Monday 3
Introduction to Construction Course sponsored by Mid City
Chapter of the National Association of
Women in Construction, Mondays
through June 26, 6:30 to 9 pm, Santa
Fe Springs Town Center Hall, 11740
Telegraph Road, Santa Fe Springs,
CA 90670. Call (213) 772-1183.

Tuesday 4
AlA/SA Board of Directors
Meeting
Pacific Design Center, Great Meeting
Room, 5-7 pm. Call (213) 659-2282.

Bodyshiff-Andy
Lecture by Elizabeth Dilore, fpm, SCI-
ARC Main Space. Call (213) 829-
3492.

Wednesday 5
Programming and Planning
1989 CALE Exam Seminars, Harris
Hall 101, USC, 7-9 pm. Call (213)
659-2282.

Protest Fair
Sponsored by Construction
Specification Institute of Los Angeles,
8-9 pm, Los Angeles Convention
Center, Tony Hall B. Call (213) 666-
2791.

Thursday 6
Professional Practice Committee
Bill Fain, AIA, and Jennifer Bering
speak on Ownership and Transition,
5:15-6:30 pm, Johnn, Fain and
Perkins Associates, 5th Floor, 6100
Wilshire Boulevard. Call (213) 794-
7888.

New Perspectives
Wes Jones, Roger Sherman, Paul
Lobelwitz, and Susan Laster in
conversation with Richard Winsie,ne,
Perillo Hall 102, UCLA, fpm. Call
(213) 825-7579.

Chamber Music in Historic Sites
1 Gannangali at Hollywood
Roostered Hotel, 8 pm. Call (213)
747-9485.

Friday 7
Montgomery Design Conference
Sponsored by CCAIA, Aecotor
Conference Center, Pacific Grove,
through April 9. Call (415) 896-0800.

Chamber Music in Historic Sites
Arno Piano Quartet at Debuhy
Mansion, fpm. Call (213) 747-9485.

Weekend
Saturday 1
Professional Practice
1989 CALE Exam Seminars, Harris
Hall 101, USC, 8:30 am-4 pm. Call
(213) 659-2282.

Friday 8
Materials and Methods
1989 CALE Exam Seminars, Harris
Hall 101, USC, 8:30 am-4 pm. Call
(213) 659-2282.

Construction Project Management
Two-day seminar sponsored by
California University Dominguez
Hills, 9 am-3:30 pm, LA Airport
Holiday Inn. Call (714) 516-274J.

Retail Mnlle Exhibitions
and Bus Tour
Los Angeles Conservancy, fpm,
members $20, general public $25.
Call (213) 625-0297.

Sunday 9
Architecture Week
Through April 15 (see page 1 for
details).

Monday 10
Neil Desrai and Witt, Hinchcow,
Plus & Jones
Forum for Architecture and Urban
Design lecture at Schindler House,
835 North Kings Road, West
Hollywood, 7:30-9 pm, 57, $30/mem-
bers. Call (213) 638-4682 or
(213) 389-4730 for further information.

A Night in the Garden
Lecture on the art and science of
landscape lighting by Bill Locklin,
6:30 pm, Pacific Design Center, Rooms
259C, 350 members. Call (213) 798-4823.

Urban Design Committee
Pacific Design Center, Room 29C,
6 pm. Call (213) 659-2282.

Associates Board Meeting
Pacific Design Center, Room 29C,
6:30-9:30 pm. Call (213) 659-2282.

Building Department Issues
Breakfast seminar sponsored by AIA,
Santa Clara Valley Chapter, 7-9 am,
Sanmyville Hilton Hotel, 500
members, $30/members. Call
(408) 294-0611.

Monday 14
Chamber Music in Historic Sites
Western Wind at Sephardic Temple
Tishbnu Israel, fpm. Call (213) 747-
9085.

Tuesday 15
Architects in Government
Committee Meeting
Pacific Design Center, Rooms 259C,
5-7 pm. Call (213) 620-4386.

Wednesday 16
LA Architectural Editorial
Seminar
Pacific Design Center, Room 259C,
5:30-9 am. Call (213) 659-2282.

Government Relations Committee
Meeting
John Magee, Deputy Administrator
for Agency Housing with the CRA,
speaks on the CRA's involvement in
housing. 5:30-9 pm, 2501 Colorado
Boulevard, Santa Monica.

Thursday 17
Women and Minority
Resources Committee Meeting
Harris Hall 301, AIA, 8-10 am.
Call (213) 659-2282.

Professional Practice Committee
Meeting
Bill Fain, AIA, and Jennifer Bering
speak on Ownership and Transition,
5:15-6:30 pm, at Johnn, Fain and
Perkins Associates, 5th Floor, 6100
Wilshire Boulevard. Call (213) 794-
7888.

Professional Practice Study
Seminar
Sponsored by AIA/Orange County
Chapter, 3400 South Plaza Drive,
Santa Ana, 7 pm, $15/OCCAlA
members. Call (714) 517-7796.

Friday 18
Women in Construction
Chapter of the National Association of
Women in Construction, Mondays
through June 26, 6:30 to 9 pm, Santa
Fe Springs Town Center Hall, 11740
Telegraph Road, Santa Fe Springs,
CA 90670, $55. Call (213) 772-1183.

