Landscapes for Justice
From Minneapolis: the cultural landscapes that matter now.

On May 25, 2020, 46-year-old George Floyd died on the street while in the custody of the Minneapolis Police. This was only the latest event in a chain of police killings of Black citizens over decades, one that sparked protests across the country and around the world.

From the ground here in Minneapolis, the initial news of Floyd’s killing seemed like more of the same. We’ve lived for years with a militarized police force that is largely white, often incompetent, and beholden to its union chapter, the Minneapolis Police Federation. Lieutenant Bob Kroll, a Trump spokesperson and the chapter’s elected president, is a bad-boy cop straight out of central casting.

Roughly 1,500 buildings across Minneapolis and St. Paul were damaged or destroyed in the week of protests following Floyd’s murder. The vast majority of the damaging incidents of arson were instigated by outside white... continued on page 14

SUPPORTING BLACK LIVES
How can architects promote Black liberation while designing police stations?

Pillars of the Community
LA-Más pivots to direct aid in its own backyard.

“As designers, we’re taught to nurture our egos, and that our designs are important and have value embedded [in them],” said Alexandra Ramirez Stege, a program manager at LA-Más. However, extenuating circumstances forced Ramirez and her colleagues “to take a step back and see what the community priorities were.”

Those priorities concerned the basics—groceries, face masks, financial assistance, ways to entertain kids while they were home from school for an extended spring break. LA-Más founders Helen Leung and Elizabeth Timme leveraged their community ties to string together a direct aid network on the fly, connecting with nonprofits and community groups to fill the gaps. By the time their Northeast Los Angeles Community Response initiative wrapped at the end of June, it had served 828 residents, delivering a total of 922 bags of groceries, 850 activity kits, and 1,490 face masks.

“I was very... continued on page 14
NANAWALL SL84
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Boundaries Unbound
Sherwin-Williams Fluoropolymer Coatings Provide Economical and Durable Alternative to Natural Metals

The Fluoron Metal Trends collection from Sherwin-Williams Coil Coatings offers the classic aesthetic of natural metals with the long-lasting performance provided by Fluoron 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) metal coatings. This collection includes a wide range of finishes that mimic the appearance of natural and anodized metals while providing greater color consistency, plus protection against corrosion, and reduced maintenance requirements.

Sherwin-Williams can customize the level of sparkle, gloss, and texture to emulate the radiance of natural materials. Formulated for use on curtain walls, louvers, metal wall panel systems, and metal roofing, Fluoron 70 percent PVDF coatings are coil-coated or spray-applied to aluminum and steel building surfaces by approved applicators in factory settings. The flagship coating system meets or exceeds AAMA 2605 standards and provides long-lasting color and gloss retention, allowing the design to retain the same vibrancy it had on the day it was imagined.

When compared with the cost and maintenance of natural metal substrates, Fluoron 70 percent PVDF color spaces are an economical, durable option that is available in the following Metal Trends colorways:

- Gold and Brass
- Copper
- Bronze
- Steel
- Silver and Nickel
- Zinc
- Blackened Steel
- Anodized

These coil and extrusion coatings deliver a number of benefits compared to natural and anodized metals, including:

- Long-lasting protection against corrosion, rust, and degradation
- Outstanding batch-to-batch color consistency ensures every extrusion or panel is uniform
- Opacity to hide defects and blemishes in the metal
- Lower cost than some metals such as copper, gold, and brass
- Fewer maintenance requirements than natural finishes
- Field-repair options that anodized finishes do not offer

Visit coil.sherwin.com/metaltrends to download a free color guide and order metal color samples.

The Harm A. Weber Academic Center at Judson University in Elgin, Illinois, designed by Burnidge Cassell Associates with panels from McElroy Metal and Sherwin-Williams Fluoron 70 percent PVDF coating.
In the euphemism-laden developer lexicon, few words are as prodigiously trite as “community” (with “iconic” and “revitalization” trailing close behind). Browse the promotional materials of any new development in search of it, and you’ll soon wish you hadn’t.

Pummeled into banality through overuse, the word defies comprehension, becoming a lobotomy-inducing tic and then a loan-like prod: Don’t you, urban browser, deserve the fruits of communal living? Aspirational signifiers flash by in this meaningless void, with zen equaling the hermetic circuit between apartment, fitness room, and co-working hub, and the protein shake the indelible marker of kin. Community, in real estate literature, is a resource passive-ly cultivated, as immanent as sunshine or even the urban condition itself. It exists just to be taken for granted.

Of course, this languid buyer/striving even the urban condition itself. It exists just to be taken for granted.

Of course, this languid, buyer/striving.

er, is avoiding putting the cart before the horse. To be sure, there are no shortcuts to community building, though we can certainly identify a few planks: free healthcare, schools, spaces for public fora, and high-quality, affordable housing. Obtaining these desirables will require implementing regulatory mechanisms and universal entitlements, an outcome, in turn, requiring the coordinated actions of many groups and disciplines.

Such was the conclusion of the Los Angeles design consultancy LaMás after it operated a direct aid network from its Elysian Valley offices this past spring. The effort, which partnered with neighborhood groups to deliver groceries and other basics to those in need of them, was successful in the short term, providing positive, though limited, proof of architectural agency. But for project manager Alexandra Ramirez Stege, it also exposed “systemic deficiencies” that deprive people of other, larger basics: name ly, permanent shelter in a city with the second-largest homeless population in the country.

Housing is indispensable to architect Melvin Mitchell’s vision of an “equitable urbanism,” which entails a community-oriented house-building campaign on the order of a second Marshall Plan that he sees unfolding over the next two decades. In his essay, Mitchell recounts how the progressive dream of housing for all culded into the ugly reality of redlining and cynical underinvestment, even as developers gorged on billions in federal slush funds. Looking to avoid a similar fate, Mitchell proposes the creation of a national Black affordable housing industry capable of altering “the vast economic disparities between Black America and the rest of America.”

Back in the tumultuous present, urban planning scholar Hilary Malson examines the role of redevelopment in Louisville’s West End in the months following the murder of Breonna Taylor. In Russell, a neighborhood ten miles from where Taylor was shot by police, community groups, including Black Lives Matter Louisville, are contesting the displacement of long-standing residents by city-sanctioned, police-protected regeneration schemes. Vision Russell, a “smart” building initiative geared toward drawing investment to the poorest pocket of the West End, claims the support of some of these very same groups.

In Detroit, architect Laura Walker acknowledges her discipline’s complicity in the over-policing of marginalized communities through the design of prisons and jails. While she applauds her colleagues who have taken a principled stance against this work, she argues that little is accomplished when resistance manifests itself individually. Instead, architects acting as a collective can incite pressure group on city governments should forcefully make the case for investment in Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) communities.

And lastly, a few hours northeast, in Toronto, ERA Architects are working to refurbish the city’s network of high-rises for the benefit of migrant families. The project, which has been underway for more than a decade, is on the cusp of a breakthrough: ERA and its various partners are nearing completion on the conversion of a tower into a senior community that is expected to meet rigorous Passive House standards.

In telling and reporting these stories about different manifestations of community, our aim was to replace the slubbery—even alibi—something more well-rounded. More broadly, we hoped to show that community is not a numerous substance existing out there in the chilly Toronto air, or the balmy Los Angeles spring, but rather a social compact that we need to renew constantly. It takes work.

Read more at archpaper.com.
6 In Case You Missed It...

We corralled the top architecture and design stories buzzing about the internet this month.

Renz Piano’s Saint George Bridge inaugurated in Genoa, Italy

Italian prime minister Giuseppe Conte inaugurated the new Saint George Bridge, a 3,500-foot-long concrete and steel viaduct carrying four lanes of the A10 motorway across the Polcevera River in the northwestern city of Genoa. It replaced a bridge that collapsed in 2018.

REI will sell its new NBBJ-designed headquarters before moving in

REI employees excited to move into the retail-focused, NBBJ-designed new campus once things return to “normal” shouldn’t hold their breath. The company has announced that it intends to sell its just-completed 8-acre corporate home in Bellevue, Washington, without ever using it. REI is “shifting to a less centralized approach to its headquarters.”

USGBC creates new COVID-19 LEED pilot credits

Earlier this summer, the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) announced the creation of a quartet of new pilot credits for previously LEED-certified building projects and ones that are currently undergoing LEED certification and also uniquely respond to the challenges of COVID-19.

Autodesk issues a response after architects speak out over Revit

After nearly 20 top U.K. architecture firms penned an open letter to Andrew Anagnost, president and CEO of Autodesk, decrying the rising cost, complexity, and licensing structure of Revit, the company responded with a list of ways it would address their concerns.

Zaha Hadid Architects reveals a modular housing platform for Honduras

Zaha Hadid Architects has teamed with international engineering consultants AKT II and Hilson Moran to develop a residential kit-of-parts for the Caribbean island of Roatán, off the coast of Honduras. Rather than build a centralized approach to its headquarters.

Exhibit Columbus reveals 2020–2021 curatorial theme and Miller Prize recipients

The curatorial theme for the next “exploration of architecture, art, design, and community” held in Columbus, Indiana, will respond to both the size and geographic positioning of modernist architecture-rich Columbus itself: New Middles: From Main Street to Megalopolis, What Is the Future of the Middle City?

Construction of delay-ridden St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church resumes

Governor Andrew Cuomo joined Archbishop Elpidophoros, the leader of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, and other community leaders in a ceremony kicking off the final phase of work on the half-completed project located opposite the 9/11 Memorial Plaza. The church is now set to open on September 11, 2021.

ASLA cancels 2020 Conference on Landscape Architecture

The Washington, D.C.-based American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) has announced that the 2020 edition of the annual ASLA Conference on Landscape Architecture has been canceled because of the coronavirus pandemic. The event was slated for October 2 through 5 in Miami Beach, Florida.

Herzog & de Meuron will design San Francisco’s newest hospital

The largest University of California San Francisco (UCSF) campus is about to get even bigger, as the school announced on July 7 that Herzog & de Meuron would be designing a hospital at the UCSF Helen Diller Medical Center at Parnassus Heights. Multinational architecture firm HDR will serve as the architect of record for the 955,000-square-foot facility.

Notre-Dame Cathedral’s spire will be rebuilt to pre-fire status

French president Emmanuel Macron has decided that Notre-Dame Cathedral’s 19th-century spire will be restored to its original state. The 300-foot-tall spire, toppled by the fire that gutted the Parisian landmark, had become a topic of debate for the reconstruction commission, which was tasked with revitalizing the cathedral before the 2024 Summer Olympics.

Diller Scofidio + Renfro’s U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Museum opens in Colorado Springs

Diller Scofidio + Renfro’s United States Olympic and Paralympic Museum opened to the public just days after the 30th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The museum’s stair-free interior was designed so guests with and without disabilities can move throughout the trilevel space together.

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Diller Scofidio + Renfro fired as director of London’s Architectural Association

After weeks of uncertainty about Eva Franch i Gilabert’s future as director of the Architectural Association School of Architecture (AA), she was fired by the London institution. Questions about the footing of Franch’s leadership surfaced after the AA community, including the school’s council, held internal polling regarding Franch and her vision for the school.

Picasso murals removed from Oslo office building as demolition work begins

Demolition work commenced at Y-Block, a disused 1960s-era office building in Oslo with two rare Pablo Picasso murals sandblasted directly onto its concrete walls. Last-ditch efforts to preserve the murals and the Brutalist building as one failed, because officials remained unswayed.

Work is complete on the Las Vegas Raiders’ Allegiant Stadium

The 65,000-seat Allegiant Stadium for the Las Vegas Raiders is now finished, just in time for the 2020 NFL season. Designed by MANICA Architecture of Kansas City, Kansas, the structure is animated by an 85-foot-tall fluted flaming cauldron built to honor Al Davis, the franchise’s founder, who died in 2011.
ICYMI...

The White House's fabled Rose Garden has been revamped

Just months after breaking ground on a neo-classical replica of the Obama-era Rose Garden, the Trump administration announced that it will also renovate the White House Rose Garden. First lady Melania Trump announced the landscape revamp, which The New York Times referred to as a "signature showcase of power used by presidents for decades."

Trump administration officially nixes Fair Housing rule

Under Department of Housing and Urban Development Secretary Ben Carson, the Trump administration never enforced 2015's Affirmatively Further Fair Housing mandate, and now its officially gone. The rule stipulated that to receive federal housing funds, jurisdictions had to identify patterns of housing discrimination and work toward eliminating them.

Selldorf Architects to design new home for Shaker Museum furniture and artifacts

The Shaker Museum in upstate New York has selected Selldorf Architects to design a permanent home for its collection of artifacts from the Shakers, a utopian community best known today for its minimalist furniture. The building will complement the museum's programming at a museum village in Mount Lebanon.

Hotels and food hall open at restored Cook County Hospital in Chicago

The $140 million Skidmore, Owings & Merrill-led adaptive reuse of the old Cook County Hospital, a once-imperial 1914 Beaux Arts edifice that housed a hospital often described as “Chicago's Ellis Island” because of its open-door policy of treating patients of all nationalities and from all walks of life, is partially complete.

SWA Group tapped for Freedom Park master plan in Atlanta

The Houston studio of SWA Group has been selected by the Freedom Park Conservancy to create a master plan for one of Atlanta’s largest, busiest, and most distinctive parks. Linear and lined with public art installations, Freedom Park encompasses over 200 acres and links downtown Atlanta with the city's east side.

A third of museums in the U.S. could shutter in the next year

A survey by the American Alliance of Museums paints a dire portrait of the state of museum operations in the United States: 33 percent of the museum directors predicted their institutions wouldn’t last another 16 months without outside help.

Seattle will have to borrow a nine-figure sum to fund West Seattle Bridge mitigation

The emergency closure of a structure as vital as the West Seattle Bridge would put any city in a financial bind. The Seattle Department of Transportation needs to secure $100 million through a bond sale, in addition to another internal loan, and between $160 million and $225 million will go toward bridge-related work by the end of the next year.

Bill to create National Museum of the American Latino clears the House

A survey by the American Alliance of Museums paints a dire portrait of the state of museum operations in the United States: 33 percent of the museum directors predicted their institutions wouldn’t last another 16 months without outside help.

Construction costs fall as material prices continue to rise

Construction costs have reportedly fallen for the first time since 2010, but according to Associated Builders and Contractors, a national construction industry trade association, raw material costs rose by 2.2 percent in June. Nonresidential material inputs rose by 3.3 percent.

Getty Foundation announces final round of Keeping It Modern conservation grants

The Los Angeles-based Getty Foundation’s Keeping It Modern initiative has announced the final 13 conservation undertakings, which will share a combined $2.2 million for the conservation of singular works of 20th-century architecture.
On July 1, North Carolina governor Roy Cooper approved government funding for a new landscape in the heart of Raleigh designed by the late architect Phil Freelon’s team at Perkins and Will. Called the North Carolina Freedom Park, it will honor the African American experience.

Funding for the project had stalled along with the rest of the state’s budget in the Republican-controlled legislature, but after the nationwide Black Lives Matter-led protests following the killing of George Floyd in May, legislators approved a special mini-budget that included funding for the park. The project could break ground in the coming months.

It’s a major breakthrough for an initiative that has been in the works for years. The Paul Green Foundation, an organization created in memory of the Pulitzer Prize–winning North Carolinian playwright, whose work frequently focused on struggles for justice in a racist society, proposed the project in 2002. A board initially led by the late historian John Hope Franklin secured state approval for the park to occupy a one-acre site between the governor’s mansion and the state legislative building in 2011, and in 2016 the board issued a request for proposals for the park’s design.

“We did not want statues,” said Reginald Hodges, former executive director of the Durham Literacy Center and a member of the park’s board of directors. “We wanted ordinary people highlighted, and a view toward the future.”

