can wed on the Web site or downas a gbXML file that users hare with consultants or team ers for more detailed energy es using programs such as /Plus or DOE 2.2.

tectural Desktop 2005

esk utodesk.com ws only

sk's latest version of ADT, inal 3D CAD program, is a new "details" feature ibrary of built-in, editable nents, as well as automated is that help users draw more quickly. Objects cre-

e information on technology itects, including reviews, lists, and links, go to vrchitect at ated within ADT are now compatible with the company's Building Systems software for collaboration and file-sharing purposes, and the interface now supports third-party programmers who wish to create niche applications for engineering analyses. The software also supports the Industry Foundation Classes (IFCs) developed by the International Alliance for Interoperability by way of translation software.

ultra Personal Computer

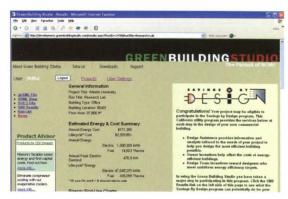
0Q0

www.oqo.com Windows only

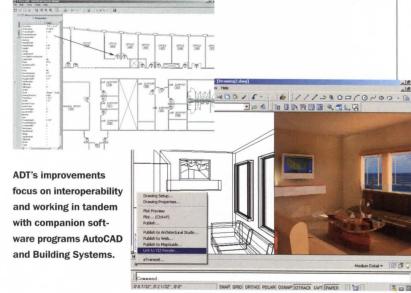
This Windows XP-compatible computer boasts the number-crunching power of a conventional laptop at a fraction of the size and weight (4.9 inches by 3.5 inches by 0.9 inch, weighing 14 ounces). The ultra Personal Computer (uPC) comes equipped with a 1-gigahertz processor, a 20-gigabyte hard drive, a color display screen, and Firewire and Bluetooth wireless capabilities. A USB port lets you add a mouse or another peripheral device; a miniature keyboard, mouse buttons, and thumbwheel allow data input and navigation. When connected to its docking cable, the uPC can be enhanced with audio and Ethernet functions or a second USB or FireWire port. Though it's not souped-up enough to manipulate CAD files, the uPC represents a viable option for those who want to tote more power than a handheld organizer offers, but with a lot less bulk than a laptop.

The company says the uPC will be

widely available by summer 2004.



GeoPraxis offers free energy analyses for conceptual designs.





Tech Products

Project 4D and ConstructSim

Common Point www.commonpointinc.com Windows only

Common Point's founders first began working with simulation construction sites at Stanford's Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE). Project 4D, its flagship program, adds a fourth dimension—time—to a typical 3D building model so that users can visualize construction activity for a building or group of buildings and manage the schedule accordingly, to ensure that conflicts and delays are minimized. The software uses information imported from a variety of existing CAD and scheduling programs. ConstructSim is a "visual collaborative environment" for a project team, integrating data from Project 4D as well as engineering, procurement, and materials-management software for

a more comprehensive management effort.

Speech Privacy Predictor

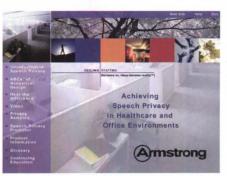
Armstrong World Industries www.armstrong.com/speechprivacy Windows or Mac

A company known more for ceiling panels than software, Armstrong has created a design aide for predicting the acoustic performance of spaces like offices and healthcare facilities where speech privacy is a high priority for occupants. Users enter the dimensions and materials of a space as well as the distance between talkers and listeners. The software returns a Privacy Index (based on an ASTM standard) that tells the user whether a design is achieving the project's speech-privacy goals, as well as options for improving performance.



Common Point's offerings allow teams to see how construction will proceed, so they can identify potential conflicts and trouble zones.





Armstrong's acoustic analyzes room geome and materials in orde forecast speech priva

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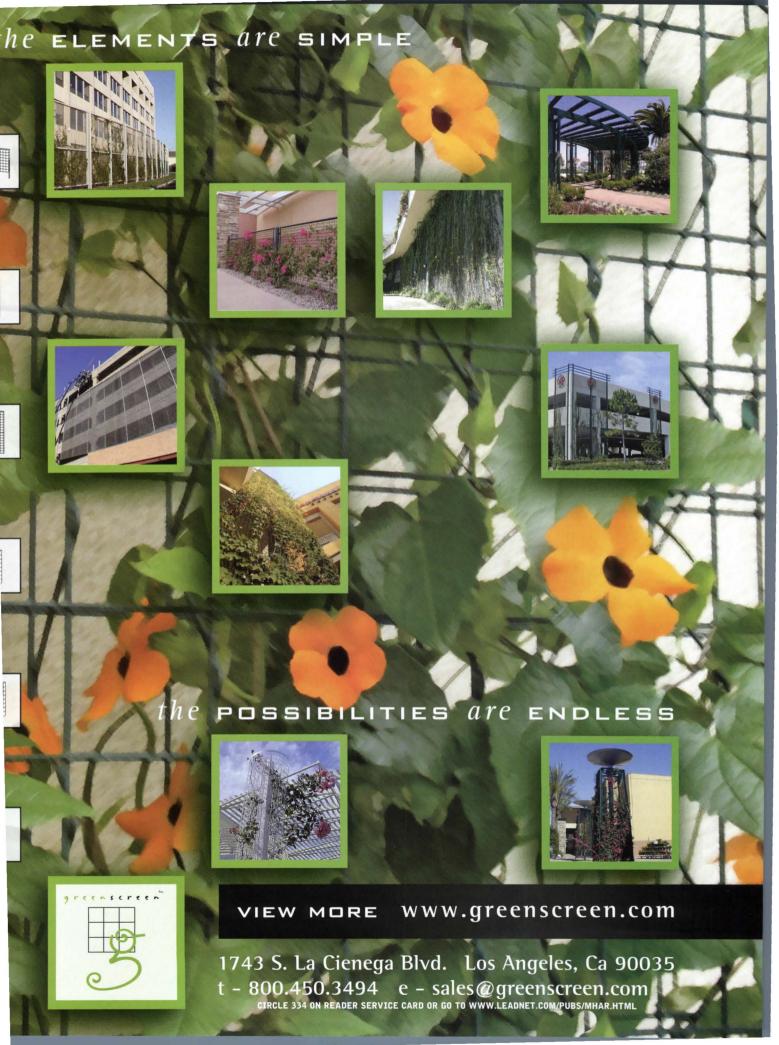
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Tech Products

VectorWorks ARCHITECT

Nemetschek NA www.nemetschek.net Windows and Mac

Improvements in drawing efficiency are the hallmark of Nemetschek's update of its CAD package for architects. A database for notes lets multiple designers share a common set of annotations and text for drawings that are used repeatedly, and new page-layout features let designers compose drawing sheets that combine multiple views of the same design at different scales and sizes, including text and annotations. New building objects, such as a ceiling-grid tool and a stair tool, make enhancements to building details easier to draw and manage. Built-in rendering modes now include options for softening hard-edged drawings so they appear hand-sketched.

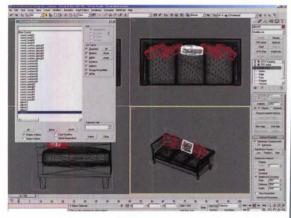
VIZ 2005

Autodesk www.autodesk.com Windows only

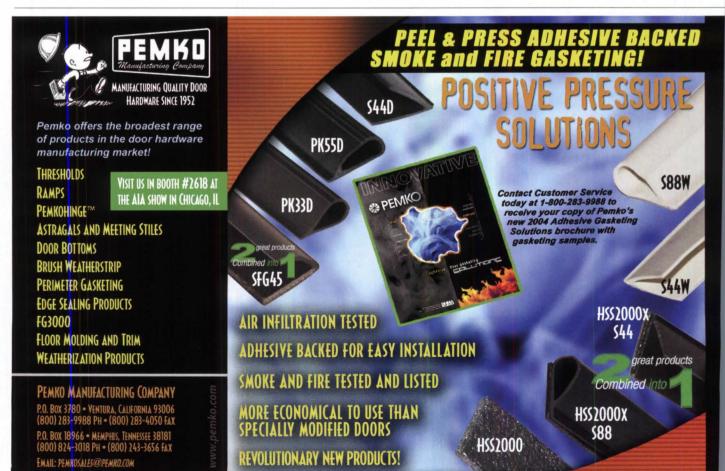
Autodesk says that VIZ is to digital 3D modeling what clay is to physical modeling-a medium for highly mutable, early-stage exploration of design options. One major new feature of the latest VIZ release, the incorporation of mental ray's rendering technology for global illumination, lets ambitious designers create ultra-high-quality photorealistic renderings by capturing subtle lighting effects and shadows within a space. Other new features include an architectural materials library; better editing features for splines, polygons, and patch objects: and improved crossplatform compatibility with other Autodesk products.



Changes to the latest release o VectorWorks ARCHITECT include libraries of notes and improved page-layout features.



Global illumination lets VIZ users make realistic renderings.



Interiors

"Secretarial corridors" may have gone the way of the typewriter, but some offices look back to move forward

BRIEFS

French designer Charlotte

Perriand is frequently mentioned as one of the most overlooked Modernist design talents of the 20th century. A longtime collaborator with Le Corbusier, Pierre Jeanneret, and Jean Prouvé, she worked for more than six decades perfecting tubularstyle furniture that came to be known as "equipment for living." (She died in 1999 at age 96.) The Princeton University

Art Museum spotlights her best work in a major exhibition, Useful Forms: Furniture by Charlotte Perriand, on view through July 11. Works in the show include a rare library table designed for the Maison de l'Etudiant in Paris and a free-form desk from 1960. Go to www.princetonartmuseum.org. W.W.

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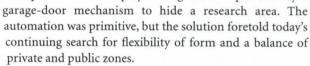
Johnson Chou

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sign of the times, circa 1968: "Although the secretarial pools and the open work areas are both accepted principles in office planning," wrote author Michael Saphier, "on occasion it is necessary to provide partial privacy for some secretaries." This text, from a McGraw-Hill book published that year, Office Planning and Design (below), accompanied a photo in which secretaries and their bland desks were placed in a corridor and shielded behind 3-foot-wide, floor-to-ceiling sections of drywall, an arrangement that likely would not be considered congenial or productive today. (And don't support-staff personnel prefer the title of executive assistant these days?)

