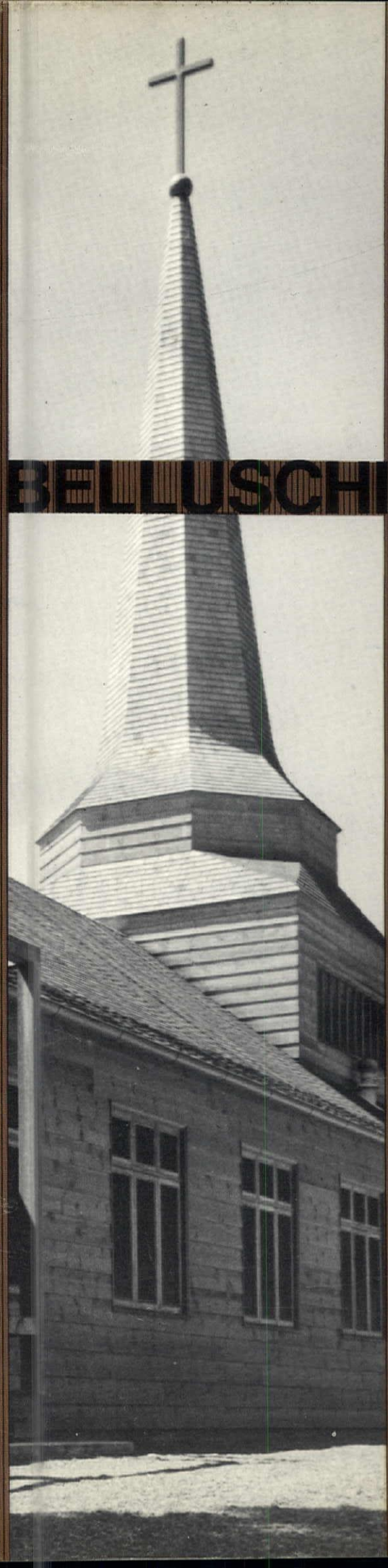


AIA JOURNAL

JULY 1972

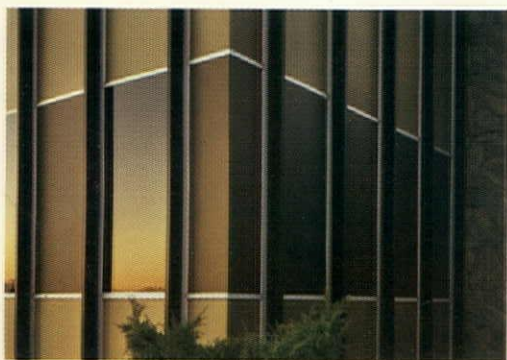
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Critic of Urban Environment Honored, University Salutes Lewis Mumford

A "fake rural life where the most rural sound one hears is the chugging of the lawn mower" is the way Lewis Mumford, Hon. AIA, describes suburban living. The urban critic and social philosopher believes that the loss of privacy, the "butchering of the countryside" by developers and the necessity of multiple ownership of automobiles "to carry a person two or three miles to pick up a loaf of bread" are among the disadvantages caused by "sub-urban" life. Such scattering of people over the countryside, he says, confines them to "mobile cells" with a "loss of human contact."

Mumford, who has written 23 books that cover every aspect of past, present and future urban living, was this year's Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Scholar in Architecture at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. He conducted a seminar at the School of Architecture on "The City in History." At the recent Founder's Day ceremonies at the university, Mumford was awarded this year's medal in architecture by the foundation.

Nationwide Data Is Sought for Inclusion In Joint Construction Industry Manual

The East Bay District Associated General Contractors of California has been given a grant by the Construction Industry Advancement Fund to publish a project observation and inspection manual for architects, engineers, contractors, project representatives and construction observers.

The director of the project is Murray A.

Slama, AIA, a principal in the Berkeley, California, architectural firm of Ratcliff-Slama-Cadwalader. He observes that the manual will be a valuable industry tool "because it will be assembled by all segments of the construction industry in a cooperative effort." He is actively seeking relevant data for possible inclusion by the nine-man committee consisting of representatives from a number of organizations including the AIA.

Although intended for use in northern California, the manual is expected to have significant application on a regional or national basis. In addition to including the duties, limitations and responsibilities of the owner, architect, contractor and others involved in the construction process, the manual will contain a comprehensive checklist developed under the Construction Specifications Institute's 16-section format and a current list of organizations that provide standards for the construction industry.

Materials may be sent to Murray A. Slama, AIA, P. O. Box 3087, Berkeley, Calif. 94703.

Architectural Firms Honored by Baptists

The Southern Baptist Sunday School Board recently held its Ninth Triennial Architects Workshop in Nashville. An exhibit and awards program concluded the week's group discussion workshops and tours of area churches. Honor Awards were presented to Grigg, Wood, Brown & Williams of Alexandria and Charlottesville, Va., for the design of Heritage Baptist Church in Annapolis, Md.; Stiles & Jarrard of Little Rock, Ark., for the Student Center at Arkansas Tech; and Ellis, Ingram & Parris of Valdosta, Georgia, for the Azalea City Baptist Church in Valdosta. Seven other firms received Awards of Merit.



In Detroit: concerted effort to save old hall.

Michigan Architects Unite to Save Hall, Site of Climax to State Convention

Orchestra Hall in Detroit, designed by C. Howard Crane, was built in 1919. Critics have termed its acoustics "superb." The hall has not been in use since 1955. It is hoped that it will be restored to its former grandeur and usefulness with funds collected by the Committee to Save Orchestra Hall and the Michigan Architectural Foundation.

The Michigan Society of Architects AIA has issued a resolution for the preservation of the structure, calling upon every architect in the state to assist in the cause.

As a climax of its 57th annual convention in March, the society sponsored "An Evening at Orchestra Hall," at which time a concert by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra was featured. A buffet reception was open to those wishing to become major contributors.

Low Income Housing Programs Are Defended in Hill Testimony

The AIA has recommended increases in funding for specific Department of Housing and Urban Development programs. David Todd, FAIA, of New York City testified before Senate and House appropriations committees in defense of Section 235 and 236 ownership and rental assistance plans, stating that the programs have fulfilled their main purpose of "making housing available to a segment of our society who had previously been priced out of the market for decent housing." He said that home ownership is an important factor in the overall improvement of a family's social and economic well-being that is being reinforced by the results of the 235 program.

Todd declared that recent allegations of abuses were "distorted and misleading" to a large degree. In cases where inner city families have paid exorbitant prices for houses under the HUD program, Todd commented that its field offices must upgrade appraisal operations as they are responsible for appraising the value of each dwelling before the mortgage is approved.

The architect encouraged Congress to face up to the fact that "middle income home buyers are being subsidized to an even greater degree than are the poor through tax deductions allowed on mortgage interest payments and property taxes.

continued on page 55

Portraits of AIA Presidents and Its Gold Medalists Drawn by Architect



Gold Medalist
Belluschi



President
Max O. Urbahn,
FAIA



President-elect
S. Scott Ferebee,
FAIA

Some 30 years ago, after receiving a master's degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design, Alfred Panepinto, AIA, of Philadelphia started making charcoal portraits. Toscanini was the first of a long line of distinguished personages to sit for a portrait by the architect. The list has grown to include such notables as President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Pope John 23rd and many others.

At the suggestion of the late Arthur Deimel, AIA, a Harvard classmate of Panepinto, the architect/artist began drawing portraits of AIA presidents in 1960, presenting the Institute with one of the then presi-

dent-elect, Philip Will Jr., FAIA, of Chicago.

Former AIA Executive Director William H. Scheick, FAIA, who also has had a portrait drawn by Panepinto, suggested that the series be retained by the Institute and that the portraits of the presidents be exhibited in the new AIA headquarters building upon its completion. The only AIA president not yet included in the series for the AIA's "Second Hundred Years" is John N. Richards, FAIA, of Toledo, Ohio. But Panepinto has started this portrait to fill the gap.

He also has drawn portraits of AIA Gold Medalists and has given them to the Institute as well. Among those in this group are Pier Luigi Nervi, Kenzo Tange, Buckminster Fuller—and now Pietro Belluschi, FAIA.

SCHOOLS / COLLEGES / UNIVERSITIES

Portledge School Gymnasium, Nassau County, New York, <i>Peter D. Paul, AIA</i>	\$ 350,000
Clinton Grove Elementary School Addition & Alterations, Clinton, Maryland, <i>Robert J. Glaser, AIA</i>	600,000
Amidon Elementary School, Washington, D.C., <i>Austin L. Spriggs, AIA</i>	800,000
Bancroft Elementary School Addition & Alterations, Washington, D.C., <i>Brown & Wright, AIA</i>	830,000
Maury-Clay Fillmore Elementary School, Arlington, Virginia, <i>Sheridan, Behm, Eustice, AIA</i>	850,000
Scott Montgomery Elementary School Addition, Washington, D.C., <i>McDonald, Williams & Marshall, AIA</i>	1,450,000
Montgomery College Classroom Building, Phase IA, Takoma Park, Maryland, <i>Skidmore, Owings, Merrill, AIA</i>	1,500,000
Benning Elementary School, Washington, D.C., <i>Berla, Abel & Weinstein, AIA</i>	2,100,000
Howard University Dental School/Library Addition, Washington, D.C., <i>Gray, West & Wilson/McDonald, Williams & Marshall</i>	2,100,000
New Elementary School, Washington, D.C., <i>Victor Smolen, AIA</i>	3,750,000
Virginia Commonwealth University/Jas. Cabell Library, Phase II, Richmond, <i>Lee, King & Poole, AIA</i>	3,800,000
University of Maryland Office/Classroom Building, College Park, <i>Warren G. Sargent, AIA</i>	5,000,000
Shaw Jr. High School, Washington, D.C., <i>Sulton & Campbell, AIA</i>	7,700,000
Elementary/Junior High Schools, Benning Rd., Washington, D.C., <i>Chloethiel Woodard Smith & Associated Architects</i>	8,600,000
Oxon Run Educational Center, Washington, D.C., <i>The Perkins & Will Partnership, Architects</i>	10,000,000
New Dunbar Senior High School, Washington, D.C., <i>Bryant & Bryant, AIA</i>	11,800,000
Federal Mine, Health & Safety Academy, GSA, Beckley, West Virginia, <i>Chatelain, Samperton & Nolan, AIA</i>	12,000,000
George Washington, Univ. Activities Bldg., Washington, D.C. <i>The Mills-Petticord Partnership/The Eggers Partnership, AIA</i>	NFP

GOVERNMENTS—FEDERAL / STATE / LOCAL

Lincoln Park Community Center, Rockville, Maryland, <i>Harold Sanders, AIA</i>	150,000
Fairmont Heights (Maryland) Neighborhood Center, <i>Walton, Madden, Cooper, AIA</i>	200,000
Offices for Montgomery County Housing Authority, Silver Spring, Maryland, <i>Harold Lloyd Sanders, AIA</i>	200,000
Lexington Terrace Swimming Facility, Baltimore Housing Authority, <i>Sulton & Campbell, AIA</i>	250,000
Fountainhead Regional Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, <i>Gwathmey-Duke, AIA</i>	325,000
Interior Department Cafeteria Modernization, Washington, D.C., <i>GSA, Walton, Madden & Cooper, AIA</i>	500,000
Conversion of Apartment Building to 7th District Police Station, Washington, D.C., <i>Leroy J.H. Brown, AIA</i>	575,000
New Fire House, Washington, D.C., <i>Duane & Duane, AIA</i>	600,000
Benning-Stoddert Recreation Center, Washington, D.C., <i>Luther R. Bruner, Jr., Architect</i>	620,000
National Bureau of Standards Fire Research Facility, Gaithersburg, Maryland, <i>Albert Gipe/Fry & Welch, Arch./Engr.</i>	800,000
Fire Engine/Truck Co. No. 4, Washington, D.C., <i>Clark T. Harmon, AIA</i>	1,000,000
Main Post Office Renovations, Baltimore, Maryland, <i>Nelson-Salabes, AIA</i>	1,000,000
Benning Park Playground Development, Washington, D.C., <i>Nicholas Satterlee, FAIA</i>	1,500,000
Natural Resources Building Additions, Annapolis, Maryland, <i>Gaudreau, Inc., Architects</i>	3,250,000
Consolidated Law Enforcement Tnq. Center, Beltsville, Md., <i>Chloethiel Woodard Smith & Associated Architects</i>	30,000,000
Third Library of Congress/James Madison Memorial Building, Washington, D.C., <i>DeWitt, Poor & Shelton, AIA/Hon. George White, FAIA, Architect of the Capitol</i>	90,000,000
Metro Huntington Rt. Washington, D.C., <i>DeLeuw, Cather & Co./Harry Weese Assoc./Matz Childs Assoc./Wm. A. Brown/Saunders, Pearson & Partners, Architects/Engineers</i>	NFP
CIA Garage, Langley, Virginia, <i>Victor Smolen, AIA</i>	NFP

MISCEL. — COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL / FOUNDATIONS / ASSOCIATIONS

United Virginia Bank/Commerce Road Branch, Richmond, <i>Lee, King & Poole, AIA</i>	100,000
Twin Movie Theater, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, <i>Robert Rappaport, Peter D. Paul, AIA</i>	180,000
Hamilton Bank & Trust Company, Mt. Vernon, Virginia, <i>Davis, Smith & Palmer, AIA</i>	250,000
Commercial Building, Marlowe Heights, Maryland, <i>Robert H. Kent Co., Realtors, Robert J. Page, Architect</i>	300,000
Suburban Trust Company Branch, Colesville, Maryland, <i>Johannes & Murray, AIA</i>	450,000
Primrose Shopping Center, Virginia, Beach, Virginia., <i>Edward L. Tiffey/Ralph Williams, Oliver, Smith & Cooke, AIA</i>	450,000
Ford Dealership Facility, Fairfax County, Virginia, <i>H.L. Linton Construction Co., Inc., Donald B. Ratcliffe, AIA</i>	600,000
Office Building 5A, Reston, Virginia, <i>Gulf-Reston, Inc., Davis & Smith, AIA</i>	900,000
Tall Oaks Village/Giant/Sattelite Stores, Reston, Va., <i>Gulf-Reston, Inc., Collins & Kronstadt-Leahy-Hogan-Collins, AIA</i>	1,000,000
Home Furnishing Center, Fairfax County, Virginia, <i>Fairfax Plaza Co./Richard A. Bacas, MacDonald & Englehardt, AIA</i>	1,250,000
Council for Exceptional Children Headquarters, Reston, Virginia, <i>Gwathmey-Duke, AIA</i>	1,500,000
Chevy Chase Center Parking Garage, Chevy Chase (Maryland) Land Co., <i>Bagley & Soule, AIA</i>	2,500,000
Southern Bank & Trust Co. Addition, Richmond, Virginia, <i>Ballou & Justice, AIA</i>	3,000,000
United Virginia Bank Citizens & Marine, Newport News, Virginia, <i>Rancorn, Wildman & Krause, AIA</i>	4,000,000
Union Plaza Center South, Washington, D.C., <i>Alan J. Lockman, AIA</i>	6,500,000
Gangplank Restaurant/Marina, Washington, D.C., <i>Marina-Curwitz, Inc., Davis & Smith, AIA</i>	NFP
Canada Dry Bottling Plant, Silver Spring, Maryland, <i>American Real Estate Appraisal Corporation</i>	NFP
Reeves Bakery/Metro Subway Replacement, Washington, D.C., <i>American Real Estate Appraisal Corporation</i>	NFP
Montgomery Mall Site Work, Bethesda, Maryland, <i>Ralph Kelman & Associates, AIA</i>	NFP
Hechinger's Hardware Store Alterations, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia, <i>Hechinger Enterprises</i>	NFP

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At Your Service

by WILLIAM L. SLAYTON, HON. AIA
Executive Vice President

Shortly after I came to The American Institute of Architects, I made the statement that it is both an institute and an institution. The AIA has an obligation to become involved in institutional matters as well as Institute matters if it is to serve the dual interests of its members as a profession and as individual architects.

The AIA has played its institutional role well. The report of the National Policy Task Force is an example of professional performance in this arena. Through it the AIA, acting institutionally, is working to change the nation's policy and program on urban growth. However, while this role is essential, it does not lessen the importance of the role of the AIA as an institute:

- providing technical assistance to members
- advancing the art of the profession of architecture
- doing the many things that aid the architect in practice.

The first AIA contract was published in 1888. Since then, through the hard work of members serving on the Documents Board, the AIA has produced many editions of the 60 contracts, forms and documents we now have, and which are used throughout the construction industry. The process of their refinement and expansion is a continuing one. Specifically, we recently published a document on historic preservation, we are producing a document on urban planning and design, and others on interior design and joint ventures.

Closely related to contracts and documents is the highly regarded *Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice*—the bible for the architect starting out on his own. We regularly publish supplements, available to members on a subscription basis.

The AIA has also produced an impressive list of publications, among them *Architectural Graphic Standards*, *AIA Building Construction Legal Citator*, *Manual of Built-Up Roof Systems*, *Professional Construction Management and Project Administration*, and the just completed *Building Development: The Team Approach*.

A developing group of Institute aids harnesses the computer to office practice. A sizable investment has been made in MASTER-SPEC, which gives the architect a carefully researched and written specification and the means to introduce his own changes and get a fast, error-free printout.

The AIA has produced Computerized Financial Management System. With it, the architect can set up a computerized account-

ing system that will provide fast and accurate information on cash flow and allow him to analyze each client's project.

We are developing a computerized system to aid the architect in cost control. We hope to establish a data bank on the time required to design various kinds of structures.

The Continuing Education Program is a relatively new program, off to an excellent start. So far, there are 17 program packages, complete with speakers, work materials and promotion, for use by AIA chapters.

We now have a second dimension of continuing education in our first audio cassettes. The first subscription series, RAP (Review of Architectural Periodicals), contains abstracts from some 30 journals, magazines and newsletters.

As this suggests, the production of aids to practice is an important Institute activity. New aids continue to be developed.

On a more informal basis the AIA performs a wide range of personal services by phone and letter. Our mail has doubled in the past two years because more and more members are asking for specific assistance. Hundreds of members visit Headquarters yearly to consult with AIA staff on a face-to-face basis.

The Institute provides aid to practice through its work with government agencies. We deal with all federal departments that use architectural services and work to persuade them to retain architects in a professional manner and to compensate them at realistic levels. We also propose, and support, legislation to aid the profession.

At the state level, we are working with state societies for better legislation in areas such as registration and statutes of limitation.

In the private sector we have a new advertising program aimed at client development. The purpose is to educate clients on the value of architectural services and to influence them to make broader use of them.

These are some of the things the Institute is doing to help improve the practice of the individual architect. They are basic and essential functions. Obviously, they are not all of the Institute's activities but a quick review of the ways in which it attempts to aid you, the architect.

These functions will continue to improve and expand in the coming years because this is *your* Institute. Its purpose is to serve *you*. It will continue to do so. □

This is an abstract from Mr. Slayton's presentation at the AIA Houston convention.



Wadsworth Grove Cooperative, Middletown, Conn • McHugh & Associates, Architects.

The environment.

The architect.

Redwood.





They work together.

Low income housing.

It used to mean sterile institutional hives. Zoned into a rough corner of town.
Tucked away from frightened residential neighborhoods.

But not anymore.

Now, imaginative design and creative use of materials have changed all that. Like the case of Wadsworth Grove.

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While its warm grain and texture created its own informal environment.
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Parasites. Weather. (Redwood was *so* ideal, that FHA officials — convinced
by the architects that redwood siding would be more economical in the
long run due to its low maintenance requirements — allowed its
added cost to be included in the mortgage.)

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Redwood.

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When a qualified electrical contractor installs your electrical system, he *guarantees* it . . . for one full year. It's a system you can't beat . . . for reliability.



National Electrical
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Washington, D.C. 20036

The 'Attainment and Restraint' of **PIETRO BELLUSCHI**

by MARION D. ROSS, AIA

From an Italian background steeped in a long tradition of architectural forms, a young man came to this country with its conglomeration of diverse communities and became a leader in giving the Pacific Northwest a truly regional and unifying architectural expression. He went on to give universal application to his design theories and to become an educator who imbued his students with his own desire for quality and restraint in all things. He is the 1972 AIA Gold Medalist.

Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, who has just received the Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects, joins a group of distinguished professionals who have been recipients of this honor since it was first awarded in 1907. Included are several architects who are generally considered to have set the course of design in the first half of the 20th century, such as Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe, and also some of those academic or traditional architects whose fame was far greater at



The Zion Lutheran Church in Portland, Oregon, has a deep porch that protects its entrance, above which rises a wooden spire.



St. Thomas More in Portland is constructed of wood both within and without. Its scissors trusses open inside. Designed in 1939, this church was the first to come from Belluschi's office, starting a worthy tradition.



the time of the award than it is today, for example, the first recipient, Sir Aston Webb. How many architects today could name any of his works?

A review of the list of holders of the Gold Medal shows that some of them were surely selected on the basis of one design: Henry Bacon for the Lincoln Memorial or Ragnar Östberg for the Stockholm City Hall. Others have been honored for their contribution to a particular aspect of practice or to education. Finally, there are those who have made a broad impact on the architecture of this century, not limited to any one type of building nor to any particular educational movement, and it would seem that Pietro Belluschi belongs to this group, which includes among others Eero Saarinen, Marcel Breuer and Louis I. Kahn. In addition to having designed many distinguished buildings and having been dean of one of the leading schools of architecture, Pietro Belluschi has the distinction of being the leader of a regional expression, one of the creators of a "school" of the Pacific Northwest. Parenthetically, it is perhaps worthy of mention that the only other architects from the West Coast to have received the Gold Medal—Bernard Ralph Maybeck and William W. Wurster—are also associated with regional expression.

That Belluschi, born and educated in Italy, should have been the leader in the development of an architecture evocative of the environment of the Pacific Northwest is at first glance unusual. Perhaps the very contrast between the classical landscape of the Mediterranean and the harsh and angular forest scenery of the Northwest stimulated the talents of Belluschi as no more nearly comparable landscape could have done. He has been heard to say that he did indeed find the forms of landscape, the shape of fir trees, harsh and jarring, but it was exciting to him to explore the countryside from the mountains to the sea. He also saw the vernacular buildings, barns, sheds and even country churches, which in their semiprimitive forms dotted the landscape. As a young man with a background in the age-old center of European civilization, Rome, he perceived the peculiar character of this new environment as most of the local architects could not. If it seemed at first to be harsh, through closer acquaintance with it he was able to discover essential forms and shapes with which he was to develop a regional expression.

When Belluschi first arrived in Portland, Oregon, as a



Designed by Belluschi and Rogers & Taliaferro, Baltimore's Episcopal Church of the Redeemer is a universal statement of "regionalism."

young man seeking employment, he was fortunate in finding work in one of the offices which not only had a large practice but had also produced some of the finest buildings in the area in the preceding two decades. The structures of A. E. Doyle, though conceived in the generally prevailing eclectic taste, were on a level with the best being done in any part of the country, wearing their traditional features with quiet ease and appropriateness. Although the main works done by the Doyle office in the later 1920s were inspired by Renaissance precedent, there were a few such as the Lodge at Multnomah Falls in which no period suggestion is seen and in a way anticipate the regional character that Belluschi developed in the later '30s. Soon after Belluschi had entered the office, he had established his position as chief designer; after Doyle's death in 1928 and the reorganization of the office as A. E. Doyle & Associate (Belluschi being the associate), he was in charge of design.

From the early '30s, a succession of brilliant work appeared. It falls into several categories, not entirely separated either in expression or chronology, but it will be convenient to consider it in groups. The first major work to bring Belluschi

Suitably sited, the First Presbyterian Church in Cottage Grove is "the least traditional and probably the best of Belluschi's Oregon churches."



to national attention was the Portland Art Museum. The Ayer Wing, opened in 1932, was followed by the Hirsch Wing in 1938. The block has recently been completed by Belluschi in association with Wolff, Zimmer, Gunsul & Frasca of Portland.

When the Ayer Wing was first designed, studies were made in a rather traditional form, suggesting the "Georgian," but by the time it was built that influence had disappeared and the structure appeared as the most modern major building in Portland. The great merit of the design was that it was both practically innovative and fresh. The monitor lighting in the upper galleries was noted in the journals as a novel and appropriate solution to the difficult problem of lighting picture galleries. While in no sense traditional, the design was not marked by the extremes of "modernistic" forms which were then so common and have in so many cases dated the buildings of this period.

The Hirsch addition continued to develop the spirit evidenced in the first section of the building with particular success in the central enclosed court and the small open court (since roofed, not to its advantage). Perhaps the most remarkable quality of the design is that it could be carried on in the addition of 1967 without appearing old-fashioned. In the original design, Belluschi gave it a character in harmony with, without imitation of, its near neighbor the Masonic Building, a work of the middle '20s. This ability to design original structures that fit their surroundings is one of the great qualities of his work. Many of the same forms and much of the quality shown in the Art Museum appear in the Finley Mortuary of 1937, the other major work of the difficult Depression years. Both the museum and the mortuary were honored in 1938 by inclusion in a list of the 100 best buildings in the United States done in the preceding 20 years.

These are only two of the many works done in the office in the late '20s and '30s, but they are the ones that brought national recognition to Belluschi. From the time he entered

the office until his departure in 1951, some 800 designs were in process. Like many other busy offices, the Doyle firm was not particularly concerned with domestic architecture in the period before the Depression, but the difficult times of the '30s and the interest of the head designer combined to lead the firm to a major position in residential work. One of the first indications of this direction was the house that Belluschi built for himself in 1936. He departed from the more conventional approach that had characterized the earlier houses done by the firm, and one can see hints of the "country" feeling that was to come. The house had the low massing and ample roof with a combination of hip and gable and broken slope which were to be more fully developed later. Unquestionably, the hints of regional character seen here were further developed by the influence of the epochal Watzek house designed by John Yeon while he was associated with the Doyle firm in 1937. This was followed by the Sutor house designed by Belluschi in 1938.

