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controversial; however, to keep things running smoothly, they should be decided on in all partnership agreements.

Some of the more difficult provisions are those dealing with partners who leave the firm. These are difficult because a partner’s exit may be caused by many reasons—either voluntary or not—that include death, expulsion, retirement, or disability.

Let us deal first with the provisions concerning a partner’s death. There are three basic alternatives to consider here:
- First, the partnership agreement may be silent on the subject.
- Second, the agreement may provide that the interest shall terminate upon the death of a partner and that all rights of the deceased partner, as they affect his estate, are to be determined as of the date of his demise.
- Third, the agreement may give the decedent’s estate some financial interest in the operation of the business.

The absence of a death clause in a partnership agreement will generally create significant practical problems. First and foremost is that the surviving partners and the deceased’s legal representatives must then negotiate a redemption of his interest in the firm. The legal representatives are entitled to demand, as ordinary creditors, the value of the deceased partner’s interest. Thus, the decedent’s estate acquires an interest in partnership operations for some period after death, whether this was anticipated or not—an undesirable circumstance that could have been avoided by an express definition of the rights of all parties. There are also serious adverse tax consequences to this arrangement.

We recommend that the surviving partners be required to purchase the partnership interest of the deceased partner and that a formula be set for measuring that obligation. The best formula requires the addition of the decedent's capital account as of the effective date as well as the amount of his share of profits or losses during the fiscal year in which he died. Once the amount to be paid to the estate is set, the partnership agreement must stipulate when the payments are to be made. The agreement should also provide for the expulsion of a partner and for what constitutes a quorum that can do this—usually again determined by either a majority in numbers or by a majority interest in capital. It is not necessary that the partnership agreement provide for the automatic expulsion of members for certain specified acts.

In the case of a withdrawing partner, we recommend that adequate notice of the intention to withdraw be specified (three months should be sufficient). When appropriate, we suggest that non-pecuniary claims be included in partnership agreements. There is a plethora of very often conflicting rules on whether such covenants are, in fact, enforceable and it is a good idea to have counsel state the appropriate language so that they are sure to be.

Next, the partnership agreement must contain a charity provision that should assure, at the very least, that the partner is not deprived of any rights during a specified period of time. Furthermore, it should also state that, should the disability continue for a further specified period, the partner’s rights to such emoluments as drawings and profits will be reduced to a designated amount during that time. Eventually, if the disability continues, the other partners should have the right to purchase the incapacitated partner’s interest in the partnership as if the partner had withdrawn from the firm.

And then there are some miscellaneous provisions that must be considered:

There should be language in the partnership agreement that deals with indemnification. More specifically, a clause stating that each partner who breaches the partnership agreement, or any fiduciary duty owed to any other partner, must indemnify the partnership, or the partner owed, for all claims expenses incurred or damages sustained. The indemnification should be broad enough to include the payment of all expenses incurred—including legal fees.

Generally speaking, without a provision to the contrary, the partnership is required to indemnify the partner for any expenses incurred in the ordinary and proper course of partnership business. However, consideration should be given to limiting the indemnification to a common-law right of a partner to seek indemnification.

Certain other miscellaneous provisions should also be included in the agreement. For example, it should state that the partnership is governed by the jurisdiction of its principal place of business. The agreement should say that it cannot be modified and that its terms cannot be waived or discharged orally except by a written statement signed by all of the partners.

Finally, the agreement should contain a severability clause stating that if any of the provisions of the agreement are found to be invalid, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected. Also, because of the nature of architectural practice and the growing litigiousness in general of the world in which we live, the agreement should provide for the continued inclusion of withdrawn partners in the firm’s malpractice insurance.

There must be a provision stating that a partner may not sell, pledge, assign, or make any other disposition of his partnership interest without the written consent of the other partners.

Finally, a word should be said with respect to a typical provision in a partnership agreement that we counsel our clients to omit—the arbitration clause. We continue to believe that arbitration is not the most expeditious or sound way to resolve disputes and, therefore, that agreeing to resolve differences under the partnership agreement by arbitration is not sound.

In conclusion, if you do not have a partnership agreement, you should have one prepared. If you have one, you should have it reviewed by counsel to see that its terms meet the present needs of the partnership. The agreement should be as brief as possible; it should be written clearly so that there is no ambiguity in the meaning of any provision; and it should be viewed as a working document that must be revised from time to time to meet the current needs of the partnership.
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The profitable professional: Put your partnership agreement in writing

By Larry F. Gainer

It is surprising how many architectural firms that operate as partnerships do so without any formal agreements on the basic relationships of the partners. There are two frequent reasons, both mistaken, why firms fail to write out partnership agreements.

First, there is the widely held belief that, because the partners get along well, any disputes over issues that might be covered by a written agreement can be decided as they arise. Unfortunately, when a serious problem does arise, the partners' friendship often dissolves while the problem is addressed less than amicably than they could have imagined.

Second, while many firms have made an attempt at such an agreement, it was never executed because there was not a consensus on key issues. There is a misguided belief that non-billable time should not be spent on trying to resolve such issues.

In the absence of an agreement, each state has laws that will govern a partnership's affairs, and which may or may not conform to the intentions of the partners. It makes good sense to insulate their affairs are resolved by an agreement of the partners, rather than by public mandate.

There are certain basics that a partnership agreement, to be effective, should contain:

- Essentially it should resolve such variables as the partners' names and compensation. It should also spell out the term of the partnership; initial and subsequent capital contributions; interest on capital and return of capital; the method of settling partner compensation; the method of firm governance and management; banking methods; how books and records will be kept; how the disability, retirement, withdrawal, or death of a partner will be handled; and the indemnification of partners; and the continuation of liability insurance for withdrawing or retiring partners.

- The agreement should be signed by the parties and it should be formalized in writing. The name and address of each partner must be agreed upon. All partners should have access to the firm's records and should be able to inspect them at any time.

- The agreement should specify the terms of the dissolution of the partnership. It should also address the distribution of assets and liabilities in the event of dissolution. The agreement should also address the rights of the partners in the event of death, retirement, or incapacity.

- The agreement should provide for the management of the firm. It should address the authority of each partner and the procedures for making decisions.

- The agreement should address the management of the firm's business. It should address the authority of each partner and the procedures for making decisions.

The agreement usually states:

"The parties hereby form a partnership under the name of [inserted] to conduct the practice of architecture." Under New York law, and the laws of most other states, each partner in an architectural firm must be licensed. Thus, the signatures to the agreement must be registered architects. Further, the firm name must be a combination of the names of some or all of the present partners.

One of the more difficult decisions in making an agreement is how capital will be handled. The agreement must state whether all partners contribute to the capital of the firm, and should specify the amount each contributes. If certain partners are not to make capital contributions, but are intended, nevertheless, to have rights to partnership property, such a provision must be noted.

There is, therefore, imperative that the agreement should provide for any portion of a partner's share of future profits that in to be allocated to his or her capital account. Very often agreements permit capital to be contributed in some other form than money. Of course, non-cash contributions should be described and their value specified.

The next issue is whether subsequent capital contributions will be required for and, if so, whether they are mandatory or optional. If future contributions will be mandatory, the partners must decide whether there will be no cap on them (that is, they will be decided and time and the subsequent needs of the firm) or, in contrast, they will be fixed at some multiple of the initial capital contributions each partner has made.

Appropriate language must describe how the firm will decide that mandatory subsequent capital contributions are required. Usually, this is a determination by all partners, by a majority of partners, or by partners representing a majority or other specified interest in the partnership capital.

If the partnership opts for mandatory contributions, a provision is required defining the consequences for all partners who defaults. A typical provision reduces the partner's share in future profits until the capital account is brought current, or gives the other partners the right to purchase the defaulting partner's share of the company represented by the capital call. Depending on various factors, such as the protection of the future profitability of the firm, general borrowing conditions in the market and the overall structure of the firm, we at times advise our clients to include a clause providing for the payment of interest on partnership capital. If they elect this provision, the agreement should designate either the rate applicable or the method of establishing the rate, and when such payments are to be made.

Interest payments on capital are guaranteed and are made without regard to partnership income. They are treated as an expense deduction by the firm and as income by the recipient.

The agreement should provide for a separate income account for each partner. It should also provide for partners' draws—the periodic withdrawal of a specified sum, which is then charged against each partner's distributive share of the partnership.

Partners do not receive a salary, but are entitled to share in the profits and losses of their partnership. One of the most important sections of a partnership agreement deals with how the sharing is done.

Generally speaking, there are four ways in which partnership agreements provide for the division of net profits and losses. Some agreements stipulate that partnership profits and losses are shared in the same proportion that the partners have in the firm. Other agreements provide that profits and losses are shared equally. Still others provide for a division in accordance with certain other stipulated percentages.

All, many partnership agreements, rather than providing for a pre-arranged formula for sharing profits and losses, describe a method by which such determinations are made, e.g., that such a decision shall be made by only certain partners. This type of arrangement is most often found when there are founding partners who play a disproportionate role in the success of the firm.

Where the choice is made that certain partners shall make the decision on income distribution, it is preferable to spell out the criteria that they shall use and to weight those factors that go into the

Mr. Gainer is a partner in the law firm of LePartner Gainer & Block, New York City, which specializes in representing architects, engineers, and interior designers.

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### 1986 Regional Estimates

#### Dodge Construction Potentials

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</table>

What lies ahead in the near future? What makes the present situation different is the status of tax-sheltered apartments. In 1988, while single-family housing was responding to falling interest rates, multifamily building received a simultaneous boost from the acceleration of depreciation allowances. Since 1983, as much as 20 percent of all multifamily building (probably more) has been stimulated by the market’s response to tax shelters, as opposed to credit conditions. There is little reason why falling interest rates should elicit a gain in multifamily building in 1986. With vacancies rising, it is more likely that apartment building will decline a bit in 1986, and more than a bit in 1987 when tax reform changes the investment rules.

In 1986 (and 1987), the response to falling mortgage rates is likely to be more restrained than it was in 1983. Any backlog of demand attributable to the extremely high interest rates of the early 1980s, has been substantially reduced by three years (1983-85) of reasonably high-level building. The demographics of the mid-1980s imply that the sustainable demand for housing is roughly 1.8 million units per year (not counting mobile homes), a volume not far from the current rate of output. What’s more, demographic support is diminishing, not expanding.

Declining mortgage rates (e.g., 30-year conventional down from 12 1/2 percent in 1985 to an average of 9 1/2 in 1986) are expected to lift single-family homebuilding by nearly 15 percent this year to 1.1 million units (F. W. Dodge basis). Multifamily building, however, is vulnerable to a decline of as much as 5 percent, now that the vacancy rate is pushing 7 percent (an historic ceiling).

On balance, 1986 promises to be a very good year for housing, with a total of 1,850,000 units started—the best the 1980s have offered so far.

The total picture for construction in 1986 is better than it looked like it would be. The modifications needed to keep last October’s construction outlook (RECORD, November 1985, page 35-40) with political and economic events are pointing to a slightly improved outcome in 1986 compared with the way things looked they might be in 1986 six months ago.

- The year 1986 now offers greater potential in residential building. (Caution: don’t expect too much from falling interest rates. Other considerations will temper the home buyer’s final response.)
- On the other hand, public-works construction is being squeezed harder than last October’s circumstances indicated it would be, now that another layer of budgetary restraint has been applied.
- On the bright side again, commercial and industrial building appears headed for a smaller decline than was expected this year.

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### 1986 National Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office Buildings</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stores &amp; Other Commercial</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Buildings</td>
<td>149</td>
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<td>-3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Commercial &amp; Manufacturing</strong></td>
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<td><strong>980</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital &amp; Health</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>Other Nonresidential Buildings</td>
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<td>+2</td>
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<td><strong>Total Institutional &amp; Other</strong></td>
<td><strong>303</strong></td>
<td><strong>305</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Nonresidential Buildings</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1,295</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract Value (thousands of dollars)</th>
<th>Office Buildings</th>
<th>Stores &amp; Other Commercial</th>
<th>Manufacturing Buildings</th>
<th><strong>Total Commercial &amp; Manufacturing</strong></th>
<th>Educational</th>
<th>Hospital &amp; Health</th>
<th>Other Nonresidential Buildings</th>
<th><strong>Total Institutional &amp; Other</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total Nonresidential Buildings</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985 Actual</td>
<td>23,929</td>
<td>22,634</td>
<td>7,726</td>
<td>53,389</td>
<td>6,643</td>
<td>7,583</td>
<td>10,744</td>
<td>25,870</td>
<td>80,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Forecast</td>
<td>19,975</td>
<td>23,050</td>
<td>7,318</td>
<td>50,400</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>11,575</td>
<td>27,925</td>
<td>78,325</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,389</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,400</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,045</strong></td>
<td><strong>103,800</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,643</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,163</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,319</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,870</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,174</strong></td>
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<td>Percent Change 1985-86</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>-5</td>
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<td>+6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>+4</td>
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### Residential Buildings

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<tr>
<th>Dwelling Units (thousands of units)</th>
<th>One-Family Houses</th>
<th>Multi-Family Housing</th>
<th>Total Housekeeping Residential</th>
<th>Multi-Family Housing (square feet)</th>
<th>Nonhousekeeping Residential</th>
<th>Total Residential Buildings</th>
<th><strong>Total Nonresidential Buildings</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>1985 Actual</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2,858</td>
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<td>1986 Forecast</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,930</td>
<td>78,325</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1,755</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,605</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,605</strong></td>
<td><strong>183</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,788</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,174</strong></td>
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### Nonbuilding Construction

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract Value (millions of dollars)</th>
<th>Transportation-Related Construction</th>
<th>Water-Related Construction</th>
<th>Total Public Works</th>
<th>Utilities</th>
<th><strong>Total Nonbuilding Construction</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>1985 Actual</td>
<td>24,836</td>
<td>13,055</td>
<td>37,891</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td><strong>40,130</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Forecast</td>
<td>23,960</td>
<td>13,300</td>
<td>37,200</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td><strong>40,700</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,796</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,355</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,091</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,739</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,539</strong></td>
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### All Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract Value (dollars)</th>
<th>Total Construction</th>
<th><strong>Total Dodge Index (1977 = 100)</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985 Actual</td>
<td>$227,666</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Forecast</td>
<td>$235,900</td>
<td>167</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*J.W. Dodge basis.


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year's funding (e.g., waste treatment facilities).

Considering the high priority being given to deficit reduction, a more $1-billion impact on sewage-public construction programs in 1986 must be thought of as an "acceptable casualty" in the battle of the deficit. By late 1987, however, Gramm-Rudman goals become awesome. To reach the deficit target of $114 billion (having "cheated" in 1986) means finding an additional $50 billion or so of budgetary savings. This will be Congress's major preoccupation for the next month or two.

Until the Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of Gramm-Rudman, only the deficit targets are binding. The manner in which they are reached remains vague (except for 1986), but it becomes increasingly obvious that a significant source of additional revenue (just don't call it a tax) will be an essential part of the process. Our five-year construction forecast is based on the assumption that some form of "revenue enhancement" will be forthcoming by 1987. For 1986, however, the revised federal budget, requiring $11.7 billion of extra, pro-rata spending cuts effective March 1, is the most practical guide to public-works construction.

Here are a few of the public-works programs that may be affected and the reasons why:

Transportation-related construction (highways, bridges, mass transit) is headed for its first decline since the major escalation by the 1982 Surface Transportation Assistance Act. Having reached a peak of just under $25 billion in 1985 (up from $16 billion per year prior to the act), contracting for transportation construction now faces two handicaps. Because disbursements from the Highway Trust Fund—the mother lode of construction money—were outrunning receipts, 1986 obligations had to be reduced by half a billion dollars in order to sustain liquidity. Following that, Gramm-Rudman "adjustments" lowered 1986 spending by an additional half-billion dollars. The result: a 4-percent decline in contracting this year to $23.9 billion.

Water-related construction (water resources, water supply, and wastewater-treatment facilities) has been slow to make the required transition from federal to local sources of funding as EPA's construction grant program has been winding down. However, a 20-percent surge in contracting for sewage-treatment plants in 1985 may be a sign that falling bond rates and strengthened state and municipal finances have ended the several-year-long construction slump. In 1986, it is expected that modest gains in water resource development and transmission will slightly more than balance off a 5-percent reversal of last year's exception to sewer projects, resulting in a 2-percent advance to $13.3 billion.

In total, public-works contracting will be rising up to (more accurately, down to) expectations as deficit reduction is given greater emphasis in the years immediately ahead. Contracting for total public works construction in 1986 is estimated at $37.2 billion, a decline of 2 percent. With adjustment for inflation, the "real" value of newly started projects will fall 5 percent.

The bright side is housing: deficit reduction means a further fall in mortgage rates. Publicly funded construction's ill wind of enforced budgetary restraint will blow the housing market some much-needed good. The reuse of funds from deficit reduction—by whatever combination of revenue increases and spending cuts that is required—will be realized through the monetary sector:

- Treasury borrowing demands will diminish.
- The Federal Reserve will be relieved of the need to "loom against" the deficit's inflationary potential.

To offset the "fiscal drag" of deficit reduction, conventional central banking strategy calls for a more expansive monetary policy. The recent lowering of the discount rate showed which way the federal government is leaning.

All of these consequences of deficit reduction have one thing in common: they will help to exert downward pressure on mortgage rates. This role reversal of monetary and fiscal policy is undoubtedly the best thing the construction and building-products industries will have going for them during the next few years.

Declining interest rates won't solve the unique problems facing the commercial building and public works markets, but by supporting the credit-sensitive housing market, they will postpone the inevitable decline of the construction market for perhaps another year.

Mortgage rates are finally leaving the double-digit zone for the first time in the 1980s, and appear headed still lower. The initial reaction—a stampede of borrowers—suggests that a secondary wave of pent-up demand has been unleashed. The first wave, 1985’s surge of homebuying as mortgage rates dropped rapidly from 17 to 13 percent, may not, however, be a reliable guide to...
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Construction economy update: Stretching a peak into a plateau

By George A. Christie

When a building cycle has been in its expanding phase as long as this one has, the odds that a downturn will occur sometime in the next year start to mount. The last two cyclical upswings—one in the early 1970s and the other spanning 1976 through early 1979—lasted an average of 13 quarters. This one, with 14 quarters behind it and still hanging in, is challenging the law of averages.

If a cyclical decline is approaching, it is a peculiar one. Conventional wisdom tells us that homebuilding is the leading edge of the construction market, and that commercial and industrial building normally lags housing by as much as a year. Thus, the “typical” cyclical downturn begins when rising interest rates topple the credit-sensitive residential side of the construction market. Sometime later, nonresidential building activity follows.

Contrast that idealized market behavior with what is happening in 1986. Commercial and industrial building, which is usually at its best this late in the cycle, is dragging total construction down. At the same time, with interest rates falling, homebuilding is gaining strength, and could support total construction activity at its recent peak for as much as another year. This is no way for a three-year-old building cycle to behave.

Fortunately, even at a time like this, there are some fundamentals that hardly ever change. In 1986, as always, the construction industry will continue to be supported by a “tripod,” which consists of business capital spending, government programs, and interest rates. These are the means by which political and economic events are transmitted to the marketplace. In 1986, two legs of the tripod are weak. But one of them—interest rates—offers a prospect for improvement. It should be enough to carry the building business through another good year.

Spending for nonresidential building probably won’t increase even without tax reform.

The biggest threat to commercial and industrial building in 1986—tax reform—lost much of its urgency over the winter months when the more compelling issue of deficit reduction captured Congress’s attention. Although the postponement of tax reform for another year (and, by implication, the extension of the Economic Recovery Tax Act’s generous investment incentives) may cushion the coming decline of business-related construction, the recent commercial building boom has already lost its momentum.

Not long after ERTA’s passage, the incentives of accelerated depreciation and investment tax credits seemed to be triggering the capital-spending boom that its supply-side authors intended. In 1984, nonresidential fixed investment (structures and equipment) surged 20 percent. But with the overvalued dollar attracting a record volume of imports, capital spending soon outran the economy’s potential for internal growth. The result: excess capacity in manufacturing, and a glut of empty office space.