Freelon’s team, from the Durham office of Perkins and Will, won with a design conceived as a kind of historical excavation exposing the buried histories and contributions of Black North Carolinians. The design features paths that cut through the landscape, bounded by retaining walls engraved with quotes “highlighting the Black struggle,” Hodges said.

“Black contributions and the struggle for freedom have not been highlighted in Raleigh and North Carolina, in general,” Hodges said. “We see the park as a place where the contributions of African Americans in North Carolina and their struggle for freedom will be recognized and honored for their role in building our state.”

After Freelon won the project, plans for the park evolved to include a flame-shaped sculpture inspired by a quote from North Carolinian civic leader, activist, and editor Lydia Moore Merrick: “My father passed a torch to me, which I have never let go out.” The Beacon of Freedom, as the perforated metal sculpture will be called, will be fabricated by Denver-based studio Demiurge. It will stand in the center of the park surrounded by the engraved walls and plantings executed by Durham-based landscape architecture firm Surface 678.

Freelon died in 2019, leaving the park in the care of Perkins and Will’s urban design leader in North Carolina, Michael Stevenson. The project will be one of Freelon’s last executed projects, a fitting cap for a career that shaped many of the country’s most significant spaces dedicated to celebrating African American culture.

“This park is about promoting an aspect of history that has not been as celebrated as it should’ve been,” Stevenson said. “Phil’s career was built on ideas about social justice and equity, and how architecture and design play a role in that. He believed that excellence in design was a critical aspect of promoting those ideas, and that people from all races and income levels deserved access to the best design and architecture have to offer. The Beacon will highlight that these struggles are ongoing.”

While the governor’s approval of state funding is a large boost for the project, the board is still looking for an additional $1 million from private sources. Assuming that the money is raised and there aren’t significant coronavirus-related delays, the board is hoping to open the park at the end of 2021.

Jack Balderrama Morley
IMAGINE | RENEW | DISCOVER

THE WORLD'S LEADING BRANDS WHERE LUXURY DESIGN DEFIES EXPECTATIONS

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It Takes a City
Foley Square’s Black Lives Matter mural is a designer-led transformation of public space.

Located a short walk from New York’s city hall and the African Burial Ground National Monument, the Black Lives Matter mural at Foley Square is the only piece whose creation was led by—and partly funded by—architects, designers, and urban planners. Like other Black Lives Matter murals around the country, the one at Foley Square follows in the oversize footsteps of the mural unveiled on June 5 in front of the White House. The creation of that work, led by Washington, D.C., mayor Muriel Bowser, was spurred by the initial protests against social injustice, police brutality, and institutionalized anti-Black racism following the killing of George Floyd.

The Foley Square mural drew the participation of many city agencies and officials. A key player was Manhattan borough president Gale Brewer, who, working with Black Lives Matter of Greater New York, was instrumental in selecting and securing the site. The 11-member Public Design Commission, which was engaged more directly in the Foley Square mural than in the others, and, as its executive director, Moore served as a choreographer, helping to coordinate the many factions that artistically and financially contributed to the artwork. Despite all the bad impressions people have about government, there were good people and financially contributed to the artwork. SoHo and Benjamin Moore donated the 180 gallons of paint used to realize the mural, a work of public art that Channer referred to as a “counter-narrative to the racist, colonial symbols in our public spaces.”

With so many entities contributing artistically, technically, and financially, the mural at Foley Square took a bit longer to conceive and complete than its counterparts. (It was originally slated to be unveiled in July.) But Moore said it was critical that the project came together deliberately. “It was really important that we were deliberate; it took us more time to do it, but it was important that how we did it really mattered,” Moore said. “The fact that we had so many participants and players was a part of that process.”

The involvement of Percent for Art, a program of New York City’s Department of Cultural Affairs, was also crucial in seeking out emerging artists in lieu of established ones with large followings. “It was a very intentional process,” Moore said. “People who aren’t normally given a platform and agency to do this kind of work were brought in.”

And as Moore added, the breadth of the mural’s statement—“Black Lives Matter”—is reflected in the artists themselves, who are of different religious backgrounds, genders, and sexual orientations. “Providing a platform for the artists to give this statement in their own voices was really important,” he said. The Foley Square mural’s positioning amid some of the most powerful arms of the city’s bureaucracy was just as intentional as all other aspects of its creation. Noting the proximity of the Thurgood Marshall federal courthouse, the New York City Police Department headquarters, City Hall, and the Metropolitan Correctional Center prison, Channer explained, “Conceptually, it’s an attempt to create a space on the street where people of color can exist...it’s sort of labeled for them.”

Both Hassen and Channer were quick to emphasize the significance of their involvement in the mural as professional shapers of the built environment—an urban planner and an architect, respectively, both of color—who have a direct hand in making public spaces more accessible and more equitable to all. “It was important that we became a part of this and really defined for ourselves what our streets look like and what those places we inhabit look like,” said Channer.

“Urbanists and architects have a lot of work to do to make Black lives matter in how we create and improve our public realm,” Hassen added. “By participating in this mural, it’s really just a statement of a start to rethinking our ways of working.”

Matt Hickman
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Kanye West wants more Zumthor

Kanye West, the rapper and presidential aspirant, recently took to Twitter to express something like enthusiasm for the Swiss Pritzker Prize winner Peter Zumthor.

“I can’t wait to post another Peter Zumthor so I can say had to post one more by Zumthor ...hars,” West posted, along with a photo of the interior of Zumthor’s Bruder Klaus Field Chapel in western Germany.

The chapel’s rough textured walls, monolithic construction, dramatic lighting, and simple geometries seem to mesh well with the “Jesus Walks” rapper’s taste in design.

John Waters, concrete whisperer

John Waters, the legendary Baltimore-based filmmaker behind Pink Flamingos, Polyest- er, and Hairspray, talked to The Architect’s Newspaper about his love of Brutalism. His latest essay collection, Mr. Know-It-All: The Tarnished Wisdom of a Filth Elder, includes a chapter called “My Brutalist Dream House,” where Waters writes, “I want to level my existing home and build my own brutalist dream house.” He goes on: “Tear down your existing home...F*#k your past. Torch your beautifully landscaped garden, too. You need to move beyond any kind of taste to a new level of architectural defiance. There’s only one way to start over. Brutalism. The new ugly.”

When asked if he was earnest about his architectural inclinations, Waters confirmed that he was.

“I do love Brutalism,” Waters said. “It does shock me, and some of it is so ugly that it’s truly amazing. I do find Brutalism hideous and great, and I’m really interested in it.”

Maybe a ravenous Paul Rudolph biopic is in the works.

Rem gets what he wants

Rem Koolhaas and AMO’s rollicking exhibition Countryside, The Future at the Guggen-heim Museum in New York was open less than a month before lockdown orders put the city’s cultural life on an extended hiatus. Reviews of the show painted it as a curate’s egg, with many commenting on its chaotic organization and freewheeling—at times, injudicious—curatorial hand.

A leaked transcript of a late-January cura- torial meeting at the Guggenheim—just weeks before Countryside opened to the public—revealed that the disarray went deeper than the clutter visitors encountered on the gallery walls. In the recorded colloquy, Nancy Spector, Guggenheim artistic director and chief curator, expressed exasperation about the AMO team’s inability to make deadlines and surprise that Koolhaas could have commanded such a rickety ship: “Delicious New York is one of the canonical texts about architecture and urbanism. So, you know there was a hope he could deliver it. And it just kept, deadlines missed after deadline after deadline....”

She also characterized the AMO head unflatteringly: “Rem is a bully, and Rem is getting a lot of what he wants,” she said early on in the meeting. Much later, she suggested that “Rem doesn’t like anybody else’s ideas about his show unless they’re his cromes.”

The transcript was made public by A Better Guggenheim, a collective of past and current Guggenheim employees that aims to “end the museum’s deep culture of fear and create a work environment where we all, especially our BIPOC colleagues, feel safe, supported, and respected.” In late June, a letter cryptically signed “The Curatorial Department” and addressed to Gug- genheim director Richard Armstrong and Spector, among others, faulted the Guggen-heim’s leadership for failing to take action- able steps toward race and gender equity; the letter followed an earlier roundtable discussion set up by the museum’s human resources department in response to the protests against racial injustice.

At the same January curatorial meeting, Spector herself speculated to her unnamed colleagues about “an institutional reck- oning after Koolhaas opens.” A reckoning did, indeed, arrive.

0&0

Omar Khan talks about his transition to leading the Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture.

Interdisciplinary Outlook

After nearly two decades at the Universi- ty at Buffalo (UB) School of Architecture and Planning, Omar Khan is taking up a new position this fall as head of the Car- negie Mellon University (CMU) School of Architecture. He talked with The Architect’s Newspaper about his tenure in Buffalo and how ideas he forged there have translated to his vision for CMU.

The Architect’s Newspaper: You were with the University at Buffalo for close to two decades. Which aspects of its pro- gram are you particularly proud of?

Omar Khan: I am particularly proud of the Graduate Research Groups, which are a fundamental part of the MArch cur- riculum that I helped initiate. I started the Graduate Research Groups with Kent Kleinman and Mehrdad Hadidighi when I was still an assistant professor. The idea behind the groups was that the graduate program could not be about architecture as an autonomous field, but should frame architecture as a way to connect with pressing topics in society.

During the seven years when I was chair of the architecture department at Buffalo, we expanded the program from four to five groups: inclusive design, ecological practices, material cul- ture, situated technologies, and urban design. We wanted to unapologetically ally architectural design to specific societal and design concerns.

AN: UB’s Sustainable Manufacturing and Advanced Robotic Technologies (SMART) lab was founded in 2015 and is a place for interdisciplinary exper- imentation, with frequent collaboration with leading regional manufacturers. You have also codirected UB’s Center for Architecture and Situated Technolo- gies, which you have led for the last 15 years. Do you envision pushing for similar programs at CMU? And do you foresee collabo- ration between the two universities in such initiatives as the Architectural Ce- ramics Assemblies Workshop (ACAW), which UB helps organize?

OK: SMART’s focus was to bring together disparate industries working in metal, concrete, stone, and terra-cotta under a single umbrella. My participation in that program focused primarily on re- search of terra-cotta manufacturing and the transfer of digital techniques, workflows, and so forth into craft- based industry. At CMU we’re going to have a similar opportunity to reach out to manufacturing within and around Pittsburgh, as we did in Buffalo. Both SMART and the Architectural Ce- ramics Assemblies Workshop demonstrate that we can have significant influence on the kind of direction tech- nologies and industries take. ACAW will continue to be at UB with Boston Valley (Tom Vercosa), but CMU will try to develop a collaboration there.

AN: What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges facing the CMU School of Ar- chitecture?

OK: Any program that’s not dealing with climate change is not dealing with real- ity. I’m hopeful that CMU will become a leader in this area, and the school has worked with the national building commission long time at the Center for Building Performance and Diagnostics. What I will bring is a material focus on sustainability, and how the industry/maker/engineering technologies and building systems. This is a situation where CMU is the leader, and I am just there to foster it.

Another challenge that we’ve had since the 1980s is academic capitalism, or the reframing of American academia as a product to be purchased by consumers in a competitive marketplace. Univer- sities frame their programs and brand them as exclusive purposely to raise their price tag.

Another challenge that we’ve had since the 1980s is academic capitalism, or the reframing of American academia as a product to be purchased by consumers in a competitive marketplace. Universities frame their programs and brand them as exclusive purposely to raise their price tag.

AN: What are you most excited about in your new position at CMU?

OK: As head of the School of Architecture, I’m part of the larger College of Fine Arts. The other schools are design, art, drama, and music. It’s incredibly exciting for me to be part of a college of arts within a technical university. It aligns with much of my own research across architecture and design media, but also the sense that within the context of this very influential and elite technical uni- versity that you have these arts programs that are maybe not conscientious, but in- terrogators of that whole endeavor.

Matthew Marani
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impressed at how quickly the switch was flipped,” said David De La Torre, of the Elysian Valley Neighborhood Watch, the initiative’s cocreator and one of LA-Más’s most critical partners in distributing aid.

Ceci Dominguez, another critical partner, sometimes received dozens of calls a day to her Elysian Valley Senior Group from worried neighbors requesting aid. “I was just blown away,” Dominguez said. “I don’t think there’s anyone that didn’t get what they wanted.”

Initially, the aid network focused on Elysian Valley, a small, multiethnic area around LA-Más’s office, but it soon fanned out across northeast Los Angeles. While funded by charitable foundations, local community groups, and individuals, the effort was animated by the embedded social capital of LA-Más’s Leung, who grew up in the neighborhood and had known De La Torre for years. His and Dominguez’s organizations funneled names and needs to LA-Más, which used its offices as staging areas for deliveries.

LA-Más’s success is an argument for designing and working where you’re planted. Undergirding the practice is an understanding of the nuances, and oversights, of public policy (Leung has a degree from Harvard’s...
John F. Kennedy School of Government, and the backyard homes drive is built on local regulations. In cases where policy has no bearing, or affords few provisions, LA-Más eyes opportunities within informal community connections. For many residents, especially the undocumented, informal connections may be the only way to ensure access to resources they deserve. Dominguez said many of her neighbors with the strongest needs are “not on any voters list.”

It’s an approach other design firms have taken, as well. In Chicago, Paola Aguirre of Borderless Studio and a network of community groups have used a shuttered modernist elementary school as a food distribution hub. Elsewhere, Meghan Talarowski’s Studio Ludo designed and distributed thousands of “play packs” to Philadelphia families.

LA-Más’s own crafting and play kits were a chance to exercise more traditional design skills. Linda Reyes, who managed the community response project with Ramirez, said that LA-Más emphasizes “being able to center joyful experiences in our projects,” and the crafting kits are a prime example. According to the pair, the bird feeder kit was one of the most popular because it allowed for an added level of engagement with the outdoors while everyone was quarantined at home. The community response initiative also entailed graphic design work meant to help people navigate opaque and complicated bureaucratic systems; flyers provided guidance on tenant and homeowner rights.

“When people have experiences of being excluded from design, those are the folks that have the most sense of the barriers that are experienced, and then how we can get rid of the barriers,” said Ramirez.

By the time the initiative had reached its conclusion, however, LA-Más found that focusing so much effort on immediate needs left the underlying conditions responsible for causing this deprivation unchallenged—for example, the insistent gentrification pressure in Elysian Valley.

“Having the grocery bags is helpful, because instead of paying additional money for groceries every week, families are able to save that money for their rent,” said Ramirez. (LA-Más continues to provide stopgap food deliveries for some families.) “The underlying issue, though, is folks need more affordable housing. There’s other stuff that we think we can try to start tackling that we can’t do if we’re devoting all of our time to servicing immediate needs.”

Systemic deficiencies codified in the built environment put LA-Más back in the realm of public policy and design, where long-standing questions about the agency of designers continue to linger. But in northeast Los Angeles, the office’s experience with direct aid has deepened existing community ties. Given the sheer pervasiveness of the pandemic, there may be a broader coalition than ever to make more lasting changes.

Zach Mortice

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A national housing crisis is destroying Black America’s prospects for maintaining cohe-
sion and viability in the country’s cities and inner suburbs. Inside Black America resides a
disjointed assortment of financial insti-
tutions, brokers, contractors, developers,
architects, planners, landscape architects,
engineers, fabricators, suppliers, title com-
panies, inspectors, inspectors, inspectors,
insurers, and thousands of unskilled laborers, and other related entre-
trepreneurs. This collection of entities—most
with memberships comprising 2 percent or
less of their respective building bodies—are an anemic but nascent African
American building industry.