On the plus side, some of the book's tenets regarding office organization seem to hold up even 36 years later. And among the featured projects that were more progressive than the "secretarial corridor"

was a private office's "roll-top room" that employed hinged doors powered by a



Among the offices we present this month, most look back to earlier times for inspiration. San Francisco-based Huntsman Architectural Group settled on Arne Jacobsen's Egg chair as an iconic touchstone for reinterpreting elements of midcentury Modernism for its own offices. Its colorful (dare we say, almost mod?) materials library, with Verner Panton chairs (above), doubles as a space available to community charities. Johnson Chou's conference room at Grip in Toronto is an illuminated "bubble" that evokes the sci-fi

optimism of '60s space travel. Guillermo M. Gomez adopts

a Mondrian-like palette for the office of a Broadway ad agency. Looking farther into the past, Traboscia Roiatti meditated on a vintage Veuve Clicquot champagne bottle, its shapely curves and orange label cuing abstract forms for a modern loft office. Times have changed, but the search for connections to shared history has not. William Weathersby, Jr.







uillermo M. Gomez orchestrates color and flexibility for e Broadway advertising agency Eliran Murphy Group

illiam Weathersby, Jr.

hey say the neon lights are bright on Broadway," so the popular song goes. For the New York City-based media firm Eliran Murphy Group (EMG), whose business is designing advertisements and branding campaigns that help to make hits of dway shows like *Nine* and *Cabaret*, bright lights, bold colors, and trant flashes of creativity are its stock-in-trade. To present the y's strong suit of design talent and marketing finesse within a new near the theater crossroads of Times Square, Guillermo M. Gomez tect (GGA) orchestrated a modern, energetic office that trumpets a nig new corporate identity.

"From the start, it was very clear what our business was and our goals for the new office were," says EMG president/creative or Ann Murphy. "We wanted our architect to become involved from ery beginning, to bring in his ideas and listen to ours so we could together to make the relocation project a success."

To foster a collaborative working relationship, Murphy and C.E.O. Barbara Eliran enlisted GGA principal architect Guillermo ez to assist in scouting potential offices for the relocation from all overtaxed floors in midtown. Together they discovered a 10,000-e-foot, fifth-floor space in a prewar building just south of the theater

district that offered the most potential for programming and design within a modest budget of \$59 per square foot. "The clients sought a design that would spark day-to-day operations by emphasizing light, height, and quality of space, kept within affordable relocation and construction costs," Gomez says.

Besides its Broadway mainstays, EMG also designs media campaigns and materials for New York arts institutions such as City Opera and the American Museum of Natural History, as well as television industry players like PBS/Channel 13. Rather than go over the top with theatrical razzle-dazzle for the office, Gomez delivered the desired highend visual appeal via inventive, cost-effective design solutions.

At the entry, the architect expanded the elevator lobby and created a view into the reception area with a frameless, acid-etched glass wall sandblasted with the company's logo. Beyond the glass wall, a com-

Project: Eliran Murphy Group, New York City

Architect: Guillermo M. Gomez Architect—Guillermo M. Gomez, principal architect; Luciano Rennis, project designer

Contractor: Certified of New York Audiovisual consultant: Ruppert

Bohle



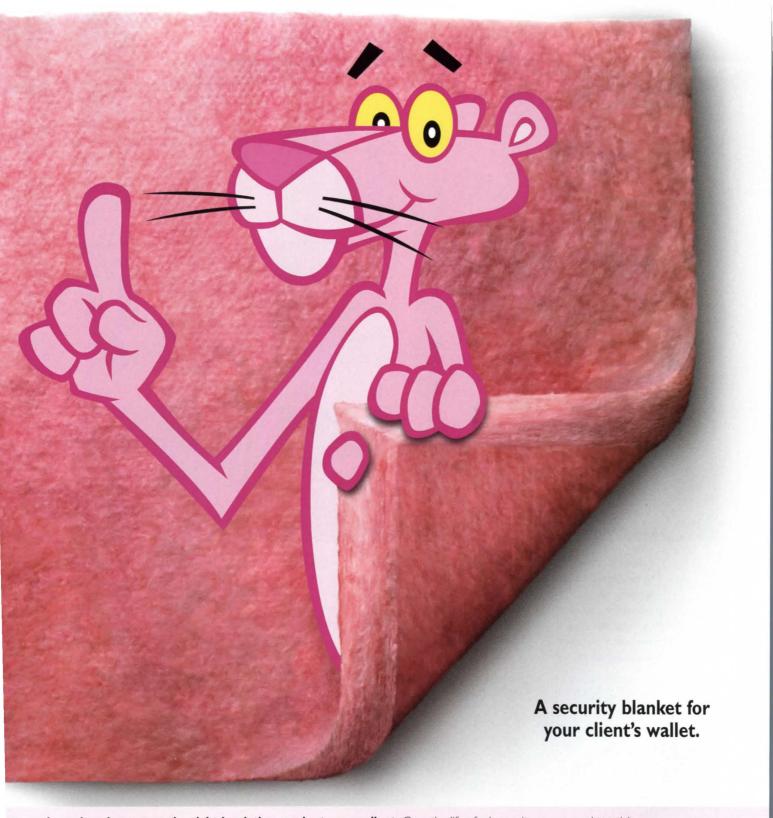


Private offices along the perimeter are enclosed by acidetched glass walls and doors, which filter light through to the central core (above). Bands of clear glass offer employees better sight lines (right).

position of intersecting, Minimalist planes enclosing various zones creates a strong first impression. The same acid-etched glass tops a 6.5-foot-long reception desk set on the diagonal. Luminescent flooring with a pattern of repeating circles shifts from gray to green, silver, and gold, depending on the angle of light cast by ceiling-recessed light fixtures and the position of pedestrians. The agency's work, including television commercials for Tony-winning musicals, is projected against a side wall within view of reception seating, a cluster of Ron Arad's red Tom Vac chairs. "The clients originally planned to show their work on a flat-screen monitor, but we proposed a projector to make the images larger and more theatrical as a focal point for their clients and guests," Gomez explains.

In the main open-office area for creative teams, Gomez simplified the plan by demolishing an existing maze of enclosed offices, raising the ceiling, and opening the central core to accommodate 10 custom workstations. The partial enclosures are constructed of drywall painted in a Mondrian-inspired palette of red, yellow, and orange. Constructing desks, rather than purchasing a modular furniture system, allowed EMG to reuse undercounter filing cabinets and other support units, now painted black to recede from view. Partitions of translucent acrylic are mounted directly onto the drywall in random configurations so no two





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ing cubes, white plastic laminate desktops, translucent acrylic panels, and colorful, painted partitions as an office kit of parts (above and below).





workstations are the same. Linear fluorescents inset atop some of partitions enhance ambient uplighting. White laminate desktops laminated plywood shelving are affordable, attractive contrasts t color-splashed walls. Galvanized-steel pipes, which run power cables the ceiling and walls to each desk, were left exposed to enhance the k parts look. The network of perpendicular colored walls also double gallery showcase for EMG's colorful posters and advertising artwor

Private offices for art directors, account managers, and e tives rim the perimeter, enclosed by acid-etched glass walls that daylight into the open-office core. A clear horizontal band runs the the translucent panels at the eye level of employees seated at their

One client, the musical The Thing About Men, incorpor projection of the EMG office into its production. "They wanted a image of a cutting-edge ad agency," Gomez says, "and said this bill." It's a favorable review for GGA's design, an office for creative concern that improves the bottom line of show business.

Sources

Workstation laminates: Formica

Corporation

Luminous panels: Lumicore Acrylics

Flooring: Chilewich, through Architectural Flooring Research

Ceilings: U.S. Gypsum

Door hardware: Blumcraft Glazing: Zecca Mirror & Glass Signage: Certified Graphics