With fiscal restraint adding to the economy’s problems in 1986, capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector is not likely to advance much beyond its recent 80-percent plateau. And with another 300 million square feet of newly started office space being added this year to the already excessive supply, the office-availability rate will soon be breaking through the 20-percent threshold.

Two recent surveys of 1986 plans for capital spending (done by McGraw-Hill, the other by the Commerce Department) confirm the obvious: investment spending will barely match the 1985 total. And, after adjustment for inflation, capital spending appears headed for a decline of about 5 percent.

Contracting for commercial and industrial building in recent months has been pointing the way to a decline in 1986 even without tax reform. Peak volume was reached in 1985’s third quarter at an annualized rate of 1,096 million square feet, as revealed by last year’s closing-quarter setback to 1,068 million square feet. Office building, the highest risk category by far, was where the recent slippage of commercial and industrial building was concentrated.

What the indicators say is going to happen to office, store, and factory construction in 1986.

Office building is long overdue for a return to reality. In 1986, as market forces begin to restore supply-and-demand balance, building is forecast to decline by 20 percent to 265 million square feet. In 1987, passage of tax reform legislation will hasten the inevitable adjustment to several years of overinvestment.

Retail building (stores, warehouses, and other commercial structures) will continue to support the commercial and industrial group through 1986. In response to strong residential building last year and this year, retail building should sustain a volume close to 1985’s total of just under 600 million square feet.

Industrial building, which bogged down at a weak 150 million square feet in 1985 when the economy’s growth stalled, is destined for at least another year of sluggishness. Until stronger industrial production takes up some of the existing slack in manufacturing capacity, a sequence that implies a reversal of the trade deficit, square footage of industrial construction will be restricted to the range of 145 to 155 million square feet—probably through mid-1987.

Total commercial and industrial building, dominated in 1986 by the denouement of the wildest office boom in history, will be making its first step down from 1985’s cyclical peak. Support from retail building, through 1986, will limit the initial decline to less than $1 billion. But, by 1987, the added dimension of tax reform will cause the slide to accelerate into double digits.

Deficit reduction could mean big reductions in government programs and public works.

The constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman deficit-control act may be in question, but there can be no doubt about the intent of Congress and the President concerning this law, which would systematically reduce Federal deficits. As one Congressman put it, “Even if Gramm-Rudman dies in the Supreme Court, it will rule from the grave.”

The controversy over Gramm-Rudman’s “sequestration” formula—that would require across-the-board budget cuts whenever deficit targets aren’t met—won’t affect how the program works in 1986. With the current fiscal year’s budget already in place before it was passed, the deficit-reduction act applies in a unique and somewhat complicated way:

• Strict application of the deficit targets would have required a total budget cut of $30 billion (reducing the fiscal year 1986 deficit to $172 billion), but instead, the 1986 budget cut was arbitrarily capped at $20 billion.

• Because the law will apply only to seven months of the fiscal year, the mandatory $30 billion cut would be reduced by another $18 billion.

• The controversial sequestration formula applies rigidly in fiscal year 1986, even though its application in future years is as yet undefined.

• The share of the $11.7 billion deficit spending cut that was allocated to the various federally funded construction programs (which include roughly 15 percent of non-defense “controllables”) amounts to almost exactly $1 billion. This extra billion will be sequesed from program budgets which were already frozen at 1985 spending levels (e.g., highways), or had been previously cut below last year’s level.

Continued

Architectural Record May 1986
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New AIA contract provisions would limit liability

Although they still must be put in final form and voted on by the AIA board of directors, a number of new proposed contract provisions that would limit or shift liability have been released with the caution that legal counsel should be sought before their use. Of special concern to architects who might try to use them are anti-indemnification statutes enacted in some states and other public policies, such as those held by government agencies or school boards, that would invalidate some or all of the provisions.

Of special interest are clauses on "reasonable standard of care" that would absolve architects from legal responsibility for hazardous materials found in an existing building, that would prohibit the alteration of drawings not approved by the architect, and that would not hold an architect responsible for completion of a terminated contract. Blanket clauses would disclaim liability to an owner for indirect damages and would limit direct damages to the amount of the design fee plus the amount of insurance carried—even though the architect may carry none.

Care must be taken, notes the AIA, that, to be effective, such clauses must be agreed to by the owner, and show that the owner was aware of them when he signed the contract. It is recommended that they be signed separately and/or printed in capital letters. It is indicative of the sensitivity of such provisions that the AIA also includes wording that would allow a court that found the provisions overly broad to enforce some limited variation that it did find appropriate. Wording is also included that would allow the remainder of a contract to continue in effect even though one contract provision was entirely disallowed.

First graduate program in architectural criticism offered

Parsons School of Design, in cooperation with the New School for Social Research, will launch the nation's first graduate program in architectural criticism this coming fall. Designed to develop "strong voices capable of analyzing and assessing the contemporary built environment," the program will offer publishing opportunities through internships and independent study projects. The program was developed in consultation with an advisory committee that includes Catholic University architecture chairman Peter Blake, Museum of Modern Art architecture director Arthur Drexler, The New York Times critic Paul Goldberger, and RECORD editor Mildred Schmertz. Contact Parsons' Department of Environmental Design, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011 (212/741-8950).

Two states open up old controversy on who can design buildings

Despite the fact that most states allow both architects and engineers to design buildings, two states, New Jersey and Illinois, would alter existing legislation to give architects the upper hand. In New Jersey, the state board of architects has proposed a statute that would allow engineers to do only "incidental" architectural work on all types of buildings, except certain types of industrial facilities, for which engineers could hold the primary contract, and has already moved against engineers for work on other types of structures. Illinois is considering legislation, drafted by the AIA State Council and now lodged in a Senate committee, that would produce a similar effect, limiting engineers' ability to hold primary contracts to those for buildings not mainly intended for human occupancy.

Countering the Illinois architects' contention that only they are qualified to master all the disciplines involved in building design, president Paul Lavicka of the Illinois Structural Engineers Association asserts that while "architecture is fickle," "structural engineering is based on science and math, and is concerned solely with public safety."

Vice president M. S. Markson of the Society of American Registered Architects' Illinois Council points to the differing licensing qualifications for the two professions. The engineers' exam consists of basic technical disciplines and lasts 16 hours, while the architects' exam includes both basic technical parts and other sections that test ability to deal with safety, aesthetics, and health. Markson states that "it is obvious that if it were intended that both professions do the same thing, there would be one license category and exam for both."

Engineers' peer review program pays off in lower liability insurance premiums

One company, Design Professionals Insurance Company, will now offer a 5 percent credit on premiums for those engineers who participate in the American Consulting Engineers Council's program of peer review. The voluntary program, begun some time back, involves the reciprocal monitoring of participating firms' business and quality-control practices, so that similar firms can share each others' knowledge and experience in these areas.

Meanwhile, an Administration task force found that the current state of tort law—including the lack of a fault-based standard and attorneys who work on contingency—is the primary cause of the insurance crisis and, while opposing federal indemnification plans in general, found that work in toxic-waste and asbestos might need special consideration.

Will GSA readopt construction management in light of PCB problems?

Hill International Inc. has been selected to study the problem of the toxic cooling liquid PCB, currently found in some 700 large transformers in 55 government buildings. The affected buildings include the Pentagon and those of the CIA, the FBI, and the Veterans Administration. Hill will have a construction-management contract for the replacement work, which the GSA hopes to complete in three years. (Potential exposure problems to PCB caused evacuation of the Washington Hilton during a fire late last year, which immediately persuaded the GSA to refil the transformers in several White House office buildings.)

Industry sources speculated Hill's contract foreshadowed the GSA's return to construction management, which was practiced to a great extent by the agency in the 1970s but was halted after a variety of legal and other problems. But GSA director Walter Huber says, "This is a one-shot deal."

Still, GSA officials have indicated in recent months that the agency will issue new CCM guidelines. Last week, a spokesman said that draft guidelines were being reviewed by several industry groups and may be released within 60 days.

Peter Hoffman, World News, Washington, D. C.
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Preserving the architecture of Ellis Island

The public never goes to see the United States Immigration Station on Ellis Island, closed since it suspended operations for good in 1954. Before I visited the 23-acre island for the first time a few weeks ago, I knew that its buildings possessed architectural curiosity and merit. I was unprepared, however, for the beauty and power of the site, with its splendid vistas of the Statue of Liberty and lower Manhattan. I had not realized, furthermore, that the structures—reception buildings, hospital, contagious disease wings—were part of a masterfully ordered single composition, completed between 1892 and 1912 after designs by the architectural firm of Boring and Tilton. This collection of fine buildings (over 80 in all) speaks eloquently of the hopes and sufferings of the 16 million poor steerage passengers who passed through them on the way to a new life, unless they were detained by illness, or deported back to where they came from. There are very few such splendid ensembles still extant in New York City. Only the Columbia University campus comes to mind.

To the north of the ferry slip is the Great Registry Hall, an immense brick and stone edifice, boasting quoins, rustication, and splendid belvederes, as awesome and overpowering a structure as the 19th-century Parisian railway stations that inspired it. To the south, running the whole length of the dock, is the principal hospital building, quieter, more delicately scaled than the building opposite, more like a late Renaissance French chateau. At the end of the slip, connecting these grand wings, is a stylish little Art Deco structure built by Robert Moses in the '30s. The south facade of the hospital faces the former contagious disease wings, a series of smaller pavilions on the opposite side of a vast open space, once an additional ferry slip, now filled in. The Great Registry Hall is being preserved and restored by the National Park Service with architects Beyer Blinder Belle, to open as an immigration museum in 1988. All the rest of the buildings are in various stages of ruin.

Ellis Island and its buildings are part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, administered by the National Park Service. Since 1982, the Park Service has been trying to get the official go-ahead to transform all the hospital buildings and the grand meadow these enclose, into a nonprofit, self-supporting international conference center. This concept, proposed by preservationist and developer William Hubbard of the Center for Housing Partnerships and by the architectural firm of Conklain Rossant, is considered by the Park Service to be the most feasible received in response to the Department of the Interior's formal request for applications for the private use of the island. Strong voices, however, oppose this scheme. Lee Iacocca, recently fired as chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission by Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel, but still head of the fund-raising foundation, and his architectural consultant, John Burgee, who has resigned from the commission in protest against Iacocca's dismissal, argue that the National Park Service has no right to lease any portion of such historic land to a private developer. They assert that "international conference center" is but a euphemism for "hotel," and a hotel, by whatever name, or indeed any private commercial use would violate the integrity of the landmark.

Alternatively, Burgee proposes that portions of the hospital form settings for ethnic displays and the grand meadow be used for outdoor folk festivals (an "ethnic Disneyland" in the words of his opponents). The smaller pavilions (of no esthetic merit in Burgee's view) should be demolished, he believes. Appropriate contemporary structures, including a 90-foot-high glass dome to be designed by his firm, would be added. Other proposals for keeping the southern sector of Ellis Island in the public domain are under review. It has even been proposed that the buildings be stabilized ("mothballed") in their present run-down yet picturesque state.

The public-versus-private-use debate may not be settled in time to fix up the southern portion of the island by its centennial in 1982. Advocates of the conference center hope that Iacocca will quietly remove himself from the conflict after he is appropriately honored this July 4th for raising over $233 million thus far to restore the Statue of Liberty and begin the transformation of the Great Registry Hall into the immigration museum. If the issue thus becomes moot, Hodel might promptly approve the Conklain Rossant scheme. This would be the best of all possible outcomes. Public funds alone would be insufficient to restore and maintain the entire ensemble, but fortunately there are successful precedents for public-private development of historic landmark sites. An international conference center need not completely exclude the public, any more than a college campus does. Vistas, promenades, and the spectacle of the beautiful and evocative buildings themselves could be accessible to everyone. Unfortunately, this fine concept is in danger of being frittered away by official indifference and indecisiveness. Ellis Island is deteriorating rapidly. It can't wait much longer. Mildred F. Schmertz
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I've just read your February 1988 issue featuring Stern's Point West Place (pages 128-135). Good job by architects Stern and DRA, photographer Euryale, and writer Smith. While reading, what struck me about the Postmodern movement is not so much its visual qualities but the fact that it has rescued the foreign phrases, added fingerprints to dusty Banister Pletchers, and pushed the quotation mark to astonishing new heights. It's a lively—and perhaps necessary—writing technique and I feel pretty good; I think I caught the meaning of all the quotes, understood all but one of the foreign phrases, and was simply willing to believe that acrotension is correct. As one who, comes down on the P. M. side, I say to architects and publishers alike: keep those quotation-mark buildings coming. Or...would it be better if buildings had columns rather than "columns," keytones rather than "negative keystones," wings rather than "wings"? Nah, probably not. Costly, you know.

Gotta close now, the quotation mark just smeared off the print wheel. You, my fine clumbees here it was the period and then the question mark that went first.

J. Bruce Spencer
Haynes Spencer Richards, Architects
Coral Gables, Florida

Writer Smith confirmed acrotension in his best-sell-up copy of Banister Fletcher.—Ed.

Re: RECORD’s study on SOM projects in Washington, D.C. (January 1988, pages 11-16). Smart as this crowd thinks it is, you sent 100 percent of us diving for our tasks to look up a word or two in the dictionary—Richard Giengernick, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Washington, D.C.

I thought it meant what a messz-soprano does at the back of her station wagon before a football game. R. G.

Carter Wiseman’s elegy on the lost opportunity of Westway and the city’s mega-projects mesmerization (RECORD, February 1988, page 81 et seq.), January 1988, pages 11-16.) With the rare exception of the Whitney addition or maybe St. Bartholomew’s, architects are unwilling to accept the blame and pronounce the obliterating parts of Manhattan. There are too many other architects waiting in the wings for their commissions. The obsession with Manhattan—its specialness not denied—comes at the cost of balanced growth elsewhere in the city. (Why invest in Brooklyn when you can whip cream on top of the richest of desserts?) This is a refusal to recognize that the granting of major bulk bonds is a very real long-term economic benefit to the property owner/developer. Unfortunately, planning has never established professional standards for these country club developments. The architectural practitioners have been either isolated in a generally no-win environmental review process or have jumped on the real-estate development bandwagon.

Those flocking to Manhattan over the past decade have accepted virtually anything as living accommodation just to be there— and at any price. The market has therefore failed to impose quality controls.

In any case, keep plugging! Benchmark Rosen Forest Hills, New York

For the information of strangers to New York City geography, Forest Hills lies to Queens, one of the city’s five boroughs. Manhattan is another.—Ed.

Your February 1986 issue had a prominent news feature on the Suffolk County Courthouse Design Competition (page 70). In this competition, as in many, the role of the professional advisor was critical.

I was approached two years ago by the County Executive, Peter Cohalan, to run a competition for them. At the time they had no program, no site, and no jury. Since Suffolk County has been notable for its lack of fine architecture, I proceeded to insist on strict rules for excluding political tampering.

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The jury sifted through 64 entries by some of the best design firms in the country, narrowing the field down to five. I twisted many arms to raise the competition stipend for each finalist to $25,000 from a fee set by the county far below that.

We are pleased that the resulting scheme has a high probability of being built and being appreciated by the county residents.

Correction RECORD’s report on Mark Mack’s design for a SunHarmanse showroom in San Francisco (February 1988, page 61) should have made it clear that there has been a continuing arrangement with architect Michael Graves.

Through June 7 Turning Arrows, Euros and Other Environments, University Art Gallery, Amherst, Massachusetts. Absence, an exhibition of Peter Eisenman’s 1986 Venice Biennale project; at John Nicholas, Peter Eisenman and Publishers, 58 Grand St., New York City.

Through September 1 Frank Lloyd Wright and the Johnson Wax Buildings: Creating a Corporate Cathedral at the Renwick Gallery, Washington, D.C.

May 27-29 Air Movement and Distribution Conference, sponsored by the Ray W. Herrick Laboratories at Purdue University and the U.S. Department of Energy, at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. For information: Victor W. Goldschmidt, Conference Chairman, Ray W. Herrick Laboratories, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. 47907 (317/494-2120).


June 9-15 23rd Annual Conference and Technical Exhibits, American Society for Hospital Engineering of the American Hospital Association; at the Clarion Hotel, St. Louis. For information: Nancy Montenegro, ASHE, 840 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60611 (312/280-6139).

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Okanoyama Graphic Art Museum, Nishiwaki, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan
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William Saunders presents a challenging point of view about verbalizing architecture—that "art does what discourse can't." Now associated with the Harvard Graduate School of Design, he brings a background of literature and esthetics to bear on the world of architecture.

By William S. Saunders

Coming from the teaching of literature and esthetics to an administrative position within the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, I approach a consideration of current architectural education with the limitations and advantages of being an outsider: the picture I see may be incomplete, but I have not been prevented from adopting any particular angle of vision. There is much to admire: tireless dedication, genuine seriousness, and some true creative spirit.

Yet some of what I see troubles me at times: art is being confused with conceptual discourse. Some students are being criticized if their schemes don’t start from and resolve into "an idea." Designs in which elements are primarily to be "read as" "standing for" or "referring to" abstractions only semiotically noted in the physicality of the form—historical precedents, geometric or mathematical patterns, "statements" on society, on the users of the building or on anything else—are often thought to demonstrate intellectual superiority and sophistication.

Projects that are very hard to talk about because they are not allegorical in this way, projects in which the designer’s primary thinking cannot be separated from his feeling-based choices of shapes, textures, colors, spaces, and proportions, are often found suspect, as if their designers were naive, unintellectual, provincial, even stupid.

Glibness and artistic refinement clash. Yet it may be true that the students who have the most subtle and refined artistic sensibilities, who "say" the most in their selection of sensuous elements, are the very students who can’t have articulate (or glib) responses in reviews and who make jurors uncomfortable, because the unavoidably discursive language of criticism can touch these students’ work only with great difficulty. But the student who chooses the design’s sensuous elements primarily for their reference to something beyond those elements—an idea or precedent—can usually talk easily about that idea or alluded-to subject, and help his reviewers talk just as comfortably, as if the colors, shapes, and proportions of the drawings and models were really not, thank God, requiring much strenuous pre-verbal attention in themselves.

At times, the demand for an idea in a design seems to be, really, an insistence that there be a unifying core of some unspecified kind, something to prevent the project from being haphazard or arbitrary. Although the word "idea" is being misused, one can hardly object to this demand. In fact, however, "idea" is what is truly material at other times, and these designs with "ideas" are allegorical: their symbolic elements are notcative but connotative.

"One liner" architecture is a symptom of recent confusion. But it is not just at design schools and not just because of the review system that this preference for art as allegory shows up. One of the most frequent complaints I have heard among architects and their critics seems to be that too many recent buildings are "one-liners." What does it mean for a building to be a one-liner? It means that what it "says," however hard it is to discover what that may be, is very little: once you "get it," you don’t need or want to look at the building again. The building is experienced in the head, not the body and head. Understanding a one-liner building is like completing a crossword puzzle; there’s no good motivation for savoring how the puzzle was created and the cleverness needed for solving it. A building that "says" what it says primarily in its physicality, when designed with an intensity and depth of feeling and with the self-critical vigor that removes inharmonious elements, can be returned to endlessly, since the discursive thinking of the appreciator can only point to and evoke the artistic core and can never be its equivalent.

Despite their bemoaning one-liners, even the finest architects often reveal this confusion of art with conceptual discourse in their statements. Here are some examples taken from American Architecture Nova II (Rizzoli, 1985) and The Charlottesville Tapes (Rizzoli, 1985): "...architecture as a vehicle for describing in physical terms ideas about society and about how men and women might live together." "The house is a study in dematerialization versus measurability." "This project has a theme, and that was very important to me. Call it a conceptual building..." If you want the building is a gate." "It’s the story of an internal dialogue and a set up between the vertical plane and the horizontal plane." (Here forms themselves are treated as ideas.)

