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New York City–based Joseph Giovannini is an editor-at-large at Architecture and writes for other publications ranging from The New York Times to Vanity Fair. He is also the principal of the eponymous architectural practice Giovannini Associates. This month he evaluates Thom Mayne’s gestural Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank in Klagenfurt, Austria (page 100), a study in “architectural Realpolitik.”

The curator of architecture and design at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, Aaron Betsky has published eight books and is an editor-at-large at Architecture. His new book, Architecture Must Burn, will be published by Thames and Hudson in the U.K. in March and by Ginko Press in the United States in May. In this issue, he explores both the “enigmatic form” of Arata Isozaki’s Center of Science & Industry (page 70) in Columbus, Ohio, and Ben van Berkel’s Het Valkhof Museum (page 86) in the Netherlands.

Dell Upton is a professor of architectural history at the University of California at Berkeley and the author of Architecture in the United States in the Oxford History of Art series. In this issue of Architecture, he weighs in on the everyday with a review of two books on the subject (page 54).

Formerly the executive editor of Metropolis, Marisa Bartolucci is currently working on a book about the effect of Frank Gehry’s Guggenheim Bilbao on the Basque country. She reviews the new MoMA2000: ModernStarts show (page 47) at New York’s Museum of Modern Art for our February issue.

Vernon Mays is the editor of Inform, the magazine of the Virginia Society of the AIA, as well as a contributing editor for Architecture. He discovers this month how Scogin Elam and Bray create space and tranquility in an atmosphere of suburban chaos with their third library in Atlanta (page 94).

Manhattan-based Silvia Otte was born in Germany and works as a commercial photographer. For our Culture section, she shoots John Burd, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for Christopher Hawthorne’s story on drugstores and downtowns (page 50).
Why the AOL/Time Warner deal matters to architects

By Reed Kroloff

Consider for a moment the staggering capitalization of the recent America Online (AOL)/Time Warner merger: AOL will shell out $167 billion for its new partner. That sticker price amounts to more than 10 times the value of all U.S. architectural billings last year. Though architecture is unlikely to be the next dotcom darling, the transaction offers important lessons for the profession.

Pundits heralded the takeover as a triumph of new media over old. In fact, AOL was never tempted by HBO or Sports Illustrated. Instead, it coveted Time Warner’s least glamorous asset: coaxial cable. Turns out that cable transmits data with far greater speed and capacity than telephone lines, and AOL had no cable system. Time Warner came late to the Internet ball, but it does own the nation’s second-largest cable system. Break out the champagne, I hear a wedding.

Why should an architect care (unless they own stock)? First consider AOL’s challenge in the Internet wars. Like architects, AOL had no exclusive technology. It faced fierce competition and price-cutting. And it offered a product that consumers didn’t understand or think they needed. AOL prevailed, and today it is an icon of our new business culture. Granted, design isn’t a commodity, at least not one that reasonably can be peddled for $19.95 per month. Nevertheless, the rise of AOL is a textbook example of how to capture a market; the kind of case study that should be required reading in architecture school business classes. Except that—oh, yeah—most architecture schools don’t teach business.

Equally significant for architects is how Stephen Case, CEO of AOL, and Gerald Levin, chairman and CEO of Time Warner, saw beyond their core enterprises. AOL has acommanding market share and a high-flying stock. Case nevertheless understood that his portal’s popularity was no insurance policy. Though Time Warner was profitable, Levin recognized that the Internet spelled big trouble for his media empire. Both men knew that preconceived notions of how to do business, no matter how prosperous, would ill serve them in an economy that demands instant flexibility.

Why shouldn’t architects make the same leap? After all, who better to think beyond the box? Yes, architects design buildings, and they will continue to do so. But they can—and should—design much more. This profession must seize design opportunities at all scales and in all spheres. Ask the hundreds of young architecture school graduates who are now earning fortunes designing websites and video games (Architecture, December 1999, page 125), or the gurus at Pentagram, the star-studded, 150-person international design firm stocked with 10 architects. Pentagram designs everything from CD cases for Pet Shop Boys to graphics packages for the AIA (they also do architecture, interiors, and exhibitions). Do they wring their hands over disciplinary purity? All the way to the bank (and the awards programs).

Arthur Gensler doesn’t fret about it either. He’s toying with transforming his behemoth interiors and architecture firm (1999 billings totaled more than $242 million) into a Pentagram-like general design practice. If Gensler can pull it off (and it will require significantly stepping up the firm’s design profile), architecture may have its first AOL—a corporate giant that can convince the public that good design is in their interest and price range. I say, bravo Art—and where can I buy stock?

Architecture House

This month Architecture launches a quarterly sibling, Architecture House, beginning on page 113. Created with both the residential architect and client in mind, House will feature extraordinary architect-designed houses, along with the technical, business, and product information necessary to run a successful residential practice. And it will do all this with the award-winning writing and graphics you’ve come to expect from Architecture. House is another of the changes we inaugurated with our January redesign, and there are more coming. Stay tuned and enjoy!
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Y2Kudos

As a reader of both Architecture and Architectural Record for a third of a century, I would like to comment on your respective millennium issues. How different their explicit and implicit messages are. Record’s parade of visionary projects is too much about talent and not enough about ideas. There is insufficient new substance in this string of what-ifs, with vacuous and shopworn subtitles. I can’t imagine anything as tedious or empty as another 100 years of endless formal and technical invention driven by raw capability, blind technology, esthetic boredom, media vanity, and envy of other fields. Compared to the last century, the average modern building simply sucks.

Architecture’s December issue is innovative rather than merely about innovation. And it’s not modernist innovation for its own sake. Provocative, insightful essays by Michael Benedikt, Alexander Tzonis, Anthony Vidler, and some new extramural voices, as well as a sobering statistical portrait of end-of-century America, seem more millennial than Y2K. It is good to see editorial perspective that is more international at the end of the “American Century.” It also seems appropriate that no design projects per se were trotted out to capture or usher in a moment as big as this one. As an aside, thank you for heralding biomorphic forms, which potentially represent a more soothing architectural and urban language than rough-hewn deconstructivist fractals.

History will register which new work will have lasting effect and influence. It will of course depend on who’s writing it for whom, but Tzonis’ comments (pages 78–79) about how “the computer-driven proliferation of forms at the end of the millennium” has “spilled over to the level of the self-indulgent and hedonistic” are telling. He describes how Gehry uses the computer to “ease” the design and construction of buildings conceived with traditional sketches and models, while Calatrava uses them “to empower design vision.” It’s differences like this that may prove to be prophetic.

As life becomes faster and architecture more mediated by magazines like yours, it won’t take a third of a century to see the differences emerge. Thanks for helping us get this far.

Doug Kelbaugh
Dean, Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
cc: Robert Ivy, Editor-in-Chief, Architectural Record

I feel like Architecture has been building to this point for some time—in your editorials and, obviously, in the content. What better time than the passing of the century to finally hit us over the head with it: WAKE UP! Architecture is important and we need to believe that and act like we believe it. I was shocked to learn recently that the top recruiter of architecture students in this country is Andersen Consulting—apparently it recognizes the broad-based problem-solving skills that this education instills. Of course, Andersen retrained recent grads and then pays them twice as much.

I am only about halfway through the December issue, but dealing with architectural issues at the level of cultural reality is a welcome departure from the tradition of style versus practice that is typical in architectural magazines. I look forward to the changes you mentioned in the coming months.

E. Tim Carl
Hammel, Green and Abrahamson
Minneapolis

Your December cover reports that Americans spend a daily average of only 72 minutes outdoors. This represents less the success of architecture, as you imply, than the failure of urbanism. In the throes of modernist planning, our public realm has become both dysfunctional and unpleasant.

Andres Duany
Miami

Brain Drain

Let the young architects flee (December 1999, pages 125–127). Architecture is more than imagery. It’s brick and mortar. It’s contracts and litigation. It’s knowing how to build the vision. The profession is missing out on some potential design talent. However, design vision is only part of the mix. I would guess that those who leave real architecture for virtual would never pass the exam or become contributing professionals anyway. The final line of the article tells it all: They want to strike it rich, then play at architecture. They might be able to talk the talk, but they can’t walk the walk. Game Boy, anyone?

Eric Kuritzky
Orlando, Florida

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Seattle Gives Koolhaas the Cold Shoulder

It wasn't conceived as a controversial knockout punch for Seattle's sedate downtown, but Rem Koolhaas' design for a new 355,000-square-foot central library, unveiled December 15, has inspired at least as much local furor as Frank Gehry's Experience Music museum, now taking its convoluted form beneath the Space Needle.

Koolhaas' building is "bold, fascinating, cerebral, exciting, cutting edge," gushed the Seattle Times as outraged letters rained down. "The design is pure ugliness and stupidity cloaked in a honeycomb of elitist self-importance," wrote one reader. Another: "Seattle's effort to become a 'world-class' city puts it in danger of alienating the public it supposedly represents." Koolhaas' firm, Office of Metropolitan Architecture, associated with Seattle's Loschky Marquardt & Nesholm, is scheduled to complete a schematic design in May. Construction will begin mid-2001 with completion in mid-2003.

The new building is a stack of five irregular platforms with curtain walls and an exoskeleton of steel tubing that serves as the primary structural system, suspends the glass envelope, and circulates air in place of conventional ducting. Public spaces such as the children's library and a community "living room" are wedged between the platforms, which contain stacks, education facilities, and operations.

Koolhaas described it as "five solid elements that float in a cloud of more improvised activities." Project architect Joshua Ramus said the configuration avoids what other libraries are doing: planning the obsolescence of public spaces as books overflow into them. Here, the wedges will morph as technology and library usage change.

Ramus said provocation wasn't intended; the program elements simply were sized and stacked onto the squeezed, sloping site in a way that made sense, and "it became a sculptural form." But library trustee Gilbert Anderson said the board wanted a landmark and loves Koolhaas' "wild building." Said the 70-year-old Seattle native, "Seattle is tired of these gray buildings we keep getting." Lawrence W. Cheek
Tribute

There was no greater defender of the organic tradition in 20th-century architecture than Bruno Zevi, who died on January 9 in Rome. This remained both his most enduring contribution and deepest flaw, creating at once an optimistic anti-classical agenda for design that necessarily prejudiced everything he observed.

Born into Rome’s Jewish community, Zevi left Italy with the publication of the Fascist racial laws in 1938. He attended Harvard, studying with Walter Gropius and Sigfried Giedion, and graduated in 1943, in time to return home to join the Resistance. His important role as a coordinator in the anti-Fascist movement is still much admired.

His American sojourn also brought him in direct contact with Frank Lloyd Wright, whom he never ceased to admire and promote. The author of more than 30 books—Towards an Organic Architecture (1949), The History of Modern Architecture (1950), Architecture as Space (1960), and The Modern Language of Architecture (1973) among them—Zevi’s works were regularly translated into a dozen languages and have been among the most influential texts of their times.

A brilliant teacher whose lectures ignited the enthusiasm of several generations of students, the scope of his activities seemed boundless. He ran a small architecture office (designing the Italian pavilion in the 1967 Montreal Expo), was editor-in-chief for 45 years of the monthly Architettura—cronache e storia, penned a weekly column for Espresso (the Italian equivalent of Newsweek), and wrote regularly for the daily newspapers. In addition, he represented the Radical Party in Italy’s parliament from 1987 until his death. The recent triumph of organic style, found in such works as Frank Gehry’s Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, is no small vindication of Zevi’s lifetime campaign against the straight line. Richard Ingersoll

As a child you always loved working with colors.
Johnson Rings Stock Exchange’s Bell

In his latest public appearance in which he stands officiously behind a podium, architect Philip Johnson (shown with NYSE COO William R. Johnston, left, and SOM’s David Childs, right) rang the bell to open the day’s trading on the New York Stock Exchange on January 5. Part of a program called Bridging the Millennium, Johnson is one of several luminaries—also including slugger Hank Aaron, newsmen Walter Cronkite, and author John Updike—to receive the honor. M.J.O.

NCARB Launches Uniform Registration

NCARB (The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards) has recognized the frustration of becoming registered in multiple states and has begun a program to standardize all the necessary forms. Taking a cue from higher education, which allows applicants to use a common form to apply to hundreds of different colleges and universities, NCARB has introduced its Uniform Application. With the new form, architects can apply for certification in 17 states and all 10 Canadian provinces. Further, you can get the form (and information about applying in 36 U.S. jurisdictions) online at www.ncarb.org/forms/req_tran.html. Next up: NCARB will attempt to expand this coverage nationwide. M.J.O.

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Hays Appointed Whitney’s First Architecture Curator

New Hire  New York City’s Whitney Museum of American Art, which is housed in a landmark Brutalist building designed by Marcel Breuer (1966), recently appointed its first adjunct curator of architecture: theorist and historian K. Michael Hays. The founding editor of the critical journal assemblage and editor of Architecture Theory Since 1968, Hays will keep his day job at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design, where he has taught since 1988. "The Whitney’s decision to start an architecture program indicates that architecture is now clearly understood—by institutions as well as the lay public—as an important part of culture, not just something that keeps the rain out," comments Hays.

His first curatorial projects include the exhibition “Mies in America,” scheduled for the summer of 2001, and a conference and exhibition about the Whitney building itself, on the occasion of its expansion. “There’s no reason why museums shouldn’t be able to help repartition the field, which is still stuck in these old categories, like formalism, expressionism, and so on,” says Hays, who will also organize exhibitions on contemporary architecture. Cathy Lang Ho

Maryland Passes Mortgage Credit Act

With significant historic Maryland sites, such as downtown Baltimore and the battlefield at Antietam, popping up repeatedly on the National Trust’s most-endangered lists, it seemed as though the Free State was headed straight for preservation’s hall of shame.

But state lawmakers made good when they passed the country’s first-ever mortgage credit certificate option for utilizers of Maryland’s Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Program.

Under this new option, which became effective last October, historic-property owners can transfer a tax credit of 25 percent of qualified rehab expenditures to their lender to reduce either the loan’s principal or interest rate.

Maryland’s program is modeled after the federal Historic Homeownership Assistance Act, which provides a 20 percent federal tax deduction for owners of historic homes. It was included in the Republican-led Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999, which Congress passed but President Clinton vetoed. Preservationists, however, remain optimistic that the bill has a fighting chance for passage this year. Michelle Patient

Michelle Patient is a New York City-based freelance writer.

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The Guggenheim Spreads Out

Urban Legend — While developing a global chain of contemporary art museums, New York City's Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum has spawned a new kind of urban myth. Since the museum made Bilbao, Spain, the toast of the European tourist trade, rumors have persisted of new Guggenheims in Lyons, France, Johannesburg, or most recently, anywhere in Australia.

One venue has been confirmed. The Guggenheim Museum Venice of Contemporary and Modern Art will be housed in the Punta della Dogana (above), a 17th-century former customs house on the Grand Canal. Italian architect Vittorio Gregotti will restore and convert the building, but as yet there is no projected opening date.

Back across the pond, Guggenheim has gotten some ink in New York papers for expressing interest in sites in Brooklyn and on Governors Island. Guggenheim remains mum about their allegedly grand expansion plans, but—with a wink—supplied Architecture with a recent article from ARTNews that details their current ambitions. The piece describes an $850 million scheme for a building on the East River by Frank Gehry that connects and floats above four existing piers. The proposed complex will house a library, educational facilities, a theater, a skating rink, and a park in addition to extensive exhibition spaces. Gehry's office also refused comment.

Susanna Sirefman
A survey by PSMJ Resources tracks the bonus-giving practices of 67 A/E firms last year.

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Downtown Hosts First Autodesk Retail Outlet

**Brand Management** Following on the heels of the recently spawned Gateway Country, a new AutoCAD Store opened in Boston in December. Such high-visibility companies as Disney or the National Basketball Association believe retail ventures solidify brand loyalty among consumers. But a boutique that sells only drafting software for architects?

“I haven’t heard about a retail store,” remarked a surprised Richard Koch, Autodesk’s public relations manager. Rest easy, Dick, the Boston store is not an Autodesk-sponsored effort. The store belongs to Beantown’s Consulting for Architects (CFA), a company that offers staffing placement and CAD training. Add to that its plum location in the Architects Building—also the home of the Boston Society of Architects—and it starts to make a little more sense. Just in case the store doesn’t work out, CFA is also launching a related website (www.cadstoreonline.com). M.J.O.
Nuclear Family Fission
Survey: Only 26% of U.S. Homes Comprise Married Couples With Children

The number of American married couples with kids continues its decline, according to a new study. The General Social Survey, recently completed by the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center, finds that only 26 percent of households consist of a married couple with children. In the early 1970s, that figure stood at 45 percent. "People marry later and divorce and cohabit more," says Tom W. Smith, director of the survey. Plus, he says, "a growing proportion of children have been born outside of marriage."