Since the 2016 opening of the Nation-
al Museum of African American History
and Culture in Washington, D.C., African
American architects have been experienc-
ing a heightened level of attention through-
out Black America. African American archi-
tects could parlay that attention to elevate
to a place of essentiality in Black America that could rival Black medical doc-
tors and lawyers. Those two groups current-
ly hold representation in their professions
that are two and a half times that of Black
architects. Realization of such an aspiration
will require that Black architects under-
go deep but doable attitudinal and behav-
ior modifications, including several things
not normally done by formally trained ar-
chitects. One would be to read the last sev-
eral National Urban League State of Black
America reports. There, one will find a grim
picture of the socioeconomic and finan-
cial health of Black America, a consequence
of the past 15 decades of de jure and de
facto policies of white suppression of Black
wealth creation. The Urban League reports
call for a new Marshall Plan for urban main
street America to counter this force.

But who would build the buildings and
wealth-creation beneficiaries in such a plan?

No single one of the “2 percent” enti-
ties—least of all architects—can make a
meaningful positive impact on the plight
of Black America alone. Architects are too
prone to think and talk incessantly about
the priority of “design” while ignoring that
they are in the real estate and construction
businesses, like it or not. The mission for a
new apostate wing of African American ar-
chitects who confine the still-siloed roles of
architect, real estate developer, and builder
must be to push hard for the transforma-
tion of the Black building industry into a
new national African American affordable
housing industry.

The need for a fully networked Black
housing industry was first broached by
Black leadership at the passage of the
1948 Housing Act but never materialized.
After the 1966 creation of the Low Income
Housing Tax Credit program, there quick-
ly evolved a (virtually all white) national af-
fordable housing industry that went on to
build millions of new housing units. Those
developers pocketed billions of dollars for
construction, development, design, plan-
ning, and management. U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development (HUD) research shows that much of that hous-
ing was built in Black spaces and occupied
by African American people, yet almost
none of those billions of dollars in low-in-
come housing development flowed into or
through the hands of Black America’s na-
scent building industry. Imagine the impact
had half of those dollars passed through a
national Black affordable housing industry
instead.

A new Black affordable housing industry
must utilize available and emerging tools
and resources to radically alter the vast eco-
nomic disparities between Black America
and the rest of America. Some of those tools
are included in Senator Elizabeth Warren’s
American Housing and Economic Mobility
Act; Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cor-
tez and Senator Ed Markey’s Green New
Deal; a reworked Opportunity Zone legisla-
tion inspired by Senator Cory Booker; and
coming climate-stabilization legislation.

The country is also on the cusp of launch-
ing a several-trillion-dollar infrastructure
upgrade. An equitable share of those dol-
ars injected into and flowing through Black
America–dominated spaces would ensure a
very different set of National Urban League
State of Black America reports by 2030. The
current white-owned affordable housing in-
dustry is a helter-skelter collection
of several hundred pre-information-age
operations. That industry now faces threats
from a rising group of disrupters bankrolled
by massive amounts of investment capital
from firms willing to bet big on capturing a
sizable market share of the U.S. short-
age of eight to ten million affordable hous-
ing units. These disrupters seek to bring
lower costs to affordable housing creation
through full integration of the silos of cap-
tal, design, and a revolutionized construc-
tion industry.

These changes offer tremendous op-
portunity. A new Black affordable housing
industry must emulate the disrupters and
take advantage of all new legislative tools.

How to bolster Black America and build millions
of new affordable housing units by 2030.

Revisiting Three Big Black Wealth
Creation Initiatives Since 1966

New Cities: Soul City, North Carolina
In 1968, Floyd McKissick stepped down
from leading the Congress of Racial Equal-
itly to pursue his vision of building a new
freestanding city in Warren County, North
Carolina. Soul City was envisioned by McK-
isick as having a full build-out popula-
tion of 53,000 people on a 5,000-acre tract
of land. McKissick insisted that Soul City
would be open to all races. He was equally
adamant that African Americans would be
the dominant planners, designers, builders,
and owners of most of Soul City’s land and
business enterprises.

McKissick and his planners had what they considered to be the perfect site
in the planned new town of Columbia, Mary-
land. Columbia’s visionary founder, James
Rouse, envisioned a town of 100,000 peo-
ple of all races living in social harmony in
a 14,000-acre development. Columbia met
and surpassed those goals. Today, an acri-
al view of Columbia’s Town Center and city beyond looks largely identical to the 1968 architectural model of the proposed city. Today’s Columbia is a city of 100,000 whose population is roughly 50 percent white and 50 percent nonwhite, with African Americans making up half of the nonwhite population. For Soul City, McKissick scraped together a few million federal dollars for initial infrastructure costs, but he was unable to overcome huge obstacles, including the 1973 oil crisis and the racial politics of arch-conservative North Carolina senator Jesse Helms. With no private investment capital commensurate with the money available to Rouse for Columbia, Soul City’s population never exceeded 200. Today, nearly 50 years after McKissick was forced to fold on his dream of building a successful new city in North Carolina, there are tools, conditions, attitudes, new wealth sources, and political power in place that together scream out “somebody needs to try this again!”

New Towns in Town: Fort Lincoln, Washington, D.C. A 1969 vision of a “New Town in Town” in Washington, D.C., was implemented by Theodore Hagans Jr., a graduate of Howard University’s engineering school. Hagans gained control of a nearly 160-acre parcel of vacant land on the border of Prince George’s County, Maryland, just several miles from downtown D.C. In an area now known as Fort Lincoln. The project’s master plan called for thousands of new homes, two public schools, ample open space, and recreational facilities. By the mid-1970s, Hagans had become the largest Black developer in D.C. He became the sole owner of all rights to redevelop Fort Lincoln New Town. Fort Lincoln’s population today is majority African American with a growing number of white and other families and individuals.

The project is now being completed under the ownership and executive leadership of Hagans’s daughter Michele Hagans, also a Howard engineering school graduate. Conditions and circumstances today are ripe in many American cities and inner suburbs for the replication of the Hagans family’s vision.

BUY THE BLOCK

The third and quite possibly most important of the example initiatives is a new seven-year-old movement gaining momentum throughout Black America’s cities and suburban populations. This movement’s participants range from the new rich Black athletes, entertainers, media moguls, and high-tech entrepreneurs to the Black working-class poor. The movement is known simply as “Buy The Block,” or BTB.

The initial BTB model was founded by entrepreneur real estate investor Lynn P. Smith in Cincinnati in 2013. Smith created an African American–owned real estate crowdfunding portal that allows people to invest in local real estate in amounts as low as a few hundred dollars. The idea is scalable from the single house or lot in an urban neighborhood up to the creation of a new city. A recent high-profile example of BTB is a mixed-use commercial project launched by the late Nipsy Hussle in South Central Los Angeles. An even more pointed recent example is the initiative of a phenomenally successful (“mainstream”) African American developer, Donahue Peebles, based in Miami. Peebles launched a $500 million fund from his vast equity capital sources that will provide equity capital to minority-owned real estate developers whose focus is on affordable and workforce housing and related commercial uses. The initiative will leverage thousands of new houses and apartments at combined costs and values exceeding billions of dollars.

Equitable Urbanism

Today it is increasingly becoming common knowledge that the brutal 1921 white race riot that destroyed Greenwood and a dozen other large Black building and wealth-creation undertakings in Tulsa, Oklahoma, served to snuff out Black large-scale building ambitions and culture over nearly the ensuing 50 years. The Urban Renewal and New Urbanism movements of the 1960s to 2020 have been beset by systemically racist policies that blocked any further city-building Black-led initiatives. The period of 2020 to 2040 offers an opportunity to achieve full redress from the prior 52 years of continuing suppression of Black wealth creation: Equitable Urbanism.

The only path to achieving truly Equitable Urbanism is through a fully mobilized Black America that actually leads or plays meaningful partnering roles in an urban main street Marshall Plan rebuilding effort. Equitable Urbanism can incorporate and build on the old New Urbanism’s big core architectural idea. There is no need to reinvent that wheel. In rebuilding urban space with the required millions of units of affordable housing and 21st-century physical and cyber infrastructure, Equitable Urbanism must be the indispensable framework used to evaluate any attempts to answer the question I posed: Who will be the builders and wealth-creation beneficiaries?

Melvin L. Mitchell is the author of African American Architects: Embracing Culture and Building Urban Communities, published this year, and The Crisis of the African American Architect: Conflicting Cultures of Architecture and (Black) Power, published in 2002. He has been a practicing architect in Washington, D.C., for 45 years. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a past president of the Washington, D.C., Board of Architecture, and former director at the Institute (now School) of Architecture + Planning at Morgan State University in Baltimore (1997–2002). He was a professor at the University of the District of Columbia (1986–94, 2003–14) and James E. Silcott Endowed Chair at Howard University (2016–18). His architecture degrees are from Howard University and the Harvard Graduate School of Design.
Houston is a city of contrasts where, because of a dearth of zoning codes, shimmering high-rises dwarf anonymous strip malls and suburban bungalows abut oil refineries. Sandwiched between the Rice University campus, Hermann Park, and a tangle of highways, the Museum District is no less idiosyncratic, even if it is more high-brow in its aspect.

The district itself offers a constellation of high-profile works from big-name architects, including Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Rafael Moneo, and Lake|Flato at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston (MFAH) alone. Joining this eclectic bunch at the MFAH is the Nancy and Rich Kinder Building, a 200,000-square-foot museum expansion housing a growing collection of 20th and 21st-century art. Designed by Steven Holl Architects (SHA), the Kinder Building advances a novel solution to age-old problems in this corner of coastal Texas—stifling heat and intense daylight.

Rising on a trapezoidal site, the new wing is a bulwark of light-gray structural concrete and milky concave glass. Seven forecourts—“porous gardens,” per the architects—chip away at the considerable massing, providing much-needed shade at perimeter entry points. The buoyant roofline further leavens the massing and strategically guides natural and diffused light through clerestories into gallery spaces and corridors inside.

“Concave curves, imagined from tracing cloud circles, push down on the roof geometry, allowing natural light to slip in with precise measure and quality—perfect for top-lit galleries,” said SHA senior partner Chris McVoy. The clerestories are fitted with adjustable shades (which can be set to modulate or black out), giving curators control in “shaping the gallery spaces organically in a unique, rather than mechanical and repetitive, way,” added McVoy.

The control—or, perhaps, harnessing—of natural phenomena is taken a step further on the building elevations, which are each draped in a semiopaque glass veil. These vitreous screens couple conditions of translucency with depth, an ambiguous materiality that bridges Mies’s dark and trim Brown Pavilion and Moneo’s tough-as-stone Audrey Jones Beck Building. In total, more than 1,000 bent glass pieces are affixed to the Kinder Building, and they come in approximately 450 different sizes—the largest of which reaches a height of nearly 20 feet and spans a width of approximately two and a half feet, with a bending radius of just over a foot.

Early facade prototypes originated in SHA’s fabrication workshop as vinyl and half-transparent acrylic tubes, which pointed to the lamp-like glow and arcing light patterns that glazed cylindrical tubes could achieve. Climate engi-
near Transsolar was brought on to investigate the ecological implications and potentials of SHA’s design concept. In maintaining a 5 percent to 40 percent transparency through acid-etched PVB laminate, the facade effectively reflects solar gain away from the primary concrete structure. Meanwhile, the multi-foot cavity separating the glass and the outer edge of the building promotes natural convection, guiding heat up toward the roofline.

Scaling up the prototypes required resolving difficult details, including where the tubular geometry meets the 90-degree corners of the building. SHA relied on facade engineer Knippers Helbig Advanced Engineering and facade systems producer and installer Permasteelisa Gartner. The architects also closely monitored the fabrication of the tubes themselves, which was no mean feat—it took Shennanyi Glass up to eight hours to individually sculpt and subsequently cool each glass panel. SHA would shuttle back and forth from New York to Shennanyi Glass’s plant in Shenzhen, China, and later to Gartner’s facilities in southern Bavaria, Germany, to survey full-scale mock-ups prior to their shipment to Houston.

Once on-site, the tubes were affixed to the outer walls of the concrete structure by way of an ingenious system of steel tube outriggers spaced at intervals of nearly 8 feet. “The glass tubes themselves rest on small stainless-steel shelves for dead load support while the lateral support consists of four aluminum clips (one in each corner), siliconed to the back of the glass. The length of these clips varies with glass height and wind exposure,” explained SHA senior associate Olaf Schmidt.

The semicircular glass tubes appear to hover above the primary volume, and in their luminescence and stepped castellation at the roofline recall the visual effects of Gio Ponti’s Denver Art Museum. While the facade reflects ever-changing daylight and seasonal weather conditions, it remains dappled with shadows from the muscular branches and dense foliage of decades-old Southern live oaks lining the abutting streets. Matthew Marani

The custom facade system was fabricated by Permasteelisa Gartner and consists of steel tube outriggers cantilevering off the concrete.
Architect Jonathan Tate was living and working in Boston when Hurricane Katrina ensnared New Orleans. Instinctively drawn to the Big Easy, he later moved there for the opportunity to observe the reconstruction effort and investigate architecture’s role in it.

“Embedded in the practice from the beginning was a desire to look around and postulate,” said Tate, referring to the namesake office he founded in the Lower Garden District in 2011. Indeed, Office of Jonathan Tate (OJT) brings a probing, “investigative” (the word and its cognates have a special resonance for the small firm) spirit to wide-ranging issues relevant to New Orleans. Its projects, which span everything from low-rise housing to planning initiatives, often combine research with philanthropic funding and aspects of community building.

But however diverse its portfolio, OJT has become virtually synonymous with the Starter Home* series it has developed over the better part of the past decade. These contemporary takes on speculative urban infill were awarded the 2018 AIA National Housing Award and the 2019 AIA National Honor Award (for 3016 St. Thomas and No. 4-15, Saint Thomas/Ninth, respectively), and cemented the firm’s selection for the 2020 American Academy of Arts and Letters Architecture Prize back in April.

“Our investigations started off with a very purposeful question, ‘How can we knock down barriers?’” said designer Maggie Lloyd, alluding to OJT’s first foray into the Starter Home* series six years ago. In turn, the office gained insights—about market dynamics, say, and architecture’s complicity in pernicious socioeconomic narratives—that “have permeated everything else that we do,” Lloyd added.

Recently, OJT has been expanding the scope of its practice to the surrounding region and designing spaces for experimental nonprofit development models. Seeing New Orleans redefine itself after Katrina helped Tate and his team (which currently numbers nine) understand that every city is always going to be rebuilding in some way. “It allowed us to be more adaptable to malleable urban situations,” Lloyd said. Kate Mazade
Like the two previous “generations” in OJT’s Starter Home* project, the S. Saratoga Street homes are a contemporary twist on affordable speculative housing aimed at first-time homeowners. The new infill units re-subdivide irregular New Orleans lots and incorporate contextual cues into their architecture for added depth. Developed in partnership with the real estate investing platform Small Change, the nation’s first equity crowdfunded single-family units work to address housing inequalities, Tate said. The projects, he added, examine “the economics around housing” and consider “why thoughtful design wasn’t available in a speculative market.”

In addition to affordable housing and public art, OJT has been developing a new operational model for boutique urban hotels that leverages local artist communities toward boosting small-town tourism. “It’s a play on an affordable housing model wrapped around a business model,” Tate said. Travelers Hotel in Clarksdale, Mississippi, and the soon-to-be-completed Magazine Street hotel in New Orleans are managed by artist co-ops, whose members are afforded apartments and studio spaces above the guest rooms.
PLACE-BASED DEVELOPMENT

Community can be tricky to describe, let alone define. It always maintains a strong connection to place, be that a concrete high-rise in the Toronto suburbs or a public housing complex in Louisville’s West End, but that conceptual connection is too often abused. Developers looking to cash in sell promissory notes for community even as they rip out its foundation. The following stories both underscore the importance of place and lament the ravages of displacement. They also examine architectural agency and what it entails, outlining a model of stewardship counterposed to expertise, political engagement to resignation. Building communities, not just buildings.
RAISING EXPECTATIONS

The Tower Renewal Partnership retrofits Southern Ontario’s concrete high-rises for a sustainable and affordable future.

