

2004
Although PSD controlled the country
Nastase lost the elections



Traian Băsescu President



Prime Minister Călin Popescu Tăriceanu

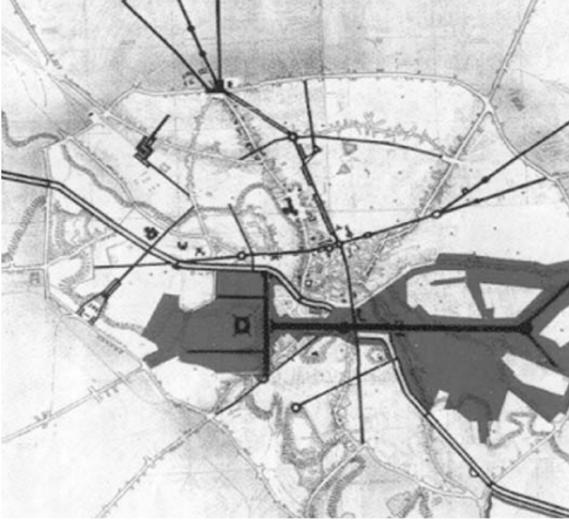


Monica Macovei Minister of Justice

Where the Museum is located?

Physical environment

Palace of Parliament – an ordered space - politically, socially and spiritually controlled.
The Building - (symbolizing the ideal of power....)



1971 Ceaușescu visits China and North Korea
1977 after the Earthquake, in Bucharest begin massive demolitions. (in the oldest areas of the city photo).



1984 construction began ... (foto Ion Grigorescu)



House of the Republic and the ensemble **Socialism's Victory Boulevard...**
Civic Centre, House of Science and Technology, the Ministry of the Interior, The State Archives and National Library.
Evicting 40,000 people with a single day's notice...

The construction was started and raised while many Romanians experienced a period of privations (1980-1989), great cost, effort and sacrifice...





Palace of Parliament... a giant built during the "golden age" build and rebuilt overnight, the haughty "Republica House" had swallowed tens of billions of lei (Romanian currency) and a huge volume of work before the Revolution.

The second building after the Pentagon ...surface area of 350,000 sqm, 270 m/240 m, 86 m height, 92 m underground... 300,000 sqm – includes 700 offices, enormous halls with 1,200 seats...12 levels, underground galleries... 21 building bodies...

At first entitled House of the Republic – the purpose: Ceaușescu's Palace

After 1990, it was named House of the People – visited by tourists

A grand balcony in the Palace surveys the entire length of the boulevard.

The Boulevard modeled after Paris's Champs Elysees - few meters longer than it.

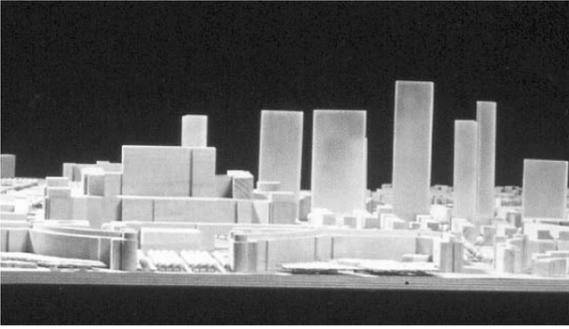
The Civic Centre includes numerous governments offices and apartments - originally intended to house Romania's communist elite.

1994 Palace of Parliament

1996. The Romanian Government organised, together with the "Union Internationale des Architectes" and the World Bank, an

international architecture contest – "Bucharest 2000" – to redesign Bucharest's centre. The contest was won by the German architecture office "Von Gerkan, Marg und partner".

The project accepted the axis and the palace as a historical heritage and tried to create new qualities, by gathering new urban elements (the axis remains with the memories of a lost historical structure and of the new democratic



design method...). All proposals, all solutions were ignored.

2001 - in the back, in section E4 the MNAC building begin.

2004 – a rooftop national flag – accounted for some 60,000 dollars – as part of government spending, the flag was widely regarded as a costly useless buy.