For architects serving the housing market, the surprising statistic affects both the number and type of new houses needed. Demand in the housing market typically begins with first-time homebuyers, whose numbers will likely decline from their levels of the 1970s and 1980s, notes Kermit Baker, chief economist for the American Institute of Architects. "With an older population spending more money on homes, there's more activity in the custom and luxury side of the market."

There's a darker side to the new statistics, suggests Oakland, California--based architect Michael Pyatok, who specializes in affordable housing. There's much higher incidence of poverty among families with children than among singles and childless couples, Pyatok notes, and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington, D.C., think tank, concurs. The center estimates that 55 percent of related children under 6 in female-headed families lived in poverty last year. "Firms doing market-rate housing are basically serving singles, couples, and seniors," says Pyatok. "Those of us serving nonprofits are designing primarily for families, seniors, and low-income singles." Bradford McKee

new memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., on the tidal basin near the new Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial and on axis with the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

Ronald L. Skaggs, CEO of Iwks Architects in Dallas, has assumed the presidency of the American Institute of Architects for 2000.

Raze, burn, and pillage: After leveling a Richard Neutra--designed visitors center at Gettysburg because it sat on a battlefield, the National Park Service has decided to condemn a 310-foot-tall observation tower in Gettysburg that also sits on the battlefield—this time, however, with the endorsement of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
**Sprawl Watch**

**Filling the Great Wide Open**

A recent report by the United States Agriculture Department, released by campaign hopeful Vice President Al Gore (this issue, page 37), chronicles the loss of cropland, forests, and other open-space acreage in each of the 50 states and Puerto Rico between 1992 and 1997. (Figures were unavailable for Alaska.)

### Open Acreage Developed 1992–1997

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Los Angeles
At the End of the Century: One Hundred Years of Architecture at the Museum of Contemporary Art April 16-September 24 (213) 621-2766

Montreal
Visions and Views: The Architecture of Borromini in the Photographs of Edward Burtynsky at the Canadian Centre for Architecture; March 8-May 7 (514) 939-7000

New York City
In New York City: The Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum presents its first design triennial, “Design Culture Now.” Curated by Donald Albrecht and Ellen Lupton, the triennial’s sweeping narrative showcases 83 designers working in various fields, from architecture to graphic design to new media. Among the offerings is Boym Design Studio’s cheeky Strap Furniture. Mocking the now-cliché midcentury webbed designs of Jens Risom and Alvar Aalto, principals Constantin Boym and Laurene Leon Boym “upholstered” a simple wooden frame with standard-issue strapping tape. Albeit designed with tongue firmly planted in cheek, the yellow- and black-painted furniture line is completely functional (strong tape).

Competitions

The Vincent Scully Research Grant is a $10,000 award to facilitate publication of a monograph on American architecture; offered by the Architectural History Foundation; deadline February 28 (516) 944-5961 fax

Charles E. Peterson Research Fellowships & Summer Internships 2000-2001 to study American architecture prior to 1860; sponsored by the Athenaeum of Philadelphia deadline March 1 (516) 944-5961 fax

Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial Project Design Competition deadline April 1 (410) 554-0040, ext. 110

The MacDowell Colony offers eight-week residencies to architects deadline April 15 www.macdowellcolony.org

2000 National Preservation Awards sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation; deadline May 1 (202) 588-6258
The site of the current and future TKTS booth is a wedge-shaped traffic island on the north end of Times Square (top). At the center of the island rises a 1937 monument to Father Francis P. Duffy, a World War I chaplain who was later pastor of a church on nearby West 42nd Street, and achieved lasting fame thanks to his portrayal in the 1940 James Cagney film, *The Fighting 69th*. The statue must remain in any scheme to replace the 1973 booth designed by Mayers & Schiff (above), as must a second, smaller statue of famed Broadway composer George M. Cohan at the southern tip of the traffic island.

Despite all the talented architects who practice in New York City, few buildings and public places of distinction get built there. Developers’ bottom lines, byzantine zoning regulations and building codes, intensive involvement of community and special-interest groups, and politics can blur the clearest of visions, making the realization of an intelligent, forward-looking project such as the new Times Square Recruiting Station seem like a miracle on 43rd Street (January 2000, page 96). The implausible may happen again, however if the host of organizations behind a proposed replacement for the TKTS ticket booth on the opposite, north side of the square stay the course.

In this case, esthetics met necessity in the selection of a design for the booth (where discount tickets to Broadway shows are sold) thanks in part to the involvement of the city’s Van Alen Institute, a nonprofit with a 100-year history of supporting architecture. The Institute directed a design competition at the invitation of the booth’s proprietor, the Theatre Development Fund, which attracted nearly 700 entries by the October 1999 deadline. An 11-person jury met later that month; it included architects Marion Weiss and Enrique Norten, as well as such local power brokers as Brendan Sexton, president of the Times Square Business Improvement District. According to Van Alen president Raymond Gastil, “Our political skills were put to the test making sure that the jury saw a common mission.”

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani named the initiative an official project of NYC 2000, the New York City Millennium

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**On the Boards**

Eight winners have been named in the international competition to redesign the TKTS booth in New York City’s Times Square.

**FIRST PRIZE**
John Choi and Tai Ropiha, Sydney, Australia

**SECOND PRIZE**
Ove Arup & Partners/Thomas Phifer and Partners, New York City

**THIRD PRIZE** (tie)
Lisoni Associates, Milan, Italy
Leo Miele, Toronto, Canada

**HONORABLE MENTION**
Byron Terrell and Rahmon Polk, Chicago
Mauk Design, San Francisco
Lippincott & Margulies, New York City
U-Arc Studio, Seattle
First prize went to a team from Sydney, Australia, John Choi and Tai Ropihia, who proposed a large amphitheater-like staircase, with the statue of Duffy rising from the stage at its south end (top left). The higher, north end of the stair shelters the ticket booth proper (left), while supergraphics herald its name (top). The proposal cleverly elevates a commercial concern into a public amenity, and returns to the existing monument some of its original prominence.
Committee in charge of the city's celebration, and he is expected to have announced the winners of the competition in late January. John Choi and Tai Ropina of Sydney, Australia, took first prize with an urban interpretation of Casa Malaparte: a giant red staircase that faces south across the square and doubles as the roof of the booth. The jury recognized seven other teams with second and third prizes, and honorable mentions—spare modern boxes, for the most part, incorporating the red TKTS logo at giant scale. "Simplicity in the face of the signage and animation of Times Square stood out more than something that enters the fray," says Weiss of the jury's selections.

There are no guarantees that the first-place winner will be built; the Theatre Development Fund can opt to build one of the seven other schemes. And several city departments, commissions, boards, and committees have jurisdiction over the project and may block the approval of whichever design the client chooses to pursue. But, as Weiss notes, the competition organizers were clear about potential political and technical loopholes from the outset of the competition process in order to forestall potential snafus. Hopes for the project's realization are high; says Gastil, "It seems unique to have this many players, from so many arenas, enthusiastic about a project like this."

Ned Cramer

Architecture provided significant in-kind support to this competition.
One of the two third-prize winners, a scheme by Toronto-based Leo Mieles, proposes a cubic structure with ticket windows along its west face (top). Electronic signage along the north face would display information about available shows and ticket prices. A demountable open steel structure (above) at the top of the booth, clad in woven-metal mesh, offers a venue for performances, while creating a calm visual barrier against the surrounding advertisements.

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“The intention is to raise awareness about the need for further conservation of these buildings.”
From “Modernville, U.S.A.”
Preservation p. 40

“I envisioned a structure made of waste.”
From “21st-Century Alchemist”
Technology p. 42

It’s Livability, Stupid!

For the first time in decades, the design of cities is a hot political issue. Michael Cannell investigates how sprawl and smart growth will play on the campaign trail.

Politics In September 1998, while all of Washington, D.C., prattled over the lurid details of Monica’s Big Adventure, Vice President Al Gore delivered a speech on the dangers of sprawl and other livability issues at the Brookings Institute, a Washington think tank. What initially shaped up as a forgettable wonkish policy address actually proved to be the first stop on Gore’s presidential campaign. Although the earliest primaries were still 17 months off, Gore’s speech marked the beginning of his bid to stake out his own agenda and to distinguish himself from his disgraced boss. “The ill-thought-out sprawl hastily developed around our nation’s cities has turned what used to be friendly, easy

Vice President Al Gore (above) bet that livability would engage angry suburban voters.
LIVABILITY
Where do the four major presidential candidates stand on the issue?

AL GORE
Gore is livability's poster boy. He made it a centerpiece of his early campaign, and last year he announced a parcel of Clinton Administration programs aimed at fighting sprawl and promoting sustainable growth. But would President Gore live up to the candidate's soaring rhetoric?

BILL BRADLEY
As a senator from sprawl-plagued New Jersey, Bill Bradley consistently voted against pro-developer bills. But don't expect much leadership on this issue from Bradley. He has distinguished himself from his Democratic rival by dismissing livability as an issue best handled by state and local governments.

GEORGE W. BUSH
Bush opposes any federal efforts to curb sprawl. Since Bush took office as Texas governor, Houston has replaced Los Angeles as the smoggiest U.S. city and three Texas cities have fallen out of compliance with the Clean Air Act—largely because of unchecked sprawl. His record speaks for itself.

JOHN McCAIN
McCain is the least sympathetic to livability measures. His home state of Arizona is a strong property-rights state wallowing in suburbs, and McCain is expected to toe that line. In 1998, he voted for a measure on the Senate floor that would have helped developers overcome local anti-sprawl measures.

suburbs into lonely cul-de-sacs,” he said, “so distant from the city center that if a family wants to buy an affordable house they have to drive so far that parents get home too late to read a bedtime story.”

As Gore—the-Candidate traversed the country over the following months (making the compulsory stop in Portland, Oregon, the acknowledged Mecca of smart growth), a national effort to control suburban sprawl and build livable cities emerged as a cornerstone of his gathering campaign. “A gallon of gas can be used up just driving to get a gallon of milk,” he told audiences from the stump. Aides described livability as a logical extension of his long-held environmental convictions.

Maybe so. But Gore has always lofted an astute finger to the political wind. As early as the summer of 1998, he and his revolving cadre of strategists shrewdly identified livability as a stealth issue, one with surging appeal to harried suburbanites distressed by interminable traffic tie-ups and a bulldozer blitzkrieg that threatened to convert every last piece of open land into endless cookie-cutter subdivisions. By adopting livability as a signature cause, the veep’s brain trust hoped to invade stalwart Republican suburbs, not just in the East, but in the West and Southeast. Moreover, they bet on its appeal to college-educated suburban women, the soccer mom voting bloc that helped send Bill Clinton to the White House in 1992.

Livability’s drawing power was confirmed when it proved a big player in the 1998 midterm elections. Voters across the nation encountered some 240 state and local ballot initiatives designed to preserve open space and limit sprawl, and they approved more than 70 percent of them. In New Jersey, for example, suburbanites who had elected Republican governor Christine Todd Whitman in 1993 on her pledge to cut taxes overwhelmingly endorsed her proposal to devote some $1 billion a year to preserve half of the state’s 2 million acres of open space. Two months after the 1998 midterm elections, Gore appeared at the American Institute of Architects (AIA) to formally unveil the administration’s livability agenda, which would make $2 billion in federal funds available to buy undeveloped land, create parks, and protect green spaces. “The federal government’s role should never be that of commissar,” Gore said. “But it is our job to amplify citizens’ voices and make it easier for communities to get their hands on the tools they need to build the way they want. It is our job to keep learning from community successes and do what we can to support them.”

It is the inexorable way of Washington: What the Democrats espouse the Republicans bash, and vice versa. So it came as no surprise when the opposition started blasting Gore’s pet issue. Conservative columnist George Will led the way by dismissing livability as a manufactured campaign issue in a February 1999 issue of Newsweek. He cited the candidate’s focus on sprawl as “fresh evidence of Gore’s propensity for muddy, hackneyed, and semihysterical thinking.”

“What now wants government, the author of the disaster known cheerily as ‘urban renewal,’ to inflict suburban renewal,” Will sneered.

Four months later, House Majority Leader Dick Armey, (R-Texas) circulated a memo to Republican colleagues urging them to deride Gore’s
livability agenda as a big-government infringement on individual property rights. "We have to look comprehensively at quality-of-life issues," he wrote, "focusing on freedom and individual choice over Washington intervention and mandates." In other words: Let the 85 percent of Americans who say they want to live in a freestanding suburban home fulfill their wish. Let government confine itself to policing and quality-of-life enforcement, as New York mayor Rudy Giuliani did in Times Square.

Enter Jim Dinegar, a tall, red-haired lobbyist hired two years ago by the AIA (now chief operating officer). Dinegar recognized that the Republican leadership on Capitol Hill would, as a matter of course, shoot down Gore's pet issue—unless the AIA could demonstrate that livability issues have broad public support. Here was the rare opportunity for the AIA to inject itself into prominent national discourse and offer its expertise as a bipartisan resource to policymakers. To that end, Dinegar and then-AIA president Michael Stanton met last spring with Jim Nicholson, chairman of the Republican National Committee. "We warned him that the head-in-the-sand approach to livability wasn't going to work," Dinegar says. "Politics is blinding Republicans from a winning issue. They'd be foolhardy to pass it up."

As a former Colorado homebuilder with close ties to construction and development, Nicholson might easily have ignored Dinegar's pitch. But he agreed to give Dinegar a letter of introduction to all seven Republican presidential hopefuls. Dinegar was already briefing the Democratic candidates. He then scheduled meetings with their Republican counterparts, with varying degrees of success. The most receptive was George W. Bush, who had already appointed progressive Indianapolis mayor Stephen Goldsmith as his consultant on the issue. Least responsive was Steven Forbes, who, as the standard-bearer of fiscal conservatism, condemns most ambitious government interventions. "The presidential candidates are slower to get it," Dinegar says. "We impressed on them that livability is an issue they're going to have to face."

To demonstrate that livability plays well on the local level, the AIA conducted a survey: 68 percent of state and local executives and policymakers responded that they believe concern over livable communities is growing. Nearly two-thirds said they were involved in measures to control sprawl and congestion.

So far, only Gore has pushed livability, with Republicans and his Democratic opponent, Bill Bradley, dismissing it as a subject better left to state and local officials. "We see livability and sprawl as significant issues emerging on the community level," says Linda DiVall, president of American Viewpoint, a Republican polling

### Computers

**Why 2K for Windows?**

Windows 2000, Microsoft's replacement for Windows NT 4.0, went on sale February 17. While most of the consumer buzz has centered on the Professional version for desktops, the big news for architectural offices is in the two server versions. They run faster than NT Server 4.0 and are significantly easier to administer.

The Server version comes with 10 client access licenses and sells for $1,199. The upgrade price from NT Server is $599. The Advanced Server version is quite a bit more expensive at $3,999 ($1,999 for the upgrade), but 25 workstations can access the server at once. Advanced Server looks like a winner even in smaller offices that don't need 25 workstations connected. It has what Microsoft calls "two-mode failover," where one server can take over automatically if the other fails. It also supports faster computers with up to eight CPUs. The regular Server version supports only four CPUs.

Desktop performance is mixed. Windows 2000 is certainly easier to install and maintain than NT 4.0. It is much more stable than Windows 98. It also accesses large amounts of memory more efficiently. Those running Windows 98 with 64 or 128 MB of RAM in a workstation should see a modest speed improvement. On the other hand, Windows 98 is 20 to 30 percent slower than NT 4.0, so some users may see a slight degradation in performance with Windows 2000. The upgrade from Windows 95 or 98 costs $219 per machine; from NT 4.0 the price is $149 (all these prices are list and will be discounted a bit over time).

Users should consider upgrading their servers fairly quickly, but hold off on the workstations until vendors of CAD and other applications assure consumers that drivers are available. Those with workstations that are not 300 MHz with 128 MB of RAM or better shouldn't bother putting Windows 2000 on them, even if their servers have been upgraded.

*Steven S. Ross*
Modernville, U.S.A.

Steven Litt reports that a small Midwestern town is seeking landmark status for its big-city modern architecture.

Preservation  Columbus, Indiana, 45 miles south of Indianapolis, boasts one of the largest collections of buildings by important modern architects anywhere in the United States. And if the town of 35,000 has its way, it will soon enjoy special government recognition for that. In January, local citizens applied to the National Park Service to have several of the city’s buildings designated as the first modern architecture district to win National Historic Landmark status. Advocates hope to have six individual buildings listed as contributing structures. If they succeed, more Columbus buildings may be added in the future.

