tive—the author’s word is lyrical—treatment of ‘nonoperational spaces.’ Perhaps only in Brazil could it have happened. The volume gives one reader a strong additional reason for wanting to revisit that astonishing country.

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON
The University, Glasgow


A monograph on the work of Affonso Eduardo Reidy is long overdue although he has been known to architects in the United States since 1957 as one of the promising Brazilian architects who, under the tutelage of Le Corbusier, collaborated with Lucio Costa on the famous Ministry of Education and Health in Rio de Janeiro. At first Reidy was eclipsed by his more flamboyant contemporary, Oscar Niemeyer, but the housing projects of Pedregulho and Gavea have brought him international acclaim as a planner as well as an architect.

The text by Klaus Franck, in the form of captions accompanying the illustrations, describes the buildings simply yet, for the most part, adequately. Unfortunately, out of twenty-one projects discussed, over half are represented in drawing or model form leaving the unconfirmed suspicion that they were never constructed. Deception is not necessary to enhance the reputation of so fine an architect. Moreover, the organization of the book is not clear, being neither chronological nor precisely by building types. By contrast, Sigfried Giedion’s introduction, although short, contains an inclusive analysis of Reidy’s style and of his major buildings. A clearer understanding of Reidy in relation to other noteworthy contemporary Brazilian architects is presented by Henrique E. Mindlin, in Modern Architecture in Brazil (1956), in which many of the same illustrations appear.

VERNON S. HODGES
University of Florida

OTHER PUBLICATIONS


