



The Art Collection
at
Sentry World Headquarters





Art is an important part of the design of Sentry World Headquarters.

The paintings, prints, tapestries and sculptures are all attractive forms of decoration. But, more importantly, these pieces appeal in different ways to all people. That's why the Sentry collection is for everyone.

The art can be a source of beauty and meaning for all who see it. Because of this, it helps achieve the objective of World Headquarters — providing people with a stimulating and enjoyable working environment.

The pieces featured in this booklet are among the finest in our growing art

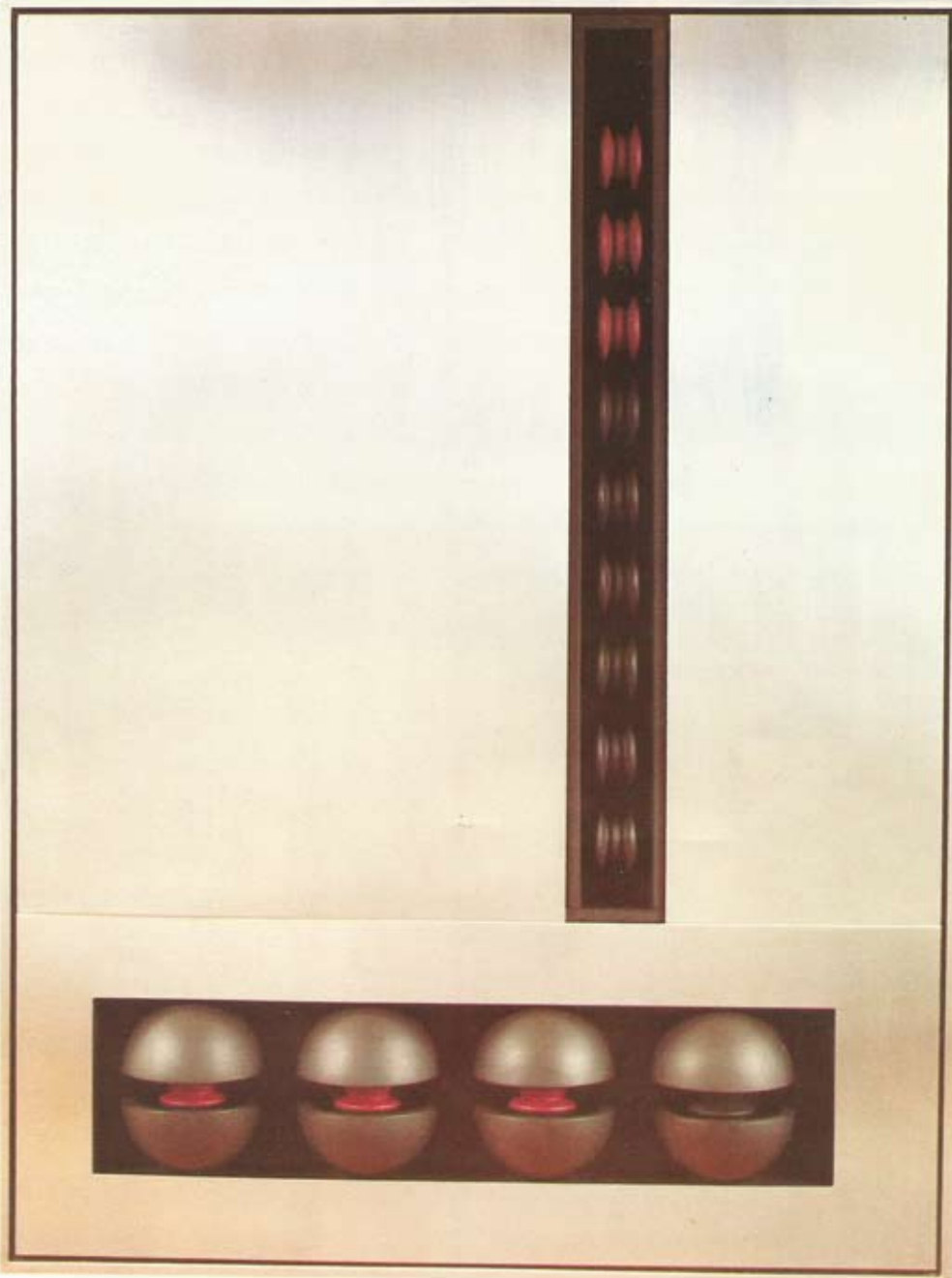
collection. We want you to enjoy them and all the pieces in the Sentry collection.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John W. Joanis".