Why so much allegorical architecture? I’m not enough of an historian to tell you why this confusion of architecture with conceptual discourse seems so prevalent. As I implied above, I suspect it has to do with a deeper embedding of high design in the academy, where intellectual or intellectual talk is necessarily the currency of the kingdom, where glibness often has its rewards.

Of course, the Romantic image of the inspired wild-eyed visionary who can speak only with his hands sets no present norm. Yet still, here at Harvard, no one knows quite where to fit painters, sculptors, and musicians into a legitimate curriculum. Understandably, the kind of thinker who draws the biggest response in the academy is the French Structuralists and Post-Structuralists, weaving their ever more abstruse webs of words, however wise or unwise. Other reasons for one-liner art? Perhaps, people in our culture are taught by television and newspapers and the rhythm in the streets that patience and care are not as virtuous or as profitable as quickness and motion: the one-liner is all we think we have time for. (Of course, we occasionally get the 1,001 liner, but that is no more than an inflated version of the one-liner: once you get it, you can forget it.)

Perhaps, too, we are still lashing back against the ‘50s, when even in the academy the dirty currency of undisciplined self-expression was briefly grasped.

Most of art history can, with a bit of neurotic trimming, be viewed as an alternating domination of intellectualism and emotionalism, with each era reacting against the prior era. The dialectic has its set of perennial opposites: Apollo-Dionysus, analysis-intuition, classicism-romanticism, detachment-eminence, allegory-image. John Dewey set against William Blake, John Ashbery against Robert Bly, Antonioni against Fellini, Peter Eisenman against Christopher Alexander, etc. Much of the history of esthetic theory is, however, an attempt to unite these opposites in a vibrant tension that avoids extremism. That kind of theory is what designers might turn to in order to escape the trap of intellectualism.
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Another kind of thinking, critical thinking, is also necessary in art: it is what allows artists to judge whether the forms they choose to embody their feelings are adequate for the job. We can love and hate without becoming aware of it at some Cézanne landscapes because Cézanne succeeded in finding shapes, lines, and colors that embodied art for the sense of solidity, body, and strength have related him to his world. We seek to share those feelings, not pigeonhole them and move on. His paintings are meaningful, not because they tell us anything about the French countryside or because they present a late 19th century idea about the nature of perception, but because they give us a felt world, a world given value through its meeting with the human heart.

In art, the feeling is the meaning. The very last hit of Bach’s “Goldberg Variations” is exquisite because in perfectly suited forms—neither bursting with nor stifling of feelings—we are given access to bodily knowledge of a world that is thoroughly heartbreakingly, yet precious.

Thinking has a vital place in art. There is no need to be anti-intellectual, only resistant to intellectualism. Clearly enormous amounts of hard thinking—analysis, philosophy, self-conscious attention to precedents, sociological reflection, etc.—play a major role in most great art.

 Literary critics do not want to dismiss Alexander Pope from the ranks of poets because his long poem, “An Essay on Man,” contains lots of explicit philosophizing. Palladio’s buildings are no less cherished because mathematical analysis plays such an important role in their making. Ultimately, Pope is not a philosopher and Palladio is not a mathematician. That is because overall and primarily their words speak to our feelings, and their thinking evolves more from the pressures of feeling than from the pure exigencies of logical analysis. Were it not that Palladio’s mathematics helped produce and express such dignity, serenity, and delight, no one would give his buildings much attention.

Can we accept the morality of Sea star. This is the architect’s job. But architecture must be the most impure—the most distracted—and therefore the most difficult to produce of the arts. Because the sense of the artist is to find form adequate to his feeling, art is amoral and ascetic. Yet oddly enough, people actually live in one form. Strangely speaking, we may have to say that a house that would be abominable to live in is a true work of art. Philip Johnson’s glass-box house, had he designed it for anyone but himself, should probably be considered immoral. It violates most of our emotional needs in housing. But that feelings of delirium and purity it embodies and instills in us!

At the Final Review in the sky, however, architects who choose to be responsible to their feelings alone may be cast down; perhaps the great architect, like the great dramatic poet (Shakespeare), must be capacious enough in his feelings to include the feelings of others, to have civic responsibility feelingly.

Architecture as responsible craft—an alternative paradigm The pressure to think of architects as responsible to other people, to cities and to whole societies as much as or more so than they are responsible to their own feelings, is so great and so compelling, that it is very tempting to view architecture as a craft (albeit a High Craft) rather than an art.

In a craft, beauty and utility are primary goals; in art, genuineness and vibrancy. Indeed, recent statements by the critic Robert Campbell seem to espouse such a position. In the February 11, 1988 issue of The Boston Globe, Campbell speaks of Mies van der Rohe as “an instance of the disastrous confusion between art and architecture.”

According to Campbell, architects should be the most humble and self-effacing of mortals. Their desire is that only those buildings are those that blend harmoniously, civilly, and civically the spirit of their locations, and that most sensitively respond to the needs of their users for the most possible quality of life in them.

In this paradigm, Paris is the great city, humanly scaled, homogeneous, and mostly designed by forgotten architects. Many buildings in New York City or Houston, in this view, become like the fictional politicians of Florence in Dante’s Divine Comedy: monsters of egotism and civil evil, whose buildings seem to be made primarily to puff themselves up more self-importantly than their neighbors. But New York and Houston may have a certain kind of vitality that Paris lacks precisely because there are so many distinctive selves standing out vividly in the best of the newer buildings.

Paris is a wonderfully crafted city. Like the finest pottery, it has the virtues of craft beauty—harmony, and ease of use. Artistic architecture, however, can be ugly, disharmonious, and discomforting, as long as it embodies well the vitality and richness of its maker’s feelings. We may wish to banish such architecture from our cities and keep it on the drawing boards, separating it off from the rest of our lives as we can the disturbing, unpleasant paintings of Francis Bacon, but we can’t deny it its own particular validity.

Art must follow its own shadowed, primitive and yet disciplined and sophisticated ways. Conceptual discourse is another matter altogether.


For a treatment of the differences between art and allegory, and of how allegory can become art, see Benedetto Croce, The Poetry of Dante (G. Allen and Unwin, 1988), and Francois De Sausset, “The Divine Comedy:” in History of Italian Literature (Oxford University Press, 1981), P. R. Levison is the most eloquent spokesman I know for the special, vibrant thinking of artists and their critics; see especially his Living Principle (Oxford University Press, 1976).

The amorality of art is brilliantly explored in Friedrich Schiller’s On the Aesthetic Education of Man (Frederick Ungar, 1853).

Architectural Record May 1988 61
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Along the banks of the Potomac, every kind of grandeur

Ever since their plans for the AT&T Building catapulted them into the vanguard of Postmodernism, Philip Johnson and John Burgee have been riding a heady historicist roller coaster en route, it turns out, to the shores of the Potomac River in Prince George's County, Maryland. Here, on a highly visible 22-acre site adjoining the Capital Beltway, Johnson and Burgee are planning their most ambitious project to date—a $1 billion mixed-use proposal, dubbed PortAmerica, that will exhibit a mind-boggling palette of allusions to architectural modes of the past. The project's commercial phase (left on site plan) will focus on the 93-story World Trade Center, a faceted, reflective glass tower that will be flanked by two 3,000-car garages and five vaguely Italianate office buildings (top rendering). A broad boulevard will connect this commercial complex to a waterfront marina and hotel, the latter topped by a gold dome. The remainder of the site, a curving parcel along the Potomac that the architects have likened to the shorelines of Nica or Bombay, has been named Oxford Landing, a mixed-use "new town" comprising a 12-foot-wide pedestrian promenade, two-story Neoclassical waterfront pavilions housing retail spaces and recreational facilities (middle rendering), and 1,200 town houses and condominiums whose bow fronts, clustered around a series of small parks, are meant to evoke the crescents of Georgian England (bottom rendering). Unsurprisingly for a project of this size, there has been a good deal of promotional hoopla surrounding PortAmerica. Developer John W. Lewis has labeled the site "one of the most breathtaking in the world," and Johnson calls the opportunity to design a total environment "every architect's dream". According to a recent article in The Washington Post, there has also been some local opposition to the development, centering mainly on the height of the World Trade Center tower. A suit filed by opponents has gone in court, however, and Lewis expects to break ground sometime this summer, with completion of the overall project scheduled for 1996.
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Arcadia comes to southern California:
A new mixed-use complex in San Diego . . .

The Aventine is one of Rome’s seven hills. It is also the name of Michael Graves’s latest effort to adapt the architectural values of the ancients to the frankly commercial exigencies of the 20th century. The current object of Graves’s attention is a mixed-use complex in the coastal foothills of San Diego comprising (from left to right in model) a 400-room hotel, a health club located in a Classical rotunda, and 225,000 square feet of office space housed in a six-story “palazzo” and in two 11-story towers, one of which bears an uncanny resemblance to a certain architectural icon in Pisa (but without the tilt). The project is the latest example of what might be characterized as Graves’s California Classical style—a regional mode already seen in the architect’s library at San Juan Capistrano and in his plans for the Domaine Clo Pegase winery near San Francisco. Considerably more romantic than Graves’s work in colder climates, the San Diego buildings will be clad in a combination of red Spanish quartzite and light-hued stucco, and will exhibit a typically Gravesian palette of Roman grilles, urns, and pergolas—elements that reflect the architect’s stated wish to “continue Classicism” rather than restore it.

... and a resource recovery center in San Marcos

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See our catalog in the 1986 Better's General Building section. Page 43.

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If the City of San Francisco gives the necessary nod of approval, and if a pre-specified core group of manufacturers signs on the dotted line, construction will begin late this winter on the San Francisco Design Center (SFDC), a 350,000-square-foot trade mart intended to offer the City by the Bay what the Merchandise Mart offers Chicago, the Pacific Design Center offers Los Angeles, Innovia offers Houston, and IDC/NY is hoping to offer New York—i.e., one-stop shopping for contract furniture. Though there are two significant ifs, there is ample reason to be optimistic about this late entry into the burgeoning portfolio of American contract furniture marts. Affiliated Capital Corporation, a real-estate investment, development, and management company, has committed $46 million to the project—which is located in the city’s wholesale merchandise area south of Market Street—and enlisted the services of an impressive team of planners and designers. Not incidentally, of course, San Francisco needs the facility, as The Burdick Group discovered after researching the viability of the center for Affiliated by polling potential tenants. The resultant program Burdick devised includes a lively mix of crowd-enticing amenities—ranging from restaurants and “design magnate” retail shops to exhibition and auditorium facilities—intended to complement the requisite showrooms. Similarly, the marriage of architect Mark Mack and the firm of Robinson Mills & Williams, which Burdick also put together, ensures the appropriate balance of design talent and construction know-how. The most sensational aspect of the architects’ scheme is surely the arcaded interior street, inspired by the Milan Galleria, that bisects the 550-foot-long building (perspective left). This skylit spine provides a public facade for every tenant, as well as a simple organizational scheme that promises to be as clear as it is festive. Although the budget dictated economical tilt-up concrete construction (which will be colored but left exposed), SFDC will be no windowless bunker. The architects have broken down the apparent bulk of their massive structure by extending corner pavilions and an entrance bay beyond the main building line, and by adhering to a tripartite vertical organization comprising a 14-foot-high rusticated stone base, a generously fenestrated middle section, and a 10-foot cornice crowned by a trellislike frame of turquoise steel brackets that conceal rooftop parking.

C. K. G.

Secure amidst an uneasy world: A new American embassy in Syria

Although architects of American embassies have always had to reconcile an image of openness with provisions for rigorous security, especially in such trouble-prone regions as the Middle East, perhaps no building in recent years has proved as challenging as the current proposal for a new embassy complex in Damascus, Syria. Designed by Gajte Papachristou Smith, the project will incorporate such antiterrorist elements as a 100-foot setback from the property line, a heavily reinforced concrete structural system, and small windows placed six feet above the floor to eliminate the danger of shattering glass. The ancient monuments of Damascus also played a role in the design: witness the building’s central courtyard, facade of pink and tan local stone, and round towers that refer to the minarets of nearby Syrian mosques.
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NEOCON 18 will examine the global view of architecture

An unusually diverse group of international architects, interior designers, and facility managers will participate in NEOCON 18, the annual furnishings market and design symposium scheduled for June 10-13 at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. One of the highlights of this year's event will be the granting of the third annual Chicago Architecture Award, sponsored jointly by RECORD and the Illinois Council of the American Institute of Architects, to Cesar Pelli, Charles Correa, and Mario Botta. The following NEOCON workshops, seminars, and lectures will be of particular interest to architects:

Tuesday, June 10
4:30 PM: Seminar and video presentation on office ergonomics.

Wednesday, June 11
8:30 AM: NEOCON keynote speech by Dr. Karl Albrecht, author of Service America: Doing Business in the New Economy.
10:30 AM: Workshop on the adaptive reuse of old industrial buildings with architects Herbert MaLaughlin and Bartholomew Voorsanger.
4:30 PM: Seminar on current trends in corporate design with architects Roz Brandt, Charles Pfister, Orlando Díaz-Azcuy, and Sally Walsh.
4:30 PM: Barcelona architect Ricardo Bofill will lecture on his recent work in Europe.

Thursday, June 12
8:30 AM: Seminar on product design with James E. Terrell, Lella Vignelli, and Richard Himmel.
4:30 PM: Seminar on architectural pluralism in Europe, Asia, and North America with Cesar Pelli, Charles Correa, and Mario Botta.

Friday, June 13
8:30 AM: Seminar on architectural expressionism with Charles Moore and Tomas Taveira.
8:30 AM: Seminar on the creative process of design featuring Philippe Starck.
12:00 noon: Chicago Architecture Awards luncheon. Featured speaker is John Busby, president of the American Institute of Architects.
3:00 PM: An international symposium on modern architecture, focusing on the work of Mies van der Rohe, Charles Correa, Mario Botta, Charles Moore, Cesar Pelli, Tomas Taveira, and Ricardo Bofill will speak.

For a complete schedule of NEOCON events, contact the Communications Department of the Merchandise Mart (312/927-1411).

The New Products section of RECORD's August issue will spotlight a selection of furnishings introduced at NEOCON 18.

Richard Morris Hunt at the Metropolitan Museum

At last the prophet is honored in his own land. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is exhibiting architectural drawings and photographs of the work of Richard Morris Hunt, whose 1885 design for the museum's great Fifth Avenue entrance hall gave the Met the image it still bears today. The first major retrospective of Hunt's work since his death, the exhibition has been organized by Susan Stein, former curator of the Richard Morris Hunt Collection at the AIA Foundation, and Morrison Heckscher, curator of American decorative arts at the Metropolitan. It remains on view through June 15 before traveling to the AIA Octagon in Washington, D.C. (Sept. 8-Dec. 28) and the Art Institute of Chicago (Feb. 9-Mar. 29, 1987).

Hunt was born in 1827 to a socially prominent and artistically inclined family (his elder brother William became an influential painter and teacher). His family went abroad in 1845, and Richard became the first American to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Deeply influenced by Continental culture, Hunt became the champion of French urbanistic values in an America dominated by an English tradition of romantic nationalism. The exhibition begins with Hunt's student work—careful, if undistinguished—and his lively sketchbooks, evidence of a sensitive, sanguine temperament. An extensive selection of early civic projects shows Hunt's initial attempts to reconcile Beaux-Arts forms with a Russianian environment. The proposed gateways to Central Park illustrate his frankly urban vision, his fluid, evolving esthetic, and—in the controversy they generated—the magnitude of the task he faced.

Subsequent sections of the show examine Hunt's commercial work and his city and country houses. During the 1880s Hunt experimented with a diversity of style and materials. Though the buildings sometimes lacked "harmony and repose" (his own criteria for successful design), their innovations ranged from lively compositions in cast iron to picturesque Stick Style houses. Hunt's Studio Building in New York was the first structure in America designed specifically for artists. John LaFarge and Frederick Church, among others, joined him there, and his influential atelier included George B. Post, Henry Van Brunt, William Ware, and Frank Furness. Hunt's early career culminated with the Lenox Library, a building that combined coherent Classical design with a highly successful plan for circulation and

Proposed elevation for the New York Stock Exchange, 1880.

Continued on page 63
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The final measure of security.
Design news continued

lighting. Montgomery Schuyler
called it "perhaps the most
monumental public building in New
York." Then, in 1874, Hunt
collapsed from overwork.

After a long convalescence in
Europe, Hunt entered the second,
more familiar phase of his
development, centered around
extravagant houses on Fifth
Avenue and in Newport. One third of
the exhibition is over to the
documentation of these lavish
residences, focusing on esthetics
(perspectives and elevations) rather
than function (plans, sections,
details). This approach—more
sociological than architectural—
confirms the contention of catalog
essayist David Chase that Hunt’s
domestic work is "looked at, not
considered." Perhaps the image of
Gilded-Age excess is still too potent
to be very closely analyzed.

As a founding member and
president of the American Institute
of Architects, from whose archives
most of the exhibit is drawn, Hunt
expounded the social value of high
art. A section devoted to his
public monuments—including the
pedestal for the Statue of Liberty—
culminates in the 1893 World’s
Columbian Exposition in Chicago
and the East Wing (main entrance)
of the Metropolitan Museum. These
works confirmed the predominance
of Hunt’s much-favored Beaux-Arts
Classicism, whose symbolic and
spatial values are once again the
basis of America’s public
architecture and urban planning.

Hunt found certain historical
styles congenial—notably the early
French Renaissance, or Loire,
style—but he was no revivista. He
knew that a valid modern
architecture must respond to
current needs and
possibilities. The stylistic
eclecticism and functional diversity
of his buildings shows Hunt’s
development as he struggled to
respond directly to the social and
esthetic conditions of his day.

The exhibition generally provides
a clear exposition of the architect’s
long career. Because of gaps in the
archives, however, some of Hunt’s
best buildings are absent (the
Williams and Morland houses in
Boston, for example, and his library
and chapel at Princeton), and the
consequent emphasis on unbuilt
projects may give a skewed
impression of an architect who
completed over 200 buildings.

Moreover, where authorship can be
ascertained, it would be helpful to
know which drawings are in Hunt’s
own hand.

But overall—and especially
informed by the varied and
suggestions in The
Architecture of Richard Morris
Hunt, edited by Susan Stein and
published in conjunction with the
show—the exhibit succeeds in
focusing attention on a neglected
master. Perhaps Hunt’s flexibility
and conservative taste worked
against any achievement of a
revolutionary program. But in his
work and in his life, Richard Morris
Hunt struggled to reconcile the
needs of a rough materialism with the
highest cultural values. The
result was a virile yet graceful
civility, rare in any age.

Thomas Matthews

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Architectural Record May 1986 63
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Design awards/competitions:
California Council/AIA
1986 Design Awards

A cinnamon-roll shop in San Diego, a university gymnasium in
Berkeley, and a water reclamation plant in Van Nuys were among
15 architectural projects recently cited by the California Council of
the AIA in its annual design awards program. The event was open
to California architects for projects located anywhere in the world,
and to architects practicing outside California for buildings located
in the state. The CCAA received 260 entries to this year’s
competition, and the jury’s citations included six honor awards,
seven merit awards, and two restoration awards. Commenting on

1. Arroyo House, Los Angeles, California; Barton Phelps,
Architect (Honor Award). Owing to winter run-off that cuts a wide
channel across the building site, the architect had to design two
pavilions on separate foundations, bridged by a 17-foot-high stairway.
A lofty living room at the top of the
stairs overlooks a canyon landscape.
Thick stucco walls and a deliberate
ambiguity of indoor and outdoor
space derive from early 20th-
century regional architecture. "The
architect has a beautiful sense of
siting, a beautiful sense of creating
views... and an incredible concept of
procession," said the jury.

2. Donald C. Tillman Water
Reclamation Plant, Van Nuys,
California; Daniel, Mann, Johnson,
Mendelhain, Architects (Honor
Award). To symbolize this
building’s function as a water-
treatment plant and to soften its
high-tech appearance, the architects
surrounded an aluminum-clad
structure with ponds and a
Japanese garden irrigated with
reclaimed waste water. The jury
observed that the project exhibits
"a wonderful dialogue between the
romantic and the abstract. It
celebrates the process [of water
reclamation], evokes technology,
and juxtaposes it against the lyrical
statement of the garden."

