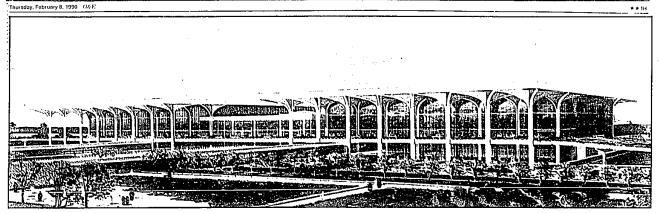
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Building Scene

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Yamasaki designs airport

The Saudi Arabian peninsula and its neighboring states in past centuries went relatively unnoticed because of geographic Isolation — surrounded water on three sides and rugged terrain on the fourth.

But now it is galning considerable economic and political attention throughout the world.

With a sense of manifest destiny, the Saudis are embarking on a massive modernization campaign.

DURING THE late 1970s, the Hiyadh Development Authority launched a billion dollar project now called the Rhyadh Diplomatic Quarier. The city of Rhyadh Itself has undergone such a dramatic transformation and modernization that it is often referred to as the "largest building site in the world".

referred to as the "argest outloop, soon world."

New highways cross the Arabian peninsula. The Saudis are aware that their gas and oil resources are depletable. They are exchanging them for others: technology, industry and education for all their cilizens.

Topicating into the 21st century, the Saudis are represented by the 10st peninsular their control of the 10st peninsular t

Yamasaki Associates.

WiTil A total 4 million square feet, the complex will consist of passenger terminals for national and international carriers. A central area houses an onsque and parking structure in front of the terminal. A control tower and other support buildings are adjacent.

The terminal, now nearing completion, is characterized by a monumental portice on both sides containing the arrival and departure levels with monumental arches in the Islamie tradition. Vast expanses of glass, supported by stanchions and stainless steed clips, lend an airborne weightlessness as well as a dramatic entry much in keeping with Yamasaki's sense of delicacy.

The control tower is a free-standing, 87-meter high structure adjacent to the terminal, providing a vertical accent with ribs that flare out at the log.

vertical accent with ribs that flare out at the top.

THE CENTRAL feature, functioning much like a jewel, is the mosque that symbolizes the influence of Islam on the lives of the people of Saudi Arabia. It is a cylindrical building, which is a derivative of centrally organized Byzantine structures. Capped by a dome, it is patterned after the Blue Mosque in Jerusalem, spanning more than 1,000 years as a tantamount role in Islamic architecture. Beneath the dome is a shallow drum containing perforated bronze with abstract elements based on Arabic design or the "geometry of the spirit." Overhald with colored glass, the inside is permeated with dramatically colored light during the day and is noticeable on the outside when lit from within at hight.

Adjacent to the mosque is a minaret, a tall tower from which the muezzin traditionally calls the worthpers to prayer five times a day.

REMOTE FROM the terminal complex is anoth-

ishpers to prayer five times a day.

REMOTE FROM the terminal complex is another terminal – the Royal Pavilion – for the use of the king, his entourage and foreign dignitaries. It is the second one designed by MYA, the other at the King Abdulaziz International Airport.

The terminal consists of three architectural elements that contain five separate zones of activity. The dominant, central pavilion houses the formal reception hall. Like the mosque, it is centrally planned, from which radiate splayed arches. Underneath the arches are wast sheets of glass similarly supported as those in the terminal.

Its architectural orientation serves to overscore the importance of the king in elegant surrounding. On either side are smaller structures housing separate facilities for men and women as guests or members of the royal family, and separate facilities for the king and press corps.

Dale Northup is a college professor and architectural historian.