Roberto Burle Marx: On His
Work
Lecture and slide presentation by
the Brazilian landscape architect,
Bourd Audouin, USC. For reservations,
call (213) 783-4471.

Electrical Study Seminar
Sponsored by AIA/Orange County
Chapter, 3400 South Plaza Drive,
Santa Ana, 3 pm, $15/OCCAlA
members. Call (714) 517-7796.

Building Performance and
Regulations Committee Meeting
Pacific Design Center, Room 29C,
5-7 pm. Call (213) 659-2282.

Acoustical Engineering
1989 CALE Exam Seminars, Harris
Hall 101, USC, 7-9 pm. Call (213)
659-2282.

Electrical Study Seminar
Sponsored by AIA/Orange County
Chapter, 3400 South Plaza Drive,
Santa Ana, 5 pm, $15/OCCAlA
members. Call (714) 517-7796.

Saturday 19
California Preservation
Conference continues through
Sunday 23

Sunday 20
Chamber Music in Historic Sites
Francisco Trio at Delbany Mansion,
8 pm. Call (213) 747-9085.

California Preservation
Conference concludes

Weekend
Saturday 21
Professional Practice
Bowling Trio at Debuhy Mansion,
8 pm. Call (213) 747-9085.

Chamber Music in Historic Sites

Architectural Workshop
Three day prepreparation for the
architectural licensing exam, including
April 30 and May 6. Call Poly Ponsa,
For more information, call (213)
798-7855.

Using Seismic Isolation: Design
Office Procedures
One day workshop sponsored by
Dynamic Isolation Systems at the
Billieoe Hotel, Los Angeles. For
more information, call Steve Wiensberg
at (415) 832-7235.

Sunday 22
Chamber Music in Historic Sites
Music from Marlbori at PACific Coast
Club. fpm. Call (213) 747-9085.

L A A R C H I T E C T y 1 1
THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY SYNDROME

The American public is having a tantrum, a violent, willful outburst of annoyance, even rage, and our architectural profession in is a unique position to play the part of the wise and patient parent. The cause of the tantrum is the inappropriate physical forms of our cities and buildings, which are directly responsible for true word “density” having become a shibboleth of despair and the word “community”, one of longing. These concepts should not be at odds because the health of each relies entirely upon the health of the other—they are symbiotic in the deepest sense of the word. The California Council AIA just reported that last year the fear of density prompted Californians to place 28 slow-growth measures on local ballots, but that a sense of un­easiness prompted voters to reject many of these same measures because of, as the report says, “their unwillingness to jeopardize a healthy economic foundation (read: healthy community) for sweeping and unproved reforms”. The child in his tantrum kicked the furniture, but not so violently as to injure himself. For 100 years, Americans have fled to the suburbs from what they felt was the “immu­nity” of their cities. Their suburbs were designed from nostalgia for the rugged, self-sufficient frontier family or perhaps for the equals of self-sufficient, enclosed burial estates of the old country. As such, they were made collections of single-family properties so carefully insulated from each other as to almost entirely prevent the human contacts essential for the development of community strengths. But ironically, in the very act of avoiding density, they spread people over such distances that they became the very generators of density on the freeways they had found necessary to carry them into their cities. These cities they kept alive only because they provided the density essential for “doing business”. But this denial of the relationship between density and community has not gone entirely unrecognized. Recently, for example, Los Angeles finally decided to establish Community Planning Boards. But it was at least several decades ago that Jane Jacobs wrote about the strong neighborhood communities of her incredibly dense New York City in her book, The Life and Death of Great American Cities, to protect such communities from destruction by the redevelopment agencies who were designing and building forms which were antibacterial to community. The irony of their mistake was not only the destruction of true communities but, by the time of Pruitt-Igoe, density rather than design was blamed for the failures.

An encouraging reawakening occurred in Denmark about ten years ago when a new, more humane physical form of housing was spontaneously developed, not by planning professionals but by groups of like-minded individuals, otherwise strangers, unwilling to have their lives blighted by housing forms that inhibited human cooperation. They built small communities of mostly single family dwellings closely flanked what they termed “pedestrian streets” radiating from a central community house. This house contained a startling array of common facilities: not only day care for children, but also common laundry, dead storage, hobby shops and teen facilities and, in addition, a common dining facility. This wisdom was quickly confirmed by an average 50% attendance at common meals, evidence of the presence of adequate kitchens in each house. These working people clearly welcomed frequent respite from having to prepare their own meals after a hard day on the job. Parking was always located on the far side of the community building, thus funncling homeowners through the building and down the pedestrian street where they greeted or chatted with neighbors in their semi-private front patios. One resident remarked, “It takes me 45 minutes and three hours to get from my car to my house.”

The Irvine Company, a real estate development company in southern California, has separate, charming office space, approximately 300 sf (including two workstations and storage area) for rent (213) 393-8297.

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Classified Ads

Jobs Offered

The US Postal Service intends to issue a design/build contract for a main post office in Tarzana, CA. Scope of work includes design, drawings, and construction for a 24,000 sf building. General contractors with design/build experience and capabilities may submit written request for prequalification. Inquiries call Kennedy Associates (805) 495-0012.