In the decades following World War II, countries across the globe embarked on campaigns of residential construction, and for reasons of economy and time, many reached for an off-the-shelf, modernist solution: “towers in the park” ringing an existing urban core. Few municipalities were as gripped by this building fever as the Greater Toronto Area, which eventually amassed the greatest number of concrete housing blocks outside of the former Eastern Bloc—nearly 2,000 altogether, with approximately one million inhabitants.

Once heralded as the solution to the housing problem, this building stock is approaching the end of its life span. The high-rises are not uniformly dilapidated, but most are energy hogs. Poor design decisions betrayed a neglect of the region’s extreme climate that, coupled with decades of deferred maintenance, left vital building systems vulnerable. Yet their apartments are enviable by today’s meager standards, and being home to so many—most recently minority and refugee families—has worked in their favor, with rising property values and a desire to live in walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods. Gradually, inhabitants to take up quarters in walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods.

For architect Graeme Stewart, a principal of the Toronto firm ERA Architects, the towers are “a crucial asset within the affordable housing infrastructure of our city.”

ERA Architects has, alongside various partners, been on the front lines of saving this oft-maligned building heritage and upgrading it to Passive House standards. With SvN Architects + Planners, it founded in 2009 the Centre for Urban Growth and Renewal, a cross-disciplinary, nonprofit organization focused on improving livability and sustainability across rural, suburban, and urban environments. The Tower Renewal Partnership, a related venture dating back to the same time, is supported by a broad range of public and private sector organizations, such as the governments of both Toronto and Ontario, climate engineer Transsolar, and antipoverty foundation Maytree, among others. This latter initiative has consulted on and overseen the rehabilitation of more than 100 towers, or 21,500 units, in the region and played a critical role in developing comprehensive neighborhood planning and infill guidelines.

“We are looking at that interesting dynamic in how you assign value to an aspect of heritage [with] which many have a difficult relationship,” said Stewart. In the time since the partnership’s launch, “the discourse shifted from preserving architecture to preserving housing,” he added.

Unlike the diffuse, car-centric morphologies typical of postwar North America and especially the United States, suburban development in the Greater Toronto Area followed the European template of high-rise urban nodes linked to a metropolitan center by rail lines and ribbons of highways. These satellite cities loosely adapted Ebenezer Howard’s turn-of-the-century Garden City, only stretched vertically and less likely to maintain the requisite green belts. Peaksing in the 1970s, Toronto’s building spree was partly a consequence of metropolitan regional consolidation, a decade-long process completed by 1967. It was also propelled by robust regulation and private financing, not to mention an explosive growth in the population, which tripled from one to three million in the relevant time period. (Today, the Greater Toronto Area boasts more than six million residents.)

The towers were initially marketed to middle-class consumers, but shifting perceptions about the good life led their intended inhabitants to take up quarters in walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods. Yet, as happened elsewhere in high-rise suburbs, such as the banlieues of Paris, disinvestment and neglect of these peripheral communities eroded the quality-of-life expectations modern housing had raised in the first place.

The desire to reverse this arc, coupled with the immense scale of retrofitting Ontario’s postwar housing stock, has revealed priorities that overshadow the architectural, explained Ya’el Santopinto, an ERA associate who leads the center’s research initiatives. “After a half century of use there are a range of demands on these buildings. The first is failure and deterioration; the second is adaptation to new expectations for housing quality,” she said. “Our approach is driven more by a comfort metric.”

This was especially true of ERA’s deep retrofit of the Ken Soble Tower in Hamilton, Ontario, 40 miles south of Toronto, into an affordable housing development for seniors. The project, which is expected to meet EnerPHit Passive House standards when it opens next year, is the most comprehensive in history of the Tower Renewal Partnership.

Built in 1967 on a former urban renewal site just off of Lake Ontario, the Ken Soble Tower is the oldest residential high-rise in the portfolio of the city’s housing authority, CityHousing Hamilton. The design of the 18-story tower was, to put it politely, massively flawed; for example, its uninsulated white brick facade, exposed concrete floor plates and extruded balcony slabs, and single-glazed windows were prone to thermal bridging from the very beginning. Deferred maintenance, meanwhile, left the interior and building systems in a degraded state. In the early stages of the retrofit, the ERA team encountered significant flaws in fire barriers between units, mold infestations,
The Ken Soble Tower was constructed in 1967 as part of a larger urban renewal scheme. This historic building was rife with thermal bridging flaws, which required extensive analysis to remedy. The architects—working with the building envelope and structure engineering firm Entuitive and Passive House specialists from JMV Consulting—began with the exterior. They treated the existing glazed brick facade and exposed floor slab with a fluid-applied air barrier and installed a 6-inch-thick layer of fiberglass insulation. Additionally, the existing balconies were shorn off and replaced with Julies, and all of the windows were swapped out for triple-glazed units. Modernizing the tower interior was no less complex and required the removal and replacement of mechanical and plumbing systems. ERA refurbished and expanded the HVAC ductwork, connecting it to a new centralized ventilation system. And for good measure, it lined the inner face of the perimeter wall with a 4-inch-thick layer of fiberglass insulation.

In total, project architect Santopinto estimated that the intervention will reduce the tower's greenhouse gas emissions by a staggering 94 percent. And, importantly for the well-being of the soon-to-arrive senior residents, the refurbished units and new common areas are sufficiently insulated to remain warm or cool should the building systems fail. “We tackled this by not just aiming for today’s targets, but also at 2050 targets based off of climate data and projections three decades from now,” said Santopinto.

Unlike in previous Tower Renewal retrofits, the Ken Soble Tower was vacant throughout the overhaul, allowing the architects far greater flexibility to reinvent the building’s infrastructural core and cladding. Even if those ideal circumstances will not be present for every potential retrofit, there are still significant sustainability implications in replicating such a program across Canada. According to the Tower Renewal Partnership, there are approximately 77,000 households in the country living in degraded postwar high-rises that consume over three million tons of greenhouse gases on an annual basis. If each tower were subject to the same rigorous overhaul as the Ken Soble Tower, that figure would be cut by roughly 90 percent, to a consumption rate of 320,000 tons per year.

The affordable housing crisis and the increasingly urgent call to action against climate change are not particular to Ontario or Canada; both are conditions found in cities across the United States and the world. ERA principal Stewart noted some progress on the former front, even as he pointed to the lingering threat of political deadlock. “Housing is an entirely different issue than it was 15 years ago, and a program providing decent and good housing is now widely appreciated. At the same time as we initiated the Tower Renewal Partnership, five heritage-protected housing blocks came down. These structures are vulnerable politically. Indeed they are: Since the demolition of St. Louis’s Pruitt-Igoe housing projects, completed in 1976, the United States has continued to destroy and neglect this crucial asset of the country’s metropoles—many of which were constructed on the ruins of dense urban neighborhoods—leaving approximately two million residents in a state of precarious existence and worsening circumstances. The Tower Renewal Partnership provides an ambitious and inclusive road map that reappraises the social value of this disregarded but immense segment of architectural heritage, and prepares it for the future. Matthew Marani
Over the past summer, we have seen a litany of public statements against racism and in support of Black lives from companies that have never before taken a race-related public position. My employer, SmithGroup, one of the largest architecture firms in the country, denounced “the continual dehumanization and compromised safety of communities of color.” This statement brought out a visceral sense of irony within me as I protested against police brutality in front of the Detroit Public Safety Headquarters, a SmithGroup-designed project.

As I watched dozens of cop cars released from the building, headed to assault protesters and arrest over 100 peaceful demonstrators, I wondered, “How can you support Black lives but also design police stations?”

Angela Davis said, “If we want to imagine the possibility of a society without racism, it has to be a society without prisons. Without the kind of policing that we experience today.” SmithGroup and many other firms have decided to “reject any work in planning and designing jails, detention centers and prisons.” But this is not enough.

The American Institute of Architects still supports designing prisons. Its code of ethics, according to its former president Helene Combs Dreiling, “isn’t about what architects build.” Individual firms have had to stand against designing prisons and detention centers. But when city governments invest over a third of their funds into the police system, how can firms turn down high-profit work for multimillion-dollar police stations?

Shortly after SmithGroup released its statement, one of the firm’s Black designers resigned after he was tasked to work on the Kenosha County (Wisconsin) Civic Campus, a set of buildings that will include detention and jail facilities, and after learning that his firm designed the Detroit Public Safety Headquarters. In an interview with the New York Times, he said, “These project types are the literal structures of structural racism against black people in the United States.” In response, SmithGroup office director Gregg Calpino explained to the Cap Times that the Kenosha project focused on repurposing existing buildings with holding cells to support social services, and that the firm’s work with police and court facilities was limited.

Of course, there was no acknowledgment of Kenosha County having the highest incarceration rates of Black people in Wisconsin, or the high Black/White ratio of prison admissions there. How can this be anything other than an attempt to deny our own accountability in the greater narrative that these facilities play in the mass incarceration of Black people?

Is it possible to design a police station so equitable, sustainable, and fitted with social services that it becomes an asset and increases the sense of safety for a community? As architects, we often idealize the power of buildings, believing that our design prowess can contribute to a positive culture of fairness and justice. But unless architects serve a client whose value system is aligned with their own, their only influence is in the physical and spatial qualities of the structure; how the building is used is out of their control.

In 2014, SmithGroup designed the new Detroit Public Safety Headquarters, which “sought to create a national model for public safety integration” and houses “police, fire, homeland security, a state-of-the-art forensics lab, information technology services and more.” The building was lauded for being LEED
Silver and saving taxpayers “tens of millions of dollars” by repurposing an existing casino, and it even won an AIA Detroit Honor Award.

I have no doubt the firm’s intentions were good; after all, we often hear, “If we don’t design it, someone else will.” But why wasn’t the Public Safety Headquarters atomized as a smaller, approachable community center within the neighborhoods? Why was it designed as an unapproachable fortress in downtown Detroit, where parking is difficult, navigating the far-removed entrance is cumbersome, and the perception of the building is more of a complex than a community asset? The Public Safety Headquarters cannot “create a national model for public safety integration” when it has become a storage facility for military-grade equipment, surveillance, and hundreds of cop cars.

Over the past decade, Detroit’s Black and Brown communities have been stripped of housing, healthcare, education, and recreation. Meanwhile, 25 percent of the Detroit General Fund spending for 2019 went to the police ($294 million), which has fortified policing in these neighborhoods. This is both a response to the crisis created by stripping away social services and a for-profit method to replace slavery through the mass incarceration of Black lives in prison labor camps, which have become an $80 billion industry. In other words, the police system as it stands today was created to replace slavery. The system is not broken; it’s working exactly as it was designed.

The situation becomes even more oppressive given the fact that 87 percent of cops live outside of the city of Detroit, creating a dominant/subordinate dynamic between White cops and Black and Brown residents, where the cops, who are unfamiliar with the residents, are trained to treat each encounter as a potential threat. These 1,892 city employees take their paychecks, pensions, and retirement funds outside of the city and into the suburbs.

If we take this into consideration, along with the history of redlining, the erasure of Detroit’s Black Bottom and other Black communities, we begin to understand what W. E. B. Du Bois described as “double consciousness,” where Black people have to continually monitor how their presence is perceived by White people. Any act of joy or a glimpse of entitlement and rights by Black people, such as dancing or bird-watching, sometimes leads to violence by police and White vigilantes.

Black people are constantly monitored by thousands of cameras across Detroit through a faulty, racist surveillance system that costs millions of dollars with its technology housed in the award-winning Public Safety Headquarters. Black people have been arrested and held in jail without explanation and for no reason, as we recently saw with Robert Williams and Michael Oliver.

Even though Detroit police chief James Craig has said that his department has added layers and protocols to the system, its software misidentifies Black people up to 100 times more frequently than White people, and gets it wrong 96 percent of the time. The response by the Detroit Police Department (DPD) is to use facial recognition software only for violent cases. But this means that the risk and impact of false imprisonment is much worse, as the punishment for violent crimes is more severe.

The extent of overpolicing and brutality against Black and Brown bodies is unimaginable. DPD has killed nine (possibly ten) people since 2015 and has used illegal chokeholds on peaceful protestors; cop cars have plowed through protestors after the cops blocked off the protestors’ route back to their own cars. According to Deadline Detroit reporter Violet Ikonomova, “The city paid out $19 million in police misconduct settlements between 2015 and mid-2018, and 64 officers were criminally charged between 2016 and 2018 for incidents on and off the job.”

This is unsurprising given the extensive militarization of Detroit police through the 1033 program, in which surplus military equipment is donated to local police departments. This equipment includes mine-resistant vehicles, riot-training suits, helicopters, and M16 semiautomatic assault rifles.

The Detroit Board of Police Commissioners, a citizen group that provides oversight for the DPD, has refused to hold the department accountable. Although many residents do not want to live in a lawless city, the current DPD is in the epitome of lawlessness.

Yet, as architects, we tell ourselves we can solve these systemic issues by focusing on designing buildings and places, believing that if we make them beautiful, sustainable, and functional, they will benefit our communities.

We saw that with the push for open and complete streets during the spring of 2020, when many streets were empty because of COVID-19. We mistakenly believed that bike lanes, outdoor dining, and open streets would improve the economy by helping businesses to reopen.

Instead, this rushed approach threatened the lives of Black and Brown essential workers, the same workers who carry the highest health risk from COVID-19. These same open streets were later littered with rubber bullets and tear gas canisters used by officers on people protesting against police brutality.

In addition to standing against work that contributes to racism, we need to intentionally focus on designing work that is antiracist. This goes beyond community engagement by centering and representing Black, Brown, and Indigenous people in the work we do. A great example of this is Design as Protest (DAP), a Black-led organizing effort that is calling on firms and designers to work collectively to end the weaponization of architecture and urban planning as tools of oppression.

Since our field is directly tied to how communities are designed, our civic duty is to enlighten our local municipalities on the importance of investing in buildings and city designs that promote the liberation of Black and Brown people: high-quality affordable housing, accessible healthcare and education, and truly public spaces where their bodies aren’t policed.

While I appreciate the steps that SmithGroup and other firms have taken to encourage their employees to read books, participate in committees, and have “open discussions,” this is an insubstantial and misguided response. These tactics are glossing over the real issues of how ingrained racism is in our society and our industry. We don’t need to relegate antiracist efforts to a committee in order to realize that we need to hire, promote, and equitably pay Black designers.

To truly moderate these discussions and assess the validity of projects and clients, we need the help of trained agencies and collectives. As architects and engineers, we are not equipped to moderate or experienced in leading discussions on race. We are not critical race theorists, psychologists, or social scientists. This also applies to how we can make our design processes more collaborative and interdisciplinary, extending our usual list of consultants to include critical race theorists and social scientists. These experts can help promote equity and inclusion, which could open up new possibilities for socially guided projects with clients that have aligned values and aspirations.

My hope is that we can shift our work into more intentional strategies that focus on promoting the liberation and joy of Black people and marginalized communities. Since most firms are led and owned by White people (typically White men), we need to both recognize our limitations in our identities, experiences, and training, and seek diverse consultants who are trained to help us remove our bias, decenter ourselves, and work together in empathy. Through this we can begin to fully manifest the reparations needed to fix the immense disparities found in both our profession and in Black and Brown communities.

