FEBRUARY

Monday 3

Tuesday 4

Wednesday 5

Thursday 6
Exhibition "Los Angeles River," 5 to 9 p.m. Arlspace Gallery, 600 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, 310/261-2800.

Friday 7

Weekend
Saturday 1

Sunday 2

Gallery Exhibit "Valea Martinez Plaza: Kajima Corporation," Perforl Ball Gallery, UCLA, through March 6.

Monday 10

Tuesday 11

Wednesday 12
AIA Lecture Series: Residential Structure, Auguste-Lecture Series, 6:30 p.m. AIA, through March 22. 323/299-5780.

Thursday 13

Friday 14
AIA/LA Urban Design Committee Meeting, 6:30 p.m. AIA, 323/299-5780.

Saturday 15
Exhibition "Los Angeles River," 7 to 9 p.m. Arlspace Gallery, 600 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, 310/261-2800.

Monday 17
CCAE Executive Committee Meeting in Sacramento. 310/396-9668.

Tuesday 18
CCAE Legislative reception at Chauvel's. 310/396-9668.

Wednesday 19
AIA Government Affairs Breakfast, 310/396-9668.

Thursday 20

Friday 21
AIA/LA Urban Design Committee Meeting in Sacramento, 310/396-9668.

Weekend
Saturday 22
Screening: "CAD in the AIA Session," by TAG Architecture Inc., 9 a.m. to 12 noon, E01D/6494.

Sunday 23
Tour of "Sarah's Home," six-hour tour, sponsored by the architect's granddaughters, Karen Hudson, 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., $35 seniors/children, $45 non-members, 213/778-0818.

Monday 24
AIA River Task Force Meeting, 6:30 p.m.

Tuesday 25
Exhibition "Spatial: Real and Imaginary," Decorative Arts Study Center, San Juan Capistrano, 714/485-2132.

Wednesday 26
AIA Lecture Series, Main Gallery space, 310/396-9668.

Thursday 27
AIA/LA Urban Design Committee Meeting, 3:30 p.m. AIA, 310/396-9668.

Friday 28
Video Installation: Steve Dzugan & Carol Rosensweig, "Residues," Santa Monica Museum of Art, through April 15.

Weekend
Saturday 29
Screening: "Post-earthquake Evaluation of Buildings," AIA/LA Environmental Resources Committee, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, E01D/6494.

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AIA Architectural Editorial Board Meeting, 7:30 a.m.

Thursday 13
Lecture Panel Discussion: "What Can Los Angeles and New York City Learn from Best Control in Kamuit and Bangladesh?" 1-4 p.m. Perforl Ball, UCLA, 310/206-7150.

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Density, disorder and design in Japan
Reviewed by Michael Webb
Do not be alarmed by the steady hiss you may hear when you open this book: it is merely the escape of harmless gas from the overheated essays that precede a pictorial anthology of recent work by 23 of Japan's most creative architects. Academic critics yearn, like Einstein, for grand unified theories of the universe, and academic critics in architecture search hard for any explanations and a pattern which may not exist. A brief sample of his style will serve as a warning: "Although Hiromi Fujii's concerns with 'architectural metamorphology, deconstruction, decomposition or desemiotization' and 'the negativity of materialism' are basically different from those of Ando, his works, especially the more recent ones, also express a breakdown of the object of architecture."
Concealed within the verbosity are a few simple observations. Japanese cities are (to Westerners and natives alike) visually messy nightmares: "Tokyo is a distressingly ugly and chaotic city," remarked Iacchini, "but it possesses such mysterious vitality that building in it is a great challenge to an architect." Physical constraints—of density, disorder and astronomical land prices—explain (as much as individual impulses the fascinating diversity of the buildings shown here. Some shelter behind massive concrete bulwarks, others are fragile cocoons intended to last only until another surge in prices makes them economically obsolete. Zen-like purity and fin de siecle decadence coexist. Each of the architects represented here is compelled to respond to realities which this book attempts to describe, but seldom shows. Few of its illustrations relate individual buildings to jam-packed streets, walls of neon and the ganglia of overhead wires. Too often, buildings are explored in isolation, as sculptural objects. It is as though one could see exotic animals only in zoos, never in the wild.
Bogran has made an eclectic sampling of the familiar (landmarks by Isozaki and Maki, Ando and Hara) and younger Japanese architects. Despite its shortcomings (no biographical data, uneven photography) it should prove useful to professionals planning a grand tour of Japan: as essential an expedition today as the tour of European monuments was to their predecessors. The current has changed direction, however. At the birth of the Republic, Jefferson found models for the New World in the heritage of the old, and the American vernacular is in large measure a product of European classicism and Mediterranean tradition. Today, in architecture, the US has a trade surplus. Historically, Japan has always drawn inspiration from other cultures—from Tang Dynasty China to the wholesale importation of Western models in the Meiji era. Prosperity has brought a new self-confidence. Avant-garde architects of every nationality are now rewarded with major commissions and are given a wide measure of creative freedom. American architects are more fortunate than the automakers of Detroit: their products and ideas are highly competitive. Some of LA's most inventive talents are doing outstanding work in Japan, side by side with the architects shown here.