Architectural Photograpy: Interiors, exteriors, site documentation, 4x5 format, Bruce Downie (213) 645-8731.


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Structural engineering for apartments, office/commercial buildings, shopping centers, custom residences and retaining structures. Reliable service by licensed engineer. Call (818) 981-8672.

Computer Aided Drafting Services. CAD operator will digitize architectural drawings, make revisions, and plot drawings at very reasonable rates - rates negotiable. Cell Erwin (818) 982-7655.

For Sale

Natural slate grey roof tiles for sale. Removed by hand from European residence but never used by MCA as intended. Palletized in 30 wood crates for ease of handling, about 300 sq. ft. per crate. Title are 12' wide x 12' long. Call Ken Anthony at MCA Universal (818) 777-1891 for bidding.

$1 Million+Yr plus architectural firm in Ventura County for sale at $265,000. Major commercial design firm. Only serious inquiries call Kennedy Associates (805) 495-0012.

Space Available

Architectural firm in Santa Monica has separate, charming office space, approximately 300 sf (including two workstations and storage area) for rent. (213) 393-8297.

L. A. ARCHITECT 10

Jobs Wanted

Two architects desire to relocate to this area as a team nucleus within established firm; AIA, NCARB, 10-15 years diverse experience ranges from large scale multi-phased building development, urban high-rise, suburban mid-rise, corporate, commercial, retail, multi-family, hotel/motel and others. Superior talents in design, technology, production, specs., CA, PM, CAD. Contact Talbot & Stellate Architects, Suite 210, San Antonio, Texas 78216. Phone (512) 525-1131.


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basis in the structure is $180,000. There­
to land value and $180,000 allocated to the
terior approve work performed on historic
by the Secretary of Interior.
reasonable developer fees also qualify.
the project is to be completed in phases, the
period selected by the owner. However, if
must be satisfied within any 24 month
rately, assume Rehab Co. purchases a ware­
Credit will be available only where the
existing internal structural framework be
return in place as existing external walls;
structural framework walls are in place.
while this walls and
items, various soft costs like architectural
and structural frameworic.
then walls be returned in place as internal or
structural framework test does not apply explicitly to
buildings even though the project may not
rehabilitation expenditures exceed
$180,000. There is a time limit, or “meas­
tween the two credits. The Older Structure Credit
be earned a credit if its
donors must restrict the u.se or development
of the City of Santa Barbara received a
merit award for the 1931 Victoria Street
Mission Revival Union Pacific Railroad
Beverly Langdon, ASID received a merit
architecture in finding that
its
is a certified historic structure, the
Credit may be used. As noted above, the
Secretary of the Interior has the flexibility
certification of rehabilitation determina­
ment. Other standards require that distinct­
replaced, wherever possible.
In addition to the higher 20% credit
old to historic buildings, there are sev­
eral other advantages to the Historic Credit.
The Older Structure Credit is not available
rehabilitations. Residential buildings.
projects generally the same
$180,000 allocated to the
mercial developers.
for historic buildings, there are sev­
eral other advantages to the Historic Credit.
the Older Structure Credit is not available
where the internal structural framework walls are in place.
Specifically, this rule requires that: (i) at least 50% of the existing external walls be
in place as existing external walls; (ii) at least 50% of the existing external walls be
placed in place as internal or external walls; and (iii) at least 75% of the
existing internal structural framework be
in place. While this walls and
framework test does not apply explicitly to
buildings even though the project may not
satisfy the test regarding retention of walls and structural framework.
The charitable contribution deduction for
pair-residence credit is another
federal tax incentive available to owners of
certified historic structures. To qualify, the
donor must restrict the use or development of the property for historic preservation or
other conservation purposes. Typically, the
owner of an historic building would restrict the
demolition or alteration of the building by granting the right to approve such
activities to a nonprofit preservation
organization. A number of local groups like the
Los Angeles Conservancy and Pasadena
Heritage have easement programs. The
easement must be enforceable in perpetuity and
be recorded against title. Furthermore, any mortgages may be subordinated to the
rights of the donee organization to enforce the
easement. Unlike Historic Credit, which
requires that the property be income
producing, a conservation easement is an
incentive available to homeowners as well
as commercial developers.
Finally, under California Law, property
value may be available for owners of
historic buildings. The so-called Mills Act
provides a formula for computing value
rather than basing value and comparable
sales on actual purchase price. To qualify,
the owner must enter into an agreement to
preserve the building for a period of at least
ten years. As with any transaction involv­
ing tax matters, there are various limitations and accounting issues which may impact
the ease of preservation tax incentives.
However, even passing familiarity with the
various incentives can help architects and
developers spot opportunities for making
preservation profitable.
William F. Delvac
Mr. Delvac, an architect specializing in
historic preservation law, is on the Board of
Trustees of the California Preservation
Foundation.

Continued from 5

Gold Nugget Awards
The deadline for entries in the 26th annual
Gold Nugget-Builders of the West competition is April 19. Eligible projects include
residential, commercial, industrial and
resort projects built in the 14 western states, including Texas. For entry forms and
information, call the Pacific Coast
Builders Conference office at (415) 543-
2600, or write to: Gold Nuggets, PCBC,
605 Market Street, Suite 600, San Fran­
cisco, CA 94105. A multi-media awards
show will be held on Friday, June 16 at 5pm
at the Moscone Convention Center in San Francisco.