References


Laura Walker is an associate at SmithGroup and cofounding principal of Other Work, an arts-based experimental group focused on architecture and city-making that promotes liberation and justice for marginalized communities through spatial agency.
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Contestations over redevelopment in Russell, Kentucky, reveal a historical pattern of prioritizing property over people. By Hilary Malson

Breonna Taylor lived ten miles from Russell, a neighborhood in the West End of Louisville, Kentucky. But she was killed in her home on the night of March 13 by Louisville Metro Police Department officers, who—according to a complaint filed by the Taylor family—were tasked with protecting the local government’s widely publicized investment in Russell’s redevelopment by eliminating all perceived obstacles to this vision of progress. The officers did more than comply.

Architects, planners, designers: Those of us who identify as spatial practitioners might see ourselves as occupying a particular position within hierarchical processes for changing urban places, as I did when I worked full-time in community development. We don’t often initiate conversations on what gets changed. Rather, as consultants, staff, and contractors, we receive briefs from our clients—developers, property owners, the state. From these, we create plans and designs; we organize and facilitate discussions with stakeholders; we conduct legal research, offer technical guidance, and advise on best practices. Yet when we limit our contributions to advisory roles—when we simply comply with the wishes of others—we cede our power. Our professions are political. Whom with are we aligned? Whom do we serve?

Though gentrification in northern and western cities dominates national headlines, it’s a Southern story as well—and a particularly disconcerting one, given the centuries that Southern story as well—and a particularly disconcerting one, given the centuries that

The West End is the hub of the Black community in Louisville, and a community is both spatial and social. When Breonna Taylor was not a resident of the West End, she maintained some degree of connection to it. She should be alive today, but her Black life held insufficient value to professionals who carried out, and indeed, exceeded orders. Tellingly, this claim.) Vision Russell, a recently established redevelopment coalition and the one singed out in the Taylor family’s lawsuit as complicit in displacement-oriented development, lists dozens of neighborhood-based organizations as community partners, but leaders of these same organizations have expressed concerns regarding the disruptive consequences of redevelopment. As Kevin Fields, president and CEO of LCCC, recently told Louisville Magazine, there is a pattern of community-based institutions in Louisville disappearing as neighborhoods receive an influx of new housing development. Displaced Beecher Terrace residents will have merely preferential treatment, having a guaranteed right of return, previous renters have had merely preferential treatment in applying for one of the 640 units in the new housing development. Displaced Beecher Terrace neighborhoods that are ineligible to return to the site have sought support from the Black Lives Matter (BLM) Louisville Housing Coalition recommended in its 2018 report “Involuntary Displacement,” we could seek out collaborations with neighborhood-based, Black-led tenant organizations through which our services might be of use; these services could include advocating for strengthened tenants’ rights, or facilitating land and capital acquisition to create permanently affordable housing through cooperatives and land trusts. After all, in the words of Muhammad Ali, the West End’s most famous resident and native son, “service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on Earth.”

As the Louisville-based Metropolitan Housing Coalition recommended in its 2018 report “Involuntary Displacement,” we could seek out collaborations with neighborhood-based, Black-led tenant organizations through which our services might be of use; these services could include advocating for strengthened tenants’ rights, or facilitating land and capital acquisition to create permanently affordable housing through cooperatives and land trusts. After all, in the words of Muhammad Ali, the West End’s most famous resident and native son, “service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on Earth.”

Breonna Taylor’s death has highlighted the ways in which redevelopment in Russell has rendered them especially at

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Hilary Malson is a scholar of urban planning and geography. Her professional experience is in community development, community organizing, and public history, and she currently researches housing justice and planning history as a doctoral student in urban planning at UCLA.

According to the AIA’s Code of Ethics section on Obligations to the Public, members are expected to “promote and serve the public interest in their personal and professional activities.” In design and development matters in low-income Black neighborhoods, spatial practitioners must recognize that claims to place for low-income Black people who have historically been insecure. Promoting and serving the public interest should redress past harms, not perpetuate them. For example, spatial practitioners could prioritize Black tenants’ lives by refusing to work on projects where properties were vacated via eviction. As the Louisville-based Metropolitan Housing Coalition recommended in its 2018 report “Involuntary Displacement,” we could seek out collaborations with neighborhood-based, Black-led tenant organizations through which our services might be of use; these services could include advocating for strengthened tenants’ rights, or facilitating land and capital acquisition to create permanently affordable housing through cooperatives and land trusts. After all, in the words of Muhammad Ali, the West End’s most famous resident and native son, “service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on Earth.”

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Our annual glass supplement is a celebration of innovative manufacturing, with a particular focus on products that improve building performance and safety in compliance with updated codes. We dug into new standards and scoured the nation for industry leaders thinking along the same lines. Plus, we profile three projects that add a sense of purpose to glass, whether it’s retrofitting Fallingwater, mitigating climate in New Orleans, or establishing a new landmark in Berlin. By Gabrielle Golenda
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Thermal Theories

Over the past year and a half, several states, including New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, have adopted the measures of the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for buildings in certain sectors. AN asked leading manufacturers and architects to describe what insulating and solar-factor performance benchmarks the code requires of glass in building facades. Below, they identify how it may be difficult to meet those requirements and adapt for a more energy efficient future.

By Gabrielle Golenda

Patricia Culley
Associate Principal, Bohlin Cywinski Jackson

A holistic, integrated design strategy to achieve energy efficiency is often the best method to meet energy code requirements while providing design flexibility. In the 2018 IECC, the prescriptive pathway and ASHRAE 90.1-2016 outline specific requirements for glazing assemblies. However, the performance pathway allows designers to measure glazing assembly performance in relation to the opaque portions of the building envelope; this allows designers more creativity to meet performance requirements while satisfying design aesthetics. Energy requirements vary by climatic zone. In most of the country (generally zones 3 through 6), window assemblies meeting 2018 IECC will likely require low-e, gas-filled double glazing within thermally brok en frames with warm edge spacers. In colder areas, like climate zone 8, triple glazing may be necessary, though it is more challenging to source at this time.

Recognizing the importance of energy conservation, codes will likely continue to become more stringent in the future, and manufacturers will need to continue to advance product performance capabilities. From a design perspective, it is the hope that new advances in thermal improvements of glazing framing systems, glazing coatings, suspended films, and captured gases will achieve better energy performance, while maintaining high levels of transparency and neutral color. Glass facades may become more sophisticated with passive and active technology improvements, advancements in materials, and fabrication technologies, and achieve better performance and cost efficiency with an integrated approach. Glazing system improvements may incorporate both active and passive technologies, advanced materials such as engineered composite materials, phase-change materials, and nanotechnology.

Ivan Zuniga
Product Manager, Storefront, Entrances, and Framing, Kawneer

Over the last several years, Kawneer has been designing systems using advanced thermal break technology such as dual pour and debridge systems, larger thermal breaks using polyamide material, and the introduction of our patented IsoPour Thermal Break. We have begun documenting higher performing glass (warm edge spacers) in insulating glass units, which architects can use in their thermal performance calculations. To go along with this, our Selecteur Sun Shading Estimator tool is available on our website to help architects select the right products for meeting thermal and solar performance requirements. Several products have been explicitly designed for both standard double-pane insulating glass unit and triple-pane insulating glass unit capabilities. And we are working more closely than ever with consultants on air barrier connections to help provide more energy efficient building solutions.

Carlos Cerezo Davila
Sustainable Design Leader, Senior Associate Principal, Kohn Pedersen Fox

The increased targets for overall thermal performance that we are facing in our ongoing projects in Boston and New York are high enough to require the envelope to perform on its own. Responding to the challenge has been very exciting for us, as it has allowed for a more nuanced conversation about facade design with clients, developers, and brokers. In several projects, this has led to a reassessment of glazing ratios to avoid more expensive triple glazing solutions, resulting in facade designs that incorporate more opacity. This creates new opportunities to focus on materiality, detail, and craft—opportunities that are somewhat limited in standardized commercial curtain wall systems—and to rethink unutilized construction delivery systems. At the same time, we are relying more on thermal and energy modeling tools to closely coordinate glazing throughout the building to enable the use of smarter heating and cooling systems.

Looking forward, it is also clear that these new codes, combined with new city-specific regulations to encourage net-zero-carbon buildings, are opening the door to more advanced glazing technologies that were quickly dismissed before, given their cost. In colder climates, triple glazing has become a more mainstream commercial solution, and dynamic electrochromic glazing, considered a rare technology ten years ago, is being requested by our clients today. With even more advanced solutions like vacuum insulated glazing on the horizon, we expect to see exciting changes moving forward.

David Duly
Senior Engineer, Pilkington North America

In order to decrease the U-value of insulated glass units (IGUs), the use of a solar control tinted glass product as the outboard glass layer together with a low-e coated glass with the coating along the #3 surface may be selected. Additional performance may be achieved by specifying a solar control tinted low-e glass with the coating along the #2 surface and an additional low-e coated glass with the coating along the #3 surface. The next step is the so-called #4 surface low-e, where the solar control tinted low-e glass with the coating along the #2 surface and an additional low-e coated glass with the coating along the #4 surface are selected. This combination will result in a reduction in the U-value compared with the case where the low-e coated glass is placed on the #3 surface.

Vacuum insulating glass may be selected for existing window replacement projects where a narrow profile and a lower U-value are specified. This glazing type reduces the heat transfer modes of conduction and convection because of the creation of a vacuum within the narrow airspace (approximately 0.2 millimeters thick) of the IGU.
We know that views of the outside world are both aesthetically pleasing and beneficial to occupant well-being. We’ve also learned that it’s easier to give people access to nature than it is to re-create it. Unfortunately, the windows that provide this access are traditionally one of the lowest-performing parts of a building when it comes to energy efficiency. This has limited our window-to-wall ratio for some time now, but that is finally changing. Energy efficient features such as dynamic electrochromic glazing integrated with smart automatic lighting produce significant energy savings and lower operational costs of mechanical systems, all while providing uninterrupted views of nature.

It’s not impossible to meet energy goals when it comes to energy efficiency. This has been achieved by making the use of envelope backstops or minimum requirements for performance that a building envelope should meet.

Trading off better internal systems for poorer envelope performance is not so easy when the baseline internal system performance has been increased, and it is especially difficult where stringent envelope backstops are in place. It also becomes more difficult to get to higher glazed transparent areas because the performance comparison is the prescriptive window area of 30 percent or 40 percent if lighting controls are used in more areas.

When higher glazed areas are desired, U-factors lower than the prescriptive path requirements are needed. Because of these backstops, architects likely have to make significant changes to their go-to facade system designs. They are hungry for more information on how to specify the appropriate fenestration products that exceed the current 2018 IECC prescriptive path requirements of 0.38 Btu/°F.hr.ft² for climate zones 4 (New York City) and 5 (Boston, Chicago). There are many curtain wall and fixed window systems that meet a U-factor of 0.38 Btu/°F.hr.ft². For a captured curtain wall, exceeding those standards typically requires a minimally thermally broken aluminum frame, dual-pane low-e coated insulating glass with argon, and a warm edge spacer. Improving the thermal break performance of the frame can reduce the reliance on strategies such as the use of argon to improve the performance of the glass package. Structurally glazed curtain wall systems can typically achieve even lower U-factors than their equivalent captured systems with the same glazing infill because the thermal bridging from outside to inside is reduced.

The prescriptive U-factors for fenestration in the 2018 IECC are the same as those in the 2015 IECC. The new code will make no difference for those following the prescriptive compliance path. However, buildings with higher window area than the prescriptive path allows, prescriptive requirements for the other systems in the building have likely tightened up. The biggest change for architects is not necessarily in the adoption of the 2018 IECC, but the additional requirements that local jurisdictions have established. For example, Massachusetts and New York City have enacted the use of envelope backstops or minimum requirements for performance that a building envelope should meet.

While there are multiple avenues to achieve a higher level of energy efficiency, framing should be highly considered to meet and exceed energy codes. Advanced glazing solutions, such as low-e glass or argon-filled glass, work to improve the center-of-glass thermal performance value. However, a system’s thermal performance is less effective where the captured glass edge meets the supporting frame. This makes the type of framing system and the performance of that system critical when considering the energy performance of a building.

By upgrading the framing system of a building, as opposed to solely improving the glass, architects can in most cases dramatically improve the building’s thermal performance. While the up-front costs may be slightly more than just using a thermally advanced glass, the framing system will reduce long-term costs significantly and ensure lasting performance over the life of the building.

We know the glass industry has done a very good job advancing glass performance. The bigger challenge is for curtain wall manufacturers to meet the code’s requirements for whole wall assembly performance, not just center-of-glass. Bigger thermal breaks, multiple airspaces, gas fill, and warm edge spacers are all tactics that can improve thermal performance.

For the past several years, I have been working with architects in overseas markets who need to meet the IECC requirements for glass performance. Depending on the climate zone, the solar performance or solar heat gain coefficient standards can be quite stringent. These requirements, as well as certain zonal ASHRAE requirements, have pushed glass manufacturers to develop new low-e glasses.

Low-e coatings are a great example of nanotechnology being used to meet IECC solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) and U-value requirements. Quad-silver low-e glass, which uses nanotechnology, can achieve an SHGC of less than 0.25 with a clear or low iron glass substrate. In the past, a tinted substrate was needed for this level of solar control. Now, quad silver low-e glasses give architects a neutral-looking aesthetic while meeting IECC requirements.

We cannot be satisfied with the performance of low-e glasses. Glass manufacturers need to be working on new products with lower SHGC and U-values.

In the meantime, architects are improving the performance of glass facades by adding elements such as vertical louvre shades or expanding rooflines to lessen solar penetration. Structures are also being designed in more unique shapes to create shaded courtyards and minimize direct solar energy.

It is exciting to work with architects on these challenging designs and finding the right glass solution that not only meets IECC requirements, but satisfies the building’s programmatic needs. The 2018 IECC requirements may be more stringent, but it is the needed push to further advance low-e glasses and push building design into more efficient geometries.
Resembling both a cartoonishly large paperweight and a monumental mirror, cube berlin doesn't look the part of a typical office building. The new 62,300-square-foot building forcefully anchors Washingtonplatz, a stone’s throw from Berlin’s central train station, and dazzles passersby with its fully glazed, double-skin facade, all while coyly concealing its true function.

“For many people traveling to Berlin, cube berlin will be the first thing they see, so [we thought] it should evoke an ‘OK, I have arrived’ feeling. And for Berliners, it’s a landmark addition to the existing skyline,” explained Torben Østergaard, a partner at Copenhagen-headquartered firm 3XN, cube berlin’s lead architect. The project, completed earlier this year, is the shiny centerpiece of Berlin’s Europacity redevelopment scheme—emphasis on shiny. “The design lies in the interaction and dynamic experience of light, movement, and reflections of the city,” Østergaard added.

That dynamism is the result of marrying glass to a surgical massing strategy, which subjected a ten-story cube to a series of wild nips and tucks. In plan, these triangular cavities produce pinched floorplates, while in section, they create staggered terraces open to the sky. The volumetric cuts angle reflective glass onto reflective glass, revealing pockets of light, color, and depth that turn every elevation into “a giant relief,” Østergaard suggested.

“The reflective character of glass—in particular the type of glass used for the outer skin—emphasizes the relief and provides an effect similar to an enormous kaleidoscope,” Østergaard elaborated, betraying the architects’ ambition to create an “interactive sculpture” rather than “just another office building.”

Michigan-headquartered Guardian Glass supplied three different glass products for the project, which was originally conceived as the winning design for the new head offices of national railway company Deutsche Bahn. Notably, the breathable facade features solar-control glass that improves energy efficiency—one of several technologies that work together to elevate comfort, convenience, and usability levels for workers while minimizing the building’s environmental impact.

“Natural ventilation of the office spaces was required, which implied temperature control in the cavity between the inner and outer skin,” said Østergaard. “This was achieved via a solar coating of the outer glass and ventilation of the cavity itself. The solar coating did exactly the right thing in terms of reflectiveness and appearance besides...[also] combining solar coating and lamination.”