2005

Curierul national 23 February
Bogdan Costache

The sudden change of a hole in the Palace of Parliament basement into a luxurious swimming pool recreation complex ... between 2001 and 2003, the area saw investments (3,5 billion lei), to complete the construction and to clean up.



Anca Petrescu, chief architect of the building: the objective meets the European requirements for institutions working long hours... it is almost completed

2005 (*The building is not ready yet...*)

Spatial Narratives – interpretation, translation

"There is no mute architecture... all buildings "tell stories" with varying degree of consciousness. It is constituted within a field of discourses and economies (formal, psychological and ideological) we will find inscribed within the architecture a complex array of mentalities and practices - between inside and outside, between

what is supposed to be seen and what is not. The space, size, location – defined by and give definition to the social and psychological narratives that influences the behaviors (encouraged, allowed, discouraged or forbidden). Architecture participates in the managing of subjects-in term of the organization, hierarchization and systematization of order, activities, behavior, movement and visibility. Foucault's micro-technologies of power – "the circulation of effects of power through progressively finer channels, gaining access to individuals themselves, to their bodies, their gestures and all their daily actions – architecture function both as and under authority – structure and is structured by institutions." (Mark Rakatansky)

"The Architecture of **Atmosphere** - Sigfried Giedion – "atmosphere starts where the construction stops". It surrounds a building – seems to emanate from the object – it is some kind of sensuous emission of sound, light, heat, smell, moisture...a strong spatial and emotional effect..."(Mark Wigley)

Distant, Big body, fence, and empty space around...

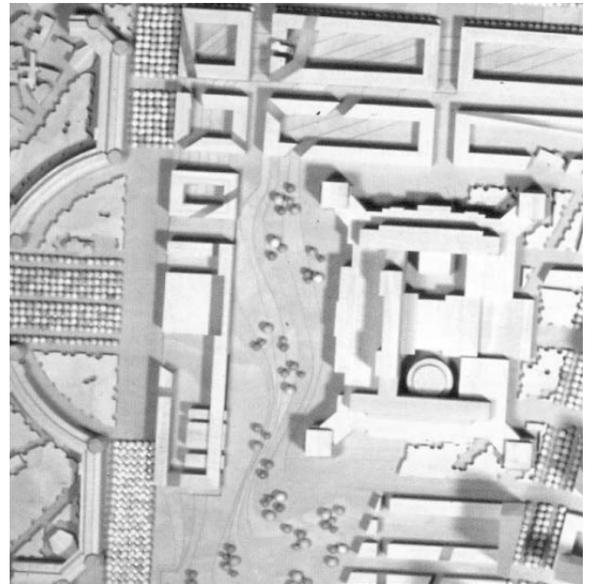
"Optics is a politics of positioning - Only those occupying the positions of the dominators are self-identical...knowledge from their point of view is truly fantastic, distorted, and irrational...

Positioning, is the key practice grounding knowledge...implies responsibility"(Donna Haraway)

"Seaming - The loss of ethical urgency is due to the disappearance of otherness or difference, which allows the cultivation of the space necessary for critical distance. This eclipse of otherness results either from difference becoming so different that it is indifferent, or from difference collapsing into the sameness of the every day.

To live a life of seaming is to struggle to find ways to hold together what drifts apart and

Hold apart what drifts together" (Mark C Taylor) excerpts from *Sturm der Ruhe - What is Architecture?* Az W (Architekturzentrum Wien)



K e y w o r d s

Analysis (gr "freeing up")

"Philosophical method, or set of methods, rigor and precision, science, logical techniques, careful investigation of language as the best means of investigating concepts"

Art contemporary *in the ordinary sense – implies everything that happens today in visual arts*

For experts – what is produced today considering the practices and theories of yesterday... nothing is accidental... unprofessional... at a performance level.

An art of research... with a theoretical basis... even when it's poetical...

Art(s) visual

"Central to any artistic creativity are the working of the imagination, the play of the emotions and the operation of reason.

