

A world of modern buildings!

page 4

1 Unité d'Habitation

Marseille, France and Berlin, Germany page 6

2 TWA Flight Center, New York

New York, USA page 8

3 Jean-Marie Tjibaou Cultural Center

Nouméa, New Caledonia in the South Pacific page 10

4 SESC Pompéia

São Paulo, Brazil page 12

5 Munich Olympic Stadium

Munich, Germany page 14

6 New Museum of Contemporary Art

New York, USA page 16

Steilneset Memorial

Vardø, Norway page 18

8 Gosplan Garage

Moscow, Russia page 20

9 Fallingwater

Mill Run, USA page 22

O CopenHill / Amager Bakke

Copenhagen, Denmark page 24

Battersea Power Station

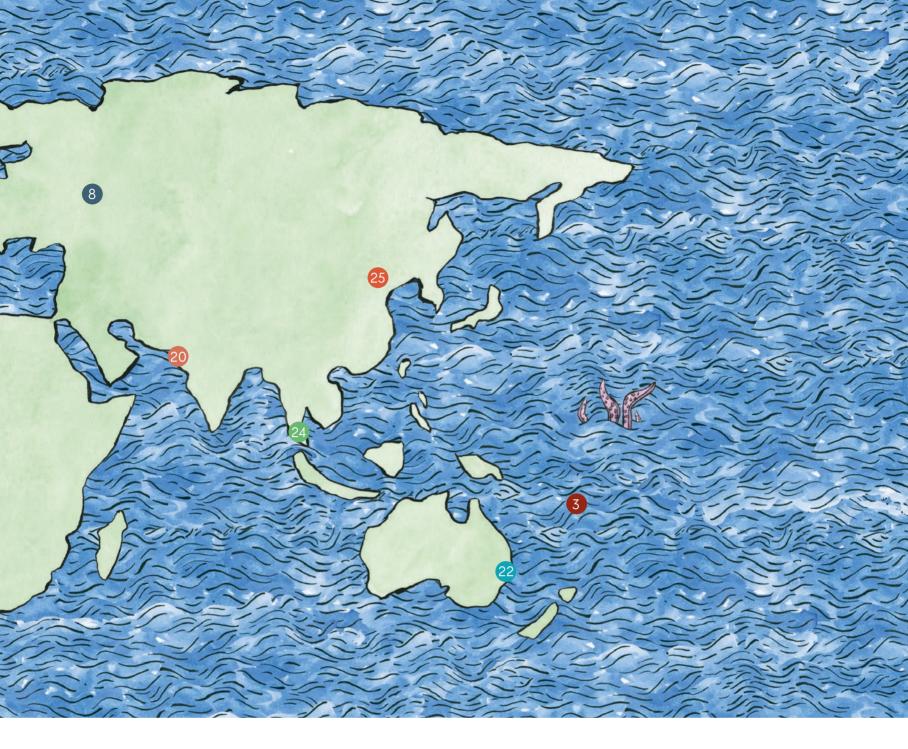
London, United Kingdom page 26

Dirty House

London, United Kingdom page 28

13 Franklin Court

Philadelphia, USA page 30



14 Sharp Center for Design

Toronto, Canada page 32

15 Einstein Tower

Potsdam, Germany page 34

16 Elbe Philharmonic Hall

Hamburg, Germany page 36

17 Dandaji Regional Market

Dandaji, Niger page 38

18 Lycée Schorge Secondary School

Koudougou, Burkina Faso page 40

Port House Antwerp

Antwerp, Belgium page 42

20 Amdavad ni Gufa

Ahmedabad, India page 44

21 Fagus Factory

Alfeld, Germany page 46

22 Sydney Opera House

Sydney, Australia page 48

23 Shelter of Cardboard

Location: Wherever it is needed page 50

24 Tree House

Singapore page 52

25 Micro Yuan'er Children's Library

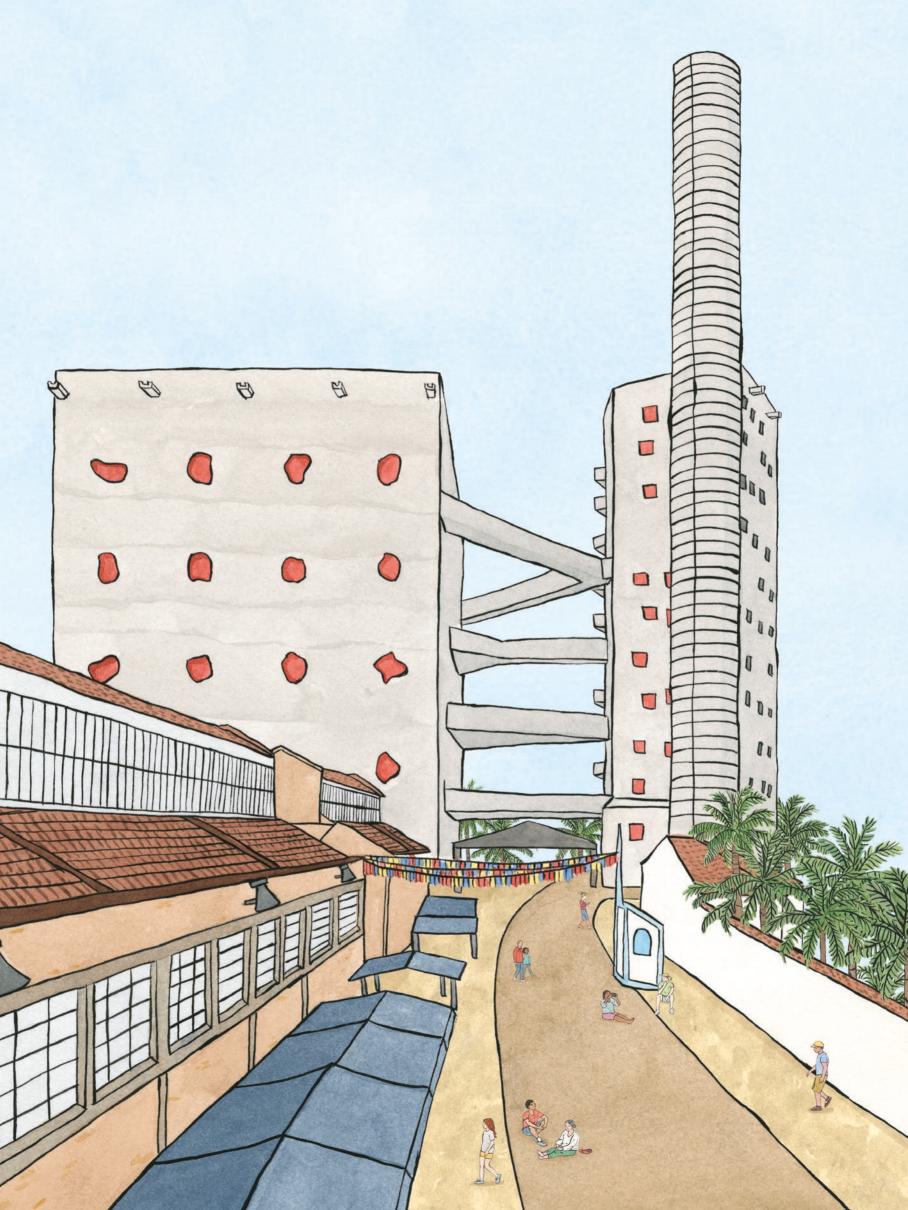
Beijing, China page 54

The **buildings**

in this book page 56

The **architects** in this book

in this book page 56



SESC Pompéla

Brazilian architect Lina Bo Bardi is rumored to have said a strange thing about her two major building projects: "I want the SESC to be even uglier than the MASP!"

For those who don't know, the MASP is a museum of modern art right in the middle of São Paulo, Brazil. And the SESC is a large leisure and cultural center with five sports fields, a swimming pool, and a library. In the 1970s, Lina Bo Bardi was commissioned to design the SESC on the site of an old steel barrel and refrigerator factory. But what she decided to do was quite unusual for that time. Bo Bardi kept the old factory halls as part of the new design, adding sports facilities and ancillary rooms in two concrete towers right next to them. Small openings (or apertures) in the towers serve as windows that look as if huge concrete moths ate into the walls. Both towers are connected on all floors by airy bridges. The SESC is now swarming with people who enjoy their leisure time in the same place where people once toiled in harsh conditions.



Lina Bo Bardi wanted to remind people of their past, even if it meant the buildings might look "ugly." This sensitive architect regarded the style of her architecture as less important than the people who used her buildings.

PAUSE FOR THOUGHT

For centuries, women were not seen as suitable architects. Why would people ever believe such a notion?