Columbus began to emerge as a modernist Mecca in 1942, with the completion of First Christian Church, designed by Eliel Saarinen. In 1957, Cummins Engine Company chairman J. Irwin Miller directed the company’s philanthropic arm, the Cummins Engine Foundation, to pay architectural fees for any new public buildings in Columbus if the clients chose designers from a list of leading architects compiled by an independent panel of accomplished architects. The program took off slowly, but today the city has 65 notable buildings by such architects as Eero Saarinen, I.M. Pei, Kevin Roche, Harry Weese, and Richard Meier, among many others. Some, such as Robert Venturi’s Fire Station No. 4, are seminal pieces of modern design.

Normally, buildings are eligible for federal historic landmark status—which forbids alteration or demolition without extensive review—only after they are 50 years old. What’s more, the landmarks commission rarely lists the work of living architects, which leaves many midcentury modern masterpieces unprotected. Sponsors of the Columbus buildings hope the National Park Service will bend the rules on behalf of such a notable group. They expect a ruling by May. “The intention,” says Columbus architect Louis Joyner, who helped prepare the historic landmark nominations, “is to raise awareness about the need for further conservation of these buildings.”

The low, glass-walled Irwin Union Bank designed by Eero Saarinen in 1954 was among the first of some 65 modern buildings erected in Columbus, Indiana.
21st-Century Alchemist

New materials are sometimes just old ones made better.
Sara Hart reports on British industrial designer Tom Barker's innovative building products for two Millennium Dome exhibitions.

On January 1, the Millennium Dome opened to the public and to the relief of thousands of construction workers, project managers, technicians, engineers, architects, and, of course, politicians. The controversial tensile-membrane structure is the United Kingdom's $1.2 billion arena for a yearlong extravaganza of multimedia and interactive exhibitions, celebrating all things U.K. (January 1999, pages 108–113). Designed by the Richard Rogers Partnership and engineered by Buro Happold, the 20-acre dome hosts 14 themed zones, or exhibition buildings. Beneath the excessive hype and visual overload, two of these spaces stand out for their conceptual finesse and material innovation: Zaha Hadid's Mind zone and Gumuchdjian + Spence's Shared Ground zone.

With the dome as a laboratory, both architects enlisted Tom Barker, a young, imaginative engineer and industrial designer whose multidisciplinary design company, DCA-b, pushes the limits of existing building materials and, in the process, strives to create new ones. "Most things are possible," states Barker with an alchemist's optimism, while explaining the process of turning recycled cardboard into a fire-resistant, structural building material for Shared Ground and creating what he calls "Zaha's Brick" for the Mind.

Hadid (July 1999, pages 70–77) has created a dramatic place for a collection of high-tech exhibits exploring the mysteries of the mind. While most of the other zones treat the dome's surface as an invisible Truman Show-type protective covering, the Mind zone celebrates the volumetric grandeur of Rogers' dome with dramatic cantilevers that poke up and out from the exhibit's upper levels. The drama of it all suggests that Hadid garnered more terrain than the other exhibits, but she didn't. The structure's apparent bulk is a clever illusion used to reinforce the zone's message that the mind is a mysterious world of shifting perceptions. Hadid has designed a stage rather than a building, upon which visitors will interact with a variety of quasi-scientific games and machines as they ascend along ramps, up staircases, across cantilevered decks, and through a darkened sound chamber.

Hadid and Barker borrowed some of the technologies from one of the zone's sponsors, British Aerospace, including the translucent, glowing floors and walls of the zone that give the entire structure an otherworldly, greenish cast. The overall structure is a steel frame, engineered by Ove Arup, with the floor and walls clad in a version of "Zaha's Brick," not an invention so much as a permutation of the fiberglass and aluminum panels used in the floors of airplanes. The floor cladding is a series of composite 1-by-3 meter panels made of a glass-fiber reinforced polymer (GRP) skin on an aluminum honeycomb core with a thin polymer backing. These panels are fixed to rubber-padded pedestals at 500-millimeter intervals. Fluorescent lights sit between the pedestals, and
The Mind zone (top) is approximately 21,500 square feet divided into three long sections ending in dramatic cantilevers. The largest cantilever angles steeply 100 feet above the dome floor. Fiber-optic cables are bonded to areas of the steelwork to provide information about stress levels, which is then displayed on a screen as part of the exhibition.

The whole system is supported by a timber-and-pressed-metal truss on the steel frame. With a transparency of 20 percent and a load capacity of 5kN/m² (0.725 psi), the floor passed British Aerospace’s “walking wheel” test used to determine endurance against foot traffic, especially high heels, earning the system a 20-year wear certification.

“I envisioned a structure made of waste,” says Philip Gumuchdjian about his original concept for Shared Ground, a zone exploring the connection between people and cities. A former associate at Richard Rogers Partnership, he worked extensively on the master plan for the dome and shares Rogers’ commitment to sustainability. But he and partner Stephen Spence also saw an opportunity to show visitors to the zone that architects can take ordinary, even unrefined, materials and make something extraordinary with them.

Realizing that the schedule was too tight for him to develop a system for using various kinds of discarded or recycled materials, Gumuchdjian reduced his palette to just recycled cardboard. Having edited Rogers’ 1998 book, Cities for a Small Planet (Westview Press), he was familiar with Japanese architect Shigeru Ban’s paper-tube structures. He enlisted Ban to act as design consultant, figuring correctly that the Japanese architect’s paper precedents would reassure the client, the government-appointed New Millennium Experience Company (NMEC), panicked by visions of a rickety, combustible three-story structure. Then, in a pub-
Gumuchdjian and Spence saw an opportunity to show visitors that architects take ordinary, even unrefined materials and make something extraordinary with them.

lic-relations coup, Gumuchdjian unveiled his plan to young viewers on a children's television show and invited them to help build the zone by mailing 5-inch squares of discarded cardboard directly to the paper mill chosen as the project's materials manufacturer.

Barker was undeterred by cardboard's image problem. Indeed, it is a cheap, disposable packing material, apparently lacking both the stamina and visual appeal of even the most modest building materials. It falls apart when wet. It creeps when loaded, and its adhesives pollute. The most discouraging liability, of course, is its propensity to burn briskly when set on fire.

Barker worked for six months at DCA-b to uncover the attributes and eliminate the liabilities of the material.  

continued on page 154
The Shared Ground zone (shown under construction, facing page, above, and in model below) is an exhibition building of over 16,000 square feet, made almost entirely of recycled cardboard. The building system (diagrammed at right) consists of 100 columns, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in height, connected by 6-inch-diameter mullions bolted to 4-by-6-foot panels. These 3-inch-thick panels are made of two exterior cardboard sheets adhered to corrugated cores, separated by foam insulation. Cables transfer axial loads from the leaning columns, which are reinforced internally with timber fins, to the supporting columns anchored to concrete pilings.

Computers

Autodesk Bounces Back

Autodesk, which fired 10 percent of its workforce last fall in the wake of disappointing earnings for the quarter that ended in August, seems to have recovered somewhat. The firm, whose flagship product AutoCAD is used by half of all American architects, saw its stock plummet to a low of $17 a share in late October. Autodesk also considers itself the world’s largest supplier of software for creating digital content on the Web. Several new product introductions that had been expected during the summer had been delayed until September 1. But with the new products finally shipping, revenue began to rise. So did the stock price, doubling before falling back to about $31 a share in late December.

But that’s still well below the 52-week high in 1999 of almost $50 a share. Revenue still lags the previous year, and net income for the nine months ending October 31 is only a third of the income for the corresponding period in 1998 on a pro forma basis (after taking away the effects of one-time financial dealings). So don’t expect Autodesk to be hiring any time soon. Steven S. Ross
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Eyes Wide Open

The lens of modernism changed our perception of life in the 20th century. Marisa Bartolucci observes it also sharpens our view of the 21st.

Modernism’s relevance to this post-postmodern age might seem tenuous. However, the Museum of Modern Art makes a provocative case for its ongoing influence with the first of the three-part MoMA2000 exhibition, entitled Modern Starts (1880-1920). The show examines not only modernism’s but also the museum’s own evolving definition and purpose. (Next year, it will embark on a major expansion, which, if this exhibit is to be understood as a forerunner, will involve displaying its collection in an entirely new, interdisciplinary way.) The fates of both movement and museum have always been intertwined. Since Sven Wingqvist’s self-aligning ball bearing (1929) shows how an industrial object could become a thing of beauty, Marcel Duchamp combined everyday industrial objects, as in Bicycle Wheel (1951, after lost 1913 original), tweaking conceptions of art.
MoMA's own avant-garde beginnings in 1929, when it started to assemble what has become the world's most comprehensive collection of modern art, it has been the principal author of the modernist canon.

Now with this bracingly imaginative show, it turns that official narrative on its head, exploring the many conjunctions and disjunctions within modernism's own advent and the past from which it ruptured forth. Employing inspired juxtapositions of art, sculpture, design, and architecture from different places and periods—works by Kandinsky, Monet, Miró, Steiglitz, and Viola keep company in one room, while Picasso, Wright, Rodchenko, Matisse, and Gaudí hang side by side in another—the curators rescue the movement from creaky historicism. They provide electrifying glimpses of the shift in consciousness that precipitated and defined that revolutionary period and continues to shape our own.

What initiated this shift? Virginia Woolf asserted there was a change in human nature. There was certainly a change in the nature of the Western world. The Industrial Revolution and the Great War eroded hierarchies, boundaries, bonds, and sentiments. The modern city—anonymous, complex, frenetic—emerged as the new locus, indeed the new medium, for the Industrial Revolution's "culture of invention." Such physical and social upheaval altered not only the way artists saw the world, but also how they envisioned it. The show's three sections, "People," "Places," and "Things," reveal how the relationship of artists to their classical subjects—figure, landscape, and still life—was irrevocably transformed.

This altered vision had enormous consequences for architecture as well, but alas they're not addressed seriously in this installment of MoMA2000, although product and graphic design play a key role in the "Things" section. It's a curious omission since architecture has always been an important part of MoMA's purview. There are exceptional architectural elements on view from MoMA's collection: a grille from Gaudi's Casa Milà, a spandrel from Louis Sullivan's Gage Building, and a stained-glass window from Frank Lloyd Wright's Avery Coonley Playhouse. While these pieces demonstrate architecture's new fascination with the organic and geometric, and resonate with the forms and intentions of the industrial and decorative products and sculpture displayed nearby, they only hint at the astonishing new structures and environments that arose during this time. As marvelous as the contributions of this period's painters and sculptors, it was the creations of Gaudi, Sullivan, and Wright that would directly impact the public's perception of modernism. But here their ideas are reduced to mere decorative art.
The era's visual disorientation proved liberating for artists, who withdrew from their suddenly anomalous surroundings to explore and depict the realms of the psyche. Illustration was abandoned; the evocation of impression and sensation pursued. Stripped of narrative associations, the human figure and landscape were employed to suggest naked emotion, or were put to more formal exercises and pushed to the limits of abstraction. The figure, depersonalized, would become machinelike in the works of Fernand Léger and Eadweard Muybridge. Later, this transfigured being would come to intellectual life as socialism's New Man and Le Corbusier's Modular Man, a rational creature conceived to inhabit what promised to be a newly rationalized world.

Mechanical creations captivated and fired artists' imaginations, with the airplane literally revealing new horizons. The advent of the cam-

Since MoMA's inception it has been the principal author of the modernist canon. Now it turns that narrative on its head.

era expanded possibilities for visual representation while adding a new, vicarious dimension to our relationship with objects and places.

Even the furniture of the era was blurring perceptions. Displayed in the "Things" section are 10 chairs from the period, including those by Adolf Loos, Charles Rennie Macintosh, Josef Hoffmann, and Gebruder Thonet. On one hand they approximate sculpture with their spare, expressive wood forms and tradition in craft, while on the other, the chairs hint at the industrial, being produced, at least in part, by machine. Hoffmann actually called his armchair the Sitzmaschine—a machine for sitting. In this new world, the mass-produced object had itself become a work of art.

Among the first to address the radical implications of this development was Marcel Duchamp, who upon seeing a propeller as sensuous as any Brancusi, despaired for the future of art. His response to this esthetic dilemma was a series of "readymades," everyday objects that by being slightly twisted in form and placed in a gallery setting became works of art. Challenging conceptions of art and creative production, Duchamp's witty conceit would alter the course of art theory.

None of the early moderns could have predicted how powerful the reverberations of their extraordinary perceptual revolution might be. While we may be in the midst of digital and molecular revolutions, the iconic expressions of our own age—Frank Gehry's Guggenheim Bilbao, the formaldehyde-preserved animals of Damien Hirst, Apple's iMac—all derive from modernism's liberating vision. Indeed, it was Brancusi, not Gehry, who declared, "True architecture is sculpture." As this first installment of the MoMA2000 series reminds us, we may have traveled far this century, but we still see the world through modern eyes.

The Drugstore Invasion

Chain pharmacies are returning to Downtown America. They’re also destroying it. Christopher Hawthorne sifts through the rubble.

City

John Burd makes an unlikely champion for historic preservation. The 30-year-old part-time electrician, who lives with his mother in a nondescript two-story house just outside Shamokin, Pennsylvania, has no formal design training. Even calling him an architecture buff would be a stretch.

Over the summer, though, Burd found himself fighting a lonely battle to save a cluster of buildings in Shamokin, a sleepy town of about 20,000 residents nestled in central Pennsylvania’s once-prosperous coal valley. His appropriately Goliath-sized opponent was Rite Aid, the quickly expanding drugstore chain whose corporate headquarters are located about 50 miles south of Shamokin in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

Early in 1999, Rite Aid announced plans to put up a new store at the corner of Independence and Diamond Streets, in the heart of Shamokin’s stately, if aging, downtown. To make way for the new building—plus an attached parking lot for 40 cars—Rite Aid purchased and then demolished four adjacent commercial buildings on Independence. Most prominent among them was the 81-year-old Victoria Theatre, a 1,700-seat movie palace designed by the prolific Pennsylvania architect William H. Lee.

From its perch at the busiest intersection in town, the theater lent Shamokin a touch of beaux-arts grandeur. It opened to the public in January 1918 with a mixed bill of movies and vaudeville shows. Since 1985, it had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For a time it ranked as the oldest continually operating theater in the country, but went vacant in the early 1990s and began to deteriorate in the absence of regular upkeep. By the time Rite Aid bought the theater in 1998, it was in need of significant repair. “Quite simply, it was falling apart,” says Jody Cook, a Rite Aid spokesperson.

Demolition began on July 8. “It was extremely difficult organizing folks in Shamokin against Rite Aid,” Burd told me. “I mean, we’ve heard about the economic prosperity that’s going on in the rest of America. But too many people in this town are living hand-to-mouth to get really riled up about an old building.” For a brief time he had some allies in town, including an ad hoc group called the Restore the Victoria Theater Committee. But in the end their scattered efforts were no match for expansionist Rite Aid. Civic leaders maintain that there was little they could have done to stop the demolition. “Everyone, including me, hated to see the theater demolished,” says councilmember R. Craig Rhoades, “but it was private enterprise at work. The city did not own any of the buildings involved. There was no official action we could have taken—no zoning, no ordinances in place that would have prevented it.”

Of course, as is often the case, the politicians’ inaction was itself a choice. By not mounting any opposition to Rite Aid, Shamokin officials betrayed a policy preference, a feeling that the presence of a successful national chain on Independence Street was ultimately more valuable to Shamokin than a handful of handsome but empty storefronts.

That calculus is hardly unique to Pennsylvania’s coal country. What happened last summer in Shamokin is part of a national trend in which
John Burd stands on the former site of Shamokin, Pennsylvania's Victorian Theatre with scavenged remnants of the demolished 1918 beaux-arts landmark.
chains, particularly drugstores, are returning to the Main Streets of older American downtowns, territory they once shunned in favor of locations on the outskirts of cities that offered easy highway access and oceans of parking.

At first, the chain stores’ rekindled love affair with Main Street sounds like nothing but good news for the struggling towns of America—the kind of shift urban theorists such as the leaders of the Congress for a New Urbanism have been promoting for years. The cruel twist is that the chains are generally unwilling to give up the architectural elbow room they grew accustomed to in their strip mall and suburban locations. Indeed, they are now building bigger outlets than ever: As they return to the downtowns of places like Shamokin, they are demanding stores as large as 15,000 square feet, on-site, above-ground parking for as many as 60 cars, and space for drive-through pharmacy windows. In the place of older structures whose floor plans don’t suit their strict design criteria, companies are erecting freestanding, usually one-story buildings meant to stand noticeably aloof from the surrounding architecture.

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A World Less Ordinary

Everyday, quotidian, banal—these aren’t usually considered compliments, but, as Dell Upton notes, the ordinary can be quite extraordinary indeed.