Complete and Accurate Details Should Produce Good Quality Construction
A wide variety of steel framing, lathing, plastering and wallboard materials are available for the architect and engineer to design wall and ceiling systems for any situation. When the appropriate materials and combinations of them are properly detailed and specified—there isn't any reason why the resulting construction shouldn't be of top quality.
It is up to the architect to clearly draw and detail it in the subcontractor's responsibilities to build and finish as required by the contract documents and applicable codes.
If there are questions as to which products or combinations of products can do the job best, contact your local information bureau.
They are funded by the professional subcontractors who employ union craftsmen.

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L. A. ARCHITECT 10
These days, one hears that the United States is the world’s last remaining “superpower” but is, at the same time, in eclipse as a major economic power. The latter has understandably become a source of national concern and has no secret that many see the “peace dividend”, or the transfer of so huge a force, as an opportunity to rebirth, but also a rebirth of the national environment. Yet, in these very areas can be found the potential for improvement and change through the transfer of so huge a force. However, the tendency is simply to throw immense amounts of money at our problems, in order that business and society may go on as before. The result could eclipse the defense effort in wasteful and mindless consumption.

There are lessons to be learned and they can perhaps be found in the area that many Americans are actually beginning to identify as the fundamental issues: energy and the environment. There is an opportunity at hand not only for economic rebirth, but also a rebirth of the national spirit, a national psyche grown soft and unthinking after several decades of constant consumption and profligate waste. There is the possibility and the need for both an economic and social redeployment to an American way of getting things done that had been the focus of much of the world’s admiration for over 300 years. It can be hard, particularly during a recession, to see how energy, the environment and economic and national spirit can be tied together. The typical reaction to mounting pressures on the American economic and social structures has been that we can afford to be concerned about the environment, as it will make us still more non-competitive in the global marketplace.

One needs to look back to the early 70’s for at least one kind of instructive response to that argument. Back then, immediately following the first of two oil embargoes, and amidst demands for energy conservation made largely in the name of national security, many pointed at what appeared to be a linear relationship between American anti-energy, consumption and its Gross National Product, or GNP. Claims were made that a reduction in one would inevitably lead to a reduction in the other. We learned that by the end of the 70’s that those claims had no basis in fact. The American economy had simply gotten so lazy and wasteful that it preferred to over-power problems with energy rather than working them through in carefully calculated responses. As a result, energy use in the design, production and use of automobiles and buildings, as well as in industry, agriculture, had been allowed to become staggering inefficiencies.

Following the embargo and the resultant skyrocketing of fossil fuel and expensive-by-products, it became clear that, by applying the most straightforward and modern, the elimination of what was totally unnecessary energy use in all those areas of the economy could, in fact, be an easy and often very profitable activity. In the mid-70’s, for example, a breed of building energy efficiency consultants grew rich by charging no fees for their services. They merely asked for ten to thirty percent of the savings in the building’s monthly utility bill for the ensuing year! Other examples abound in every aspect of American life.

The utility companies themselves found that imaginative strategies for mandatory conservation returned large dividends. As a result, between 1975 and 1985, the American economy grew by 40%, as reflected in its GNP, while growth in the nation’s industrial output was only two and one-half percent a year. It is not too much to say that it was probably the best thing that could have happened to our society and our economy, thinking that both would be brought to their collective senses.

Unfortunately, it has taken almost twenty years and the mindless consumption of the 80’s to gain adequate perspective. This was a relatively short losing of the national way within a long and distinguished collective history of not merely doing make with what was available, but making more out of less in ways that created objects of utility and beauty.

Today, we understand that “least” does not imply “mean”. The inspired elegance of Paul McCutrey’s Gossamer Condor and Solar Challenger, of the globe-girdling Voyager, and the aerodynamics of the Space Shuttle, are clearly much more representative of our early design heritage than the CSA, the Edsel, or the 1955 Harley Davidson “Hog” motorcycle. There are countless examples in design, manufacture and business where efficiency does stand for “least” and not “mean”, and where results once again have to do with less rather than more. This may mean a little sacrifice or discomfort as was once the case in American industry, business and society. Rather than just using the “peace dividend” as a brute force jobs producer, by “rebuilding the infrastructure” through still more highways, bridges, sewers, and so on, we have the opportunity to rethink the functions which those elements serve. In the process, we create new industries and expand traditional ones, make electric vehicles and high-speed trains, good gliders, waste products into new products, and buildings that automatically respond and adjust to the forces of nature. Even in traditional manufacture, we can think of new, more efficient, environmentally healthy ways of production. One example is the infrared drying oven on display at Southern California Edison’s Customer Technologies Centers in Irvine. The oven’s industrial and environmental efficiency is clearly demonstrated by its application to the drying of lacquered golf-clubs. Complete production would take three days to air-dry the 14 coats of finish applied, with the outgassing of heavily air-polluting volatile fumes as an integral part of the process. With this oven, the entire process can be carried out in three hours, with a better, more controllable result and with no injurious emissions to the atmosphere. Needless to say, this new investment in technology can pay for itself in a matter of years, if not months. If only we can rally to wise means of capitalizing on the opportunities inherent in environmental challenges, they would not be seen as constraints.