The **form** such as a statement central to the art-creation process, and the study of form is part of the appreciation of art.

Form is the plastic realization of the **idea**, translated into imagery and given shape (to study form is to study the mind of the artist who created it, informed by our own preconceptions and prejudices and subject to the vagaries of the means of presentation, **contextualization** and **environment**.

Art - help as to reflect on situations in other way

Offer a deep understanding of human conditions. Is a free space

Art is moving closer to life and life is moving closer to art...

Artist – "observer, sensor, - have become facilitators, logistical coordinator

With a responsible... aesthetic, but also ethic and intellectual attitude..."

Artist-run space an exhibition space run by artists (glassbox)

Attitude – "In a broad sense, any mental state with prepositional content.

In this sense include beliefs, desires, hopes and wishes.

Is the vital component in every human activity, from democratic decision-making to making art, from making love or making war...

Is what "fits" us for what we are, and do, in the world."

Autonomy condition of self reliance and independence. In art autonomy means freedom from any conditions by non-artistic, objectives.

Audience - "effects" analysis - mass media have the power un problematically to impose their meanings onto audiences and that this causes direct social and political effects

(link between TV violence and violent behavior)

Frankfurt School - mass media as the generator (film, ads, pop music, TV) of ideology which contributed to the reproduction of the capitalist system and the subordination of the working class.

Gramsci - the ruling bloc cannot impose its will on an audience but must struggle to "win it over"

"Avant-garde (fr "front line") ahead of the rest

Unappreciated innovation, extreme radicalism in art...

Something you fail to understand, or find threatening"

Background – "The previously acquired understanding or knowledge that allows utterances, beliefs, and actions to have explicit meaning for us." (meaning in language, knowledge in science and objectivity in interpretation"

Blindsight – "Absence of visual awareness despite the presence of visual capacity"

Consciousness (lat conscire "to be aware") state of being aware to our surroundings: neither asleep, nor in a coma, nor drugged in any way."

Communism – (holding property in common)

"In Marxist thinking - the final stage of history as a society of absolute material abundance in which class division and division of labor are no longer necessary. In this ideology the full realization of equality, liberty, community and abundance are all considered possible.

Critics- - the protection of some minimal private property rights are preconditions of democracy, liberty and efficiency.

In practice so-called communist regimes have betrayed their own egalitarian ideals establishing dictatorial and corrupt elite's who effectively control an atomized and dependent population."

Conceptual art- "emphasis not on the material presence of the work of art but on its "conceptual" meaning

The intention is that experimenting with unorthodox art forms will turn attention away from question of representation and mimesis. Towards the reality of the work's conceptual framework"

Cognitive Therapy – "therapists do not work with, or believe in, the idea of the unconscious. All mental activity, accessible directly - aims to assess and work with irrational patterns of thought that are confronted directly by asking the patient to report images and thoughts around irrational feeling and behaviors.(maladaptive interpretation of their own life's events; their own environment)"

Problem formulation, goal setting."

Communication – "The act of meaning something of conveying a prepositional attitude (belief, desire, intention, regret) to an audience, by linguistic or other means

A matter of encoding a thought in a form that one's audience can decipher Loke - We are influencing others by everything we do.

Even by trying not to, we are still exerting an influence, however unintended.

Everything we do is open to interpretation, communication constantly takes place".

Context (lat "weaving together") is the setting which can modify our view of an idea, phenomenon or statement."

The varied circumstances in which a work of art is (or was) produced and or interpreted.

The artist "historical and material condition of production" Marxism... The artist, attitudes, beliefs, interests, values, intentions and purposes, education and training and biography (psychology)

The milieu in which the work was produced – the apparent function of the work at hand (to adorn, beautify, express, illustrate, mediate, persuade, record, redefine reality, or redefine art) religious and philosophical convictions, sociopolitical and economic structure, climate and geography...