ARCHITEMPS, INC. 5510 East Pacific Coast Highway Long Beach, California 90804.3312
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ARCHITEMPS, INC. is a Chicago based corporation now serving the Midwest and Southwest © ARCHITEMPS, INC. 1988.
The California Preservation Conference will take place Thursday, April 20 through Sunday, April 23 at the Biltmore Hotel (see page 1). In one of the sessions, Attorney William Delvac will explain the tax incentives available for preservation projects. The following article summarizes his lecture.

Rehabilitation and reuse of older structures is a large and growing segment of the development market today. In many instances a building can be rehabilitated for less than it would cost to replace it. Furthermore, various incentives, particularly federal tax incentives, may “sweeten” the deal.

One of the very few tax breaks to survive the Tax Reform Act of 1986 is the rehabilitation tax credit, which is in fact a two-tier credit. First, there is a tax credit equal to 10% of capital expenditures for buildings first placed in service before 1936 (the “Older Structure Credit”). Second, there is a tax credit equal to 20% of rehabilitation expenditures on “historic” buildings (the “Historic Credit”).

For purposes of the Historic Credit, a building is historic or in the words of the Internal Revenue Code a “certified historic structure” if it is either: (i) individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or (ii) located in a registered historic district and the Secretary of the Interior certifies that the building contributes to the significance of the district.

In Los Angeles, there are approximately 750 buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including several hundred commercial structures in National Register historic districts. Portions of Broadway and Spring Street downtown and Hollywood Boulevard are historic districts. In addition, there are residential districts at Wilton Place, Menlo Avenue and Whitley Heights. Some notable landmarks like Bullocks Wilshire and the Wilton Theater are individually listed in the National Register.

Some tax rules apply to both credits. For example, to earn either credit the qualified rehabilitation expenditures must exceed the
thrived in Northern Mexico, the Mayans remained in the Yucatan, Honduras and Guatemala of today, and the Incas dwelt in the Andean region.

The Mayan habitat can be divided into three geographic zones, each with distinct characteristics which directly influenced building materials and construction methods. These zones include the Pacific coastal plains and piedmont, the volcanic highlands, and the lowlands which include the Yucatan. The Yucatan lies in the northern lowlands where slightly rolling limestone plains are rich with vegetation and tropical fruit trees. The limestone was easily worked as masonry and adaptable to complex carving, and the tropical hardwoods were shaped into lintels supporting the narrow masonry vaults typical of Mayan interior spaces. The vernacular building practice required durability from the wind and shelter from the strong sun and the frequent rain. Walls were composed of rubble and covered with a waterproof skin made of burned lime, as metals and hard stones were unavailable, establishing a very different building type compared to the ancient architecture of Europe and North Africa. Underground water was accessible by means of deep natural wells, called cenotes, and major architectural developments were often located adjacent to these cenotes.

The world of the ancient Maya was governed by a cosmological order that transcended the earthly realm and the supernatural. All animate and inanimate objects were imbued with an unseen power. The Mayan Morley in The Ancient Maya, and simultaneously embodied a monastic and polity component. Exclusions of political and religious leadership were fused: the ruler of each Mayan city was also the principal priest. This separation of leadership worked with little conflict in the Mayan political autocratic model, and a hierarchy between the nobility and the masses was maintained.

The Mayan religion centered around sacred rituals. Performed by the priests who distributed the sacrificial benefits to the nobility, human sacrifice generally involved the extraction of the heart. The victim, usually a virgin or a war hero, was brought to the temple on top of the pyramid and strapped down. The priest conducted his ceremony, removed the heart and sent the body tumbling down the pyramid. Unlike many funerary rites disrupted by old world imperialism, Maya ideology maintains some semblance of its ancient belief system. Visible aspects like public shrines, idols and rituals associated with the Spanish conquest, however, less public idioms and rituals disappeared with the Spanish conquest, however, less public idioms and rituals disappeared with the Spanish conquistadors. Culture, like the cross icon which represented life to the Mayans, were easily accommodated by the Mayan belief system. Dense with brush, the south-eastern Yucatan landscape allowed inhabitants to escape the Inquisition. Abandoned churches built in the Yucatan at the command of the Spaniards are today slowly deteriorating.

Architecture

The Mayan temples interpret landscape in both a literal and figurative way. As an architectural extension of topography, the edifice hints at a nexus to the earth, while reaching for the celestial. It conforms to a single model, varying only in detail with location and period. There is a clear distinction between the base (substructure) and the top (superstructure). The substructure is a solid element which resists very comfortably in the ground, preparing a flat surface on which the superstructure sits. The superstructure is a vaulted temple communicating with the substructure by means of a horizontal band in its uppermost zone.

Sir Banister Fletcher points out six components which when assembled may describe over 100 temples built over 800 years. These components are the basal-platform, pyramid, supplementary platform, building platform, building and roof comb. Located at the top, the roof comb (cresteria) was a Mayan device to give verticality to the complex. Ornamentation, including elements such as insets (tablero) and outsets (tulup), was applied to the substructure surfaces beside stairs, at the corners, on the sides and centrally at the rear. The interior space was considered secondary to the exterior appearance which emphasized intimidating open spaces and massive structures. As stated by Doris Heyden, "The concept of the temple as a raised reliquary, inaccessible to mortal man, veiled in clouds of incense where the priest officiates from the summit of pyramidal base stressed the strafication between the priest or nobility and the masses of the people".