In the high risk environment of the building industry, there is at present little government-industry collaboration and little “literature of innovation”. Innovation is therefore scarce and tends to be lateral, that is focused on expansion in the use of existing products and systems; rather than the creation of totally new devices. Industry innovators, having few places to go to find out about the tasks confronting testing, approval, and acceptance of their ideas, are more often the ones putting together production, often commit the same errors as their unsuccessful predecessors. Potential users of the new technology have little time to read esoteric research reports or to track new product development and so have little incentive to take on the high economic and legal risk of using the new technology. One example of this might be risking acceptable total building performance, such as the availability of hot water on demand, for a product such as a solar water heater that may represent only a fifth of its budget. There are some architects, the author included, working on cheap, “clean” building technologies (to be discussed at a later date). And there are many examples of the American spirit of cooperation, rather than “restrict-and-trade” collusion, which seeks advantage of the many challenges facing us as a profession, an industry, and a culture. This is not to say that our society, in all its socio-economic dimensions, will embrace these changes immediately, if at all. But true architectural change, which goes beyond fashion and popular style, comes during times of true socio-institutional change.

The combination of the almost dimensionless upheaval in the former USSR and Eastern Europe, coupled with the unprecedented worldwide awareness of possible environmental catastrophe, creates the context for exactly that scale of change.
The recession has had a dramatic impact on most architects. The lack of work has hurt people economically and lowered their self-esteem. But the recession can be a positive challenge. It is a time when people are forced to change and to survive. Changes can be for the better. To be successful in these times we need to learn about new opportunities, becoming more efficient, create objectives and focus on solutions. This is not the time to buried down, it is the time to work smart, using all your resources.

Three important things facing architects today are:

Professionalism, How To Get Work, Employment.

In the last recession, I was "The New Poverty." TV news interviewed me, as a member of the professional classes who was in the unemployment line along with the carpenter, the auto worker, the data processor, and several others who were also part of 1982-1983 recession story. Then I had about $50 in cash and the hope that a check would arrive to cover my rent, when unemployment commission lobby. I found my card. I was not too happy, and Unemployment for an architect is nothing... Unemployment is an architect, and we were hardly ever

I was an architect, and we were hardly ever interested. He asked me what I was going to do to survive. I remember laughing, and saying I would figure something out. Unemployment for an architect is nothing new. Jobs were not that easy to find when I left school in the early 1970's. After several short gigs with quick layoffs, I found a job that lasted several years. By 1975 architect positions had all but disappeared. I had to do something new. Or, I found a job that lasted several years. By 1975 architect positions had all but disappeared. I had to do something new. Or, I found a job. 

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GETTING WORK

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A funny, poignant real-life story of one professional's struggle to survive several recessions.

I was "The New Poverty"

A job, from someone who never saw the TV

Our business is that complete A&E services

Successful firms grow and need space. Just as a firm in slow times must find the

Our major is that complete A&E services

During construction, contractor change-

The recession has had a dramatic

Goodwill

Architects can promote goodwill with clients and

Getting Work

Each of us have our own strategies for

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THE WAY FORWARD

"Fundamental to this recession are changes in U.S. business that are affecting us and will help us to be more competitive internationally. But if we don't face and embrace them, we're going to sink.

First, white collar employment is down by 300,000 jobs. Those jobs — financial, insurance — are service jobs, and they are not going to be replaced because automation and working smarter have made fewer people necessary for the delivery of the same services. Second is the orientation toward quality. Except for companies like general Electric and maverick divisions like Cadillac, established U.S. Companies have traditionally been slow to embrace quality, But the start-up companies start with it.

And third is global business. This was formally the turf of only the largest corporations. But such a restructuring of commerce is now underway that very small companies today are working globally.

The companies that have embraced these three characteristics are not only surviving — they're growing. As for architects and whether there will be a recovery in construction as we know it — because of the denser, more intense use of the currently existing stock of buildings, which are already overbuilt, U.S. companies will assign smaller square footage per employee because this is closer to global space standards. When people work out of their cars or out of their homes, they will share non-territorial space with someone else back in the office. This practice has the potential of doubling the actual number of employees per square foot. Retailing is shifting as well, because the population is not growing, and there is no need for growth in retail space. In housing, we will see the conversion of other buildings, such as warehouses, hotels, or office buildings, for residential purposes.

We can't think of ourselves as architects any more, but as consultants to the management team of our client corporation. The tools of this consultation are the buildings and facilities that we have built in the past. The implications of this new role are that we have no choice but to immerse ourselves in the client's business. We will apply our design skills to enhance the client's physical asset and its support of the client's enterprise. If we are wise, we will focus on that, not on being urban sculptors. We can't bitch and moan about the economy, but this is what we will do — design. It will become an industry that focuses on business.