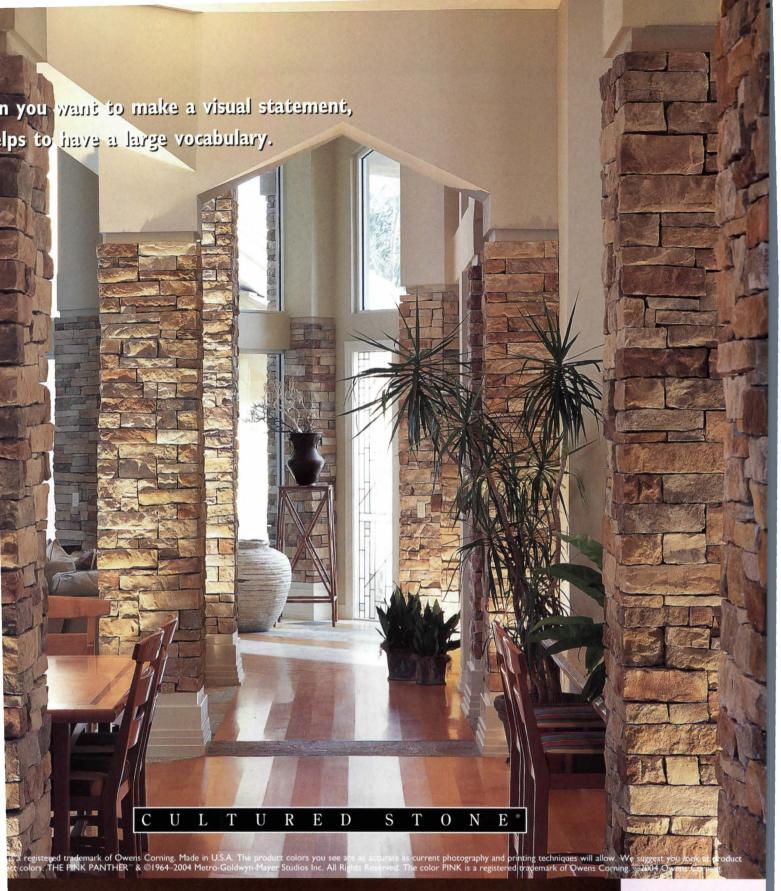
Lighting: Lightolier

Reception chairs: Vitra Cabinetry: Certified of New Yo

Paint: Benjamin Moore

For more information on this p

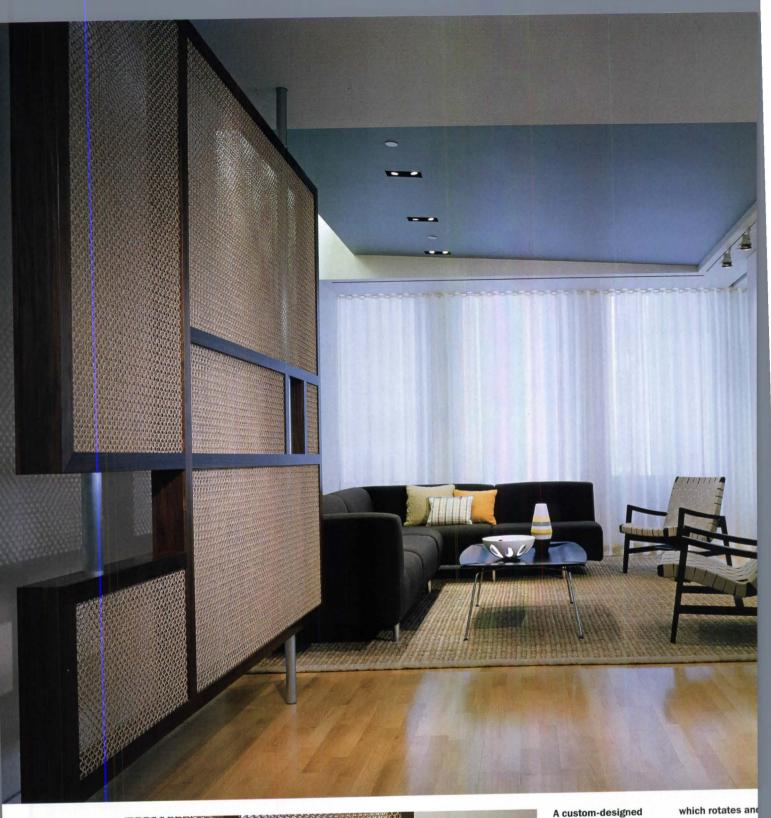
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A custom-designed screen separates a breakout room and informal meeting area from the main corridor (above). The screen,

which rotates and snaps into place a gentle push, is of unstained dom walnut that frame woven paper rush

antsman Architectural Group in San Francisco esigns its office as a study in relaxed Modern style

Andrew Blum

he Barcelona chair designed by Mies van der Rohe is the mezuzah of American architecture firms, installed by the front door as a symbol of devotion to the tribe of Modernism. As a result, it has become a design-office cliché, a placeholder, a that is no choice at all. It is a pleasant surprise, then, to find it missom the lobby of the new San Francisco quarters of Huntsman tectural Group, replaced by a trio of Egg chairs, a lesser-known but lassic icon by midcentury Danish designer Arne Jacobsen. It is 3, too, because the robin's-egg-blue chairs also signal a devotion to design, yet they convey warmth, comfort, and the atmosphere of tality that envelops each area of this clean-lined office.

"Clients will come in for a meeting, and they are often very ortable just sitting in one of the reception-area Jacobsen chairs," Mark Harbick, AIA, Huntsman principal and lead designer for the project. Clients may stretch out in public areas here, but not for of other space. The 20,000-square-foot office on the seventh floor of eric 1960s-era downtown building is designed to be accommodating may to Huntsman's practice but to the local community. The firm ally hosts large holiday parties and other social functions, frequently its office to nonprofit organizations for benefits, and encourages a (particularly those from out of town) to stop by, plug in a laptop, elp themselves to coffee in the kitchen. And nearly one third of the accommodating the staff of 70 is skewed to "public" rooms that notes of openness and crisp informality.

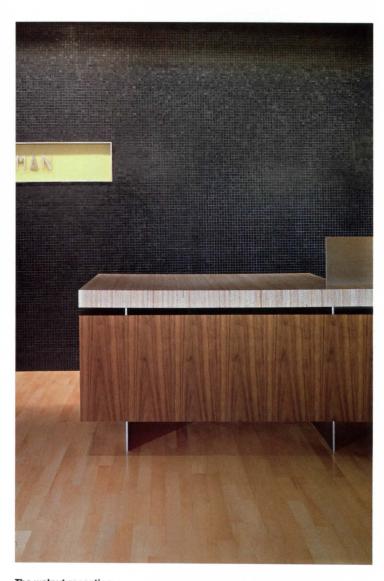
The Huntsman practice moved to this location from offices red over several floors in a nearby historic building designed by ect Julia Morgan. Founded in 1981, when Daniel Huntsman left ex, the firm focuses primarily on designing architectural interiors in n Francisco Bay area. After years of ad hoc growth, Huntsman saw ove as a chance to clean its own slate and start afresh. "It was time ign an office that better reflected our personality and expressed of the cultural elements that make us different," Harbick says, sitting of an the living-roomlike lounge off the boardroom. Other project tes were an inexpensive construction budget, experimentation lodern forms, and the use of sustainable materials.

While the partners signed off on most decisions, key philo-

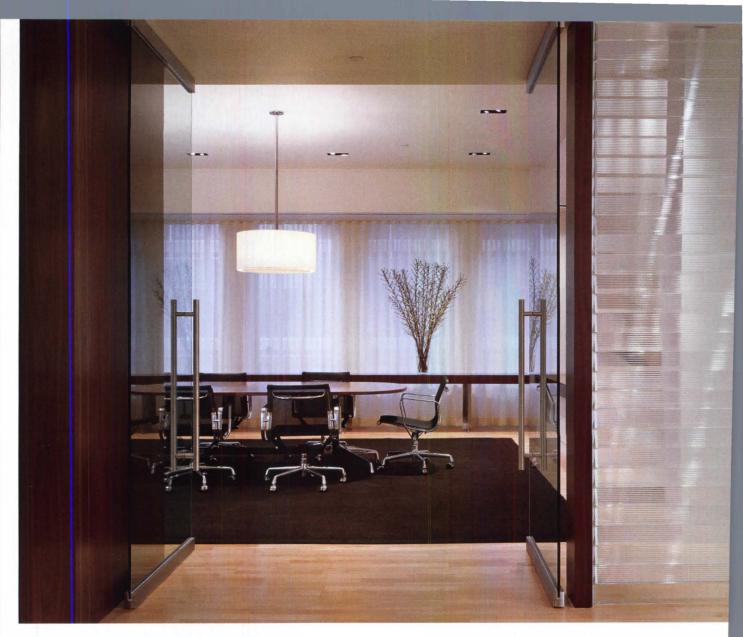
Blum is a freelance writer based in San Francisco. He is a regular utor to architectural record and The New York Times.

: Huntsman Architectural
San Francisco
ct: Huntsman Architectural
-Daniel Huntsman, principal
e; Mark Harbick, AIA, design
d; Keith Turner, Aaron
project managers; Fritz

Muegenburg, Alison Smith, James Reid, Nick Modroo, design team Consultants: Randall Lamb/Capitol Electric (electrical); GFDS Engineers (structural); Charles M. Salter Associates (acoustical) Contractor: Turner Construction



The walnut reception desk is topped by plywood turned on end and laminated. The charcoal mosaic is part of the graphic identity.



The long credenza in the conference room doubles as a buffet and extra seating (above).

Jacobsen's Egg chairs impart a Modern yet casual feeling in the reception area (below).



sophical ideas were put to the firm as a whole in an attempt to d cratically capture its corporate personality.

For example, the library in the old offices was beloved invariably a mess. "We got so busy and crowded," Harbick says, "wh ran out of conference rooms we would schlep our clients back in library, and as soon as they got there their eyes got big—they just lo see where it all happens." But would a library area work as the focal of the new space? The issue was resolved at an "all-hands" meeting library now links the public rooms along the main circulation co with a single large studio in the back. Raising the 8-foot ceilings library to 12 feet balanced the size of the room and illustrated for Huntsman's philosophy of using its office as a combination lab and room. (Similarly, the dropped ceiling in the studio has a 6-inch demonstrate the "inner workings" of the infrastructure above.) The imity of the library to the boardroom means clients can someting found riffling through sample catalogs on their own. The room's f tables also make it the area most frequently used by outside gro most recently, Pets Are Wonderful Support (PAWS), a San Fra



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charity that helps people with HIV/AIDS care for their pets.

Huntsman has engaged its office as a "beta testing" site for mock-ups of new furniture and interior products manufactured by companies that include Herman Miller and Peerless Lighting. (The mesh backs of Eames swivel chairs were "road tested" in the conference room.) Serving as a marketing tool and calling card, the office has aided the firm in acquiring new clients, some of whom first became aware of Huntsman while touring the office to see its on-site installations at the invitation of manufacturer representatives, Harbick reports.

One room that captures the form-and-function spirit of the office is the open kitchen, where clients help themselves to coffee, and snacks and wine are served on Friday afternoons. An island is topped by plywood turned on its side and laminated, while the counter is covered in linoleum—inexpensive, strong, and sustainable. When the manufacturer of the latter material refused to warrant it for use on any surface but the floor, Harbick decided to experiment with it anyway. Becoming your own client, he notes, can lead to a windfall of new design solutions.

Sources

Wood flooring: Junkers

Carpeting: Prince Street; Interface

Mosaic wall tile: Bisazza

Ceilings: Armstrong

Wall panel system: Fabrictrak

Lighting: Peerless Lighting; ERCO; RSA; Bella Shades; Selux; Artemide

Furniture: Knoll; Herman Miller;

Sloan Miyasato; Vecta; Steelcase; Cassina; Nienkamper; Mayline; Design Within Reach

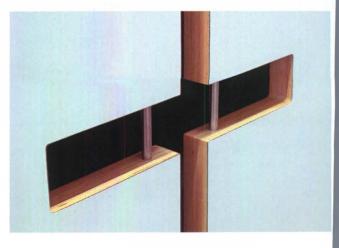
Fabrics: Carnegie; Designtex; Maharam; Jack Lenor Larsen; Pollack

For more information on this project, go to Projects at

www.architecturalrecord.com.