In pre-Columbian architecture, Doris Heyden summarizes the historical development of the Mayan style. The essential elements of ceremonial architecture in Central America were established in temples of the preclassic period. The corbel arch and the roof comb were slowly refined and evolved as a basic style toward the third century AD. In the early Classic p. riod, composite forms of temples that were separated in earlier periods had distinct front and rear parts in both the sub and superstructures. The rear parts were higher and supported by roof comb encrusts with emblematic and hierarchic symbols. Strict bilateral symmetry was combined with equally emphatic front-to-rear asymmetry. The third major evolution of temple form, a change related to the development of large ceremonial plazas and causeways for processionals rituals, took place in the late Classic period. The superstructure became very high while the vaulted building became even smaller in size.

A general view of the development of Mayan architecture recognizes "irruptions" that occurred in various locations at different moments in time. Tikal, in the Peten area, was the largest city of the Central Maya during the Classic period. The general volumes of the complex, abstract and solid, contrasted with the articulated temples on top. The immense surfaces were relieved by steps and distrib­uted by the talude and the tablero, which were angled to conform to the slope of the whole structure. Roof comb, along with grotesque stucco masks, enhance the freedom of the pyramids. Lined up at regular intervals, the masks create a rhythm which constitutes one of the basic rules of Mayan building ornamentation.

In the sixth century, Palenque in the

The Codz-Poop at Kabah, with an uninterrupted series of "Chac" masks. Unumacina river basin developed two techn­iques to reduce the weight of the temple structure. Used simultaneously, these devices considered only the super-structure. Niches were carved in the intrados of the vaults, and the upper part of the facade was sloped following the vault slant. Hence, the dead load was reduced so that the structures could increase in height. The roof comb were refined to the extent that they have outlived many of the temple facades beneath them.

Copan, in the Motagua river basin, de­veloped the solar calendar. In the seventh century, its accuracy surpassed that of any other solar calendar in the world. The regional architectural style integrated sculpture with construction, revealing a contrast between the sheer immensity of the carved monoliths and the depth of their relief carving. In this area there is little emphasis on the roof comb and two dimensional bas-relief and stucco murals.

Pyramid of the Magicians, Uxmal.

Temple of Chichen Itza, expressing sub-superstructure.
The historian has a tendency to represent information in a reduced form, which simplifies a topic without necessarily doing it justice. In *The Archaeology of Knowledge*, Michel Foucault states that, "The history of thought, of knowledge, of philosophy, of literature seems to be seeking, and discovering, more and more discontinuities, where as history itself appears to be abandoning the irruption of events in favour of stable structures". Compounding historical analysis' present crisis, the visual media, society's predominant source of information, tends to exclude history altogether, and the absence of history results in an absence of context. The following description of geographical conditions and religious values significant to Mayan architecture's development are intended to provide a context for Mayan architecture.

**Mayan Architecture: A Historical Footnote**

![Mayan Architecture Image](image)

**Time**

A five-stage chronological scheme established by historians organizes the Maya time from the earliest known people to the arrival of European colonists in the sixteenth century. The first stage, known as Lithic, began with the earliest migrations of people from Asia across the Bering land bridge during the last ice age some 20,000 to 40,000 years ago. The Archaic stage (c. 6000-2000 BC) follows, identified with the development of settled communities. The preclassic stage (c. 2000 BC to AD 250) is marked by the development of societies sufficiently complex and sophisticated to be called civilizations. The Classic period (c. AD 250-900) involved a more complex political organization or state. The final stage is the postclassic age (c. AD 900-1500), which sees the development of the most complex and powerful states in Meso-America, among them the Aztec, Maya and Inca States. It is important to note that the dates of these periods do not correspond with the periods having the same names of the European civilization development. For example, the Mayan Lithic time period parallels with the European Paleolithic, the Mayan Archaic parallels with the European Neolithic.

**Geography**

Meso-America, also referred to as Middle America or Central America, is historically divided into three distinct cultures corresponding to three distinct geographic locations. The Aztec and their predecessors...
Preservation Design Awards

The Preservation Design Awards sponsored by the California Preservation Foundation have recognized 15 California projects for adaptive reuse of historic structures in six categories. Jury members included Steade Craigo, AIA, Senior Restoration Architect with the California Office of Historic Preservation; Roger De Weese, ASLA, landscape architect and a member of the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; John D. Henderson, FAIA, Preservation Officer of the San Diego Chapter, American Institute of Architects; Helge Landrup, construction manager, Mission Inn Restoration Project; Deborah K. Denne, ASLA, landscape architect and member of the State Historical Building Code Board; Knox Mellon, PhD, Director of the Mission Inn Foundation; Jay Oren, AIA, Staff Architect, Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Commission, and John Pastier, Contributing Editor, Architecture magazine.