Ed Friedricht
Sellers and Associates

The way back to the middle to us is to devise a viable solutions. One of the Pacific Design Center's goals is to act as an instrument of design professionals' education and marketing efforts. In the past year, we have held programs in the building focusing on the marketing, and managing of architecture and design firms, and on the design considerations for VDT environments. In the next year, we are planning programs discussing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), as well as designing for health-care environments — two steady growth areas — to help design professionals become more proactive. For WestWeek 92 — themed "Counterforce/Counterbalance: Emerging Attitudes and Aesthetics in a Changing World" — we're taking a look at the positive directions that have emerged throughout the past few years and placing them in the context of future challenges."
Related Professionals Give their View

**GLOOMTIME L.A.**

**My office, Barry Zauss & Associates, creates architectural renderings. Like others, we've been affected by the current recession. But I continue to be amazed by the resourcefulness of our clients. Interestingly, there are pockets of development in what would otherwise be dry areas, such as Burbank and Montebello. Dilapid has an ongoing architectural program, and shopping centers are still hot in those culturally defined communities that can sustain them.

Lately, we've been involved in a few pre-competitive projects, where we've been asked to develop detailed computer graphics in precious little design time. We've been asked to market the project, with minimum up-front costs, to foreign investors.

Based on the previous six months, 70 percent of our work has been divided between medical and (surprisingly) commercial projects. Institutional is next at 15 percent, with the balance taken up by housing, interiors and industrial buildings overseas. Foreign work is active (South Korea, Japan) and there is still the occasional commission.

There is so much demand that even for winning presentations on tighter budgets, in order to secure projects, gain approvals, and generate capital. Our response to this has been very direct.

First, we've lowered our prices. We're working with our clients to establish fees that everyone can live with. We're in it for the long pull.

Second, we're meeting the demand for effective, inexpensive graphics with our existing staff. We're finding that the WACS style is very effective in working within a budget. And it's quick.

Our third response simply grows out of a nearly 20 year commitment to maintaining leadership positions around the world. We will work for the present day and for the future in the most efficient manner. We've been asked to do something and we will do it. Our office space is very effective. It's a perfect environment for a perfect atmosphere.

Although many larger firms have been cut large overhead, an office infrastructure designed for a large staff, and a more limited Client base. We have purposely diversified so that our Clients are both from the public and private sector. Our services are equally diversified, ranging from large scale municipal master planning to landscape design. Although no field is recession proof, we have found much of our recent work to be with public agencies, universities and institutions such as medical centers. To our surprise, our landscape architectural work has also prospered. We have found that in times like these budgets are being drastically reduced that the landscape would be the first to go. To the contrary, many of the projects we are now requiring landscape as a critical component.

Jean Gath

Thomas , Gath , Pittas Partnership, Inc.

*We never actually considered the recession when we started, we knew what we wanted to do professionally and just do it. We have a staff, a steady cost base and are operating in the black. In 1991 our success has been due to our small size, our ability to offer senior level personal service and to be conservative in expenses. Many larger firms have been cut large overhead, an office infrastructure designed for a large staff, and a more limited Client base. We have purposely diversified so that our Clients are both from the public and private sector. Our services are equally diversified, ranging from large scale municipal master planning to landscape design. Although no field is recession proof, we have found much of our recent work to be with public agencies, universities and institutions such as medical centers. To our surprise, our landscape architectural work has also prospered. We have found that in times like these budgets are being drastically reduced that the landscape would be the first to go. To the contrary, many of the projects we are now requiring landscape as a critical component.

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Overall our business in '91 was about the same as '90. While the plastics and Motorycler business was off, all of our presentation graphics business was up. Those, large wires, laser color and computer graphics were all up because our architectural customers were promoting work faster. While that's good for Blair Graphics, it may be unhealthy sign when architects are spending more money on promotional graphics than construction drawings. The budget part is seeing a cut in our professional friends being laid off. They are the most visible current evidence of what is really wrong with the architecture profession. It is underpaid. Not enough money is made in the good times to protect firms and individuals in the bad times. We see many of the architectural students from UCLA, SCI ARC and USC, and many are worried about their futures. I hope that not too many of them decide to switch careers."

Robert Blair

Blair Graphics

"Things need to grow and expand and be sustained with the need to consolidate for stability and longevity. We see very few individuals maintaining their autonomy and offering services on a contract basis. While established firms are looking towards collaborations to share facilities, equipment, personnel and the time and energy required to obtain work in today's economy. The challenge ahead is to use our creativity and to look for new opportunities to diversify our services."

Lisa Pound and Jorge Sciupac, AIA
GLOOMTIME L.A.

L.A. architects are suffering in what is proving to be the longest post-war recession. To get an impression of its impact, L.A. Architect asked a range of architects and related professionals to tell their story...