The field of the work's reception and interpretation ...psychological approaches – psychoanalysis, ethology and Gestalt, political criticism, feminism, cultural history, Geistesgeschichte, formalism - connoisseurship, structuralism, semiotics, hermeneutics, post-structuralism, and deconstruction, reception theory, contemporary judgements, revisionist approaches...contextual considerations... Robert J Belton

Context art Criticises the art business and its institutions. Power structures are disclosed, distribution mechanisms and exhibition forms. Are investigated for their political functions. Various artistic means of expression are adopted to present this criticism, such as performances, installation and Object Art.

Contextual art - an art that is interdependent with the production or appearance

Content analysis – "the empirical study of communication through the systematic analysis of words, texts and symbols. A behaviorist adaptation of the earlier practice of hermeneutics, the interpretation of underlying meaning.."

Conceptual schema – "A set of concepts and propositions that provide a framework for describing and explaining items of some subject matter along with criteria for recognizing which phenomena are to be considered deviant and in need of explanation"

Critique of institutions

any critique addressing the constitutive role of a social institution, whether it to be a governmental body, a horizon of expectations, a curatorial policy, or whatever. (Mainstream art magazines, in a sense create the work they supposedly describe, because they are implicated in a commercial network of sales and advertising strategies.) Robert J Belton

Critical thinking

evaluating conclusion by logically and systematically examining the problem, the evidence, and the solution.

“Thinking is hard work, that is why so few people do it. Henry Ford

Richard Paul (1993) developed a list of characteristics or attributes of critical thinkers. He defined critical thinkers as:

Active thinkers: maintaining a questioning attitude, and double-checking both the reliability or information and their interpretation of the information.

Knowledgeable of their biases and limitations (having intellectual humility).

Fair-minded, keenly aware of the powerful influence of their own perceptions, values, and beliefs, but seeking to treat all viewpoints alike.

Willing to exert a conscious effort to work in a planful manner, gathering information, checking for accuracy, and persisting, even when solutions are not obvious or require several stages.

Good communicators, realizing that mutual exchange of ideas is essential to understanding the facts and finding the best solutions.

Empathetic, putting their own feelings aside, and consciously imagining themselves in the place of others in order to genuinely understand them.

Open-minded, willing to consider other perspectives and suspending judgement until all the evidence is weighed.

Independent thinkers, making their own judgments and decisions, rather than allowing others to do it for them.

Curious and insightful, questioning deeply, and interested in understanding underlying thoughts and feelings.

Humble, recognizing that no one, including themselves, has all the answers or is immune to error.

Honest with themselves and others, admitting when their thinking may be flawed or requires more thought.

Proactive, instead of reactive, anticipating problems and acting before they occur.

Organized and systematic in their approach to solving problems and making decisions.

Flexible, able to explore and imagine alternatives and change approaches and priorities as needed.

Recognizing the role of intuition, but seeking evidence and weighing risks and benefits before acting.

Realistic, acknowledging that we do not live in a perfect world, and that the best answers are not always the perfect answers.

Team players, willing to collaborate to work toward common goals.

Creative and committed to excellence, continually evaluating, seeking clarity and accuracy, and looking for ways to improve how things get done.

Critical Theory – “a form of sociological analysis associated with the 20th century Frankfurt School

In order to understand, the explain social reality, one cannot avoid evaluating and criticizing society’s own self-understanding.

Habermas - questions of truth are inextricably bound up with political problems of freedom of communication and the exchange of ideas.

Criticism (gr “judges”) is an activity about which diametrically opposite opinions can be held. It can be seen either as an essential component of human thought, a major guarantor of our cultural existence.”

Critical condition

“Policies to ensure nondiscriminatory consideration and support.

Many mainstream establishments - exclusionary practices...

Alternative spaces and group structures – established as constructive responses to the explicit and implied limitation in the commerce-oriented art world.

Critical effort to theorize representation as a contested arena

Art and cultural contexts – political and social circumstances” Julie Ault Martin Beck

Crossover the capacity to draw from different fields of experience and skill simultaneously;

refers to crossing the boundaries between art and popular culture and between different cultures, also to the inclusion of music, design and folklore etc in artistic work.