With these Portland houses a new domestic style may be said to have appeared. This style combined the spatial sense of modern architecture with a feeling for the way of life and the materials of the Pacific Northwest. Some faint influence from Japanese houses may be felt, but by and large the direction took shape based on the observation of vernacular building forms and techniques. As Belluschi had explored the Oregon countryside, he had become imbued with the sense of form that is typical of the barns and sheds in this timber building area. In the following years in the early '40s, Belluschi brought to a focus scattered suggestions that had appeared in earlier works and gave direction to this regional character. Colors, materials and forms often seem derived from simple structures built by ordinary builders, but in these homes they are subtly combined and well sited. In a manner of speaking, it was only

Professor Ross, a past contributor to the AIA JOURNAL, heads the Department of Art History, University of Oregon.



after people saw them that the inherent quality of the vernacular buildings was understood.

The houses that followed until World War II, such as the Meyers house in Seattle, the Joss and Platt houses in Portland—all commissioned in 1940—and the Kerr house in Gearhart and the Coats house in Tillamook, both in Oregon and designed in 1941, established Belluschi's position as a leader of a regional school of domestic architecture. Broad, easy roof forms, sometimes layered and sharply juxtaposed, simple wall surfaces and porches and passages supported on slender wooden posts mark the character of these houses. They are natural in color and seem to belong instinctively to their sites. One of the most appealing is the Kerr house which rests easily among the tall dune grasses of the Oregon coast. The use of a natural tree trunk in place of a column suggests Japan, but it is the suggestion of Japanese concern for material and not the copying of Oriental detail.

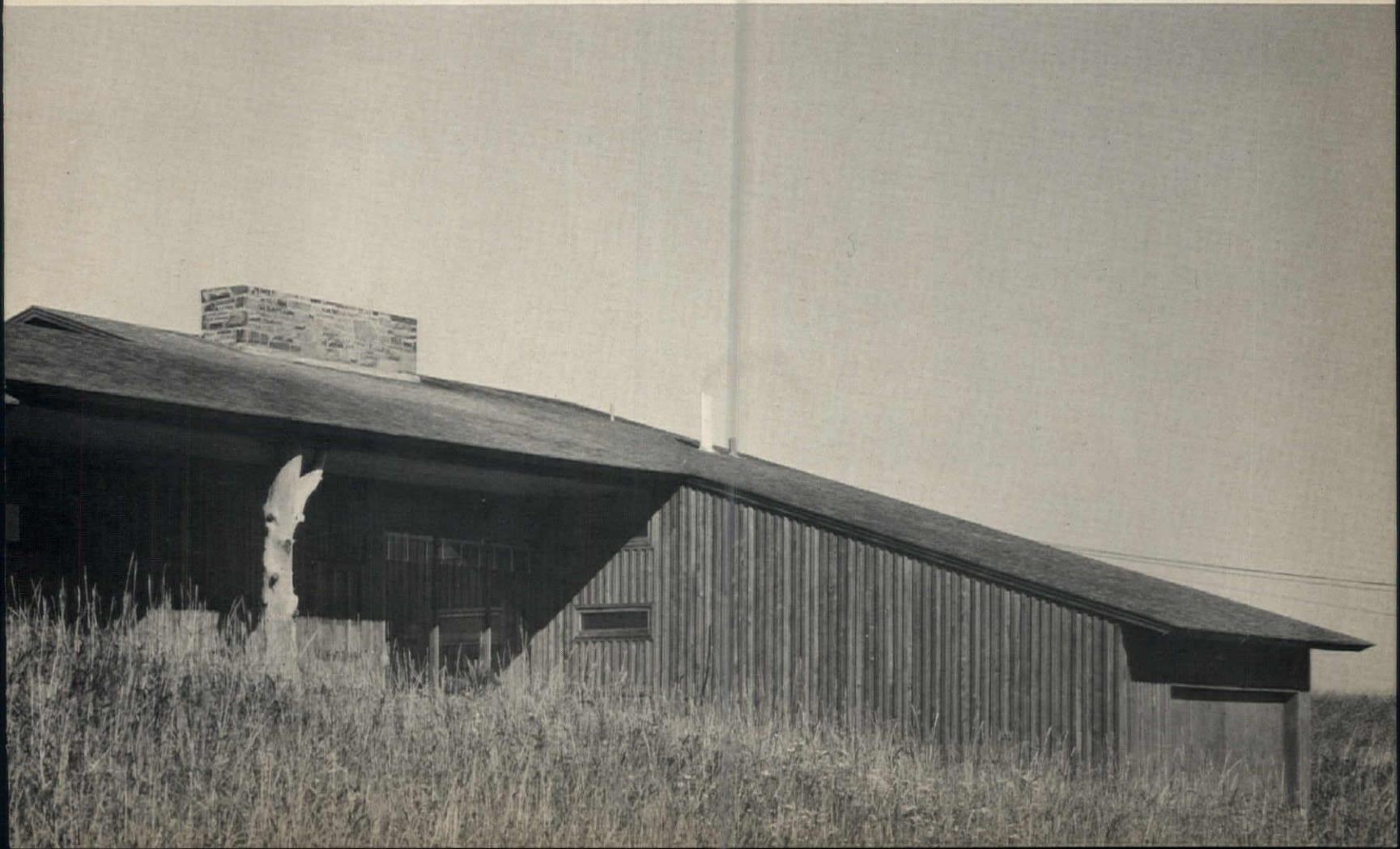
These houses and those built in the late '40s after the end of the war were published widely. The Kerr house was selected by the architect to represent his work in an exhibition of West Coast architecture held in Australia. The Menefee house in Yamhill, Oregon, was another widely admired design. This house with its court, widespread roof and board and batten walls may indeed be the prototype for the regional "ranch house." The fact that architects and builders emulated the character of these homes is the true test of their "regional" expression. It is not only fitness to place and material but acceptance of design that makes a true regional style. Comparison of the houses designed by Belluschi with those of other architects in the late '40s and '50s makes this quite apparent. Those that follow his precedent are the ones that now seem to have the most clearly defined regional character.

The Kerr house on the Oregon coast makes use of a natural tree trunk in place of a column, suggesting an Oriental concern for material.

Belluschi has achieved a national reputation in church design as in domestic architecture. The first church to come from his office was St. Thomas More in Portland, designed in 1939 with additions in 1950. This frame construction is deceptively simple in appearance. It is wood both within and without; the scissors trusses are open inside and the nave and aisles are only differentiated by a slight change in the angle of the roof when seen from outside. The sanctuary is surmounted by a square tower topped by a spire. Light is rather dim in the nave and bright in the sanctuary. The church was conventionally axial except for the entrance which was located on one side rather than the center. This subtle bit of asymmetry seemed to make the whole composition more lively, though this has been somewhat changed by the large additions of 1950. The spire is one of those simple but complex volumes of a type often associated with the Scandinavian countries but which can be shown to have some relation to the country churches of Oregon built by unsophisticated carpenter-builders. The church is not rustic but it does harmonize with its essentially countrified surroundings, although changed since it was built.

In 1945, Belluschi designed a "Church of the People," a project for Seattle that was not executed, although it was published in 1947. It departed rather markedly from the vernacular suggestion of St. Thomas More in favor of a composition of related flat-roofed boxes of space more suggestive of the International Style. This church was to have been in brick. In 1947 Belluschi made a design for Central Lutheran Church in Eugene, Oregon, which was similar and executed in wood and brick. Parts of the group were built then, although the church proper was not completed until after he had left Oregon.

Two more churches were designed in 1948. One of them, St. Philip Neri in Portland, is rather more like Belluschi's work of the '30s, a reinforced concrete building faced with brick. Also in 1948, he received the commission for Zion Lutheran Church in Portland, in the design of which he took up forms



used in St. Thomas More and developed them for a larger building. This church nestles into the site with the great roof rising from very low to the ground. A deep porch protects the entrance; above it rises a wooden spire, again not without some suggestion of the Baltic countries, but quite as likely related to wooden vernacular buildings of Oregon, perhaps windmill towers. The walls of the church are of brick pierced in an irregular pattern with glass blocks. The sanctuary is more brightly lighted by a great window of colored glass on the east side. The volume of space is simple but is divided by the laminated wooden arches that carry the roof into a nave and aisles. Here a new technique is happily combined with a pointed arch form that conveys a suggestion of tradition. Although Belluschi was to elaborate on these forms in later and larger buildings, this church remains one of his best.

In Portland's Central Lutheran Church, Belluschi explored some of the same features. It is larger than the others and has a considerably more dramatic interior. Brick and wood are the materials, the wood being used in lattice or cratelike surfaces; the ample curve of the brick covered apse is decorated with a pattern of recessed crosses. The roofs are flat and the tower lacks a spire, but is itself an open cage of wood framing. The porch on the flank has a more obvious suggestion of the Orient than appears in his other churches. The interior framing is again of laminated wooden arches but with a very flat top, forming almost a Tudor arch in elevation. The sanctuary is strikingly lighted by a concealed window in a baroque way.

The First Presbyterian Church in Cottage Grove, finished in 1951, is the least traditional and probably the best of Belluschi's Oregon churches. Neither tower, spire nor the suggestion of Gothic pointed arches is present. The volume of the church is emphasized by an unusual double curved roof which rises from the entrance to the sanctuary. The lower parts of the building have flat roofs, and indeed the main roof is as invisible as if it were flat. The entrance has a pleasant garden court which sets the building apart from the street. The material is all wood, and while there is no obvious suggestion of the forms of vernacular building, there can be no doubt that it is

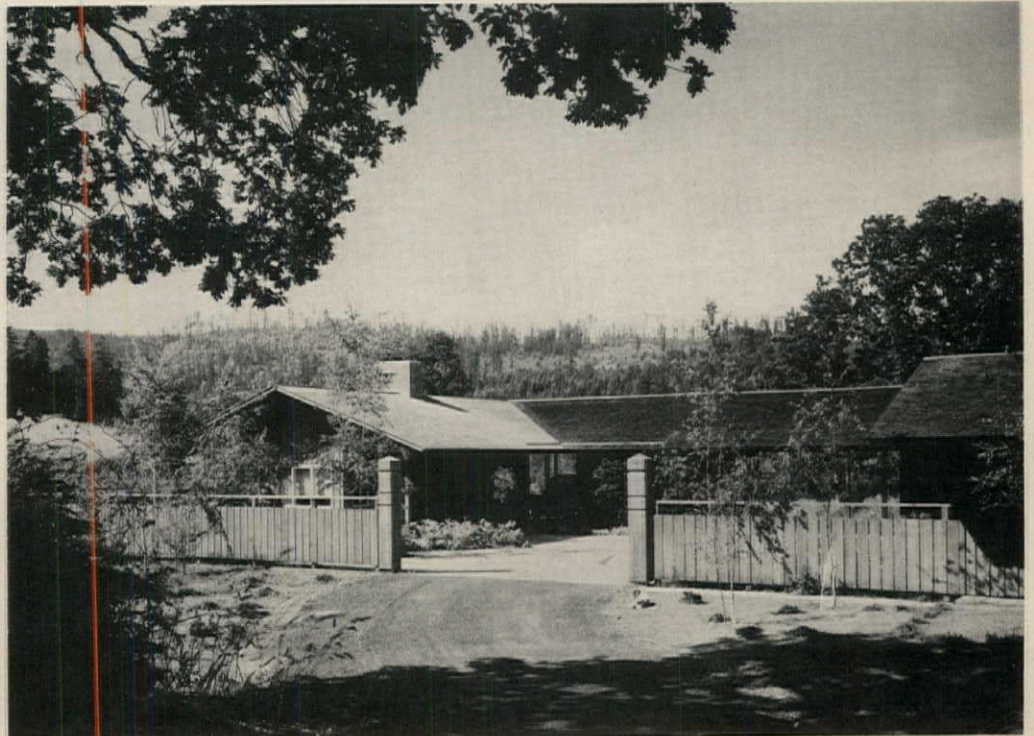
suitable for the small community in which it is sited. It would seem that in this design Belluschi had become so imbued with the spirit of the region that no obvious similarity of shape was necessary to give it the feeling of belonging.

The Central Lutheran Church in Eugene, designed earlier, was completed in 1952. While its arrangement of boxlike volumes was not altered, the interior with its transverse laminated arches seems to combine the best features of both Zion and Central Lutheran Churches in Portland. The diffused light through the colored glass of north windows is effective.

Churches have been the type of building in which Belluschi has had the greatest influence since leaving Oregon. His designs in Boston and Baltimore continued the precedents established in Oregon and the "regional" quality was carried far from home with great success. The Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in Baltimore, in collaboration with Rogers & Taliaferro, is a fine example of the development of Belluschi's personal manner. Greater resources and opportunity to incorporate the work of other artists in the decoration were available in the East to an extent that had been impossible in the Northwest. The principles of design which had seemed regional when they were built in one area were then found to be more universally applicable. His ability to solve the problem of the mid-20th century church is unrivaled.

While developing a regional expression in domestic and religious buildings, Belluschi produced a quite different structure. This was the Equitable Building in Portland, completed in 1948. The office had a long record of commercial work of distinguished quality, but this structure introduced an altogether different direction. Influenced by the International Style, it was the first building of its kind to be executed in this country. This 12-story office building had the taut skin and sparse detail that was soon to be the major form of expression for office buildings. It is not quite correct to call it a curtain wall building for it is really an extremely logical and refined expression of the concrete frame. As the *Architectural Review* noted at the time, it took the concern of Louis Sullivan for frame structure all the way to its final logical conclusion.

Built in 1948, the Menefee house in Yamhill, Oregon, may, with its rambling arrangement, well be the prototype for the regional ranch house.





The Sutor house in Portland, one of Belluschi's earliest residences, combines materials with color and form to provide a vernacular quality.

With a maximum difference in surface relief of $7/8$ th of an inch, it has hardly been rivaled in later structures. The design incorporated many important technical innovations, such as the use of the heat pump, but it was and still is the excellence of its shimmering surface that gives it its great appeal to the eye. In part, the design had been anticipated in a project prepared during the war years, and some of its features were suggested in the design for shops, of which Belluschi produced a number in the earlier '40s. Possibly the closest earlier design was that for an addition to the Ladd & Bush Branch of the United States National Bank of Oregon in Salem, built in 1940. This simple volume of space was faced in granite and glass and stood as a perfect foil to the older building, an ornate French Renaissance structure of 1868. The Belluschi addition has since been replaced by a continuation of the 1868 design.

In the Equitable Building, the ground floor wall is set at the back face of the supporting columns, suggesting that had there been more space they might have been free-standing. This and some other features of the design had been anticipated in a project for an office block for *Progressive Architecture* in 1943. Perhaps if the clients had had more space and been willing to sacrifice some of the rental units on the ground floor, the Equitable Building would have had the open area and the

"pilotis" which were introduced in the Lever Building in New York City several years later. In many respects, the Equitable anticipates the character of design of the Lever Building and other curtain wall office structures of the following decade.

Since completion in 1948, two minor additions in 1957 and 1958 have been made without injury to the original design. In fact, the slight increase in height has been helpful. Portland was not yet a market for a really tall office building, and only recently has it had one or two. While the Equitable Building was the first of its kind in the US, it has a restraint and dignity that have kept it a distinguished structure when many of the thin-skinned buildings that followed it have begun to look a bit arbitrary and old-fashioned. The structure was economical as well as efficient, costing \$2 million when built.

When the Equitable Building was completed, the office of Pietro Belluschi (the firm name had been changed in 1943) was producing a large number of commercial and educational structures as well as churches and houses. Belluschi was at the height of a brilliant career and the leading architect in the Northwest. When he accepted the position of dean of the School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1950, taking office in early 1951, it was a great loss to

the region. This regional loss proved to be a national gain for he did not entirely abandon practice when he entered the field of architectural education. In collaboration with other architects and as a consultant, Belluschi has since been responsible for many distinguished designs.

Belluschi's reputation as a church architect has led to commissions in many parts of the country, often of a larger scale than those he executed in Oregon. Collaboration has not implied simply an overview of the work of others but rather an opportunity to give his attention to the design and to utilize a wide range of assistants to help carry out the work. It has been possible for him to work on a large number of designs without the maintenance of a large office. The unusual success of this procedure is without doubt due to his tact and diplomacy.

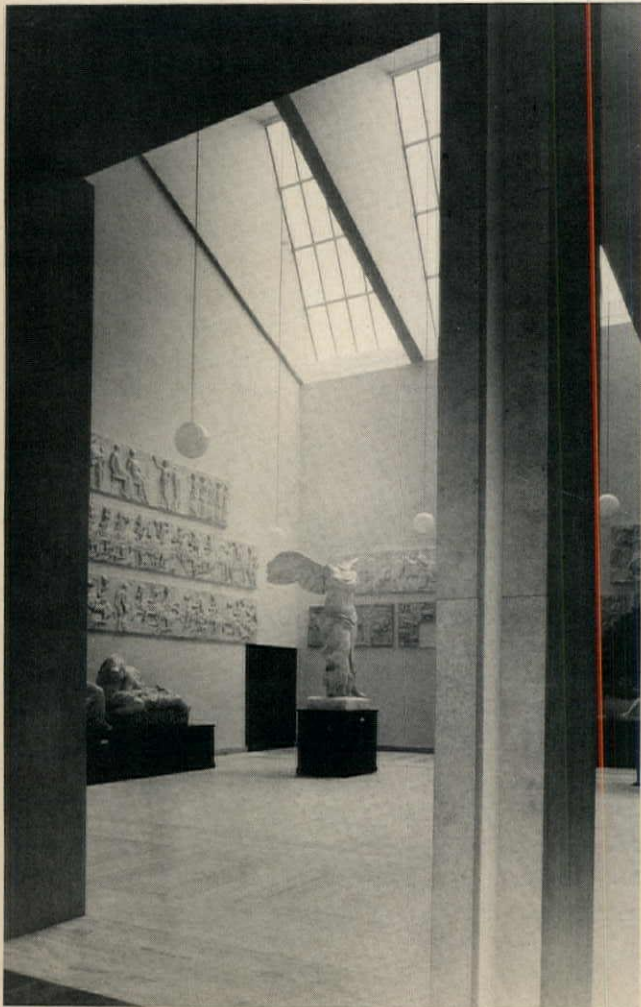
After Belluschi's retirement as dean, his practice has continued even more actively. One of his projects must be mentioned. His design for St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral in San Francisco, in collaboration with Pier Luigi Nervi and McSweeney, Ryan & Lee, seems at first sight far removed from his earlier churches in Oregon, but the same sense of fitness is there. No one will probably call it regional architecture, yet it has something of the air of San Francisco, luminous and elegant, that is not easily described but can be seen. The plan is square and the form is centralized. The roof rises in a tent-like sweep from low corners to the horizontal cross that forms the top of the ceiling. Although the altar is not centrally located, the perfectly balanced design of the interior space suggests that it could be. There is much the same feeling for complete unity about a central vertical axis that there was in Bramante's design for St. Peter's in Rome. Within this spectacular spatial

unity, all detail is very simply handled; particularly fine are the great corner piers from which the roof rises. In the handling of concrete in this church, one feels the same sense of appropriate use of material that had been expressed in the wooden structure of the Oregon churches of a quarter century earlier.

Pietro Belluschi is one of the most undogmatic of the leaders of architecture. His appearance and personality are those of a distinguished gentleman architect. He is a gentleman. His architecture, though vital and original, is unobtrusive, harmonizing with its neighbors. His office, one of the largest in the Northwest, attracted capable people who worked for him and learned from him. Many of the best architects of the last quarter century in Oregon gained much from the experience.

Belluschi's influence has extended far beyond the number who worked with him; probably no other architect in the area has been so emulated. He seems to have the kind of personal magnetism that was typical of some of the great English architects of the last century, such as G. E. Street, who exercised a strong influence on their followers but whose students were able to establish their own individual identity.

Throughout his career, Belluschi has emphasized quality and restraint. In a speech prepared for the centennial of the AIA in 1957, Belluschi quoted the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead on the subject of style: "In art, in literature, in science, in logic, in practical execution—style has fundamentally the same esthetic qualities, namely, *attainment* and *restraint*. It is the last acquirement of the educated mind; it is also the most useful; it pervades the whole being." Belluschi was addressing these words to the profession as a whole; they are the most appropriate comment on his own career. As an architect and as a man, he has style. □



The first wing of the Portland Art Museum, opened in 1932, gave national recognition to Belluschi (left). The block was recently completed by him in collaboration with Wolff, Zimmer, Gunsul & Frasca. The Equitable Building in Portland (right) is a tower of green glass and aluminum. It was the first of its kind built in the US.

The Unchanged in a Time of Change

by PIETRO BELLUSCHI, FAIA

Any natural early doubts as to my being worthy of the Gold Medal were soon dispelled by the warm radiance of my ego, and it's too late to question the collective judgment of the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects.

Much of my practice, particularly since going to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 22 years ago, has been in collaboration with others. I have avoided the heavy administrative burdens of an office of my own. But I have felt uneasy about the propriety of such a course. For this I ask forgiveness, and I wish to acknowledge my debt to the many gifted and patient people with whom I have worked. From them I have received not merely collaboration but also understanding and strength. It is gratifying to see how many of them are still my friends. There are too many of them for me to mention, but they must know of my feelings and accept not only my thanks but my apologies for taking some of the credit which is rightfully theirs.

During my tenure at MIT, I was also greatly inspired by the students, by their youthful vitality and by their continuous challenge to new ideas, which kept me relatively receptive and questioning in my aging years.

Since my retirement and now in my early dotage, I have been worrying, of course, about the "generation gap." The ignoring of past human experience by the young, the seeming deterioration of what took a lifetime to grasp and interpret is not easy for an old man to accept.

But then I realize how much in the nature of things is the universal rhythm of decay, death and rebirth. Change is a biological necessity as life continually assumes new meaning and new values.

Now I even ask myself whether in my lifetime's work I have not tended to give too much importance to the rational process. In my creative years, I saw reason as the law that governs the existence of form, but perhaps there is wisdom in accepting man's essential irrationality as part of his continuous process of being.

Change feeds as much on instinct as on reason, and adjustment to change is our fate as well as our hope. Yet we must admit that today change has accelerated its speed to such an extent that adjustment is difficult to make.

These are indeed turbulent times. There are too many signals coming from all directions and in all wavelengths, making the architect's mission far from clear. Perhaps the temptation is to expect too much of him. Today he is being called upon to take a leading role in the enormous, frustrating task of creating a shiny new environment fitting a lofty image of a great society. And youthful voices have pointed accusing fingers at the profession for failing to come up to expectation.

Paradoxically, in my quest for simplicity as a lifestyle and as a method of design, I have learned to distrust simple answers, even more to distrust the high intellectual abstractions so dear to the academy. It is the living experience which in the end counts.

What do we really know about people? Why do they act as they do? How do they behave in the infinite permutations of communal living? Certainly a slum is much more than an architectural problem to be resolved by architectural means or by

changing highrise to lowrise. This we are finding out. The problem goes to the very heart of people's aspirations.

Our free society, which in 200 years has transformed an empty continent into the most prosperous area in the world, has also raised everyone's aspirations as well as his anxieties. Problems are being defined but not resolved. Solutions permanent or transitory depend more than ever on the many sectors of our society working together.

The architect is just one of the participants. By his skill, the human environment may acquire grace and civility. This task, as someone has said, is to make it so compellingly attractive that anyone would want to live in it for the inherent values it offers, even if he cannot abstract it from the social system which supports it. And this I see as the architect's main role, the one for which he must train himself and which no one else can fill. If he dissipates his energies in trying to be all things to all men, he will fail.

While it may be beyond the architect's range to manipulate the total form of the city, he must persevere in his search for the answers that satisfy: the spirit.

He will learn first to go beyond the cosmetic approach, perhaps rejecting fashion and style for their own sake and accepting technology as a great tool, yet learning to suspect it when human passions want to be expressed. It is here that the artist in him, with the powers to express human passions, can perform a greater service to society than we have thus far been able to imagine. I do not wish to give any definition of art beyond pointing to the eternal craving for its search and the infinity of its expressions.

Our strength must lie in the growth of our understanding of man, but we cannot embrace more than the length of our arms permits. Our compassion must relate to our ability effectively to love.

Let's keep our freedom to act in the presence of facts and be careful not to let the appealing abstractions of social justice sway us from pursuing other goals which may in the end be the very means to achieve it. We cannot destroy our instincts for grace to achieve an appearance of justice, or in the end we will only be engulfed by squalor.

I began my career full of youthful optimism, which helped me cast aside all doubts and meet all difficulties, including the language barrier and the use of the nonmetric system. That was half a century ago. It took a lifetime to learn how intractable human problems can be, and almost as long to resist despair.

At this point in life, I have less fear of exposing my limitations and more freedom to choose inadequate answers within the framework of my limited knowledge, caring less for praise, yet listening with special detachment to other voices. I have learned that it is not possible to draw laws and conclusions which cannot be challenged at some point.

There are really no ultimate solutions, only systems of change, doors that open and close, lights that illumine and darken. This may be a time of change and rebirth, but the architect's role is still essentially the same. That is the glory of our profession — to be at the end of the process when the spirit of man wants to be satisfied. □

A Peaceful Retreat in the Automobile Age

The AIA 25-Year Award, given in recognition of architectural design of enduring significance, is restricted to structures at least 25 years old. It has been given only twice in the past, to New York City's Rockefeller Center in 1969 and to Crow Island School in Winnetka, Illinois in 1971. The third recipient is 30-year-old Baldwin Hills Village, a Los Angeles residential development, photographs of which were on display during the Houston convention.