Pears of Wisdom

"The problem is liability. Everybody's wrapping themselves in cocoons of protection. If you could remove this legal stuff, then creativity could start happening again."

Frank G. Fehley and Associates

"We need to get comfortable being uncomfortable, History moves, not for better or worse, so we are also making a change. Why should architecture be immune?"

Eric Owen Moss

Eric Owen Moss - Architect

"Practice has been so bad that you can trick architects into doing competitions, even for houses."

Stanley Saitowitz, Stanley Saitowitz Architect

I don't believe the 90's is the time to get involved in markets you don't know about. In this decade, you'd better have your story straight and be able to show 10 examples of what the client is after, or have some awfully good mirrors.

Michael Hallmark, AIA

Senior Vice President

Ellerbe Becket

"1992 - After years of practice, my fifth recession! The gut-wrenching experience of slow down, uncertain futures, furlough of staff, back-stabbing competition, demoralized students whose idealism is crushed by limited opportunities. We have had a number of projects there, including five commercial facilities in Korea, hotels in Taiwan and China. We are also anticipating opening another branch office in addition to our Orange County, West L.A. and Sacramento offices."

Herb Nadel

Nadel Partnership LA

"We obviously have been hurt by this economy over the last two years and have had less work and staff reductions as a result. However, visiting consultants tell us we have more work and a better balanced mix of projects than most other L.A. firms. I think our luck is based on the ability to create something other than conventional office, industrial or institutional buildings."

Michael D. Hallmark

Senior Vice President

Director of Los Angeles Office of Ellerbe Becket

"The recession is really a realignment. Such a realignment seems to occur regularly and cyclically. This is one perhaps more troublesome in America because it appears against a background of major environmental, demographic and global trade events. Structural changes in the capital markets are in evidence."

Barton Myers

Barton Myers Associates

"The recession is making all of us realize how much we depend on economic conditions for our work. I think this downturn is not all bad because it is forcing us to think about building in ways that are more economical and creative."

Franklin D. Israel

Franklin D. Israel Design Associates

"It is critical at such times for America to identify sufficiently visionary political leadership to help us move over a reasonable period from global negoriation over spare auto parts in a fantastic offering of goods and services that will be in supply when the world market gets there."

Scott Johnson

Johnson Fain and Pereira Associates

"This is the time for those of us who own or manage a firm to take stock and for those seeking employment to take stock. Take time to review those old deeds and ask how can you sharpen up those presentations. Take another look at your brochure and how you present yourself. Is there anything that's too much? Start asking yourself, "What is it that the client wants to read and what images are they expecting?" What and to whom are you marketing? Talk of the process and procedures. Find quick and effective methods of communicating, if you are providing comprehensive architectural services, how do you plan to manage the development of the process and administration of the contract?"

Richard A. Appel

Hutner & Appel Architects

President, AIA/LA

"Perhaps this is the leveling or settling that is long overdue. Since the mid to late forties, we believed that more was better, and without looking back, the more we created, the more we expected. Perhaps we have not been asking ourselves what is the impact—on our nation, the environment, our planet—and if this compulsive behavior is now beginning to recognize that is a quick fix?"

RICHARD GAGE ASSOCIATES

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DOURAS

GLOBAL TOWER ONE

KOBIS

MULLERAN YARDS

AND PARTNERS

DEVELOPER:

MURDOCK DOUGLAS

REALTY

PROVIDER:

GLOOMTIME L.A.

PHOTOGRAPHER:

JIM MCDONALD

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2 Flat files, 1/2 price. Brand new in crate. Black Salto (The Best) 5 drawer excl. 10 total. $75 takes all. 2 files plus file box north (415) 415-2428 Santa"
These two Mission projects replace cramped and antiquated buildings that had become unworkable with the growth of the homeless population in Los Angeles; according to City of L.A., nearly 8,300 shelters exist in Los Angeles County to serve a homeless population of up to 177,000 people. Together, the two new buildings represent the emergence of "a new typology," according to Nadel architect Robert Jacques. At once, the missions must provide emergency shelter and food services, health services, counseling, recreation and rehabilitation for hundreds of people daily; they must also be vehicles for Christian evangelism. The L.A. Mission has a drug-testing center and even a learning center with 30 computer stations, complete with software for building learning skills. The sometimes awkward form of these buildings reflects the difficulties and contradictions of providing shelter and outreach in a harsh environment to an often unresponsive clientele. The result, in both cases, is a sometimes disconcerting mix, in imagery, of prison, factory, hospital and church.

The program is complex in both buildings. In both cases, the clients are street-wise service providers with highly specific wish lists: both buildings have a roughly similar program of public toilets and showers, overnight rooms, smaller (and nicer) rooms for people in rehab programs, counseling rooms, chapels, "rec" rooms. The goal is for tough, multi-purpose buildings that neither shrink from the street nor are victimized by it. And the missions must seem comfortable but not too comfortable, to discourage dependency; mission "guests" are allowed to stay four nights and cannot return for another 10. For outsiders unacquainted with mission life, the image of these buildings a sequence of bathing, eating, praying—"a Dickensian trope of crowding, lack of privacy and assembly-line processing, all occurring under the watchful eye of paternalist institutions." This does not suggest, however, a lack of compassion on the part of the missions and their staffs.