Culture (lat “inhabit” cultivate, protect)

“In the last half-century, - culture - comprises the whole experience of everyday life.

The knowledge, values, attitudes, and traditions that guide the behavior of a group of people and allow the to solve the problem of living in their environment.

“High art ‘ mass culture - tv, ads, fashion, social activities.

Mass communications, mass-production of artifacts and global marketing are the reason, and they have began to dictate the ‘cultural agenda” of the entire world..

Resistance culture - group values and beliefs about refusing to adopt the behaviors and attitudes of the majority culture

Culture -A site of social differences and struggle

We make culture and we are made by culture...

People learn culture...

Culture shape behavior and consciousness

Culture seen as political, the work of art a product of this culture. “

Cultural Anthropology - the study of culture as the system of value, ideas.

Life culturally determined.

Anthropology has now become a discursive investigation into the different ways people organize their lives, beliefs and value.

Sub culture/counter culture

Because cultural processes are intimately connected with social relations, involve power and help maintain and create inequalities within and between social groups. Resistance is always present and articulate its critical response” Grame Tuirner

Cultural Studies “studies that is concerned with the examination of popular culture.”

Curator the person responsible for the selection of subject, artists and / or ideas that will be part of an exhibition. This curator may be associated with an institution or may work as a free - lance curator (independent curator);

decides what exhibitions are about, and selects the participating artists.

A means of interpretation that regards a work as an open and many -layered network of the most varied elements in form and content. These elements, their functions and contradictions, are revealed by deconstruction.

Detective - (to detect, to identify, to determine, organized, research, form of surveillance)

Democracy - Government by the people. Government institutions in dialogue and negotiations with the civil society

Deconstruction – “a technique in criticism and philosophy.

Jacques Derrida - a school of thought of extreme skepticism, rejecting the accepted claims made by all existing systems”

Deontology (gr “it is right”) “systems of ethics, there are certain moral rules “..

Determinism (fr. “to fix”) “everything that happens as determined by what preceded it.”

Dialectics (gr “discussion”) - method of philosophical reasoning. By question and answer...”

dizzydent (eng dizzy) dizzy, dizzy disident...in an indefinite context

Discourse - Emile Benveniste – “is language in so far as it can be interpreted with reference to the speaker, to his or her spatio temporal location, or to other such variables that serve to specify the localized context of utterance include (I and You, here, there, now, today, last week) in the absence of which the speech act in question would lack determinate sense.

Relationship of entailment, presupposition, contextual implicative, argumentative coherence, real-world and speaker related knowledge

communication - important idea in critical theory, linguistics, literary theory and sociology.

Michel Foucault - used to describe the way systems function in culture, ideology, language, society and the way in which that functioning reflects and sustains power and those who wield it.

For sociologists, are specialist system of knowledge and sustain practices”.

Discovery the exposure of unknown facts to change the unfolding of events in a narrative.

A legal term indicating the systematic gathering and exposure of the facts about a case. R J B

Egoism (self interest) “Indifference, unjustified superiority and defiance...”

Elite Theory – “all forms of complex social organization inevitably become dominated by a small group, an elite (“the elect” or “chosen”)

To manage a complex organization, require the elevation of a select group to positions of control.

As a reaction against, Marxists - the history has been the history of class struggle”

Entropy “A concept derived from heat theory signifying the degree of disorder in closed system. Total entropy would be reached when a system collapsed in chaos. By analogy, entropy indicates the informational value of news. The ultimate here would be a meaningless rushing noise. . “

Ethical intuitions- a doctrine – “there is a special faculty of moral intuition which gives us access to moral facts, to facts about how we ought to behave”

Experimentation (lat “to test”) “is one of the first signifiers of active intelligence, as opposed to instinct”

Frame “In “Passe-Partout” Derrida frame is used as a metaphor to explore questions of mediation and meaning”. R J B

Guilt – “the state imputed to a person who has done moral or legal wrong’

Goal – “what an individual strives to accomplish (depend on beliefs and motivations)”

Guide - useful information to help easy orientation in a new domain of knowledge

Hegemony (gr “chief” “leader” or “ruler”) – “dominance or control rather than leadership”.