In the Rehabilitation category, the 1906 San Fernando Building in Los Angeles was cited for attention to detail and its long-term commitment to a major urban area. Brocchini Architects of Oakland, along with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the City of Woodland and the Woodland Opera House Board of Directors, were given a merit award for the rehabilitation of the 1913 Woodland Opera House in Woodland (Yolo County). Page & Tarnbull Architects of San Francisco were given a merit award for the rehabilitation of the lobby and exterior of the 1940 post office in San Francisco’s Rincon Center.

Neptune & Thomas Associates and J. Rudy Freeman, AIA, working with the General Services Administration, were given an honor award in the category of Adaptive Re-Use for Pasadena’s Federal Building/us Court of Appeals, built in 1882. The City of San Buenaventura received a merit award for the adaptive re-use of the 1927 City of San Buenaventura City Hall Annex. R. Denzi Lee, AIA and

The City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Commission honored 11 architectural firms for design excellence at a symposium held on February 21, 1989. The cited firms and projects include: Burton/Spitz Landscape, Department of Water and Power (DWP), Ascot Tank; Clements & Clements with Barton Phelps, DWP Ducommun District Yard Phase II; Leo A. Daly, Department of and the DWP Truesdale Center Station Maintenance/System Protection Maintenance and Training; Neil Stanton Palmer & Partners, DWP Palmetto Construction Headquarters; Barton Phelps, DWP North Hollywood Pumping Station; Viniegra & Vinegara Associates, Recreation and Parks Balboa Recreation Center.

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The City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Commission honored 11 architectural firms for design excellence at a symposium held on February 21, 1989. The cited firms and projects include: Burton/Spitz Landscape, Department of Water and Power (DWP), Ascot Tank; Clements & Clements with Barton Phelps, DWP Ducommun District Yard Phase II; Leo A. Daly, Department of and the DWP Truesdale Center Station Maintenance/System Protection Maintenance and Training; Neil Stanton Palmer & Partners, DWP Palmetto Construction Headquarters; Barton Phelps, DWP North Hollywood Pumping Station; Viniegra & Vinegara Associates, Recreation and Parks Balboa Recreation Center.

The Preservation Design Awards sponsored by the California Preservation Foundation have recognized 15 California projects for adaptive reuse of historic structures in six categories. Jury members included Steade Craigo, AIA, Senior Restoration Architect with the California Office of Historic Preservation; Roger De Weese, ASLA, landscape architect and a member of the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; John D. Henderson, FAIA, Preservation Officer of the San Diego Chapter, American Institute of Architects; Helge Landrup, construction manager, Mission Inn Restoration Project; Deborah K. Denne, ASLA, landscape architect and member of the State Historical Building Code Board; Knox Mellon, PhD, Director of the Mission Inn Foundation; Jay Oren, AIA, Staff Architect, Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Commission, and John Pastier, Contributing Editor, Architecture magazine.

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The 1989 AIA National Convention and Design Exposition, to be held in St. Louis May 4-9, will focus on "envisioning the realities of tomorrow". AIA National workshops will be offered on management skills, CADD, desktop design, and winning in a competitive market, among other topics. Case studies on St. Louis Union Station's historic redevelopment, housing in St. Louis and the St. Louis Riverfront will be given, and seminar topics will feature an affordable housing update, a report on the findings of the Institute's Vision 2000 program, and the 1989 AIA Honor Award critiques, as well as focusing on self-management, creativity in design, developing effective promotional materials, and developing and implementing a business plan.

Intensive, small-group roundtable discussions will address topics like marketing consultation, space frame secrets, planning and engineering building communications systems, selecting and working with an architectural photographer, and using computers and video as marketing tools. Technical specifications reviews will deal with full financial services Federal Credit Union

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L.A. ARCHITECT
March 27, 1989, and July 1, 1989. The good news is that the cost cap has been repealed. The bad news is that the standards that are effective on March 27, 1989, must be used in conjunction with the standards that are effective on July 1, 1989. In addition, HCD indicated that the Building Standards Commission has rescinded or will rescind the adoption date and readopt the new standards on July 1, 1989. The effective date will then be January 1, 1990. The Department of Building and Safety may allow the use of the new standards rather than the cost cap prior to the effective date of the new standards.

The new standards require one unit per 20 dwelling units to be fully accessible and the remaining units on accessible levels to be adaptable with the following features: grab bar backing, lever hardware, door buzzer (bell or chime), 18-inch clear space by door, 15-inch water closet seat height, electrical receptacle outlet height, light switch height, faucet controls, water closet/ bathtub/lavatory minimum space requirements, path of travel from parking facility, and removable base cabinets directly under sink to provide wheelchair clearance (effective July 1, 1990).

Rudolph V. De Chellis, AIA
Mr. De Chellis is Co-Chairman Code & Planning Committee.

Urban Design Committee
On February 28, 1989, the Urban Design Committee, under instructions from the AIA/LA Chapter Board of Directors, developed and presented to the Los Angeles City Planning Commission a Charter position regarding a proposed citywide increase to commercial parking standards. The proposed ordinance, prompted by overspill parking in many Westside communities, recommended that office and general retail minimum parking standards be raised from two spaces per 1000 square feet to four spaces per 1000 square feet; that restaurants over 1000 square feet be raised from two spaces per 1000 square feet to ten spaces per 1000 square feet; and that trade schools be raised from the current no parking requirement to 20 spaces per 1000 square feet or one space for each five fixed seats. In addition, the ordinance proposed provisions for exempting locates such as redevelopment areas, downtown, and designated specific plan areas from these city-wide regulations, as well as giving small bonus reductions for transit adjacent projects.