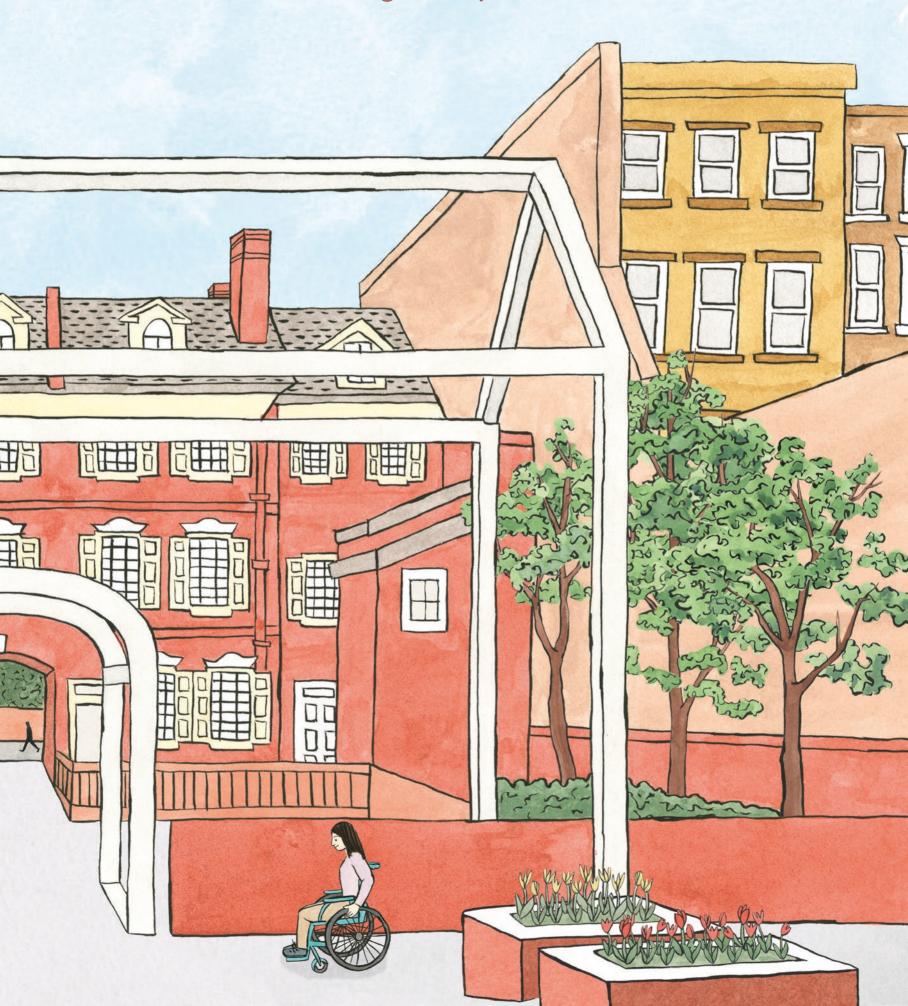
"Less is more" is probably the best-known statement in modern architecture. It comes from German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and it's almost one hundred years old. Mies wanted architecture to have clear geometric forms instead of the gingerbread trimmings that were fashionable during his youth. He also helped shaped an opinion that would hold firm over many years: modern buildings should demonstrate nothing more than their function. Architecture should be fun and surprise people!

But then, in the 1960s, the architect couple of Denise Scott Brown and Robert Venturi turned everything on its head by saying: "Less is a bore!" They wanted architecture that made people think about many things, including history and popular culture. Venturi and Scott Brown had a special idea for the memorial site for Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the founding fathers of the USA. They 'reconstructed' Franklin's home and printworks, which had been demolished in 1812, as steel frame outlines.



Franklin Court

Aghostly memorial



Sharp Center for Design

"Courageous, bold and a little insane" was how judges from the Royal Institute of British Architects described Will Alsop's extension for the Ontario College of Design and Art in Toronto. These judges then gave him the most important British prize for architecture, the RIBA Award.

Alsop's structure really does look a bit crazy. A black-and-white pixilated box, placed on thin, 85-foot-high columns, hovers above the old university building and looks something like a bizarre animal. This type of structure opens up a lot of free space on the ground for the neighborhood, and it creates a huge gateway into a park at the same time. Alsop's building, called the Sharp Center for Design, houses studios, lecture halls, exhibition rooms, and offices. It also has extra-deep window recesses in which students can sit, lie down, and sleep. Alsop wanted to give the students places outside their work stations where they could meet and share creative ideas.

When designing the Sharp Center, Alsop ran workshops in which students and other users of the center were asked to submit ideas about what they wanted in the building. He then used these ideas to develop the design we see today. People either love or hate his building, and that's the way the architect likes it. The main thing is that they care enough to have an opinion!



TIP

Get some paper and crayons and just start drawing. Then, see if the picture you made gives you any ideas for designing a crazy house!