Hermeneutics (gr “to track down”) - “in literary criticism, is the attempt to discover, by systematic examination, the true meaning of a text”

Humanistic view - Approach to motivation that emphasizes personal freedom, choice, self-determination, and striving for personal growth (Zizek powerlessness and insecurity... “I have no value in the market economy. I have to create a value for myself- could be **fear.**)

Intellectual attitude – “to use the knowledge, position in culture in society to make a difference in your context, A better place could be possible but not without the involvement of everyone.”

Intervention “The refusal, subversion or re-negotiation of received meanings”. R J B

Knowledge – “forms of learned behavior.”

brain capacity - seems to be infinite (unmeasurable) - analogies with universe.”

New criticism – “shift attention from the author of a work to the work itself.”

Mainstream Predominant style reflecting the taste of the general public

Morality – “is a system of moral (lat “customs” or “behavior”) rules - set of rules which tell one how to behave, which lay down what one ought to do in certain circumstances.” Do not kill the innocent’ applies to you whatever our desires or interest.”

People – “are moving from producing to being actors more and more”

Postmodernism Unlike modernism, Postmodernism starts from the assumption that grand utopias are impossible. It accepts that reality is fragmented and that personal identity is an unstable quantity transmitted by a variety of cultural factors. Postmodernism advocates an irreverent playful treatment of one’s own identity, and a liberal society

Postmodernism – the 1st phase, the lunatics taking over the asylum.

The 2nd phase – ETHICS, MORALITY, INTELLECTUAL ATTITUDE

Post-conceptualism “Aesthetic approach that like ‘60 conceptual art, concentrates more on the idea and concept of art than on its visual and perceptible form.”

Post structuralism “assumes that sign systems are always dynamic and open to change.”

Project “Thinking about one’s life, the only way and means to lead a worthy human life is to have one’s own project, to conceive it and bring it to ist realization.

To have one’s own project to realize it, perhaps, should be inherent in every person, the project is the concentration, the embodiment of the meaning of life, only thanks to it can be establish “who he/she is” what he/she is capable of, can he/she receive ‘a name”, it is only from the moment of the determination of his/her project that his/her true “existence” and not just “survival’ begins”. (Ilya & Emilia Kabakov)

Power (lat ‘to be able”) “is conventionally defined as the ability to effect results in an individual or group despite resistance.

Methods may range from persuasion to physical force. Marx, Max Weber

Who has power ?”

Reception theory – “literary criticism - the way readers respond to the texts they are reading - the text exists in its own right - and the cloud of external significance which is generated by a text, but which is not entirely implicit in that text itself, and may be considerably different from what the original author had in mind”

Representation – “in communication studies, - the way in which signs are used to convey meaning and refers to the construction, speech, writing, television, film, newspaper, video or academic discourse.”

Relational antagonism “predicated not on social harmony, but on exposure of that which is repressed in contriving the semblance of this harmony, and thereby would provide a more concrete and polemical grounds for rethinking our relationship to the world and to each other”. (Claire Bishop)

Romanticism – “thinkers of the Enlightenment had proclaimed that humankind could shake off the darkness of superstitions and ignorance thanks to a kind of mass awakening, produced by universal education..”

Semiotics - (gr “study of sign”) – “the mechanism of communication, signs and the way they function systematically to convey meaning”

Schemas “are abstract data structures that organize vast amounts of information. A guide for understanding an event, a concept”

Social negotiation –“ collaboration with others and respect for different perspectives. Multiples points of view”

Social work “Art here is understood as a service that quite deliberately accepts socio-political functions.”

Stereotype “A standardised, non-individual image that has become generally accepted.”

Structure – “social structure in anthropology and sociology - refers to any arrangement of social phenomena into a definite pattern. Functionalism, Marxism, structuralism - social structure pre-exists individuals and play a leading role in shaping social reality and creating social order
Linguistics - between surface and deep structures (getting beyond surface appearance and discover the deeper structures which are believed to govern social relationships”.