Huntsman employees applied colored fabric randomly to open-plan office panels for a sense of informality (above). A credenza's sliding wood top covers recycling bins (left). Cutouts in doors along a corridor create sleek handles without heavy hardware (below).



raboscia Roiatti introduces a modern point of view the offices of French vintner Clicquot in New York City

William Weathersby, Jr.

euve Clicquot, which translated from the French means "Widow Clicquot," is the premium champagne and parent company named after the extraordinary woman who was a trailblazing entrepreneur in 19th-century France. Widowed at 28 in 1805, Madame Clicquot took the reigns of her family business and six decades built a premium brand, exporting champagne to Russia America, among other precedent-setting destinations. Today, the internal bottler and distributor has an expanded portfolio reaching beyond ce's Champagne district to include wines from the Marlborough on of New Zealand and vineyards in the Pacific Northwest.

Clicquot, Inc., the U.S. subsidiary, is helmed by president and O. Mireille Guiliano, a woman on whom the tenacious legacy of

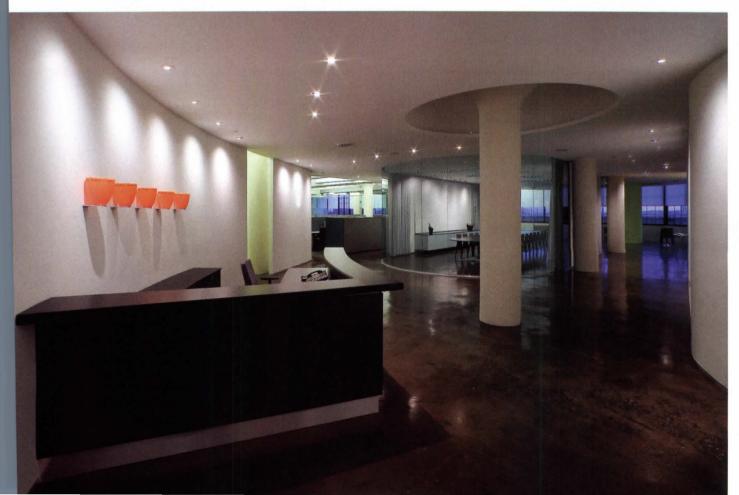
urving forms and ge accents at uot, Inc. (below) inspired by the er's champagne es (right). Madame Clicquot is not lost. When scouting for space to house a new headquarters in Manhattan, Guiliano says she sought a location and interior style that were less traditional than the company's previous Midtown offices and more in line with its current spirit of modernity and global trade. "In the 1980s and '90s, the



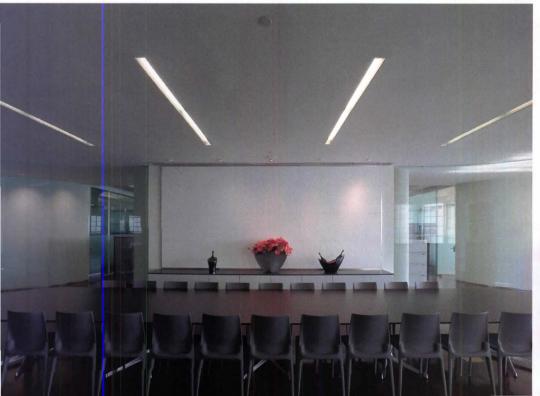
conventional place for a luxury company to be was on Fifth Avenue," Guiliano says. "It was time for us to move on from our location there, and we wanted to be where the action is."

Working with architects Traboscia Roiatti, Clicquot secured a 13,500-square-foot space in the Chelsea neighborhood's Starrett Lehigh Building, an address that could not be more au courant. Converted several years ago for office use, the circa 1931 former railroad depot houses highend fashion and lifestyle tenants, including

Assouline, Hugo Boss, and Martha Stewart Omnimedia, plus a roster of commercial art galleries and photo studios. Clicquot also uses its office as a venue for entertaining clients, so the location's dealmaking attraction was an adjoining 4,000-square-foot terrace with two exposures framing views of the Hudson River, the Statue of Liberty, and Midtown landmarks such as the Empire State Building.













Though their colleagues in France typically work in pastoral iux or city town houses lined with rich wood paneling and antique hings, Clicquot's New York executives envisioned an office that contemporary, open, and light," says principal architect Robert scia. The 15th-floor facility was graced with broad expanses of landd, factory-style windows, but presented challenges in terms of and programming, he notes. To reach Clicquot's corner area d other tenant locations, for example, a new public corridor was ed to connect to one corner of the company's rectangular space. e enclosed executive offices would adjoin the terrace at the end of ice opposite the entrance, circulation between public and private

DITIONAL INTERIORS WERE REPLACED LOFT WITH OPEN SIGHT LINES AND DRAMIC VIEWS OF MANHATTAN.

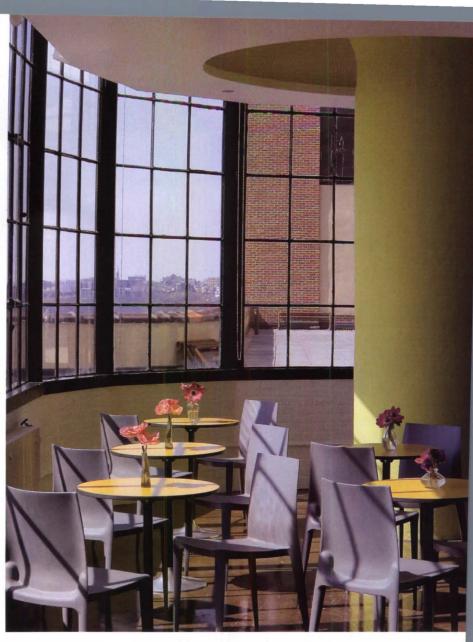
as a grappling point for the design team.

A kitchen, bar, café, and wine-storage area were set require-"Flexible, accessible facilities to accommodate special events such tastings were a key part of the program," adds project partner a Roiatti, AIA. In terms of circulation, "no one wanted guests to rough open office areas to reach the terraces during a party. The an had to balance the demands of entertainment areas on one d private office, support staff, and production areas on the other."

The conference room (opposite, bottom left and top) juts into the bar and café area. The C.E.O.'s private office (above) and another executive's office (opposite, bottom right) are faced with glass walls and doors treated with translucent film.

To maintain internal sight lines while maximizing daylight and framing the panoramic views, a series of glass-framed enclosures were set within the boxy building envelope. The architects say they were inspired by the classic Veuve Clicquot champagne bottle itself. The shapely container influenced curving glass walls "with a liquid, transparent feeling, which transmit daylight to the core while encouraging a flow of movement," Roiatti says. Meanwhile, the bottle's distinctive orange label (called "Clicquot yellow" by employees) was adapted as an accent color.

The office design capitalizes on volume and light to trump the space's vast horizontality. Visitors are greeted at the Clicquot reception area by long views looking diagonally through the glass-enclosed conference room and work spaces beyond; one can see skyscrapers from the outset. Set between the concave front edge of the reception desk and the perimeter of glass doors and windows facing the terrace, the private meeting room becomes a central focal point, with the "fork in the road" it creates in plan presenting two main circulation choices. The floor-to-ceiling glazing of the conference room enclosure is faceted to echo the lines of the Starrett Lehigh Building's perimeter wall. Though its meeting-in-afishbowl configuration puts participants on view at center stage, the room is fitted with blackout draperies that can be deployed for privacy.



The beveled line of the the building's glazing is reiterated by the outline of the nearby bar (below). The existing concrete floors were stained in a sepialike shade that approximates the color of

vintage Veuve Clicquot wine labels and bottle glass. A café area beyond the conference room is set near windows overlooking the 4,000-square-foot terrace, newly outfitted with pavers (right).



Enclosing executive and management offices, floor-to-c glass walls configured without visible framing seem to dissolve the of interior spaces. Treated with bands of translucent film, the encloafford a degree of privacy while conveying openness. Ceiling tile tackable surfaces manufactured from recycled materials also cor progressive culture. To also meet the mandate of low-cost, durable rials, an orange laminate bar and tabletops, in addition to orange accents, approximate the signature Clicquot hue without requirint tom color-matching. Bright, lightweight chairs and bar stools are a population of the surface of th

Project: Clicquot, Inc., New York City Architect: Traboscia Roiatti—Robert Traboscia, Caterina Roiatti, AIA, partners in charge; Diego Otero, Michael Silverman, Andres Tenorio, project team

Consultants: Liker Associates (engineer); Jim Willey/International Lights (lighting)

General contractor: Celtic General Contractors

Sources

Furniture panels: Trespa USA Acoustical panels: Tectum; P. Chairs: Heller; Vitra

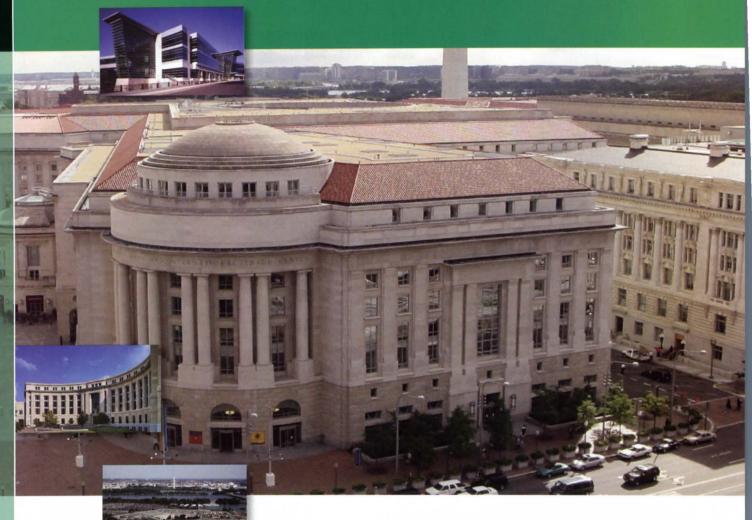
Shelving: Rakks

Lighting: Atlite; Lucifer Lighting Selux; Hess America

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Transparency, lightness, and a sense of play enliven tw Toronto offices designed by architect Johnson Chou

By John E. Czarnecki, Assoc. AIA

oronto is home to a number of young multimedia design firms whose offices near downtown are often nondescript, with exposed brick walls in renovated warehouse buildings. While the firms may be creative, they can become bland landscapes of standard, open-plan workstations. Taking a different tack, two firms, Grip Limited and Medium One Productions, turned to Toronto architect Johnson Chou to design spaces that better reflect their companies' distinctive, sophisticated styles. Chou, who says he was inspired by the notion that a workplace can help engage both a firm and its client to achieve a creative vision, developed two offices that enhance the industriousness of each company without overemphasizing the industrial nature of the core facilities it occupies.