3. Recreational Sports Facility,
University of California, Berkeley;
ELS/Ehsas/Logan, Architects
(Honor Award). The jurors praised
this new Berkeley athletic center
(RECORD, September 1985, pages
30-36) for "doing what a significant
urban building should do: recognize
pedestrians and invite them to
partake of the fabric. Its color
treatment helps articulate function
and complements existing
facilities."

4. Video Porch, La Jolla Museum
of Contemporary Art, La Jolla,
California; Rob Wellington
Quigley, Architect (Honor Award).
The challenge was to convert a 20-
foot-square janitorial storage area
into a new museum video room. The
architect acknowledged the room’s
location next to the historic Irving
Gil-designed Scripps House by
peeling back various layers of
remodeling to expose Gil’s original
concrete wall. The jury called the
results "lyrical as well as mystical.
It’s a time machine appropriate to
the medium of video that is being
investigated."

5. Claudia’s, Horton Plaza, San
Diego, California; Grondona
Architects (Honor Award). Wishing
to compete with the
Postmodernist architecture of a
new downtown shopping mall in
San Diego, the architects chose a
whimsical art installation for their
design of a small shop selling
cinnamon buns. A twisted pipe that
emerges through a wall forces the
aroma of fresh-baked goods into the
mall and effectively draws
customers into the shop. "This
turns the mundane into sheer
poetry... and raises chaos to the
element of art," said the jury.

6. Bergren Residence, Venice,
California; Morphosis, Architects
(Honor Award). The architects
designed a 750-square-foot
residential addition as a prototype
for a scaled-down urban house for a
small family on a small urban lot.
"The jury viewed the project’s
cosmopolitan basis as ‘absolutely
ethereal. It’s almost a metaphor for
the history of architecture, which
grows out of a powerful masonry
representation and individualism
into the dilemmas of the new
mechanistic age. That collision and growth give
this house a poetic quality.’"
the submissions, jury chairman Paul Kennon observed that "the special place that California architecture has within this country is one of diversity, innovation, experimentation, of developing a laboratory for a new aesthetic and a new meaning for architecture. You can see it all in California... Californians do it." In addition to Kennon, who is president and design principal of CBS Sphere in Houston, the jury consisted of Peter Fassbender, professor of architecture at Rice University in Houston, and Tob Williams, principal of Tob Williams Architects in New York City.

7. International Market Square, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Kaplan/McLaughlin/Diaz, Architects (Merit Award). The architects converted the former headquarters of an apparel manufacturer into a regional design center comprising 650,000 square feet of showroom space. A five-story atrium, built over a former loading dock, serves as the project's focal point. The jury called the complex "a brilliant execution [that] takes a mundane group of buildings and transforms them, creating a marvelous place within an urban context."

8. 72 Market Street Restaurant, Venice, California; Morphosis Architects (Merit Award). "An incredible piece of urban architecture" was the jurors' characterization of a restaurant that reflects the ambiguity of its seedy/stylish neighborhood (RECORD, mid-September 1986, pages 156-161). "The architects give the room even more significance by breaking it away and expressing it as an external building within another envelope."

9. Shay Residence, San Francisco, California; James Shay, Architect (Merit Award). "A sense of monumentality is created in this small, well-crafted house," noted the jury. "The barrel-arch roof is beautiful, and the architect had a sure hand in the detailing and in the continuity of space."

10. Petal House, Los Angeles, California; Eric Owen Moss, Architect (Merit Award). The jurors called a two-story addition to a postwar tract house "brilliant," and they reserved their highest praise for the manner in which the architects broke open a hipped roof to create a third-story deck. In suburban Los Angeles, they noted, "not many houses do that."*

11. Prospect Point, La Jolla, California; Martinez/Wong & Associates; Robert A. M. Stern and Wheeler/Winer, Associated Architects (Merit Award). The jury lauded a 35,000-square-foot mixed-use building at the edge of downtown La Jolla for its "happy relationship with Irving Gill's Woman's Club and the Spanish character of the village. It creates a strong urban statement within that setting."

12. Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, California; Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects (Merit Award). The main facade of a 3,000-seat concert hall features a sweeping curve oriented toward San Francisco's Beaux-Arts City Hall. By treating lobbies as glazed pedestrian promenades, the architects strengthened the link between the building and the public space of the adjoining civic center.

13. Pytka Temporary Studio, Venice, California; William Adams Architects (Merit Award). Wood studs, translucent fiberglass, corrugated metal, and polished concrete floors were used in the design of offices for a production company. The jury observed that "the aesthetic qualities of structure and materials were pretty basic, yet the sense of light and space is very pleasing. The fact that this creative architect would take such an incredible intellectual exploration in a temporary situation speaks well of culture in California."

In addition to the projects illustrated, the jury awarded special preservation awards to Eric Lloyd Wright and Martin Eil Well for the restoration of the Storer House in Hollywood, and to Gillis-Judson-Wade for the restoration of All Saints Church in Hayward, California.
The International Association of Lighting Designers has cited seven completed projects in its annual awards program for excellence in lighting design. The program was initiated three years ago "to recognize lighting design that reinforces the architectural concept and demonstrates high aesthetic achievement, balanced by technical expertise." Jurors were IALD members Robert Prouse of Jules Fisher & Paul Marantz, Inc.; Donald Gerstoffer of Wheel/Gerstoffer Associates, Inc.; Anna Robinson of Robinson Roth & Associates; and Alfred Scholze of Alfred Scholze Associates. An advisory panel of

1. YKK 50, Kurobe, Japan; Hidetoshi Ohno, Lighting Designer (Award of Excellence). YKK 50 is an office, meeting, and exhibition center erected by the Yoshida Kogyo Company, a Japanese manufacturer of zippers and sliding fasteners, to commemorate the firm's 50th anniversary. The lighting designer's greatest challenge was the facility's International Conference Hall, a raked auditorium whose lofty domed ceiling posed problems of acoustics and light bulb maintenance. Ohno's solution called for fixtures mounted on three motorized frames that can be electronically raised or lowered. Soft light is transmitted through opalescent acrylic panels that appear as giant strips of cloth suspended in the air. The intention of the design, according to Ohno, was to express Japan's "poetical attachment to nature, the sky, and the wind."

2. Sawyer House, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Don Selts, Lighting Designer and Architect (Award of Excellence). Energy conservation was a major consideration in the design of this private residence, located on a flat, two-acre site at the base of the Sandia Mountains in north Albuquerque. In most of the living areas, south-facing skylights have combination reflector/ sunshades whose mirrored surfaces substantially increase solar gain. During summer the reflectors can be lowered to shade the skylights; at night the mirrors glow with reflections of interior lighting. Natural daylighting is provided through large stepped windows set into stucco-covered walls. In order to eliminate any shadows, all interior walls and ceilings are flush with skylight and window openings.

3. Générale Bank, New York City; Jerry Ueber, Lighting Designer, in association with Rikin-Weisman Architects (Honorable Mention). The jury cited two lighting fixtures that were custom-designed for the new American headquarters of a Brussels-based international trading bank, located on the 22nd floor of a midtown Manhattan office tower (ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, mid-September 1986, pages 114-115). One of the fixtures, a semi-recessed in-ceiling downlight, is used throughout the elevator lobby, reception area, and conference rooms to add sparkle to softly finished wood and fabric walls. Closely nautical in appearance, each downlight has two brushed aluminum collars that seem to float below the ceiling. Pendant fixtures in a conference room were designed to be seen both from above (when one enters the room) and from below (when one is seated at a table). Light from mirror-reflector quartz lamps passes first through a diffusing lens and then through an aperture in a large glass disk at the bottom. Some of the beam is dispersed around the diffusing glass to illuminate a sandblasted lower disk.

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architects and designers assisting the jury included Woodman
Rutney of McDonough/Rutney Architects; Paul Broches of Mitchell/
Ciurylo Architects; Judith Stockman of Judith Stockman and
Associates; and Norman Diekman of Norman Diekman Designers.

4. Kaskel Library, Hackley
School, Tarrytown, New York;
Francesca Bettridge of Olene,
Bettridge, Bernstein, Lighting
Designer, in association with Keith
Kroeger Architects (Honorable
Mention). This adaptive reuse
project involved the conversion of
Goodhue Hall, a Neoclassical
academic building designed in 1900,
into a new library for a private
school near New York City. In a
large barrel-vaulted room
dominated by high windows and a
pair of tall fireplaces, the lighting
designer sought to respect existing
architectural features by restoring
and relamping original chandeliers,
modifying green-glass fixtures in
study carrels, creating harmonious
new table lamps, and integrating
fluorescent fixtures into the
ceiling.

5. Daikoku-Sama Shrine, Shiga,
Japan; Motoko Ishii, Lighting
Designer, in association with Itoh
Architects & Associates (Honorable
Mention). An atmosphere of
simplicity and solemnity was the
architects' goal in their design of a
shrine for Daikoku-Sama, one of
Japan's seven lucky gods. In order
to provide for open space required
during ceremonial functions, the
architects designed interior walls
that can be mechanically lowered
into the floor. The shadowless
lighting was carefully conceived to
keep fixtures out of view and make
it appear that Daikoku-Sama floats
in the air. Halogen spotlights
illuminate the effigy and back
screen, while incandescent ceiling
fixtures serve as wall washers
when the walls are up and floor
illuminators when the walls
are lowered.

6. Procter & Gamble
Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio;
Jules Fisher & Paul Marantz, Inc.,
Lighting Designers (Jerry Kugler
and Barry Citrin, project
managers), in association with Kohn
Pedersen Fox, Architects
(Honorable Mention). The jury cited
the overall lighting program
developed for a new 500,000-square
foot addition to Procter & Gamble’s
existing world headquarters. The
lighting designers worked closely
with the architects on a wide array
of custom fixtures and integrated
illumination for the main entrance
drawing room, cafeteria, atrium
towers, and auditorium.

7. Donna Karan Showroom, New
York City; Nicholas Goldsmith of
FTL Associates, Lighting Designer
and Architect (Honorable Mention).
For a showroom located in New
York City's Garment District that
must function as space for small
fashion shows and customer sales,
the architect designed a deliberately
"chaotic, deconstructed backdrop"
and a contrast to the simple
silhouettes of the clothing line on
display. A pair of custom-fabricated
lighting wings, made of flame-
treated nylon, is suspended on an
angle overhead. This translucent
fabric distributes bright, but
diffuse light that is said to allow
good color balance for fashion
photographers working in the
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If "Googie architecture" was as symbolic of the decade as a '58 Cadillac or rock-and-roll music, the style, according to Hess, was also part of a more serious tradition stemming from the organic work of Frank Lloyd Wright. To prove his point, the author juxtaposes a rendering of Rome's Times Square, a sweeping cantilevered coffee shop on Wilshire Boulevard designed by Armet and Davis in 1955, with a photo of Wright's Taliesin West. He also invokes the names of such "respectable" architectural expressionists of the period as Eero Saarinen, Hugh Stubbins, Felix Candela, and Charles Eames in an effort to give Googie some additional legitimacy. Whether or not one agrees with Hess's contention that "the coffee shops are Gropius's dream come true—a new architecture used and appreciated by the masses, expressing the high standard of living brought by advancing technology," it is difficult not to admire this book's evocative duotone photos, '50s-style graphics, and nostalgic depiction of a seemingly happier time. More than just a chronicle of an architectural mode, Googie is an affectionate portrait of a way of life that no longer exists. F.M.S.
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<td>Matching Wall Covering</td>
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<td>National Distribution</td>
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*Panel mounted directly against wall.

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Observations continued

Books


Reviewed by Paulina Borosook

The romanticizing of a tradition occurs when it begins to slip away. The English Romantic poets glorified nature as theBritish countryside began to suffer from the effects of the industrial Revolution, and the Pre-Raphaelites tried to resurrect a medieval idea of craftsmanship that had become obsolete in a era of mass production. In this country the glorification of a past that never quite was is exemplified by the California Mission and Mayan revivals, two building modes that came into prominence early in the 20th century. Two recent books that become the launch of these author's graduate-school theses serve as solid introductions to any discussion of the styles. In dogged academic fashion the books minutely catalogue the commercial consequences of the revivals and show how the low cost and plasticity of reinforced concrete made the styles economically and architecturally feasible. California Mission Revival delineates the rise of an architectural mode that took shape after the California missions had faded into disrepair and the colonizing Spanish and Mexican cultures had become remote enough to be viewed as a lost idyll instead of a political threat. Karen Weitz's book is an exhaustive detail to recount elements in the development of the style: boosterism, commissions for the California buildings at the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, experimentation with a Western version of the Arts and Crafts movement, the founding of Stanford University.

The author shows how architects, in their struggle to move away from Eastern and Beaux-Arts training and to discover a building method appropriate to California's terrain, found ways to adapt the forms of the Franciscan mission to public and private structures. The homey vernacular of the revivals and the clean lines of adobe and tile were thought especially appropriate to the new land's gentle climate and open spaces. Weitz includes numerous side elevations and competition entries to demonstrate the Mission Revival's evolution as it moved from Richardsonian Romanesque to distinctively Spanish features.

Many of the first Mission Revival houses and hotels were built for wealthy transplanted Easterners looking for the paradise promised in southern California resorts. While the Revival's reign as high style was relatively brief, it nonetheless spanned a way of ordering things that became an integral part of California's real-estate development for years to come.


Reviewed by Roger Kimball

This lavishly illustrated appreciation of the Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy is the second in a series of monographs on "Architects of the Third World." Replete with over 100 color plates and 120 black-and-white drawings and photographs, three critical essays, excerpts from Fathy's reflections on the tasks of contemporary architecture, testimonials by admirers, and a detailed chronology of his works, the book succeeds in providing the Western reader with a vivid introduction to the sensibilities and accomplishments of this controversial architect.

The first essay, by the English architect and critic J. M. Richards, situates Fathy in the international context and shows how his reaction against the anonymous, "transhistorical" character of much modern architecture led him to embrace various indigenous building techniques in his search for a workable regional vernacular. The Egyptian architect and planner Ismail Serageldin then provides a brief biography of Fathy's place in the life of Arab-Egyptian architecture, stressing the important influence of his traditionalist, craft-oriented planning theories on the development of contemporary Egyptian rural architecture. In Serageldin's estimation, Fathy is "the dominant figure in the Egyptian architecture of the 20th century." The final, most detailed, essay, by RECORD associate editor Dari Rastorfer, includes a précis of Fathy's career and an examination of his major building projects.

Born in 1900 to a wealthy Egyptian family, Fathy studied architecture at the University of Cairo, where he graduated in 1926. His earliest projects date from the late 1930s, but his first completed commission—a spacious private residence in Giza—was not until 1940. Fathy soon found himself in rebellion against the homogenizing, technologically oriented innovations of the so-called modern Western architecture in his homeland. Of "international architecture," he asked, "Is it not international ill-regard of art and international loss of culture?" In his search for an architectural idiom that was at once indigenous yet practical, Fathy's work pioneered the combination of traditional Egyptian building techniques with ancient Nubian architecture and vaulting techniques. His self-consciously traditionalist architectural values stressed building as returning to a human scale and affirmed the heritage and way of life of the people it was meant to serve. "Every building should speak to the man of today," he wrote. "But how can it do this when it does not respect human reference and human scale? We should reintroduce man into our architecture; we must reintroduce human scale, human needs, and human tradition.

While Fathy has devoted much of his effort to private residences for the well-to-do, his most influential work has been his relatively small-scale village architecture for the rural poor. Probably his best-known work is the New Gourna Village (1953), a government-sponsored planned community near Luxor. Originally designed for some 900 families, the project as built accommodates only 120 families, but is a change for the site. Nevertheless, the village, carefully planned to reflect Fathy's emphasis on traditional Egyptian houses, is already held to be a landmark solution to improving the living conditions of an impoverished, rural population.

During his long career, Fathy has seen a modest total of 80 projects built—most of them in Egypt—and has designed approximately 20 others. But his considerable influence in the Middle East seems limited to a few others as a teacher and proselytizer than in his completed works. "His strength," as Ismail Serageldin observes in his essay, "is the strength of ideas more than buildings." Indeed, according to J. M. Richards, Fathy has become "a kind of guru" for young Egyptian architects. His commitment to the legacy of traditional Egyptian architecture, insistence on serving simple, well-defined human needs, and a healthy dose of Islamic-inspired mysticism combine to give his teaching a strong native appeal.

In the end, as Dari Rastorfer suggests, what we see in Fathy is a "mixture of social realism and utopian vision." His completed body of work, small and parochial in rural Egypt, may seem too marginal to be considered a major force in 20th-century architecture. But, by providing an economical, indigenous, and adaptable alternative to modern Western architecture, he has articulated building principles that are at once humane, sensitive to local tradition, and widely applicable in less developed areas of the Third World.

Roger Kimball is a frequent contributor to RECORD and other magazines.

Architectural Record May 1986 73
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When it comes to chairs, Josef Hoffmann is much in vogue, although most people would probably be hard-pressed to describe very much else about his major works and themes. In fact, until this year remarkably little on Hoffmann was available in English. Now, we have two books: Eduard F. Sekler's definitive catalogue raisonné, recently translated from the German and published by Princeton, and Giuliano Gresleri's 1981 monograph translated from the Italian. The Sekler volume, the product of over 20 years of intense research—would certainly seem to supersede any other effort, and in terms of comprehensiveness, it does. However, Gresleri's moderately priced, pocket-sized paperback also has its purpose. Organized chronologically by project, with a brief entry for each, and accompanied by a selection of serviceable photographs, Gresleri's book has the advantage of being a handy guide for anyone in need of a crash course in Hoffmann's work. The Villa Ast in Vienna, for instance, "has only recently been discovered by modern critics; it was kept secret from the history of architecture for a long time." And as for the formidable gaudy Palais Stoclet in Brussels, it is a modern "first" because it marks "an apparent relationship to the past." At the core of Gresleri's answer is an attempt to revise the standard judgment that has been passed on Hoffmann's work as an expression of bourgeois decadence in the throes of excess. Instead, Gresleri detects a more revolutionary spirit reacting "to a climate of general preoccupations" by subverting traditional forms in his own unique way. Hoffmann's engrossing desire to simplify ultimately led to an architecture based on compositional elements, such as walls, apses, tymbamuns, and niches, manipulated in scale every which way to draw attention to their objectness. Long before the AT&T, the Parkersker Sanatorium in Vienna transformed a famous Hoffmann cabinet of 1901 into a functional object in its own right. Hoffmann's work deserves all the attention it is now receiving.

Bauhaus Photography, foreword by Eugene J. Pratzapas. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1985, $30. Photography came late to the Bauhaus in 1929, the tenth year of its 14-year life, but it was taken up by everyone with immense enthusiasm, from directors Gropius and Meyer right down to scores of anonymous students. Laszlo Moholy-Nagy was the school's most significant photographer, although he never took up camera work professionally as his wife Sibyl did, and Otto Umbehr was considered the most gifted. Bauhaus Photography assembles 500 Bauhaus photographs for the first time in one place. An initial group of 128 shots, including several by the Moholy-Nagys and Umbehr, was shown in photo exhibitions throughout Europe during the 1920s and '30s. Every technique, from photomontage, close-up, and worm's-eye view to solarisation, was tested, but no identifiable "Bauhaus style" emerged. The book's second section consists of over 200 "informal" photographs of Bauhaus students—not many of them recognizable—camping it up before the camera. Even these are remarkable, particularly series on plays staged by the Bauhaus in the late '20s (and one of rumoured ideologue Hannes Meyer down on the floor chasping a woman's knees). They underscore the depressing realization that the avant-garde today hardly ever seems to have, or offer, so much fun. Although the photographs speak lucidly for themselves, there is a brief introduction by Eugene Pratzapas, followed by a series of short articles by such Bauhaus regulars as Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, Walter Peterhaus, Friedrich Vormorwedre-Gilewitz, and Ernst Kalling, among others, arguing the "fateful question" of photography versus painting. While that particular debate rages on, Moholy-Nagy's claim that "the illusion of the future will not be one who cannot write, but who does not know photography" has perhaps lost some of its urgency. Nevertheless, this book admirably shows, however, the work of the Bauhaus photographers still exhibits the flash of its original genius.