The Urban Design Committee recommended that the City give further study to several aspects of the proposed ordinance prior to adoption. First, that parking should not be considered as an isolated issue but instead be developed in conformance with the City's own transportation, air quality and growth-management plans, all currently being drafted by the Planning Department. The City should consider how increased parking standards will continue to promote dependency on the automobile usage and discourage modal shift to transit, and how the city can establish policies to promote mixed land uses. Second, the impacts of increased parking standards upon economic development are not adequately addressed. For example, increased standards may induce larger land assemblage and possibly squeeze out certain types of small businesses and specialty shops. Additionally, there is the possibility of development imbalances between adjacent areas with different parking standards. Third, the ordinance does not adequately establish a process for balancing regional requirements with local conditions and the rights of local communities; it is important to develop a plan which can respond to local concerns while resisting local political pressure. Finally, possible negative urban design effects include an increase in density because parking, which is not considered in the floor area ratio, may have to be accommodated within the buildings. The Planning Commission referred the proposed ordinance back to the Planning Department for further consideration of limited increases for office parking and further study of the mechanisms for establishing special parking districts.

An information form sent with the February LA Architect regarding Charter member participation on the soon-to-be-formed Los Angeles Community Planning Advisory Boards has received a strong response. The Charter Office received over 60 replies from members who wish to be considered for placement on the Boards, and has forwarded this information to the City Council offices and the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission supports architects' participation on the Advisory Boards, which will be implemented over the next five years as each of the City's 35 Community Plans are adopted. The Charter Office and the Urban Design Committee will monitor and inform members of the process through LA Architect.

The Urban Design Committee is spearheading a Charter Task Force to prepare a detailed response to the regional Air Quality Management Plan, Growth Management Plan and Regional Mobility Plan. The plans were prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Southern California Association of Governments in response to federal mandates to practice of architecture and urban design. The Chapter Task Force is composed of Chairs from the Urban Design Committee, Government Relations Committee, Minority and Women Resources Committee, Historic Preservation Committee, and the President of the Associates. Each Committee and the Associates are reviewing the regional plans for relevant information to develop a coordinated Charter response for presentation to regional authorities. All committee chairs, directors and others interested in participating on the Task Force are welcomed.

Ricardo Capretta, AIA and Marc Futterman Mr. Capretta and Mr. Futterman are Co-Chairs of the Urban Design Committee.

Continued on 4

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A service of the subcontractors who employ union craftsmen.
The search for the new AIA/LA Executive Director is almost complete. After reviewing the submissions of 287 prospects from 28 states, the Executive Search Committee has narrowed the list down to a total of six candidates whose references are currently being checked. It is hoped that a decision will be made at the April Board of Directors meeting and that the AIA/LA Chapter will have a new Executive Director by May 1. A full announcement will appear in the May issue of LA Architect.

**EXECUTIVE SEARCH**

Update: Chapter Move

By the time AIA/LA Chapter members receive the April issue, the Chapter will hopefully have taken occupancy of its new offices in the Wilmer Building. The Chapter's new address will be 3780 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 900, Los Angeles 90010, and the new telephone number will be (213) 380-4395. However, all committee meetings for the month of April are still scheduled to take place at the Pacific Design Center.

**CALE Study Seminars**

The California Licensing Examination (CALE) will be offered for the third and final time from July 17-20; next year the exam will be administered by NCARB. Beginning in April, the AIA/LA Associates will hold their annual licensing exam preparation seminars, which are specifically oriented towards the CALE and feature professionals lecturing on all nine subjects. Seminars will be held on Wednesday evenings from 7:10-10pm and Saturdays from 8:30am-4pm, with a lunch break and tickets sold at the door. New seminars include historic preservation on Wednesday, May 24, and a separate Title 24 seminar featuring handicapped and energy on Saturday, June 10. A full 12-hour mock building design exam will be offered on July 1 with a follow-up critique on Saturday, July 8. Mock site design exam will be offered on Saturday, June 24. The prerequisite deadline is May 24 for mock site design, and June 3 for mock building design. For more information, call the Chapter Office at (213) 659-2292.

**Architects in Government**

The Architects in Government Committee promotes communication between government and private architects, shares information and problems, and provides information to Chapter members on the work of architects in government and the way government agencies operate. Ms. Maria Magdalena Carpena, AIA, a senior architect with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, is the Chairperson of the committee, and Mr. Kalev Alikson, AIA, an architect with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, is the Co-Chairperson. Monthly meetings will be announced in LA Architect.

**Code Talk**

On January 10, 1989, Mini-Shopping Center Ordinance Number 164201 took effect. The ordinance defines a mini-shopping center as "a building or group of buildings located on a site which has less than 65,000 square feet of area, more than one retail establishment, and a height of three stories or less." The definition does not include automobile service stations, including service bay areas, where accessory food sales do not exceed 6,000 square feet of floor area and other accessory uses do not exceed 500 square feet of floor area, or commercial buildings composed exclusively of general business or professional offices, including those of a real estate or stock broker, or an insurance or building and loan company and accessory parking.