Everyday Urbanism, edited by John Chase, Margaret Crawford, and John Kaliski (Monacelli Press, 1999)

Architecture of the Everyday, edited by Steven Harris and Deborah Berke (Princeton Architectural Press, 1997)

In 1947, French theorist Henri Lefebvre published his epic Critique of Everyday Life, an examination of the alienation from self and society that seemed to pervade modern life. Lefebvre thought the antidote lay in an appreciation of the ordinary, of “real life” in the “here and now,” which might be transformed by a “dramatic attitude” and a “lyrical tone” into a more satisfying existence. Although critical of daily life in the industrial era, he thought many of the daily actions of ordinary people demonstrated a healthy resistance to overbearing authority.

Lefebvre’s ideas provide the authors of two recent essay collections with a starting point for imagining the future of professional architecture and urban design. Everyday Urbanism seeks to counter the monotony, authoritarian politics, and growing inequality of globalized cities by studying the lessons that might be learned from the ad hoc, sometimes illegal, urban spaces created by ordinary people—median-strip vendors, garage-sale entrepreneurs, recyclers. The essays are careful, unromantic, and for the most part, sensitive to the difficulties that such a strategy might present even to the best-intentioned people.

John Chase’s “Curmudgeon’s Guide to the Wide World of Trash” ponders the conflicting territorial behavior of the housed and houseless residents of one alley in Venice, California. Chase frankly discusses of the ambivalence of a middle-class urbanite whose abstract social sympathies clash with his annoyance at his poorer neighbors. The essay reveals a problem with the Lefebvrian resistance model: Academics and professionals might celebrate “subversion” in their writings, but, as this example makes clear, they reside, nevertheless, on the side of authority.

The difficulties inherent in using the resistance model as an approach to design are even more evident when Everyday Urbanism considers the role of professionals. John Kaliski’s “The Present City and the Practice of Urban Design” perceptively exposes the shortcomings of urban
design work, from Le Corbusier to Rem Koolhaas—but does so in such a manner that no room seems left for any appropriate professional role. Kaliski attempts to salvage one. He presents the planner as a facilitator who provides open-ended alternatives that express “the many voices, dreams, and desires of existing situations,” while also arguing that urban design “engages the daily without abandoning interest in structure, form, typology, light, material, and the histories of the art.”

Not surprisingly, when the contributors to *Everyday Urbanism* try to design the ordinary, the results are disappointingly one-dimensional. For example, Phoebe Wall Wilson’s “neighborhood place” offers a bland middle-class vision of New Urbanism. One major problem is that architecture is by nature on the side of those seeking to impose more and simpler order; meanwhile, at its most vital, the everyday works against all imposed orders. The point is made most starkly in landscape architect Walter Hood’s design for a park that anticipates a full range of urban activities, such as yard sales, children’s play, and romantic trysts, as well as sidewalk drinking and prostitution. But learning from Chase’s alley study, the park’s neighbors are unlikely to be as nonjudgmental as Hood.

*Architecture of the Everyday* takes a different tack, using Lefebvre’s concept of the ordinary to challenge heroic formalism and abstruse design theory. Deborah Fausch’s essay explores the controversy surrounding Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown’s 1976 exhibition *Signs of Life*. That debate implicitly interrogated the profession’s political position: Is the architect to be the unquestioning handmaiden of consumer capitalism, the advocate of high culture, or (as Venturi and Scott Brown appeared to argue) a more flexible, more pragmatic, less easily categorized—and thus more effective—protagonist in society?

Joan Ockman advocates the creation of “minor” architecture that might perform the subversive function that Lefebvre assigns to everyday life. Women and other marginalized groups might be particularly effective in doing this, Ockman suggests. By small, subtle infusions of their own ordinary but distinctive experiences into the high architecture shaped by white men, they could effect a transformation of architecture that would be gradual and incremental but more radical than anything achievable through strident avant-gardism or high theory.

These volumes offer sound critiques of the grandiosity of the highstyle architecture of the 1980s and 1990s, the solipsistic abstraction of contemporary architectural theory, and the unquestioning acceptance of top-down planning and development practices. Yet it remains unclear what might replace them. Ultimately, these anthologies are best read as essays in architectural ethics, meant to sensitize designers to the intellectual and political contradictions inherent in their professional positions rather than to recommend specific design practices.
Robert Wilson Sees the Light

The world's leading avant-garde theater director studied architecture and worked with Paolo Soleri. He tells Cathy Lang Ho about his latest endeavor: to lighten up downtown Pittsburgh.

Interview

Space speaks to Robert Wilson. If he had become an architect (he studied architecture at Pratt Institute in the 1960s), his buildings would likely be imbued with the balance and tension, calmness and drama that characterize his revolutionary stage productions. Wilson's latest theatrical work is the city of Pittsburgh. Collaborating with New York architect Richard Gluckman, he devised a multidimensional, multiscaled light installation as part of a larger program commissioned by the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust to breathe new life into the city's historic downtown.

Cathy Lang Ho: You've been called one of the most architectural of directors. What does your work share with that of architects?

Robert Wilson: Well, everything begins with light—without light there's no space. And space can't exist without time: They are part of one thing. For me, time is a vertical line that goes to the center of the earth and to the heavens, and space is a horizontal line. This cross of time and space is the basic architecture of everything. It's in a painting by Barnett Newman or Vermeer, it's in a drop of water, in Mozart, in the chair you're sitting on, and the building you're in.

So you use the word "architecture" as a metaphor for basic structure. It's a way of constructing time and space. It's a decision you make. There can be more or less tension between the vertical and the horizontal, but it exists in everything.

Architects design buildings and cities—megastructures—but I'm more interested how you fill in those megastructures. Filling in the form is what you experience, which, to me, is the most important thing.
To give downtown Pittsburgh a brighter identity, Robert Wilson (self-portrait diptych, facing page) and Richard Gluckman devised installations that transform streets and buildings into backdrops for abstract plays of light. The furniture Wilson has designed for his productions, such as the *Meek Girl Chair* (1994, above left) and *Parzival: A Chair With a Shadow* (1987, above right), are more than props, becoming actors in his plays.

**What did you learn from working with Paolo Soleri?**
Soleri was a dreamer. Sometimes he’d take a stick and draw in the sand and no one knew what it was going to be—I don’t think he knew himself. That was fascinating to me, that he started with a blank book and that his making of things was the actual experience of doing it. He wasn’t building a model—he was carving into the earth what he was about to make, whether a wall or a foundation or a form to cast something that might be moved someplace else. One reason we work as artists is to ask “What is it?” rather than to say what something is. Too often we are too intellectual, trying to explain instead of experience what things are. Experiencing things is a way of thinking.

**For your recent Pittsburgh project, you extend your ideas beyond the controlled interior of a theater to the street and the city.**
It’s all about light. It’s trying to establish a coherence through a district that consists of many different esthetics and ideas. Many people view Pittsburgh as a cold mining town, a rather dark image. We are giving the community a new symbol. There is a 20-by-40-foot light billboard on top of a building, which is readily recognized and identifiable—you can see it from the ballpark or as you’re flying in on an airplane.

Some of the light reflections are almost imperceptible—it might be a pattern moving across the side of a wall, or a triangle moving within a frame of a billboard. We’re doing a facade with vertical bars of light that scan across a building, but very slowly, with delicate and light colors. If you’re walking by it you might barely notice it.

We also have lighting ideas for alleyways, roofs, and facades, to enhance what is there or to mask what is temporary or a work in progress. We have modular scaffolding and lit scrims that can be moved from building to building or construction site to construction site, spot-lighting or shielding whatever we want to see or not see.

**What from your architecture education stands out?**
The best class I ever had was from Sibel Moholy-Nagy. She said one day, “Students, you have three minutes to design a city. Ready, go!” I drew an apple and inside the apple I put a crystal cube. She asked, “What is that?” I said, “A plan for a city, like a medieval village where you had a cathedral in the center.” The crystal cube was the core and could reflect the universe. I’ve often gone back to think about that, about how our cities need centers where people can go for enlightenment, education, pleasure. The most important thing I learned from this class was how to see the big picture quickly. Theater, like design, has to be about one thing first, and then it can be about a million other things.
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Perceptual Shift

At the beginning of the 21st century, modern architecture has shifted from an ostensibly neutral assemblage of architectural forms and building types to an idiom fraught with meaning and association. Thom Mayne’s new Hypo Alpe-Adria-Center and Bernard Tschumi’s Paris architecture school exploit—and upset—the conventions of modernism: Mayne tilts, breaks, and layers his architecture in order to express contemporary ideas of indeterminacy; Tschumi encourages a different kind of complexity—human interaction—with layered bridges, catwalks, and stairs. Arata Isozaki’s Center for Science & Industry in Columbus, Ohio, is, by contrast, a cipher—a closed, monumental form that denies easy physical or intellectual comprehension. Modern architecture has entered a delightfully difficult age.

Tschumi’s Chinese puzzle box of a building toys with the viewer’s perception of inside and out.
An architecture school outside Paris illuminates Bernard Tschumi’s strategies for layering space and motion. By Catherine Slessor

Containment Strategy

An elevated auditorium dominates the building’s large central atrium, hovering over a café and gallery.
Cantilevered balconies line the atrium (below left), running along the quadruple-height, glazed entrance in the school's west facade toward a metal panel-clad office wing. Catwalks (right and below right) connect internal corridors to the floating auditorium and the terrace on its roof. On the west facade (facing page), the metal panel-clad office block and the concrete studio block flank the glazed entrance. A partly glazed sawtooth roof admits northern light into the atrium.
Once the corsets of beaux-arts architectural education were finally loosened, the founding of modern schools of architecture often provided a catalyst for the construction of such radical buildings as Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's Crown Hall at IIT or, more recently, Peter Eisenman's Aronoff Center at the University of Cincinnati (August 1996, pages 114-125). With the completion of an unself-conscious school of architecture in the new Parisian suburb of Marne-la-Vallée, New York City–based Swiss architect Bernard Tschumi quietly joins this influential coterie. Acutely aware of the pitfalls of employing a star architect to design an architecture school, Tschumi observes, “Designing an architecture school was a challenge for me, because I run the school of architecture at Columbia [University in New York City]. I had the impression that I knew too much. I also found it difficult because once the project is finished, it will be criticized by the architecture students.”

Tschumi’s own student career was spent at London’s Architectural Association, which occupies the labyrinthine confines of an 18th-century Georgian terrace. This cultivated his recognition of the importance of informal “in-between spaces,” where students meet, talk, and exchange views. At Marne-la-Vallée, Tschumi has endeavored to create a humane, flexible educational environment where architecture forms an adaptable armature for activities that foster both intellectual and social development.

A 20-minute drive east of Paris, Marne-la-Vallée is a soulless conurbation grafted onto the suburban plain. The town’s state university campus occupies a series of buildings in a nondescript landscape of spindly trees and parking lots. The new architecture school terminates the eastern fringe of the campus; its immediate neighbor is a large geography and civil engineering building, soberly executed in steel and glass by the French partnership of Chaix and Morel. Housing 500
Tschumi designed the architecture school to expand to the east. A giant staircase with terraced seating (above), part of which is already built outside (page 66), will eventually provide the focal point of the enlarged atrium.
students, the first phase of the architecture school is complete and the inaugural academic year underway. The second, final phase will add 700 to the roll, but its timing has yet to be decided. Tschumi’s building therefore forms part of a much larger complex, and its existing east wall of vertical translucent glass panels will eventually be dismantled to receive the second phase.

The plan has elegant simplicity and economy: two parallel wings flanking a cavernous central atrium. Studios and seminar rooms are located along the north side of the atrium, with office and staff facilities to the south. Crisscrossed by walkways and staircases and teeming with student activity, the luminous central hall forms the building’s social and spatial fulcrum. Light pours in from its glazed east and west ends and also diffuses down through rows of sawtooth skylights and nautical portholes punched into the roof. Suspended in this heroically scaled space is the lecture hall, its sides clad in expanded-mesh panels so it resembles a giant, glinting cheese grater. Services are concealed behind the rippling, corrugated skin, and light percolates through the mesh, softening and sensualizing the auditorium’s monolithic bulk.

Along the north elevation rise the sheer, six-story flanks of the three main studio blocks, their sleek horizontal glazing reminiscent of Walter Gropius’ Dessau Bauhaus. Commanding uninterrupted views of the surrounding countryside, each double-height studio has a mezzanine level, and can accommodate individual study and more public group crits. Interspersed between the studio blocks are smaller cellular seminar rooms. The school’s lowest level houses car parking and the intimate, subterranean spaces of the library. Partially embedded in the ground, this level acts as a podium, elevating the building above its featureless surroundings. A gently sloping path provides transition from street to entrance: It winds up to the glazed west end of the central hall, generating a sense of arrival and discovery.

Other spaces around the school are appropriated and colonized as Tschumi hoped they would be—for formal and informal study. Walkways are bustling with students clustered around drawings and models. During my visit, the panoramic roof of the lecture hall had been taken over for a crit, with drawings stuck on improvised display panels attached to roof beams. Architecture students inevitably generate a great deal of clutter, yet the building seems tough enough to withstand the rigors of daily use.

Tschumi consciously resisted the temptation toward bombast. Instead, the quietly radical themes of social interaction and the exchange of ideas—at the heart of any educational institution—find resonant expression in his straightforward architecture, which delights in organizational clarity and an inventive approach to materials. More importantly, Tschumi creates a robust stage set for the dramas and distractions of student life. Marne-la-Vallée is that rare commission where the users are as informed—and opinionated—about how buildings are made as the designer, and, in this case, the students appear to relish their lively new home.
Glazed curtain walls admit light to two north-facing studio blocks (left). Each studio is double-height (below left). A mezzanine at the rear of each studio serves for informal reviews (below right). A library occupies the concrete plinth on the school's south facade (facing page, right). The building's future expansion to the east is indicated by the exposed steel framework and staircase rising to nowhere (facing page, right, at right). A cluster of nine skylights (facing page, left) brings daylight from the south-facing courtyard to the library below.
Tschumi’s subtly rich material palette (below) incorporates translucent and transparent glass to the outside, perforated-wood paneling along the outside wall of the studios, and an expanded-metal mesh cladding the auditorium. The glazed east face (facing page) will eventually be removed to make way for the school’s expansion, and the atrium will enclose the exterior staircase and terraced seating (foreground).

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, MARNE-LA-VALLÉE, FRANCE
CLIENT: French Ministry of Culture ARCHITECT: Bernard Tschumi Architects, New York City and Paris—Bernard Tschumi (principal-in-charge); Véronique Descharrières, Alex Reid, Kevin Collins, Gregory Merryweather, Rhett Russo, Frederick Norman (design team) ENGINEERS: RFR (structural); Choulet (MEP); CIAL (acoustical); Fouché (cost estimating); SETEC TP (infrastructures) CONSULTANTS: Hugh Dutton Associates (facade); Ursula Kurz (landscape) GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Campenon Bernard COST: $26 million PHOTOGRAPHER: Peter Mauss/Esto; Robert Cesar/Archipress
The Science of Entertainment

Arata Isozaki creates an enigmatic container
Columbus, Ohio's Center of Science and Industry. By Aaron Betsky

Isozaki's oblong, abstract Center of Science and Industry forms a new frontispiece for a 1920s neoclassical building that originally served as a high school (facing page, at right). The Japanese architect clad his arced exterior (above), technically a clothoid curve, in 6-by-62-foot precast concrete panels. Each panel curves in two directions.
The pure 1,000-foot-long concrete curve of the science center addition (above) provides a horizontal, monumental foil to downtown high-rises. The former high school (below) at the rear of Isozaki's new wing faces downtown Columbus to the east across the Scioto River.
Arata Isozaki’s design for the Center of Science and Industry (COSI) in Columbus, Ohio, raises the question of whether architecture can be both universal in form and address local conditions. The zeppelin-like shape of his hangar for science exhibitions is loosely related to its riverfront site, yet it appears as a closed, mysterious, and imposing presence in Columbus’ otherwise rather homogenous landscape. A large collaborative crew of exhibition designers, technical consultants, and graphic artists filled the gaps between his big forms and the way the building is used.

The tensions between form and content, and between form and place, were inherent both in the way the institution’s director, former NASA astronaut Katherine Sullivan, sees COSI, and in the choice of Isozaki as its architect. Sullivan states, “Our heart and soul is in Columbus, but science is not a local issue.” She wanted exhibitions that would “let visitors experience the global threads that run through every American’s life.”

Isozaki, meanwhile, is a Japan-based architect as interested in universal issues as in the specific concerns of a site. Like many architects, Isozaki uses certain forms repeatedly: The curved form he decreed for COSI is similar to shapes that house his Nara Convention Center (1999) and Domus Interactive Museum (1997) in La Coruna, Spain. All shapes are abstract, incomplete, and in search of a perfection Isozaki knows and deliberately shows he cannot achieve.