A View from the Campidoglio: Selected Essays 1953-1954, by Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown; published by Peter Arnold, Ted Bickford, and Catherine Bergant. New York: Harper & Row, 1984, $25. Reviewing essays by Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown feel, at first, like a dicey undertaking. After all, three of the pieces are hatchet jobs on past reviewers, including "Pop Off," a deadly dismissal of Kenneth Frampton, who "misses the agony in our acceptance of Pop." In the end, it's exhilarating: everyone knows how verbally fresh the Venturi-Scott Brown team can be. The fun in this collection is trailing the bees in their beehive over 20 years of tussling, of or even craving for, symbolism in architecture continues as one of their central themes. Little has changed since the 1980s, when Venturi wrote, "Symbols with architecture enrich meaning. They can evoke the instant associations crucial for today's vast spaces, ... and, perhaps, jaded senses which respond only to bold stimuli." Learning from Las Vegas said much the same, but Venturi thinks that "hardly anyone has read that book or reads books in general anymore" (which might be the reason why, in 1985, he was determined "to do more and speak loud"). In later essays the emphasis shifts from a call for bold symbols to pique the weary, to using diverse symbols that respond sensitively to today's "plurality of tastes" and variety of heritages. Postmodernism has disappointed Venturi by missing an opportunity for differentiation and by merely replacing the didactic canon of Modernism with its own dogmatic and limiting vocabulary. What architecture should be, according to Venturi, is simply "appropriate," a word that is just as loaded as it sounds. As for what Venturi expects of himself, he writes in the last essay, delivered in 1988 at Harvard, "I consider myself an architect who adheres to the Classical tradition of Western architecture." Obviously, learning from Las Vegas, the role of, or even for, Pop from the Beaux Arts, from Post-Modernism, from Pop, from the Beaux Arts, from Aalto—from anything, in short, that doesn't move—has brought Venturi and Scott Brown a long way from 1977, when they wrote about their "pathetic, imperfect, expedient, limited, activist approach."
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Pride misplaced: Stern lessons in American architecture

Robert A. M. Stern, on location amid the towers of his native New York, narrates “Pride of Place: Building the American Dream.” The eight-part television series is currently airing on PBS.

By Roger Kimball

“Pride of Place: Building the American Dream” is public television’s latest effort to bring the trappings of art and knowledge to its throats of culture-hungry enthusiasts. Sponsored by Mobil Oil and scheduled to air weekly through the middle of May, the eight-part series is billed both as a documentary and as a “personal view” of American architecture. Presumably, this means that it aims to provide us with a straightforward, factual account of the heritage and achievements of American architecture and, at the same time, to present us with one man’s view of its idiosyncrasies, its successes and failures, its current challenges and prospects. Having sat through all eight episodes of “Pride of Place” in three days, I can assure the reader that, if nothing else, the view of American architecture that it offers is “personal” indeed.

The view in question is that of our “host” for the series, the New York architect Robert A. M. Stern, a professor of architecture at Columbia University and director of Columbia’s Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture. Stern narrates the show, traveling with the television camera men to more than 100 locations across the country. From the South Bronx to San Simeon, William Randolph Hearst’s “dream house” in California, Stern tours America’s cities, campuses, villages, buildings, monuments, and parks. In each episode, Stern pauses for a prearranged chat on location with one or two architects or architectural critics about the topic at hand: Philip Johnson, Vincent Scully, Peter Eisenman, Charles Jencks, Paul Goldberger, and Cesar Pelli are among Stern’s guests on the show. With the help of two assistants, Stern has also written a companion volume by the same title to accompany “Pride of Place.” The book, published by Houghton Mifflin/American Heritage, is a copiously illustrated, 400-page text that propagates a somewhat elaborated version of the “personal view” of American architecture that Stern offers his television audience.

But however personal his view, no one, I think, will accuse Robert Stern of being an overly charismatic or engaging narrator; his reedy, high-pitched voice energetically distracting hand movements, and reluctance to take his eyes off the teleprompter and look directly at the camera make him seem, to say the least, neurotically wooden. And the inept cinematography doesn’t help matters, either. One of my favorite moments occurred when Stern painstakingly described the sense of vertical flow that a grand staircase inspired while the camera panned slowly across the stairs from left to right so much for the vertical flow. Architecture is notoriously difficult to present effectively on film, but it helps if the cameraman makes some effort to follow the narrator’s cues.

Stern’s itinerary includes all the expected stops: suburbia, the campus, the skyscraper, resorts, urban gardens, commercial interiors, and grand domestic architecture. But the basic components of his personal view of American architecture are set forth most clearly in the first—and in many respects, the best—episode, “The Search for a Usable Past.” According to Stern, the “critical issue” facing American architecture today is its relationship to the past. Tradition, history, rich and evocative ornamentation—are these the things that for Stern allow architecture to transcend its merely utilitarian tasks and “build a dream.” Looking back to his youth in New York City, Stern contrasts the fanciful skyscrapers of the 1920s and ’30s with the cooler Modernist productions of the 1950s and ’60s. In his view, Modernist architecture, enslaved to an ethic of functionality, “heroically negated the past in favor of single-minded orientation to the present.” More than that, Stern associates the ascendancy of Modernism with all manner of social and political dereliction. “A new postwar era had dawned,” Stern reminisces about the 1950s in his book, “and just as I must learn to love the bomb—or at least live with it—I must learn to love an architecture that exalted function and structural technique as the determinants of significant form.” And in case we don’t get the point, the extraordinarily manipulative soundtrack helps us out: the sweet, elevating strains that play as Stern describes the wonders of old New York suddenly give way to a gloomy dirge-like lament as he castigates the “insensitive, uniform boxes” of Modernist architecture.

Stern begins by reminding us that American architecture, lacking an indigenous tradition, has had to forge a tradition for itself out of a wide variety of disparate elements; where Europe was born to its history and an architectural tradition, America has always had to concoct its tradition, “inventing and reinventing” the past. Of course, this idea is as familiar as it is banal; but as it happens, Stern has good reason for insisting that history and tradition in American architecture are products of “invention.” For, in his hands, the history of American architecture is nothing if not invented. His guiding theme is that Modern architecture represented a lamentable break with history and tradition that is only now being repaired by the triumph of Postmodernism. Finally, after the depredations of Modernism, American architecture has again “come to its senses,” largely, Stern tells us, because of the kindly influence of architects like Philip Johnson, Michael Graves, and Robert Venturi.

The ironies that surround Stern’s presentation are probably endless. But perhaps the greatest irony arises from his insistence on the importance of history and tradition in architecture. His own performance in “Pride of Place” is woefully irresponsible when it comes to the historical record. For one thing, the entire series rests on a systematic distortion of the character and ambitions of Modern architecture. It is true, of course, that Modernism challenged the ethos of 19th-century historicism, but to conclude that Modernism is therefore “antihistorical” or “antitraditional” is less than simplistic: it is a blatant misrepresentation. In this context, one need think only of the oft-noted contribution of Modernism to the flowering of Postmodernism. Further, in Stern’s version of the history of American architecture, every ornamental flourish is anachronistically interpreted as a prelude to the flowering of Postmodernism. Thus, for example, he describes Thomas Jefferson in terms that make him out to be, as it were, a Postmodernist before his time. In fact, what we see throughout Stern’s presentation is the same arbitrary, essentially un-historical, approach to history and tradition that characterizes Postmodernism itself—an approach which pretends that applying a Chippendale top to a Mississippi skyscraper somehow represents a recovery of tradition or history. History, from this point of view, is fundamentally a matter of packaging, decoration, and facades. Indeed, even the most important thing to grasp about “Pride of Place” is that it, too, is fundamentally a matter of packaging, decoration, and facades. At a screening of the first episode, Mobil vice-president William Schmertz assured us that the series was a serious exploration of architectural and cultural themes, not to be confused with television publim as “Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous.” But in fact, “Pride of Place” has precious little to do with architecture and everything to do with “lifestyle.” I do not remember a single architectural plan being discussed in the entire series, nor was there any mention of the relation between structure and style as a subject that greatly interested Stern. Rather, we were shown innumerable picture-postcard views of places and buildings—especially the opulent homes of the very rich—intermixed with endless footage of children playing in the grass, soldiers marching, and Stern himself driving around the country in his red convertible. Architecture was merely the excuse, merely the occasion, for this tedious exercise in sentimentality. It was entirely inappropriate, then, that near the end of the last episode of “Pride of Place” we should see Stern and the ubiquitous Leon Reddick being taken around Williamsburg, Virginia, in a horse-drawn carriage and agreeing that in many respects, the reconstructed colonial town was a “model” for the future of American architecture. Whatever its origins, Williamsburg has by now become a cosmetic concession of the tourist industry. Could one invent a better symbol for Stern’s Postmodernist conception of history and tradition?
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The geometry of a Luxalon cell ceiling system combines a comfortable feeling of order with spaciousness.

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Individual metal panels let you create a variety of different geometric shapes to achieve a contemporary look. Available in a variety of sizes, shapes and colors, baffles create a screen and provide an open plenum for easy access to services. The baffle system is also ideal for acoustical control in high-noise areas.

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Delta System
The one-piece, triangular design is strong and sturdy. It lets you add interest to a room with a wide variety of two- or three-dimensional configurations. A complete range of finishes, including mirror, is available.

Aesthetic solutions to functional problems.
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Type 150F Claddings and Soffits
Close-fitting, nominal 6 inch panels provide a sheer facade, equally at home on prestige buildings or industrial projects. Their size makes them ideal for smaller fascias.

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**Hunter Douglas CADD System**

**Material Specification for 8 Kiosks**

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Affinities and amenities

Appropriateness in design (or, as current jargon would have it, contextualism) can be interpreted in a lot of ways these days, especially in a collection of academic buildings. The most obvious friendliness, of course, is to create another background building in the stylistic mode of its neighbors. However, although most established campuses do possess a good amount of individual character, they only occasionally have been built in any single style. Rather, some affinity has been developed, with stand-outs here, submergences there—all in a varied mix of open spaces and period buildings that spell out the historical progression of the school. Tastes, methods, and needs have continually changed, inevitably stamping a certain individuality on each of its buildings. So, as a contextual proposition, to what should a new addition relate—its immediately adjoining structures, or the spirit of the entire complex? Or both?

Shouldn’t a really good new addition to a school play a strong role in enhancing that basic campus character, do more than just adequately fit in? Shouldn’t it add some amenities to its total environs, as well as provide needed, up-to-date (and often quite special) facilities within its own walls? Shouldn’t it have some individuality of its own, without necessarily trying to dominate the area—though, in some unresolved situations, wouldn’t a new, bold, focal point be a good idea?

Included here is a group of four campus additions that make positive steps to approach all these questions. They form only a small sample of possibilities, but do point to some interesting directions.

In the first, ARC extends the special spaces needed to teach government at Harvard’s Kennedy School, and also strengthens the School’s visual relationship to the entire campus. Stubbins gives Cushing Academy a quite contemporary library and audio-visual facility, which preserves its pastoral tradition and defines a couple of outdoor functional spaces. Gruzen has designed a “background” addition (externally) for New York’s Jewish Theological Seminary—but internally has created a new, sparkling, and private little campus. And Barnes, at Amherst, has created a personal, but sympathetic, center for math and computers that strongly finishes the design of the main quadrangle.

Hopefully, these buildings help reinforce the thoughts that style, whatever its genesis, can have affinity, yet also have a degree of éclat; and that amenity can mean much more than just functionalism or fashion, and can add to visual and emotional impact. Herbert L. Smith, Jr.
Taller and more vigorous than its adjoining, first-phase building for Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government, this new addition—the Belfer Center For Public Management—more than reinforces the concepts of its earlier neighbor.

Now known as the Littauer Center of Public Administration, that first building makes quiet and subtle use of abstract gable-end and chimney shapes—as well as red Harvard brick and pitched slate roofs—to effectively relate to the neo-Georgian Kirkland and Eliot Houses across the street. Projecting bays help to visually break up its four-story length (RECORD, June 1979, pages 99-106). With all the debate at that time over use of its site—the tourist-magnet Kennedy Library, with all its attendant parking, was originally proposed there—a relative modesty was obviously in order.

Architectural Resources Cambridge, Inc., architects of both buildings, have not only emphasized again their earlier, sympathetic kit-of-parts to complement the Harvard Houses and Littauer Center, but have emboldened all profiles of the new Belfer Center to progressively relate to other towers and spires punctuating the campus skyline. A greater use of glass in Belfer’s higher levels tempers the impact. Seen from the Charles River bridge, across John F. Kennedy Park, the structures now rise in a gently animated crescendo to form a main gateway into the campus.

Also echoing the Houses along the street is the development of the school’s garden courtyard—a retreat accessible only from the buildings or by a service drive. Glass walls at the entrance of Belfer give the public a glimpse into a court similar to those seen through the arched entries of the Houses.

The new building expands the Kennedy School by adding 45,000 square feet to house eight executive education programs and three research centers that were previously scattered through the campus. The plan (overleaf) focuses on four big multiuse spaces stacked in the center—the “Town Hall,” Harry Starr Auditorium, Edwin Land Lecture Hall, and the Bell conference center at the top. These are ringed by small clusters of rooms and spaces (some ranged on mezzanines) for seminars, meetings, study, and research.

As there is a drop in level on the site—between the street and the courtyard—the new Belfer center makes the transition within each level of the building itself (section overleaf), but ties into the four original levels of Littauer Center, which has a half-basement with an entrance opening on the court. RECORD said of Littauer in that 1979 article, “the new building seems to be just right”—the same can be said with enthusiasm of its sibling.
The first addition to a planned, phased development of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, this new Belfer Center forms a positive corner anchor for the eventual complex. It ramifies the design concepts of the School's original Littauer Center (middle-distance in photo opposite) and also echoes shapes and materials of the neighboring Kirkland and Eliot Houses (above).
The ground and first levels of Belfer Center surround a multipurpose, two-level "Town Hall" (bottom photo, opposite), which is a smaller version of the successful "Forum" space that the earlier Littauer Center focused on. A mezzanine contains a variety of office, study, and meeting spaces. The next major level contains the Starr Auditorium and its mezzanine (below). And above that are the Land Lecture Hall, and the Bell Conference Center (top photo, opposite), each of which is a staggered, one-level height. The level change in the big rooms provides stepped slopes for seating. In some contrast to the architects' fairly monochromatic angularities in the earlier interiors of the adjoining Littauer Center, the dominant note here, especially in the big spaces, is one of curves and soft colors—blue, green, beige, and plum.
If the facade of the new library for Cushing Academy is very modest (opposite), the interior is spacious and warmly urban. Natural oak, leather, and carpets combine into an ambiance of pleasant comfort and efficiency. The reading areas, on a lower level, are furnished as a series of lounge-like spaces (top). The “working” area (above) has a curved ceiling (see section).

Fisher-Watkins Library-
Learning Center
Cushing Academy
Ashburnham, Massachusetts
Owner:
Cushing Academy
Architects:
The Stubbins Associates, Inc.—
W. Easley Hamner, principal in-
charge; William A. McGee, project
designer; William E. Ralston,
production architect; Philip T.
Seibert, director of interior design;
Michael Gilligan, Chien Wu,
landscape; Mavis Gibson, interiors
Engineers:
LeMessurier Consultants Inc.
(Structural); SAR Engineering
Incorporated, (mechanical/
electrical)
Construction manager:
A.J. Martini, Inc.

Sylvan respect

Tucked into a pastoral sweep of wooded lawns, like some Aladdin’s cave of knowledge, this new library provides a much-needed, up-to-date facility, while keeping intact the character of the mowed old campus.

Underground libraries are, of course, hardly a new idea. Indeed, The Stubbins Associates, Inc., architects of this structure, have themselves previously designed one for the Harvard campus—the Nathan Marsh Pusey Library.

Usually, however, such structures have been used to preserve a valued patch of green in a crowded complex. Here it is a sensitive act of homage to a sylvan landscape, with its citadel of rusticated stone and brick, Italianate buildings and towers. The new addition’s only intrusion is that of an utterly simple, tapering and curved, brick retaining wall—a sloping terrace that creates a new forecourt to the main building entry, and forms a grassy amphitheater for graduation and other ceremonies.

The 1,500-square-foot plan is a radial one, with all spaces focused on downhill views. Casual, comfortable lounge and reading areas are grouped nearest the wall of windows, with low bookcases serving as dividers. Ranged, balcony-like, three feet above this are tables and carrels for more intense study, card catalogs, and book stacks for 30,000 volumes—all following the radial plan to allow maximum light penetration.

Spaces which require less natural light—a soundproof audio-visual center, glass-enclosed staff areas, and conference rooms—ring the back wall. Carefully studied artificial lighting and fabric-wrapped, acoustical ceiling panels top all areas. Direct entry from the existing main academic building is by a new, skylighted stair fitted into an existing, but unused porch (see section).

The structure is of cast-in-place, reinforced concrete. Water problems and soil loads obviously complicated construction. Intricate forming methods had to be used to allow the sloped roof to conform to site contours and loads, and significant underpinning of the aging, existing building’s foundations was needed.

In addition to underslab and perimeter foundation drainage systems, the new library was further waterproofed by special asphalt-impregnated, rubberized sheet material applied to the concrete roof and walls.

During the original feasibility studies for the new addition, the Academy’s Headmaster, Dr. Joseph Curry (who was familiar with the Stubbins undergraduate Harvard library), suggested that a below-grade scheme be considered here. It was, at the least, a fortuitous concept: no clash here between the desired, efficient modernity and the established, revered campus!
An unexpected urban delight has been created by the Gruzen Partnership’s new addition to New York’s Jewish Theological Seminary. On entering through the vaults of the original tower, one encounters a serene, cloistered garden, backed by a cascade of light-filled terraces and sloping, glazed skylights.

Located in that dense assortment of educational, religious, and housing centers around Columbia University in Morningside Heights—where few of the institutions have any real sense of individual campus—this Seminary now focuses on its own private world, replete with needed amenities to complement its studious and devotional purposes.

The genesis of the addition started with a rather disastrous fire some years ago, which destroyed or damaged a goodly amount of the institution’s library. Subsequent donations and acquisitions of books and manuscripts increasingly pointed up the need for adequate, secure facilities to house them. The Seminary held a limited, invited design competition, which Gruzen Partnership won with this thoughtful scheme—and by transmitting a conviction that sensitive architecture could be a positive additive, and not a material distraction, to the desired spiritual ambience. An appreciative awareness seems to have followed suit.

To smooth the transition from the old building to the new, a good bit of simplified recall has been used: in the materials (red brick, granite, limestone trim), in alignments (floor heights, cornice lines, adjoining window sizes), and in such devices as keystones and a colonnade screening an outdoor stairway.

An arcade provides cloistered circulation around three sides of the court, and is linked on the fourth by a top-lighted, museum-gallery ranging along a big synagogues-auditorium (overleaf). In contrast to the warm vivacity of the courtyard facades, the street front of the new wing (top left) is one of sidewalk-hugging plainness and security, leaving design interest to the original corner tower.

In addition to the partly sunken auditorium, the main level of the plan provides a refurbished dining room in the old part (which now opens through its arcade to the landscaped courtyard terraces for outdoor meals); new kitchen and receiving facilities; a big lobby and lounge forming a sort of commons; and an area for library services. The next two levels contain the main, open-stack library, with reading areas and lounges, terraces, and seminar and meeting rooms. On the top floor, as a “symbolic and functional crown,” is the treasured rare books library.