Baldwin Hills Village, a Los Angeles residential development completed in 1942, is compared with the New Town of Edinburgh, Scotland, built in 1766 from the design of James Craig. Clarence S. Stein, FAIA, in *Toward New Towns for America*, published in 1957, calls attention to the parallels between the two.

He points out that both were reversals of past planning practices of their respective cities; both were on open, unrestricted areas; both had land in a single united ownership; both had clear conceptions of purpose and the means of attaining objectives; both had unified designs with every detail forming a comprehensive whole; both were constructed in a single or continuous operation. In both places, houses were built to standardized plans but allowed for family individuality. Dwellers in both communities were united by similar customs, tastes and economic standards. Remarkably, perhaps, both are 1,000 feet wide.

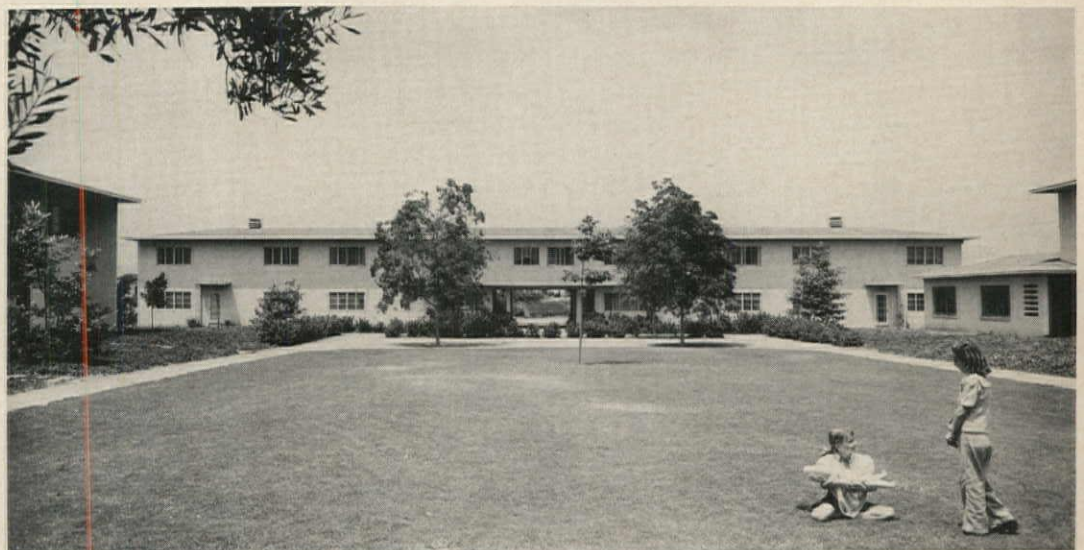
But the similarity ends. The climate of California calls for outdoor living, and Baldwin Hills Village reflects a more casual way of life that is revealed in its architectural composition. The 1766 town has rigid and straight avenues in contrast to the flowing parks of Baldwin Hills. Edinburgh's streets were designed to facilitate movement of horse and carriage while Baldwin Hills is one of the earliest and most successful attempts to shield its residents from the unpleasant effects of the omnipresent automobile. There are many other dissimilarities.

Stein writes that after 200 years the beauty and grandeur of Edinburgh New Town have changed. The plan was too static. "I wonder," he comments, "if the Baldwin Hills Village arrangement is flexible enough to weather the more rapid changes of the times in which we live. The fact that the buildings are cut off from the flow of traffic, and so are not likely to invite other than residential use, gives hope."

The 1972 American Institute of Architects Honor Awards Jury which cited Baldwin Hills Village for the Institute's 25-Year Award found that the development does wear well. The passage of time has added substance to the buildings' "most positive virtue: a consistent simplicity of massing and detail" which combined with a masterful site plan and its open landscaped space "gives the project a clarity, a serenity, a



1942



harmonious unity rarely found in 20th century urban development."

Located in the heart of Los Angeles on a 64-acre site, Baldwin Hills Village is not penetrated by a single through street, although vehicular access and parking are provided for all its 627 dwelling units. Skillfully planned by Reginald D. Johnson/Wilson, Merrill & Alexander with Stein as consulting architect, the development is given over to a large, landscaped village green with garden courts 100 or more feet wide surrounding each of the buildings. There are private, tenant-maintained patios for each ground floor dwelling unit and some upper apartments, and other second floor tenants enjoy

private balconies. It is a classic example of planning to accommodate human beings in a time when automobiles often take precedence.

The comparative photographs, taken in 1942 and 1971, reveal that Baldwin Hills Village is worthy of being considered an architectural design "of enduring significance." It is worthy of Lewis Mumford's accolade: "one of the handful of projects that stand out as a fundamental advance in both planning and architecture." Ironically, despite its financial and environmental success, it is a pioneering effort that has rarely been followed by more recent housing developments. □



1971



Science Fiction

by RICHARD F. HAINES and
MICHAEL A. BOND

Architects were brought closer to the space age during the AIA Houston convention: A tour of the Manned Spacecraft Center was on the agenda and, more important, for the first time the Institute, in conjunction with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, awarded prizes for spacecraft designs.

Early in the summer of 1968, several California architects began to consider how their profession might contribute to man's exploration of outer space. James B. Aitken, AIA, Lee S. Windheim, AIA, and Wilfred E. Blessing, FAIA, all familiar with the technology and aspirations of the United States space efforts, saw clearly that there was an important contribution to be made in this area by the design professional.

It was a situation where interior volumes were constricted, where options for variation were sharply limited, where the exterior environment was hostile to life, and where cooperation and interdependency among inhabitants were paramount to success. In such situations, they reasoned, design of the internal environment would be so important that it could make or break a mission.

It was as a result of these deliberations that the California Council, The American

Institute of Architects' Task Force on Aerospace and Hostile Environment Architecture was formed, later on becoming a national AIA task force. Its most ambitious program to date has been the NASA/AIA Space Station Design Competition. Initiated in the early summer of 1971, this involved in all a total of 971 students of architecture in some 60 schools throughout the country. The subject was the interior layout and modular configuration of the projected NASA orbiting space station of the 1980s, mankind's first large-scale, long-term approach to extraterrestrial living.

Basic constraints of the problem included:

1. The station was to house 12 people, scientists and astronauts, men and women, of mixed nationalities.
2. It was to be composed of 11 modules, each no more than 58 feet long by 14 feet outer diameter. These dimensions corresponded to the cargo bay capacity of NASA's projected space shuttle, which would be responsible for carrying each module into orbit.
3. A limited amount of internal space would be available for the requirements of crew habitability. These included: a) individual living quarters; b) a personal hygiene area; c) a

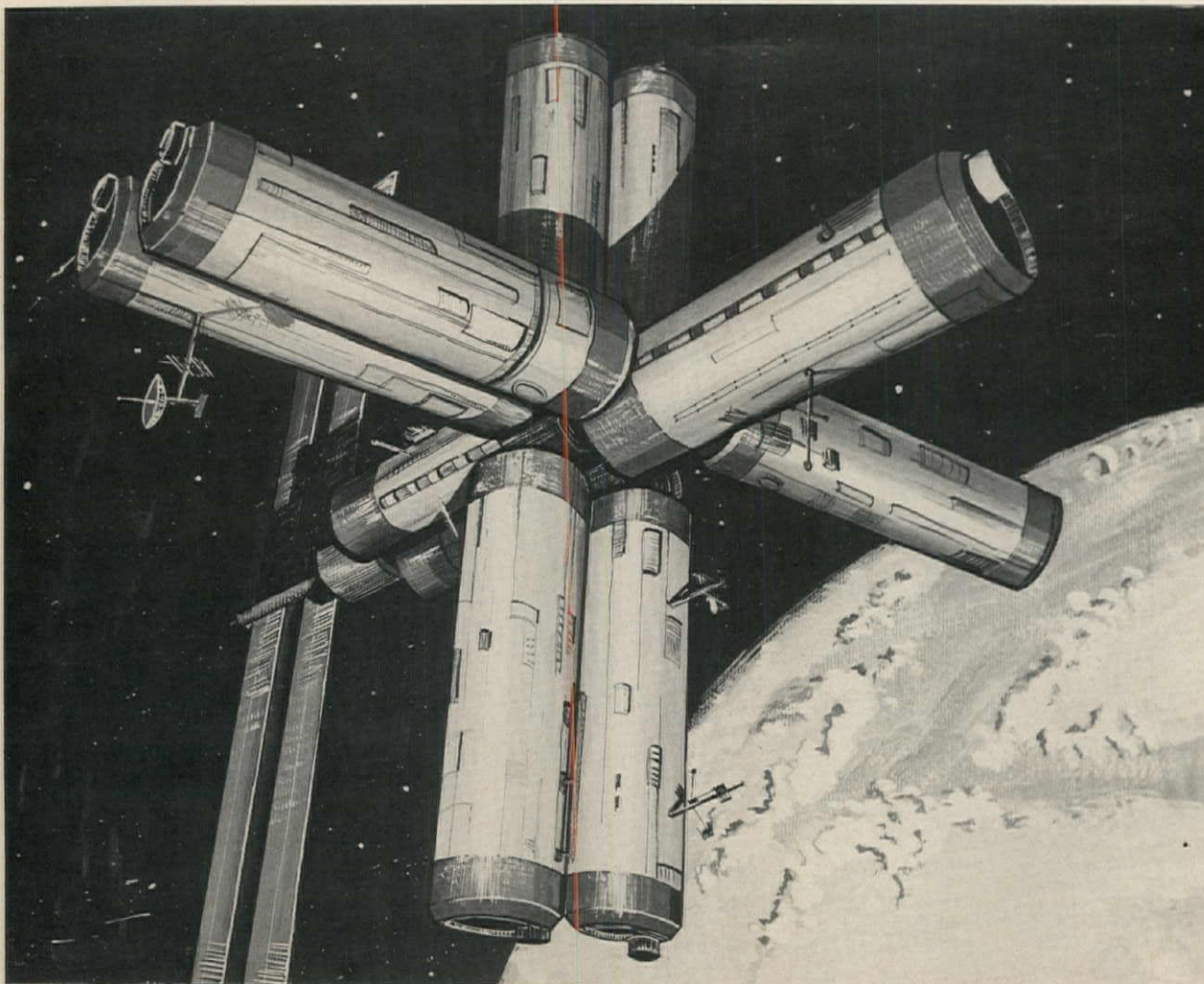
dining and food preparation area; d) a leisure, recreation and exercise area; e) a chapel and meditation area; f) command/control; g) life support; h) laboratory/experiment facility.

4. The living configuration had to be sufficiently adaptable to accept up to 24 people during the arrival of a new crew from earth.

5. The station had to be designed in two stages: as a configuration of eight modules housing six people for six months, adaptable by the addition of three more modules to a density of 12 people for 12 months.

6. Most importantly, because duty tours were long and opportunities for diversion strictly limited, the station's interior had to provide maximum variability of available volumes as well as an optimal sensory stimuli. Demands for group interaction and individual privacy needs had to be met. Provisions for life support and damage isolation in case of emergency were equally important.

Under chairman Aitken, the CCAIA Task Force considered the problem. CCAIA executive vice president Molton Ferris, Hon. AIA, then proposed to NASA that CCAIA organize and run a nationwide design competition for architectural students, based on the needs of the space station, and furnish the final results to NASA. The one-year NASA/

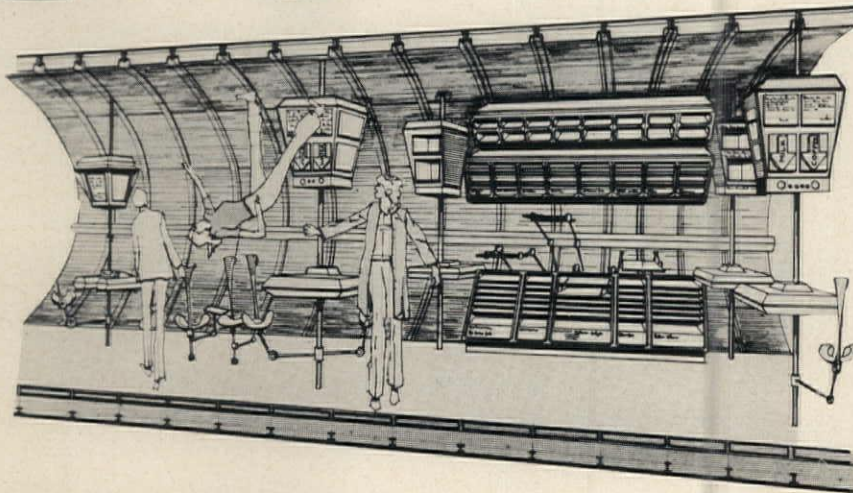
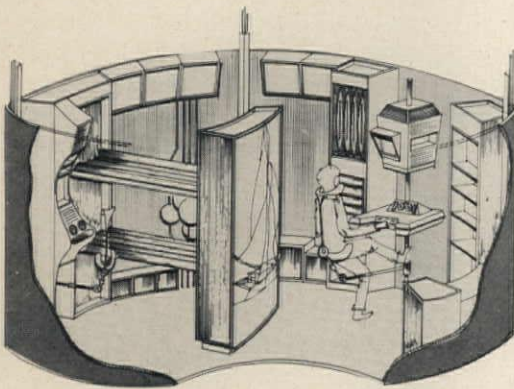


Some views of R. Dunning Roberts' winning entry are shown here. Jury comments included design praise for his design efficiency, his versatile use of computer graphics, his ingenious use of interior volumes and his highly inventive approach to such elements as lighting, body restraint systems, hygienic units, personalized working/laboratory pods and overall module configuration.

Becomes Fact

CCAIA contract would end June 5, 1972. Each student participating in the competition would furnish CCAIA with three 30x40-inch illustration boards elaborating his design. Entry of models was not permitted but students were advised to keep them in the event that NASA requested them later. A total of \$5,000 in awards was to be made: \$3,000 for first place, \$1,500 for second, and \$500 for third.

One of the principal assumptions underlying this space station interior design competition would be that habitability designs directly affect human behavior, attitudes and



lifestyles. Indeed, a number of psychological studies had shown this to be true. When a space crew of, say six, had to live and work together for up to six months within a relatively small, confined volume, what architectural approaches could be included to help the crew get along, facilitate interpersonal communications, relieve mental and psychological stress and otherwise make them feel like they were back on earth?

The initial response from architecture schools was electric. Most of those participating chose to incorporate the competition into their curriculum as a design problem; in all but a few cases substantial class credit was given. In a few schools students elected to work a full semester on the project; several completed master's theses on it.

As the complexities of the project continued to manifest themselves, it became evi-

dent that a highly qualified jury would be necessary to select the best entrants. Five jurors, embracing a diversity of disciplines, were chosen: Blessing, who has practical experience in undersea and aeronautic habitats; Jean-Michel Cousteau, the undersea explorer, who is also an architect; James Kachik, a young architect with design experience in aerospace habitats; Margaret Lucas, a young engineer and diver who was a crew member on the Tektite II undersea mission; Dr. Edward Wortz, an aerospace psychologist who has developed habitability criteria for a wide range of environments.

In addition to the five jurors, three technical advisers were chosen to provide guidelines on the realizability of each entry and to check on conformity with competition constraints: Aitken, who is a prominent aerospace habitability designer; Dr. Richard F. Haines, research scientist for NASA and a member of the task force; and Robert F. Lovelett, NASA engineer.

During the course of the project hundreds of pages of detailed information and specifications were sent out by the CCAIA office to participating schools. Two question periods

were scheduled, and all answers received were also distributed to the schools. Most questions dealt with details like window size and thickness, number of panes, electrical conduits, etc. Some, however, were more general, or were oriented toward the frontiers of man's knowledge of the effects of the environment on the mind and on behavior:

- What are the arguments in defense of or in opposition to development of strong personal territoriality in the space station?
- What are comfortable body positions in zero gravity?
- What are some of the psychological effects

Dr. Haines is a research scientist with the NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California. **Mr. Bond** is director of information of the California Council AIA, and was the NASA/AIA competition project director.

of curtailment of personal idiosyncracies by the demands and limitations of a space station environment?

The jury and technical advisers evaluated the entries on the basis of the following general criteria: novelty of volume and equipment use and flexibility; realizability; manner of dealing with such subjects as privacy, toilet needs, leisure time and entertainment needs, interpersonal relations and other design factors influencing man's psycho-social well-being; and clarity of presentation.

The first place award went to R. Dunning Roberts, University of Washington; the second to James Eric Calhoun, Ohio State University; and the third to David A. Block, Iowa State University. Because of the high quality of the final entries, the jury recommended that two further designs be given honorable mention. These were submitted by Philip F. Farrell Jr., Pratt Institute, and Raymond K. Deer, University of Oregon.

Some of the more important spinoffs derived from this competition include:

1. The involvement of many hundreds of students in a realistic, mission-oriented, heavily constrained problem. This should help them become more effective architects in the future.

2. An awareness that the social, psychological and even physiological factors inherent in space station designs can enhance significantly the crew's sense of well-being, cooperation and communication.

3. An understanding of the critical importance of providing for ways of reducing to acceptable levels both real and implied (i.e., psychological) threats from other crew members and from the immediate environment.

In addition, the students learned the importance of providing for personal privacy and of varying the environment to suit changing social needs, attitudes and even lifestyles. In a long-term confined environment these factors are not frills but absolute requirements.

Indeed, the crew on the orbiting space station might well be considered to be a small "sample population" from a far larger population on spacecraft Earth. That rather awesome implication leads to an awareness that many facets of space station design might as well apply to future designs for mankind on earth. Important objectives of such future designs should be to reduce interpersonal frustration and aggression, to enhance man's self-awareness and personal pride, and to enable him to perform his work and enjoy his leisure.

Whether these designs are realized in outer space, on the lunar surface, in a laboratory sitting on the continental shelf far below the ocean's surface or perhaps in a weather station atop the Rocky Mountains, many of their features will be incorporated into terrestrial architecture. It may well be that this design competition has ushered in a new era of design for man and his environment. □

In Praise of Diversity

by RENE DUBOS

Deficiencies of the psycho-social environment can be more harmful than chemical pollution, states the keynote speaker at the AIA Houston convention, who goes on to suggest how the work of architects and planners will influence people.

The first international conference on the human environment was held in Stockholm recently under the auspices of the United Nations. The delegates to the conference did not have much opportunity to discuss the aspects of the environment which contribute pleasure to human life: flower gardens or parks, historic mansions or cottages, landscape architecture or wilderness. They focused their thoughts instead on air and water pollution, crowding in human settlements, the depletion of natural resources—in brief, the thousand devils of the ecologic crisis. It is, of course, justified in the present stage of the globe's history to emphasize environmental degradation but it would be sad, just the same, if the Stockholm conference were to encourage the current trends of thought which eliminate pleasurable connotations from the word environment.

So I shall not even mention the social problems and deleterious effects on health created all over the world by pollution and other harmful byproducts of technology. This is not because I minimize their importance but because I believe there is danger in the present trend toward exclusive emphasis on such negative issues. Our civilization will become increasingly spiritless and dreary if we do not learn to recognize and cultivate positive environmental values.

Such values cannot be introduced from the outside as abstract concepts; they must emerge organically as sensual experiences from the interplay between man's nature and the spirit of the place. As illustration of this theme I shall discuss man's relation to space and to other human beings.

For most of us, the meaning of the word space differs from that in architectural usage, it probably first calls to mind boundless extraterrestrial distances—an environment which is uncontrollable and appears almost empty. But the same word also evokes the small highly structured space capsule crowded with equipment precisely designed for environmental control and for the protection of the astronauts. These contrasting views of space symbolize two forms of experience which can be traced to man's origins and explain in part his dual nature.

The cradle of the human race was probably on the plateaux of East Africa, a land of hills and valleys, of springs and streams, not densely forested but harboring multiple animal species among a great diversity of plant life. The climate was subtropical, with alternating rainy and dry seasons associated with periods of growth and dormancy. All in all, this was a type of natural environment that most people still regard as desirable.

When the precursors of man emerged from the forest into this savanna country, they were exposed to the immense luminous horizons of an uncluttered environment, but they also had to seek protection against cosmic forces in artificial shelters or in natural caves. This dual experience has left traces throughout human history. For example, the Sumerians, who created the first agricultural urban civilization for which extensive records are available, worshiped the sky and studied the move-

ments of the celestial bodies from the summit of their temple towers, the ziggurats, but they also invented the inner patio to serve as protected shelter in residential buildings.

Since modern man has retained the genetic equipment of his Stone Age ancestors, his present tastes still reflect the environmental conditions under which he evolved. To a very large extent, indeed, he has attempted to duplicate in his landscapes and dwellings the influences to which he was exposed in the land of his biological origins.

Man's biological and psychological need both for open horizons and for protective enclosures is so deep that when he is deprived of either one of these two types of environment, he imagines fanciful worlds as substitutes for them. For lack of direct contact with the diversity and vastness of nature he creates mental fantasies which can become pathological by seeming to him more compelling than concrete reality itself. For lack of a shelter in which to withdraw physically for protection or contemplation he withdraws psychologically within himself and may even deny the existence of the persons or objects he seeks to avoid.

The design of landscapes, buildings and ways of life therefore implies much more than the satisfaction of obvious practical necessities. It should take into consideration the influence that the boundless open space exerts on man's view of himself and of where he belongs. It must be concerned also with the manner in which limited and protected space helps man to deal, whether passively or creatively, with the forces of the external world.

The complementarity of these two attitudes toward space comes out in the contrasting architectural philosophies of Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright. In his youth Le Corbusier was greatly impressed by the views from the peaks of the Jura Mountains where, as he wrote, "the immense horizon was a customary experience." This early influence made him strive to "recapture the horizon" and to integrate the sun, the view and the breezes in his creations.

For Frank Lloyd Wright, in contrast, the house was primarily a shelter, a covert into which the human animal could withdraw as into a cave so as to be protected from rains and wind and even from light. Incompatible as they appear to be, these two architectural philosophies are nevertheless equally valid because both correspond to powerful urges which have their origin in primitive human instincts which have survived into modern time.

Man seems to have developed very early an intense emotional preoccupation with the space outside his buildings. Even where he lived in uncluttered environments, with unobstructed views of the sky, he placed and oriented his constructions as

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if he wanted to establish from them and through them visual contact with the natural surroundings and indeed with the cosmos as a whole. The longing for large open vistas has continued to be a powerful emotional factor in human life.

Early man took advantage everywhere of natural shelters such as caves and he organized his life around them. Man also developed very early different skills for the creation of artificial shelters. The igloo with its highly effective design against the arctic winter can be regarded as an architectural creation of genius, especially in view of the fact that snow was the only insulating material available to the Eskimos. In the tropical forests, various groups of pre-industrial people developed in contrast dwellings so oriented as to receive maximum ventilation from the winds and a minimum of isolation.

Almost everywhere in the world until our time men have empirically created shelters adapted to local resources. As one travels from north to south in the United States and especially in Europe, it is easy to recognize that the shapes and sizes of roofs, verandas and patios, the orientation and width of the streets, the design of public grounds and buildings, the location of civilian monuments and places of worship are influenced by local factors such as insolation, temperature, rain, snow, topography, the distance of the horizon and last, but not least, the collective beliefs and aspirations of the community.

In our time the widespread desire for social separation from other human beings has led psychologists to formulate the theory that each individual moves around in a bubble of personal space of a size characteristic for each culture: large for North American, English and Scandinavian people, small for Latin American, Greek and Arabic people. Many of us behave indeed as if we wanted to isolate ourselves from human contacts and to live in a private world of our own. Virginia Woolf's essay, "A Room of One's Own," is a poetical expression of this type of psychological isolationism which, if carried too far, can be emotionally dangerous.

Ancient designs for architecture and landscape were commonly successful because they were the outcome of a long process of social evolution based on trial and error. This architecture without architects thus gave rise, spontaneously as it were, to human settlements rather well adapted to the physical and psychological needs of man.

The designers and builders of the past naturally had to work within the constraints imposed by topography, climate, traditions and usually, of course, the narrow range of local resources. But instead of constituting hindrances these constraints served as springboards for creative imagination; furthermore, they generated diversity within the characteristic style of a period by imposing local solutions to problems of planning.

The new materials and techniques of modern technology have now made the designer largely independent of local con-

ditions. But social imperatives—whether they correspond to real needs or to the demands of fashion—usually impose constraints of their own which may be more restricting than local limitations used to be. Since economic imperatives and those resulting from fashion are much the same everywhere at a given time, a common outcome is uniformity of planning often degenerating into banality—an anonymous style hovering in mid-air with no roots anywhere. The widespread acceptance of certain architectural styles all over the world indicates of course that they satisfy some needs of modern life. But it is also likely that international styles express the demands of technology, business or fashion rather than true human needs.

The likelihood that something has gone wrong in modern architecture and city planning is illustrated by an experience I had around 1960, while visiting Brasilia in company of American and European scientists. The new Brazilian capital was not then yet completely built but the official buildings and some apartment houses were already in use; the city was alive with embassy and government personnel as well as with shop people and construction workers.

There was in our group an Italian professor who could not conceal his amused skepticism while admiring the abstract design of the city and listening to the grandiose plans for its future. As we were shown the different types of apartment buildings, each planned for a different level of income and of social status, he turned to me and said in a low voice, "I predict that within 20 years many of the Brasilia inhabitants will get bored with life in these modern buildings. They will want to mix with other kinds of people or perhaps grow vegetables and raise chickens way out there." And he pointed to the empty land surrounding the city, as if escaping in thought from the tyranny of the planners.