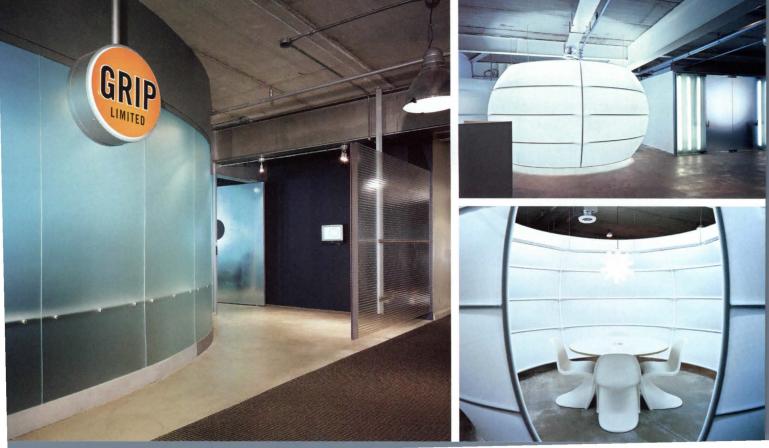
John E. Czarnecki, Assoc. AIA, is an acquisitions editor of architectural books at John Wiley & Sons and a former associate editor of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

Since 1999, Chou has built his practice with projects mo Toronto that encompass the design of offices, restaurants, and furn Like many of his commissions, Grip and Medium One display his tive use of materials and exploration of transparency and illumin

Grip, a creative agency focusing on multimedia print an design, granted Chou broad design freedom, he says. Perhaps best l in Canada for its irreverent TV ads for Labatt Breweries geared to men, Grip wanted an office that was neither corporate nor overtly and that reflected a sophisticated rather than sophomoric wit. To fit middle ground, the architect was inspired by Grip's trademark adve tableaux, in which a spare number of actors and objects are anima unexpected ways; he kept that idea in mind as he designed the spa

Located on the third floor of a new mixed-use build Toronto's youth-oriented Queen Street West, Grip's office emp minimal palette of materials, textures, and a single color—oran





Exploring the power of materiality and translucency at Medium One, Chou designed a long steel reception desk fronting a glass ramp (below) and steel workstations topped by illuminated acrylic panels (right).





great effect. From the elevator, the sweeping curve of an acrylic wall, which encloses a conference room, leads past the orange Grip logo to the main entrance. A wall, covered in gray felt to dampen sound and add texture, defines the path to workspaces while separating public and private realms.

Programmatically, Chou layered sequences of forms and enclosures within the 6,700-square-foot envelope. The tableaux include a suspended, spherical meeting pod enveloped in nylon fabric stretched on a steel frame. A glass-enclosed lounge features orange carpet (besides the

AT TWO TORONTO MEDIA FIRMS, GRIP AND MEDIUM ONE, GLASS PANELS AND LUMINOUS SURFACES CONVEY OPENNESS.

signage, the only bright color present) and sofas Chou designed that attract employees taking breaks during and after late-night work sessions. The lounge is also soundproofed for blaring stereos and televisions.

Private offices for Grip managers hug the south wall, with cubicles reserved for account managers. In creative team areas, workstations can be divided for privacy via sliding, galvanized-steel doors. Clear and translucent glass panels throughout convey openness and informality.

A few blocks west of Grip, Medium One is set within a former munitions factory with original wood and rough concrete floors, heavy timber framing, and remarkably beautiful brick walls. Chou's simple Modern office installation contrasts with the sublime yet aging exiconditions. At the entrance, a stainless-steel reception desk span length of a frosted-glass ramp that leads to the creative staff wing. Cu workstations feature steel bases and acrylic enclosures that pivot to and close. When lit, the workstations appear more like an art install than standard desks; Chou confirms that he was inspired by the ill nated artworks of James Turrell when tackling this office configura

At Grip and Medium One, Chou explores translucency, m ality, and complexity of form. Though each is distinctive, both of the express the playful yet professional nature of the creative work at ha

Project: Grip Limited, Toronto
Architect: Johnson Chou—Johnson
Chou, Anne-Rachel Schiffman,
Steffanie Adams, David Annand
Peterson, Seth Matson, Stacie Amo,
Parisa Manoucheri, project team
Engineer: Nunn Warden Design

General contractor: MCM 2001

Sources

Glazing: CLO Glass; CYRO Furniture: Keilhauer; Nienkamper Project: Medium One, Toronto Architect: Johnson Chou—John Chou, Michael Lam, Steve Cho, project team

General contractor: Pro-Co

Sources

Glazing: CLO Glass Lighting: Eurolight

For more information on this pr go to Projects at

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the Milan Furniture Fair, ank Gehry translates s signature shapes into airs and door hardware

ith major new works such as the Stata Center at MIT, a pavilion and bridge at nnium Park in Chicago, wo recent civic building nissions in Brooklyn, O. Gehry remains dead on the radar of architects ng at full-tilt. (His new for the Polish vodka



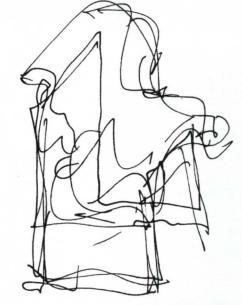
Wyborowa won over another strain of aficionados in May.) At the Furniture Fair in April, Gehry switched gears to blaze a trail within the of interior furnishings and fixtures. His furniture designs for ican manufacturers Emeco and Heller joined shapely hardware for the company Fusital/Valli&Valli to blanket the show's Pavilion 20 in FOG. gh shown as prototypes with some tweaking to come, the chairs, tables, oor handles captured the architect's signature melding of industrial s (gray or natural finishes), materials (aluminum, resin, stainless steel), layful shapes (door handles evoked fish and arrowheads), while Heller's emed like abstractions of his building models. Among the highlights:

The stacking Superlight chair has an optional felt pad supported aluminum base. Emeco, Hanover, Penn. www.emeco.net CIRCLE 251 For use indoors or out, a series of cubes, tables, and a sofa come er resin. Heller, New York City. www.helleronline.com CIRCLE 252

The FOG Duemilaquattro (abstract fish shapes) and Arrowhead include door and window handles, knobs, and coat hooks in finsuch as polished brass and satin stainless steel. Fusital/Valli&Valli, e, Italy. www.vallievalli.com CIRCLE 253 William Weathersby, Jr.

re on these designs, plus Gehry discussing his work with Emeco, go to rchitecturalrecord.com.











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teriors Products

ural-Look Spanish Tile a Hit at Cevisima

ook of natural stone, weathered oxidized steel, and even simulated grain were big trends among the Spanish ceramic tile showcased at nnual Cevisima trade forum in Valencia, Spain, last March. More than exhibitors attracted over 86,000 visitors from 140 countries to view e array of tile for commercial and residential use. Another highlight

was a broader range of tile dimensions, with many companies offering six or more sizes in square or rectangular formats with additional coordinating, mesh-mounted mosaics and bar- or rod-shaped accent pieces. Bright colors, including red, inspired by Pop Art and Art Deco, made a strong return to the market. For more information on these products, Spain's tile industry, or individual manufacturers, visit the Miami-based Tile of Spain Center at www.spaintiles.info. William Weathersby, Jr.













ni from Saloni is inspired by the e of Japanese rice paper. This nic tile series encompasses inating wall and floor tiles. The le is produced in a 12" x 24" t, while the floor tile comes in juares. Uchi offers light tones y, cream, and gray. The series plemented by a woven-rattan tile named Tatami, offered in 12" and 3" x 12" formats. i, San Juan de Moro, Spain. saloni.com circle 206 ten by Tau Ceramic replicates iturally oxidized steel widely n contemporary architecture

sulpture. This porcelain tile

series is offered in 12" x 24" and 24" x 24" formats. It is available in an oxidized dark blue iron finish (Corten B) and a rusty bronze color (Corten A). Tau Ceramic, Castellon. www.tauceramic.com cIRCLE 207 3. Alcalagres specializes in the production of commercially rated porcelain tile. Its Islas Series of double-loading porcelain tile is offered in 16" x 16" and 13" x 24" formats and comes in abstract, natureinspired hues, including blue, yellow, and green. Options are a polished or smooth matte-satin finish, with coordinating pieces. Alcalagres, Madrid. www.alcalagres.com circle 208

4. Inalco's Structures, a series of 8" x 8" wall tiles, is produced in 12 colors, including white, gray, and various shades of green, lilac, and blue. This series features 10 design reliefs that can be mixed for added visual impact or used individually for a more subtle installation. Inalco, Alcora. www.inalco.es cIRCLE 209 5. Altamira is part of Porcelanosa's Ston-Ker collection of all-through body porcelain tile. Ston-Ker is an extensive program of stonelike tiles

with a high slip-resistant surface featuring a smooth, nongritty texture. This feature improves safety with the added value of easy cleaning. Altamira is produced in 17" x 171/2", 17" x 26", and 6" x 26" formats, and comes in gray, beige, and brown. Porcelanosa, Villarreal. www.porcelanosa.com cIRCLE 210 6. Keraben's Futura is a commercially rated, all-through body porcelain tile series, engineered for floors and available in a polished, high-gloss finish, a semipolished satin texture, or with a natural matte surface. The tiles are offered in black, white, cream, gray, and mocha. Futura is produced in 16" x 16" and 12" x 24" formats. Keraben, Nules. www.keraben.com CIRCLE 211

Interiors Products Contract Fabrics



■ Cushionlike back fabric

Herman Miller now offers an upholstered-back option to its Mirra office chair. Mirra's new upholstery fabric, Latitude, is placed on the front of the backrest with a trim piece around the periphery. Latitude's spacer-knit technology provides a cushionlike material for the user to sink into without the use of foam. The fabric comes in 17 colors and is made from polyester that is 100 percent recyclable at the end of its useful life. Herman Miller, Zeeland, Mich. www.hermanmiller.com CIRCLE 200

