Additional Resources in MSEL
Green Buildings Fathy to Yeang

Books

Title: The Hassan Fathy collection: a catalogue of visual documents at the Aga Khan Award for Architecture / compiled and written by James Steele.
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks NA 1585 .F38 A4 1989

Title: Green development: integrating ecology and real estate / by Rocky Mountain Institute
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks HD255.G73 1998

Title: Taking sustainable cities seriously: economic development, the environment, and quality of life in American cities / Kent E. Portney.
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks HT243.U6 P67 2003

Tips on finding these and more books on structures in the MSEL.

http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/engr/structures/books.html

Journal Articles

Gropius and Fathy remembered / William R. Polk.
In: Architectural design 2004 Nov.-Dec., v.74, n.6, p.38-45
Abstract: The author "describes how as a Harvard academic he accompanied Walter Gropius to Baghdad and encountered Hassan Fathy in Egypt." With historical sidebar by Sabiha Foster
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks NA1.A679
Database: Avery Index to Architecture

Hassan Fathy [What is a city?].
In: Casabella 1998 Feb., v.62, n.653, p.52-79.
Abstract: Part of a 1967 lecture given in Cairo, introduced by Attilio Petruccioli ("Riflessioni su di un maestro") and Alberto Ferlenga ("Le piccole città di Hassan Fathy").
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks NA4.C3
Database: Avery Index to Architecture

Obituary: Hassan Fathy / James Steele.
In: Architectural Review 1990 Jan., v.187, no.1115, p.9
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks NA1.A75
Database: Avery Index to Architecture

TR Hamzah & Yeang.
In: Architectural design 1997 Jan.-Feb., v.67, n.1-2, p. [70]-75,
Abstract: Three projects: Sovereign Tower, Malaysia; Nara-Tokyo Tower, Japan; and Ho Chi Minh City Tower, Vietnam.33 Vertical visions / Ivor Richards.
In: Architectural review 1996 Sept., v.200, n.1195, p.66- [67]
Abstract: T. R. Hamzah and Yeang's Menara Budaya and Central Plaza high-rise office buildings in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks NA1.A75
Database: Avery Index to Architecture

TR Hamzah & Yeang computer drawings, elevations, sections, site plans, photos.
In: Architectural design 1995 July-Aug., v.65, n.7-8, p. [66]-77
Abstract: Features four projects: Hitechniaga Tower, Kuala Lumpur; MBF Tower, Penang, Malaysia; Menaro Umno tower, Pulau Pinang. Malaysia; China Tower, Hainan, China.
MSEL Call Number Eisenhower Stacks NA1.A679
Database: Avery Index to Architecture

Title: New `green' building on campus
In: Environmental Science and Technology
Volume: 32 Issue 17 Sep 11998 p 412A-414A
Abstract: Montana State University (MSU) is planning to break ground on the world's first `green' academic science building at its Bozeman campus in 2000. The building will serve as a national showcase for some of the least polluting building technologies yet devised, including a zero-polluting-emissions chemistry laboratory. The building will have no sewer system where wastewater from humans and chemistry labs will be treated using constructed wetlands system. The building will also be largely constructed from local materials, with a primary focus on Montana's waste stream. As the future home for the National Resource Center for Green Building Technologies, the building will serve as a proving ground to help industry, as well as federal agencies.
MSEL Call Number TD1.E55
Database: Compendex

Title: The application of ecosystems services criteria for green building assessment
In: Solar Energy
Volume: v 77 n 4 SPEC. ISS. October 2004 p 389-398
Abstract: In the discussion of environmental architecture, we are conjoining two disciplines, the subject of architecture and that of ecology. At their best, green buildings are examples of applied ecology, where designers understand the constitution, organization, and structure of ecosystems, and the impacts of architecture are considered from an environmental perspective. By utilizing the concepts, methods, and language of ecology, designers can create architecture that intentionally engages the natural systems of a site. The establishment of assessment criteria implies the definition of building design criteria. If we establish criteria that are based on our best scientific understanding of environmental capacity, we will begin to develop a building stock that is sustainable. To do this we must quantify the link between the resulting environmental impacts and their cause in building production and use. This is not done in traditional building environmental impact assessment methods, which are based on quantifying assumed negative impacts of man-made interventions on the natural environment, typically using a code compliant reference building as a standard to improve upon. These indexes lack an ecologically derived baseline, or standard of measure, under which sustainable developments can be analyzed and compared on a universal basis. An ecologically derived baseline can be used to measure negative impacts as well as positive impacts of buildings. It also allows vastly different project types, sizes and locations to be compared on an equal basis. This study extends the concept of ecological capacity into an architectural context, and develops carrying capacity as a time and area dependent tool to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental building design. The ecosystem services criteria study uses an objective metric of carrying capacity as an ecologically derived baseline (hectare/years) to assess building sustainability. The farmhouse, a low energy, biological material based building located in Boulder, Colorado is evaluated to show the application of this

method. The relative ecological impact of energy and materials for this project is described, as well as identification of effective strategies for reducing environmental impacts of typical buildings.
MSEL Call Number TJ810.S6
Database: Compendex