COSI’s site is formed by a bend in the Scioto River that separates it from downtown Columbus. Isozaki played his $125 million design against the brick neoclassical forms of the Central High School (1924), to which the museum was technically an addition. “The new building looks west to the future, while the high school looks east to the past,” he claims.

The new building, which houses 140,000 of COSI’s 230,000 square feet, indeed looks like a futuristic monument and was constructed like a science experiment. Its west facade is a 1,000-foot-long “clothoid curve,” a lozenge-like shape with sharp ends that tapers both horizontally and vertically. Six-foot-wide and 62-foot-high precast concrete panels, each of which curves in two dimensions, make up this smooth surface. On the east side, where his addition plugs into the U-shaped high school, Isozaki carved out the back of the lozenge and plugged in a row of stair towers clad in black-painted corrugated-metal panels. A plinth intersects the building’s ground floor on the south side and contains the service functions that, because of the museum’s position on the Scioto’s floodplain, cannot be placed in the basement. Two rectangular boxes protruding from the west wall and a cylindrical entrance rotunda in that facade’s center complete the interruptions to the pavilion’s sweeping envelope. The power of the addition’s overall shape, which seems to change continually while maintaining an overall form, is strong enough to subsume these breaks. Symmetrical yet interrupted, clearly articulated yet sweeping, singular yet always moving away from what the eye and the mind can comprehend, COSI’s west facade is one of Isozaki’s most successful recent designs.

Isozaki tried a similar tactic of forceful form-making on COSI’s interior by designing a cube at the core of the addition to contain the museum’s main public spaces. Light enters through skylights, the back facade of the high school forms a stage set at the space’s eastern end, the lozenge’s entrance rotunda plays off against the cube’s orthogonal frame, and most of COSI’s program elements open up to this grand lobby. Here, one can understand the building’s pieces and its construction.

All that clarity disappears, however, as soon as one enters any of the exhibits. COSI is not just a museum, but a collection of “Learning Worlds”—scientifically thematized fantasy environments—that occupy Isozaki’s 27-foot-high interiors: an underwater world complete with waterfalls and faux submarines, 19th- and 20th-century evocations of a “typical” Main Street, and a gadget-filled room meant to look like a laboratory. To tell a story here, the client depended on an exhibition team rather than the architect to frame, validate, or otherwise place its functions. Sadly, these exhibit environments are nearly indistinguishable from their more commercial equivalents in shopping malls or amusement parks.

Director Sullivan claims there is a relationship between the exhibitions and the architecture: “This is a place where you learn through constructed fun and playful experience,” she says, “and those moments of delight in discovery resonate with the building.” Unfortunately, her sense of play and discovery makes little use of architecture to provide a critical or contextualizing framework.

Isozaki’s task, then, has been reduced to this: He has created a building whose abstract, highly seductive appearance makes one understand that this is an important place where perhaps strange and unknowable things occur. His interior space sets forth an order in which the journey of discovery can take place. Yet as is the case in most of our recent cultural institutions, the actual exhibits are so hyperactively thematized, so concerned with telling a story, that the architecture disappears. For the client this may be enough. Unfortunately, for those of us who admire Isozaki, and expect more from our architecture, COSI is a disappointment.
The rotated cube (above left, at center) serves as the science center's circulation hub. A plinth houses services (foreground). The cylindrical form (below left) on the principal, west facade (below right) houses the entrance rotunda and a planetarium called the "space theater" above. Isozaki's curve gives way to corrugated-metal stair towers (above) on the east elevation. The large triangular window illuminates an exhibition space.
In the cubic pavilion at the center of Isozaki's addition (facing page), linear waterfalls designed by the late artist Eric Orr inscribe the center of each wall. A carpeted, 1,000-foot circulation spine (above and below) runs the length of the addition, bypassing the corrugated-metal entrance rotunda (below, at right) and the central cubic pavilion (below, at left). Hanging columns in the hallway are light fixtures (above and below).
A young architect evokes Lebanon's belligerent past in an underground Beirut nightspot. By Farès El-Dadah
B 018 began as the number of an apartment famous for its parties. It has since developed into the trendiest bar in Beirut—with nonetheless a morbid twist. In its new location, one now literally dances on the site of the city harbor’s former quarantine station, which in 1939 was transformed into a refugee camp for Armenians fleeing Turkish persecution. It later became home to exiled Palestinians who, in the mid-1970s, were forcibly evicted by Lebanese militias. The site’s belligerent history aside, the form of the bar itself is riddled with military associations that operate on all possible levels.

On a field of concrete, cars are parked in a carousel formation, headlights pointing toward a low-lying metal contraption with exposed pistons. A stair at the south end of the structure leads to two successive underground “airlock” spaces manned by scowling (yet fashionably dressed) bouncers. A gunner’s slit provides an eye-level glimpse of what lies beyond: a 60-by-40-foot room lined with scarlet-colored velvet drapes that could well be the set of an early James Bond movie (a 1950s martini lounge also comes to mind). Strewn across the floor are a series of fixed-in-place sofas with collapsible backs that, when closed, serve as elevated dancing surfaces. Drinks sit nearby on monolithic marble shrines appointed with pictures of dead...
An ominous staircase (below) at the south end of the structure leads down to the bar proper—a 40-by-60-foot underground room. The roof slides open on pistons for most of the length of the room (right). At the north end, the roof opens like a hatch; a mirror on its underside offers patrons a blurred vision of the world above.
Red velvet curtains (facing page) line the walls; fixed-in-place sofas with collapsible backs double as platforms for dancing when closed. Skylights illuminate the bar when the ceiling is closed (above right). Photographs of dead pop stars (right) sit on marble tables at the center of each seating arrangement. At night, the tables glow from within (below right), and light bounces off the red curtains.

(jazz great Louis Armstrong and Egyptian chanteuse Umm Kulthum, among others). Along the bar at the far end of the room, high-back stools are equipped with projector lights aimed at the room behind (the scope of the lights is controlled by swiveling the seats). The roof retracts in three parts, two of which slide out. A hatchlike third over the bar is covered on the inside with mirrors, which when open works much like a periscope that reveals a blurry composition of the world above to those dancing beneath (and vice versa).

War is something to which B 018, designed by Lebanese architect Bernard Khoury, never ceases to allude. While it may look like a bunker or an underground silo, it also belongs to a particular “esthetic” of war best represented by protective measures produced during Beirut’s 17 years of civil warfare (1975-1992). Black drapes, eight stories high, were drawn across gaps between buildings to veil one warring faction from another and thereby shield pedestrians from a sniper’s predatory gaze. Building entrances were blocked by neatly arranged stacks of concrete blocks that left a space just wide enough for one to slither in obliquely, while keeping shrapnel at bay. Such grim installations were dismantled at war’s end and are understandably not remembered as having any esthetic value, just a functionally vital one.

At B 018, one has no choice but to dance on tables: Decadence is required. To insist, however, on military connotations—not to mention dancing on the allegorical graves of musicians or “undesirables” who previously occupied the spot—is at best decadent in the literary sense of the term. Much like late-19th-century French novelists who reacted against romanticist trends, B 018 also refuses to participate in the naïve amnesia that governs all other Lebanese postwar reconstruction efforts. These recent building campaigns myopically reproduce the region’s colonial urbanism without acknowledging what the young republic has since gone through, both architecturally and socially.

Lebanese architect Farès el-Dahdah is an assistant professor and Chairman of Graduate Affairs at the Rice University School of Architecture in Houston.
Exposed pistons (above) indicate the roof’s retractability; cars park around it in radial formation. The bar appears poised for attack (right) at the edge of dense downtown Beirut, on a site that once served as the city harbor’s quarantine station.

Architect Bernard Khoury was born in Beirut in 1968, and studied architecture in the United States—first at the Rhode Island School of Design and later at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Khoury returned to Beirut to establish an architecture and furniture-design practice in 1994. He taught an experimental studio at the American University from 1995 to 1996.

Client: B A 4 Architect: Bernard Khoury Architects, Beirut, Lebanon—Bernard Khoury (project architect); Richard Saad (project assistant) Engineers: R.A.A. (structural); Nagib Nabhan (mechanical); Antoine Yazigi (electrical); Nadim Honein (civil); Ohanian (HVAC) Consultants: Interdesign (furniture manufacturer); Mitsulift (hydraulic systems) General Contractor: Ayoub Contracting Cost: $460,000 Photographer: Anne Françoise Pellisier, except as noted
A sleek museum by UN Studio houses Holl...
UN Studio's new museum in the ancient Dutch town of Nijmegen operates in a gray area between classical ordnance and modernist complexity. On its west plaza front (above), streamlined ribbons of glass play tricks of scale: What appears to be a four-story facade actually fronts only two levels.
From the principal entrance (above), the museum’s main staircase at the rear of the ground-floor lobby leads to galleries above (facing page, top). An undulated aluminum ceiling conceals lighting and air conditioning (facing page, bottom right). The fins along the museum’s east facade give way to larger panes of glass, where the windows overlook a large park (facing page).
They call it the Ice Palace. "I think they mean it as an insult, but once they come inside, they see why it makes sense," says the director of the palace, Antoinette Gerhartl. Her domain is actually the Het Valkhof Museum in the Dutch town of Nijmegen. An amalgamation of three pre­­isting institutions (museums of archaeology, modern art, and pre-20th-century art), the new building had to find a way to house its disparate collections on a historically sensitive site. Architect Ben van Berkel's solution was to "suspend space between archaeology and the future." Since the frozen aspect of the museum: Here time and space hang in the preservative of an architecture as cool as ice.

The Het Valkhof Museum is a two-story rectangular block sitting on the edge of a market square at the edge of a hill. The site is historically significant: It is adjacent to the location of the ancient Romans' first settlement in Nijmegen. It is also one of the few towns in the country with a sense of height: From the museum, visitors can glimpse the Waal River running below. "We had to play a game not just between the past and the future, but between the city and the landscape, the flat and the vertical, and the open and the closed," says van Berkel.

That the architect plays this topographic game with such a simple shape reflects architecture's current state as much as it does his site and program. After decorating buildings, breaking them apart, or elongating them into expressive snakes, designers of van Berkel's generation are returning to the box. For UN Studio, the office established by van Berkel and his wife, art historian Caroline Bos, deceptively simple shapes are deformed by what the partners call "data streams": everything from site coordinates to building program to lighting requirements.
The pine-wood-paneled staircase at the center of the museum (above) leads from the ground-floor lobby to galleries above.
The result is an abstraction, yet the final form also has direct references to the monumental tradition of public architecture. This is not so strange: The strength of the classical tradition was its ability to absorb a variety of different contexts and programs into a highly regularized, abstract, yet flexible and responsive language of forms. So it is here. The Het Valkhof Museum frames the east side of its square like Schinkel’s Altes Museum in Berlin or the Boston Public Library by McKim, Mead & White. But it is also specific to its site.

Van Berkel achieved this specificity by covering the building with thin strips of glass that, though at first glance appear to be parallel, undulate and bow ever so slightly. To make this possible, UN Studio developed a flexible joint attached to the steel substructure from which the strips of glass hang in different alignments. The pieces fan out and up along the length of the facade, making the museum appear thinner and more compressed at the southeast corner, more transparent and larger at the corner closest to the river. The changing distance between facade and structure also alters one’s perception of the glass color from a deep aquamarine to a light green. Like a block of ice, the museum hints at frozen depth and suspended flows beneath an elusive surface. UN Studio plays with our perceptions by subtly altering the appearance of what seems like a straightforward box. They do not simply affirm the building’s scale and placement, as a classicist would. Nor do they make it appear to defy rules of perspective or gravity, as a modernist would. Instead, they make a building that slips and slides away from true—in both senses of the word.
The plays between classical formality and modern complexity continue on the inside. A central stair takes the visitor directly from the entrance level, which is given over to services, offices, and educational functions, up to the piano noble overlooking the square. Yet what appears to be a single flight of steps offers eight different routes up, down, and straight across the museum. While the broadest flight leads to the galleries on the second floor, one can also exit directly back outside, where the remains of a medieval wall back up onto the rear of the museum, or go down into the basement, or across into the support spaces. Moreover, major sections of the roof are cantilevered off the stair's concrete walls. Thus the stair hall is not just a void, but a major structural element at the museum's very core.

Upstairs, the galleries unfold in spaces van Berkel says were "inspired by New York loft galleries," but they also suggest a classical enfilade. Once again, there is a twist: The galleries are arranged in parallel "streets" through which diagonal pathways cut from one corner of the building to the other. By following a zigzag route, the visitor can watch art and craft unfold in time from the Roman era to the present. By cutting across the streets and moving toward the corner windows, the visitor can observe a collage of art objects from different eras and of different media.

"We believe that a living tradition is the wellspring for the new," says museum director Gerhartl. Recognizing that architecture always encases traditions, since that is its task, van Berkel and his team have chosen to present those traditions as if they were frozen. Suspended in their forms are both the canon of architecture and new ways of seeing.
The glass facades of UN Studio’s seemingly monolithic box are surprisingly varied. The plaza front transforms from a continuous surface to a striated one (above). Two layers of glass, the inner one sandblasted, sandwich a blue-green-tinted laminate. At the northeast corner of the museum (facing page, right), where the plaza meets the park to the north, the striated facade dramatically cantilevers. Transparent glass allows views into and out of galleries and offices facing the park along the east facade (facing page, left).
Architect Scogin Elam and Bray carved away the southwest corner of their Philmon Branch Library in Atlanta to serve as a covered entrance porch (above). Librarians' offices lie immediately behind, and the front door is to the right. The projecting steel member and slanted ceiling of the canopy prefigure the suspended light fixtures and undulated ceiling of the interior (facing page).

Scogin Elam and Bray transforms a spartan budget into a serene library.
Tight Bookkeeping

By Vernon Mays

After completing two libraries for the Clayton County Library System in suburban Atlanta, Scogin Elam and Bray Architects found their reputation preceding them when they began work on a third. What had changed since they built the Carol Cobb Turner Library in 1991 (May 1993, page 104) was the makeup of the system’s board of trustees, which had taken a more conservative tilt. Principal Merrill Elam recalls, “They said, ‘Maybe this building could be a little quieter.’”

Elam and partners Mack Scogin and Lloyd Bray accepted that remark as their marching orders and set to work defining just what “quiet” could mean, esthetically speaking. “We also talked a lot about trying to create the new library within the milieu of the nearby suburban strip and all the automobile traffic passing by—to make it a quiet place.”

That discussion soon led to ideas of garden, the metaphor that began to inform their design studies. But while the new Philmon Branch Library embraces the idea literally with a small outdoor space, nonliteral notions of garden did more to

germinate this inventive building’s abstract qualities as a salve for the sensory whipping delivered by its suburban context.

In much the same way Olmsted anticipated that his rural Central Park would someday be surrounded by Manhattan, Elam predicts that the $1.3 million Philmon Library, which opened in January 1998, will be engulfed by a hodgepodge of gas stations, convenience stores, muffler shops, and big-box retail centers. For now, its most visible neighbor is an inelegant pair of metal sheds that house the Living Waters Assembly of God church. “The idea was to let people get away from the rattle of the outside world,” Elam explains.
The architect exposed the library's steel frame on its south face (above). The curved form (at right) houses a meeting room that can be accessed through the lobby for after-hours events. The fiber-cement panel-clad lower half of the library's lean east side (below) extends to enclose a north-facing garden (facing page, below). The zigzag profile of the roof trusses (section, facing page, center) echoes in the scissor pattern of the clerestory windows on the west facade (facing page, above).

LEE B. PHILMON BRANCH LIBRARY, RIVERDALE, GEORGIA

CLIENT: Clayton County Library System
ARCHITECT: Scogin Elam and Bray Architects, Atlanta—Merrill Elam (principal-in-charge); Mack Scogin, Lloyd Bray (principals); Tim Harrison, Denise Dumais, Ned Frazer, Jeff Atwood, Martha Henderson-Bennett, Dustin Lindblad, Beth Morris, Cecilia Tham, Kathy Wright (project team)
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates
ENGINEERS: Uzon and Case Engineers (structural); Arthur Vanderhoogt (mechanical); Beaudry Tankersley Associates (electrical); Jefferson Consultants (civil); Minick Engineers (plumbing)
CONSULTANTS: Construction Industry Service Associates with Lusk & Associates (cost); Ramon Luminance Design (lighting); Soorikian Furniture, Motheius (casework fabrication); Evan Levy Sculpture and Design (signage); Sterry Night Designs (furniture)
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Van Winkle and Company
COST: $1.3 million
PHOTOGRAPHER: Timothy Hursley
Clayton County’s program for the 12,000-square-foot building was not unlike the other libraries Scogin Elam and Bray has completed for the client, especially in requiring a meeting room available for public use after library hours. Most of its functions—adult stacks, children’s collections, and staff workspaces—fit neatly in the uncomplicated wedge-shaped plan. Only the meeting room—an egg-shaped volume grafted to the front facade—announces itself as special.