The Gruzen Partnership, which has added many civic amenities to New York City through the years, has provided yet another.
The street facade of the new wing of the Jewish Theological Seminary (opposite top left) gives little indication of the garden-oasis seen as one enters (opposite bottom left). Diagonally facing the entrance is the terraced addition, stepped to add sunlight and topped by the bold fenestration of the lounge in the special rare books floor. As can be seen in the section at left, arcades and a gallery surround the court.
As light-struck as the courtyard, each level has big windows and skylights, afforded by the terraced setbacks of the addition. The use of top-lighting for the first-floor gallery along the auditorium (opposite) gives wall space for art display and seating. The stairway linking the open-stack, main library levels (below) has broad bands of windows and sloping skylights. Comfort abounds, with reading areas and lounges for informal discussion and more display of art on all four levels. A quiet atmosphere is emphasized by soft pastel colors as can be noted in the convertible synagogue/auditorium (bottom), and by carpets and acoustical ceilings. Tighter security is maintained in the rare books section on the topmost level.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America
New York City

Owner:
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Architect:
The Gruzen Partnership—Jordan Gruzen, Peter Samton, design partners; Michael Kolk, project manager; Robert Genchek, project designer; Philip Fishner, interior designer

Engineers:
Kallen-Lemelson (mechanical/electrical); Irwin Cantor (structural); Romano & Gatland (mechanical consultants)

Construction manager:
Morse Diesel, Inc.
Completing the quad

As fresh and logical as its purpose—a center for today's computers and mathematics—this new addition to the Amherst campus adds yet another dimension to the idea of being sympathetic to context. It not only exerts all those expected curtsies to its neighbors, but is irrefutably "Ed Barnes," unmistakably Modern, and it seems to belong there.

The buildings at Amherst are mostly red brick, and there are many hipped roofs. Stylistically they are a mixed bag—a number are Richardsonian or New England Colonial, a few are overtly Victorian, and there is a Modern music building and a parabolic-roofed gym. An inquiring glance can find allusions to all that in the new building. And in massing and scale, it seeks to relate to the building in front, the Pratt Museum, by its horizontal wing, and with its tower to the big Biology Building opposite the focal War Memorial. Barnes shifted the original site a bit, pulling the building in towards the center to anchor the corner of the quadrangle, and to frame the view of the white-pine-surrounded Memorial and the Holyoke Mountains beyond.

As the site falls off sharply at the back of the building, use was made of the slope to logically divide the floors into the four principal functions of the program—and, not incidentally, to expedite circulation patterns. The heaviest student traffic is concentrated on the ground level, opening directly off the quadrangle. Here are grouped a social lounge, classrooms, and seminar rooms. Computer laboratories are on the level below, built into the side of the hill. The tower contains two floors of faculty offices, topped by a math library.

Barnes comments that the library was sequestered in its tower "like a think tank," adding, "there was no worry about the loss of books—all are almost impossible to understand."

But, with all the logic and current allusions that can be read into this gentle building, the true genesis of the design goes well back into Barnes's career—to buildings he created for St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire ( RECORD, June 1963, pages 125-132) and, especially, to a complex for Emma Willard School in Troy, New York ( RECORD, June 1969, pages 163-174). In those structures, Barnes began experimenting with abstract design esthetics—varied roof shapes, and tipped square and arched windows puncturing flat planes of simple, textured materials. "Playing with prime forms," Barnes dubs it. "It's important to come back to that."

It is a very personal, elemental style that he has come back to. There is a fairly timeless simplicity that, somehow, seems very appropriate to the New England academic scene. At the very least, one could say that Barnes is a very discerning and far-sighted Pre-Postmodernist!
The dominant arch of the main entrance (opposite top) opens onto the main classroom floor from the quadrangle. The computer center is set into the slope below, with a secondary entrance at the far end (above). The horizontality of this block is emphasized by courses of green glazed brick. The three-story tower, with its big tipped-square window in the library, has a roof hipped in front, gabled at back.
Barnes's concern with "prime forms" is quite overt in his fenestration for the ground-floor lobby of the Amherst Math and Computer Center (below), and for the "think tank" library (opposite top). On the interiors, attention to shapes is reinforced by contrasting wood moldings (which can be seen from the outside of the entrance lobby), and the soaring pitch of the library ceiling is ramified by the impact of the unexpected angle of the big window. As in the computer terminal area on the lower level (opposite bottom), all the interiors are comfortable and durably surfaced and finished. Above the two main levels (plans below), two floors of the tower each contain six faculty offices flanking a reception area, and the library floor is half stacks, half reading room.
By Martin Filler

While the worlds of art and architecture eagerly await the opening of Arata Isozaki’s Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles this coming December, a much smaller and more specialized new museum in Japan offers further evidence of why its architect ranks among the most versatile masters of that building type today. Isozaki’s international reputation since the mid-70s has rested largely on his widely acclaimed museum designs, beginning with his Gunma Prefectural Museum of Fine Arts of 1971-74 and his Kitakyushu City Museum of Art of 1972-74, augmented by several superb temporary exhibition installations, and culminating in the coveted (if conflict-ridden) MOCA commission. Though modest in size, his most recently completed museum is an impressive advance. As is customary in Isozaki’s galleries, it displays the art within it to its best advantage. But more importantly, the architect’s assured resumption of ideas he had begun to explore with such promise before the digression of his overly historicizing Tsukuba Civic Center of 1979-83 (RECORD, October, 1983) comes as a welcome reaffirmation. The Okanoyama Graphic Art Museum marksIsozaki’s return to an architectural direction that has offered much hope to those in search of alternatives to the banality of much late Modernism and the triviality of much Postmodernism.

For almost 30 years Arata Isozaki has known Tadanori Yokoo, best remembered in this country for the 1972 retrospective of his bizarre but witty Pop Art posters at New York’s Museum of Modern Art. The two are good friends and occasional collaborators; Isozaki has designed a house and studio in Tokyo for Yokoo, and together they have made one of the most memorable contributions to the “Tokyo: Form and Spirit” show now at the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. (Entitled “Street,” it displays seven brilliantly colored ceramic-tile murals by Yokoo, each depicting a successive stage in Tokyo’s history, framed within an appropriately referential architectural surround by Isozaki.) Not long ago, Yokoo, who turns 50 this year, asked Isozaki to design a museum devoted to his art in his hometown of Nishiwaki, a small city northwest of Osaka and close to the geographic center of Japan. Although Isozaki has not been as concerned with contextualism as it is generally understood among his Western co-professionals—the architectural chaos of the Japanese urban scene makes such considerations largely irrelevant—he has simultaneously created a symbol of the continuing lifework of Yokoo, a civic presence of considerable dignity and distinction, as well as an ironic response to a less-than-ideal site.

Isozaki’s interest in architectural metaphor is longstanding, sometimes put forth directly (as in his famous question-mark-shaped Fujimi Country Clubhouse of 1972-74), but more often expressed with a high degree of subtlety that prevents allusive content from conflicting with more mundane requirements. In this scheme he has achieved one of his most satisfying syntheses yet: this building is neither belabored by excessive quotations from the past (though it does integrate a few bits of historical recall quite deftly), nor is it as surreally disengaged from convention and context as some of his startling early projects. Though the Okanoyama Graphic Art Museum incorporates a number of traditional architectural devices both Classical and Modern, it is in no sense retrograde, and seems as authentically of its time as James Stirling Michael Wilford & Associates’ vastly different Neue Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart (RECORD, September 1984). Isozaki’s beautifully resolved scheme endorses his designer’s belief that containers for art must not be artless and need not be neutral. Though Isozaki has invested an enormous amount of emotional capital in the success of MOCA, which he sees as the crucial endeavor of his career to date, he need not worry about his powers, which, as this work demonstrates, are obviously at their peak.

Situated next to a Japan National Railways line, the Yokoo museum property faces an unfortunate prospect, though its general setting in a park on the outskirts of the city is wonderfully verdant. Rather than ignoring the train tracks, Isozaki has effectively defused their intrusiveness by giving the museum the schematic form of a train: a frontal portico on the narrow north end signifies the “locomotive,” with a series of three “cars” deployed in single file behind it. There is, however, no explicit railroad iconography, and the architect’s distillation and admixture of motifs both Japanese and Western gives this building a worldliness not at all expected in such a remote locale.

The Okanoyama Graphic Art Museum is entered through a porch of eight, 18-foot-tall poured-in-place concrete columns (six freestanding, two engaged) in a colossal order the full two-story height of the structure. Their vestigial, gable caps are circumscribed with horizontal stripes and hint at Streamline Moderne. The entry door is surrounded by a border and flanked by a dado of light- and dark-gray ceramic tiles in the checkerboard pattern known in Japan as koshimoyo but also emblematic of such illustrous early Modernists as Charles Rennie Mackintosh and Josef Hoffmann. Beyond is a double-story vestibule with a central marble stairway leading up to the main exhibition level (two small, slightly left of center). On a ground floor office, seminar room, and storage). The ascending steps dominate the plastered in a manner suggested by Michelangelo’s Laurentian Library, an Isozaki favorite, and the paired bands of tile on the vestibule walls further allude to the strongly outlined moldings of that Italian Mannerist masterpiece.

The piano noble of the museum is composed of three simple rectangular galleries (one for each decade of Yokoo’s work since 1960) separated by smaller connecting chambers that are as richly colored and ornamented as the exhibition rooms they lead to are spare. After leaving the white-walled and skylit ‘60s room, one comes to a square chamber with a large palm tree rising up through a well cut in the glass-floor floor. Rooted in a planter on the ground level, the palm is reminiscent of those in Yokoo’s depictions of a tropical paradise, one of his recurring themes during the late ‘60s and early ‘70s. It is complemented here by Isozaki’s ethereal, moss-like wall treatment of ceramic tile ranging from deep blue at the base of the two-story space and lightening to glittering gold closer to the skylight surmounting this one-specimen greenhouse. On the other side of the ’70s gallery, which is identical to the rooms for the decades before and after it, stands another, quite different, link: this circulation space, with a spiral staircase leading down to the ground floor, is an illusionistic enigma: walls and ceilings are scored with a skewed grid pattern that subverts our perception of true horizontals and verticals.

The enfilade arrangement is intended to be expanded with each new decade of Yokoo’s career, and the visitor must thus retrace his path through this linear route. A door on the west side of the palm room leads out to the museum’s most mysterious precinct: a tiny freestanding pavilion with curving glass-block walls. Underneath its peaked roof is a meditation room, which one enters through an extremely low-ceilinged passage forcing one into a crouching posture, an old Japanese strategy used at thresholds to reinforce the sensation of spatial transition. The interior is magical, glowing with filtered and reflected light. Its contrasting, primal geometric forms—the gold-leafed pyramidal ceiling coffers above an altar-like black granite cube— together form a unit with a power rare in contemporary religious architecture. That small, intense space is itself a metaphor for the man whose spiritual quest inspired it. No opportunity has been missed to invest this extraordinary structure with a vivid, specific personality, one that delights in the material but remains open to the infinite.

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Martin Filler is editor of House & Garden and frequently writes on architecture and design. His two-part series on the recent work of Arata Isozaki appeared in the October 1983 and May 1984 issues of RECORD. With his wife, the architectural historian Rosemarie Han Bletter, he was writer and consultant for the 1983 documentary film Arata Isozaki, directed by Michael Blackwood.
Izozaki gave the Okanoyama Graphic Art Museum the mimetic form of a train in response to its site adjacent to railroad tracks (right). He sees the columned portico as a "locomotive," and the three galleries faced in yellow-painted stucco (one for each decade of Yotaro's work since 1960) as the "cars." Circulation spaces are housed in the orange-painted links between exhibition rooms. As is usual with this architect's use of metaphor, there is a practical aspect to the image as well: the simple enfilade arrangement will easily allow for future expansion, a necessary requirement for a museum devoted to the work of an artist still at mid-career. Detailing is similarly multivalent: the checked tile border outlining each panel, further emphasizing the division between each segment, is a motif common to
both Japanese tradition and the Wiener Werkstätte. In section (opposite below) the building displays the geometric clarity that consistently underlies even Isozaki's most flamboyant designs. Ideas from past and future Isozaki projects recur as well: the illusionistically skewed grid of the third circulation room was used at Tsukuba, the pyramidal roof of the meditation pavilion relates to the skylights at MOCA. The site plan (right) shows part of the ripple-pattern landscaping that will eventually surround the building, a concept that Isozaki calls a "water park." The ground- and first-floor plans (below) conform to the attenuated spine configuration often seen in Isozaki's oeuvre. The meditation pavilion, with its curving glass-block walls and bold ramp, recalls Le Corbusier's Carpenter Center at Harvard.

1. 1990s Gallery
2. 1870s Gallery
3. 1890s Gallery
4. Meditation Room
5. Atelier
6. Office
7. Seminar Room
8. Circulation Room 1
9. Circulation Room 2
10. Circulation Room 3
11. Storage
12. Mechanical
13. Courtyard

SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR
The entry hall (opposite and top left) repeats the same materials and colors used on the exterior of that segment, with the addition of four pairs of checked ceramic tile courses. The marble staircase to the gallery floor is flanked by mannerist banisters similar to those in Isozaki's Tsukuba Dai Ichi Hotel: the balusters span a diminishing number of steps at each ascending interval. The skylit exhibition galleries, including the 1960s room (above left), are set off by dramatic connective spaces. Between the galleries for the '70s and the '80s is a room inscribed with the grids of Isozaki's tilted cube motif (top right). The meditation room (above right) with its "floating" cube of black granite above an illuminated strip and its gilded pyramidal ceiling reflects Yohoo's interest in occult spiritualism.
The museum’s most dazzling interior is the second circulation room, the walls of which are clad in ceramic tiles grading from cobalt blue at the bottom of the two-story space (opposite) to bright gold on the upper level beneath a skylight (above). The effect brings to mind the feverish glimmer of the paintings of Gustav Klimt and the designs of his architectural contemporaries in the Vienna Secession. Additional light is introduced to the lower portion through the gallery-level floor paved with clear glass blocks. Planted at the center is a palm tree, a reference to the paradisical imagery Yokoo employed in his works of the late ‘90s and early ‘70s. The doorway at the left (above) leads to the exit ramp and connects the main building with the freestanding meditation pavilion.

Okanoyama Graphic Art Museum
Nishiwaki, Hyogo Prefecture
Architect:
Arata Isozaki & Associates—Makoto Kikuchi, assistant
Engineers:
Kawaguchi and Engineers (structural); Yoshida Design Studio and Fujigo Mechanical Engineers (mechanical)
General contractor:
Ohbayashi-Gumi, Ltd.
Of earthly delights

Jung/Brannen Associates was not his first choice to design the new headquarters of The Poynter Institute, confesses institute president and amateur of architecture Robert J. Haiman, Frank Lloyd Wright was. But he plunged into the collaboration with the firm of second choice with an enthusiasm now rewarded by a building whose delights, the architects insist, owe much to an informed and articulate client.

Haiman's pivotal contribution was a lengthy wish-list that elaborated a carefully spelled-out space agenda with musings on the intangibles through which he hoped Poynter's setting might abet its formal program of seminars and symposiums in fashioning "memorable experiences" for participant journalists ranging from local high-school newspaper reporters to national media executives. How? Well, to abridge his two-page memo, the building should announce an enduring "100-year" institution, signaling stability and strength tempered by elegance and warmth. . . . It should recognize its location. . . . Look both new and timeless. . . . Include surprises—but no tricks. . . . And it should delight the eye and fire the imagination. . . .

From the full adjectival flow of this stream of desiderata, partner-in-charge Robert Brannen and design partner Robert Hsiung distilled two themes they encapsulate as "resonance" and "richness": resonance implying a gestalt of people and place more inclusive than mere
obedience to the demands of program and site; richness, the blending of
discrete parts into a vibrant, sense-satisfying whole. If Haiman's pride
in the Poynter building is echoed in the corridors of Jung/Brannen, it
comes of having evoked these elusive qualities in "a straightforward
rational way."

Because the planning issues were themselves straightforward—to
accommodate in a collegial atmosphere freely coalescing and dissolving
groups of varying size, from classes large and small up to gatherings of
hundreds for institute assemblies and down to the solitary learner—the
sought-for resonance emerged primarily from the designers' perfect
pitch in tuning the inner workings of the institute to its surroundings.

Shunning both the outlier's generalization of Florida as an
immense condo-ringed sandbar and the particulars of a not-yet-lovely
location in an emerging bayside redevelopment area, the designers
turned to a more elemental Florida of blazing sun and healing shade,
flourishing greenery, and garden courts and terraces both look-able
and livable. The entire site, accordingly, was conceived as an
encompassing, ever-present landscape of outdoor rooms defined by, and
interwoven with, inner spaces that focus on a skylit, glass-edged, two-
story atrium commons bordered by teaching and administrative areas.

Gently floated on smaller matching pavilions at each corner, the
spreading hipped roof over the large central enclosure evokes a
Floridian, if Brobdignagian, house familiarly clad in native dress of
red barrel-tiles, milk-white stucco, palm-trunk-gray rough-hewn cedar,
and fossil-laden local Keystone. There is little indigenous, though, in the
understated decoration, flawless detailing, and furniture finish that lift
the building's down-home forms to seigniorial grandeur. Indeed, much
of its eloquence—which has elicited images from Disneyland "Kon-
Tiki" to the Seminole's thatched chickies—arises from composed
contrast and ordered variety in the ways it is seen and sensed.

Only to arrive and enter is a small adventure. To drive through the
gatehouse pavilion and sweep around the forecourt, or more prosaically
proceed direct to pergola-sheltered parking stalls. To pass between
landscaped lawns to the deep-recessed portico of the formal entrance,
or stroll to the east-front "side" door by way of a trellised walkway
between the nearby bay and its miniature in a terraced pool. To move
from sun to shade and shelter to the daylight flooding an atrium
agelem with marble and mahogany—an inner landscape that, like the
outer gardens, is a constant companion to the institute's daily life.