John W. Joanis
*Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer*

Carlos Davila

Hidden Sphere
36¼" x 48½"



Born and educated in Peru, Carlos Davila comes from a family of artists. However, before turning his own talents to art, Davila studied architecture in Lima. Then in 1966, Davila moved to New York City in pursuit of his career in sculpture.

Davila's pieces reflect today's machine age. His carefully constructed and regimented designs are evidence of his early years of architectural training. Many of Davila's

sculptures consist of gleaming metal surfaces serving as resting places for sets of strong, deeply colored, interlocking pieces.

One such sculpture, "Hidden Sphere," hangs in the office of Dave Miller, President of Sentry Investment Management Company. The sculpture, aluminum on painted wood, is part of Davila's "Hidden Spheres" series. The piece represents a machine.

Joan Miro

Predicat des d'una
pintura de Joan Miro
33 1/4" x 105"



Born in Spain in 1893, Joan Miro has gained international recognition for a unique approach to his art. He staunchly refused to be officially associated with the art movements of his lifetime, developing a style that became more and more abstract and fantastic as time went on. The forms in his art are not familiar; rather they are derived from Miro's own fantasies and childhood memories.

Miro also used his art as a vehicle for political comment. Although he was never politically militant, his art often expressed his anger and dismay at the turn of events in his homeland. In order to reach more people with the messages of his work, Miro extended his art from painting to the production of original prints. As he put it: "A painting is a unique example for a single collector. But if I pull 75 examples, I increase by 75 times the number of

people who can own a work of mine. I increase the reach of the message 75 times."

A Miro aquatint, part of a limited edition, is included in the Sentry art collection. "Predicat des d'una pintura de Joan Miro" (Teachings of a Painting by Joan Miro) hangs in the Main Lobby.

Sinjerli Variation II
10' diameter



Born in 1936, Frank Stella studied art at Princeton University. Although he has been an innovator in several new art movements, he is best known for pioneering and effectively using the shaped canvas. Stella broke from the traditional square or rectangular canvas in an effort to do away with what he considered wasted space. Stella thought the corners of many paintings looked unfinished or arbitrarily finished. As a result, he worked with different shapes, such as circles or

octagons, to make the most of every inch of space.

Stella designed the circular tapestry hanging on the escalator wall running between the Third and Fourth floors. The brilliantly colored piece, "Sinjerli Variation II," measures 10 feet in diameter. It was woven by Modern Master Tapestries, a tapestry gallery. The design has also been produced in other forms such as paintings and prints.



Alexander Calder

Left to right: Environment and Evolution,
Dark Pyramids, Spiral Nebula
38" x 26"



Born in Philadelphia in 1898, Alexander Calder grew up among artists. His father and grandfather were sculptors, and his mother was a painter. However, Calder trained as a mechanical engineer before turning to art.

His first artistic recognition came in Paris in the 1930s where he was seen as a kind of toy maker. There he had shown his miniature circus, consisting of wire and wood marionette replicas of circus performers. Using his

engineering background, Calder continued his work, creating sculptures which vibrated and oscillated when suspended or put outdoors. As a result of these creations, Calder is known as the originator of the mobile. Calder continued to experiment with his moving sculptures, and he gained a great deal of recognition in this area.

Calder's abilities also extended to other art forms, including the production of prints.

Three Calder prints, part of a limited edition, hang in the Sentry Dining Room on the Third Floor: "Environment and Evolution," "Dark Pyramids" and "Spiral Nebula."

Marc Chagall

Le Bouquet de Nuit
12½" x 18"



Born in Russia in 1887, Marc Chagall is considered a major contributor to 20th century art. His works are in the collections of every important modern art museum.

Chagall never really followed the techniques of the art movements of his lifetime. Although he did adopt some of their theories regarding color and space, he developed his own unique style which is romantic, pushed to the point of fantasy. He painted often in dreamlike

imagery, based on the life and folklore in his native Jewish village in Russia.