The building’s main event is inside: an undulated landscape of zigzag ceiling planes. Activated by shadow and sunlight, angled up and down, the ceiling was inspired by the architects’ recollections of garden trellises. “Our premise was to take that idea and enlarge it as a kind of megatrellis,” Elam relates.

By inverting the long-span trusses and reversing their direction so the undersides rise and fall, the architects created an alternating rhythm of angled surfaces to
bounce light and disperse sound. “For economy’s sake, we used the same length and depth everywhere,” Elam points out. The net effect is an ever-changing play of diffused light coming from skylights, windows, and a mixture of warm and cool artificial lamps suspended overhead in 40-foot-long steel fixtures.

Not unlike its kin on the suburban strip, the library’s architecture is pieced together from thin walls and flat facades. By the time a visitor sees the volumes that compose the ceiling inside, the triangular clerestories strung along the sides of the building can be appreciated for their cleverness. Complementing the building’s crisply detailed windows is exterior cladding of unpainted fiber-cement panels attached with exposed fasteners.

Tables in the reading area along the north facade line a glass curtain wall that overlooks the sloped reading garden. Library director Carol Stewart had long wanted to include a garden space in one of the branches. But in this case, the sparsely landscaped lawn, enclosed by a monolithic fence and a row of evergreens, was justified primarily as a way to buffer the noise, both aural and visual, that is certain to kick in when the adjacent corner lot becomes a gas station or convenience store.

In that regard, the new Philmon Branch Library is an impulsive brushstroke on a canvas of predictability. Overscaled but delicate, provocative yet serene, a concoction of opposites—this urbane container for books and media both celebrates and rejects its place in the matrix of time, space, and commercial culture.
HIDDEN ASSETS

Morphosis weaves industrial materials into a kinetic ensemble of bank buildings.
Few American architects have searched more intensely for a voice and direction than Thom Mayne, whose intellectual and graphic ruminations have amounted to a public diary of personal growth for two restless decades. But although site-specific, highly crafted modernism earned Morphosis a stream of P/A Awards, relatively few designs were built. The opening of the Hypo Alpe-Adria-Center this September in Klagenfurt, Austria, marks a significant change. Aware, no doubt, of Frank Gehry’s path to Bilbao (the two practice in the same Santa Monica zip code), Mayne has undergone an epiphany over the last several years and now practices an architectural realpolitik. The Hypo Bank is one of the first fruits of a new strategy based in gesture rather than detail. The forms are big and powerful, they are feasible, and they are now standing rather apocalyptically at the corner of the Südring and Volkemarkter Strasse. The 100,000-square-foot bank headquarters marks the passage from a promising but protracted architectural adolescence to adulthood. The talent and technical virtuosity Mayne so conspicuously displayed for many years now embodies a convincing structure of ideas.

The timing and nature of the Hypo Bank commission were fortuitous in bringing Mayne’s career to its next level. Conservative by nature and practice, banks typically want to project an image of stability and wealth through static design and rich materials, but the Hypo Bank restructured itself in the early 1990s from a sleepy, state-oriented, politically dependent institution to a financial motor, expanding into markets across national borders. It needed to consolidate scattered offices in a large, single structure that would confer international cachet and the image of dynamism and size.

The opening this September marks the completion of the first phase of the bank headquarters and performance hall. Mayne brought in the five-story, 110,000-square-foot building for $13.7 million ($125 per square foot), the going Austrian price for conventional office buildings. The 65,000-square-foot second phase of offices is already under construction and nearly finished. A 100,000-square-foot phase three will include offices as well as business and residential components, and will be finished in 2001. The ensemble is a P/A Award-winning design (January 1997, pages 62-65).

The site just outside Klagenfurt, a baroque town marked by storybook towers with onion domes, was a sprawling, featureless drive-by corner at an intersection of a suburban thoroughfare lined with car dealerships. One geologically contoured part of the building heaves up from the site like surrounding pre-Alpine hills rising out of the valley, while another part thrusts toward the intersection in an eruption of angled volumes caught in seismic upheaval. “A thickening of the earth’s surface...is the zone of occupation,” says Mayne. “We wanted to come out of the ground and go into it, always breaking its surface.”
Aerial view looking west shows all three project phases

- entrance
- branch bank
- event center
- courtyard
- retail
- parking
- kindergarten
- offices
- housing

First-floor plan

Second-floor plan

Fifth-floor plan
Apart from a single three-story box elevated on leaning pilotis, the shapes do not evoke other buildings, but reference the landscape and inspire descriptive terms borrowed from geology and nature: turbulent space, peninsular masses, crevassed sections, geological strata, geothermal plumes. The architectural upheaval throws off the horizon line and thwarts perspective from ordering the fragments into a whole. Often the anomie, or just the landscaping, of suburban space devours buildings, rendering them secondary and insignificant, but here, seven-year-olds on mountain bikes brake in their tracks to look at the structure.

Mayne is now, and always has been, an architect of complexity and intensity, but the nature of the work has changed. Fifteen years ago the complexity originated largely within the systems of the building; the architectural expression grew out of structure, repetitive rhythms, and an emphatic materiality, with expressed joinery that declared the fixity of the parts. Morphosis devised Newtonian constellations in which things knew their place.

Mayne's personal paradigm has now shifted from the static to the dynamic, and from equilibrium to a state between balance and imbalance; unique conditions are the rule and even the ideal. Mayne has always articulated the architectural series of transparencies, and a constantly shifting sense of what's inside and outside that engages people with the building, site, and views.

Despite the external complexity, the basic parti of the bank building is a three-sided doughnut, with corridors that triangulate around a light well that is glazed at the bottom to illuminate a small banking chamber on the floor ground. "You're always moving across bridges, through thresholds. From one building to another, you're experiencing movement as part of a journey," claims the architect, who always deploys orientation devices—views, openings, corridors—to make the path of the constantly changing officescape self-guiding and cogent.

Yet Mayne notes that even the typology and program of the office building proved malleable. "Every office is different," he says. "I was interested in abstractly translating the narrow, twisting passage and plazas of Klagenfurt into the building. The result is a collection of episodes where things break down into smaller, idiosyncratic pieces." With highly differentiated perimeters that demand varied office configurations inside, the interiors are unique (though surprisingly sedate given the visual commotion outside).

The design is nevertheless simple at the level of the office building parti, the materials, and the details; the simplicity accounts for Mayne's ability to control price. The architect has found other ways to economize too. The structure is a straightforward post-and-beam system built in concrete. Inexpensive expanded-metal panels cover more than half the facade, masking inexpensive, unfinished surfaces punctured by operable windows.

Glazing is minimal; the perforated galvanized metal and its supporting armature are cheap. "It is difficult to convey that buildings like this are not expensive," he states. Mayne also admits that the computer has been instrumental in realizing this vision: "I can't draw by hand anything I'm interested in now."

Like the Guggenheim Bilbao, the image of the exterior is so strong that it carries over into the perception of the interiors; the afterimage convinces the mind that the interiors are equally radical. But like the Guggenheim, the interior, despite the individuality of many spaces, is much more conventional than the exteriors would lead visitors to expect. For such a visually topographical building that grows thematically from the earth, there is, surprisingly, no topography inside, just conventionally stacked floor plates. This is difficult to understand because Mayne, with the computer, could easily visualize the section three-dimensionally. The space of flowing relativity he cultivates so beautifully in plan, elevation, and volume
hardly affects the way the sections are conceived. Without the “geological” dislocation of interior floor plates, the exteriors and interiors seem spatially dissociated: The facades may be sculpturally and spatially rich and complex, but they remain an exoskeleton. The same might be said of the interior materiality: If Mayne used an inexpensive palette of industrial materials to transform the usual pinstriped curtain wall, he could have brought an equivalent palette inside, where a more standard range of corporate finishes now prevail.

This literal superficiality of the facade is reinforced by the visual rhetoric of forms that are not sustained by a convincing function or idea. The grandiloquent cloudlike vapors of expanded metal on the roof don’t have a function, not even as a trellis. A decorative bent column and structural armature on the west facade (its only function is to extend an interior form to the outside) might have been better spent over the entrance, to give the self-effacing doorway and lobby greater presence.

Still, this is a building of tremendous power and persuasion. The bankers who commissioned the design are well aware that they have earned a building that, like any number of palaces and Catholic churches in this part of the world, defines the institution itself. The structure also reinforces the so-called Bilbao effect, which has expanded expectations about how a building can exceed its immediate job to assume an important civic role. An effort of great scope and ambition, executed with dazzling skill and ingenuity, Hypo Bank is a building capable of affecting Austria’s entire building culture, one that will make the arguments of the next architect easier in Austria, and, for that matter, in the rest of Europe and America. There are other Bilbaos and Klagenfurts in the offing for the knowing clients who dare.
HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-CENTER, KLAGENFURT, AUSTRIA

CLIENT: Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank—Wolfgang Kultur (director); Jörg Schuster (director); Erwin Sucher (procurist) ARCHITECT: Morphosis, Santa Monica, California—Thom Mayne (principal); John Enright (project architect); Martin Krammer (site supervisor); David Grant, Fabian Kremkus, Sylvia Kuhle, Ung Joo Scott Lee, Brian Parish, David Plotkin, Robyn Sambo, Stephen Slaughter, Brandon Welling, Marion Wicher, Eui-Sung Yi (project team); Michael Folwell, Eugene Lee, Thomas Lenz, Juliana Morais, Ulrike Nemeth, Janice Shimizu, Bart Tucker, Ingo Waegner, Oliver Winkler (project assistant) ENGINEERS: Klaus Gelbmann, Richard Kuglitsch (structural); Robert Sorz (mechanical); A. Gregoritsch, Fritz Aufschlager (electrical) CONSULTANTS: Zolestin Thomas Stich (construction management); Reinhold Sventina, Werner Schusser (specifications); Alfred Lengger (local supervision); Herbert Sammer (survey); Gerhard Tomberger (building physics) COST: $13 million (phase 1) PHOTOGRAPHER: Christian Richters
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Welcome. By Raul A. Barreneche

For years, Architecture has been bringing you the best houses in the United States and abroad. We've shown you residences designed by such masters as Richard Meier and Rem Koolhaas and emerging talents like Rick Joy and Vincent James, edgy iconoclasts like Scogin Elam and Bray and Dan Rockhill, and contemporary regionalists such as Miller/Hull and David Salmela. But with the exception of a few special issues, we've had to sprinkle these houses among larger buildings. We think the houses we bring you are important; they deserve their own publication.

Welcome to Architecture House, the magazine-within-a-magazine created specifically for residential architects and their clients. Four times a year, House will explore the one building type that exerts an equally powerful hold over architects and the general public. Designers have always had a fondness for houses and the unequalled freedom to experiment they allow. The public, meanwhile, loves houses because they embody the American Dream. People spend their lives fantasizing about a home of their own—starter homes, dream homes, second homes. The house is the one kind of architecture that lay people truly understand. House, the magazine, will speak to this common passion for house, the building type.

The heart of House will be design features—the sort of stories with rich photography and intelligent, critical writing that appear each month in Architecture. And House's format will allow us to give you more information than before: bigger drawings, more details, sidebars on innovative technical solutions, and, in the future, comprehensive lists of product sources. We'll also introduce you to the architects behind the projects and tell you a bit about their practices—whether established names or unknown talents—and their design philosophies.

House will kick off each issue with a news section geared toward residential designers but informative for all architects. We'll show you the latest industry statistics, tell practitioners how to put more money in their pocket, explain new software and building technologies, share what clients look for from their architects, and give you the first look at hot new home products. These pages will talk about everything that goes into creating houses, to give you a snapshot of the state of residential architecture.

We hope you find House both informative and inspiring. Most importantly, we hope that House rekindles your own passion for that most simple yet meaningful of buildings—the house. Join us again in May.

Tell us about houses you've designed and share your story ideas. Drop me a line at rbarreneche@architecturemag.com, or send information to Architecture's editorial offices at 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; fax (212) 382-6016.
Facts and Figures

Housing and Interest Rate 2000 Forecast

Here are the National Association of Home Builders' downward-looking predictions for the residential construction market this year, compared with 1999.

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<td>5.9%</td>
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Department of Hype

Tuning in to Feng Shui

Feng shui, the Asian philosophy of creating positive energy flow through the placement of objects, colors, and natural elements, is proving to be more than just a passing fad. Architects are starting to take this much-hyped but ancient tradition more seriously, hiring consultants and reading the countless new how-to books to make sure their room layouts and furniture arrangements maximize harmony and prosperity. “Ninety percent of my jobs come from clients who want me to work with their architect or designer,” says R.D. Chin, a New York-based feng shui consultant, author of Feng Shui Revealed (Clarkson Potter, 1998), and an architect who formerly worked with Paul Rudolph. “But a lot of architects aren’t into it,” adds Chin, implying that they are threatened by the prospect of new-age mystics modifying their designs.

More and more clients are asking their architects to follow feng shui principles, especially when designing new homes or renovating existing ones. “I had a client who was obsessed with it,” says Lee Mindel of Shelton Mindel Associates. “I think if you are a responsible architect and you respect light, axis, view, and site, then feng shui takes care of itself.”

Even the cautious AIA is getting in on the act: Chin was recently invited to speak to the Brooklyn chapter of the AIA on feng shui techniques. “It was the largest turnout they’ve ever had for a lecture,” says Chin. “But the fascinating thing was that nobody asked any questions.”

Who Knew?

Ever wonder what went into building a house, besides 90 percent perspiration and 10 percent inspiration? Some figures on what it takes to make a run-of-the-mill 2,100-square-foot house:

**OUTSIDE:** 13,127 board feet of framing lumber + 6,212 square feet of sheathing + 13.97 tons of concrete + 2,325 square feet of exterior siding + 3,100 square feet of roofing + 3,061 square feet of insulation + 6,144 square feet of interior wall material + 120 linear feet of ductwork.

**INSIDE:** 2,085 square feet of flooring (carpet, tile, or wood) + 15 windows + 13 kitchen cabinets + 12 interior doors + 7 closet doors + 3 exterior doors + 2 garage doors.

*Rima Suqi is a New York-based freelance writer.*
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YOO Who?

Philippe Starck, the brand-name king of 1990s commercial design, is kicking off the millennium with a residential venture called YOO. Starck founded the London-based property company with John Hitchcox, the developer who brought New York-style loft living to London with the successful Manhattan Loft Company in the early 1990s. YOO's concept is simple and broad: Buy an apartment in a Starck-designed YOO building and have the option to buy one of four Starck templates for fitting out your flat—classic, minimal, nature, or culture. A YOO design team—but not Starck himself—will assist you in picking furniture, fixtures, and colors to create a complete Starck-inspired environment.

Starck living doesn’t come cheap: 800-square-foot apartments in the flagship London development start at $600,000. Buyers wanting their apartment interiors designed by the YOO team will have the fee included in the purchase agreement. For more information, call (44) (207) 266-2244, or visit YOO's website at www.yooarehere.com. Sara Hart

Facts and Figures

The U.S. Commerce Department reported last month that November 1999 sales of single-family homes dropped 7 percent from October to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 865,000. The monthly figure was down sharply compared to the previous year—a drop of 12 percent from November 1998. This is the biggest percentage decrease in almost two years, a sign that higher interest rates are starting to discourage home shoppers. The average home sales price rose in November, however, up to $209,700 from $201,300 in October.

Architects At Home

The TERRA table, created by James Wines of SITE for Saporiti Italia's collection of architect-designed furniture, is made of solid cherry. Its base is divided into a grid of cubicles and is covered by a glass tabletop.

San Francisco architect Bruce Tomb's new company, Infinite Fitting, developed the X Basin, a simple oval sink with an X-shaped drain. The basin is available in white bronze, silicon bronze, brass, or aluminum, and can be ordered in either a smooth or satin-polished finish.

John Portman's Sling chair, also for Saporiti Italia, echoes Le Corbusier's furniture in its simple forms and materials. Sling, which can be used as an office or dining chair, has a steel frame and a natural hide seat and back, which is available in a range of colors.

Parisian architect Jean Nouvel has designed a sleek, elegant bathroom unit for Italian manufacturer Zeritalia. A stainless-steel frame supports transparent, adjustable glass shelves, as well as mirrors, acrylic drawers, toothbrush holders, and soap dishes.