I have never been back to Brasilia but have heard that the Italian professor's prediction was not entirely wrong. What gives interest to the Brasilia phenomenon is that, in one form or another, it is worldwide. The early pictures of famous cities and the plans for their subsequent beautification and growth are usually far different from what these cities have become in the course of their subsequent development. Whereas the old drawings and paintings show avenues, piazzas and monuments, carefully composed with each other and with the hills, rivers and vistas of the surrounding countryside, confusion prevails as new residential buildings invade slopes and valleys, cluttering the whole landscape.

Population growth accounts in large part, of course, for the suburban sprawl but other human forces also play a role. Poverty creates shanty towns, *favèlas* and *bidonvilles* around the capitals of developing countries. But paradoxically millions of prosperous people in the rich industrial countries also elect to move away from city centers. It would seem as if modern

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man wants to be of the city but is rarely satisfied living in a carefully planned environment. Bohemian life in the garrets of Paris during the 19th century and the various forms of communal existence in our times developed not as a result of economic necessity but because the conventional urban settlements, suburban belts or even rural areas fail to satisfy certain fundamental human needs.

Planners have long known that to be lasting and successful, human settlements must be strategically located and linked by convenient means of communication to other political and economic centers. Throughout history, planners and architects have formulated practical answers to the social demands of man. The religious concerns of the Ages of Faith, the preoccupations for grandeur during periods of exalted nationalism, the desire to display public or private wealth are among the social forces which have been widely used to create a lasting and pleasant diversity in urban environments.

Architects and planners thus know how to provide for political man, economic man and social man, but they have been much less successful in satisfying biological and psychological man simply for the reason—surprising as it may seem—that his needs have never been clearly defined although the deficiencies of the psycho-social environment can be more harmful than chemical pollution.

Ten years after writing "A Room of One's Own," Virginia Woolf committed suicide. The North American, English and Scandinavian people who used to create the largest personal space bubble around themselves during their social life now are the most vociferous in advocating a return to tribal customs and bodily contacts in encounter groups. Emotional loneliness is increasing in urban settlements despite the ease and diversity of means of communication.

All these facts appear unrelated on the surface but they probably have a common origin in man's biological need for close social relationships. Video telephones in a room of one's own could not possibly substitute for the sensory and emotional satisfactions which are still required by man, the social animal, even in the most sophisticated civilization. Modern urban settlements are inhuman not because of their huge sizes but because their present structures are almost incompatible with some of the needs man developed in the course of his evolution.

Tastes change, of course, in social relationships as in other aspects of life, but irrespective of sophisticated communication techniques, behavioral patterns established thousands of years ago still influence the size and structure of social groups. Modern man is still psychologically conditioned by the range of human contacts that were possible during his evolutionary

past. He spends much of his leisure time traveling in search of the village atmosphere and endlessly illustrates it in novels and paintings. He even tries to recreate some aspects of it within the urban agglomerations: witness the appeal of block parties and the demand for neighborhood self-management. Much of the human charm of London and Paris comes from the fact that these huge cities still operate as if they were made up of a multiplicity of villages. American cities would benefit from the creation within their grotesque and obese structures of neighborhoods small enough to be capable of achieving identity and local pride.

Modern man certainly still has a biological need to be part of a group and probably to be identified with a place. He tends to suffer from loneliness not only when he does not belong but also when the society or the place in which he functions is too large for his comprehension. Industrial societies will therefore have to find some way to reverse the trend toward larger and larger agglomerations and to recreate units small enough so that they can develop a social identity and a spirit of place. By cultivating regionalism, the US could derive from its rich geographical diversity cultural values and incidentally also forms of economic wealth, far more valuable because more humanly meaningful than those measured by the artificial criteria of a money economy.

Although man has evolved in small social groups, life in the past was not always as relaxed and uncrowded as commonly believed. Most human beings during prehistory as well as history seem to have preferred human companionship to physical comfort. The largest and most traumatic cities of our times are also the ones that are the most glamorous and that grow the fastest, a fact which certainly has roots deep in the past.

If present trends continue, human beings may become even better adapted to crowding as a result of being exposed to city life from the time of childhood. This adaptation will probably be facilitated by the fact that crowding is an ancient experience of the human race.

The deleterious effects of crowding do not seem to be caused by high density of population per se. More important are the biological and social disturbances associated with a sudden increase in density. During the first Industrial Revolution and again in our times, immense numbers of people from farming areas suddenly migrated into urban centers where they had to make painful physiological and mental adjustments to new ways of life. Increasingly, furthermore, crowding implies traumatic contact with mechanical gadgets and exposure to unnatural stimuli. Motor cars, telephones, radios, neon lights, are what the man in a modern crowd experiences, rather than the human encounter. Banning automobiles from an avenue or a

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park is sufficient, even in New York City, to create a relaxed environment in which people once more smile at each other.

The effects of crowding thus cannot be estimated from population density. They depend on social organization and on the nature of interrelationships between individual persons. Hong Kong and Holland are the most crowded areas of the world, yet their populations enjoy good physical and mental health because, during centuries of experience with crowding, they have slowly developed patterns to behavior that minimize social conflicts and allow persons to retain a large measure of individual freedom. This does not mean that the density of populations can be indefinitely increased but only that the safe limits have not been determined.

In any case, retiring into a room of one's own is not the only way to escape from the world. Even today, isolation can be achieved on the bench of a park among lovers, children and nursemaids, or even in the anonymous atmosphere of an air terminal.

But there is more to crowds than passive participation in them. The great megalithic monuments such as Stonehenge or Carnac were probably the meeting places for large numbers of people who gathered to share a common experience. And in our time immense crowds *had* to gather to mark the end of the World Wars, or to welcome Lindbergh, or to grieve the death of President Kennedy, or to celebrate Apollo 11. Hundreds of thousands of people who could have watched the moon landing on their own television sets in the comfort of their homes, *had* to gather uncomfortably before a giant screen in Central Park not so much to see the spectacle as to participate in the collective emotion.

It is probable, in fact, that no society could survive without the opportunity — and the appointed place — for the sharing of communal experiences. The malls and piazzas of Europe like the dancing grounds of Indian villages are the spatial frameworks of the tribal spirits.

Even while functioning as part of the social group, most human beings crave the opportunity to express themselves in a unique manner. Admittedly, human nature is very stable and all of us have much in common, but our genetic heritage is so diversified that it can express itself in many different forms. Social institutions and attitudes can thus change drastically within a few years despite the constancy of man's nature.

The paradox is that *Homo sapiens* remains always and

everywhere fundamentally the same, whereas his existential expressions and social aspirations are changeable and fluctuate between extremes. The existence of such conflicting and apparently incompatible needs and demands of normal persons naturally makes it difficult and perhaps impossible to create human settlements which are fully satisfying. The planner has the peculiar task of having to design environments which will permit the unpredictable expressions of individuality by anonymous man.

Since persons differ in their endowments and aspirations, each needs a particular set of opportunities and surroundings to act out his life. Environmental diversity is more important than efficiency in the long run because it greatly helps the development of personalities and civilizations. Without diversity, furthermore, freedom is but an empty word since men can really be free only when they have options from which to choose.

Stately parks and manicured gardens which once saw the pageantry of court life now serve as playgrounds for the general public. Palaces and mansions built centuries ago for frivolous or pompous activities have become government or business offices. All over the world, ancient buildings and landscapes thus continue to be used but commonly for purposes different from those for which they were built centuries ago. They remain serviceable in modern life because they were designed not only to serve certain functions but also to meet fundamental, unchangeable traits of human nature.

In contrast, the present tendency is to emphasize the suitability of buildings and landscapes for the economic and political aspects of life rather than fundamental human needs. This may provide for transient efficiency according to modern criteria but rarely for lasting usefulness. As in the case of living organisms, the creations of man which are highly specialized cannot readily be adapted to changing conditions and therefore have a limited chance to survive. Yet, it may be possible for us, as it was for the planners of the past, to create designs which transcend ephemeral demands and fit the unchangeable needs of man's nature.

All successful human settlements have included:

- shelters against the forces of the external world
- a community organization through which the members of a neighborhood know what to expect of each other
- malls, piazzas or other public grounds where the human encounter can be enriched by contacts with crowds of strangers
- ready access to gardens, parks and natural environments in which to experience animals, plants and the pageantry of life
- a variety of settings to provide stages on which different kinds of people can act out their own styles of life
- and last but not least the opportunity to experience as often as possible the magic of infinite perspectives. □

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Mr. Dubos, professor of the Rockefeller University in New York City, is a microbiologist, pathologist, author, lecturer and scientific investigator with deep concern for the effects that environmental forces—physicochemical, biological and social—exert on human life.

THE
PRESIDENT'S
MESSAGE

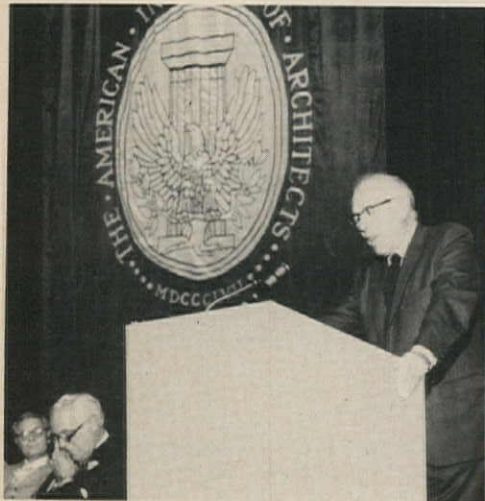
by MAX O. URBAHN, FAIA



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Houston potpourri: 1. Receiving line at the "Texas Fiesta" held at Pin Oaks Stables with Mrs. Slayton, the executive vice president, Mrs. Ferebee and the first vice president, who moves to the top position at the end of the year; 2. Host Chapter President C. Herbert Paseur, doubling as the local chairman; 3. Key-noter Dr. René Dubos; 4. McGraw-Hill/Dodge "African Safari" at the Busch Gardens; 5. March to the podium at the Gold Medalist's Ball with Mrs. Belluschi, the recipient himself, Mrs. Urbahn and the president; 6. Mrs. Helen T. Schneider, executive director of the New Jersey Society of Architects, accepting one of eight honorary memberships bestowed during the awards presentation at the Sunday afternoon opener by the Institute's leader.



6

The central issue at this convention is whether architects should, as a profession, assume a new professional responsibility for public leadership in the development of public environmental policy. There are, and will be, differences of judgment as to strategy; the first report of our National Policy Task Force can be, and will be, amended not only here and now, but over and over again as time goes on, as circumstances change and as our perceptions change. The critical question is whether we recognize and accept an obligation to involve ourselves in the policy development process.

I think we must. I think we can no longer accept the architectural responsibility for design decisions which are in fact to a large degree determined by processes and institutions we know to be not only ineffectual and costly but actually detrimental to achievement of environmental quality. It is time for us to stop looking for good clients; we must create them by redesigning many of the processes and institutions, public and private, which in truth shape the built environment.

And so we must develop a framework for the policy development process and a strategy for political action in the cause of environmental quality. The National Policy Task Force was created as the beginning of such a framework, and its first report is the foundation for a strategy. Only the membership of The American Institute of Architects can complete that framework, and build on that foundation.

I do not consider that in launching this effort we are departing from the traditional responsibility or function of the architect. The quality of the human environment, at every scale from the room to the city, has always been the central concern of architects. But only in our time has the public sector become the predominant influence on the built environment, through public subsidy of private projects as well as expanded programs of public projects, so that public policy has become the critical catalyst of the whole construction process. And only in our time has environment quality become a public concern and a political issue, so that for

the first time architects have a real opportunity of getting the attention of the public and the politicians when they can identify constraints to, and strategies for, achieving a more humane environment.

We cannot wait to be asked. If we do not speak up and speak out, a silence that we might like to think connoted professional modesty is more likely to be construed as disinterest. If you find that hard to believe, let me offer you a quote from a recent *Newsday* article co-authored by the former Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall. It followed some critical comments on the shortcomings of President Nixon's urban growth policy, and prefaced a highly laudatory analysis of the National Policy Task Force report, with this sentence: "Fortunately, help has arrived from an unexpected quarter, The American Institute of Architects."

We are a small profession in a big country, and we have never been very effective at communicating to the general public what we really do, or what we are really concerned about. This is the public's loss as well as ours. A byproduct of the National Policy Task Force effort could be the beginning of some real public understanding of what *does* concern architects and of what *should* be expected of them. The initial release of the task force report has been widely and generously covered in the press, both in news reports and in editorials; and the reactions have been uniformly positive. I would say that this initiative on our part has been welcomed as a real potential contribution to the public debate on environmental policy.

I think it is correct to say that we are a profession whose time has come. By this I mean that our professional capabilities now relate to public needs and public concerns as never before. It is time for architecture to go public, to find in public service a new dimension of architectural practice, a new way to enlist architecture in the cause of people. We must find *many* ways to act as architectural counselors to the public in its search for environmental quality.

We must, in fact, accept a new professional responsibility: We must become political activists on environmental issues. We must help shape, not just react to, public environmental policy, and at every level from our own communities to the federal government.

We must learn to interpret environmental issues and policies—and the processes that relate to them—so the public can understand. We must equip ourselves to evaluate the environmental performance of public officials, and the attitudes and views of candidates for public office, and publicize these evaluations so the public can make informed judgments. We must set environmental standards for our own work and encourage other components of the construction industry to set environmental standards for theirs.

When I urge architects toward political activism, I am in no way suggesting that we should involve ourselves as a profession in political matters unrelated to our professional competence. I *am* saying that in matters which *are* related to our professional competence, we *should* involve ourselves—

politically in the shaping of policy; publicly in leading the public debate that influences the shaping of policy. The issues involved in elevating the quality of the built environment seem to me to be fundamental to the exercise of the basic professional responsibility of every architect.

Why does the architect have a professional responsibility to be politically active on the environmental question? First of all, every architect has a fundamental obligation to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public. Put this together with the public's need to know why our present processes and institutions are not working, and with the need for—and the conspicuous lack of—the generalist, in the current public debate on environmental quality. Issues are debated in fragments because the testimony that gets public attention comes from specialists, scientists or technicians concerned about one aspect of the environmental problem, and from politicians responding to such groups. The architect is, by training, experience and instinct, a generalist whose daily work is analysis of complex problems, synthesis to arrive at effective solutions, and coordination of the input of many different specialists in the process. The architect's professional license alone testifies to his professional qualifications for evaluating problems and processes relating to the built environment.

Beyond these factors, we face the undeniable fact of our unavoidable involvement in shaping the built environment. Our own work will inevitably encourage wrong trends unless we can effectively promote and achieve positive alternatives. At the same time, we have no commitment to the status quo—no investment in the way things are—and, as this detachment offers us freedom to act, I think it also adds to our responsibility to act. Finally, it seems clear to me that the architect's basic commitment to serving human needs and aspirations cannot be creatively served in our time without his involvement in political action.

As we prepare to accept new responsibilities, I submit to you that the state of the profession is good and the position of the Institute is strong. Too many offices around the country are still caught in the consequences of the general economic recession; and we are hoping to persuade the Administration that both public and private sectors would be economically best served by going forward *now* with the planning phases of the major federal construction programs that are only awaiting the end of the current budget squeeze. But the profession has weathered a tough economic period on the whole very well; and there is every indication that only the current fiscal problems, private as well as public, are damping an increasingly strong demand for an increasing variety of architectural services.

I am happy to be able to report that in spite of the recession this has been a good year for admissions to AIA membership. In the first 3½ months of 1972, there were 582 elections or re-elections to membership, the highest total for that period in five years. There was also a net increase. AIA membership has shown dramatic increases from 1940 to the present, as it moved from an era

when only a small proportion of registered architects were AIA members to an era in which most of those actively practicing are. With AIA membership as of December 31, 1971 at 23,238, two-thirds of the estimated 35,000 registered architects in the US were members. That membership figure represents a 687 percent increase from 2,951 in 1940; 225 percent over 7,135 in 1950; almost 70 percent over 13,730 in 1960.

With the opening of several new architectural schools in the last 10 years, the numbers of students enrolled are increasing more rapidly than before, and so are the numbers of annually awarded degrees. In 1971 students enrolled for first professional degrees totaled 23,569, up 9.3 percent from 1969—a two-year increase almost equal to the 9.4 percent increase for the five-year period 1964-1969. First professional degrees in 1971 increased 7.7 percent over 1969, a slightly higher increase than the 7.4 percent increase for the five-year period 1964-1969.

Contrary to some of our fears, we may not be losing our architectural graduates to other fields. There seems little prospect that we will if the first results of a new survey of recent architectural graduates are a reliable indicator. With the cooperation of the deans, a questionnaire was sent last December by *Architectural Record* to all the graduates of the classes of 1965, '67 and '69 of all US schools which are members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. With a nearly 40 percent response for the first seven schools tabulated, it is clear that a very high proportion of these graduates are not only still *in* architecture but are committed to *staying* in architecture. For most of them, the long-term goal is still to open their own offices.

Of 320 graduates who responded, more than 31 percent are already registered, another 40 percent are aiming to be registered. Approximately 60 percent are working in architectural offices, 4 percent are teaching, another 11 percent are in school, in the military or (13 of them) unemployed. Of the other 25 percent, eight work for public agencies in planning or urban design and five for firms engaged in design/construct or design/development activity. The rest are scattered through a variety of nontraditional occupations—systems research for building product manufacturers, design of units for manufacturers of modular housing, computer-related research. As for their long-term goals, half want to open their own architectural offices; and another 25 percent want to be principals in an architectural firm, work for an architectural firm, or establish or work for a firm engaged in design/construct or design/develop practice. In absolute numbers, 178 of the 320 aim at having their own offices or becoming architectural firm principals, while only 29 see "working for an architectural office" as a long-term goal.

So we are graduating more students; and it seems they are staying with architecture and helping to expand the horizons of architecture. Still, we are a small profession; and while in my own practice I am all too conscious of much too much competition for work, I would have to suggest to you that

our numbers are not expanding nearly fast enough for the scope of the tasks that lie ahead of us.

Architects are approximately one for every 6,000 US citizens—AIA members one per 9,000! The ratio in most developed countries is much more favorable—in the United Kingdom, for example, one architect for every 2,800 people. We must find ways to attract more young people to come into architecture.

We must involve ourselves more than we have in the past in their education, both in school and in the office. We must develop more effective ways of helping young professionals not only in the period between school and registration but through their early years in practice. And, of course, we must continue our efforts to encourage the expansion and advancement of minorities within our profession. I must say that personally I find it difficult to think of women as a "minority," but let me emphasize that I strongly believe we should be encouraging their entry into the profession and at the same time urging all of our women colleagues to the maximum contributions they can make as architects and as members of this Institute. I hope they will not find me patronizing if I suggest that they may have not just equal but unique contributions to make to the cause of a more humane environment.

All of our efforts must rest on the firm foundation of professionalism—professionalism in the highest and truest sense.

We must continually demand more of ourselves than any client knows how to demand of us.

We must set for ourselves and consistently meet ever higher standards of architectural performance.

We must perform on time and within the budget.

We must dare to tell our clients—and our prospective clients—the truth, even when it hurts.

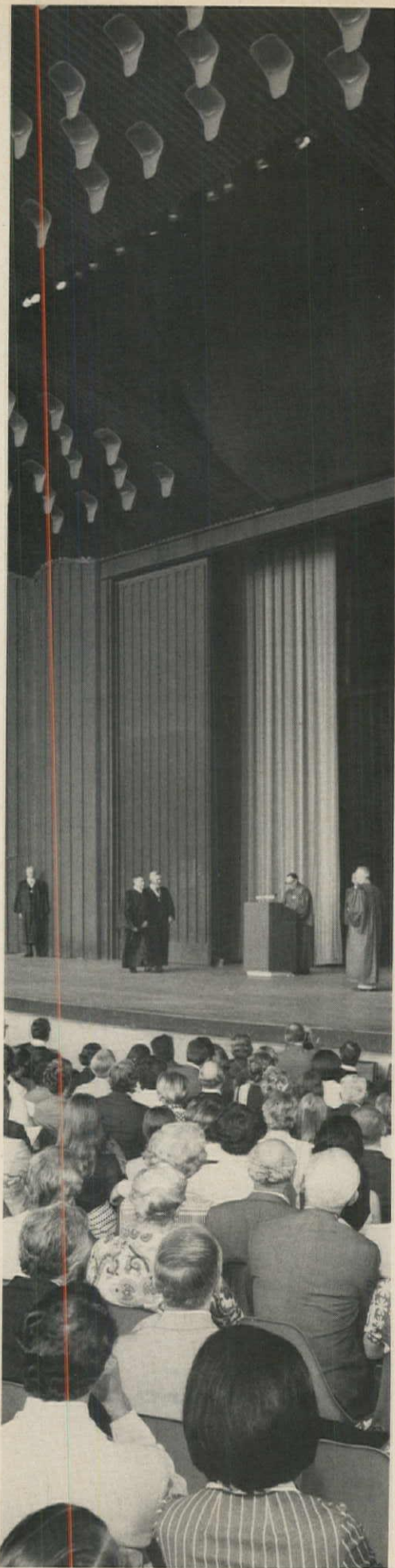
We must eternally resist, at whatever cost, every attempt to treat architectural services as a commercial commodity, to be selected on the basis of price rather than quality, or price rather than value.

We must have the courage to persist in the dedication to quality as the hallmark of our profession that we have inherited from generations gone before, and that is most solemnly symbolized whenever we present the highest honor we have to bestow, the Gold Medal.

I should like to end by reiterating some convictions I expressed in my inaugural remarks last December.

I believe in architecture, and I believe that architecture is here to stay. I believe in the obligations of architects to improve the human conditions as they solve the problems of clients. I believe in the responsibility of the architect to his client:

I believe in architecture, and I believe that we are about to demonstrate a new dimension of architecture in the public service. As president of the Institute, it is my privilege and my responsibility to lead this effort. I shall hope for the involvement and the commitment of all Institute members. □



Miller Outdoor Theater is the setting for the Investiture of Fellows. New chancellor is Ullyses Floyd Rible of Los Angeles.



by ARCHIBALD C. ROGERS, FAIA

The American Institute of Architects has taken a long step into the future. Its purpose, to put it as simply as possible, is to improve the quality of life in America.

This should not seem too resounding a call to any of us, for improving the quality of life has always been the primary mission of this institution. As individual members of the profession, it is the goal we always work toward in our communities.

The Institute program through which we plan to attack this objective is designed to create a new national policy. The working title for it is a strategy for building a better America.

The program is based on a year-long study by the National Policy Task Force of the AIA. However, the roots of the study lie in 10 years of work by the Urban Design Committee of the Institute and the efforts of many AIA presidents.

The task force is composed of myself, as chairman; Ieoh Ming Pei, FAIA; Jaquelin T. Robertson, AIA; William L. Slayton, Hon. AIA; and Paul N. Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and planning, Princeton University. The task force was assisted in its study by a group of distinguished advisors.

That's the background. Here is a summary of the report, which deals with three major issues:

1. Substantial change in the ground rules under which our communities are developed.
2. Use of the neighborhood scale as the most appropriate urban building block for our purpose (we call it the growth unit).
3. Inauguration of a national impact program to put these processes to work and address urgent urban needs as quickly as possible.

Let's take these three in turn. First, the ground rules. Without going into detail here, we foresee these things:

- new government structures
- metropolitan planning and development agencies with sufficient authority to control and direct development
- state development corporations to guide and channel growth within the states
- support of federal policy and appropriate programs
- financial reforms.

Many of these issues will be discussed and refined in conferences and further studies. They include steps to broaden the tax base, specifically to ease dependency on property tax; creation of positive tax incentives to build well rather than badly; assurance of a steady flow of housing credit at stable rates; broadening the categorical grants. A prime

example is reform of the highway trust fund to make these billions of dollars available for other elements of the public infrastructure.

We need to broaden our choices by eliminating restrictive building and zoning codes; by linking the rebuilding of older neighborhoods to the building of new ones to balance urban development and to provide the greatest possible mobility and range of housing options throughout the metropolitan area; by subsidizing families rather than structures; by using community planning processes to make freedom of choice a reality in our urban areas.

We need to spur development at the neighborhood scale to create communities rather than bedrooms. In this area lies public acquisition of land in the path of development—the creation of land banks—and the building of utility corridors containing roads, rail lines, and sewer and water lines, the skeleton on which the community grows and through which growth can be guided.

To enlarge private initiative we propose to ease the front-end load borne by builders who want to create community amenities but now have to wait at least five years before return of any of the investment.

In short, we recommend ground-rule changes that will:

1. Provide control over metropolitan settlement patterns.
2. Set aside land in the path of development and specify the uses to which it can be put.
3. Plan community growth around utility corridors with free choice of transportation modes.
4. Encourage the building of neighborhoods instead of housing tracts.
5. Lower developing and building cost.
6. Provide all citizens with the greatest possible freedom of choice in where and how they live.

Second, the growth unit. It is, first of all, a concept based on these assumptions:

- Metropolitan area growth will continue. The evidence indicates that population will continue to flow to our major urban centers.
- There will be, and can be, no instantaneous, large-scale redevelopment of our blighted areas.

Our citizens want a sense of community identity. They say in polls and statements that they would like to live in small communities. Yet they move to large urban areas.

Finally, substantial improvement in the quality of urban life *can* be made if we attack the problem realistically. Substantial improvement can be made, we believe, if we:

- rebuild old neighborhoods where land is clearly under-used and buildings no longer serve useful functions
- fill in the many wedges and slices of vacant land in urban areas
- control and direct growth on the periphery of our urban areas.

The instrument for doing these things, we believe, is the growth unit. How will it work? We can use it to:

- remodel an old neighborhood, give it new life, better services, a humane environment
- create contained high-density growth, for example over a transit station

- fill in an unused wedge of urban land for low-density development

- provide the first increment of a new town, to be followed by others developed within the master plan.