Packing beauty, brains, and brawn into a single sculptural body with a layered skin that further animates its bustling environs, cube berlin demonstrates that it’s hip to be square in the German capital city. Matt Hickman
Kawneer’s 1620UT/1620UT SSG Curtain Wall System surpasses expectations. Built on the success of the 1600UT Curtain Wall platform, the new system sets the standard for thermal performance. A narrow 2” sightline enhances the sleek, monolithic look of the exterior and views from the interior. And, an engineered polymer thermal break and the ability to accommodate 1” insulating glass increases building performance and occupant comfort. 1620UT/1620UT SSG Curtain Wall System: When less means more.
Insulated Glass Units

In response to the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for buildings, manufacturers have developed new high-performance insulated glass units (IGUs) and thermal spacers to meet insulating and solar-factor performance benchmarks. By Gabrielle Golenda

Guardian Align
Guardian Glass

Designed for residential use, this warm edge spacer was recently updated with a black sealant for cleaner sightlines. Guardian introduced the spacer in its new IGUs, which provide high argon retention rates and improved thermal insulation.
guardianglass.com

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jeld-wen.com

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Milgard

Featuring a frame that expands and contracts at the same rate as the insulated glass they surround, these custom fiberglass windows resist thermal stresses. Milgard’s EdgeGardMAX window spacer blocks heat flow and reduces condensation, efficiently decreasing energy transfer.
milgard.com

1500 Series Windows
Ply Gem

Perfect for either new residential construction or renovations, 1500 Series Windows help to reduce heating and cooling costs while also dampening outside noise. For added thermal efficiency, Ply Gem offers HPMAX triple-pane glass units, which are equipped with two separate insulating airspaces and multiple low-e coated surfaces.
plygem.com

Spacer M high profile
Technoform

Technoform introduced a new plastic and stainless steel hybrid warm edge spacer with a profile height of 8 millimeters to its Spacer M family. Made from an environmentally friendly polymer with a thin, low-conductivity stainless steel backing to reduce heat transfer, it facilitates exemplary energy performance in IGUs for windows, doors, curtain walls, and facade systems.
technoform.com

YCW 750 XT
YKK AP

This 2½-inch-thick glazed curtain wall system is furnished with structural polyamide struts that accommodate standard 1-inch glazing units as well as units in other sizes, such as those with triple-panel or suspended film technology. To retain structural integrity, the glass dead load is mitigated by integrated structural supports, which divert the weight from the unit’s thermal barriers.
ykkap.com
The exposed edges on glass handrails are an aesthetic detail you don’t want to overlook. Codes only require that handrail glass be laminated, but high-quality edgework is imperative for the integrity of the design. Never feel pressured to accept a pre-polished laminate product when you have better options.

Precision Edge® complements the design by providing a high-quality, zero-tolerance finish, with perfect alignment for both tempered and annealed laminated glass.
The Commons

Location: New Orleans
Design architect: WEISS/MANFREDI
Architect of record: Waggonner & Ball
Curtain wall consultant: Heintges Consulting Architects & Engineers
Structural engineer: Severud Associates
Sustainability consultant: Vidaris
Contractor: Broadmoor
Glazing contractor: Zinsel Glass
Client: Tulane University
Curtain wall supplier: YKK AP America
Curtain wall product: YKK AP America YHC 300 SSG Cassette
Glass manufacturer: Viracon
Acid-etched glass units: ¼” clear glass with Velour etch on #1, ¼” airspace with stainless steel spacer and gray silicone, ¼” clear glass with VE-65 coating on #3, SentryGlass PVB interlayer, ¼” clear inner lite
Ceramic fritted glass units: ¼” clear glass with patterned ceramic frit and VRE-38 coating on #2, ½” airspace with stainless steel spacer and gray silicone, ¼” clear glass with SentryGlass PVB interlayer, ¼” clear inner lite
Vision Viracon glass: ¼” Optiwhite glass with VNE-63 coating on #2, ½” airspace with black stainless steel spacer and black silicone, ¼” Optiwhite glass with SentryGlass PVB interlayer, ¼” Optiwhite inner lite

For The Commons, Tulane University’s new campus hub, WEISS/MANFREDI designed a glass facade that avoids clichés despite using some conventional materials. The angular building shimmers in the New Orleans light, its mirrored surface broken up by chunky stripes and iridescent hues. It’s hardly a typical glass box, but the building’s distinctive look belies its use of a humble material: clear glass.

The designers selected a prefabricated, four-sided structural silicone glazing cassette system for the facade. Long bands of vision glass let students see out of the three-story building’s 1,100-seat student dining hall on the first two floors and the top floor offices of the Newcomb Institute, an organization pursuing gender equity, while vertical stripes of acid-etched and ceramic-fritted glass cover the rest of the facade with a pinstripe skin. The overall effect is offbeat and high-impact—especially given the project’s considerable constraints.

“We needed to address sun control, hurricane requirements, a tight schedule, and, most importantly, a very strategic budget, which led us to explore how we could utilize standard parts to create a non-standard envelope,” Ruggles said.

By using pretested 4-foot-by-8-foot YKK curtain wall units that had already been approved for New Orleans’s hurricane-prone climate, the team was able to avoid expensive and time-consuming independent performance testing. A prefabricated, four-sided structural silicone glazing cassette system, chosen for its ability to span large distances without introducing obtrusive structural elements on the exterior, was also easier to quickly install in the heart of Tulane’s active campus than a comparable system that would have been assembled on-site. The resulting building, which opened last year, is a testament to glass’s underexplored aesthetic opportunities. JBM

Glass Case Study
The Architect’s Newspaper

Top: The Commons sits at the heart of Tulane’s campus, and the building seems to shimmer as pedestrians walk by on leafy pathways that surround it.

Far left: The facade uses clear glass in a variety of treatments, which breaks up the surfaces.

Left: The designers selected a prefabricated, four-sided structural silicone glazing cassette system for the facade.
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Fire-Resistant Glazing

The latest fire-resistant glazing impedes the spread of smoke and flames, effectively blocking the transmission of dangerous levels of radiant heat. It can be used in wall and door applications without the size limitations that apply to fire-protective glass. By Gabrielle Golenda

SMARTIA M15000 RS
Alumil

This smoke-rated opening features a hinged system without a thermal break to prevent smoke from penetrating protected areas. Certified as a panic door for public buildings, offices, and hotels, this opening allows secure evacuation during a fire. It is available as a fixed, single, or double-sash door.

aluflam.com

AF70
Aluflam

With a narrow aluminum profile and an interior cavity filled with a patented fire-retardant cooling core, this glass window system offers excellent clarity and noise reduction. It can be assembled in profile or in a butt-joint system.

aluflam.com

Pilkington Pyrostop transparent wall panels
TGP

Pilkington Pyrostop glass paired with TGP’s narrow-profile Fireframes blocks radiant and conductive heat transfer for up to two hours. Panels are composed of layers of nearly colorless, wireless, and low-iron Pilkington Optiwhite float glass with clear intumescent interlayers, providing nearly the same color and level of visual clarity as ordinary float glass.

fireglass.com

SuperLite II-XLB 60
SAFTI FIRST

SuperLite II-XLB 60 meets ASTM E119, UL 263, and CAN/ULC-S101 testing and is listed by UL (Underwriters Laboratories). The one-hour fire-resistant glazing is offered with butt-glazed wall capabilities with a maximum clear view area of 7980 square inches.

safti.com

By Gabrielle Golenda

All images courtesy of respective manufacturers unless otherwise noted.
SAFTI FIRST has the **largest maximum sizes** tested and the **highest visible light transmission** of any fire resistive glazing product available in the market today. UL and Intertek listed. All proudly USA-made. Visit us today at [safti.com](http://safti.com) to view our complete line of fire rated glass, doors, framing and floors.

To learn why SAFTI FIRST is the #1 USA-manufacturer of fire rated glass, watch our new video at [safti.com/usa-made](http://safti.com/usa-made).
Hurricane Impact-Resistant Glazing

These sturdy glazing systems are designed to withstand extreme winds and the objects propelled by them. By Gabrielle Golenda

A-Series with Stormwatch
Andersen

Andersen’s A-Series windows and doors with Stormwatch protection can withstand even sometimes brutal coastal conditions thanks to a mix of materials and hidden structural reinforcements. The series is offered with a variety of hardware, grille, and impact-resistant glass options.

andersenwindows.com

MetroView FG 501T Window Wall
Kawneer

Ideal for mid-rise commercial projects and multifamily housing, this cost-effective window wall system received Florida Product Approval numbers and Texas Department of Insurance approvals for hurricane resistance. It is outfitted with Kawneer’s IsoLock thermal break, made by pouring liquid polyurethane into an aluminum cavity, allowing it to harden, and then cutting away a small section opposite the pour area to separate the exterior from the interior aluminum.

kawneer.com

Marvin Signature Ultimate Multi-Slide Door
Marvin

Made with fiberglass, this extremely strong sliding door meets AAMA 624 standards, meaning it won’t noticeably weather or fade over time. It is available in sizes up to 56 feet wide and 12 feet high to create expansive views and let in an abundance of natural light.

marvin.com

Pella Hurricane Shield Series
Vinyl Single-Hung Window
Pella

These single-hung windows are made with a recessed sash system that allows the frame to sustain higher pressures. The window frames are available in solid- or dual-color finishes in either bronze or white.

pella.com

FeelSafe French Pushout Casement
Sierra Pacific Windows

Featuring two panels that extend outward for wide-open views, this French casement window is fashioned from high-strength, shatter-resistant, laminated glass engineered to stay intact during a storm. It is available in standard sizes up to 72 inches by 72 inches in 75 exterior aluminum finishes.

sierrapacificwindows.com

ForceFront Storm Standard Medium
Tubelite

Designed to withstand wind speeds of up to 110 miles per hour, ForceFront Storm Standard Medium impact-resistant entrance doors are rated for wind zone 3. The system is offered with a medium or wide stile, in heights up to 9 feet, with either single or double leaves.

tubeliteinc.com
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Fallingwater

Location: Mill Run, Pennsylvania
Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright
Client: Western Pennsylvania Conservancy
Glass manufacturer: Vitro Architectural Glass
Glass products: Vitro Starphire Ultra-Clear glass with a SentryGlas interlayer by Kuraray
Glass fabricator: Dlubak Specialty Glass

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater, perched above a waterfall in the forests of southwestern Pennsylvania, presents a complex challenge for its conservators. Unusually among Wright’s works, the seminal 1937 house has been preserved for public viewing with much of its original artwork and furniture intact, but the building’s extensive exterior glazing means that its aging interiors have been especially at risk of damage by solar ultraviolet radiation.

The building’s long strips of windows, which wrap around the facade unobstructed by curtains or shades, were critical to Wright’s design concept. “Wright wrote that the limpid surfaces of the glass ‘played the same part…that water plays in the stream,’” said Justin Gunther, director of Fallingwater and vice president of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy. “The architect originally specified Waterwhite glass, what was then an innovative low-iron product from PPG Glass (now Vitro Architectural Glass), to create windows that were as clear as possible. Erasing the barrier between the house and its streamside setting would suffuse the living spaces visually and acoustically in a ‘multisensory, temporal experience,’” Gunther said. “Wright designed the house to the ‘music of the stream.’”

This left conservators with a dilemma: How to maintain the windows’ clarity while shielding the original furnishings?

In 1988, preservationists tried to solve the problem by installing transparent protective Saflex PVB interlayers in the glass, but 20 years later, the layers began to delaminate and turn cloudy. So, starting in 2009, conservators replaced all of the glazing, comprising 1,823 square feet of glass in approximately 320 lites, with a system using PPG (now Vitro) Starphire glass and a Kuraray SentryGlas interlayer, which filters out some UV radiation while keeping views clear.

That system still has to be regularly replaced because the waterfall-adjacent site’s high humidity causes the steel window and door frames to rust. Last year, the conservancy’s on-site staff repaired 69 windows and door sashes, including 16 total panel replacements, with the Vitro system as part of that regular maintenance. The conservancy expects to continue using Vitro Starphire glass for future repairs.
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Having an experienced team can make or break a project’s success. The WoodWorks Innovation Network is an online community of design and construction professionals who have worked with innovative wood technologies such as mass timber. Build your team at woodworksinnovationnetwork.org.
Bird-Safe Glass

In July, the United States House of Representatives passed the Bird-Safe Buildings Act, which requires public buildings being constructed, acquired, or altered significantly by the General Services Administration to include bird-safe materials and design features. With regulations like these in mind, glass manufacturers have begun to offer new frit options, coatings that reflect ultraviolet (UV) light, and digitally printed ink patterns. By Gabrielle Golenda

Digitally printed oversize bird-friendly glass
AGNORA
With a Dip-Tech NEra D series printer, AGNORA can print frit or images on very large pieces of glass. Thanks to a ceramic ink that cures in a heat treatment process (by tempering or heat strengthening), the prints are resistant to fading and environmental degradation. Prints are available on glass up to 19 millimeters thick and in sizes up to 130 inches by 300 inches.
agnora.com

Lumi Frit
Bendheim
This fritted glass surface is particularly effective in mitigating bird collisions because of two characteristics: Its outermost surface is minimally reflective, so it won’t mirror the sky or trees like smooth glass, and it is completely customizable in a wide variety of patterns that comply with the 2x4 rule, which says that birds won’t try to fly through spaces smaller than 2 inches high or 4 inches wide.
bendheim.com

ORNILUX Bird Protection Glass
GGI
Tested and approved by the American Bird Conservancy, ORNILUX is a UV-reflective coating that doesn’t compromise thermal performance or light transmission. Low-e coatings, GGI’s Alice direct-to-glass imaging, and other features can be used in tandem with the ORNILUX coating to meet multiple glazing goals.
generalglass.com

GlasPro-Bird Safe
GlasPro
Nearly invisible to humans, this UV coating features a reflective pattern that helps birds recognize the glass as a barrier. It is available in standard sizes up to 60 inches by 144 inches and in custom larger formats.
glas-pro.com

SkySafe Bird-Friendly Glass
Skyline Design
Using the 2x4 rule, Skyline Design’s Eco-etch glass etching reduces collisions by making exterior glass read as a barrier to birds. It is offered in a range of proven bird-safe patterns. Custom design is also available.
skydesign.com

AviProtek E Bird-Safe Solar Control Low–E Glass
Walker Glass
Vitro Architectural Glass partnered with Walker Glass on a bird-friendly glass developed for a new habitat-enclosing dome at the National Aviary in Pittsburgh. Vitro’s Starphire Ultra-Clear Glass allows for optimal light transmission, while the light reflecting from Walker Glass’s velour acid-etched finish makes the glass more visible to birds.
walkerglass.com
UPCOMING ONLINE EVENTS

SOUTHWEST VIRTUAL CONFERENCE
November 5

WEST COAST VIRTUAL CONFERENCE
December 3

SOUTHEAST VIRTUAL CONFERENCE
December 15

Follow our website for upcoming fall event schedule
facadesplus.com
Case Studies in Brief

In the following case studies, innovative glass applications improve building performance by bolstering thermal efficiency, daylighting, and more. By Gabrielle Golenda

The Warehouse
New York City

Architect: Morris Adjmi Architects
Glazing contractor: Vision Walls

Elevated above neighboring buildings on Manhattan’s West Side, The Warehouse has a view overlooking the Hudson River, the High Line, and the surrounding city. The new office complex is housed in a preexisting 60,000-square-foot, four-story brick warehouse and a three-story floating glass-and-steel addition.

Because of their proximity to neighboring buildings, the floor-to-ceiling glass panels on the top three floors facing property lines were required to meet two-hour-rated firewall standards. The designers answered this challenge without compromising their desire for massive, oversize windows by using a custom product by SAFTI FIRST. The glass units measure 7,980 square inches with a maximum width of 133 inches, larger sizes than any other fire-resistant glazing available. The low-iron glass in the fire-resistant glazing units matches the clarity of adjacent nonrated windows, providing aesthetic continuity.