Structuralism - the system of ideas (lat “to Build”)

Ferdinand de Saussure - “Individual linguistic elements cannot be defined in isolation, but can only find their meaning in relation to other elements within the system or structure.

As a theory in anthropology - Claude Levi-Strauss ‘50- explain what characterizes us all as human beings living in society. All humans had a tendency to order and classify in the same fundamental manner, whatever phenomena they perceived. Computer logic and the linguistic model of “binary oppositions” male/female, nature/culture.

In sociology - refers to a perspective based on the concept of social structure and the view that society exists prior to its individual members. More specific sense, it refers to a distinctive style within sociology concerned with the identification of underlying structures in social or cultural system”.

Social analysis should be concerned with the exploration beneath surface appearance in order to discover the deeper structures which are believed to determine social relationship

In art history The ‘science’ of signs - the origins and nature of art.

In literature - deconstruction to examine not (anything from a bus ticket to a creation myth) - but the structure which produce meaning “

Speech act Theory - in linguistics, describes how words are often used to do things, rather than merely to comment on a state of affaire in the world.

Totalitarianism - 1930 - political scientists – “modern despotism possible only in industrial societies.

Ruthless and centrally dictated . Dominated by a monopolistic political party suffused with the ambition to transform society, gripped by a single chiliastic and “totalistic’ ideology which pulverizes all travel and local belief systems, uses organized terror systematically to crush its opponents, maintains a monopoly of the mass media , subordinates the legal system to political imperatives, centrally controlled economy. (slave labor camps, death camps. Maintain overall hegemony through organized fear”.

Trauma - in psychology – “an unexpected experience which the subject is unable to assimilate, the response being one of shock rather than physical injury.

Any experience mastered by mental defense mechanism

Cut off from consciousness in this way, can become anxiety and develop into neurosis.

(deprivation and separation)

In cognitive therapies early trauma is seen to lead to idiosyncratic beliefs and attitudes.

In Transactional Analysis - is seen to produce a “scripting” process whereby the person limits their own capacity for intimacy, spontaneity and awareness.”

Phenomenology(gr “study of what is perceived”) “a method and a stand point for phenomenological psychoanalysts, psychiatrists and therapists.

The unconscious is replaced with untransformed experiences, of which we are unaware. (Husserl)

Theorist– mediator, professional expert, having attitude, morality, ethics...intellectual engaged in the society’s life.

Only a modest specialist in words and a little knowledge – life style and not performance.

Thought – “only recently, with the development of computers - plausible model - of how we think.

Computers work by turning each piece of information they receive into digital code, and the manipulating it according to preset program. The basic processes are simple and mathematical.

Possible to make a crude analogy with the process of human thought. Our brains make an abstract model of each piece of information they receive, and then manipulate it according to such pre-stored “program” as comparative analysis, logic and memory”.

The language of thinking – “search, asking why, hidden factors, analyze, identify, effects

Thinking as a “state of mind”

Chaos theory ...”

Tradition (lat “to hand down” in anthropology)- beliefs, customs, values passed down through successive generation. To establish social cohesion, to legitimize forms of behavior, to inculcate beliefs.

Underground – “1960 movement - whose members were concerned to drop out of advanced industrial society, using its artifacts but rejecting its philosophy and values”.

Urbanism “The subject of town construction and living together in towns”

Values – “about what is desirable, proper, good or bad”.

White cube “The neutral white exhibition room which in modern times has succeeded older forms of presenting art. The white cube is supposed to facilitates the concentrated and undisturbed perception of the work of art.

An evolving work that is transformed during the period of the exhibition. The opposite of the idea of art work as finished object.”

Excerpt from Kenneth McLeish Key Ideas in Human Thought

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and **Glossary of art terms** *Art Now Uta Grosenick & Burkhard Riemschneider*

Beaux Arts 1999

c a a center for art analysis