How can we put this concept to work in the foreseeable future? That's the next and third step, the national impact program. Look at the facts:

There are 65 urban areas in the country with a population of 500,000 or more. They contain one-half of our national population and have accounted for 60 percent of our national growth within the past decade. We expect another 60 million people before the end of the century; most of them will flow into our present metropolitan areas.

The cost of approximately \$5 billion—just about what we are spending on the space shuttle program—will be amortized through appreciation of land values. This purchase will accommodate nearly one-third of our projected national growth (and a higher percentage of our urban growth) at an average density of 20 persons per acre.

Here we can use the growth unit to put our professional skills to work.

Is public land acquisition a novel or radical idea? Not in the American experience. Hundreds of American towns and cities were planned on land acquired by government for the maximum benefit of the community. The underlying philosophy distinguishes between profits and speculation.

We believe, as our forefathers did, that land should be a community resource, not

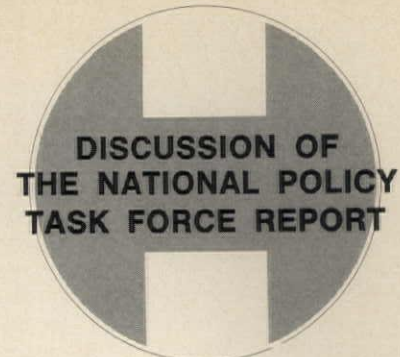


Rogers, who will assume the AIA first vice presidency in December, makes a point.

a commodity for private speculation. We propose to encourage profit on development, for profit is a vital ingredient in urban reform. We propose, at the same time, to discourage speculation, which creates environmental disorder and is opposed to the best interests of the community.

We believe it is the community's right to direct and guide private development. By doing so, better development to the greater benefit of user and developer will be encouraged.

The time has come for a new generation of urban building in America, a generation that remembers the values of the past and uses the tools and skills of the present. A great deal of work has been done by the Institute to bring us to this moment. We now have a program that couples realism with vision to guide our institutional efforts to change the ground rules; to use the growth unit as today's urban building block; and to inaugurate a national impact program to prepare now for a substantial part of America's growth. It *can* work. It *will* work if you, we, all of us, work for it. □



Resolved, That 1) the report of the National Policy Task Force be adopted by the AIA; 2) the national, regional, state and local components be directed to work toward the implementation of the report at all civic and governmental levels; 3) the task force be directed to continue its study, and report to the 1973 convention on the efforts of the Institute and components in the implementation of the policy; 4) the profession hereby highly applauds the efforts of the task force in establishing a brilliant [amended to read "compelling"] direction for the development of man's physical environment. Passed.

While the vote on the resolution was almost unanimous, three issues surfaced which brought opposition: 1) the overall role of the blacks; 2) the portion dealing with the unearned increment being returned to the public; 3) geographical representation.

Speaking to the first point was Randolph A. Clark of the Fort Worth Chapter who pointed out that we "stand on the verge of endorsing perhaps the most significant statement ever to be proclaimed by this organization. . . . As a minority professional and spokesman for concerned black architects, I must voice our utter disappointment with the esteemed and yet inadequate proposition of the urban growth policy. While we certainly applaud this undertaking by the profession, we cannot allow the gross inadequacies and blatant injustices to emerge publicly unchallenged and unaffected."

Clark went on to say that "we must reject the policy unless the provisions on eminent domain, land banking notions and the growth module itself are influenced and totally controlled by those communities and by the people who are affected by such actions. We must reject this statement unless the concerns and expertise of qualified black and minority professionals, the 'Alumni of the Ghetto,' are included in the generation and implementation of this policy."

Speaking on behalf of the Black Architectural Students, James Miller of the University of California, Berkeley, said, "We are appalled by the approach taken by this task force regarding the assimilation of information. We question the validity of the policy since no mention was made of the accreditation of the experts and consultants used in compiling this national policy and of statistics relevant to compiling this report.

"We are shocked that there was not more black input into the first two editions in view of the fact that 58.9 percent of the black population lives within the metropolitan area. . . . Since the final decision on the policy

statement lies within the task force, we insist on adequate representation on the task force."

Vice President Robert J. Nash more or less summed up the minority viewpoint when he explained, "To put it maybe in a polite way, we are saying that we realize it is necessary that there be a growth strategy or a national policy for this nation. However, we cannot endorse it unless it respects many of the problems that we have spoken to already. We do not feel that it does that. There is some question whether what we are saying is implementation or policy. I personally feel it

is serious enough that it should be part of the policy."

Chairman Rogers replied, "We are already adding to the task force for this year the chairman of the Community Services Commission because it is very clear that the concerns of this commission overlap the program of the task force as it goes forward in its next report, primarily having to do with the identification of the ground rules under the general term of constraints and new mechanisms to relieve these constraints."

"This will, therefore, I think, create a new forum for our work during this year and will

focus on the real issue, which is not the policy statement per se, but precisely how it will be implemented. Will it in effect become another form of benevolent dictatorship or will it involve the community participation expressed in the first report? We would commit—I speak clearly for the task force—that we will give this absolutely clear expression and that will help to alleviate this very legitimate concern in our second report and in our implementation programs."

Peter L. Hansen of the Inland California Chapter, while endorsing the task force policy in general, added that "we cannot agree with the unearned increment being returned to the public" and proposed an amendment deleting that reference. The amendment further stated "that the policy statement be returned to the task force for further study and that consideration be given to western representation on the committee prior to further study."

Chairman Rogers responded, "Precisely what the report recommends is this: That where private land values have increased by virtue of public investment—highway, sewer or, for that matter, zoning change—that this increase in value properly belongs to the investor who created that value, not to the private proprietor. The issue, therefore, is whether this convention supports that recommendation, in which case this amendment should be defeated; or whether this convention affirms the amendment, in which case the task force is recommended to delete the reference from its report."

Further discussion ensued, the question was called and the amendment defeated.

Joseph Siff of Houston, past president of the Institute's Association of Student Chapters, questioned Chairman Rogers why the great cities of the Southwest had not been included in the working group to provide a broader geographical base beyond the East Coast. "Overtures have been resisted to this point, am I not correct?"

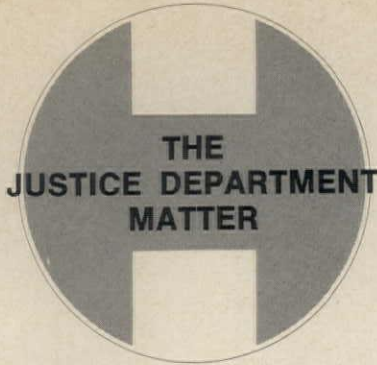
Chairman Rogers replied that such overtures "will continue to be resisted. The task force is a design team. . . . If you approve of this first report by derivation, you therefore approve of your design team. You will understand it is not likely to change a design team in the midst of its creative endeavors; and we have added only the chairman of Community Services because his program and ours overlap so obviously during this calendar year. We welcome him as an individual, of course. We do not, however, expect that there would be any logic in adding geographic representation to the task force as has been suggested in Joe's question. I as chairman will strongly resist any such policy."

Several others spoke in favor of the policy statement. Then in answering one final query, Chairman Rogers explained, "In the implementation of the report, made clear in the document, the second one will be the function of local chapters and state organizations throughout the country. Not only will the cities which you [the questioner] cite be included but all other cities as well."

The question was called and delegates responded with a positive statement in support of the National Policy Task Force. □



A delightful buffet luncheon is served three days in the exhibit area, replacing the cold sandwiches of former years. The three top booths in order of awards: Electronic Flag Poles, Inc.; Sterner Lighting, Inc.; and American Telephone and Telegraph Company.



In accordance with the action taken at the convention (reported below), the final judgment, which appears at the right and on the following pages, was entered in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on June 19.

The judgment was accompanied by the letters between the head of the Antitrust Division and legal counsel for the Institute. The letter from the former appears on page 42. While signing the final judgment, Judge Charles R. Richey commented about the significance of the letters:

"The Court has signed the final judgment in the case of the United States of America versus The American Institute of Architects in Civil Action 992-72 on the ground that the proposed final judgment which the Court has signed speaks for itself.

"It is the further understanding of the Court and the parties as a result of the colloquy between the Court and counsel for the respective parties that such final judgment is signed by the Court and presented by the parties upon the understanding that the same has been and will be understood to have been modified by the exchange of letters from the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division to Messrs. McGovern and Whalen, dated May 17, and the reply of the same date from Messrs. McGovern and Whalen to the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division.

"The judgment then will be modified to the extent of the material set out in the exchange of letters just referred to."

The final judgment and letters were the end result of action taken by the delegates on the convention floor when they passed this motion: *Resolved. That we, the assembled delegates concur with the decision of the Board of Directors to accept the consent decree.*

This discussion produced a standing-room-only crowd for one entire afternoon and was to come up later as the members ended the convention on a positive note. The latter was done by passing a resolution to assess each corporate member \$10 for one year for the purpose of promoting the procurement of professional services on the basis of professional qualifications.

Assuming the chair for this session was William Marshall Jr., FAIA, chairman of the Commission on Government Affairs. His opening statement:

"In January 1972 every member of the Institute was advised by a statement in the *Memo* of the demand received from the Department of Justice, and that a legal firm specializing in antitrust law had been retained

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.)
)
 THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,)
)
 Defendant.)

FILED

JUN 19 1972

JAMES F. DAVEY, Clerk

Civil Action No.

992-72

FINAL JUDGMENT

Plaintiff, the United States of America, having filed its complaint herein on May 17, 1972 and plaintiff and defendant, by their respective attorneys, having each consented to the entry of this Final Judgment without trial or adjudication of any issue of fact or law herein and without this Final Judgment constituting evidence or admission by any party with respect to any issue of fact or law herein:

NOW, THEREFORE, before the taking of any testimony and without trial or adjudication of any issue of fact or law herein, and upon the consent of the parties hereto, it is hereby

ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED as follows:

I

This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the parties hereto. The complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against the defendant under Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, as amended (15 U.S.C. § 1), commonly known as the Sherman Act.

II

The provisions of this Final Judgment shall apply to the defendant and to the defendant's state organizations and chapters in the United States and territories thereof, to the defendant's officers, directors, agents, employees, successors and assigns, and to all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who receive notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise.

III

The defendant is enjoined and restrained from adopting any plan, program or course of action which prohibits members of the defendant from at any time submitting price quotations for architectural services.

IV

The defendant is ordered and directed, within 60 days from the date of entry of this Final Judgment, to amend its Standards of Ethical Practice, rules, bylaws, resolutions, and any other policy statements to eliminate therefrom any provision which prohibits or limits the submission of price quotations for architectural services by members of the defendant or which states or implies that the submission of price quotations for architectural services by members of the defendant is unethical, unprofessional, or contrary to any policy of the defendant.

V

The defendant is enjoined and restrained from adopting or disseminating, in any of its publications or otherwise, any Standard of Ethical Practice, rule, bylaw, resolution or policy statement which prohibits or limits the submission of price quotations for architectural services by members of the defendant or which states or implies that the submission of price quotations for architectural services by members of the defendant is unethical, unprofessional, or contrary to any policy of the defendant.

VI

The defendant is ordered and directed, within 60 days from the entry of this Final Judgment, to send a copy of this Final Judgment to each member, state organization and chapter in the United States and territories thereof, and to cause the publication of this Final Judgment in the AIA Journal. The defendant is further ordered and directed, for a period of five years following the date of entry of this decree, to send a copy of this Final Judgment to each new member and to cause the publication in its Standards of Ethical Practice of a statement that the submission of price quotations for architectural services is not considered an unethical practice. The text of such statement shall be first approved by plaintiff, or, failing such approval, by the Court.

VII

Defendant is ordered to file with the Plaintiff, on the anniversary date of the entry of this Final Judgment for a period of five years, a report setting forth the steps it has taken during the prior year to comply with the provisions of this Final Judgment.

to work with us, with our general counsel, Spencer, Whalen & Graham. The firm of Arnold & Porter of Washington, D.C., had been recommended by a number of knowledgeable sources and it was retained. Mr. William McGovern, a senior partner, with over 30 years' experience in antitrust law, a top specialist in this field, has been working with us. [McGovern and Whalen both were on the platform during the entire session.]

"The negotiations between the Justice Department and the Institute counsel have gone on for a number of weeks. On May 6 the details were presented to the components meeting, and I am sure that your officers have informed you of it and also sure that there has been considerable discussion. As it now stands, the board withheld final decision until the subject could be presented to the component officers and to this session.

"After many hours of meeting to consider this very technical legal matter, the board believes you should have an indication of its views as you consider this problem. Consequently, the action by the board was in the form of acceptance of the attorneys' recommendation to enter into the consent decree, subject to reconsideration after hearing your views and comments.

Ferebee: The Majority Opinion

"So that you will know just what happened on the decision of the board, it voted 22 to 4 in favor of this. To explain the situation in more detail and in general to give the view of the majority of the board, First Vice President S. Scott Ferebee Jr., FAIA, will now offer some remarks."

"I hope that although some of this may be repetitious, you will listen carefully so that we consider facts, logic, and not emotions," Ferebee began.

"Prior to 1970 the ethical standards of the AIA contained the following statement: 'An architect shall not enter into competitive bidding against another architect on the basis of compensation.'"

What happens if the Institute accepts the consent decree? "It is very simple," Ferebee explained in answering his own question. "We agree that we will not have any ethical standard, rule, bylaw, resolution, policy statement, plan, program or course of action which prohibits members from at any time submitting price quotations for architectural services.

"Following approval by the convention the Institute board in the fall of 1970 adopted new ethical standards which contained this sentence: 'After being selected for his professional qualifications, an architect shall reach an agreement with his client or employer as to the nature and extent of the services he will provide and his compensation.'"

"The Justice Department maintains that this language places the same limitations on the members and that agreement to uphold the ethical standards amounts to an agreement in restraint of trade."

With the practice of architecture changing, however, Ferebee noted that "it has become more and more difficult for individuals and firms to avoid discussion of their compensation prior to being selected for a particular project. . . . The result has led to the

existence of a double standard of ethical practice within the Institute, a situation that your directors feel cannot be tolerated.

"On December 7, 1971, the Department of Justice advised the AIA's attorneys that it planned to file a suit against the Institute under the Sherman Antitrust Act, but offered the AIA an opportunity to avoid litigation by entering into negotiations on a consent decree. Although stunned by the suddenness of this ultimatum, the board reasoned that nothing could be lost by negotiating and time could be gained to evaluate the situation.

"Before proceeding, it should be pointed out that the Board of Directors is no more happy about this situation than are the members. We believe that our profession has acted in good faith and that national surveys show our income to be much lower than that of comparable professions. The standards referred to above were designed to protect the interest of the client and to see that proper fees could be negotiated to support quality architectural services."

Ferebee then described the terms of the proposed consent decree.

"The consent decree is *not* an order of the Justice Department to any government agency to seek competitive bids. It simply means that the client has the right to use this method of procuring services if he desires."

Ferebee went on to list the rights which the Institute, its officers, its components and its members will retain, which include:

- "The right to influence any branch or agency of any government to take action or refrain from taking action. For example, the Institute or any chapter may request a school board to follow the AIA preferred method for the selection of architects or may request action by a state architectural registration board against an architect acting in violation of state rules and regulations.

- "The right to propose, support or oppose legislation, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders by any government or governmental agency. For example, the Institute may continue its campaign to persuade Congress to pass the Brooks bill.

- "The right to do anything required or to refrain from doing anything prohibited by any law or regulation of any government or government agency. Thus the Institute may continue to require its members to obey local registration laws, even those which prohibit competitive bidding by architects.

- "The right to advocate, express and disseminate, orally or in writing, the Institute's belief that the selection of architects should be based upon other factors in addition to fee. For example, the Institute may continue to state that it believes the preferred method for the selection of architects is that whereby primary consideration is given to the architect's qualifications," Ferebee continued.

"The decree does not apply to actions of Institute members acting on their own and not as officers of the Institute, its chapters or state organizations. Every member remains free to submit or refuse to submit fee quotations on a competitive basis in the exercise of his own personal professional judgment, except that if he should choose to submit fee quotations, he must be careful not to violate any law or regulation of any government or

VIII

For the purpose of securing compliance with this Final Judgment, and for no other purpose, duly authorized representatives of the Department of Justice shall upon written request of the Attorney General or the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division upon reasonable notice to defendant made to its principal office be permitted, subject to any legally recognized privilege:

- (A) access during the office hours of said defendant to all books, ledgers, accounts, correspondence, memoranda, and other records and documents in the possession or control of defendant relating to any of the matters contained in this Final Judgment; and
- (B) subject to the reasonable convenience of defendant and without restraint or interference from it, to interview the officers and employees of defendant who may have counsel present, regarding any such matters.

For the purpose of securing compliance with this Final Judgment, defendant upon the written request of the Attorney General or the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, shall submit such written reports relating to any of the matters contained in this Final Judgment as may from time to time be requested. No information obtained by the means provided in this Section shall be divulged by any representative of the Department of Justice to any person other than a duly authorized representative of the Executive Branch of the plaintiff except in the course of legal proceedings to which the United States is a party for the purpose of securing compliance with this Final Judgment, or as otherwise required by law.

IX

Jurisdiction is retained for the purpose of enabling any of the parties to this Final Judgment to apply to this Court at any time for such further orders and directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction or carrying out of this Final Judgment, or the modification or termination of any of the provisions thereof or for the enforcement of compliance therewith, and for the punishment of violations of any of the provisions contained herein.

Dated: June 19, 1972

Charles R. Ribey
United States District Judge

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
May 17, 1972

William L. McGovern, Esquire
Arnold & Porter
1229 - 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Frank J. Whalen, Jr., Esquire
Spencer, Whalen & Graham
2000 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
P.O. Box 19130
Washington, D. C. 20036

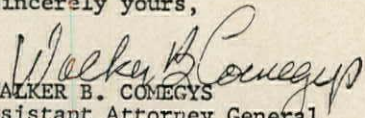
Re: American Institute of Architects

Gentlemen:

This is in response to your inquiry concerning the interpretation to be given the proposed Final Judgment in this case.

The Department of Justice does not interpret the provisions of this decree to affect in any way such rights permitted the defendant to take any action, or to refrain from taking any action, with respect to the government of the United States or of any territory thereof, or of any state or any political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of such government or any official of any such government, agency or instrumentality, by the decisions in Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference v. Noerr Motor Freight, Inc., 365 U.S. 127 (1961), United Mine Workers v. Pennington, 381 U.S. 657 (1965), and California Motor Transport Co. v. Trucking Unlimited, 402 U.S. 1008 (1972), as now or hereafter interpreted by Supreme Court decisions, or to take any action or refrain from taking any action pursuant to any law, ordinance, rule, regulation or order, to the extent permitted by the decision in Parker v. Brown, 317 U.S. 341 (1943) and subsequent Supreme Court decisions. Nor do we interpret this Final Judgment to prohibit defendant from advocating, expressing or disseminating its view orally or in writing, that the procurement of architectural services involves consideration of factors in addition to fee.

Sincerely yours,


WALKER B. COMEGYS
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division

government agency. In addition, every member remains free to inform prospective clients of his views as to the appropriate methods of selecting architects and to state his personal views as to the submission of competitive fee quotations."

He concluded his statement by saying, "If the decree is accepted the Institute plans to mount a major campaign with the assistance of its state organizations and chapters to obtain legislation that prescribes good procurement procedures. It also plans to mount a similar effort with your help to educate users of architectural services, both public and private, to the importance of considering the qualifications of a firm in addition to its fee when selecting an architect."

Pennsylvania and California: Re Funding

Albert J. Huber, AIA, of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects, read a resolution submitted jointly by the Pennsylvania and California Regions titled "Funding Professional Commitment": "A basic principle of our profession is that the worth of architectural service must be measured by many factors other than price. We believe that acquiescence in the consent decree presented to the component officers threatens this principle, is wrong and should be resisted. This resolution commits the AIA to funding the preservation of this basic principle through support of legal action, and through initiation and support of legislation throughout the United States. *Resolved*, That we so commit ourselves and that the costs incurred in these actions be shared by all corporate members of the Institute."

His counterpart, Whitson W. Cox, FAIA, president of the California Council, then spoke: "It was stated that we keep emotion out of the deliberation of this issue. I submit that it can hardly be considered in this light since it is a highly emotional issue regarding the very livelihood of our profession. We have looked at this carefully, as have most of you. We feel that the directors truly represent this organization; that they are empowered to act in our behalf. What we are prepared to submit through this resolution and some of the comments that I will read to you are both opinion and the tools to implement several alternative courses of action, one of which has been suggested by the position of the board and the other which we feel in good conscience we ourselves must live with.

"In the interest of brevity, I won't go through the first eight paragraphs of the arguments and comments, although I think they are pertinent. I would like to read items 9 and 10 which represent the crux of the action.

"9. This resolution leaves two courses of action open to the national board and provides it with the resources to follow through.

"Course 1. To refuse to sign the consent decree and start litigation, and still try to work toward a more favorable settlement.

"Course 2. To actively initiate and support legislation at the federal and state levels to make competitive bidding illegal, such as through amendment to a state's architectural practice act.

"10. If we fail to support this resolution it

will mean that each of us will have to go back to our own states and tell them that we failed to get a monetary commitment at the national level for the legislative advocacy program (Course 2), and so we will have to ask our own chapter members to come up with the money at the chapter level to fund a program of our own in each of our states. Think of how successful you will be in explaining this to your colleagues and try to assess how effective your own advocacy program will be if you try to go it alone."

The question was called, requiring a two-thirds majority to carry and resulting in a roll call vote. The results: 986.55 for and 764.85 against the proposal.

McGovern: The Legal Aspects

Chairman Marshall commented, "There have been several requests for Mr. McGovern to present the pros and cons."

The lawyer explained in substantial detail the numerous legal factors affecting the choice of litigating or accepting the consent decree.

Regarding the former option, McGovern discussed some of the points already raised by Ferebee but emphasized, "We have to build an evidentiary record, to go into the files to establish the fact that competitive bidding is detrimental to the maintenance of quality design and the highest standards of your profession. So I say, start with the thought that it will be a long, hard fight; it will be expensive and it will entail a tremendous amount of time on the part of all of you.

"In the second place, there is absolutely no guarantee that if you fight this case with all your might and main for four or five years to the Supreme Court of the United States . . . that it will decide what I know you all regard as the great issue of principle here."

McGovern went on to quote from the consent decree and explained, "You agree to accept the order of the Court by consent without really in your own mind, at least, impugning the principle for which you thought you were fighting. Neither side makes a concession about that. Both sides simply say, 'Look, we think we can accommodate our differences here without trying to get that great principle decided; let us leave it, and we will fight about that on another day.'"

"The only thing you must realize is that the order that is entered by a court in a consent decree is just as final and just as binding upon you as though it were an order after a litigated judgment.

"The AIA is required to eliminate from its Standards of Ethical Practice any prohibition that would make it unethical or unprofessional for an architect to submit a fee quotation at any time to the purchaser of architectural services. That is all it enjoins you against doing. And there is a subsequent paragraph that also forbids you from re-enacting that kind of ethical standard in your standards of conduct.

"As Mr. Ferebee pointed out, you did rescind the second paragraph of Paragraph 6 some months ago, so in effect you have not really had a canon of ethics that forbids competitive bidding for some months now.

"Much more important, I think, for your

consideration here is to consider what the decree does not enjoin you from doing. In the first place, as pointed out earlier, the decree is upon the Institute, the state bodies, the chapters. It does not bind any individual member in any way, shape or form. Any individual member who refuses or wants to refuse to bid on an invitation is, of course, free to do so."

Urbahn: A Minority View

Chairman Marshall then said, "I was going to ask as soon as I conveniently could if any of the directors who voted against the motion in the board meeting cared to respond. President Urbahn has requested the opportunity to speak at this time."

The Institute head began, "I have listened to the attorneys right from the beginning of this controversy. I wasn't impressed then, nor am I impressed today. I think these fear tactics have not gotten anywhere as far as I am concerned; I hope they won't as far as you are concerned because I believe if we do sign the consent decree we will have surrendered professionalism in our profession. I am sure of that, and I believe that we ought to have the guts to fight the government. I think the government is wrong.

"And if indeed we sign it is forever binding on you and your children. Once you sign it there is nothing more you can do about it.

"That has become the order of the day: Once you sign this consent decree the government will insist on competitive bidding for professional service and accept the most common or least denominator because what government official would have the guts to accept the second or third low bidder? He will take the lowest bidder eventually.

"The General Accounting Office has been pushing and pushing. We have been resisting and resisting the taking of competitive bidding, and I think rightfully so. If we give in, that will be the order of the day. You will rue this day if you accept the consent decree. I urge you to fight this. I think we ought to preserve the professionalism of the architectural profession," Urbahn concluded.

Floor Discussion: Pros and Cons

J. B. Blich, FAIA, of the New Orleans Chapter declared, "I would like to make a motion that the assembled delegates concur with the decision of the board."

After the motion had been seconded, Chairman Marshall explained that it would require a two-thirds vote to bring it to the floor. Secretary Preston M. Bolton, FAIA, made a motion to suspend the rules and go into the committee of the whole, which was seconded.

Treasurer Elmer E. Botsai, in urging support of the motion, pointed out, "Inasmuch as this enlightened decision comes at this particular moment, I wish to support this because then the directors can indeed find out what the members think."

The question was called and the motion carried. Blich moved that the assembled delegates concur with the action of the board. After the motion was made and seconded, Chairman Marshall again opened the floor for further discussion.

Among the speakers was Daniel Schwartz-

man, FAIA, of the New York Chapter who replied to the contention that the consent decree will be less visual than a litigation result.

