BIG, VAST, POWERFUL, AND CONTEMPORARY: PICTURING EDUCATION IN LA

"Isn't it the task of the photographer... to reveal the guilty and to point out the guilty in his pictures?"

-Walter Benjamin

Boyer College is the second largest in the nation and as such the designers are driven to create a unique identity. The school's architectural style, that evokes the feeling of openness found in the surrounding campus, is an integral part of its identity. The design of the buildings is a reflection of the school's commitment to providing a supportive and dynamic learning environment. The buildings are designed to be a place where students can come together, not only to learn, but also to socialize and engage in extracurricular activities. The use of natural light and outdoor spaces encourages a healthy and active lifestyle. The architectural style is a blend of modern and traditional elements, creating a unique and welcoming atmosphere. The campus is designed to be accessible, with pathways and seating areas that encourage socialization and interaction.
Architect Steven Enright for example, envisioned his school project as a "watermelon," hard on the outside, "juicy" in the middle. Although a cactus fruit might prove a better fit for the climate, there is something to be said about reawakening the natural vegetation and how it survives and grows in a harsh desert or urban climate. Many contemporary architects have turned to bioclimatic, energy efficient solutions to their work, and the most contemporary LA architecture appears in the light buildings with cool, utopian, semi-subsurface escalators that protect inhabitants from everyday harsh urban realities and are becoming more common. Although built-up asphalt roads, concrete grounds, and metal surfaces are not a hit with global warming, dynamic contemporary buildings using technological surfaces that modulate to ever-changing patterns in the environment have serious potential.

Yet despite prominent inclination to utopian school buildings in urban campus courtyards schemes, the green belts, and climate of these new campuses have a unique effect on urban life. Lodged up behind grid-wired fences in enormous angular concrete, glass, and metal corporate school parks, young students somehow learn to adapt to their extruding adjust to feeling more rigid and small in the overbuilt city as they learn to turn out the harsh realities of urbanity and this was long before they knew their face.

Architects apply new media effects to ease the everyday student experience. Palladian effects and kinetic effects are the equivalent of modern Barcelona visual effects but a virtual user’s surface of eyes to dream beyond the window and contemporary control graphics. LA architects are at the center of media culture, and they are now teaching their contemporaneous techniques and their own new schools have the same high-tech environments and shifting school floors that define the era’s identifiers but also the school is a living, breathing, teeming, dynamic environment, changing every day, evolving over the building and change and the student.

Art Review: 30th Annual International Student Show

Standing in the school’s courtyard is an emblem of the contemporary architectural student. The architecture student is a product of the contemporary architectural education system.

A rising generation of students is interested in its phenomenological effects and architecture. The architecture student is a product of the contemporary architectural education system. A rising generation of students is interested in its phenomenological effects and architecture.
LA SCHOOLS

California constructed its educational infrastructure to be outstanding. Schools throughout the state were built to provide top quality education for its youth. Infrastructure not only created spaces for the brightest and best students and teachers, but built remarkable buildings designed by - arguably - California's best architects: Richard Neutra, Bernard Maybeck, Joseph Esherick, and Julia Morgan, among others.

In time, however, numerous leaders in the state, with public support through highly controversial propositions and initiatives, effectively voted to undermine the state’s educational system. Deteriorating, aging facilities, mismanagement, corruption, student delinquency, and the difficulty of employing teachers to work more for less, all contribute to a system now in jeopardy of collapse.