President Haiman's response is a second confession. He did not at
first accept the architectural credo that a building can nourish the
spirits of those who use it. Now he believes. Margaret Guskie

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The Poynter Institute's pavilions-in-a-garden site plan constitute a private enclave in St. Petersburg's Bayboro redevelopment area, now a haphazard mix that includes, in addition to small houses and commercial buildings, a bus yard, the Dali Museum, and a working bayfront wharf. Later, the enclosed landscape will continue to preserve the institute's identity in the face of envelopment by the University of South Florida, which plans expansion to the area from its present campus east of the endowed green strip and bay inlet that are the Poynter building's front yard. The one-story pavilions at the corners of the central enclosure also combine with trellised walkways to frame a variety of outdoor rooms: on the east a travertine and marble terrace around a reflecting pool (opposite); on the west a walled lawn with a
gazebo that often serves as a classroom; on the north a small flower garden; and on the south the richly planted lawns and paved court introducing the formal entry (opposite). The greenery of gardens and courts is set against exteriors whose modest materials nonetheless answer the client's call for dignity and elegance. Beneath the sheltering tile roof, whose rippled edge is smoothed by gutter-masking copper soffits, stucco-over-block walls are set on a plinth of the Keystone that also masks chunky columns at the drive-through pavilion and recessed south entrance. The walls are alternately adorned with cedar paneling stained the warm, palm-trunk-gray of the pergola, or with an echo of the rectangular panels rendered in cinnamon and toast-brown paint accented by sky-blue vertical strips and lavender "shadows."
Among the Poynter Institute's most popular oases for relaxation is the pool patio tucked behind the walkway along its east front, overlooking the front-yard park and the bay beyond. Soon to be vine-covered, the trellis frame with its shadow box between notched doubled outriggers is supported on four-legged columns that recall both the four pavilions "supporting" the large central mass and the proportions of the four-square Keystone-clad columns at the entry. (Designer Robert Haung in fact first contemplated stone columns for the pergolas as well.) At the building face, a matching trellis seemingly continues on through the wood-framed glass wall to cantilever from interior columns similar in plan dimension to the pergola supports. There, though, similarity ends. Among the building's nicer surprises...
is the abrupt transition of the trellis and curtain-wall frames from rough gray cedar outside (opposite) to sleek hand-rubbed mahogany inside (below). The same mahogany, in book-matched panels from fitches of just two massive trees, gleams reddishly everywhere in the commons, in contrast to the higher but cooler gloss of a floor patterned in red and white marble and tan travertine. The wood also lends warmth to a 40-by-80-foot space that soars from 38-foot-high columns to a 55-foot peak. Other scale-reducing devices include placing the interior trellis and false outriggers at the height of the second-floor mezzanine that embraces the commons on three sides, and carefully sizing and spacing the wood mullion-covers over the curtain wall’s tough, hurricane-defying steel and aluminum frame to lighten visually as they rise.
In addition to reserving for landscaping and outdoor living all but 20,000 square feet of the 70,000-square-foot site, the parts of large and small pavilions (a total of 31,200 square feet) permits relegating some activities to the latter, and so freeing the former for the "great hall" (right opposite), which is used by the public as well as the institute for large meetings and social functions. Aside from the porte cochère, the remaining pavilions house an amphitheater, a graphics lab, and publishing operations. Around the atrium, the ground floor of the main pavilion is dedicated to classrooms and seminar rooms; the upper floor also includes the administrative suite and a library (left opposite). The architect-designed furnishings throughout exemplify the finesse of detail and finish characteristic of the building as a whole. (In two typical labors of love, partner Robert Brannen himself detailed much of the woodwork, and four cabinetmakers devoted more than a month to crafting the staircase.) Set on a structure of reinforced concrete, the main pavilion roof is framed of laminated trusses. From the central rows of columns, diagonals branch tree-like to support the skylight and brace the roof, obviating the need for a heavy ridge beam.
The Poynter Institute
for Media Studies
St. Petersburg, Florida
Owner:
The Poynter Institute
Architects:
Jump/Brennen Associates—Robert
Brannen, principal-in-charge;
Robert Y. C. Hsiung, designer; Jerry
Seiden, project director; David Rib,
project architect; Tom Walsh, Rich
Hometchko (plains); Frank Montillo
(elevations and stone details); Ho
Ning Goon (exterior skin details);
Marsha Leo, Kathy Hirsch (site
design); Donald Biehl (graphics);
Donna Estes, Suzanne Forte
(interiors); Richard White
(specifications)
Engineers:
Weidlinger Associates (structural);
Wedding & Associates (mechanical/
electrical); Cannavagg & Tocci
Associates (acoustical)
Consultants:
Phil Graham & Company
(landscape); Law Engineering &
Testing Company (geotechnical)
General contractor:
Federal Construction Company
The Quady Winery in Madera, California, is best known for Essensia, a white dessert wine redolent of orange blossoms and honey, which has won high honors at tastings around the country. Andrew Quady, who founded his small but ambitious enterprise in 1975, also produces port and Elysium, a sweet red with a rosellike bouquet. Considering the current American fashion for light, dry beverages, Quady’s specialization in rich, ambrosial vintages marks him as an individualist. The same independent spirit prompted him to commission wine-label art from Los Angeles painter Ardission Phillips and to engage San Francisco architect Stanley Saitowitz to design the building where Quady wines are fermented, bottled, and stored. Back when he was still operating out of a makeshift shed behind his house, Quady had seen published drawings of Saitowitz’s Storybook Winery in Calistoga, California, and admired the originality of the vaulted structure partially embedded in a hillside. Above all, Quady was impressed by work spaces open to the landscape, an efficient accommodation of enological processes, and craftsmanlike, unabashedly modern architecture, devoid of little-old-winemaker cuteness or pseudo-château pretense.

Stanley Saitowitz has never relied on ornament or style as prime esthetic determinants. He chooses instead to shape his buildings in response to terrain, climatic cycles, materials, and a symbolic “human geography” traced by the comings and goings of daily life. This attunement of art to the morphologies of man and nature has inspired such diverse works as a South African cottage that reflects the prismatic geometry of crystals and snowflakes, a “sundial house” in California that acts as a habitable clock and calendar, and a series of emblematic maps that delineate both the topography and the personality of four American cities. The location of the Quady Winery on the broad flats of the San Joaquin Valley prompted Saitowitz to conceive the building as a “horizon piece.” A narrow 4.5-acre site crowded by an extant house and tennis court, and hemmed in by vineyards, reinforced the suitability of a linear parti, and also permitted a sequential organization of winemaking operations and truck access. The 5,500-square-foot plant erected last year realizes the first of three projected phases (drawings overleaf), whose total floor area will nearly treble the present dimensions. With an eye to rural character, functional adaptability, and economy (phase-I construction costs averaged $45 per square foot), Saitowitz developed a barnlike enclosure that reuses Quady’s original shed as one of its corner bays. The interior layout now installed, which places offices on an open mezzanine above the bottling area, will be rearranged as the winery expands. Plywood panels have been left exposed indoors and coated in rose-colored stucco without; arched laminated beams, also visible inside, carry a blue-enameded standing-seam metal roof. As Saitowitz intended, the wooden walls and the curved shell overhead compose a visual analog to the wine barrels they shelter. The metaphor is subtle, however, and ultimately subordinate to the outward image of a warehouse at home in the country. During the growing season, when grapevines carpet the ground in bright green foliage, the contrasting bands of pink wall and cerulean roof seem to proclaim the role of architecture as an intermediary between earth and sky. At the same time, rhythmically repeated windows and columns echo the cultivated rows that promise the vintages of years to come. Douglas Brenner
Saftowitz's open-span, warehouse-like shell leaves interiors as flexible as possible, to accommodate changeable production requirements and the continuing growth of Quady's operations. The structure is by no means an indeterminate box, however. The barrel vault steps up in the four central bays to furnish extra height for fermentation and storage tanks, and steps down on the north facade to signal entry and insert a clerestory. Porticoes and a second-floor porch to the left of the entry answer Andrew Quady's request for work areas with ready access to fresh air and views. An entry bay at the southwest corner (top right in plans) doubles as a viewing stand for adjacent tennis courts. The shed that served as the original winery has been salvaged in the enclosure for case-goods storage. At present, the first third of the three-phase scheme to be constructed (as right in drawings) houses functions that will later be distributed throughout the building. This temporary layout accounts for discrepancies between the plans and the interiors shown overleaf. Offices, for example, are now confined to an open mezzanine, and tanks and barrels fill the case-goods area.
Penetration reflects both the repetitive nature of winemaking processes and the orderly planting of vineyard rows. The battered profile of buttresslike piers is meant to afford a visual transition between the ground plane and the curved roof. Saitowitz plans to space the characters of the winery's name in neon above the five pillars supporting the segmental west gable, which is the facade that visitors see first. A half-century-old grape-crushing machine outside the north facade, still in working order, is to be painted yellow. Because the 0.5-acre winery site is too small for adequate viticulture, Quady purchases the orange muscat, black muscat, and zinfandel grapes used in its products from independent growers. Last year Quady produced about 18,000 cases of wine.

1. Barrel storage
2. Workshop and storage
3. Grape presses
4. Fermentation and storage
5. Grape crusher
6. Bottling
7. Entertainment
8. Open to below
9. Conference room
10. Office
11. Porch
12. Wine library
Although this winery, unlike many, is not primarily a tourist showplace, Andrew Quady wanted a hospitable building that would express the firm’s pride in craftsmanship. He also hoped for a pleasing addition to the landscape, since he and his family look out at the winery from their adobe house next door. Quady and Saitowitz also put cleanly detailed, well-lighted, low-maintenance working quarters at the top of their priority list. Natural plywood walls exemplify this elegantly utilitarian outlook. Translucent plastic sandwich panels in south-facing windows (left in top photo) admit ample daylight to the bottling room while tempering the sun’s heat (exposed ductwork is part of an HVAC system that maintains an ideal winemaking temperature of 61°F). Similar windows will illuminate barrel storage racks where staff must constantly watch for leaks. Until upper-level offices are extended the full width of the building, supplementary light will continue to come from the clerestory, the mezzanine, and fluorescent tubes between the roof joists. Reflective panes in the tall north-facing windows are largely an aesthetic device to extend the prospect of vineyards stretching toward the horizon—whether viewed from outside (pages 124-125) or from inside. The vista of a neighbor’s zinfandel vines composes an agreeable backdrop for the entertainment room where Quady holds wine tastings for friends and business associates (through central doorway opposite). Original art for the Essensia label adorns the bottling room (at left in lower photo).

Quady Winery
Madera, California
Owner:
Andrew Quady
Architect:
Stanley Saitowitz, Architect—
Stanley Saitowitz, design architect;
Joe Svorak and Daniel Luis, assistants; Doug Tom, specifications
Engineers:
General contractor:
Bosina Favini Construction
Saving sandstone

Quarried in a variety of earth-toned colors and textures, and easily worked, sandstone became the preferred choice of mid-19th century architects in search of a picturesque “naturalism.” By the post-Civil War “brown decades,” it not only had become synonymous with the era as its most fashionable building material, but also had become notorious for its tendency to decay. A case in point is Bethesda Terrace in New York City’s Central Park, designed by Calvert Vaux and Jacob Wrey Mould, and completed in 1873. Richly embellished with scientifically accurate and fantastic carving (facing page), the soft, finely-grained Nova Scotia sandstone of its monumental staircases began to show signs of weathering as early as 1890. Nearly a century later, its decay finally is being remedied by The Ehrenkrantz Group in an ongoing restoration that comprehensively illustrates the current techniques in saving sandstone (following pages).

Sandstone deterioration stems from the geological structure of the stone itself and the way in which the material was laid in building construction. Formed from layers of sand held together by natural cements, the sedimentary rock is constructed with inherent areas of weakness, where each layer, or bedding plane, comes into contact with adjacent layers. Historically, sandstone buildings often were constructed with the bedding planes placed parallel, rather than perpendicular, to their facades. This practice of face-bedding causes the layers of stone to peel off from the surface when subjected to weathering by water or wind, a process called exploitation. Face-bedding also can result in a type of delamination referred to as blind exploitation, characterized by the internal separation of sandstone layers behind the surface. Other types of sandstone decay include blistering as a result of crusts formed from airborne chemicals or crystallized salts beneath the surface; detachment of the stone’s layers due to structural settlement; and cracking as a result of trapped water freezing, expanding, and splitting the stone.

While the options for conserving sandstone are numerous today, including the application of synthetic resins and epoxies, architects and preservationists remain wary of the experimental repair, replacement, and waterproofing techniques developed in the early 1970s, which have contributed to notable sandstone conservation disasters such as the initial restoration of the Smithsonian’s Renwick Gallery in Washington, D.C. “There is less willingness to experiment with new techniques that are irreversible,” notes Ann Beha, a Boston architect who specializes in preservation. She emphasizes the need to understand sandstone restoration within the context of a building system, rather than as an isolated technical problem. The choice of cleaning, replacement, or repair techniques should depend on the type of sandstone, location within a structure, and depth of deterioration. Not all sandstones are created equal; the common Triassic “brownstones” quarried in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania are softer and more prone to exfoliation than the light gray, yellow, and olive green Carboniferous sandstones from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada (facing page). The binders between the grains of sand within the stone also vary, from clays containing iron oxides, to carbonaceous and siliceous cements.

Once identified, the first step in restoring the masonry usually is to clean it, in order to prevent further chemical attack by pollutants, and to expose problems such as settlement detachment, open joints, and weathering under surface dirt. But as Beha warns, “There is no second chance if you overclean. Sometimes it’s better to leave a building’s patina of age alone.” In cleaning sandstone, prolonged water and steam washing are not recommended because they can result in efflorescence, or migration of salts in the stone to the surface. More effective, with fewer results, are acidic chemical agents, such as a weak solution of hydrofluoric acid, or a combination of an alkaline prewash (sodium or potassium hydroxides) followed by an acidic rinse to clean pollutants chemically bonded to the stone. Sandblasting and other pressure-applied abrasives are frowned upon, unless very carefully monitored. Deeply embedded graffiti stains require removal with inorganic and alkaline paint strippers, applied with a self-contained system such as poulticing to avoid bleaching adjacent areas.

The most logical way of restoring damaged sandstone is to replace it with matching stone from the same quarry. However, most of the sandstone quarries in this country have been closed, and only a few Ohio, Colorado, and Canadian sandstones are commercially available. Sandstone from English and West German quarries can be imported, but these products are extremely costly and rarely match the color and texture of Triassic sandstones. Other replacement alternatives include recycled sandstone from salvage yards, precast concrete, and sandblasted fiberglass, wood, or masonry units. Partial replacement of an architectural element is called a “Dutchman” repair and is attached to the structure with noncorrosive stainless-steel or thermoplastic (Teflon) pins (page 183). In reconstructing smaller areas (generally less than 6 inches deep), the commonest method is to cut back the damaged stone to a sound substrate and to apply a mortar patch, consisting of lime, sand, and cement mixed with crushed brownstone or pigments. This process is called composite patching or plastic repair. Recently introduced to sandstone preservation practice are Dutch (Jahn products) and German (Keim) premixed masonry compounds that are easily worked with low shrinkage. Similarly, latex admixtures can be blended into a conventional mortar-patching compound to increase cohesion, adhesion, and durability. However, some bonding agents may break down in the presence of moisture, creating a glossy surface and greenish tint.

Other methods of sandstone repair include removal of deteriorated layers and finishing the remaining surface by chiseling or honing. Stabilizing weathered areas to prevent further deterioration can be achieved through chemical consolidation, which acts to replace the dissolved binding agent in the stone by penetrating the surface and cementing the grains. Although first developed in the 19th century, consolidants remain an expensive, highly toxic method of treatment. To be effective, they must penetrate deeply enough into the stone to avoid formation of a surface skin, and may cause staining on light-colored sandstones and reduce permeability. However, consolidants containing ethyl silicates have been used with some success, because they simulate certain sandstones’ natural siliceous cements and “offer good reintegration without changing the physical or chemical properties of many sandstones, unlike acrylic resin polymers which change a stone’s permeability,” according to Frank Matero, director of Columbia University’s Center for Preservation Research. Adds Dr. Judith Selwyn of Preservation Technology, “Consolidation must be applied to reasonably sound stone to be effective. It is not a cure for exfoliation.”

Still in the experimental stage are repair techniques for readding delaminating stone through pinning and adhesive grouting (page 185). Architects experienced in conserving sandstone emphasize the need for testing any repair technique within a confined area of the affected structure. Ideally, this experimentation should take place a year from the date restoration is due to begin so that the test area is subject to a full season of weathering. No matter what the technique, the success of any sandstone repair is heavily dependent on the skill with which it is installed. The number of contractors allowed to bid on any restoration project should be limited to those who have proven experience, and to masons flexible enough to change their standard procedures to include specialized conservation techniques such as poulticing and consolidation. Specifications should be based on known products or comparable equals with a proven record of performance. "Know your materials and choices in treatment," states Matero, adding, "Don’t try to overrestore. Technological advancements only extend the possibilities of saving buildings, but are no substitute for sound preservation principles." Deborah K. Dietz

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Designed in the 1860s by Calvert Vaux and Jacob Wrey Mould, and completed in 1873, Bethesda Terrace mediates between the formal, tree-lined axis of Central Park's Mall and the Romantic landscape surrounding its Lake. The arcade and monumental staircases of the Terrace (section and bottom photos both pages) descend from the upper level of the Mall to a lower plaza, focused on a fountain designed by Emma Stebbins, that still serves as a major gathering place in the Park (right of plan and facing page). Constructed in a siliceous sandstone from New Brunswick, Canada, called "Dorchester freestone," the Terrace began to display noticeable signs of abrasion as early as 1890. It has since continued to decay, prompting the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation to commission its
restoration under the direction of The Ehrenkrantz Group, beginning in 1982. "Our philosophy has been to retake as much of the original fabric as possible, and treat it so that the full architectural and sculptural quality of the Terrace could be read again," explains Ehrenkrantz principal-in-charge, Theodore Prudon. A diversity of repair techniques, including cleaning, consolidation, resurfacing, and patching, was drawn upon to conserve components eroded by water and wind, and defaced by graffiti. Decorative coping and balustrades were disassembled and reset with new mortar (bottom). Badly deteriorated, structurally unsound, and missing details, such as balustrade screens (bottom), were replaced by newly carved sandstone elements from the same Canadian quarry as the original stone.
Ricly embellished with naturalistic carving to represent the four seasons, the grand staircases that descend from 72nd Street to Bethesda Fountain were treated with cleaning, patching, and replacement techniques. The architects began their restoration by low pressure-washing the sandstone with a diluted, commercially available cleaner containing a solution of hydrofluoric acid (3 parts water to 1 part cleaner). The graffiti that once disfigured Mould's masterpiece (bottom) were removed by brushing a methylene chloride-based paint stripper onto the affected areas, and rinsing it off with water 12 hours later. Friable areas of stone were retooled or honed, depending on the degree of deterioration. Severely damaged sections were cut back to a sound substrate that was drilled and scored to receive a new masonry.
A mixture of sand, lime, cement, water, and pigments in varying proportions was applied in three layers to achieve the proper depth (left diagram). Missing decoration such as birds' heads and trefoil cusps (top and bottom right) was replaced with newly carved sandstone replications to restore the original sculpted appearance. The new pieces were attached onto the old stone by concealed stainless steel pins, held in place by epoxy and inserted into drilled holes in the adjacent fabric (right diagram). Pinned reinforcement can be combined with adhesive grouts and composite patching to repair delaminated sandstone (middle diagram). Although Bethenda Terrace does not exhibit exfoliation, this experimental method will be employed to repair a lower pier damaged in construction.
The existing conditions of the Terrace and proposed solutions to its decay were thoroughly documented by The Ehrenbrantz Group in drawings (below). The balustrades on the lower Terrace, and the walls of the staircase descending from the Mall to the underpass below 72nd Street, presented the most complex conservation problems. On the right pier of the balustrade (below), a poorly installed patch below the inset panel will be replaced with a new plastic repair. The missing corner molding will be infilled by a "Dutchman," cut to match the original and pinned in place. Similarly, the balustrade screen between the piers, decayed beyond repair, was replaced by a new panel, carved to replicate the original. Crumbling stone, caused by freezing water and crystallized salts beneath the surface, was retooled or honed.
depending on the severity of the deterioration. The weathered sections of the diaper-patterned wall of the staircase (section and photos below) were consolidated with a solution of ethyl silicate, under the direction of Metropolitan Museum conservator George Wheeler, who monitored test areas for 18 months. Though consolidation serves as a means of stabilizing the stone, not reinstating the artifact, the architects felt that enough of the original decoration was present on other areas of the wall to represent the design, and replacement would be inappropriate. The exposed anchor between the panels (left) will be brushed clean, primed, and patched. The architects attribute the irregular patterns of weathering (right) in this area to wind and water erosion, and to inherent deficiencies in the durability of the sandstone.

Bethesda Terrace
Central Park
New York City

Architects:
The Ehrmanrntz Group—Theodore Prudon, principal-in-charge; Kate Burns Ottavino, architectural conservator; Christina Zakalak, resident engineer; Frederick Rehkopf, principal-in-charge, 1982-83; Jean P. Murphy, project manager, 1982-83; Steve Zalben, resident engineer, 1983-84

Engineers:
Geiger Berger

General contractor:
Thomason Industries

Stone restoration contractor:
Pullin & Collina, Inc.

Consultant:
George Wheeler (conservation)
West Week 1986
From March 19-21 the nation's contract furnishing manufacturers, invited speakers, and members of the press joined with local designers at the Pacific Design Center in West Hollywood for West Week 1986. This year's program, entitled "Art, Technology & Design," consisted of a series of lectures and panel discussions, which brought an impressive number of architectural luminaries to Los Angeles, with a showcase of the manufacturers' newest products. Several of these products are shown here.