Cal Poly Pomona Student Services Building
Pomona, California

Architect: CO Architects
Structural engineer: John A. Martin & Associates
Glass installer: Golden Glass
Landscape architect: Spurlock Landscape Architects

The Student Services Building designed by CO Architects is California State Polytechnic University, Pomona’s LEED Platinum–certified replacement for a complication-stricken structure designed by architect Antoine Predock. The school found that the Predock building, which was completed in 1993, sat on the San Jose Fault; concerned about its structural integrity, administrators voted to decommission it in 2010.

The 138,400-square-foot new building stands on what was formerly a large parking lot. Two volumes—one housing administrative services and the other student services and registration—wrapped in glass curtain walls lie beneath an undulating roof punctured with skylights that bring daylight into the offices and meeting spaces below. A breezeway connecting the two sections allows cooling air to flow inside.

Washington Memorial New Visitor Facility
Washington, D.C.

Architect: Beyer Blinder Belle
Structural engineer: Silman
Force-protection consulting, curtain wall design, structural engineering: Thornton Tomasetti

Completed in late 2019 by Beyer Blinder Belle (BBB), the new 1,000-square-foot visitor facility at the foot of the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., provides views of the Capitol for the monument’s one million annual visitors as they go through security checks. As described by the United States Commission of Fine Arts, the petite glass and steel cube stands as a “transparent shadow at the Monument’s base,” complementing the towering structure, which opened in 1888.

BBB worked with Pulp Studio to fabricate custom non-ballistic IGUs for the north and south facades, which are made up of two Vitro ⅜-inch-thick low-iron tempered glass panels, stainless steel mesh laminated between two SentryGlas interlayers, and a ⅞-inch-deep air space. Patriot Armor manufactured ballistic IGUs with a dual skin system that sandwiches the structural steel skeleton.
Solar Coatings

These solar coatings provide thermal and acoustic insulation without compromising daylighting. Their thin, transparent layers mitigate solar heat gain to improve energy performance and help maintain a comfortable interior climate. By Gabrielle Golenda

Stopray
AGC Glass

Suited for exterior glazing on both residential and commercial facades, Stopray reduces solar heat gain and thereby saves energy in sunny environments. It is offered in a variety of neutral colors and can provide custom levels of solar protection and light transmission.

agcglass.com

Solarban Acuity Series
Vitro Architectural Glass

Acuity low-iron glass is less green than ordinary clear glass and can be paired with Solarban’s solar control low-e coatings for better solar performance. It is intended for office buildings, hotels, schools, condominiums, mixed-use buildings, entrances, and storefronts.

vitroglazings.com

LoE³-366
Cardinal Glass

LoE³-366 provides solar control and high visibility at the same time. A clear coating applied three times with a sputter coating process prevents solar gain by reflecting heat while allowing light in.

cardinalcorp.com

SGG PLANITHERM ONE
Saint-Gobain

Designed for double-glazed assemblies, SGG PLANITHERM ONE is a clear glass coated with a clear layer of noble metals. The low-e coating works as a transparent barrier, reflecting thermal infrared rays to reduce heat loss via radiation.

saint-gobain.com
Resources

Bird-Safety Glass
AGNORA
agnora.com
Arnold Glas
ornilux.com
Bendheim
bendheim.com
GGI
genralglass.com
GlasPro
glas-pro.com
Skyline Design
skydesign.com
Walker Glass Company
walkerglass.com

Decorative Glass
3form
3-form.com
CARVART
carvart.com
Consolidated Glass Corporation
cgcglass.com
Daltile
daltile.com
Eastman
eastman.com
Galaxy Glass & Stone
galaxycustom.com
Glas Italia
glasitalia.com
Glass + Mirror Craft
glassandmetalcraft.com
Goldray Glass
goldrayglass.com
Lunada Bay Tile
lunabadaytile.com
Marazzi
marazziusa.com
Nathan Allan Glass Studios
nathanallan.com
Saflex
saflex.com
SCHOTT North America
us.schott.com

Oversize
Cristacurva
cristacurva.com
Glasswerks
glasswerks.com
ITI Glass
iti.com
Rochester Insulated Glass
rochesterinsulatedglass.com
Viracon
viracon.com

Performance Glass
Faour Glass Technologies
faourglass.com
GAMCO
gamcocorp.com
Guardian Glass
guardianglass.com
Innovative Glass
innovativeglasscorp.com
Jada Windows
jadawindows.com
Kinestral Technologies
kinestral.com
Northwestern Industries-Arizona
nwglass.com
Oldcastle BuildingEnvelope
obe.com

Safety Glass
Andersen
andersenwindows.com
Aluflam
aluflam-usa.com
Alumil
alumil.com
ASSA ABLOY
assaabloy.com
C.R. Laurence
crlaurence.com

Coatings
AGC Glass North America
agcglass.com
Cardinal Glass Industries
cardinalcorp.com
Saint-Gobain
saint-gobain.com
Vitro Architectural Glass
vitroglazings.com

Decorative Glass
3form
3-form.com
CARVART
carvart.com
Consolidated Glass Corporation
cgcglass.com
Daltile
daltile.com
Eastman
eastman.com
Galaxy Glass & Stone
galaxycustom.com
Glas Italia
glasitalia.com
Glass + Mirror Craft
glassandmetalcraft.com
Goldray Glass
goldrayglass.com
Lunada Bay Tile
lunabadaytile.com
Marazzi
marazziusa.com
Nathan Allan Glass Studios
nathanallan.com
Saflex
saflex.com
SCHOTT North America
us.schott.com

Performance Glass
Faour Glass Technologies
faourglass.com
GAMCO
gamcocorp.com
Guardian Glass
guardianglass.com
Innovative Glass
innovativeglasscorp.com
Jada Windows
jadawindows.com
Kinestral Technologies
kinestral.com
Northwestern Industries-Arizona
nwglass.com
Oldcastle BuildingEnvelope
obe.com

Safety Glass
Andersen
andersenwindows.com
Aluflam
aluflam-usa.com
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alumil.com
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The High Line - Section 3 / Phase 1 & 2

Lead / Landscape Architect: James Corner Field Operations
Architect: Diller Scofidio + Renfro
53 Highlights

Southwest

Learning from Nature: The Future of Design

Museum of Design Atlanta
Online event
museumofdesign.org/learning-from-nature

Although the physical home of the Museum of Design Atlanta (MODA) is still closed as of press time, Learning from Nature: The Future of Design, the institution’s survey of biomimetic design, is viewable online.

By using Matterport, a platform for stitching together 360-degree photos into 3D environments, MODA was able to assemble a traversable re-creation of the museum’s interior, complete with explanatory texts, embedded videos, and high-resolution photos. The exhibition’s focus might seem familiar to those who attended the Cooper Hewitt’s 2019 design triennial in New York City, which also partially focused on designs that imitate living systems, but Learning from Nature, which was developed with the Biomimicry Institute, has a more educational bent. Aside from offering examples of biomimetic design in practice, such as HOK’s Central + Wolfe Campus for Apple (designed in conjunction with the consultancy Biomimicry 3.8) in Sunnyvale, California, or the design of the ultra-sleek Shinkansen Japanese bullet train, which cuts down on wind resistance by mimicking a kingfisher’s bill, the exhibition also includes plenty of information on the physical principles behind those designs.

Jonathan Hilburg

Midwest

Balkrishna Doshi: Architecture for the People

Wrightwood 659
659 West Wrightwood Avenue
Chicago

September 9 through December 12

The first United States retrospective of Pritzker Prize–winning Indian architect Balkrishna Doshi is open in Chicago this fall, thanks to the privately owned gallery Wrightwood 659 in partnership with the Vitra Design Museum of Germany.

The show focuses on 20 of Doshi’s most influential projects from 1958 through 2014, drawing attention to the architect’s long commitment to equitable civic architecture. Models of the projects supplement materials from Doshi’s archives and studio.

East

Documenting Crossroads

National Building Museum
Online event
nbm.org/exhibitions/current

At the outset of summer, Los Angeles’s A+D Museum announced that it would give up its Arts District flagship of four years in exchange for digital quarters. To coincide with the news and the launch of a new web platform, the institution inaugurated its first virtual offering, The Future of Space, which posits that in the time of COVID-19, the internet might be the safest social outlet we have. Whether ingenuous or self-serving, the prompt inspired responses from designers, artists, and other creatives, all duly recorded on the museum’s website. Feelings of displacement, disorientation, and dilation—“shifts in reality and perception” that arise from self-isolation, write the curators—suffuse the crowdsourced works; some lament the loss of physical community, while others puckishly engage with the challenge of translating once-sensorial environments online. One project, Tony Gonzalez’s Garden of Obsolete, imagines an ethereal Eden in which lampposts, billboards, and other street elements assume absurd, carnivalesque proportions. Objects in mirrors, pandemics and otherwise, may be closer than they appear. Samuel Medina

Balkrishna Doshi: Architecture for the People

The first United States retrospective of Pritzker Prize–winning Indian architect Balkrishna Doshi is on display from September 9 through December 12, following its original run at the Vitra Design Museum in the summer of 2019. The exhibition was curated by Khushnu Panthaki Hoof, director of the nonprofit Vastu Shilpa Foundation and Doshi’s grandson, and Jolanthe Kugler, former curator at the Vitra Design Museum. The Vita show was the first exhibition of Doshi’s work outside of Asia. Potential visitors can expect a mandatory mask policy and social distancing rules.

JH

Two virtual exhibitions, Documenting Crossroads: The New Normal and Documenting Crossroads: The Coronavirus in Poor, Minority Communities, produced for the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C., paint a stirring portrait of urban life under the COVID-19 pandemic. Photographer Camilo José Vergara wandered the streets of four American cities—New York City; Newark, New Jersey; and Oakland and Richmond, California—capturing casual but socially distanced interactions between transit workers, street vendors, panhandlers, shoppers, hospital nurses, and other denizens. In their depictions of predominantly Black, Latinx, and Asian American neighborhoods, Vergara’s dual series give a sense of the disproportion-ate impact the pandemic has had on these places, notes Yale University associate profes-sor Elihu Rubin in an accompanying essay. In another reflection written with consulting curator Chrysanthe Broikos, Vergara describes his process as he made his “rounds.” In one passage, Vergara recalls how a subway musician tried to reassure commuters: “Don’t worry, like all storms, this will blow over.” JBM
Landscapes for Justice continued from front page

agitators, although this was generally underreported.

Perhaps it was because of the clarity and cruelty of the videos recording Floyd’s death that the incident became a global tipping point. Reporters came from around the world and broadcast images of the burning Third Precinct police station along with the hollowed-out shells of stores.

Much of the television coverage focused on the “loss of property” and the perceived threats of chaos. But the city residents who experienced these days and nights will long remember the bold and colorful works of protest art that bloomed along the damaged streets.

In the days after Floyd’s killing, you could see employees of restaurants and shops coming outside to paint their boarded-up storefronts. High school art students painted many of the plywood window coverings in the Uptown area with depictions of other police victims and calls to “say his name.”

Verbally and visually George Floyd’s memory and name were everywhere. Local artist Seitu Jones created stencil portraits of Floyd that people could apply to surfaces in their neighborhoods. He worked with members of the Gordon Parks High School in St. Paul to create a stencil installation.

Taken as a whole, these murals, stencils, portraits, paintings, graffiti scripts, and photographs are the most powerful grassroots public art that Minneapolis has ever seen. They grew into momentary streetscapes expressing the full range of emotions swirling at the time. But none of this artistic outpouring was ever meant to be permanent.

Landscape Tourism

Shortly before Floyd’s death, I was invited to take part in planning a weekend of historic and contemporary landscape architecture tours in the Twin Cities slated for the summer of 2021. The event is part of an ongoing series of city tours sponsored by a national preservation organization for its members to visit. A book will be made about the tour sites and residents will be invited to attend.

From the start, I was skeptical about mostly limiting this cultural landscape event to landscape architecture and the vague discussion about how to include indigenous and minority stories. And then George Floyd was killed, and the city exploded.

In our first meeting after Floyd’s death and the protests, I suggested that this event had global resonance and that we had to include it somehow in our tour sites and stories. Or perhaps we should postpone the event.

Some members of the committee couldn’t see how landscapes of protest art could ever be interpreted in a design tour. The oft-cited rationale was that such street works are inherently temporary, unlike most of the creations by recognized artists, architects, and landscape architects.

Others questioned whether Floyd’s death and the social uprising were even relevant in a tour focused on historic landscape architecture.

Others argued that some works of protest art could be included in the tours if they become permanent—or at least are still up next summer. I pointed out that we have long, harsh winters here, and they will not be. That was never their intent.

The Limits of Mainstream Historic Preservation

I still feel guilty about being so contrarian. But this honest debate among well-meaning professionals tells me that our definitions of history and memory are raising important questions right now in the Twin Cities. For a moment, we were at the epicenter of a pivotal event destined to become a lasting chapter in American history, but next year, will any of the George Floyd memorials large or small be left?

Why does tour planning seem so complicated right now? One reason is that historic architectural and landscape preservation lack the tools to address structural racism and the protests that burst onto the scene in late May.

Historic preservation’s interpretive structure stems directly from 19th-century...
European practices in museum curation and art historiography. Over a century later, preservation discourse and guidelines still focus on typologies that organize artifacts and objects by predefined cultures of origin, artists, styles, and subjective judgments of artistic excellence. This is one of many reasons why, until very recently, we’ve had so little interpretation of Native American sites and long-erased stories. There are few Indigenous buildings, let alone cities, left to collect, preserve, and classify.

Native American culture is still an “add-on” for many regional histories and preservation tours. Tribal cultures and histories are presented as disconnected from the design-focused story after white settlement arrives. The same holds true for the protest art that lined the streets here for weeks.

Creating a definitive tour of cultural landscapes in any city is a complex and moving target. Even significant design styles can be excluded when out of fashion. For example, mid-century modernism and its vernacular echoes in commercial architecture became tour-worthy only in the last few decades—after they were old enough to be “rediscovered,” increasingly rare, or under threat.

But what of the landmark events such as the recent George Floyd killing with few lasting physical traces? Paradigm-shifting events like this murder are major social plot points with long backstories but soon-forgotten footprints on the streets.

Making Critical Connections

More than ever, we need to question how our definitions of “cultural landscapes” limit our ability to understand their depth—how words can both constrict and open new possibilities for political and social critique. Part of a new critical strategy is to find connections in the landscape that reach far beyond design, style, and aesthetics. A case in point is how the Twin Cities metropolitan region was shaped by early streetcar lines, post-war freeways, and federal policies for housing and transportation. These projects and policies fueled the sprawling segregated metropolis that we have today.

The resulting regional gaps in school quality, access to jobs, and healthcare, along with concentrated poverty, say much about why George Floyd was killed by a largely white police force. This history explains why more than 91 percent of cops in the Minneapolis Police live outside the city. It explains why and where Floyd was killed.

In the cultural landscape history of the Twin Cities, landscape architecture and urban design play aesthetically important but relatively minor roles. The real story is much deeper. We need a richer sense of landscape change and history that reveals connections within seemingly disparate acts. Economically and racially segregated regions like my own are the result of choices made over time. Even the most seemingly innocuous choices, such as focusing on high-style buildings and landscapes in our tours and narratives of design significance, have an impact on future understanding. Especially now, in a time of pandemic, recession, and social uprising, a heritage event focusing largely on designed historic landscapes creates a misleading impression about how this region was shaped over time. For me, such narrowly focused events, and the funding needed to support them, seem almost irrelevant given the bigger story that is now unfolding.