C. H. Burnette of the Philadelphia Chapter, in supporting the consent decree and in responding to President Urbahn's earlier statement, said, "What it seems to me to say is that we do not really support professionalism. If we go against our professional advisers, in a sense we would be doing that."

Speaking in favor of the board's action and clarifying one item, Raymond R. Rapp Jr. of the Houston Chapter said, "Coincidentally, I had a chance to talk to Congressman Jack Brooks three weeks ago, and I asked him what he thought the effects of the consent decree would be on the passage of his legislation. Although he could not guarantee it, he did not think it would matter and said he would continue to push for his bill."

Robert B. Greenbaum of the Florida Central Chapter wondered about the extent of publicizing the Institute's stand, both from the standpoint of the AIA and the government. McGovern responded, "Under the terms of the decree you are compelled to send a copy of the judgment to every member; you are also compelled to put an additional sentence or two into your Standards of Ethical Practice." Attorney Whalen added that the decree would have to be published in the AIA JOURNAL.

David R. Cartnal of the Southern California Chapter pleaded, "I have heard much talk about maintaining our profession; I would say perhaps re-establish our profession. It seems to me a worthwhile endeavor to face this issue head on, emotionally or unemotionally."

Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of the Northern California Chapter, in pointing out that "I doubt if there is anyone in this room who would favor the idea of competitive bidding," went on to suggest that money be appropriated to support public legislation that reaffirms the Institute's position. His sentiments were echoed by Lloyd H. Siegel of the Chicago Chapter.

Philip Will, Jr., FAIA, of the Chicago Chapter asked the legal counsel, "If we accept the consent decree, what actions through the various levels of legislation does that foreclose, if any?" To which McGovern answered, "None."

Thomas F. Galvin of the New York Chapter commented, "What we have here is a classic case of government harassment and intimidation," adding that he felt the action of the Justice Department "involves a basic constitutional question."

In asking the delegates to defeat the consent decree arrangement, B. B. Zimmerman of Southern California explained, "First of all I would like to point out to this group that it is necessary for us to inform the public that it is in the latter's interest not to have competitive bidding."

Chairman Marshall then pointed out that there was a definite call for the question. It was moved to cut off debate, a motion which carried by a two-thirds majority. The final motion was read, with a roll call vote resulting in 1,145.93 for and 612.27 against the resolution to support the board's action. □



I New AIA structure. Passed.

"The restructuring establishes the following: 1) The number of directors for each region shall be on this basis: 500 to 1,249 corporate members—one director; 1,250 to 2,249—two; 2,250 to 3,249—three; 3,250 to 4,249—four; and so forth in increments of 1,000 members for each additional director. 2) A minimum of 500 members will be required for a new region. 3) The maximum number of directors will be 32 with the board having the authority to reapportion representation within that maximum. 4) The membership count for determining the number of directors of regions will be the official count made each year for the purpose of determining delegate count prior to the convention. 5) The effective date of the inauguration of the enlarged board will be the date of the 1972 annual board meeting."

The change also states: "A director shall not be elected to succeed himself, provided, however, that he shall be eligible for re-election for a full term if, during the period immediately prior thereto, he has been filling an unexpired term as director."

"The immediately preceding paragraph shall not apply during the year 1972 in instances where a director's term is expiring and he wishes to stand for re-election to a one-year term, where such term has been authorized by the 1972 convention."

In reporting on behalf of the Task Force on Structure, Chairman Louis de Moll, FAIA, touched on several major points. He commented that the proposal "is exactly as was discussed at the three Grassroots meetings earlier in the year." As for the measure itself, he said, "We were trying to find a board make-up which would give fair representation across the country and at the same time be of a workable size. One of the objections last year was that the board was much too large in number. We have come up with a relatively simple formula which establishes this size board."

"We established a maximum of 32 for the number. Obviously, at some point this can be changed again through bylaw action if there is need for it, but we felt that 32 is a sufficient number to take care of the next five years in terms of growth of various regions."

It was pointed out by legal counsel that no director can be relieved of his term, even if a region drops below the minimum amount in membership, not only by reason of the bylaws but also of specific provision of New York law which controls the Institute.

Max Flatow, FAIA, director of the Western Mountain Region, who spoke against the restructuring in 1971, explained that he was "100 percent for the proposal now in front of the convention. I have studied it, I believe it satisfies all the deficiencies that the earlier proposition tried to meet."

Saying that "I realize that I may sound very much like a voice of the past or a voice of reaction," Philip Will Jr., FAIA, of the Chicago Chapter spoke out strongly against the bylaw change. "In the six years that I spent on the national board, I can recall no issue of any significance where there was any real difference among regions as to what the decision of the board should be or what action should be taken. . . . The notion that there is a conflict between Illinois and New York, California and Alabama is unfounded."

"Our concern, therefore, to me bespeaks not of a larger board but a smaller one. I think the responsibility of the individual members of a board in accordance with Parkinson's law is inverse in proportion to the number: All are responsible, none is responsible. I would even wonder within a large region that had three representatives, who would be speaking for the region and who would be held responsible for what happens."

Will further emphasized that "I fear for the individual sense of responsibility, whether it is money or people. I would rather see national fervor than I would see regional fervor. I need only mention briefly that this would be costly in both time and dues money."

De Moll responded by stating, "I look at this not so much as representation in terms of voting but representation in terms of viewpoints from these larger areas so that we have a good cross section from across the country. There are not regional differences, I agree with you."

A roll call vote was requested, with 1345.13 for and 358.02 against the issue.

II Dues collection and termination of membership procedures. Passed.

Treasurer Elmer E. Botsai explained that the proposal would do three things: "1) If national dues are not paid by June 30, the delinquent member shall receive a 30-day written notice; then if still delinquent on August 31, the member will be terminated. 2) Under this process, the headquarters will send each member who is to be terminated at the component's request, a notice stating that the member involved will be terminated in 30 days without further notice unless he meets the local component's request and the component so notifies the Institute within this period. 3) Any member terminated will have to pay in addition to his dues' arrears, the Institute's cost of readmission."

In short, this change speeds up the collection of dues or termination of membership from December 31 to June 30.

III Assessments. Passed.

The change deletes the sentence, "No assessment shall be levied on or collected from any member by the Institute" and adds, "Assessments may be levied or authorized only for special or unusual expenses by a two-thirds vote of the delegates at a convention; provided, however, that the convention may, by a two-thirds vote, delegate such power to the board for specific purposes or a specified

period of time, with such limitations as the convention may choose to impose."

Treasurer Botsai was the first to speak. "We face unusual conditions involving the expenditure of money. This proposed bylaw will remedy the issue without, I wish to emphasize, without any loss of control by the membership because it does not authorize the board to pass the assessment. It must be done by the membership. I want to get that across very clearly. In my opinion, it actually offers the membership some additional protection against increase of additional assessment upon Institute membership. We never reduce an assessment when an emergency is over. This would authorize you to put money into a single issue. Therefore, I urge you to support the proposed bylaw."

In speaking against the proposal, Matt L. Virden III, director of the Gulf States Region, pointed out that "in our area I am very much in favor of not having assessments at all."

Ben F. Greenwood Jr. of the Houston Chapter said, "I disagree with the treasurer. I feel that the motion does lack the ties between the board and the membership. It opens the door for all time for any member at any convention to rise on the floor, without prior notice to the membership, with a simple majority instead of two-thirds, to authorize the board to make this type of assessment. . . . I have tried to find out what the real reason is behind this change. I think it is significant that in the literature published to the membership we were given excellent rationales for the first two amendments but nothing for this."

A motion by Joseph Tuchman, FAIA, of the Akron Chapter that the proposal be tabled until the Justice Department matter had been taken up was passed by the delegates.

When the discussion resumed, Theodore J. Wofford of the St. Louis Chapter made direct reference to the previous day's deliberations. "If we as architects really believe in the noble principles for which so many were willing to do battle with the Justice Department, we must not let this convention adjourn on either the mood of hyperdefensive fatalism so evident yesterday on the platform or the disillusionment and distrust of the board so prevalent throughout the hall," he began. "We must take the initiative to turn this frustrating affair into positive action."

Wofford ended his statement this way: "If a modest and perhaps limited assessment of its membership will enable the Institute to assume its proper leadership role in these efforts and if the approval of the enabling bylaw change presently under consideration is required to make possible the prompt initiation of these programs, I strongly urge its adoption."

In opposing the move, Greenwood pointed out that "at this stage of our position there is no program; no funding requirements have been established as yet." He added that he would support a one-time assessment.

Virden, in echoing Greenwood's sentiments, explained, "I think we definitely will have to do what he says, but I think there are other ways of doing it rather than an assessment."

Speaking in favor of the motion, Robert L. Durham, FAIA, of the Seattle Chapter said, "Yesterday we gave our president a rousing applause following his plea concerning our concepts of professionalism. This morning it is time to put our money where our applause is, and although we reluctantly support legal counsel that the board has been obtaining, I urge that we give the board the freedom to allow us to assess ourselves to really underwrite our professional beliefs."

John W. Reese of the Potomac Valley Chapter questioned why the 1971 surplus transferred to reserves could not be used in such a situation.

Treasurer Botsai responded by saying that the Institute reserves "are tragically low due to an influx of programs we have used them on, the new building and other ideas. So if you want to do this thing, face up to it and do it properly. Don't ask your board to do it piecemeal in dribs and drabs out of reserves that are no longer there."

Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of the Northern California Chapter then read a resolution he said he would introduce later if the bylaw change were passed: "Resolved, That although the AIA does not consider it in the public interest, it has reluctantly agreed to accept the provisions of the consent decree with respect to the prohibition against submitting price quotations for architectural services; simultaneously, however, it dedicates itself and calls upon all other respected professions to join with it to promote legislation at the federal and state levels so that professional services be procured on the basis of professional qualifications; therefore, be it Resolved, That an assessment of \$10 per year for three years be levied against each corporate member of the Institute to be used for the specific purpose of implementing such a program."

Franklin S. Bunch, FAIA, of the Jacksonville Chapter introduced an amendment which passed, changing the word "majority" to "two-thirds" in voting on the matter of assessments.

Voting a strong opposition to assessments, J. B. Blich, FAIA, of the New Orleans Chapter, declared, "The basic fact is that now we are on our own as professionals, as we should be, and treat each other as professionals. . . . You have all the money you need to do your work on your legislative and public relations programs in Washington."

A roll call vote was taken on the amended motion, with 1297.55 for and 400.97 against the proposal. □



A night at the Alley Theatre finds the conventioners giving an ovation to Ulrich Franzen, FAIA, architect of the award-winning structure.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

The aim here is to convey the intent; therefore, the wording may vary from the original motions.

Resolution 1: Provides that there is no restriction as to when any resolution can be brought to the convention. *Passed.*

This is an amendment to the original resolution which created a considerable amount of debate, primarily directed to a portion of the introductory statement and not to the resolution itself. The part in question read that the board "wishes to avoid duplication of resolutions from year to year and will not accept resolutions similar to those submitted within the last five years." The consensus seemed to be that the five-year ruling in particular and the statement in general stifled the role of the membership in presenting issues on the convention floor.

Resolution 2: Calls for the second report of the Task Force on National Policy to contain specific recognition that the resources of the nation and the earth are limited, and that it should be one of the country's major priorities that the availability of natural resources be extended their efficient use and reuse. *Passed.*

The original resolution did not carry any reference to the task force's report.

Resolution 3: Recommends that the regional, state and local components actively initiate programs involving students in their activities with a participatory attitude in mind, and report to the Institute such programs and their implementation dates prior to the 1973 convention. *Passed.*

Resolution 4: Suggests that all architectural employers encourage their employees to become members of the AIA in an appropriate category. *Passed.*

Resolution 5: Requests that the schools of architecture be urged to examine their curricula in terms of needs based on cooperation between the schools and the profession; and that the AIA provide architectural students with information on what they will need to become architects as well as providing prospective students with data on the type of academic programs available to them. *Passed.*

This resolution is broader in scope than the original one in some areas and narrower in others, with a rather lengthy discussion centering on three major points: 1) the matter of joint responsibility—"We're all in this together, as Fay DeAvignon, president of the ASC/AIA, put it; 2) development of basic knowledge and skills necessary to plan

and design buildings; 3) freedom of the schools to create their own programs.

Resolution 6: Calls for the adoption of the first report of the National Policy Task Force (see p. 36). *Passed.*

Resolutions from the floor:

- Calls for an assessment of \$10 per year for three years to be levied against each corporate member to be used exclusively for the purpose of promoting the procurement of professional services on the basis of professional qualifications, and that such money be apportioned to federal and state programs according to the need at the discretion of the board (submitted by Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of the Northern California Chapter). *Defeated.*

- Calls for an assessment of \$10 for one year to be levied against each corporate member to be used exclusively for the purpose of implementing a program at the federal level so that professional services be procured on the basis of professional qualifications (submitted by Terence N. Ainscow of the Santa Clara Valley Chapter). *Passed.*

- Expresses very profound concern over the recent steps taken by the President in the extension of the war in Vietnam, specifically in the mining of Haiphong Harbor and its attendant international implications (submitted by the Connecticut Chapter). *Defeated.*

- Requests that the Board of Directors initiate a special study, together with other concerned professionals, to examine the basic legal concepts of professional liability and to examine alternate ways in which both the public and the profession might be protected, including the "no fault" concept of insurance (submitted by the Boston Society of Architects). *Defeated.*

- Proposes that the deferred examination procedure be incorporated into the degree awarding program while achieving work experience toward the licensing examination (submitted by Ira M. Sherman of the Brooklyn Chapter). *Defeated.*

- Urges schools of architecture to adopt the concept of providing academic credit for activities relating to research, public and community services, professional organizations and those active in technological innovations (submitted by Miss DeAvignon). *Defeated.*

- Allocates sufficient resources to properly staff a full-time position to constantly monitor all activities of the Occupational Safety and Health Act at the national level and continuously inform the members of their responsibilities (submitted by Merlin E. Lickhalter of the St. Louis Chapter). *Defeated.*

As a postscript, it should be noted that Frank Hope Jr., FAIA, of the San Diego Chapter and Resolutions Committee chairman, made these introductory remarks:

"We looked for issues in those resolutions that we reviewed and that we wrote ourselves which spoke positively, could inspire some action either at the Institute or component level, and which we felt would strengthen the profession and the Institute.

"We also looked for issues that could be intelligently considered in a convention format and were not so complex from either a legal or technical standpoint that we would have difficulty in defining the issues. The latter were referred to the board." □



Whitney Young Citation

Remarks by Robert J. Nash, AIA, upon being the first recipient of this annual award.

It is indeed progress for The American Institute of Architects to create this citation in the name of an outstanding American, a man dedicated to the human rights of all—the disinherited, the disenfranchised, the poor, the black, as well as the affluent. For me, a black man, to be so honored for another black man is both a challenge and a reward of the highest magnitude. The award fills my heart with honor and humility.

In 1968 I went to Portland, Oregon, determined to address the AIA convention on the needs for social responsibility. I was surprised and relieved to hear Whitney M. Young Jr. state the case so simply and eloquently. He got to the heart of the matter, and his words were hard-hitting, sincere and factual.

At that time our organization was surely one of silence and irrelevance. Under the leadership of former President George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, the gauntlet was picked up, and the AIA took its first significant steps toward a comprehensive program of social responsibility. A special task force has



Nash accepts award with "honor and humility."

evolved into a Commission on Community Development, now representing one of the Institute's major thrusts. It has promoted a \$1 million scholarship program jointly with the Ford Foundation for minority students, and there is now a Human Resources Council to support many of the minority action projects.

These programs and the new philosophy of the Institute are impressive and represent great progress. However, as your most active "gadfly" in the field of social responsibility, I feel that we have only begun to scratch the surface in terms of a genuine commitment to human rights in theory and practice. A special concern is whether the growth strategy

for the nation proposed by the AIA National Policy Task Force is a genuine pledge of help to the downtrodden. Will they remain poor while the designer, the builder and the investor get richer?

In other words, how do we address ourselves to the need and obligation of improving the economic status of our poor American brother? Will it again be a duplicate of the public housing handout that falls apart within two years, or will the poor have a share in the planning and investment of their immediate environment? Until this country is willing to share its wealth with all of its citizens, we will have the slum/crime syndrome that is now so prevalent. We, as so-called technically equipped planners of that environment, cannot continue to profess innocence in this powerful and political arena.

We must press on not for just survival facilities but also for adequate, pleasant and meaningful environments. If we are a national organization, we must address ourselves to the problems and needs of the nation insofar as we are trained and equipped. We must deal with the problems and rights of the American Indian and the deplorable conditions of the reservation, the poverty-stricken citizen of the Appalachia, the itinerant farmer, in addition to the physically and spiritually helpless black city dweller.

We must develop the mechanics for research and solution.

Whitney M. Young Jr. would be impressed with the AIA in 1972, but I feel sure that he would again challenge us to press on more courageously and meaningfully. □

Registration

While the Houston figure did not surpass that of the 1970 convention in Boston—the largest ever with a registration exceeding 5,000—it was considerably higher than last year's in Detroit, both in total participants and in corporate members.

The 1972 registration of 4,042 broke down like this: corporate members, 1,456; associates, 84; guests, 1,423; exhibitors, 506; students, 348; press, 225.



John Noble Richards, FAIA, of Toledo, Ohio, a former Institute head, poses with his wife Norma as he attends his 30th convention.

Sentimental Journey

The return to Houston was especially memorable for one couple, at least. It was at the 1949 convention in that same city when Robert Calhoun Smith, AIA, a native, met Kathryn Kirlin of the headquarters staff. Married the following April, they now have four children.

Smith, by the way, is president-elect of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter and has just been named host chapter chairman



Three Washingtonians — Miss Dougherty and Mrs. Smith (both far left) and the latter's husband chat with a friend at a convention gala.

for the 1974 convention to be held in the nation's capital.

And a final aside: Mrs. Smith was a high school classmate of Jane Dougherty, who became executive secretary of the local chapter in 1971, moving a couple of blocks from the temporary headquarters of the Institute, where she was on the staff for almost 15 years.

South of the Border

More than 500 in the AIA party from Houston reconvened on May 12-13 in joint sessions with their hosts in Mexico City: the Mexican Society of Architects and the Mexican College of Architects. They pooled their



Mexico's President Luis Echeverria Alvarez receives a gold medal as a symbol of honorary membership in the AIA as the Institute's Urbahn (left) looks on, while Rafael Norma, also of Mexico, who heads the Panamerican Federation of Architects Associations, helps make the presentation.

thinking on making cities more liveable and on building low cost housing.

The International Union of Architects and the Panamerican Federation of Architects Associations, including delegates from a number of South American and European countries, also took part in the joint meeting

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Projects of the Architectural Research Laboratory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, can be classified into three closely related areas: 1) technological development: investigating new possibilities in building design and community planning created by scientific and industrial advances; 2) environmental design: determining the significant relationships between environment and various human activities as a basis for creating more desirable environments; and 3) international development: ascertaining and extending the role of architecture and community planning within a framework of coordinated assistance for less developed nations around the world.

As early as 1943, under a contract with the US War Production Board, the laboratory undertook a project to develop a structural system for a prefabricated plywood house. The first phase of this work required development of standardized and factory-finished floor, wall and roof units, using stressed-skin plywood panels; the second phase included the experimental erection of a prototype dwelling unit.

From 1949 to 1959 the laboratory's work included a series of projects designed to explore the structural possibilities of the Unistrut system of building construction. Its first task was to develop a standardized demountable framing system for school buildings, using Unistrut steel channels and parts. This was followed by continued development of the Unistrut structural system, with emphasis on a space-frame roof assembly for use in farm buildings, storage sheds, recreational shelters and other buildings.

In 1954 the laboratory designed and erected its own building in the courtyard of the College of Architecture and Design. As an end product of research on the Unistrut system, it continues to demonstrate a prefabricated, demountable space-frame system of roof construction while serving as the center for all sponsored research programs conducted by the Department of Architecture. Materials for this building were donated by interested building products manufacturers; the entire structure was assembled by architectural students employed on an hourly basis.

The laboratory building provides about 2,500 square feet of enclosed floor area on two levels; this space is divided into individual offices for eight faculty members and two secretaries, a conference area, a drafting room and a large open central area, two stories high, used for testing and experimen-

With Research in the Curriculum

Architectural schools today cover the full range from basic through applied research. In many cases it spills over into product development. While only a few schools consider research and the teaching of research skills as part of their responsibilities, it is encouraging to note that activities in this field are increasing.

In the following we have put together a potpourri of current projects and position statements from a few of the many schools involved with research in order to illustrate the range and depth of their work. Our hope in presenting this brief overview is to encourage practicing architects to think of architectural schools as resources to which they can turn as the need for research assistance and information arises. **DON CONWAY, AIA**
Director, AIA Research Programs

tation. The roof of this building measures 70x100 feet, extending twice the length of the building itself to provide a sheltered outdoor area for the erection and testing of prototype structures. An observation balcony, electric hoist and a movable scaffold on a track attached to the underside of the roof permit prototype structures to be moved about freely for inspection from all angles.

The roof itself has served as an exposed "farm" for weather-testing new roofings and other building products supplied by manufacturers interested in architectural research. In addition to these facilities, staff members use a remote-terminal console in the building to engage the university's time-sharing computing system, and testing laboratories elsewhere on campus for both physical and environmental analyses.

In 1956-57, Professor Willard A. Oberdick performed research on thin-shell precast concrete roofs, beginning with theoretical studies and tests of small-scale plastic laboratory models of hyperbolic paraboloids

and other curvilinear structures. In 1958 he performed structural analyses of a thin-concrete hyperbolic paraboloid roof designed for the Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City. Concurrently, Professors C. Theodore Larson and Stephen C. A. Paraskevopoulos were conducting housing studies in Indonesia under a grant from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

Since 1959 the laboratory has undertaken a number of investigations into the effects of environment on the learning process. These projects, known as School Environments Research and sponsored since 1960 by Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., a unit of the Ford Foundation, have involved collaboration of faculty members from a number of disciplines other than architecture: psychology, education, physics, mechanical engineering, acoustics, and environmental health.

Shortly after World War II, the College of Architecture at the University of Florida established an organization known as the Bureau of Architectural and Community Research. It was conceived as a vehicle to serve state needs, provide opportunities for faculty research, etc.

Some initial attempts were made to perform housing research; however, lack of time, money, facilities and equipment virtually eliminated the program. As a result, studies for the next 20 years were limited to spare-time, individual efforts with little or no space or equipment available.

In 1966, a cooperative agreement was made with the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to undertake a program of physical testing and evaluation coordinated with certain parallel marketing studies.

As a result of this initial funding, the research program in the college is now growing steadily. Among some of the projects are: studies of housing for low income families; models for design and evaluation of lighting; uses of underfloor plenum; school-house systems; vernacular building forms; a vierendeel truss as the structural element of a prefabricated modular house; an environmental therapy complex for a school for physically handicapped children; computer application in architecture and fine arts; and others.

Among urban research activities in the university are at present studies on governmental consolidation; community health;



urban education; standard test procedures for municipal solid waste; etc.

In 1967 the University of Florida also established the Urban Studies Bureau. Administratively under the vice president for academic affairs and universitywide in scope, this bureau provides a means of coordinating urban research and teaching programs already in existence throughout the university, stimulating needed new programs, fostering interdisciplinary research and teaching related to urban studies, and establishing meaningful links between the university and urban areas.

At present, the Urban Studies Bureau does not offer academic course work of its own. However, it is a source of information about the urban studies curricular offerings within the departments and colleges of the university. Similarly, the bureau is a focus for the urban research activities of the university and is developing an interdisciplinary research program of its own, concentrating on studies related to urbanization of the post World War II years and policy alternatives in the urban setting. The bureau also attempts to provide urban communities and agencies that seek help in developing or implementing innovative programs in urban areas with the aid of qualified urban specialists within the university.

At Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Center for Architectural Research is an academic unit within the School of Architecture. It undertakes a wide variety of sponsored research for the architectural profession, the building industry and for client groups. (The center does not compete with the individual professional who produces an individual solution for an individual client.)

The center's work is problem oriented and strives to emphasize application, development and, in some cases, implementation. In addition to early work in teaching and learning environments, the center has developed rather specific interest and expertise in:

- facilities planning, programming and management
- delivery of the built environment
- systems building
- codes and other publicly mandated constraints on building
- organization and functioning of the building industry
- construction economics.

Additionally the center, working in conjunction with other academic units at RPI, has undertaken work in building systems design and evaluation, housing market studies, historic preservation and new community development.

In addition to its problem-solving objective, the center seeks to serve profession and industry through an active publications program and participation in conferences, workshops and short courses.

All staff are members of the Rensselaer

faculty and have specific teaching responsibilities in several areas of RPI's architecture program.

In pursuing individual projects, a team approach is most often employed. An appropriate staff member serves as project director and a team of professional staff, technical assistants and consultants competent to solve the problem is structured. This approach allows each staff member to develop specific personal expertise, and it also insures that an appropriate breadth and depth of viewpoints, competence and experience will be brought to bear on each problem.

The research program at the University of California, Los Angeles, according to Associate Dean Murray A. Milne, is designed to produce information of direct application to the profession. The School of Architecture and Urban Planning has formed the Urban Innovations Group (UIG), an independent nonprofit corporation, staffed by faculty and students. UIG accepts contract research projects on a proprietary basis from many types of clients throughout southern California. It engages in joint ventures with architectural firms or does contract research for those firms as well as for developers, for university agencies and for local government.