1. Fabric
The Lembo/Bohn Leaf and Berry collection of fabrics includes woven tapestry and jacquard and printed velvet designs. Intended for use with the manufacturer's office and full-height partition systems, each nature-inspired design is available in a selection of 10 colors.
Sunar Hauserman, Norwalk, Conn.
Circle 300 on reader service card

2. Seating
The QQ Seating Line designed by Robert Taylor Whalen features managerial chairs with polystyrene shells, molded polyurethane foam cushions, self-skinned polyurethane armrests, and five-star injection-molded thermoelastic bases. A variety of models is available, and all versions come with either a mechanical or gas height-adjustment mechanism. Fabric, vinyl, or leather upholstery may be specified. Corry Jamestown Corp., Div. of Hon Industries, Corry, Pa.
Circle 301 on reader service card

3. Desks and credenzas
The new 1000 and 1500 series of desks and credenzas are additions to the manufacturer's collection of wood office furniture. Designed by Robert Taylor Whalen, the desks and credenzas can accommodate electronic office equipment. A variety of configurations is available. Stow & Davis Furniture Co., Div. of Steelcase, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Circle 302 on reader service card

4. Open office system
After five years of design development, the manufacturer has introduced the Morrison System for open offices. The work of a design team headed by Andrew Morrison, the system consists of three basic components: freestanding steel and fiberglass vertical panels, available in four heights; work surfaces cantilevered from the panels or supported by pedestals that provide storage space; and overhead storage cabinets and shelves, also cantilevered from the vertical panels. Available finishes include 17 textile lines, three plastic laminates, and seven wood veneers.
Circle 303 on reader service card

5. Chairs
The Quinta chair (left) and Sesta armchair (right), designed by Mario Botta, are recent additions to the manufacturer's collection of the Swiss architect's furniture. The Quinta has a metal tube frame and a resilient perforated metal seat and backrest. The Sesta has a perforated metal frame and a leather seat and backrest, and is available in three sizes.
Circle 304 on reader service card

6. Task lighting
The Ciao table lamp was designed by Ezio Didone. The octagonal extruded-aluminum base is 5 in. wide, 5.5 in. long, and 3 in. high, and is connected by a flexible steel tube neck to the lamp head, which contains a 20-watt halogen bulb. The lamp head can rotate 360 deg., and the base can be wall-mounted. Both lamp head and base may be specified in white or red enamel or matte black enameled aluminum.
Atelier International Lighting, Inc., New York City.
Circle 305 on reader service card

7. Fabrics
New additions to the manufacturer's Millennium collection include Jardiniere (left) and Crescendo (right). Jardiniere features alternating bands of silk and satin woven into a floral pattern. The curved lines of Crescendo are woven into a cotton velvet. Each pattern is available in a selection of colors.
Jack Lenor Larsen, New York City.
Circle 306 on reader service card
Greenhouses
A 32-page color brochure describes the manufacturer's line of solariums and greenhouses. The literature offers information on various types of installations and types of accessory equipment and examples of recommended applications. Detailed specifications, pricing charts, and other ordering information are also included. Lord & Burnham, Irvington, N. Y. Circle 400 on reader service card

Windows and doors
Insulation properties, performance ratings, and safety code approvals are included in a 16-page color catalog describing residential and commercial replacement windows and doors. The catalog features ten different styles of windows and a swinging patio door. Vinyl Building Products, Inc., Oakton, N. J. Circle 401 on reader service card

Roof welder
A 4-page brochure contains a case study comparing the CompuWelder computerized hot-air welding device for single-ply roofing applications to two other welders. The study discusses projected savings, strength of the weld, uniformity of the seam, and peel resistance. J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Northampton, Mass. Circle 402 on reader service card

Acoustical panels
Acoustical and non-acoustical panels designed to stand alone or as complete acoustic panel systems are featured in an 8-page color brochure. The literature includes information on ordering and installation as well as on the variety of sizes, colors, and finishes available. Convex Corp., Minneapolis. Circle 403 on reader service card

Concrete repair
A 4-page brochure featuring Set-45, a chemical action concrete repair product, includes charts detailing compressive strengths, freeze/thaw durability, and scaling resistance of both the normal- and hot-weather formulas. Master Builders, Inc., Cleveland. Circle 404 on reader service card

Industrial lighting
Hazardous location industrial lighting is featured in a 32-page color solutions guide. Summaries of typical hazardous atmospheres, application examples, and performance characteristics of the manufacturer's line of lighting products are included. Holophane Div. of Manville, Denver. Circle 405 on reader service card

Faucets
A 12-page color catalog features the manufacturer's Renaissance and Chalysse collections of decorative faucets and fittings for bath, kitchen, and bar applications. The catalog contains photographs of a variety of different styles as well as the five finishes that are available. Chicago Faucets Co., Des Plaines, Ill. Circle 406 on reader service card

Flooring
An 8-page color brochure describes the manufacturer's standard- and heavy-duty safety flooring, designer flooring, and textured flooring for wet conditions. The information includes detailed descriptions, diagrams, and examples of recommended applications. Compass Flooring, Inc., South San Francisco, Calif. Circle 407 on reader service card

Cast stone
Ten examples of the manufacturer's cast stone designed to simulate brickwork, terra cotta, limestone, brownstone, sandstone, granite, bluestone, and slate are shown in an 8-page color brochure. Each example includes the architect, year of construction, and salient features. W. N. Russell and Co., Westmont, N. J. Circle 408 on reader service card

Bridge deck form
A 6-page color brochure features the manufacturer's flat soft-fill-long span bridge deck form. The literature contains detailed specifications, descriptions, and section properties (per ft of width) as well as cross-sectional diagrams. Bowman Metal Deck Division, Pittsburgh. Circle 409 on reader service card

Masonry accessories
The manufacturer's repair anchors are described and illustrated in a 4-page bulletin. The literature contains detailed product information on concrete, concrete block, steel, and wood stud anchors as well as installation accessories that are also available. Dur-O-Wall, Inc., Northbrook, Ill. Circle 410 on reader service card

Polycarbonate glazing
An 18-page color brochure features the manufacturer's overhead, vertical, thermal, and bullet-resistant glazing products. Code compliance data, cleaning and maintenance information, technical product data, and glazing and installation guidelines are also included. General Electric Co. Plastics Group, Pittsfield, Mass. Circle 411 on reader service card
Nothing tops a Hi-Tuff™ roof.

Building owner: Critikon, Inc., a Johnson & Johnson company; Architect: The Kling Partnership; General contractor: The Henderson Corporation; Roofing contractor: Roth Brothers of Florida, Inc.

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But the days are gone when a room without bath commanded a princely four dollars a night. In the 11-million-dollar adaptive restoration, the hundred guest rooms were reduced to 77 to accommodate private baths.

The architects met monumental challenges at El Tovar. A sway-backed roof was jacked up and replaced while the kitchen below never missed a meal. The entire exterior had to be reskinned but no modern mill was found who could duplicate the hand-peeled exterior slab logs, until an ad placed in a lumber magazine drew a response from an Idaho mill.

For historical accuracy, the architects worked largely from old photos and blueprints to replace windows and duplicate such exterior details as railings, scrollwork, peculiar decorated posts and wood finials which had been removed 25 years earlier.

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To replace over 150 rotting windows on a tight schedule, the architects turned to Pella for a wide variety of clad wood windows in the same patterns and sizes as the originals. A mix of casement, awning and double-hung windows from Pella's full range of standard sizes, as well as custom Pella Windows, fit the hotel's original openings precisely with no special trim or labor-intensive shimming required.

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Signage
A 58-page color catalog features the manufacturer's interior and exterior signage series. Detailed product specifications such as materials, lettering processes, typefaces, sizes, and available mounting methods are included along with ordering information. Adelphia Graphic Systems, Exton, Pa.
Circle 413 on reader service card

Home management system
A one-page fact sheet highlights the HomeBrain computerized management system. The system is said to control home heating and cooling systems, lights, appliances, and security to the homeowner's specifications. The literature discusses standard features and general background information. Hypertek, Inc., Whitehouse, N.J.
Circle 413 on reader service card

Wall-cost guide
The benefits and costs of various interior wall types are contained in a 4-page color brochure. The literature includes a cost comparison chart for glazed facings for tile walls, painted and prefaced concrete block walls, and gypsum drywall on metal studs. Product descriptions are also included. Stark Ceramics Inc., Caution, Ohio.
Circle 414 on reader service card

Asphalt roofing products
A 32-page color booklet provides detailed information on the manufacturer's line of asphalt roofing products. Built-up roofing specifications, roof deck requirements, vapor retarders, application recommendations, and available options are also included in the literature. Tamko Asphalt Products, Joplin, Mo.
Circle 415 on reader service card

Conference tables
The Series 7000 line of conference tables is featured in a 16-page color brochure. Eight different table types are highlighted along with their respective selection of base alternatives. Table measurements and available wood and metal finishes are also included. Dar/Ran Furniture Industries, High Point, N.C.
Circle 416 on reader service card

Concrete sealant
Chem-Trete BSM concrete and masonry sealant is described in a 12-page booklet. The literature contains descriptions of product features, listings of applicable surfaces, examples of product use, and detailed information on application specifications and techniques. Dynamit Nobel of America, Inc., Rockleigh, N.J.
Circle 417 on reader service card

Laminated lumber
A 6-page brochure provides information on the manufacturer's Micro-Lam laminated veneer lumber. Included in the material are product descriptions, strength range comparisons, and a table of acceptable design stresses designated by the Council of American Building Officials. Trus Joist Corp., Boise, Idaho.
Circle 418 on reader service card

Bathroom design
A 10-page color brochure features eight bathrooms designed by Mark I. Kaufman and Beverly Trepp. Detailed descriptions of bathroom along with floor plans and fixture specifications are also included. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio.
Circle 419 on reader service card

Drinking fountains
The manufacturer's line of water coolers and drinking fountains including its upright stone pedestal drinking fountain and fully recessed cup dispenser/glass filler are included in a 24-page catalog. The information contains dimensional drawings, performance data, and product summaries. Hailey Taylor, Freeport, Ill.
Circle 420 on reader service card

Exhaust fans
Ceiling, in-line, wall, and cabinet fans are highlighted and illustrated in a 12-page color brochure. The literature includes product descriptions, certified ratings, performance and dimensional data, and typical applications. Optional accessories and controls are also included. Penn Ventilator Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Circle 421 on reader service card

Carpet
A sample book of Merro Point commercial carpeting is available from the manufacturer. The book features the Sirtata, Duo-Dot, and Quadrant Point design collections. The carpeting comes in 11 colors; is made of synthetic construction, and can be installed with either padding or by direct glue-down process. Top Grade, Inc., Wachusett, N.J.
Circle 422 on reader service card

Seamless flooring
A 4-page selector guide features the manufacturer's line of seamless epoxy flooring. The guide includes comprehensive product descriptions, detailed mechanical and physical property explanations, and information regarding the flooring's resistance to various chemicals. Halnemite, Providence, R.I.
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Architectural Record May 1986 147
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CB800-DBZ PB: 16" wide, 11 1/2" height, 12 1/2" extension. White acrylic diffuser with polished solid brass rings.

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CB981: 16" dia. polished solid brass wall sconce. 7" high with an 8" extension.

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CP631: 16" dia. white acrylic diffuser with polished solid brass retaining rings.

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CP571: 10" dia. polished solid brass pendant.

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CB4954: 12" dia. polished brass wall sconce, 6" height with a 7" extension.

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Outdoor lighting
The BBG4 collection of outdoor lighting includes location and directional luminaires, wall and ceiling luminaires, bollards, floodlights, and pole-top luminaires. The fixtures are available with incandescent, compact fluorescent, and H.I.D. light sources, and the housings are said to withstand the damaging effects of dirt and moisture. Forms + Surfaces, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Circle 315 on reader service card

Storage units
The manufacturer's line of steel storage units is now available with red oak veneer door and drawer fronts. The Storage Center and WorkStore Personal Pedestals can also be specified in a variety of laminate and enamel colors. Office Specialty, Chicago.
Circle 316 on reader service card

Wall sconces
A new series of wall sconces includes the Metro Quarter-Sphere, which provides indirect illumination; the Cascade I and Cascade II, for both direct and indirect lighting; and the Deco low-wattage compact fluorescent lamp. Each sconce is available in several finishes. Halo Lighting, Elk Grove Village, Ill.
Circle 317 on reader service card

Exterior wall-finish system
The manufacturer's exterior insulation finish system includes prefabricated panels that consist of expanded-polystyrene insulation board, reinforcing fabric, a base coat, and a finish coat over a steel stud/gypsum sheathing panel. Synergy Methods, Inc., Cranston, R.I.
Circle 317 on reader service card

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Cabinet hardware
A collection of tubular nylon cabinet handles is designed to coordinate with the manufacturer's line of bathroom hardware and accessories. Available in a selection of 15 colors, the handles and knobs come in several shapes and sizes. Normbau, Inc., Addison, Ill.
Circle 318 on reader service card

Sealant products
The manufacturer's line of sealant products includes a siliconized acrylic latex that is said to form a weatherproof gasket; a butyl sealant made of non-sag rubber caulk; and a silicone building sealant designed for expansion and control joints. Rechargeable caulking guns are also available. Eko Industries, Inc., Rockford, Ill.
Circle 321 on reader service card

Spiral staircases
Wood spiral staircases designed and hand-crafted by David G. Mulder can be tailored to individual requirements. The staircases can be specified with a variety of newel, baluster, volute, and handrail styles. David G. Mulder, Battle Creek, Mich.
Circle 322 on reader service card

Acoustical grid
The Centricitee 9/16-in. acoustical grid system features a self-centering device to correctly position infill panels within grid openings. The system can accommodate standard module sizes from 2'- by 2'-ft to 8'- by 5'-ft. Donn Corp., Westlake, Ohio.
Circle 319 on reader service card

Video telephone
Photophone is designed to send images of people, objects, and illustrations over the telephone lines. Intended to improve communication between the architectural office and the construction site, the videophone is said to transmit pictures within eight seconds, during which time voice communication is interrupted. Image Data Corp., San Antonio, Tex.
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Storage cabinets
The Radius Group of rounded-corner storage pedestals includes lateral files, cupboards, and suspended drawer units. The pedestals are available in 20-in., 24-in., and 30-in. depths, and in eight heights. The units come in 40 enamel colors. Storwal International, Inc., Northfield, Ill. Circle 329 on reader service card

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Door frame
The Phoenix system consists of a 16-gauge steel sub-frame and an aluminum-alloy outer frame. Available with clear, bronze, black anodized, and applied or baked-on paint finishes, the frame comes in a variety of sizes. Alumax/Magnolia Division, Magnolia, Arkansas. Circle 324 on reader service card

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Seating
The Virage collection of upholstered chairs and sofas features kiln-dried frames attached to enameled or stainless steel legs. The chair is 33 1/2 in. wide, 31 3/4 in. deep, and 28 in. high. The sofas come in 68- and 72-in. lengths. Scope Furniture, Ltd., New York City. Circle 335 on reader service card

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The Cold Pump electronic enclosure cooler is a closed-loop, compressed fresh air conditioner that is said to prevent tripping, breakdowns, and other problems caused by overheating. Two models are available with 3,000- and 6,000-Btu/hr capacity. Vortec Corp., Cincinnati.
Circle 326 on reader service card

Electronic keying system
Designed for use in defense plants, office towers, residential condominiums, college dormitories, and additional applications, the Gibraltar 2000 electronic keying system uses an electronic code imprinted along the blade of a key. The system features a reusable, recordable, metal or polycarbonate key. Falcon Lock Co., Huntington Beach, Calif.
Circle 327 on reader service card
Drinking fountain
An upright pedestal drinking fountain is constructed of concrete with exposed stone aggregate. The fountain features a tapered configuration with beveled corners, a stainless-steel receptacle, and a chrome-plated brass projector that is said to be vandal resistant.
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Library shelving
The manufacturer’s library shelving system features double-wall construction. The adjustable 20-gauge steel shelves are said to hold up to 20 lb per, and the bottom shelf is angled to permit easier reading of book bindings.
Burroughs, Div. of Lear Siegler, Santa Monica, Calif.
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Lighting
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The International Symposium on Modern Architecture III:
A further evaluation of the fate and future of modern architecture with a special emphasis on this year's retrospective of Mies van der Rohe. Panelists debate the merits of Mies and his followers and indicate their impact on the direction of contemporary architecture and design for the 1980s.

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Chicago: The City of Architecture
Exhibitions:
- Mies van der Rohe Centennial Exhibition,” The Museum of Contemporary Art
- Mies van der Rohe the Educator,” Illinois Institute of Technology, sponsored by the Mies van der Rohe Centennial Committee.
- “The Drawings of Rita Wolff,” The Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts
- “Made in Germany,” Museum of Science and Industry
- “The Bauhaus Exhibition,” Museum of Science and Industry

Tours:
- Architectural Walking Tours of New Chicago Skyscrapers, Chicago Archi-Center
- Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Tours, Oak Park
Seminar Program

Tuesday June 10

• 4:00 p.m.
  1. Ergonomics in the Office: The Need for User Awareness, John J. Connell, Executive Director, Office Technology Research Group, Pasadena; Marvin Dainoff, Ph.D., Dept. of Psychology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Dr. A.C. Mandal, TARBAEK, Denmark; Rani Leuder, Human Factors Specialist, Humanics, Agoura Hills, California

Wednesday June 11

• 8:30 a.m.

• 4:30 p.m.
  3. The Leading Edge in Corporate Office Design: Setting the Trends, Orlando Diaz-Azucy, Owner, Orlando Diaz-Azucy Design, Inc., Vice President/Design Principal, Gensler & Associates/Architects, San Francisco; Charles Pfister, President, Charles Pfister & Associates, San Francisco; Sally Walsh, Designer, Houston

Thursday June 12

• 8:30 a.m.

• 4:30 p.m.

Friday June 13

• 4:30 p.m.
  8. International Translations: Pluralism in Europe, Asia and North America, Mario Bottacchi, Lugano, Switzerland; Charles Correa Architects, Bombay, India; Cesar Pelli, Partner, Cesar Pelli & Associates, New York

• 8:30 a.m.

• 8:30 a.m.

• 3:00 p.m.
  11. The International Symposium on Modern Architecture: The Year of Mies, Charles Correa Architects, Bombay; Mario Botta, Lugano; Charles W. Moore, Los Angeles; Cesar Pelli, New York; Tomás Taveira, Lisbon; Ricardo Bofill, Barcelona

Workshops

Wednesday June 11

• 10:30 a.m.
  D. Adaptive Re-Use Update: The Challenges of Recycling Interior Space Continues

• 2:30 p.m.
  E. New Findings in Illuminating the Built Environment: Solving the Unforeseen Problems of Interior & Ambient Lighting

Thursday June 12

• 10:30 a.m.
  H. Corporate Art in the Office: Assembling Total Collection

• 2:30 p.m.
  I. Hospitality Design: The New American Theatre

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### Preliminary Design Estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Material</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Construction Total**: 3,227.05
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Roof vents, turbines and power vents are not effective in removing attic heat...and they detract from the beauty of the home. FilterVent provides superior heat and moisture removal and aesthetics. Available in four attractive finishes.

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Now, an ASTM study has proved it! ASTM conducted a 20-year study on the atmospheric corrosion effects on aluminum-coated and galvanized steel wire products. The tests reflected diverse atmospheric exposure experiences ranging from high humidity and salt spray through agricultural to heavy industrial environments. Here are some of the results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chain Link Fence 20-Year ASTM Test</th>
<th>% Rust and/or Corrosion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Galvanized Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 32</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 35</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 36</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 37</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazos River, TX</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kure Beach, NC (1)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kure Beach, NC (2)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark, NJ</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State College, PA</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SOURCE: ASTM STP 554.

Page ArmorLink, aluminum-coated fabric lasts longer and has a longer corrosion-free life than competition.

Now look at ArmorLink's other advantages!

**Self Healing** — ArmorLink aluminized fabric has a unique healing process versus competition. When an abrasion in the fabric occurs, the adjacent aluminum coating inhibits corrosion. This means less maintenance and longer life.

**Safer** — ArmorLink fabric is safer than galvanized due to the coating process. It does not have the barbs and rough spots of galvanized fabric that can cause injury to people and animals.

**More Fire Resistant** — ArmorLink is far more resistant to fire because the aluminum coating has a much higher melting point than either galvanized or vinyl.

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