There’s no question that cultural landscape tours and discourse should embrace landmarks of architecture and landscape design within their larger social contexts. The professional history of landscape architecture is replete with stories of brilliance and vision still relevant today. In the Twin Cities, the greatest design legacy may well be our vast and connected park systems first envisioned by landscape architect Horace Cleveland in the late 19th century.

These parks and boulevards knit Minneapolis, St. Paul, and their respective neighborhoods together. For a brief span of days, George Floyd’s death had the same effect. Although born from anger and frustration, so much of the resulting protest art flashed a message of persistence and hope.

Months after Floyd’s death, my fear is that his memory is fading, especially among suburban residents who saw what happened largely on television. Most Minnesotans probably never knew why there was so much internalized rage in Minneapolis that suddenly burst forth.

But this tragedy also became an invitation to expand our appreciation for the intertwined histories of cultural landscapes in our tours and writings and how we teach the history of cities. One hopeful note is that some of the protest art may be sold or auctioned in support of communities of color in the Twin Cities. The temporary landscape will be broken up, but the artworks will take on a different kind of lasting value.

How can the design and preservation communities share these artworks and their messages long after they are gone? Can we move beyond the artifact to address the cultural landscapes that really matter now?

Frank Edgerton Martin is a landscape historian, architectural writer, and design journalist. Martin currently serves as a regular architectural columnist for the Minneapolis Star-Tribune.

Chris Faust is mostly known for his large-scale images of vernacular landscapes. His work has been exhibited at and collected by the Walker Art Center, The Minneapolis Institute of Art, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, and other regional galleries.
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The first built examples of ‘climate modernism’ appeared in Rio de Janeiro in the mid-1940s. The U.S. State Department harnessed a billboard and a mask.”

Such experiments in modern statecraft, Barber notes, were part of a larger geopolitical shift away from direct colonial control and toward a postcolonial condition of cap- ital investment, development, and accommodation to new regimes of power. Barber argues that Brazilian politician Getúlio Vargas was chosen to express the program of modern statecraft because it was politically progressive, was chosen to express such an authoritarian regime. But for Bar- ber, the modern architecture habituated Bra- zilians to the new regime in an instance of “people conditioning,” or subject forma- tion, that generally attends periods of “eco- nomic and political disruption as social and economic systems are changing, globaliz- ing, and accommodating themselves to new flows of resources and capital.”

The development of shading devices in 1940s Brazil and their inherent geopoliti- cal and corporate underpinnings that span not only architecture but regime change in a developing country. Barber takes as an exam- ple the Ministry of Education and Health (MES) building designed by Lúcio Costa, Carlos Leão, Jorge Moreira, Oscar Niemey- er, and Eero Saarinen himself in 1936. Perched high on pilotes, the 13-story building features alternating facades—an egg crate containing banks of op- erable louvers meets the bracing sun, while more permissive open pan de verre admits indirect light.

The MES itself (the government agency) was the product of the 1930 political coup that Brazilian politician Getúlio Vargas instigated alongside the army to dispose of the democratically elected president on an anti-communist lines. Vargas’s conservative and centralized government, called the Es- tado Novo (new state), sought to transform Brazil into a modern capitalist country and tasked newfangled state bureaucracies with raising the standard of living, man- aging the transition, directing industrial- ization efforts, and instituting cultural and economic reforms.

It’s curious that architectural modern- ism, which at the time was still seen as po- litically progressive, was chosen to express such an authoritarian regime. But for Bar- ber, the modern architecture habituated Bra- zilians to the new regime in an instance of “people conditioning,” or subject forma- tion, that generally attends periods of “eco- nomic and political disruption as social and economic systems are changing, globaliz- ing, and accommodating themselves to new flows of resources and capital.”

The US Embasy Department harnessed these contradictory effects in its ambitious embassy-building program, which included some of modernism’s most famous names, including Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and Eero Saarinen. The buildings they designed made exten- sive use of semi-porous sculptural or deco- rative envelopes, which, Barber contends, betrayed the shift in American foreign pol- icy during the Cold War toward covert op-
The use of diagrams and charts were central to the Olgyay brothers’ climatic research. Seemingly innocent architectural ephemera, then, worked to shield the outcomes of these ops—usually, the brutal overthrow of leaders and movements across the developing world. “At risk of collapsing into conspiracy theory,” Barber writes, “it is hard not to see these carefully shaded structures as operating across these general diplomatic and clandestine terms, selectively allowing access, both inside and outside. The façade served as a charged plenum in the cultural, diplomatic, economic, and political relations between two countries—and possibly in some beneficent shading effects as well.”

After World War II, the role of climate in military operations, agriculture, and land use became clear, and a great amount of effort was devoted across government, corporations, and universities to its study. In Barber’s words: “Climate was one of a handful of natural sciences slowly transforming to render capital more efficient and to render operational the natural surround.”

Within the architecture field, this mounting expertise was focused on “reducing[ing] reliance on heating fuel and electricity for cooling” and the establishment of comfort to “ameliorate living and working conditions to make them more restorative or productive.” This period of innovation, however, soon ran up against what is now called the Great Acceleration, the economic expansion and increasing reliance on fossil fuels that formed the backdrop of the rest of the 20th century. An excellent example of this transition is the Climate Control Project (CCP), a joint initiative between House Beautiful and the American Institute of Architects, which aggregated climate data about specific regions within the United States and proposed a home designed around each region’s exploitable natural resources as well as its macro- and microclimates.

The subject of the CCP was the suburban home, which enabled the project’s new forms of diagrammatic communication to uniquely straddle the concerns of science, architecture, and consumer desires. At its core sat a diagrammatic climatic research, here rendered at the scale of the house, promised languid se

In a 1947 article for Architectural Forum, the meteorologist Helmut Landsberg illustrated a few basic principles of a climate-based architecture. This best location is apt to be halfway up a southern slope. Yet force of breeze is limited. Tall buildings may block it. Climate modernism are neither misunderstood vanguards nor futuristic harbingers of a new age of building, but rather subjects of forces far larger than themselves—political conservatism, libidinous consumption, and cal conservative. Climate modernism, despite its sensitive foresight, cannot be excluded from the complicated legacy of modernism without. Kate Wagner is an architecture critic and the creator of the blog McMansion Hell. Her column “America by Design” can be found in the New Republic.
Frederick Kiesler: Face to Face with the Avant-Garde
Eds. Peter Bogner, Gerd Zillner, and Frederick Kiesler Foundation | Birkhäuser | $45

Instead of charting an artist or architect’s career as a sequence of projects, what if you mapped it according to the people with whom they conversed, commiserated, and collaborated? That is the provocative experiment contained within the book Frederick Kiesler: Face to Face with the Avant-Garde, about the Austrian American architect. Its 21 essays “on network and impact” are like 21 faces of a prism that reveals Kiesler not simply as a creative and critical dynamo, but also—a as Peter Bogner, one of the book’s editors, writes in the introduction—as a dedicated networker who played a pivotal role in the transfer of ideas between the European avant-garde and the New World. Reminiscences in architecture circles today for designing several spectacular exhibitions and especially for his unbuilt, cocoon-like Endless House project (1947–61), Kiesler was anything but a recluse.

It’s jarring, at first, to see a serious artist-architect characterized as “a dedicated networker,” as if Kiesler were a brand ambassador for LinkedIn. But the truth is he spent a lot of time schmoozing, and his sociability helped fuel his career. Standing just five feet tall, Kiesler charismatically commanded a room, his intelligence lightened by “a twinkle in his voice and a critical penetrating wit,” as Carroll Janis remembers. To read about Kiesler by way of his contemporaries and colleagues is a little bit like attending his 1965 funeral in Manhattan, which featured a lineup of spirited readings and performances. At one point, the artist Robert Rauschenberg rolled a car tire through the rows of mourners, painted it near the altar, and laid it to rest by Kiesler’s casket.

Though few if any architects attended the funeral, Kiesler was “rediscovered” by 1970s architects who embraced environmental art, and resurrected once more in the new millennium by spatial innovators wielding digital modeling tools. Hani Rashid, the president of the board of the Austrian Frederick and Lillian Kiesler Private Foundation, writes in his foreword that Kiesler, with his fluid and interactive forms, “recognized the prophetic glimmers of a neurally networked planet and society.” The Endless House remains not just a paragon of sculptural plasticity, but also a daring, if all but unrealizable, vision of a total environment in flux. “As an architect, Kiesler does not often get his due,” the late Bill Brown wrote. “But Kiesler never gave up his desire to build,” and his creative vision remains “more relevant than ever in today’s world of architecture practice.”

Previous books on Kiesler, such as Stephen J. Phillips’s Elastic Architecture of 2017 and a 1989 Whitney Museum exhibition catalogue, provide a relatively monographic analysis of Kiesler’s multidisciplinary practice. In contrast, Face to Face uses network research, a technique developed in the social sciences, to shed light on Kiesler’s formative relationships and social circles in relation to certain key “nodes,” i.e., projects and events. The volume’s many essays describe Kiesler’s sometimes fraught relationships with figures such as Theo van Doesburg, Hans Richter, Sigfried Giedion, Marcel Duchamp, and Piet Mondrian, and carried off by van Doesburg and his De Stijl “gang,” whose members included El Lissitzky, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, Richter, and Kurt Schwitters. They met Ludwig Mies van der Rohe at a club, where they spent the night discussing revolutionary ideas for architecture and theater. Kiesler then circulated between Vienna, Berlin, and Paris until 1926, when he first careened to New York to set up a theater exhibition.

Kiesler’s heady networking required support and sacrifices along the way. Stefi, his first wife, “gave up her life as an artist and began working at the New York Public Library in August 1927,” Gerd Zillner writes. Kiesler befriended establishment architects and thinkers into the orbit of this ever-becoming avant-garde. That he is not a surrealist, Carola wrote to Sigfried. “Might he not be useful for CIAM?” But though Kiesler and Giedion shared an interest in the synthesis of the arts, and enjoyed at least one sociable outing to the beach together, as shown in a photo, they ultimately held each other at arm’s length. Kiesler never joined CIAM, which came to represent precisely the “hygienic architecture” against which Kiesler rebelled with his poetic search for “the endless.”

The Endless House, for which MoMA commissioned a full-scale model that was never realized, is at once Kiesler’s most recognizable and most misunderstood project. To this day it brings new designers and thinkers into the orbit of this ever-becoming artist-architect—thus expanding his posthumous network—but its full potential of Kiesler’s drawings and models alloys too often overshadow his desire to put people in touch, literally, with architecture and the environment. Face to Face with the Avant-Garde takes an important cue from Kiesler’s theory of continual interaction. Indeed, the book offers something like a “correlative” approach to the figure of Kiesler himself—endlessly reimagined, re-composed of opportune encounters, transformative conversations, and transatlantic debates. Gideon Fink Shapiro is a New York–based critic and author.
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A Confederate monument graveyard is within our grasp.

As an architectural historian and preservationist based in Brooklyn, New York, I am frequently asked my opinion regarding monuments to the Confederacy. “I don’t want to erase history,” people say, “so what do you think we should do about Confederate monuments?”

My answer: Take them down. Unquestionably. Remove them from town squares, parks, boulevards, and civic buildings. They will not be missed.

Following the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis on May 25, 2020, and subsequent nationwide Black Lives Matter protests, American public opinion finally shifted in favor of the removal of Confederate monuments. According to a June 29, 2020, report from the Southern Poverty Law Center, 81 Confederate monuments have been removed or relocated in cities across the United States since 2015. While this is significant progress, 748 Confederate monuments remain on public land.

My proposal: Put them in a field in the middle of nowhere.

While there is reinvigorated momentum to remove Confederate monuments, public resistance has been swift from well-meaning individuals who claim to revere history and preservation. They say, “Why not just add new signage that recontextualizes the monuments?” Nope. Unacceptable. It’s not that simple. I was once on Team Recontextualize. I thought that by providing the appropriate context—how these monuments were erected in the early 20th century as a method of solidifying white supremacist ideology nationwide, a form of Lost Cause propaganda—the dark history of these statues could be mitigated.

I was wrong. This remedy completely ignores the function of public monuments: to commemorate a person or event and make a statement about the ideas and values a society should embrace. A simple plaque cannot right the ideological wrongs of the Confederacy, nor can it take away the monument’s cultural influence. When former New Orleans mayor Mitch Landrieu explained his reasoning for removing several Confederate monuments, he asked people to consider how they would justify the presence of these statues to a young African American girl. He said, “Can you look into that young girl’s eyes and convince her that Robert E. Lee is there to encourage her?”

The only answer is no.

To move forward, monuments to the Confederacy, no matter their significance, must be taken down. But that raises the question: What the hell do we do with them now?

I am not advocating for the destruction of these statues, but what to do with Confederate monuments once they have been decommissioned is a major hurdle in planning their removal. The Indiana Jones reboot “It belongs in a museum!” has been a standard refrain from public officials and historians. Unfortunately, it turns out that belonging in a museum is a lot easier than actually being in a museum. The City of New Orleans had to build a $50,000 storage shed for one monument after its removal, four Baltimore Confederate monuments have been sitting in a city-owned storage lot since their removal in 2017, and Richmond, Virginia’s recently removed Confederate monuments are now stored under tarps at a wastewater treatment plant. These are only temporary solutions. Confederate monuments are difficult to house in museums because of their size and toxic history.

The expense of caring for these works in the museum context outweighs their cultural value. Some cities have even resorted to auctioning off Confederate monuments to private entities.

The power of monuments and memorials is garnered solely from their placement in a prominent public area. A hero of the Confederacy placed on a pedestal in front of a city hall or courthouse, in the center of a public park, or on a well-traveled thoroughfare is only able to advance racist ideology because of its singular existence in a highly trafficked location. If a Confederate monument is removed from this context and displayed with dozens of other statues depicting the same Confederate general or nondescript soldier, the fact that it is solely an object of Lost Cause propaganda becomes abundantly clear. Imagine more than 800 Confederate monuments arranged by historical figure, type, and style and confined to a contemporary Confederate graveyard as a way to tell the history of pervasive white supremacist messaging in visual culture across the United States. The vastness of this installation would capture how insidious racism is in American culture. It would be an incredible teaching tool.

There are precedents for this. The countries that made up the former Soviet Union have been confronted with the problem of what to do with an abundance of unwanted Soviet symbols and monuments. In Moscow, fallen Soviet monuments have been placed in the Muzeon Park of Arts, where statues of Stalin, Lenin, and Felix Dzerzhinsky mingle with contemporary sculptures. In Tallinn, Estonia, the Estonian History Museum displays 21 Soviet monuments in the Maarjamäe Palace park with the context of the dark period of Russian occupation fully explained. Memento Park, designed by Ákos Eleőd, in Budapest, Hungary, is perhaps the grandest iteration of the “Soviet graveyard.” Containing 42 Communist-era monuments, the park serves as an educational center, artistic action ground, and tourist destination that tells the story of the Cold War and the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe.

A Confederate graveyard is within our grasp. Public opinion supports the removal of Confederate monuments and symbols. These monuments were crafted to withstand the elements. The National Park Service has access to over 84 million acres of land. The Southern Poverty Law Center has completed “Whose Heritage? Public Symbols of the Confederacy,” a project that provides a history and context for understanding the negative impact of monuments to the Confederacy. Organizations like Monument Lab have created excellent, inclusive programming for vacant pedestals and new memorials nationwide. We have all the pieces; we just need to put them together, and we can finally lay the last remnants of the Confederacy to rest.

Anna Marcum is an architectural historian and preservationist based in Brooklyn, New York. She regularly contributes to Atomic Ranch and has written for Preservation in Print. Marcum received a bachelor of arts in art history from Barnard College, Columbia University, and a master of preservation studies from the Tulane School of Architecture. You can follow her work on Instagram @badpreservationist.
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