Title: The role of local governments in fostering 'green' buildings: A case study
In: Building Research and Information
Volume: 29 Issue: n 5 September/October 2001 p 394-408
Abstract: The process of creating and implementing Green Building Design and Construction Guidelines for the City of Santa Monica, USA and its interplay with city administrative processes is described and the strategic lessons are assessed. Like most North American cities, Santa Monica's civic administration had dealt with environmental issues on an ad-hoc basis, with individual departments designated to respond to particular issues as they arose. After extensive public consultation, and initial work by the guidelines team, the project was expanded beyond simple design advice, to modify existing city programmes and ordinances; and to create new ordinances aimed directly at critical aspects of environmental sustainability. Perhaps more important, the co-operation and co-ordination that marked the guidelines project from the beginning has continued since, possibly heralding a new way that city operations will address sustainability issues that inherently cross administrative boundaries.
MSEL Cal Number: Available Online via Business Source Premier
Database: Compendex

Title: Green Building Challenge: The development of an idea
In: Building Research and Information
Volume: v 29 Issue: n 5:September/October 2001 p 336-345
Abstract: Green Building Challenge (GBC) is a unique international research, development and dissemination collaborative effort to further understanding of building environmental performance assessment. The unique features of the GBC process are that it is ad-hoc with no host organization; it is based on national teams; it is self-funding; it depends on consensus amongst the participating countries; and it uses conferences as a focusing device. Other significant features include the roles and motivations of participants; working in subgroups; and the importance of networking and personal contacts. The future of GBC will depend on the success of many of these past operating methods. GBC has provided an important model for innovation strategies with high impact. It indicates that rapid and visionary work can be achieved through a consensus basis of researchers and practitioners, without layers of management or bureaucratic strictures. Its notable success lies in linking the research and practitioning design communities' interests through the development of national case studies.
MSEL Cal Number: Available Online via Business Source Premier
Database: Compendex

Title: Green buildings: New York state officials, private sector mobilize to develop standards for new green taxa credits
In: ENR (Engineering News-Record)
Volume: v 244 Issue: n 21 Issue date: May 29 2000 p 14
MSEL Call Number Full Text Available on Academic Search Premier
Database: Compendex

Title: Nevada green building breaks state barriers
In: ENR (Engineering News-Record)

Volume: v 253 Issue: n SUPPL. October 2004 p 14-19
Abstract: The various aspects of the new Community college telecommunications building, developed by the Nevada State Public Works Board, using environmentally safe materials, are discussed. The first public design-build project, was build under the revised statute of the state, where new buildings estimated to cost between $500,000 and $30 million now qualify for design build. The two-storey structure had an aggressive 18-month design-to-completion schedule that was compressed to 14 months after slow initial document development and a lengthy state approval process. The building is serviced from a 4,000-sq-ft central plant with two high-efficient boilers and chillers, reducing a duplication of systems for future expansions.
Abstract type:(Edited abstract)
MSEL Call Number Full Text Available on Academic Search Premier
Database: Compendex.

Title: 'Green' calculator counts cost of building designs
In: New Scientist
Volume: v 181 n 2432 Jan 31 2004 p 23
Abstract: The effect of the construction industry on the environment is discussed. The architects often have little idea of the environmental and health impact of the materials they use for their designs. A green calculator software package aims to change all. The software plugs into many of the computer-aided design (CAD) programs used by architects. Called Life Cycle Analysis of Design (LCADesign), the calculator uses information from online databases to calculate the amount of energy and water consumed in the production of the materials. It also estimates the quantities of chemicals emitted in their manufacture, and the impact this will have on the ozone layer.
MSEL Call Number QH301.N 52; Also full text on Academic Search Premier
Database: Compendex

Title: Green buildings: Use of high-performance guideline could slash energy use by up to 40% compared to state code
In: ENR (Engineering News-Record)
Volume: v 243 Issue: n 2 Jul 1999 p 19
MSEL Call Number TA1.E63
Database: Compendex

Tips for finding these articles and more journal articles like these.

http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/engr/structures/journalarticles.html