

MOUSSAVI: But if I ask most of my students to talk about related disciplines, they know nothing. But architects can never think through engineering if they don't have any education in engineering. My office, FOA, often explores the design potentials of structure, but we are not structural engineers. I think not to give basic understanding of related disciplines to all the agents of design blocks them from interacting. We can have specialization but need to expand from that.

KRIEGER: Margaret's right that the architectural voice began to dominate the conferences.

MACHADO: Appropriately so.

KRIEGER: But the goal was to find a way to communicate across the disciplines, and that is a goal for people who call themselves urban designers.

PIEPRZ: I would like to cite a circumstance that poses huge dilemmas for me. In the Pudong area of Shanghai, mediocre architects are producing spectacular structures. Yet urbanistically Pudong is a disastrous failure. It will take decades to undo it through infill and other transformation. You can't get the best architects in the world to come into this strange capitalism there and make great buildings that relate to each other. It's an urban design problem; urban design could have established a framework, priorities, the central relationships with a river, with an existing city, with a new city that's expanding. A design strategy is missing there. Richard Rogers won a competition with a very bad design, a circle, and they built a butchered version of that.

KRIEGER: He would not take credit for it.

PIEPRZ: He was wise not to take credit for it.

PIEPRZ: I was in SOM's Jin Mao tower once, looking down next to the retired chief planner for Shanghai. I was thinking, "What a mess," but I didn't want to say that, and he turned to me and said, "Well, there's a \$10 billion mistake."

GOLDBERGER: Yes, that place could have profited from an urban design strategy. I thought you were going to tell a version of that apoc-