Tanzmann's design for the Los Angeles Mission reflects the architectural discipline, the geometric style of this century-old institution. The plan at ground level could be likened to that of an assembly line: the homeless guests of the mission go through a sequence of bathing, eating, praying—a Dickensian trope of crowding, lack of privacy and assembly-line processing, all occurring under the watchful eye of paternalist institutions. This does not suggest, however, a lack of compassion on the part of the missions and their staffs. Tanzmann architect Carl Davis, rather than the sculptural and sometimes eccentric spaces of the existing scheme.

Specifically, the homeless first gather within a fenced courtyard that seats 200 people; the city have required the clients to stay four nights and cannot return for another 10. For outsiders unacquainted with mission life, the image of these buildings a sequence of bathing, eating, praying—a Dickensian trope of crowding, lack of privacy and assembly-line processing, all occurring under the watchful eye of paternalist institutions. This does not suggest, however, a lack of compassion on the part of the missions and their staffs.

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The Design Professionals Employment Source Center

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MISSION POSSIBLE
By Morris Newman
The Hollinger Chapel in Tectomass Associates, Los Angeles

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some of the ways in which the Institute is trying to provide it.

In the first eight months of operation, the AIA Referral Network (National Employment Database) has responded to over 4,000 inquiries, acquired hundreds of members, and made over 700 position searches for job-seeking members. Dues reductions, waivers, or forgiveness of supplemental dues have been offered to over 3,000 members. A survey of Directors eliminated the $25 mandatory reinstatement fee.

A six-month membership (July-December) has been offered to reinstating members. As of August 15, approximately 795 members had reinstated their memberships.

A free six-month membership and a reduced fee to begin an IBD record has been offered to 1991 architecture school graduates. As of August 15, approximately 355 new graduates have joined under this program.

The AIA is establishing more effective ways to provide services to its members. National has cut back 22 staff positions, for a 3% savings in its Act, which will result in $57,000. Additionally, one board meeting will be eliminated next year to cut costs.

The AIA was involved in shaping the architectural provisions in the Americans with Disabilities Act. Since its passage, the AIA has developed several skills-marketing programs. The Public Affairs Department has prepared an explanatory brochure that architects are ordering by the hundreds, sent by the thousands, to use in their marketing efforts; the AIA has sold close to 30,000 copies.

One of the most exciting developments is that of the AIA headquarters building saves $130,000 for ten years. A new travel policy for both staff and volunteers will save the Institute $75,000. Additionally, one board meeting will be eliminated next year to cut costs.

The AIA library continues to help save architects time and money by conducting valuable research for them and by developing product information that leads architects to the information they need in their practice. These are just a few of the ways the Institute is working to help you. Some are directly aimed toward the individual: a major thrust in the coming years is in providing useful continuing education programs for members.

Others look toward establishing opportunities for participation in national and international programs. The AIA library is involved with the American Architectural Education Program and the American Institute of Architecture. Officials from the School of Architecture are speaking to public groups about the ADA and how architects can help clients comply. The AIA is working for passage of the Surface Transportation Act, which will secure over $1 billion dollars for transportation planning and benefit architects who are engaged in this activity. There will be a doubling of current planning funds.

The pursuit of Transportation Enhancement activities in the same legislation will be worth $8 to $10 billion dollars over the next five years for transportation projects, which will involve historic preservation, design excellence, and community planning activities, among others.

The AIA is working for historic preservation appropriations to provide more money for architects and others to preserve and restore historic buildings. The Institute is also seeking historic preservation tax credits and permanent authority for health care business care deductions and the ability of partnerships to deduct 100% of health care expenses, like corporations do.

The AIA was the first national organization in the construction industry to ask for an end to the moratorium on contract awards by the Department of Defense. The moratorium effectively precluded the execution of the DOD construction program, which amounts to approximately $8 billion annually.

Copyright protection for architects' drawings has been legislated, after an aggressive AIA campaign.

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that will remain part of the master plan. The first phase was the construction of the three story 190,000 square foot Women's Center. This structure will house a new state-of-the-art Perinatal Center, which also includes complete obstetrical services and a regional neonatal intensive care unit, as well as a new medical/surgical nursing unit and medical intensive care unit.

The structure will also house a new central plant in the basement, which will provide service for not only the Phase 1 structure, the new Women's Center, but also for the entire Pomona Valley Hospital. The next phase of expansion and building additions will then be part of the master plan. Traditional birthing services, as well as additional LDRP (labor, delivery, recovery, postpartum) suites will accommodate about 4,300 births annually. A key design element was the use of two courtyards to create an outside-inside environment, allowing light into the patient bedrooms at the upper levels. Well-chosen colors and materials contributed to the pleasant environment throughout.