UIG is actively engaged in a number of projects. One of these was a study to generate alternative development concepts for a 2,700-acre movie ranch in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, which one of the major studios no longer needs for location filming. Another project produced a research plan on methods of library environmental design, including physical facilities and equipment, for the US Army. The second phase of this four-year study will

Under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to The American Institute of Architects and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Inc., an advisory committee of architectural professionals and university administrators, chaired by professor Burnham Kelly, AIA, of Cornell University, was established in 1971 to examine these questions: What is the nature of current and prospective federal support to research in the professional schools of architecture? How can the schools best obtain resources from the programs which presently exist? What roles can the schools and the professional associations play to generate more interest in university-based architectural research and high priority for federal assistance? The results of this study are presented in a report entitled *A Study of Architectural Research Assistance Opportunities in the Federal Government*. It is available for \$1.50 from Don Conway, AIA, Director, Research Programs, AIA Headquarters, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

develop a functional and highly specific planning system applicable to the entire process of library design.

A third UIG project involves an analysis of present and future teaching/conferencing needs of both University Extension and UCLA Alumni Association with the possibility of recommending design of a joint facility.

For the Orange County Community Action Council, UIG provides three advisers to assist its Head Start coordinator, the executive director of the Orange County Fair Housing Council and the housing planner of the Orange County Community Action Council.

"An Approach to Research" was a report prepared for Welton Becket & Associates, which led to the creation of a new research program in that organization. Another study for the same firm was on the implications of establishing an urban design capability to enhance its already existing architectural and engineering services.

The development of alternative systems of providing for school buildings damaged in the recent Los Angeles earthquake is also in the works.

Other research is also underway within the school to develop various computer-aided design tools which can be immediately applied by architectural offices. These include a space-planning program which plots the arrangement of rooms on a basis of specific adjacency requirements. Another program is used in store planning to lay out departments according to various merchandising criteria. An office layout program for highrise buildings has also been developed.

In one project the shadows cast by a building at any latitude throughout the year is plotted. And using an inexpensive, interactive computer graphic terminal, a computer-aided design system is being developed with which an architect can design a building, compute energy requirements, do cost take-offs, and eventually (it is hoped) do all construction documentation.

In the area of man/environment relations, the school is involved in a variety of projects evaluating the way people conceptualize the Los Angeles urban environment and how this differs for various ethnic groups and for various regions within the city. The way people symbolically take possession of public and semipublic spaces and how this affects the behavior of outsiders, specifically how this behavior can be used to control crime and improve neighboring, is also studied.

In the area of industrialized building systems, projects include the development of such systems intended to provide economical solutions to a variety of general building problems, including the special demands of earthquake-resistance structures and unstable ground conditions.

It is important to understand that all of this research is intended to be of direct benefit to the profession; it is the school's hope that the results of this research will be quickly applied in practice. In addition to the specific projects mentioned, many of the faculty are acting as consultants to various firms in Los Angeles, performing research support on specific design projects. □

Doing and Learning

by PATRICK J. QUINN, AIA

A glimpse of freshman activities at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which are designed to provoke this question about the students' future careers: Are you sure?

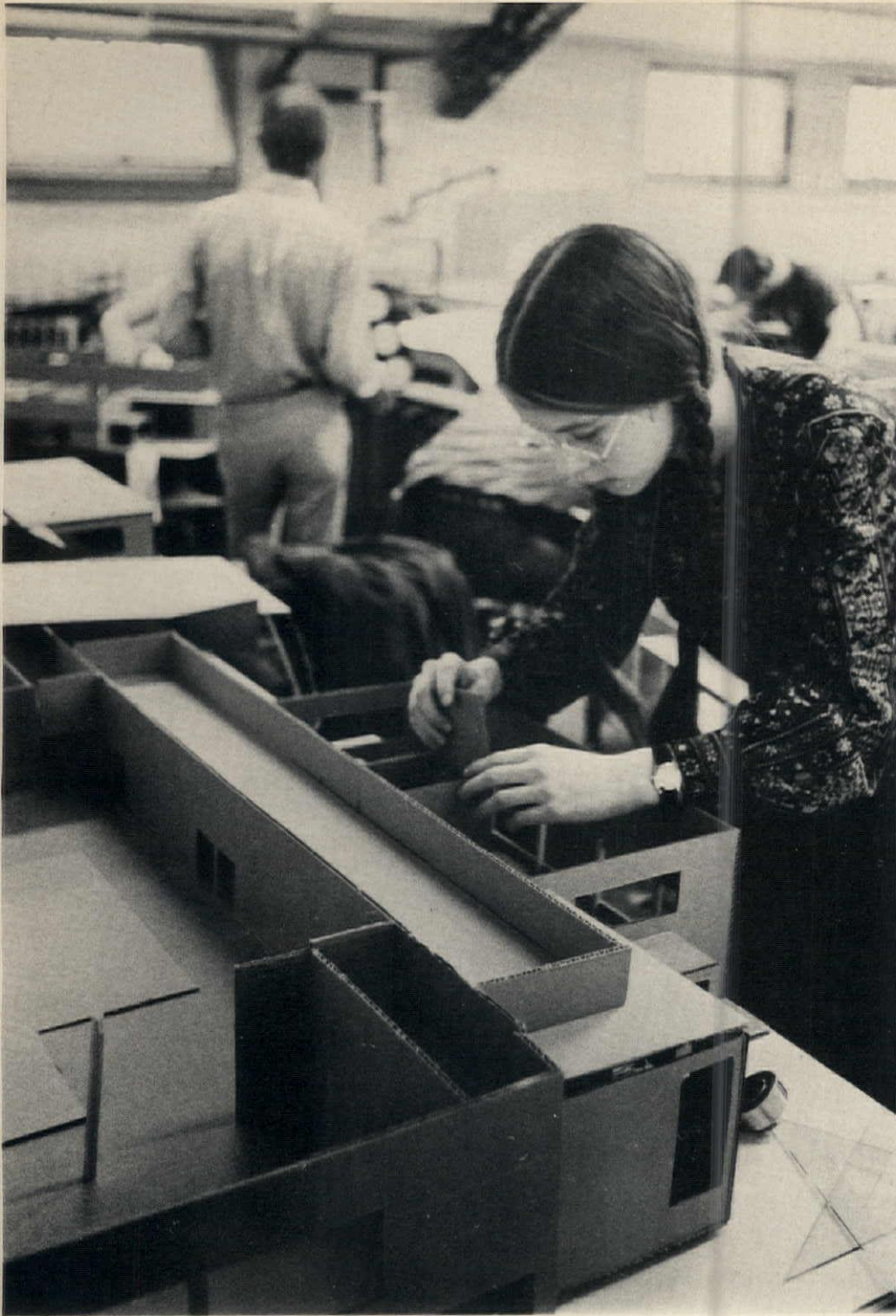
A doctor and several nurses are examining the patient's chart and discussing his case history (the chart looks oddly like a road map). The doctor calls for X-rays and the patient—wearing star-spangled top hat, grizzled whiskers, swallow-tailed coat and striped pants—steps up to the machine. An aide places a large slide into place. A second aide trains a black-light torch upon the stomach area, revealing a brilliantly colored fluorescent "X-ray" picture which pops out at the viewer's eyes.

This patient's intestines are obviously unusual and have a distinctly rectilinear character to them. The medical team begins to record indications of decay, stress, cancerous growth, overcongestion, etc., and as it does so, color slides of urban situations appear on the wall behind. Strangely enough, the audience for this intense soap opera is rolling in the aisles with laughter. The medical team continues undisturbed, makes its diagnosis and proposes radical surgery as a remedy for some of the more difficult conditions.

The event takes place not in a medical center but in Rensselaer's Green Building, where five freshmen are making a novel presentation of their analysis of the Uncle Sam Mall redevelopment project for downtown Troy. The life of a canal lock may sound dull but when five young students dig into it they find themselves examining a whole cultural and economic era in New York State. They discover an environmental resource that is underused either for transportation or recreation and they begin to see connections between the evolutionary structures of several cities from Troy to Buffalo.

Change of scene. A young man stands in a circle of people and sticks on the lawn near the library, steps forward, picks up three sticks and places them to form an arch. He walks underneath and around the arch, then back to his place silently as in some primitive ritual. The high priest for this particular ritual is a young sculptor, George Kratina, who an hour later is watching a young lady rolling sand down the face of a rough board and tracking the flow patterns with her eyes and fingers.

An unusual silence fills a drawing room as a young model removes her robe and





freezes her body into an abstraction of life. Some would-be artists who have not experienced the situation before find it hard to know where to begin drawing until Walter Plate, painter, comes by with kindly and constructive suggestions, and gradually the charcoal and pencils begin to move in a few first efforts at drawing from life.

A student on the fourth floor snoozes, head on hands over a drawing that has to be completed by 9 a.m.—and it's 2 a.m. already. There will be a delegation to the dean next day complaining about the workload in Design I: "300 hours in 10 weeks, we did—" and next day the possibility of a reduced workload will be discussed by two professors, four students and the dean.

Experiences and Ideas

The participants in the above vignettes are all RPI freshmen at work in the School of Architecture. Parallel to these experiences they are being bombarded with a series of ideas and viewpoints from which the following quotes have been extracted:

Professor A: "Let me explain to you the difference between systems building and building systems. It's a question of a world view that sees building design only as a part of a total process, a total picture, a universal process."

Professor B: "Damn it, if they cannot draw, how can they communicate a design idea?"

Professor C: "It all begins with the heart, the blood, the lungs and the air. That's where we begin discussing environmental control systems."

Professor D: "We need to understand something about how man and his buildings relate to the land and the space about them."

Professor E: "The symbolic function of buildings has nothing to do with placing signs and symbols on them, but has to do with how people associate space with use. We've had too much shallow symbolism in recent architecture, so let me tell you my story of the guinea pig and the guinea pig, and the guinea pig."

Professor G: "Ultimately the test of an architect is whether he can produce architecture, not 'talkitecture.'"

Translated into Courses

The first-year courses in architecture are intended as an educational experience in which the student comes across several major considerations:

- The need to look at a design program in

broad perspective: historical, social, political, economical, ecological, technological, cultural and spiritual.

- The need to develop skills in communication, visual and verbal: drawing, model making, photography, discourse and writing.

- The need to develop intellectual tools of analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

- The need to recognize that the architect of the future has many roles open to him in the conservation, renewal and development of the built environment.

- The need to recognize that today's architect is more and more a member of a design team in which he sometimes leads, sometimes collaborates and sometimes is led—a team that grows more interdisciplinary as projects become more complex. In this regard it should be noted that the moonshots of the '60s were the products of interdisciplinary and interprofessional teams and that the environmental "moonshots" of the '70s and '80s have to be approached in similar fashion.

We call the courses Theory I, Design I, and Technology I, but the designations are just convenient labels. What we are trying to get across to the student is the need to be a professional from the beginning, the need to develop the capacity to adapt his knowledge and skills to changing problems and a changing profession; in short, to prepare himself for an unpredictable future.

The problems we set, therefore, are merely vehicles. Graphic analysis of a building such as Corbusier's Carpenter Art Center at Harvard is a means of developing drawing skills as well as examining a great man's work. Designing an architect's retreat is a vehicle to allow the student to test his capacities in three-dimensional form-making and, at the same time, to test his organizational skill, his sense of structure. Drawing a live model is a means of encountering proportion, forms and the subtlety of natural structure. Placing sticks in a pattern on the lawn is a way of coming to grips with one's own relation to space and its definition.

When a student team is asked to describe River Street in Troy—what it is, where it came from and where it may go—they are facing the question of how design becomes a turning point in the continuum of time and change in the environment. When they are asked to include social, structural, climatic, geological and other considerations in their assessments, they are facing design as a process that responds to a compendium of forces acting upon it.

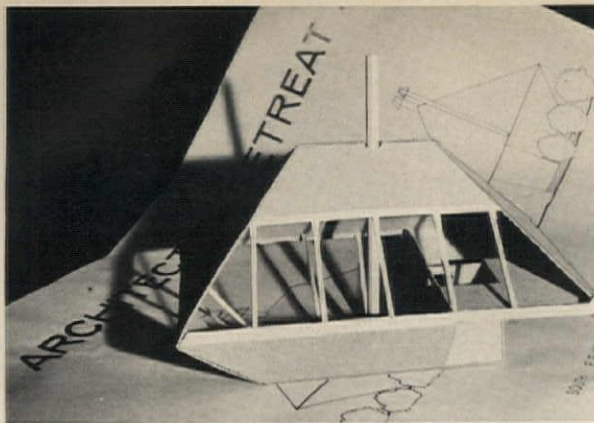


We hope that our students will begin to see the designer, not just as a shaper of environments but as an instrument of constructive change in evolving environments. We hope that each student will develop not just a style of design but rather a world view of his own that enables him to apply his creative skills constructively and wisely, not for ego satisfaction but toward human and social goals.

Students come to the School of Architecture with a wide range of expectations and our program cannot possibly fulfill all of them, for the diversity is great. Some wish to be artists, using buildings as a medium; some want to make money; some are interested in the future of computer technology as it effects building systems. Some limit their expectations to finding a career that is self-satisfying, while others have idealistic goals of serving mankind. Some wish to be master builders; others to be agents of development. Some come because their fathers or uncles were architects; others because they didn't like engineering, medicine, law, or anything else.

We have chosen to focus our program on the task of encouraging *doers* rather than talkers, and *problem solvers* rather than philosophers. The curious thing, however, is that the doers seem to become better talkers and that the problem solvers seem to become more articulate philosophers, and indeed this phenomenon is borne out by the

Mr. Quinn is dean of the School of Architecture, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York.



history of architects as a whole. Ultimately the test of the architect is whether in his design he has recognized the sensibilities and the capacities of the users, and whether in fact he has given them a means to broaden their perception of their environment.

Are You Sure?

Frank Lloyd Wright once was breakfasting with a friend in a Pittsburgh hotel. An outstretched hand shot across between the half-raised spoonful of boiled egg and the master's mouth, and a young voice said: "Mr. Wright, I have been dying to meet you; I am an architect." Wright, unmoved, gently pushed the rude hand aside and asked, "Are you sure?" and went on with his breakfast conversation.

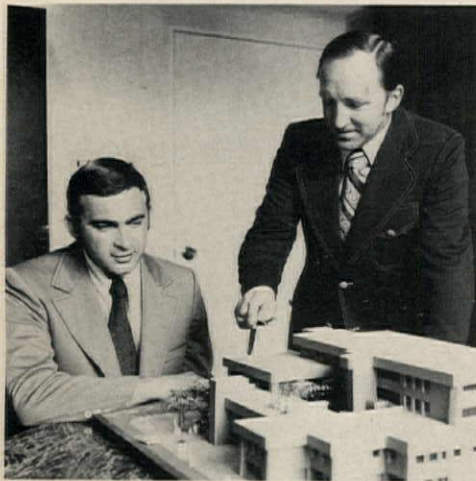
When a freshman comes to Rensselaer to be an architect, we do not ask "Are you sure?" The experience of the first year or two is intended to give him some basis on which to decide for himself whether he really wants to be one or not, what kind of architect he wants to be, what roles are open to him and ultimately what direction his career may take. The focus of the school is on educating professionals, but this does not mean job training or mere instruction. It means education in the broad sense, because if we train people for specific kinds of jobs, those jobs may soon be obsolete. It is our intention, therefore, to provide for the student the opportunity to develop both his creativity and his adaptability so that as he faces a range of changing problems he will be no less the professional in confronting them. □



What's Happening in Architectural Education

Campus Notes. Rice University's School of Architecture has a new leadership team: David A. Crane, AIA, who is dean of the school—the first in its 60-year history—and Alan Y. Taniguchi, FAIA, who is the school's director and who is also president of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. The two will coordinate clinical teaching in actual design projects, using faculty in the various fields concerned. Presently under development at Rice is a Design and Environmental Research Center, intended to increase clinical education by providing a means of involving faculty and students in professional services and research.

æ Graduating students from the University of Maryland's College of Architecture and George Washington University's Hospital Administration have combined in a program to design prototype ghetto medical centers, including one in East Baltimore which will



Porter and Wilmot studying model of the student-designed prototype ghetto medical center.

be operated on a nonprofit basis under the sponsorship of Johns Hopkins University. The interdisciplinary project was planned and coordinated by John C. Wilmot, AIA, and David R. Porter, AIA, of the Silver Spring, Maryland, firm of Wilmot & Porter. Acting as hospital administrators, or clients, the GW students set up viable standards and programs for the centers, according to which the students, or architects, from Maryland created designs, models and working drawings. Construction of the Baltimore facility, which is 50 percent funded by the government, will get underway in early 1973 under the supervision of Wilmot & Porter.

æ Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University's College of Architecture is still another learning institution looking for op-

portunities for its students to practice as well as study in the real world. Five different areas of work will be offered outside the campus beginning this fall: an architect's office, a construction site, a developer's office, a community development center and an architectural workshop in industry or another university or research institution. Students who participate in the experimental program will develop, with their faculty advisers, an individual program for work/study in one of the five categories and will earn academic credit based on their work. Employing firms will interview prospective students and make their own selections.

æ Pratt Institute's School of Architecture has a new multiprofessional course for its first-year students, in which ecology and development are being taught together as complementary subjects. The course was conceived and developed by architect Jerzy Glowczewski, who with landscape architect A. E. Bye is partner in the Cos Cob, Connecticut and Nyack, New York firm of Community Design Associates. Glowczewski is the course's teacher of physical planning and Bye of landscape architecture. Dr. Tony Dominiski, Yale School of Forestry, is the ecology instructor and Raymond Keyes, president of Raymond Keyes Engineers, Elmsford, New York, gives classes in site engineering. The four are donating their time to the course, which is held weekly and consists of lectures, slide shows and other graphic presentations. All four elements are handled separately with basic characteristics and traditional functions described first, followed by how each becomes part of an integrated system.

Continuing Education. An Environmental Design and Aging Gerontological Society Special Summer Institute will be held in St. Petersburg, Florida, August 10-14. Architects, planners, design faculty and environmental researchers are invited. Focus will be on the special needs of the elderly, discussion of the principles of programs and design, use of environmental evaluative methodology,

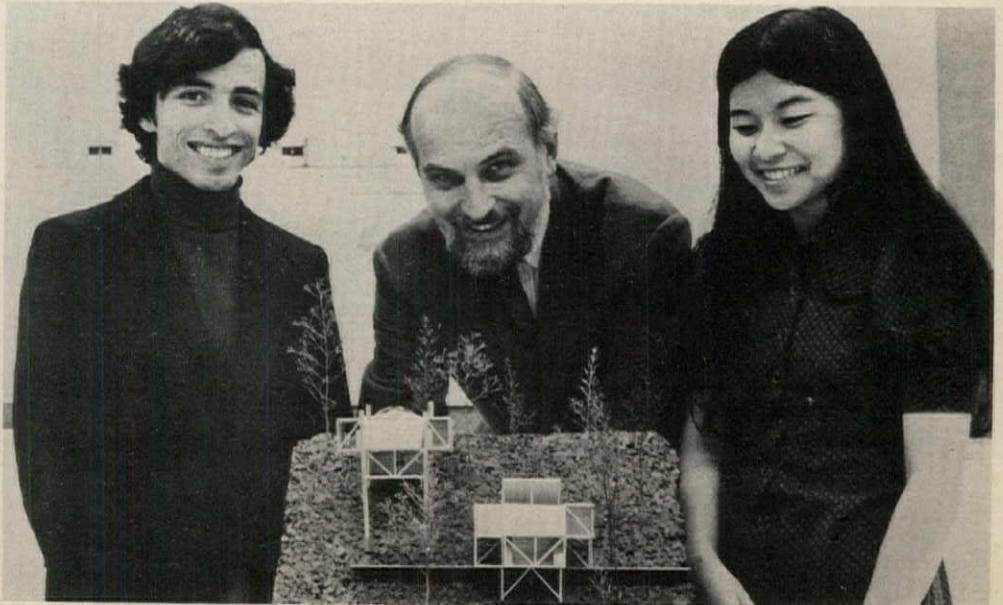
analysis of various local facilities for the elderly and an informal critique of current design work supplied by participants. The fee is \$125; a limited number of partial fellowships are available to defray travel and per diem. For information contact Thomas O. Byerts, Director of Housing and Environment, Gerontological Society, 1 Dupont Circle N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

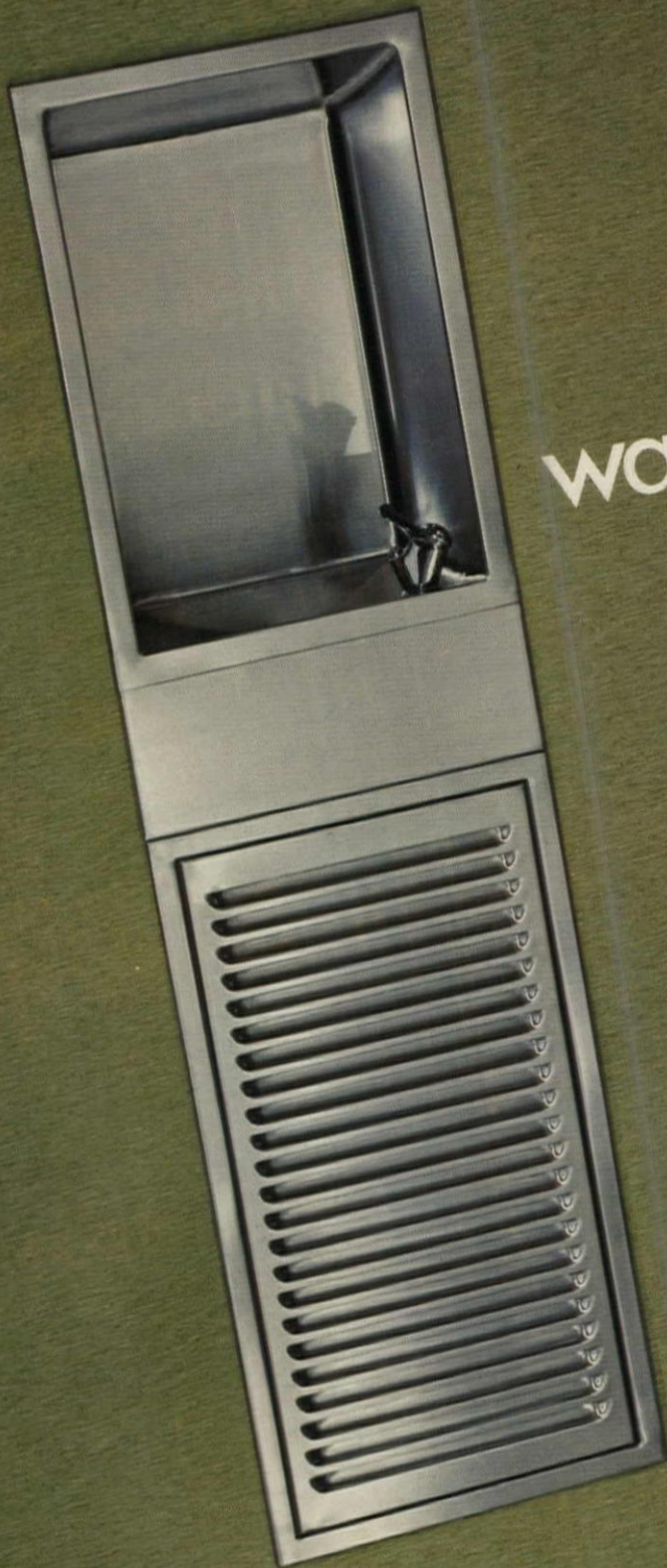
æ The University of Missouri-Rolla will conduct a short course on paint and painting November 13-17. This course has previously been given during the summer months with Dr. Wouter Bosch in charge. Since he has now moved to the West Coast, he has been succeeded by L. P. Larson, who may be contacted at Box 3073, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Fellowships, Awards, Grants: Winner of the \$5,000 national award in the 1972 12th Annual Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students is a modular truss housing system for hillside sites, featuring lightweight aluminum extrusions and aimed at overcoming the high costs of transport and onsite construction. Designers are L. Wayne Barcelon and Darlene S. Jang, both graduate architectural students at the University of California. Members of the jury—Linn Smith, FAIA; Thomas K. Fitz Patrick, FAIA; and Hugh McMillan, one of last year's winners of the prize—termed the Barcelon/Jang design "sound, well delineated and detailed." The award has been divided equally between the two students and their university.

The program, which is sponsored by the AIA, gave two honorable mention prizes: to John O'Donnell, University of Tennessee, who shares his prize for an industrialized vacation house with his university's School of Architecture; and to Michael L. Tellian, who shares his prize for an industrialized vacation house with his school, California State Polytechnic College, for the design of a mobile exhibition pavilion. A certificate of merit went to St. Clair Bienvenu Jr., Louisiana State University, for his pedestrian shelter. □

Winners Barcelon and Jang, flanking Richard C. Peters, chairman of California University's Department of Architecture, showing their model of aluminum housing system for hillsides.





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Sidells

NAAB Makes Changes, Elects New Officers

Action was taken at the 1972 AIA convention to implement a program of evaluation and research leading to a national program of architectural education aimed at the improvement of the design of man's environment. A task force will be formed consisting of representatives from the AIA, the Associated Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the Associated Student Chapters/AIA, the National Architectural Accrediting Board and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Elected president of the board of the NAAB for 1972-73 at its interim annual meeting in Houston in May, Arthur F. Sidells, AIA, of Warren, Ohio, will represent that organization on the task force. Sidells was appointed to the NAAB in 1967 and for the past two years has served as secretary of its board. The work load of the accrediting board has been increasing rapidly for the past five years. Presently there are 73 accredited schools, an increase of 10 in the past three years.

Sidells, who is the last appointee to serve a six-year term (appointments to NAAB are now four-year terms for professionals and one- or two-year terms for students), has visited over 35 schools of architecture in this country as part of the accreditation process. He also has been to schools in Denmark, Germany, Italy and Switzerland to help establish a basis for developing a program of international accreditation.