John Portman's Sling chair, also for Saporiti Italia, echoes Le Corbusier's furniture in its simple forms and materials. Sling, which can be used as an office or dining chair, has a steel frame and a natural hide seat and back, which is available in a range of colors.
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Design Online

Home, Home on the Web

Architects afraid that the boom of online commerce might hurt their residential business can rest easy—for now. A survey of existing sites reveals that some make it easy and cheap for anyone to purchase high-end design objects and furniture directly from the Web. But they offer only a small selection of what’s available to design professionals—meaning architects still have the best access to home furnishings. More importantly, many home-related sites are developing services targeted directly at architects, such as posting portfolios online and creating databases that match potential clients with architects. Following are a few sites that give a range of what’s available.

Since dwr.com (Design Within Reach) is a direct source of classic modern and contemporary furniture, architects and the public alike can enjoy the company’s preferred rates, sometimes saving hundreds of dollars off the list price. For the moment, the company has postponed the launch of an online Registry for Architects and Designers, where prospective clients will be able to browse through the portfolios of architects and designers approved by DWR’s in-house selection committee. Other services scheduled to debut in the near future include tools for viewing products in simulated environments, testing fabrics and finishes, and overnight shipping of swatches and chips.

Homeportfolio.com is geared more to the general public than other sites, but it does have features that appeal specifically to professionals, including online design discussion groups, “shopping carts” that allow designers to save favorite products, and e-mail links that let them send images of products to clients and consultants. Some items are marked “trade only.” For professional users, the site boasts links to other useful sites such as AIA Access, where prospective clients can track down an architect in their area. In March, the site will launch the first of its two-part Interior Design Portfolio Program, a free service similar to DWR’s registry. The service will be offered initially only to interior designers, but will eventually expand to include other design professionals.

The realfurniture.com team, led by architect Abby Suckle, Pei Cobb Freed’s former head of interiors, presents the furniture it sells like a carefully curated gallery that changes periodically. Currently for sale are a collection of Alvar Aalto furniture and a few pieces by Ron Arad and Robert Bliss; Hoffman furniture will fill the online gallery by the end of February. Future selections will be related to themes like minimalism, ergonomics, home offices, and outdoor furniture. Realfurniture.com also hosts online events developed with the AIA, for which AIA members can earn learning units to meet continuing education requirements. The first event, “So, You’ve Always Wanted to Design a Chair,” was held in September (you can still earn AIA credit by purchasing a videotape of the event from the site); a seminar on office planning for small companies will follow soon.

You can’t buy anything on interiortrade.com, but you can certainly learn a lot. Prospective clients can search a directory of architecture, interior, and landscape design firms to find designers according to project type and geographic location. Professionals, meanwhile, can browse directories of suppliers and services organized by specialty: construction systems, furnishings and finishes, lighting, even business supplies. The listings in these directories offer links to manufacturers’ websites and e-mail addresses to request product information. The site also offers a useful calendar of industry trade shows and links to design publications and business news wires.

Lauren Neefe is an editor at ID magazine in New York City.
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Soup to Nuts

Everything and the Kitchen Sink

Stanford White did it. So did Frank Lloyd Wright. Now Michael Graves does it, too. Architects have always enjoyed playing master builder, designing houses down to the dishes. Nowadays, designers call this "turnkey service," and some architects are going to great lengths for residential clients who want one-stop shopping—with their architect providing every last furnishing.

For instance, Alison Smith, a partner in La Jolla, California—based Bennett + Smith, has found herself specifying 400-thread-count bed linens, fogless shaving mirrors, toothbrush holders, and antique wastepaper baskets for her clients. Tannys Langdon's eponymous Chicago firm has designed Q-tip drawers and storage units for toilet paper and cotton balls. And Michael Graham (pictured) of Liederbach & Graham, also in Chicago, has even picked out dogs for two clients. Are these cases of lazy owners, controlling designers, or just resourceful architects bolstering their fees with extra services?

It comes down to the bottom line: Delivering complete interiors packages as part of architectural commissions is a moneymaker. "We charge higher design fees for these kinds of projects because there's a lot of handholding," explains Philip Durham of Saint Louis–based Rubio/Durham, who framed the family portraits in a house he designed.

Each of these architects uses slightly different billing strategies for their interior design services, though they all separate interiors and architectural agreements. Smith refers to her firm's documents as "skin" (interiors) and "bones" (architecture). Interestingly, Smith, Graham, and Rubio all keep their markups on furnishings lower than the notoriously high add-ons of interior designers. "We're not retailers," says Rubio. Langdon dispenses with markups altogether; he bills procurement services on a straight hourly basis and sells the items to clients at cost.

Just being a great shopper won't make you a successful practitioner in the rarified air of integrated design. "When you're purchasing items, it's up to you to make sure they work together; there's no general contractor to put all the pieces together," cautions Durham. "Unless you understand all the pros and cons, it can be a real trap."

These pampering services might seem a byproduct of today's prosperous times, but when work slows down, they can keep a firm afloat. "During the last recession, it really helped to have an interiors practice," Langdon recalls. The market may be softening, but, as Langdon suggests, "People will always pay for shopping."

Edward Keegan
New Directions It's no surprise that architects love the freedom that house commissions give them. Where else can they experiment so freely, at such a controllable scale? The houses in our debut issue offer startling solutions to the age-old task of creating a home. Their architects test new approaches to circulation and massing, how to pull the indoors out and bring “public materials into private space,” as the client of Anne Fougeron’s California glass house (page 142) requested. The house is the most accessible building type because it's the one with which we're all intimately familiar; it's one place where architects and the public have much to talk to each other about.
On a steep site outside Mexico City, Alberto Kalach weaves a house into a hillside promenade.

CASA NEGRO, CONTADERO, MEXICO CITY
CLIENTS: Alejandro and Marfa Eladia González
ARCHITECT: Alberto Kalach and Daniel Alvarez, Mexico City—Alberto Kalach (principal-in-charge); Gustavo Lipkau, Rosa López (project team)
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Tonatiuh Martínez
ENGINEER: Guillermo Tena (structural)
CONSULTANTS: Jorge Segura (ironwork); Marfa Eladia Haggerman (interiors); Sergio Valdez (carpentry)
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Daniel Alvarez COST: Withheld at owner’s request

By Raul A. Barreneche

Just a few miles outside its almost unbearable congestion and smog, Mexico City’s sprawl gives way to green hills thick with oak and tepozan trees. These lush hillside conceal the Mexican capital’s bedroom communities and weekend getaways, places where outdoor living—a challenge in urban neighborhoods—is not only possible but downright pleasant given the breathable air, shade, and lakes. One of these secluded hillside communities is Contadero, where local architect Alberto Kalach weaves together a powerful sequence of inside and out to form a house where being outdoors is almost mandatory. In fact, it’s the only way to get from one wing of the building to another.

Kalach designed the 7,530-square-foot home for a television executive and his young family, with former partner Daniel Alvarez, who acted as the project’s general contractor. Kalach separated the house’s functions into five individual volumes and set the pieces tumbling down a steep, south-facing slope, like fingers scratching into the hillside, being careful not to disrupt the thicket of trees. One enters the uppermost volume unaware of the sprawling ensemble to come, and moves into a long hallway leading to living and dining rooms; off to the north is a tall, narrow box containing the kitchen with servants’ quarters below. Just downhill, the third and largest volume contains a suite of bedrooms; farther down is a double-height study and exercise room; and, finally, a 25-meter-long lap pool that terminates the ensemble.

Kalach dug deep into the hillside to install massive concrete walls to support the structure, stabilize the hillside, and minimize damage to the roots of the existing trees. These deep foundations, which eliminate the need for retaining walls on the site, frame large cisterns in the earth that collect rain to supply the
Architect carefully sited the house's individual volumes to preserve existing oak and tepozan trees. The roofs of the bedroom wing (above) act as terraces accessed by a stepped path from the living wing just uphill (in background). The glass-enclosed dining room (below left) cantilevers out beyond the concrete foundations, which penetrate deep into the steep site. Kalach alternated exposed concrete walls with ochre-tinted soil excavated from the site. The towering volume at rear contains a kitchen with servants' quarters below. Outdoorill sequence winds down a concrete staircase, then winds back to access the two-story studio (below right) through a large wooden portal.
The path down to the pool continues through the house, leading to a smaller walkway (facing page). Atop the frame is a terrace accessed from the bedroom area above. The partially-glazed panel breaks down virtually all barriers between inside and out; the wooden floor provides a transition to the sunny side of the surrounding forest, emphasizing the connection between interior and exterior.
Entry-level plan

Bedroom-level plan

Studio-level plan

Site elevation

1 entry foyer
2 living room
3 dining room
4 kitchen
5 family room
6 children's bedroom
7 master bedroom
8 study
house with water. Above the earth, the pavilions take on a feeling of lightness that makes the structures read "like large platforms floating in the landscape," as Kalach describes them.

The brilliance of the plan is the simultaneous independence and interconnectedness of the five pieces that together create a hillside promenade. Moving through the pieces of the house, one always sees the site's dense vegetation through broad expanses of glass—and then is thrust outdoors to walk among the trees. Interior circulation takes place along narrow, sunlit corridors on the north flank of each volume, leading to lofty rooms that open onto the valley. The connections between the bars are mostly external, across flying bridges or down earthbound staircases. (The only interior link is a staircase connecting the main living wing to the bedroom block below.) The path from the living quarters to the pool takes guests zigzagging down the hill along a series of bridges and walkways that weave indoors and out: from a terrace flanking the bedrooms; into the top of the two-story studio and out the bottom level; and finally to the flared aquamarine trough that holds the pool deep down the forested slope.

Since the house faces outward into the dense valley, there is no vantage point from which to understand the entire composition of stacked boxes on a hill; one can only grasp the volumes one piece at a time. From close range, the house seems light and immaterial despite its concrete construction. Above ground, the boxes become lighter as Kalach cuts away concrete planes where they're not structurally necessary and replaces them with non-load-bearing walls of tawny tepate soil excavated from the site. Above the masonry, the walls disappear altogether, replaced by bands of glass. The other exterior materials—limestone, steel, glass, and marble—are hard, but Kalach treats them so they never feel edgy or opulent.

Inside the house, the architect opens rooms to the outdoors with seamless expanses of floor-to-ceiling glazing. He wraps the corners of the living room with horizontal bands of wood-framed glass and then erodes the corners by removing the mullions, invoking a favorite detail of Frank Lloyd Wright. Wooden joist ceilings above the living and dining areas, supported on hefty exposed steel beams, stop just short of the glass curtain wall—a trick emphasized along the bedroom corridor, where the glass wall wraps up and onto the roof. Polished wood floors and walls painted dark green have a double effect: They warm up the interior and pull in the outdoors with a palette that mimics the hues of the forest outside.

Kalach's house is hard to place in the rich canon of Mexican modernism. It's abstract, but not sentimental like Ricardo Legorreta's colorful mastabas; it's structurally sophisticated, but not as precocious as Enrique Norten's expressive high-tech idiom (Architecture, September 1996, pages 78-83). Kalach's house is sensuous and earthy, yet rational and hard-edged. This house is not a machine for living; it's a comfortable hammock stretched among the trees.
Alberto Kalach is Mexico's new master of modernism. The rebellious 40-year-old architect, now working without longtime partner Daniel Alvarez, with whom he started a practice in 1981, studied at the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City and later at Cornell University. Kalach has spent much of his career teaching at universities throughout Mexico, as well as the University of Houston, the University of Southern California, and most recently Harvard University, where he held the Eliot Noyes Chair at the Graduate School of Design in 1998. His built work—all in Mexico—ranges from office interiors and private homes to subway stations and urban-scale housing projects. In addition to directing the "Mexico City Studio" at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Kalach is currently completing a house and a residential tower, both in Mexico City.

Principal: Alberto Kalach

Continuing the exterior promenade, a walkway and staircase hang from the limestone-and-glass facade of the bedroom wing (below left). The staircase connecting the living wing with the bedrooms (below right) is the only internal link between volumes. The stairs open into an informal family room flanked by a glazed corridor leading to bedrooms. Wooden joists atop an exposed steel beam stop just short of the glass wall that wraps up into the ceiling plane, visible from a deck off the living room (facing page, top). Flanking the glass strip is a shallow reflecting pool (at right); a short bridge connects the living room to the rooftop terrace above the bedrooms. Inside the loftlike living room (facing page, bottom right) and dining room (facing page, bottom left), Kalach's clearly articulated structural system reveals itself: Load-bearing concrete panels support steel girders with wooden joists.
In the Catskill Mountains, Steven Holl reconfigures living patterns.

By Karen Stein

Y-HOUSE, CATSKILLS, NEW YORK
CLIENT: Withheld at owner’s request
ARCHITECT: Steven Holl Architects, New York City—Steven Holl (principal); Erik F. Langdalen (project architect); Annette Goderbauer, Brad Kelley, Justin Korhammer, Yoh Hanaoka, Jennifer Lee, Chris McVoy (project team)
ENGINEER: Robert Silman Associates (structural)
CONSULTANT: L’Observatoire International (lighting) GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Dick Dougherty
COST: Withheld at owner’s request PHOTOGRAPHER: Paul Warchol, except as noted
"I could have done anything," says Steven Holl of his design for what he calls the Y-House. Anything, that is, within the project's size limitations—3,500 square feet—and budget constraints (the amount is withheld at the client's request). The house, located in Schoharie County in New York's Catskill Mountains, is a retreat for an Austrian couple and their grown children, who approached the project as if it were an art commission. The family admired Holl's architecture and, in effect, asked him for a piece to add to their existing collection of art and architectural drawings. For Holl, the absence of client interaction in the design process allowed him to quickly gauge his responses to the landscape and proceed with a solution.

Just moments after his first visit to the site, a grassy plateau with commanding mountain vistas, Holl sketched a scheme of conjoined rectangular volumes that split into two branches to accommodate two generations of family members and their communal daytime and separate nighttime activities, while maximizing the views. Holl brought these double-height volumes together in a Y-shaped mass resembling a partially open zipper; the rows of "teeth" along the inside of the Y serve as circulation, leaving the exteriors open to the views. The peculiar Y form underscores the idea that the two wings stem from a single source; it also emphasizes the diagonal motion across the building section, and allows the house to focus on two slightly offset views of different valleys.

Less than two months after his initial sketch, the architect presented a model of this strategy to his client, who immediately accepted the design. "I've never had my first sketch built before," Holl marvels. Nothing in its surroundings visually prepares you for the unusual form of the house. While its red-painted wood cladding is clearly a nod to the dairy barns that dot neighboring farms, the attenuated forms—elongated by the thin steel members of cantilevered outdoor balconies—and the irregularly patterned windows make it a hybrid of the known and the invented. For Holl, the massing was influenced not by specific houses or vernacular buildings in general, but rather by his response to the contours of the site. "It's not typological, it's topological," the architect emphasizes. Toward that end, the winding
Holl’s early sketch of the project (facing page, bottom) and the finished house (above) reveal his clear concept of a split volume. As revealed in sections (facing page, top), Holl located the bedrooms for two generations of family members in separate branches and on separate levels to maximize privacy (below left). On the west-facing ends of the blocks, slender steel members support balconies (facing page, center) facing mountain views. The balconies’ horizontal members continue the banding of the painted cedar siding (below center). Seen from the east (below right), the house flares upward and out from its low entry facade.
The two branches of the Y are joined by a staircase that generates circulation up, down, and across the house (above right). At left is the kitchen and dining area with the master bedroom suite above, overlooking the entry foyer. As it rises to a second-floor living room, the stair (above left) defines the edge between the two branches of the Y form, like teeth in a zipper. Throughout the house, custom cabinetry—by New York architects and longtime Holl collaborators FACE Design (Architecture, May 1999, pages 104–109)—defines the outlines of communal rooms without obstructing views (facing page, top left). The seam between the wings of the house (facing page, top right) expresses itself as splayed walls between the second-floor living room at right and master suite at left, both opening onto expansive window-walls open to views.
route up densely forested back roads to a clearing on the property is echoed in the house's spatial experience: One moves through it from a confined lower level upward to an airy, column-free space that cantilevers beyond the foundations.

Holl's segregation of the family's two generations into separate volumes with their own "day" and "night," or public and private, spaces was influenced by Marcel Breuer's houses of the 1960s, which have become icons of informal living in their arrangement of overlapping spaces. In Holl's case, separating different activities into zones with distinct daylight and view requirements allowed him to further activate the interiors. The kitchen and adjacent dining room, located on the lower level of the southern branch of the Y, are open to the loftlike living room on the upper level of the adjacent west-facing branch, allowing for fluid movement up, down, and across the house. Sleeping areas are sheltered: The master bedroom sits behind a study on the upper level of the southern block while children's bedrooms are tucked beneath the living room on the opposite flank, shaded by a balcony off the living room.

Holl describes the overall effect of the interior space as "flying," which is certainly an apt metaphor for how quickly his design progressed from concept to finished product. As a result, perhaps, the house projects a sense of immediacy that belies its unusual form.