The Phase 2 element, ten years hence, will be a mirror image of the present Phase 1 expansion and will house a diagnostic and treatment center as well as medical/surgical beds.

The January meeting featured the national AIA Committee on Architecture for Health’s “1992 AIA Convention Programs,” as presented by Bob Kain, AIA, of the BMC Group. For 1992, we plan a series of meetings, based upon the themes of “Business”, “Tours”, and “Design” and will feature each theme four times during 1992. The committee will continue to update its members with current information regarding the American with Disabilities Act, as a follow-up to its "First Look at the ADA." Richard Checel, AIA, Chair, Architecture Committee on Architecture for Health, Albert Roden, correspondent

PERINATAL CENTER AT POMONA

Committee on Architecture for Health. The December meeting featured a tour of the Pomona Valley Hospital Phase 1 Addition. In 1986 a proposal was made for a new facility master plan, that would allow Pomona Valley to change the community's perception of that was a county facility. The first phase was the construction of the three story 190,000 square foot Women's Center. This structure will house a new state-of-the-art Perinatal Center, which also includes complete obstetrical services and a regional neonatal intensive care unit, as well as a new medical/surgical nursing unit and medical intensive care unit.

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FAIN CHAIRS EXCELLENCE

William H. Fain, Jr. of Johnsson Fain & Pereira Associates has been named chair of the American Institute of Architects Urban Design Awards of Excellence. As chair, Fain will be responsible for recognizing distinguished achievements in urban design, city planning and community development.

COUNTY ARCHITECT SOUGHT

Solano County is seeking applicants for the position of County Architect. The position, which requires a minimum of four years experience as a professional architect, including responsibility for the preparation of schematic plans and specifications, cost estimates and construction plans and specifications and a California Certification of Registration at the time of appointment, offers an annual salary of between $47,845 and $58,156. Call (707) 421-6170.

OPEN HOUSE IN MALIBU

CADD Committee

The committee hosted an open house at Medical Planning Associates of Malibu last December 11. The staff of MPA put on a program which included a presentation and tour of the offices, beginning with a history of the firm and an explanation of the progression of events for a typical project. MPA staff gave an overview of the computer system, explaining how the various components were used and linked together. Two projects were discussed, showing how CAD was used from programming to design development, with attribute extraction for the creation of equipment lists.

The tour included a demonstration of a portable notebook system, which enables planners in the field to modernize quick sketches and schemes done on CAD in their meeting or hotel room, back to the Malibu office. The event ended with attendees breaking into small discussion groups around workstations, sharing experiences, and offering advice and encouragement to each other. It was a very successful and pleasant evening in the hills of Malibu overlooking the foggy Pacific Coast.

The next program will be at the offices of Leidenfrost Horowitz Architects, on Wednesday, February 26, 1992 at 6pm. Please call Debra, the chapter office ASAP in order to make a reservation as space is limited.

COFFEE AND CONVERSATION

Beginning Tuesday, January 28, 1992, there will be a coffee hour lasting from 10:00-11:00am each Tuesday at the AIA Chapter Office to offer architects currently working for firms a chance to meet and to find out about job opportunities.

COMPETITIONS FOR INTERNS

Architectural interns now have a chance to win national recognition and prizes in design competitions organized specifically for them. The first competition, titled Defining the Edge: The City and the Bay, challenges competitors to create an international meeting place at the Embarcadero. Registration is open through April 3, 1992. Submissions are due April 6, and the jury will be held April 11, at San Francisco’s historic Ferry Building.

The second competition, titled One Choice One Earth, challenges competitors to design a new headquarters for the National Energy Management Institute with environmental considerations as an integral part of every design decision. The site is on one of the last undeveloped tracts in metropolitan Boston. The competition, which will be juried as part of the 1992 AIA Convention in Boston, opens January 1, 1992, and closes May 29. More than $15,000 in prizes will be awarded.

For more information about AJAS competitions, contact the AIA National Office at (202) 626-7472 / fax. (202) 626-7421.

SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS VISIONS

The Director of the Building Services Division of L.A. Unified School District, Sam Moore, AIA, has donated the proceeds of his retirement party to the AIA/LA Associates, Student Visions for Architecture Program. The event, held January 13 at the Hollywood House, drew a crowd of some 300 to wish Sam well and to view an exhibit of children's architecturally inspired art work from schools in Los Angeles and Moscow. The donations, totaling $4,000, will form the new Sam Moore Children's Education Fund and will be used to help support special Student Visions programs.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The Convention Committee for the Los Angeles Chapter AIA Convention has called for help from May 13 through May 16, 1994, is currently gearing up under the guidance of Larry Chaffin, AIA, and is seeking volunteers. If you want to get involved, contact: 1994 Convention Committee AIA Los Angeles 3780 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 900 Los Angeles, CA 90010

CHECK BINDERS PLEASE

AIA/LA Chapter staff are trying to return two dozen lost binders to their rightful owners. Just in case they have been taken accidentally, could entrants please double-check that material they have collected is theirs. Thankyou.