Ancient look for modern fabrics

The Ceramica collection of Crypton jacquard upholstery textiles was inspired by ageold craft techniques, including raku, terrazzo, and fresco. Crypton, the patented textile-treatment process, is engineered to provide extreme stain, moisture, and



microbial resistance. The fabrics are intended for projects including health-care, corporate, and hospitality facilities, as well as the residential market. Pallas Textiles, Green Bay, Wis. www.pallastextiles.com CIRCLE 202

▼ Working out a better fabric

Burlington Contract Fabrics' (BCF) new Environ fabric (right) is engineered from postindustrial textile chip and is suited for applications where polyester products are currently used for panel and upholstery. One of the newest products from BCF featuring Environ technology is ProKnit (left), a knitted, layered panel fabric and upholstery based on a technology once confined to the performance apparel industry. Burlington Contract Fabrics, Greensboro, N.C. www.burlingtoncontractfabrics.com CIRCLE 204







▲ Crafty collaboration

Winkraft is a new brand of contemporary textiles, furniture, and accessories launched by the Winkreative design agency and Bernhardt Design. The first offering from Winkraft is the Alp Maritim collection of upholstery fabrics. Created in collaboration with Swiss textile designer Caroline Flueler, the six designs feature colorways that blend a selection of neutrals with splashes of bright oranges, greens, and blues. Bernhardt Design, Lenoir, N.C. www.bernhardtdesign.com CIRCLE 201



The Brinkman Fabric Collection is no available in the U.S. solely through Roger Arlington's national showroom Previously, these fabrics were only avable to an exclusive group of Anne P. Brinkman's own clients. Brinkman, a Dutch designer/artist/architect/antique dealer, created a collection of jacqua woven fabrics in silk, linen, cotton, ar mohair, in response to a need for adquate fabrics for his interior projects. Shown here is Allover, a cotton/linenblend. Roger Arlington, New York City www.apbrinkman.nl CIRCLE 203

► Vintage textiles

The name for Keilhauer's new Recho Collection of five textiles came from the desire to address different segments of the market—residential, contract, and hospitality—with a collection of sophisticated fabrics inspired by the couture fashions of the 1950s. The collection includes Divine, a wool blend that features a refined faille weave inspired by elegant French coating fab-



rics; Coco, an embodiment of the texture found in suits from the house of Coco Chanel; Faux, a faux suede that is durable enough for contract settings; and Aria semianiline-dyed cowhide. Keilhauer, Toronto, Canada. www.keilhauer.com CIRCL

Products Commercial Carpet & Furnishings

The following carpet & furnishings are appropriate for an array of commercial interiors, particularly the office setting. It is now standard for furnishings such as chairs to have an ergonomic "brain," and carpets to have an environmental "conscience," reflecting a trend toward a healthier work environment. Rita F. Catinella

ctical solutions for when meetings and furniture intersect

ding to Herman Miller, while a r proportion of workplace square ge is being allocated to multipurgroup spaces, collaborative s can be impeded by work tools nvironments designed mainly to ort individual tasks. Herman has responded to this issue he Intersect portfolio, an offerflexible, freestanding products ned to be used in open areas. ugh primarily intended for setthat support up to six people. ect's elements are scalable to nmodate groups of any size. ntersect is divided into four cates: display products that allow aking as well as the display of and information; tables in difsizes and shapes: stacking ounge seating; and boundary cts, including four- to six-panel

create standing privacy, and add vertical work space.

Rather than focus on a single design vision, Herman Miller chose to work with an array of designers. Mark Goetz's Idea Exchange Center is a large marker board/display surface that also delineates group space. Jeff Weber contributed the Foldaway mobile table, the Caper chair (an existing product), and the Mobile Easel, Kyle Swen and Danny Peter's Work Island serves as a mobile café or a standing meeting space for two to six people. Ayako Takase and Cutter Hutton's Kotatsu worktable features a functional understructure and a clever center-cutout tray, and when workers need to take a load off, David Pesso's Celeste Lounge Seating offers a soft seating solution. Herman Miller, Zeeland, Mich. www.hermanmiller.com cIRCLE 212



The Work Island (above) can serve as a mobile café: detail of the Kotatsu worktable's shelf (top); Mobile Easel features two locking casters (right).





coping screens to divide space,



orful lacquered executive furnishings

uit of one of the Fantoni arch Center's experimental ts, the Stripes collection of tive office furniture was recogwith an award at this year's e del Mobile's office exhibition, 2004. Developed in cooperaith Marco Viola, Stripes uses a nce of colored bands in three

color schemes, including shades of green (left), multicolor (right), and shades of gray. The system is composed of a bookcase, a desk, and a bench in two width/height combinations. Each element is manually lacquered with high-resistant paint on MDF panels. Luminaire, Miami, Fla. www.fantoni.it cIRCLE 213

New standard for sustainable carpet tile

C&A Floorcoverings has introduced the Cycle Collection: two coordinating, nondirectional designs of different scales intended for corporate and government settings. Sequence is the first of the two designs to be released, followed by the blocks-on-blocks design of

Cadence. The environmentally friendly carpet tile will utilize Honeywell's (formerly BASF) Savant HRC (High Recycled Content) nylon with a minimum of 50 percent recycled content (25 percent postconsumer and 25 percent postindustrial). In addition, a built-in RS tackifier eliminates the use of wet adhesives.

which can contribute to poor indoor air quality. Independent, third-party certification through Scientific Certification Systems has verified the total recycled content of the product as well as its 100 percent recyclability. C&A Floorcoverings, Dalton, Ga. www.tandus.com circle 214



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Products

Commercial Carpet & Furnishings



Something to admire while waiting in line

Shaw Tek introduces In Line, a collection of complementary carpet styles designed for

► Sit and think

Steelcase's new midpriced office chair, Think, is designed with a three-part "brain"; flexors that adapt to the user's movements; a reclining mechanism that creates resistance proportional to the user's individual weight; and an adjustable back selector. The company worked with McDonough Braunguart Design Chemistry to give the chair a "conscience," as well. Comprised of 98 percent recyclable content and up to 50 percent recycled material, Think is the greenest office chair on the market to date. Steelcase, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Products

Commercial Carpet & Furnishings



A Resilient recycled carpet flooring

A low-cost alternative to traditional carpeting or VCT, Finett recycled carpet is a durable solution for high-traffic environments, including airports, schools, malls, and industrial office settings. Offering the look and feel of carpeting, Finett received the highest-class rating for extreme wear in rigorous European wear testing. Finett is sold in 6' to 7' roll widths and some designs are available in modular tile format. Finett has an overall recycled content of 45 percent (postconsumer textile backing). Mats, Stoughton, Mass. www.matsinc.com. circle 220



▲ Smarter table shape

The e-table 2 trapezoid is Vecta's newest wire-ready meeting, presentation, and teleconferencing table. The trapezoid

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open to reveal four electrical outlets, r to 12 voice/data outlets, or a variety of multimedia connectors. Vecta, Grand 5 Prairie, Texas, www.vecta.com circle

► Ergonomics for the masses

Allsteel's new midpriced Sum chair features a gas-filled bladder-made of a puncture-proof material borrowed from the biomedical field—to provide automatic, self-adjusting lumbar support. Designed by Marcus Koepke (of Allsteel's #19 chair), Sum offers automatic weight-activated control and provides a universal fit for more than 90 percent of the population. Allsteel, Muscatine, Iowa. www.allsteeloffice.com cIRCLE 222



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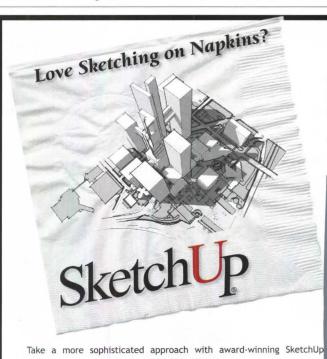
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a well-tailored suit for the floor

Artistic is the latest in a string of nine collections that make up Milliken's live Simply line. With almost 330 SKUs, the Simply line provides a wide of coordinated designs that respond to client requests for simple, yet icated styles. Simply Artistic, a 36" modular line in three designs, features assic ribbed line as the collection's touchstone. Three patterns—Exhibit, and Display—are available in an array of 12 colors for the office market. In Carpet, LaGrange, Ga. www.millikencarpetsamplestudio.com CIRCLE 223





▲ Look good on paper

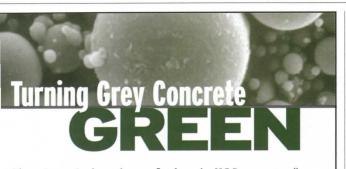
The Paper Collection is one of the newest designs resulting from the collaboration between the family-owned Northern Italian manufacturer Plank and designers Raul Barbieri and Anna Giuffrida. The Paper Collection is available in side, arm, and swivel options and at bar and kitchen heights. Featuring a tubular, steel-polished chrome frame, the molded seat and back are available in colored laminate, aluminum laminate, and veneer. ICF Group, Taftville, Conn. www.icfsource.com CIRCLE 225

▼ Certifying the certifiers

Haworth is helping the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) in Washington, D.C., meet its own stringent guidelines for LEED CI (commercial interiors) certification with furniture and movable walls from both Haworth and its subsidiary, SMED. Some of the furniture choices meant using wheatboard instead of the industry standard MDF or particleboard. USGBC also chose FSC-certified cherry veneer for SMED's wood casegoods (Masters Series shown below). Haworth, Holland, Mich. www.haworth.com CIRCLE 224



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ctural Systems received ward for the Resin & collection at this year's of the retail design show hop 2004. A surface for rtical and horizontal tions, the finish combines of solid hardwoodig beech, maple, alder, and walnut—and acrylic. th of the wood and strips can be varied within nel to create a signature nd both a gloss-polished nd frosted, unpolished are available. Architectural s, New York City. chsystems.com CIRCLE 226



■ Customize your concept

The Concept Series is a new collection of concealed-fastener exterior metal wall panel profiles. Available in 12" and 16" widths, the panels are available in G-90 galvanized steel, aluminum, stainless steel, and Centria's Durallure finish system. Profile options consist of narrow ribs, medium-width ribs, and wide flat surfaces that can be used to create a single repetitive appearance or to generate a pattern or feature on a wall elevation. Centria, Moon Township, Pa. www.centria.com CIRCLE 228

American debut designer

Vorguet makes
rican debut with
lounge chair
I, available from
dt. Norguet, who has
n the fields of fashion,

ure, and product design, generated a

lan four years ago with his "Rainbow" chair of colored Plexiglas layers for ni. Orly comes in its own bright palette of colors in fabric and leather, and brushed nickel legs and a back cushion that appears to plug into the back air. Bernhardt Design, Lenoir, N.C. www.bernhardtdesign.com CIRCLE 230

Product of the Month Ductal Components

The first light-rail transit station constructed with Lafarge North America's Ductal high-performance composite material is expected to open for commuters at Shawnessy Station in Calgary, Canada, at the end of the month. The Ductal components, manufactured for Calgary architect Enzo Vicenzino of CPV Group Architects & Engineers for the City of Calgary, include 24%" thick precast curved canopies (measuring approximately 16% x 20'), as well as struts, columns, beams, and rain gutters. The composite is significantly stronger than normal concrete: It has a compressive strength of 20,000 psi (six to seven times stronger) and a flexural strength of 4,000 psi (three times stronger).