Chagall provides no insight to his paintings: "I don't understand them at all. They are not literature. They are only pictorial arrangements of images that obsess me. . . My paintings are my reason for existence, my life, and that's all."

One of Chagall's lithographs, "Le Bouquet de Nuit" (The Fragrance of Night), hangs outside the Boardroom in the dining area.

Henry Moore

19¾" x 14½"



Henry Moore, an English artist born in 1898, is best known for his sculptures. His work first came into public view in the 1930s, and he is one of the few sculptors from that period to gain international stature.

Moore developed into a major figure with his individual style, a combination of abstract and human forms. Yet, he never liked to spell out the meaning of his pieces. He once said: "It is a mistake for a sculptor or a

painter to speak or write very often about his job. It releases tensions needed for his work." Instead, Moore preferred to leave the door open for the individual spectator to give his work meaning.

Several themes recurred throughout Moore's career, the reclining figure being the most familiar. In fact, Moore made many versions of the reclining figure, done in wood, stone and cast metal. A Moore print in the Sentry

art collection also reflects his interest in this form. The untitled lithograph depicts six reclining figures. It hangs outside the Boardroom in the dining area.

Bacchanal
24 1/4" x 20 1/4"



Born in Spain in 1881, Pablo Ruiz Picasso matured into probably the most dominant painter of the first half of the 20th century.

Picasso was a master in all art media: painting, sculpture, graphic arts, and even ceramics. Because of the diversity of his abilities, he became one of the most influential artists in the 20th century. Throughout his career, Picasso passed through many artistic phases, each representing a different style. In

the years after 1937, Picasso worked in different styles all at the same time. He summed up this multi-style phase of his career: "To me there is no past or future in art. If a work of art cannot live always in the present, it must not be considered at all."

The piece that is part of the Sentry collection comes from this stage of Picasso's work. Produced in 1959, "Bacchanal" is a linoleum

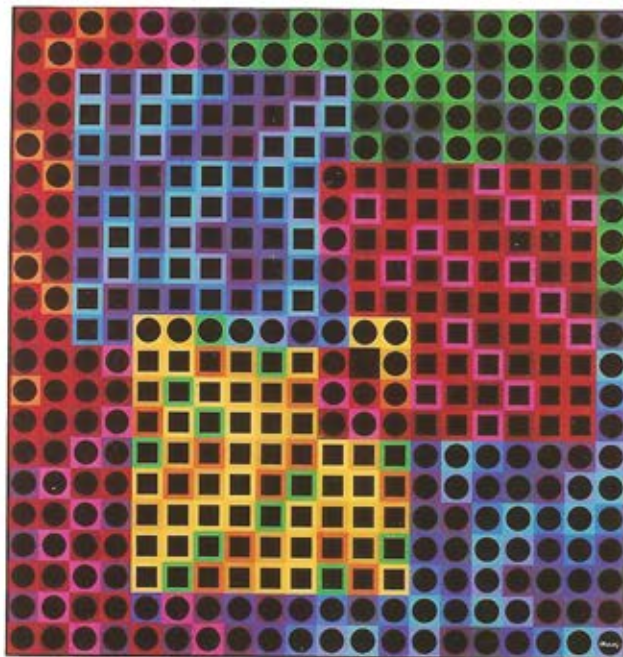
cut using five colors. It hangs outside the Boardroom, in the dining area.

Victor Vasarely

Orion Noir Positive
39-5/8" x 41-1/2"



Orion Noir Negative
39-5/8" x 41-1/2"



Born in 1908, Victor Vasarely is one of the principal originators of Optical (Op) Art. Op Art is designed for everyone's enjoyment. It stresses color and geometric shapes, things a viewer can understand immediately. According to Vasarely, this type of art is stronger than art that relies on history or education to be appreciated.

Vasarely sees his art as part of the future, a background to what he thinks would be an

ideal city, brightly colored and polychromatic. He intends his art to encourage architects and urban planners to create that city.

Two examples of Vasarely's Op Art hang in the entrance to The Restaurant. The polystyrene collages on aluminum represent a pair: "Orion Noir Positive" and "Orion Noir Negative." The collages are arranged in a checkerboard fashion, a regimented scheme Vasarely says is the basis of man's building.

Because of his concern with architecture, Vasarely says he finds it unthinkable to break away from these basic building forms.