DON'T MISS!!!

Distinguished Speakers

Tickets are now available for the special program of six lectures by internationally acclaimed architects, sponsored by The Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the AIA/LA. Speakers and their lecture-dates are as follows:

April 9, Richard Meier, FAIA
April 21, James Stirling, RIBA
June 11, E. Fay Jones, FAIA

LA ARCHITECT

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L.A. ARCHITECTS COMPETE FOR SCIENCE MUSEUM SCHOOL

Eleven Los Angeles architecture firms recently submitted schemes for a limited design competition for a new elementary school in Exposition Park in downtown Los Angeles. Sponsored by the Los Angeles Unified School District, the new school is to be built next to the California Museum of Science and Industry and is based on a joint association between LAUSD, the CSU and the University of Southern California.

The brief called for a prototypical school savior solution, to avoid costly relocation, and included in its terms the Moors, which architects could choose preserve. Though a regular elementary school, the new "Science Museum School" intends to utilize the nearby scientific resources, and also to act as a professional school for trainee teachers. It is part of a large-scale redevelopment of Exposition Park, which includes a masterplan and redesign of the museum. Masterplanners for the site are Zimmer, Gunsul, Frasca Partnership. The architects for the museum, and for the school, are to be released in a joint announcement in mid-February.


GATEWAY TO THE SCHOOL

The new UCLA Gateway project by Hodgetts + Fung Design Associates is now complete. The Gateway, one of several building projects completed or underway on the UCLA campus, uses landscape and architectural amenities to relate together a series of disparate buildings and unintended spaces into a cohesive and varied pedestrian environment.

The gateway was designed by a collaboration of architects, landscape architects, engineers and landscape professionals and was constructed in a 36,000 square foot tensile structure with a high-tech aesthetic. This temporary structure will house the contents of Powell Library for 3-4 years while the original building undergoes renovation. The project is presently working on a feasibility study for a multi-use project in Hollywood for the CRA. By Penelope Starr.

DEMOLITION NEWS

Update On May

A public hearing for the proposed Park La Breca development project, which calls for the demolition of the historic Whisler/Fairfax May Co. Building, was held before a City Planning Administrator and a Zoning Administrator December 9, 1992. Testimony was submitted by several preservation groups including the Los Angeles Conservancy and surrounding homeowners. Marc Puterman restated the AIA/LA position, based on the Urban Design Committee's, 1990 Beverly/Fairfax-Mile Urban Design Workshop, supporting a positive mixed-use development project, but expressing concern over a number of key development issues, among them density, open space, context, scale and the preservation and incorporation of the May Co. Building.

The planning deputy for City Councilmember John Ferraro submitted that the city council did not support the project as proposed. The spokesperson for the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce was the only public speaker to support the project.

New development on the site calls for a 500 room hotel, twin 25-story office towers, a parking garage and a central park on the site of the May Co., with additional housing on nearby parcels. Forest City Development submitted that they do not believe the May Co., Building meets the city's requirements for a historic landmark. Architects for the scheme are Johnson Fain and Pereira Associates. Information taken at the hearing will be compiled for a report to be submitted to the Commissions early in 1992.

Julia Morgan's Herald Examiner in Question

The Herald Examiner Building, in downtown Los Angeles, designed by Julia Morgan in 1912, has become a subject of preservationist concern. The Moorish Revival style building has been empty since the Herald ceased operation in 1988, but the owner denies any immediate plans for demolition.

According to Barbara Hoff, director of demolition for the Los Angeles Conservancy, Hearst lawyers met with officials of the Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency six or seven months ago to discuss the possibility of demolishing the building. The CRA has jurisdiction over all construction activity in the Central Business District, where the building is located.

In January, the Conservancy nominated the building to be listed on the national Register of Historic Places. The listing would qualify the building for tax credits, although it offers no protection from demolition. The building, however, is already a Cultural Historical Landmark of the City of Los Angeles, which can delay demolition for a year.

James F. O'Donnell, a Hearst spokesman, said there has been "no decision of any kind regarding the future of this building. We are evaluating all the options and no decision has been made and there is no deadline for that decision." O'Donnell described the "erroneous" recent Los Angeles Times story saying the building was to be razed for a parking lot.

MISSION POSSIBLE

Homeless shelters had a high profile last month, with the completion of the $26 million Los Angeles Mission, and the dedication of a $18 million Union Rescue Mission, both in downtown Los Angeles. Both projects are unprecedentedly large-scale efforts to deal with the growing homeless population in the city, and may serve as models for similar buildings in other cities. Completed in January, the five-story, 155,000-square foot building Los Angeles Mission was designed by The Tanquam Associates. These blocks away, a proposed five-story, 235,000-square foot Union Rescue Mission received a ceremonial ribbon cutting; construction is expected to start in June, with completion expected in December 1993. The architect in this case is The Nadel Partnership. See page 4 for appraisal by Morris Newman.

L. A. ARCHITECT