To validate the performance of the structural system and material, a fullsize canopy prototype was sent to the University of Calgary for intensive, fullscale load tests. The results confirmed the Ductal canopy not only surpassed the test criteria, it easily carried full-factored live and dead loads without cracking. Lafarge N.A., Calgary, Canada. www.imagineductal.com circle 227





▼ A dynamic exhibition of fabric

Transformit, a tension-fabric-structure design, manufacturing, and rental company, has unveiled its new collection of tension fabric structures for exhibition, event, interior, and retail applications. The Dynamics collection, composed of six interchangeable compo-



nents, features an aluminum extrusion frame that can hold up to three layers of fabric. Different lighting effects can be used between the layers to achieve visual motion. Transformit, Gorham, Maine, www.transformitdesign.com CIRCLE 229

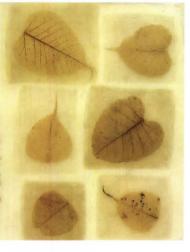


Product Briefs

▼ Exhibitions honoring textile artists

In the past few months, two different New York galleries featured the work of textile artists. The design gallery/store Moss introduced "fossilized textiles" (below right) created by artist/designer Luisa Cevese with light layers of polyurethane and precious fabrics, while Gallery Gen presented the work of master Japanese textile artist, Jun-ichi Arai. Over 30 of Arai's works, including cloths made of a flame-retardant fiber he has been secretly formulating for theater drapery, were on display (left). Gallery Gen, New York City. www.gallerygen.com CIRCLE 231 Moss, New York City. www.mossonline.com CIRCLE 232





▼ Real ivory? Don't be nutty

Providence Artworks new Ivory of Tagua Collection features an ivory look-alike vested from the Tagua Palm Nut. The cabinet knobs—hand-carved by Ecuador artisans—look, feel, age, and have the strength of elephant ivory. Used as an



substitute since the Victorian era (mostly buttons), the demand the Tagua nut decline after the discovery of less expensive synthmics. Providence Artwovenice, Calif. www.providenceartworks.

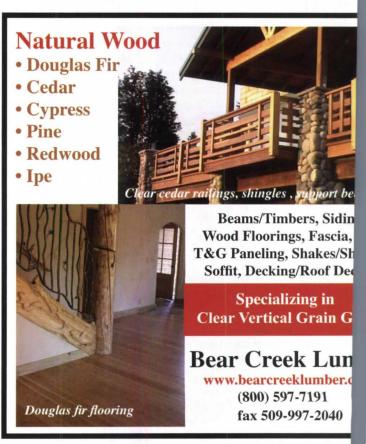
► Concrete masonry units

Made of 10 percent recycled thermoset high-strength plastic powder, Sealtech concrete masonry blocks are 10 percent lighter than (and have a 2-hour fire rating, R value, and U value comparable to) standard concrete block. The water-resistant blocks come in 16 colors, with a split-face or smooth finish, in a standard 4", 8", and 12" size. US Technology, Canton, Ohio.



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new Citizens Bank Park. Mandell selected an array of semiprecious stones nerals along with ceramic tile, glass, and metal for the ballpark scene: A candy vendor by the visitor's dugout has cotton candy made of rose quartz; I approaching the outfield wall is made from iridescent glass; and the hot ndor on the bottom right has a metal hot dog caddy made from nickel tile. tion to this scene, Mandell also created a 6' x 4' mosaic of Phillies player ome at the plate for the stadium. Jonathan Mandell Mosaics, Narberth, Pa. mathanmandell.com CIRCLE 235

▼ A rug by any other name

Architect Michael Graves, FAIA, has designed a new collection of Wools of New Zealand Brand rugs from Glen Eden. The collection includes 18 patterns (Rose, below), each embracing Graves's experiences as an architect. All patterns are offered in custom shapes and sizes, and custom colors can be matched from a sample or selected from a palette of 42 standard shades. Wools of New Zealand, Calhoun, Ga. www.glen-eden.com CIRCLE 236

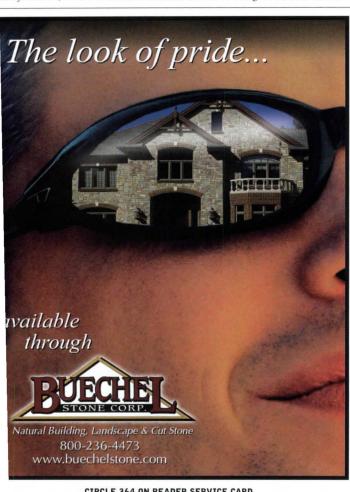


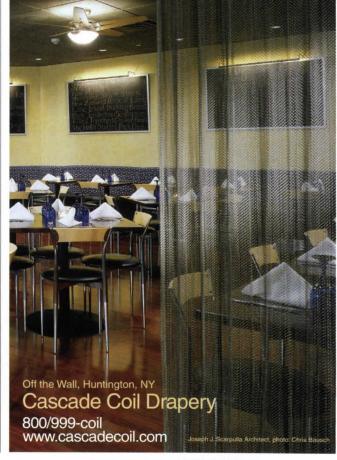


A New shade of mold-control

Temple-Inland has introduced Silent Guard TS, a mold-resistant version of its existing Silent Guard shaftliner panels. Designed for elevator shafts, stairwells, and area separation walls, Silent Guard maintains the same sound-control and fire-resistance of the traditional product. The TemShield protection system is manufactured in both the core and the surface of the panel and is recognized on the job by a new magenta face paper. Temple-Inland Forest Products, Diboll, Texas. www.templeinland.com CIRCLE 237

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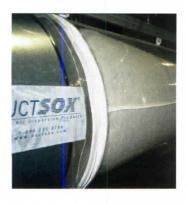




Product Briefs

▼ Fabric duct filter system

DuctSox's Final Filter is the HVAC industry's first replaceable in-duct air filter for fabric duct that increases IAQ and energy savings while reducing outdoor air requirements and building maintenance. The cone-shaped Final Filter is designed for supplementing primary filter systems in new or retrofit buildings with DuctSox air dispersion. DuctSox, Dubuque, Iowa. www.ductsox.com CIRCLE 238





▲ Cladding alternative

The Fasec facade system combines wood composite sheathing, a base coat reinforced with glass fiber mesh, and a finish coat available in a range of colors. The system incorporates a lightweight foam resin binder and can be used with either steel or wood frames. Fasec is constructed with a ventilation gap and can be used for residential and commercial buildings. Facades, Springfield, Mo. www.facadesinc.com CIRCLE 239

► Coastalapproved roofing

The Met-Tile roofing system is now available in an aluminum substrate with a Meadow Green finish. Though it looks like tile, the roofing consists of the same profile as the standard Met-Tile system:



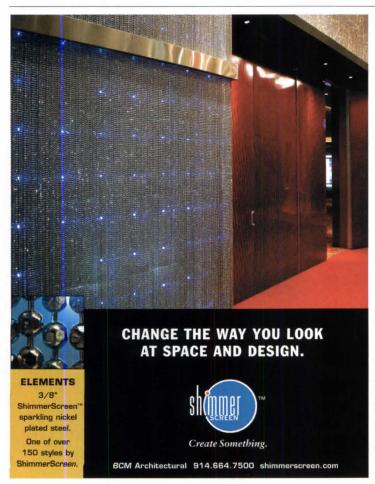
3' wide panels that are securely applied for wind- and weather-tight performanc Aluminum's superior resistance to corrosion and water makes the product ideal coastal environments. Met-Tile, Ontario, Calif. www.met-tile.com CIRCLE 240



◄ Exterior-grade laminat

Used in Europe for more than 20 y MEG (Material Exterior Grade) from Abet is an exterior high-pressure la nate consisting of layers of kraft paimpregnated with thermosetting ph resins. Bonded by heat and high presure, the core and exterior color are one piece. MEG is graffiti-proof, and custom patterns can be created dig for building exteriors. Abet, Englewo NJ. www.abetlaminati.com circle:

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Product Literature

Tile competition winners

Ceramic Tiles of Italy has released a new book titled Ten Years of Design Excellence: Ceramic Tiles of Italy Across America. Award-winning tile applications, culled from the Ceramic Tiles of Italy Design Competition, are the focus of the 114-page book, which features more than 25 projects. Italian Trade Commission, New York City. www.italiatiles.com cIRCLE 242

Faucet brochure

The 2003 Price Pfister faucet collections are featured in a new 60-page color brochure, which details 48 new faucets in a range of finish options and available configurations. Price Pfister Faucets, Lake Forest, III. www.pricepfister.com CIRCLE 243

Indoor/outdoor door catalog

Stilewood's 32-page architectural catalog features more than 65 of the company's standard interior, exterior, and custom door designs shown with glass and transom choices and various prehanging options. The catalog illustrates Stilewood's cross-machining capabilities and the many species options available. Stilewood, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada. www.stilewood.com CIRCLE 244