The ordinance defines a site as one or more adjacent subdivided parcels of land, not divided by a public street, which share a common parking area and upon which one or more buildings are erected or are proposed to be erected. The following is a summary of mini-shopping center regulations:

- A conditional use approval will not be required if uses are permitted in the underlying zone for the site. A conditional use approval will be required if the site abuts or is separated only by an alley or is located across the street from any portion of a lot zoned RA or R and contains one or more of the following uses: a drive-through fast-food establishment, a business which operates between 9 pm and 7 am, an amusement enterprise as enumerated in Section 12.14.3 of the Code, an automatic laundry or wash rack, or a commercial swimming pool.

- Four parking spaces are required for each 1,000 square feet of floor area. If more than 20 percent of the site's floor area is devoted to restaurant uses, at least five parking spaces are required for each 1,000 square feet of floor area will be required. No tandem parking will be permitted, and there must be parking for at least five bicycles.

- The ordinance limits building height for mini-shopping centers to forty feet.

- Trash storage bins must be located within a gated covered enclosure. Centers located in a lot zoned C1-3 or less must establish an area for the collection of glass, cans, paper and plastics.

- Landscaping shall be prepared by a licensed architect, landscape architect, or landscape contractor and approved by the Director of Planning. The ordinance describes landscape, landscaped setbacks and screening wall requirements in detail. At least fifty percent of all exterior walls,
Architecture Week

The California State Legislature has declared April 9-15, 1989, Architecture Week in California. The County of Los Angeles, and the cities of West Hollywood, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Culver City, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Huntington Park, Rosemead, Maywood, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Pomona, and Temple City have also declared Architecture Week and have issued proclamations to the Los Angeles AIA in support of Architecture Week.

Los Angeles Chapter/AIA members are invited to celebrate this event on Friday, April 14, 1989 from 6:30pm to 8:30pm at the top floor of the Los Angeles Club, 3810 Wilshire Boulevard. Virginia Tanzmann, program chair for the evening, has prepared a special program highlighting the proclamations received by the Los Angeles AIA. There will be no charge for admission, which includes hors d'oeuvres and music.

Activities in the various cities have been coordinated by Margo Hebald-Heymann, and include exhibits of architects' work and lectures on architecture. RSVP to (213) 659-2282 no later than April 6, 1989.

Neptune & Thomas Associates and J. Rudy Freeman, AIA received a Preservation Design Award for the adaptive re-use of the Federal Building/US Court of Appeals, Pasadena, constructed in 1882.

Preservation Conference

The California Preservation Conference will be held in Los Angeles at the Biltmore Hotel, 506 South Grand Avenue, from April 20-23, 1989. The purpose of the conference is to exchange information on the latest historic preservation news and techniques, and to educate Californians about their local historic structures. Festivities include an opening night reception at the Los Angeles City Hall rotunda, the Preservation Design Awards, the annual Three-Minute Success Stories and a dinner featuring the California Preservation Foundation auction.

Heritage promotion workshops include a historic sites roundtable discussion on public relations and constituency development and sessions on historical interpretation and urban archeology. Workshops on neighborhoods and small towns include using planning and zoning and providing affordable housing in old and historic buildings. Development and design workshops include a roundtable discussion on using the State Historic Building Code and field tour workshops on historic theaters and on tax certification issues. Sessions on downtown revitalization will include the National Trust’s Main Street program, revitalizing small city downtowns, and urban main streets in big cities, with case studies of Los Angeles’ Broadway and Spring Street. Preservation law and policy workshops will offer updates on federal and state law, with emphasis on CEQA. The State Office of Historic Preservation, a conference co-sponsor, will present updates on the new National Register regulations, cultural resource surveys, certified local government, and tax certifications. The conference will conclude on Sunday with field trips presented by local preservation organizations.

The conference is sponsored by the California Preservation Foundation, a private, nonprofit organization promoting historic preservation values and techniques throughout California. In addition to its annual conference and preservation newsletter, the Foundation sponsors general workshops and technical seminars on California preservation law and public policy. Conference co-sponsors include the National Trust Western Regional Office, the State Office of Historic Preservation, the Society for California Archeology, the Association for Preservation Technology and the California Committee for the Promotion of History. For registration information, call (213) 876-6299.

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Fernando Juarez, AIA
AIA/LA President 1989

Critics Symposium

On May 27, LA Architect and the Architecture Foundation of Los Angeles are sponsoring an all-day symposium on architectural criticism at the Department of Water and Power auditorium. Featured critics will be keynote speaker and moderator Suzanne Stephens, Architectural Digest and the New York Times; Diana Ketchum, Oakland Tribune; John Pastier, Architecture Magazine; and Michael Sorkin, Spy and The Village Voice. The critics will discuss their approach to architectural criticism and to critique the four new buildings on the corner of Fifth Street and Grand Avenue: HHPA’s extension to Bertram Goodman’s Central Library, Landau Associates’ Biltmore Tower, I.M. Pei’s Library Tower, and SOM’s Grand Hope Tower. The architects will be asked to respond. For further information: (213) 659-2282.