New York City–based Karen Stein, a former senior editor of Architectural Record, is Editorial Director of Architecture at Phaidon Press.
A glass house by Anne Fougeron emphasizes modernism's sensual side

440 RESIDENCE, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: Withheld at owner's request ARCHITECT: Fougeron Architecture, San Francisco—Anne Fougeron (principal); Russell Sherman (project architect); Cathleen Chua Schulte, Addison Strong, Christine Keisling, Elizabeth Garcia, Todd Aranaz (design team)
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Topher Delaney ENGINEER: Endres Ware Consulting Engineers (structural)
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Young & Burton COST: Withheld at owner's request PHOTOGRAPHER: Richard Barnes

By Aaron Betsky

A new house in Palo Alto, California, by San Francisco architect Anne Fougeron is a study in luscious surfaces. Its facade boasts French limestone, steel, glass, and cedar slats. The main staircase has sandblasted glass treads and moves along a structural glass wall made of self-supporting channels. The floor that extends into the house from the entry path and out again into the backyard is black polished granite; the upstairs floors are finished in a hardwood called garrah. The living room sports pear wood and plaster walls that are hand-rubbed to a satiny texture. The steel-fronted cabinets in the kitchen have a spidery angel-hair finish. Every surface, in other words, is luxurious. "We went completely over the edge with the finishes and the details," admits Fougeron. "We did full-scale mock-ups of everything, chose the most sensual finishes, and hid all the connections. It was insane, but the client wouldn't stand for anything less than perfection." The result is a house that is minimal in form and maximal in surface. "It's modern, but tactile and crafted," says Fougeron.

Given these conditions, it's surprising that the house does not appear as a collection of planes sliding past each other, as one might expect from a modern home that pays such close attention to the skin of things. Instead, in Fougeron's view, it is made up of "different masses with their corners eroded that come together into an open composition." The house is fluid and permeable, yet monumental. "The clients wanted this place to look like it was going to last, because they intend to stay here until they die," Fougeron explains. This is monumentality without references to chateaux or palaces.
ed-granite entry walk (above) extends past the French limestone-clad guest bedroom and office at left, into the soaring glass-enclosed family room, and outside again, defining a terrace (below). Flanking the entry path is a garden of pebbles and crushed glass bits. The rear facade (below) reveals the kitchen to the left of the family room, with the master above, and an exercise room to the right with an office above.
A custom glass curtain wall shaded by a steel brise-soleil encloses the house's rear facade (above). The glazed volume enclosing the circulation spine (see sidebar, facing page) projects beyond the patio facade, revealing the structure of load-bearing glass channels. The architect leaves all joints between manmade materials exposed, as with the steel frame and C-shaped channel glasses.
Detailing the Channel Glass

Architect Anne Fougeron was looking for a glass to enclose the house's stair tower that would give the stairs a soft light without being transparent; did not have too many mullions; and could be used indoors and outdoors, since the stairs penetrated the house's skin. The architect chose Reglit, a channel-glass cladding system—also known as Proflite—that has been manufactured in Germany since the 1920s and is now distributed by the British company Pennington. “I first saw the product in a magazine article on a low-income housing project in Australia,” Fougeron recalls, “and knew it was going to be right for this house.”

The self-supporting, \( C \)-shaped channels are held in an aluminum peripheral clip that comes in lengths of up to 15 feet. The outer surface of the glass is cast to give it a milky appearance, but with the green tint found in the skins of so many classic modernist buildings. In detailing the stair volume, Fougeron doubled the \( C \)-channels, overlapping them to create a double-walled glass construction with added depth and a higher insulating value than a single layer of glass channels. She cut the glass on-site, diagonally, so each channel lines up seamlessly with the stair stringer. A.B.
The architect's enthusiastic response to the project has much to do with the fact that this is her first major residential project. The house is sited within the footprint of an existing one-story “ranchburger” on a constricted lot in Palo Alto. The technology boom has driven real-estate prices in this community into the stratosphere, while the city and neighborhood groups have fought attempts to “mansionize” what land is still available. Fougeron’s clients wanted a mansion—without looking like one. “We weren’t interested in faux chateaux,” says the wife. “We wanted something pure and modern.” The architect explains that the client wanted to “go up and out, making a house that was as big and open to the outside as possible.” She managed to convince the city that the design was a remodel by keeping to the footprint of the existing house—but gutting it, opening up its geometry, and extruding it up to two stories.
"I started my own office because I was interested in housing," says Anne Fougeron of the five-person firm she founded in 1986. Fougeron, who was born and raised in Paris, emigrated to the United States to attend Wellesley College and later received an architecture degree from the University of California, Berkeley. After graduation, she spent five years working for Bay Area housing specialist Dan Solomon. Since founding her own firm, she has developed "a bit of a split practice," concentrating on both residential and medical projects. "We do a lot of work for Planned Parenthood, which is our favorite client because of their political and social agenda," she explains. Her work for the organization has led to other hospital projects, but Fougeron plans on expanding her portfolio with more residential projects. A.B.

Flanking the entrance path, a steel-and-glass cage encloses the stairs that wrap around the channel-glass wall. A series of operable stainless steel-mesh panels screen the bays of the outermost enclosure, adding another layer to the composition of clear and translucent skins.

Fougeron's clients desired as much space as possible. These two professionals with no children each needed a study in addition to an ample master bedroom suite and an exercise room. A guest bedroom, wine cellar, and plenty of room to entertain filled out the requirements for the 5,000-square-foot house. Fougeron gave them that space in two closed wings sliding past a central living space. Like the grandest of homes, this one is organized around a great hall—a two-story living room that opens to the street-side entrance foyer and the garden in the rear and also bleeds into the dining and kitchen area. The only thing that defines the living room, beyond the limestone fireplace wall, is an exposed cage of structural steel.

Circulation takes place through this exposed moment frame that intersects the central living space, creating a web of slender steel members that stand against the solidity of the finished walls that define the bedrooms. Against this network of open space and structure, the southern wing—containing the two studies, exercise room, and guest bedroom—appears as a block of discrete spaces. The master bedroom suite occupies the entire second floor of the north wing, with the kitchen, dining area, and garage on the ground floor.

Fougeron makes no clear distinctions between programmatic zones and structure. The steel moment frame appears in the main living spaces and again in the master bedroom. The circulation wing continues beyond the bedrooms, breaking any sense of symmetry. "We wanted regularity without symmetry," says the husband. Program, space, and form bleed both laterally and vertically, and the eye follows a hopscotch of forms. Finishes are what hold the composition together.

Fougeron has figured out how to make a mansion that it is not monumental, a grand house that is not static, and a collection of skins that do not seem draped on some invisible structure. Her loose yet complex composition makes for a livable piece of strong, self-conscious architecture. This is a house that gives us the modern mansion as a box full of space—the greatest luxury of all—and beautiful materials. What stands out most in this environment is the body as it mirrors itself in the walls past which it moves, and to which the architect has given a sense of solidity and composition. In a sterile, digitized world, devoid of tactile experiences, this is a house for the lush life.
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It's Livability, Stupid
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group. "We feel they're most appropriately handled by planning commissions and zoning boards in partnership with business." Forty percent of state legislative officials surveyed by the AIA agree that the federal government should play no role.

On the other hand, Gore backers claim that decades of federal subsidies pushed development on the fringes of central cities, so it's only right that Uncle Sam should "enlist in the fight to solve sprawl, preserve open space, and promote smart growth. Livability advocates were perturbed by an 11-month report issued last April by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the research arm of Congress, which found scant evidence that federal policies encourage sprawl.

Senators Carl Levin (D-Michigan) and James Jeffords (R-Vermont) asked the GAO to prepare a second, more detailed report due by the end of July. "Nobody who has looked at the urban landscape over the past 20 years can escape the fact that the federal government has sadly contributed to its deterioration," says Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-Oregon). "It tilted the playing field in favor of new development. Massive investments such as federal highway programs dropped down on communities without any consideration for their local effect."

In any case, the Republican spin has made it hard for candidates to push intrusive big-government solutions. "It's had a chilling effect," says Debra Knopman, director of the Progressive Policy Institute's Center for Innovation and the Environment. "They've tempered Gore's inclination to talk about livability. And other candidates are now less likely to ride the bandwagon."

The AIA's Jim Dinegar has lobbied the League of Women Voters to include livability questions in the presidential debates. You may not hear much about livability during the New Hampshire primary, but Gore could jumpstart the issue in California and other sprawl-afflicted states. Even so, "Nobody who has looked at the urban landscape can escape the fact that the federal government has sadly contributed to its deterioration."

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The most obvious problem was combustibility. The NMEC regulations stated that exhibit surfaces cannot be made of flammable materials. Barker conducted a variety of fire tests—including surface and furnace certified tests—on a typical hollow column (14 inches in diameter and one-half inch thick) varnished with intumescent paint (a compound that expands into a fire-resistant foam when exposed to extreme heat). The column scorched and smoldered a bit but never caught fire. Consequently, the material received a 90-minute rating.

Each column is spun from 32 layers of paperboard. Using pulp made from the donated scraps, the manufacturer added longer fibers from industrial-grade recycled cardboard for strength. Humidity levels within the dome fluctuate, so the cardboard had to be treated to resist moisture for at least one year. The third layer from the exterior of each is a polymer that acts as a vapor barrier. Strength in compression of a cardboard column is not unlike that of wood, as both are made of cellulose, so structural engineers at Buro Happold determined load capacity in a way similar to how they would for a timber column.

From both the cardboard and GRP experiments, it is clear that Barker's solutions are evolutionary rather than revolutionary, meaning that his innovations are more likely to evolve from tweaking the chemistry of an existing material or transferring the technology of one industry to another. Like an alchemist spinning base materials into gold, Barker works his magic in messy trial-and-error experiments performed in a workshop and has documented his syndetic method in a new book, *b is for building*, published this month by O'Mahony Press (London). In a future issue, *Architecture* will report on how Barker is evolving his clever one-offs for the Millennium Dome into cost-effective and sustainable building products for the rest of the world.
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The Drugstore Invasion
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1998 annual report, "we won't take it just to be there. For example, we have a pin on the map for Paducah, Kentucky. There's only one intersection where we want to go. We might have to wait several years, but we're not going to Paducah unless we can be on that corner."

Walgreen has pioneered this "prominent corner" approach with great success. The company is putting up buildings in these new locations that are generally larger than their strip mall stores, with average square footage of about 14,000. Relying on a rigid formula that combines roomier floor plans with conspicuous downtown locations and parking lots oversized enough to be invitingly half-empty at even the busiest hour, Walgreen earns the largest drugstore revenues in the nation—with only the third-most outlets. The other chains have followed its lead.

"The problem, of course, is that those corners tend to be occupied already—and occupied by distinctive historic buildings," says Anne Stillman, author of Better Models for Chain Drugstores, a booklet published by the National Trust. She suggests that many of the towns that have welcomed new drugstores are blinded by a desire to rebuild their commercial cores at any cost. "Certainly towns want economic development; it's only natural," she says. "But they shouldn't have to forfeit their community character for it."

Jeffrey Harris, program associate in the Northeast office of the National Trust, agrees: "What we're saying is that communities need to realize they have a choice, they can control this growth, and they can take steps to ensure that these stores come in on [the communities'] terms."

In a sense, the chain-store explosion—and the way some civic leaders have embraced it—represents a second wave of urban renewal, one that targets towns and small cities instead of population centers. Then as now, buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries were picked for demolition because they were said to be decrepit roadblocks in the way of economic growth. The new architecture may have a more benign face this time around, but the language used to justify leveling older buildings to revive struggling neighborhoods hasn't changed in 25 years.

The words of Shamokin's code enforcement officer, Michael Templar, who oversaw the demolition of the Victoria Theatre, ring like an echo of classic urban-renewal thinking. "This is a blessing," he told Shamokin's local paper, the News-Item. "It's sad to see a landmark being torn down, but that building has been in deplorable condition for quite some time and needs to be demolished because it has become a health
The Drugstore Invasion
continued from page 156

hazard and an eyesore in the community."

The threat posed by drugstores may be peaking, according to some observers. Chastened by a glut of drugstores in some regions, falling stock prices, and the rise of online pharmacies, the leading chains are beginning to implement slightly more modest expansion plans. But other chains are ready to pick up the ambitious pace-most notably 24-hour convenience stores such as Wa wa, which is expanding rapidly into older downtown Main Streets.

What's the best way for towns to protect their older buildings? The key, says Stillman, is to have zoning protections on the books before a chain decides to build. "It's sometimes possible to obtain a better design through negotiation, but it absolutely cannot be counted on," she says.

Rite Aid, for one, confirms that it has modified its approach. "Because of our negotiations with the National Trust," Jody Cook says, "it is now our policy not to demolish any buildings that are listed on the National Register."

Back in Shamokin, those words are little comfort to Burd, who seems reluctant to let go of his memories of the Victoria Theatre. When I visited Pennsylvania at the end of the summer, he drove me out to his house, which is in Coal Township, just across the Shamokin border, to show me some architectural remnants he managed to pull from the theater's wreckage. Atop a plastic picnic table in his backyard, he carefully peeled back two blankets to reveal a large piece of cracked terracotta ornament from the building's facade. He also showed me shards of the large wooden letters that once spelled out "Victoria Theatre" across the top of the building.

Talking to Burd, it's impossible not to wonder how this effort wound up falling to him. What about the town's older residents, those who remember the theater in its heyday, who saw Ray Bolger or Pablo Casals perform on its stage, or witnessed the celluloid images of early film stars flickering across its huge screen? When we returned downtown to the old Victoria Theatre site, soon to be paved over to create a parking lot, I asked him that question. "For these older folks," he said, "the town was at its height when they were young, and it's been slowly downhill ever since. They've seen so much deterioration around here that they saw the theater as just another eyesore." His foot poked at the rubble still filling the lot. "But to me that theater was the nicest thing in this town—probably the nicest thing that ever will be in this town."

Brooklyn-based Christopher Hawthorne writes frequently about architecture and design.

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**Buying Influence**

- EA | Final Decision |
- EB | Specify |
- EC | Recommend |
- ED | No Role |

**Location of Firm's Work**

- FA | Local |
- FB | Regional |
- FC | National |
- FD | International |

**Primary Type of Work**

- GA | Commercial |
- GB | Institutional |
- GC | Residential |
- GD | Industrial |

**Reasons for Attending the AIA Convention**

- AA | Complete Continuing Education Requirements |
- AB | Presentations and Services in AIA Expo2000 |
- AC | Networking with Colleagues |
- AD | General Session Topics and Speakers |
- AE | Convention City |
- AF | College of AIA Business Sessions |
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The United Nations headquarters complex is falling down. Some of the problems at the 50-year-old buildings—leaking roofs, crumbling walls, failing HVAC—result from age. Others persist as side-effects of the U.N.'s immunity from New York City building codes: Asbestos remains throughout, there are no sprinklers, and wheelchair access is poor.

According to an October 24 article in The New York Times, published on the eve of a congressional debate on U.N. funding, saving the property could cost $800 million.

The complex, designed in 1947 by Wallace Harrison with input from a gang of international architects that included Le Corbusier, is the foremost masterpiece of midcentury modern architecture in this country. The Secretariat's glittering curtain wall—the first in New York City—and the low, domed swoosh of the General Assembly building are peerless expressions of the optimism and formal exuberance of the best postwar design. It should, of course, be saved at all costs.

But how? The buildings have come to their current sad state through simple poverty, not willful neglect; most years, the U.N. has other priorities for its shoestring budget—like saving the world. The U.S. government, which stiffed the U.N. for over $1.5 billion in dues in recent years, is the next obvious culprit. Only in November did our cranky Congress approve $926 million for the organization, some of which could go to stopgap measures. As the other 187 members would argue, we lured the U.N. here, we derive the political and economic benefits of having the organization on our soil, the least we can do is help fix the buildings.

There is an alternative: Build a new U.N. on Governors Island, just across from the Statue of Liberty. Relocating there would give the U.N. a secure, 175-acre campus away from its decrepit old buildings, the controversial 90-story Trump residential tower, and the Midtown parking frenzy that once prompted Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to suggest that U.N. delegates could shove their diplomatic plates.

That deal would rescue the island from the banal mixed uses currently planned for it and could save the original buildings. As soon as the U.N. vacates, the complex would fall into the protective embrace of the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission. Then it can safely be sold to the highest bidder; a smaller adjacent site is on the market for $500 million. Let Donald Trump remove the asbestos and rework the Secretariat into pricey river-view condos for the Wallpaper set. The globocrats could set sail for United Nations Island with enough spare change to build something new and wonderful.

Philip Nobel is a Brooklyn, New York-based freelance writer.
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