NEW SITES FOR CYBERSURFING

Product samples downloadable in MPEG format www.centria.com/ public/products/samplegallery.asi



Online reference for the basic stock metal products regularly produced in the U.S. www.metalreference.com

New site for contemporary kitchen range hoods www.siriushoods.com

Site that promotes the sustainability Italian tiles www.s-tiles.it

Guide to greener specs

PPG Industries has outlined its nev Ecological Building Solutions college of glass, coatings, and paint for su tainable design in a new 12-page booklet called It's Just Our Nature which provides specific guidance how PPG products can help archit earn LEED credits for their project or meet ASTM E 2129 standards sustainable building. PPG Industrie Pittsburgh. www.ppg.com

CIRCLE 245









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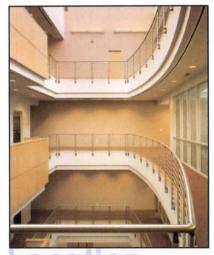




Stainless Steel Railings



Kettering, OH



Research Triangle Park, NC



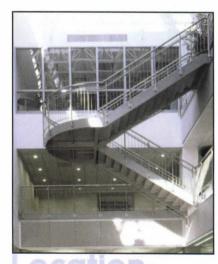
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Auburn Hills, MI



Fort Worth, TX

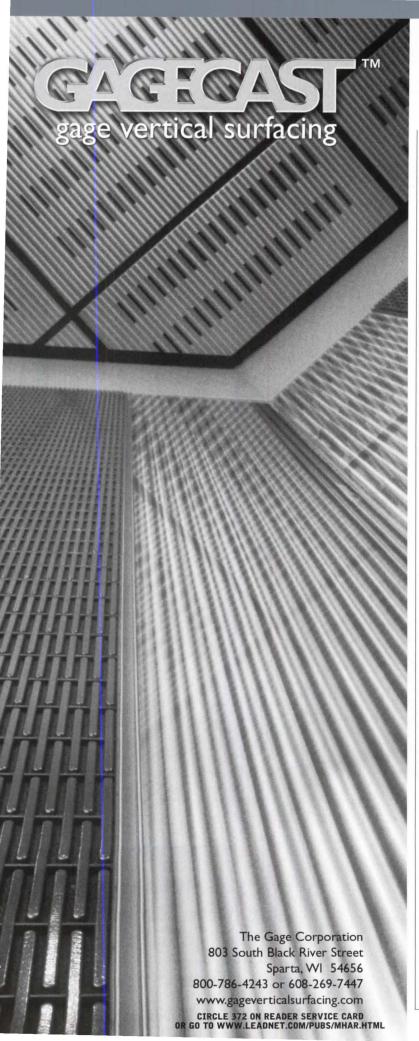


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Product Literature

Countertop installation CD

The Marble Institute of America (MIA) has released a new training CD-ROM for the natural stone industry. *Natural Stone Countertop Installation Overview* is the first in a series of instructional tools the association is developing for members and others within the stone industry. Marble Institute of America, Cleveland. www.marble-institute.com

CIRCLE 246

Signage system guide

Vista System's new MCFT Guidebook 2 Signs includes more than 500 examples of sign types professionals can design with Vista's new Modular Curved Frame Technology (MCFT) system. The 82-page guidebook came as a result of the market's demand for a modular system with custom-fabricated appearance and capabilities. Vista System, Sarasota, Fla. www.vistasystem.us CIRCLE 247

Residential recreations

Rejuvenation's 124-page Lighting & House Parts 2004 Resource Guide features hundreds of recreations of original American lighting fixtures and house parts representing styles from 1880 to 1960. Showcased in the guide

is Rejuvenation's new On the Porch collection of products for the front poincluding light fixtures, exterior door sets, door bells, brass numbers, and mailboxes. Rejuvenation, Portland, C www.rejuvenation.com CIRCLE 248

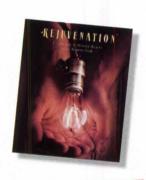
Porcelain tile brochures

Ilva S.A. offers two new brochures the highlight the firm's San Ignacio and Nevada series of porcelain tiles, inset and listellos through detailed photographs and technical product inform 305/667-7090. Ceramic Consulting Corporation, Coconut Grove, Fla.

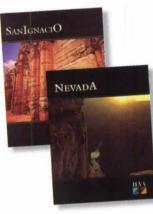
CIRCLE 249

Customizable workstation

Allsteel has introduced several publications to support its new Landscape Surfaces program in partnership wit Pantone that allows any color in the system to be applied to Terrace tiles addition to a Design Guide that prodesigners, specifiers, and end users comprehensive offering of workplactions using the Terrace workstation Allsteel offers a Surfaces and Mater brochure that features the newest of for Terrace tiles. Allsteel, Muscatine, www.allsteeloffice.com CIRCLE 250









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McGraw-Hill Construction construction.com

McGraw Hill Construction (AIA) construction.com

Metal Construction Association metalconstruction.org

Mitsubishi Chemical America Inc alpolic-usa.com

Modern Fan Co, The modernfan.com

MonierLifetile.com

Móz Metal Laminates mozdesigns.com

National Building Museum nbm.org

National Gypsum Company national gypsum.com

Nemetschek North America nemetschek.net

NJ SmartStart Buildings nismartstartbuildings.com

National Concrete Masonry Assn

National Terrazzo & Mosaic Assn

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Pine Hall Brick Co Inc pinehallbrick.com

Pittsburgh Corning pittsburghcorning.com

Porcelanosa Grupo porcelanosa grupo.com

PPG (Coatings) industrial-coatings.com

Revere Copper Products Inc

Rocky Mountain Hardware rockymountainhardware.com

Probe Construction Products Inc

Phaidon phaidon.com

PPG ppgglass.com

Prudential Lighting prulite.com

Rheinzink rheinzink.com

Roca Ceramica roca-tile.com

ROHL rohlhome.com

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Vulcraft, A Divsion of Nucor Corp

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Editorial

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Sound and space interface in Christopher Janney's unique world

Interviewed by Jane F. Kolleeny

Christopher Janney's work represents a fusion of his two passions—music and architecture. Three years after graduating in 1973 from Princeton University, where he majored in architecture and sculpture, he entered a master's program for artists at MIT, providing him free reign to experiment with technology. Janney developed a unique form of environmental and participatory architecture, an immersive art form that relies on sound to transform space. When the New Sound, New York program of performance, dialogue, and sound installations was launched in New York City this spring, Janney, curator and a visiting professor at Cooper Union, spoke to RECORD.

Profile

What inspired you to think that music architecture could be partners in art? All mu fundamentally made of rhythm, harmony, and me With many of my installations, such as Harmonic Rui an interactive environment of light, sound, and co the Miami International Airport, I control the harmand melodic aspects, but the rhythm is given over t movement through the particular architectural space people move through the 180-foot-long concourse trigger photo sensors stationed every 10 feet, which information to computers that shape the rhythm of music piped into the space. I want people to experimy pieces, not just see them.

Much of your work exists in urban areas. Why? I fee cities need humanizing. For example, large urban pare often designed to respond to adjacent building rarely consider the pedestrian. In an effort to brin macy and human scale back to the plaza, I dessomething called Sonic Forest, part of a series of musical instruments, a theme that characterizes may pieces. It is a series of columns placed on an plaza to create scale. Sensors, lights, and speakers each column respond to the passersby.

Has the architecture profession embraced your withink architecture embraces my work, but not need ily the profession; painting the space with sound something that falls under the normal purview of tecture. A number of factors in the past 10 year helped to change that, such as the One Percent Program, where public construction budgets ded percent to art. In private development, however usually the first thing to go. In the end, it comes or relationships; you resonate with those that under and appreciate what you do, and they hire you.

Do you find that you use your architectural trai creating art? I am so happy to be trained as an ar In architecture school, I learned how to convey a concepts to a variety of audiences, an invaluable life. Also, sketching and learning CAD have

extremely useful tools. Since my interest is in making music physic information from the concrete world that helps me create; to me, tha tivity in large part results from being an architect. Someone aske Gehry what he believed an architecture student needed to do to architecture, and he said, "read novels," and I totally agree wi Architecture is a frame of mind, it's about ideas; the profession is ab to translate those ideas into the real world. Recognizing these two aspects and finding how to bring them together is what it's all about

Photography by Andrew French



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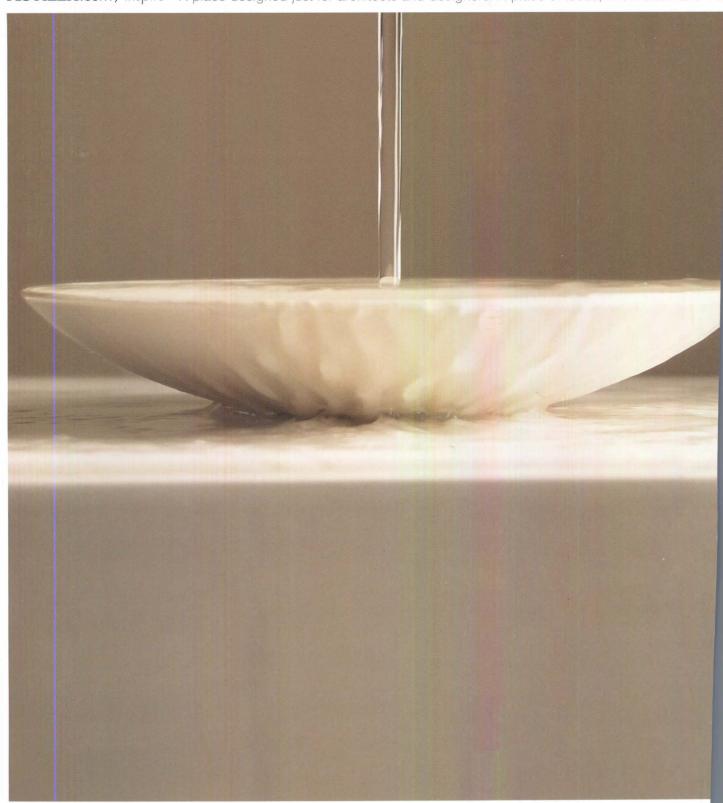
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