NAAB is composed of two representatives from the practicing profession, two from the schools of architecture, two from the state registration boards, one undergraduate and one graduate student in architecture from accredited schools. The principal function of the board is to arrange for review of architectural school programs by visiting teams which make an evaluation based upon discussions with administrators, faculty and students and upon a lengthy report prepared by school officials. The normal term of accreditation of a school of architecture by NAAB is for five years, but due to a general restructuring of

architectural studies, the number of interim visits at two- or three-year intervals has been increasing rapidly. In 1971/72, 27 visits have been made as opposed to 12 in 1962/63.

At the meeting of the NAAB board in Houston, John M. Amundson Jr., AIA, of Springfield, Oregon, was elected secretary and president-elect. James J. Foley, AIA, of Pittsburgh will replace Ambrose M. Richardson, FAIA, of Champaign, Illinois, as one of the AIA representatives for a four-year term. Alan Y. Taniguchi, FAIA, of Austin, Texas, is replaced by John H. Spencer, director of the Hampton Institute's School of Architecture, as ACSA representative for a four-year term. Spencer H. Hall, student at the University of California, was reappointed as ASC/AIA representative for a one-year term. President Frank J. Piskor of St. Lawrence University replaces Oakley J. Gordon of the University of Utah as generalist for education. The changes became effective at the adjourned meeting of NAAB in Aspen, Colorado, in June. □

sidelights from page 46

and continued working sessions for an entire week.

All was not work, however. The North American group held a reception for its hosts at the National Museum of Anthro-



Hector Mestre, coordinator of the joint meeting in Mexico and an Honorary Fellow of the Institute, comes to Houston to welcome AIA members to his homeland.

pology and History in Chapultepec Park. The Mexicans, in turn, honored the visitors with a folk fiesta and dinner. And there were the typical sightseeing, bullfight-watching and an evening at the Palace of Fine Arts for the Folklorico Ballet.

Solemn Occasion, Less Solemn Remark

After witnessing the investiture of her father, Clark D. Wold of St. Paul, into the College of Fellows in the Miller Outdoor Theater, the 10-year-old said, "It was like a football game in church!" Designed by Eugene Werlin & Associates, the structure, by the way, was published in the AIA JOURNAL for August 1969.

Meanwhile, Back at AIA Headquarters

During the business session, Executive Vice President Slayton showed slides of the new headquarters building, which is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1973. "It is going well, a great building," he told the conventioners. "The space is very, very good." The Architects Collaborative are the designers. □



"As you walk through the building you get a sense of really wonderful space, and the garden actually is much larger than it was before," in the words of President Urbahn.

Government, Plugging in on Energy Crisis, Seeks National Solutions

How is energy used in this country? Has any thought been given to supply versus consumption? Are all uses really needed? These and other questions arose in rapid succession at the Roundtable on Energy Conservation in Public Buildings held in Gaithersburg, Md. late in May and co-sponsored by the National Bureau of Standards and the General Services Administration.

That our energy is used wastefully was the clear answer from the 26 roundtable participants to the first question. Response to the second was "no" — an analysis of demand and supply doesn't even exist; and to the third yet another "no" — plain old elbow grease can and should, indeed may eventually have to, substitute for electric and other types of energy.

The two government offices had called the meeting, explained Arthur S. Sampson, commissioner of GSA's Public Building Service* and conference moderator, to discuss what the federal government — the country's largest single builder, owner and operator of buildings — can do in the design and operation of its facilities to achieve greater energy conservation. "There is an energy crisis —

*Mr. Sampson has since been named Acting Administrator, GSA.

right now in 1972," Sampson said, "and we are seeking *now* solutions. We are not attempting to curtail our nation's economic expansion but simply to get the most from our available energy sources."

To this end, GSA and NBS were looking to architects, engineers and researchers from the private and public sectors as well as to industry for help and suggestions. The increasing concern for the entire issue was underlined not only by the meeting itself but also by the position of keynote speaker S. David Freeman, who has just been named director of the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project with a \$2 million grant to study the subject.

"It will take more than this amount to solve the problem," warned Freeman, a former assistant to the chairman of the Federal Power Commission and most recently assistant director of the Office of Science and Technology at the Executive Office of the President. Beyond the *now* solutions, he said, is the fundamental concern for the fuel resources themselves; with most of our energy imported, what good are our programs to protect our national security? We have neglected the area of new sources, Freeman went on; this "*now* program" is necessary to buy time and at the moment, the public needs to have and must get an education in ways and means to cut consumption in order to alleviate the situation.

Besides the obvious, such as turning off lights and reducing light levels, etc., suggestions from participants were that more at-

tention be given to the orientation of a building; that the standards of insulation be higher; and that a Btu limit per occupant be defined in order to raise the incentive of the designer.

"Is there a lack of motivation from architects?" Freeman asked.

"No," replied Institute President Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, who participated in the roundtable with three other practicing architects or their representatives as well as Architect of the Capitol George M. White, FAIA. Urbahn conceded that due to a lack of any particular concern until recently architects may have been remiss. But he pointed to the architect-authored leadoff piece on the energy crisis in the June issue of the AIA JOURNAL, and then went on to propose a study on the subject by the AIA and the engineering societies to come up with recommendations of areas where savings can be accomplished.

Ohio City Cited for Urban Excellence

Akron, Ohio, has been selected by the AIA Board of Directors for a Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture in recognition of the city's efforts to create a revitalized environment in its central area.

For nearly a decade, Akron has been developing three separate urban renewal projects affecting its central business district and nearby commercial, industrial and residential areas. Also the University of Akron, located in the inner core, is conducting a coordinated

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long-range expansion and renewal program. A substantial number of new projects have been built or are underway in the inner city. Future plans call for an extensive network of parks and pedestrian greenways as well as commercial, retail and residential projects.

Competition Winners Include Americans

First prize in the international competition for new offices for the Tanganika African National Union has been awarded to Kisho N. Kurokawa of Japan. The Japanese also received the second prize with Kimiharu Miyazaki and team as winners. A third prize has been given to a team from Tanzania.

Americans are among the winners of three other prizes. They are Richard C. Meyer of Philadelphia and A. and M. Zdzienicki of New York City, sharing equally with Tadahiko Higashi of Japan. Eight other projects received honorable mention.

Career Devoted to Teaching Architects

Last year the New Mexico Society of Architects presented John J. Heimerich, AIA, with an honor award for his contributions to the education of future architects, and the Albuquerque Chapter AIA honored him by renaming its annual University of New Mexico architectural scholarship the John J. Heimerich Architectural Scholarship.

Professor Heimerich began his teaching career in 1941 at the University of New Mexico. In 1947 he founded the Department of Architectural Engineering there and served

as its chairman until the Department of Architecture was established in 1957. He was its chairman until 1966 when he gave up the post to devote full time to teaching.

Long active in AIA chapter affairs, he was treasurer of the Albuquerque Chapter AIA from 1965 until his retirement in 1971. He died on April 11 at the age of 66.

Professional Leader, Teacher, Author

The 1972 Medal of the Yale Arts Association was recently awarded to Henry A. Pfisterer, AIA, professor of architecture at Yale University. He was cited for his 31 years of "devoted and inspired service to the cause of architectural education at Yale."

Professor Pfisterer died at his home in Hamden, Conn., on May 26 at the age of 63. The award was accepted for him by his son at Yale ceremonies the same day.

As a partner in Pfisterer, Tor & Associates, Professor Pfisterer was widely known as a consulting engineer. He was a consultant to the Hamden Zoning and Planning Commission and the New Haven Urban Redevelopment Committee of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. Co-author of *Design of Steel Buildings*, he was a past director of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Resourceful and Versatile Designer

Vahan Hagopian, AIA, used his creative abilities in the design of interiors, furniture, appliance casings, products advertisements and other diverse fields. His architectural

works include schools, stores and shops, offices and residences. The Pitney-Bowes postage meter imprints in use in the US and in other countries of North and South America are his designs.

Born in Cairo, Egypt, and educated at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in France, the architect and industrial designer was a long-time member of the New York Chapter AIA. His death in Versoix, Geneva, Switzerland, on August 1, 1971, at the age of 82, has just come to the attention of the Institute. He had lived there since his retirement from practice in 1954.

Deaths

- PHILIP E. AGNEW
St. Paul
- JAMES ARKIN
Chicago
- ALBERT W. BUTT JR.
West Hampton Beach, N.Y.
- LAURENCE HALL FOWLER, FAIA
Baltimore
- JOSEPH JOHN GANDER
Albany
- MARLAY W. LETHLY
Springfield, Ohio
- EDWIN H. LUNDIE, FAIA
St. Paul
- DONALD ROMBOUGH
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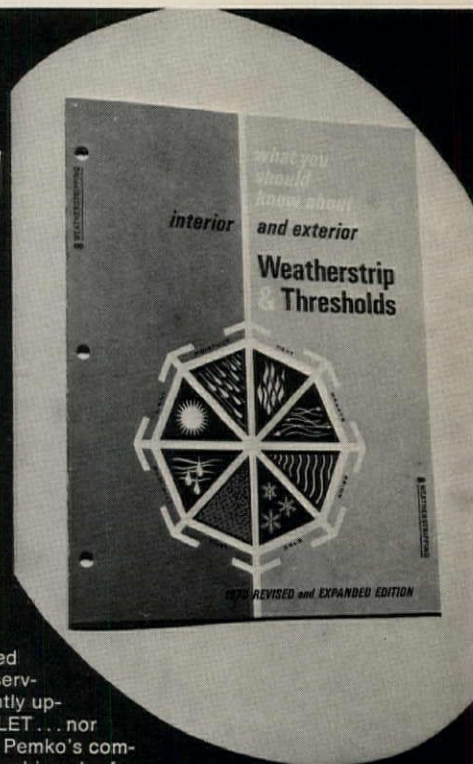
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Newslines

■ **The historic preservation work** of the National Park Service was further endorsed by the AIA when the Institute recently asked Congress to appropriate \$18,795,000 for the program. Speaking for the Institute before the Senate subcommittee on the Department of the Interior was Nicholas H. Holmes, AIA, of Mobile, Ala., who is chairman of the AIA Committee on Historic Resources.

■ **A professional category of affiliation** has been established by the American Institute of Interior Designers, opening membership to professionals in related fields who are not practicing interior designers, including architects. Recently AIID presented a certificate of honorary membership to Ralph Warburton, AIA, special assistant for Urban Design, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

■ **H. David Sokoloff, AIA**, of San Francisco has been appointed chairman of the National Association of Retarded Children's Committee on Residential Services and Facilities.

■ **Handicapped persons** will be helped to enjoy the nation's parks by means of a booklet recently issued, *National Park Guide for the Handicapped*. Prepared by the National Park Service, it is for sale by the Supt. of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 40 cents.

■ **Discrimination against women in planning** is reported in a publication of the American Society of Planning Officials. Data assembled in *Women in Planning: A Report of Their Status in Public Planning Agencies* confirms that women are underpaid, denied supervisory responsibility and restricted from rising to positions of authority. Prepared by Karen Hapgood, the book may be bought for \$6 from ASPO, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

■ **Hugh W. Gaston, AIA**, of Albany, Ga., has been appointed chairman of the Human Resources Advisory Committee of the State of Georgia by Governor Jimmy Carter.

■ **The twelve projects cited for Honor Awards** in the architectural exhibit at the annual Conference on Religious Architecture in April will be reported on in depth in the October issue of *Faith & Form*. The exhibit, sponsored by the Guild for Religious Architecture, is a traditional feature of the conference.

■ **Eliot Noyes, FAIA**, has been awarded the Society of Industrial Artists & Designers' Design Medal for 1971 which is presented annually for "outstanding achievement in industrial design."

■ **The annually published reference work** *Architectural Index* is now available for 1971 and may be purchased for \$7 from Ervin J. Bell, AIA, Editor and Publisher, *Architectural Index*, Box 1168, Boulder, Colo. 80302. The AIA JOURNAL is one of the magazines referenced.

■ **The Ohio Arts Council** has announced a precedent-setting arts policy. According to Chairman W. Byron Ireland, AIA, of Columbus, policy goals include preservation of art resources with an increased number of people sharing them; development of education and appreciation of the arts for all ages; and support of grassroots and innovative artists and programs. The council has approved new projects which will support 200 Ohio artists with awards, etc.

■ **The Friends of Mies van der Rohe Archive** has been formed to assist in the preservation, study and publication of the architect's work and ideas. Chairman is Myron Goldsmith, AIA, senior partner of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in Chicago. The immediate goal is to raise funds for the operation of the Mies van der Rohe Archive at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

■ **Pole type construction** is a building method which utilizes pressure-treated construction poles set in the ground as main structural members. The booklet *Design Notes and Criteria for Pole Type Buildings* has been prepared by H. J. Dagenkolb & Associates, 350 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104. Free copies may be obtained from the firm. The AIA JOURNAL office has a limited number for free distribution as well. □



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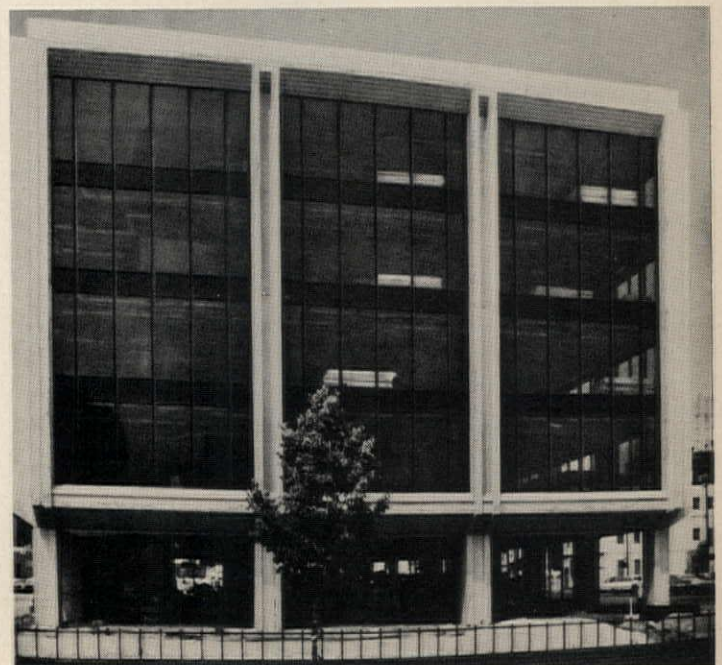
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Total Design: Architecture of Welton Becket and Associates. William Dudley Hunt Jr., FAIA. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 244 pp. \$22.50.

The firm of Welton Becket & Associates is a testimonial to the single-minded effort and personality of Welton Becket, sole proprietor until his death in 1969. Although Becket was the firm and the firm was Becket, even to the point of his personally writing in the bonuses of all employees once a year, his imprint was on *organization* and *service*, unlike other personal firms whose founders impose their imprint in terms of *design* (Paul Rudolph, Philip Johnson, Mies van der Rohe). Welton Becket, on the other hand, stressed service to the owner first and last and built up a large 500-man organization to provide it.

Several salient points about the firm emerge from the book. For example, unlike other large firms, Becket eschews specialization, both by the firm as a whole and by its staff. One gathers that there is no health facilities division, no planning division, no educational nor programming specialists. A staff architect over a period of time can move from planning an airport to designing a high school to master planning a university campus.

Another notable point is the firm's attitude to growth and expansion. Commonly, it expands by acquiring local architectural or engineering firms and integrating these into WB&A operations. But, oddly enough, despite a few fleeting remarks in the last chapter, there is no evidence that the firm intends to expand deliberately into heavy engineering design, transportation system design, soil engineering, ecological systems consulting, behavioral science and economic consulting, management planning and other environmental areas. The firm's stated commitment is to total design but in a strictly architectural context.

Until Becket's death, the firm was organized both as a private corporation and as a partnership, with the latter doing business in those states that limit corporate practice. The partnership acquired work in those states and thereupon signed over its execution to the corporation, the partnership having no assets or employees. After his death, ownership was expanded to include Becket's nephew MacDonald G. Becket, AIA, now president, two sons and 12 other key staff.

The firm clearly has the capital to do the things it wants to and can afford, as author Dudley Hunt has it, to "take on the task of special studies for which there seems to be a need but no client." One example is research. There is a Research Center attached to the Los Angeles office and headed by a vice president. The center has a cooperative



agreement with the Environmental Design Workshop of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of California at Los Angeles and has taken on several projects, both for its own account and for clients, including work for Walt Disney World in such areas as prefabricated packaged bathrooms and even entire hotel rooms.

The center is also cited as looking into "most of the latest research techniques, including gaming and other computer techniques, graphic problem solving methods and many forms of systems analysis." One assumes that a firm the size of Becket is not merely researching them but also using them routinely in practice.

Several refreshing qualities about Becket are pointed out in the book. For example, we are told that the firm is committed to architecture rather than to "commitment," to "relevancy," and some of the other fashionable buzz trends. In its contacts with clients, says the author, it steers away from trying to impress with high-sounding architectural jargon. The office environment seems congenial; employee benefits are "considerable . . . and few architectural offices can match them. Because of this, people tend to stick here . . . the working conditions are good, the atmosphere is informal—this is a shirt sleeve working force and there is considerable esprit, more of a sense of working toward com-

mon goals than might be the case in most other organizations."

The firm's reputation is built on its commercial work for large corporate clients, and the book gives this a lion's share of the space. Are there not at least some major projects that deal with health care? Education? Housing? It would have been good to know more about such projects as we would get a better balanced idea of the firm's overall practice.

What about design quality? According to Hunt: "There exists no WB&A style in the sense of the Frank Lloyd Wright or Mies or Corbusier 'styles'. Style here starts with the absolute insistence that every project become a good, competent, technologically and esthetically acceptable building. It should be completed on time; it should come in within its budget; it should function; it should fulfill the requirements of the owner, the client. . . . It is (thus) probably inevitable that the overall quality of all of the projects will be good but not great. Very seldom if ever will a tour de force be produced." And later: "Never will prejudices, conceits or arrogances be forced upon the client, to produce a building for the architect rather than for the client."

Final chapters are given over to forecasts by Becket principals. These forecasts, dealing with the shape of our cities and of architectural practice, are hard to fault. Still, megaskyscrapers standing on large plots of land, however desirable from an economic point of view, can hardly be rationalized as "avoiding dark canyons." Many of us like these canyons as a refreshing change from open sprawl. Elsewhere, MacDonald Becket sees three kinds of firms in the future: the independent privately owned architectural firm; the design/build firm; and the firm owned by some other business, as Ogden/Luckman. Why does he omit that promising newcomer, the publicly owned corporation that offers environmental design services as its sole product?

A few words about style and format. As one might expect from an author of Dudley Hunt's stature, the book is extremely well written and not given to needlessly intricate forms of vocabulary and style. On the other hand, the publisher's art people needed to do a more imaginative cropping job on the photographs. Indeed, they might have used fewer and made them larger. And why do so few of the buildings show any people? The interior shots of the Becket offices are a good idea, but the people seem a bit posed and self-conscious.

All in all, the Welton Becket organization is a clear-cut case of the long-term impact of first jobs. Some firms started with the design of hospitals, others schools; and only after a building type established their reputation and allowed them to grow substantially was a conscious effort made to broaden the scope of services. And so it is that the commission to do Bullock's department store in Pasadena, California, and the office building for General Petroleum Corporation set the genetic code that was to chart the firm's growth and refine its image as the clean-cut, all-American architectural firm.

STEPHEN A. KLIMENT, AIA

So Human an Animal. René Dubos. New York: Scribner, 1968. 289 pp. \$1.45.

We are animals, and yet we are so human. Homo sapiens, we have been called. The ones who know. But do we know, really?

This is the question that puzzles our poetic author, a French microbiologist, and keynote speaker at the AIA Houston convention (see p:30), who would rather call us Homo faber: The ones who do. "Modern man," he writes, "finds it easier to function as Homo faber, whether he produces automobiles, highways, skyscrapers, guided missiles or no-caloric food. But he has not yet learned to function as Homo sapiens when it comes to using wisely the objects that he makes in such nauseating profusion."

Indeed, man is Homo faber. We have allowed the know-how to take precedence over the know-why. As a result, we architects are able to design "highly imaginative models of futuristic cities, extravagant either in length or in height, incorporating all existing or imaginable technological controls of space and communication, fully equipped with automated power equipment and facilities for effortless amusements. . . . An intellectual free wheeling which is only possible because the planners appear to be unconcerned with, unless they be ignorant of, fundamental human values . . . as if the really significant criteria of planning and architecture were cost and efficiency of buildings rather than the suitability of environments for human needs, potentialities and aspirations."

This book should have been written in

anger—with the just anger of one who cares, of one who fears for our cities. The same cities which you and I have helped create "will become even worse . . . if urban planners continue to be concerned chiefly with economic and technological criteria, instead of directing their attention to the factors that favor a healthy and civilized life."

But Dubos is not merely concerned with what is wrong with our approach to our lives and to our design. He deeply believes in a new era where we will no longer lament the dehumanization of man. His writing makes us share with him a new optimism which is evident, he claims, in our rebellious youth, searching for a new set of values where man, "so human an animal," will be the center of measure and where a new "science of humanity," in addition to our science of material things, will constitute the humanism of the future.

Dubos is not against technical discoveries; on the contrary, he asserts that "to a very large extent the continued unfolding of civilization will depend on the imaginative creativity of scientific technologists." He adds, "provided that these frontiers of technological innovations will be determined not by the extent to which man can manipulate the external world but by the limitations of his own biological and emotional nature."

He complains of the neglect of the problems that living man encounters in the course

ED. NOTE: A more recent book by Mr. Dubos, written in collaboration with Barbara Ward and entitled *Only One Earth*, will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of the AIA JOURNAL.

of his daily life: "man suffocating and experiencing alienation in our cities."

What can we do? We ask the question almost in despair. We architects can "provide a great diversity of environments so as to encourage the expression of desirable human potentialities that might otherwise remain latent"—environments which would no longer be objectionable because of their monotony and dreariness. We can, for example, devote as much time to the study of the interplay between component parts of a system as that which we give to the study of any or all of the isolated components. As Dubos says, "The destructive mismanagement of human lives and of natural resources is due more to our neglect of the interplay of the various forces operating in the modern world than to ignorance concerning these forces themselves."

We can also develop experimental studies which might deal at first with "the effects on health, behavior and performance of environmental factors such as shape and size of rooms, airconditioning, kinds of intensity of stimulation, crowding, transient isolation or any influence that can be manipulated and to which man is likely to respond, consciously or unconsciously." We can and we must introduce science into human life, enlarging in this way our scope of freedom and responsibilities.

There is much we cannot do, however. We cannot ignore what is happening around us. We cannot detach ourselves from our world and hope that someone else will take the

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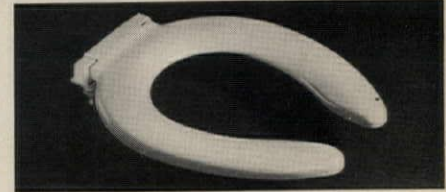
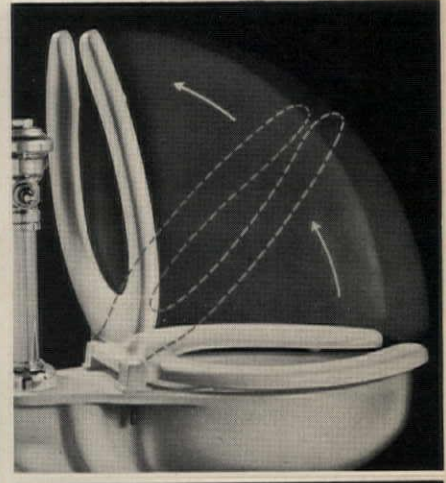
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initiative in changing it. We cannot accept a nondiscriminative alteration of what surrounds us because out of this constant feedback between environment and man inevitable changes will evolve for both. We cannot simply close our eyes. Or fold our arms. Or cry in silence. Life can be beautiful only if we make a point of making it so by manipulating consciously the environment in order to foster the development of our innate capabilities. There can be no other way for man, "so human an animal," to survive.

JOSE R. BERNARDO, AIA

The Ideal Communist City. Alexi Gutnov, et al. New York: Braziller, 1971. 166 pp. \$6.95.

Written by a team of architect/planners at the University of Moscow, all of whom were born after the 1917 Revolution, this book is concerned with the way a Marxist-Leninist orientation conceives of planning new environments and reorganizing older ones.

The authors believe that "the new city is a world belonging to all and to each" and propose units of settlement where everyone has equal access to education, housing, leisure and cultural activities. They program industrial, research and residential centers where the relationship will be creative, "liberating both individuals and groups from the conformity, work loads and social structure of past societies."

The future, they declare, belongs "to this spirit of organic synthesis. . . . A unified social organization, a unified technical and industrial base and a unified artistic composition are the elements that compose our urban environment."

Architecture and Interior Environment: A Book of Projects for Young Adults. Forrest Wilson. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1972. 96 pp. \$6.95.

The author's intent is to help the young adult "understand the physical relationship between people and buildings." It contains directions for simple experiments with inexpensive materials and tools to illustrate ideas discussed. The young reader will learn many facts to give him a better understanding of architecture and of the world in which he lives.

Intuition. R. Buckminster Fuller. New York: Doubleday, 1972. 190 pp. \$5.95.

Bucky's legion of admirers will be pleased with the poetic expression of his thoughts in this book. There's much in it to mull over and think about. Doubtless, it will be quoted in many a future lecture.

Adventure Playgrounds. Edited by Arvid Bengtsson. New York: Praeger, 1972. 167 pp. \$18.50.

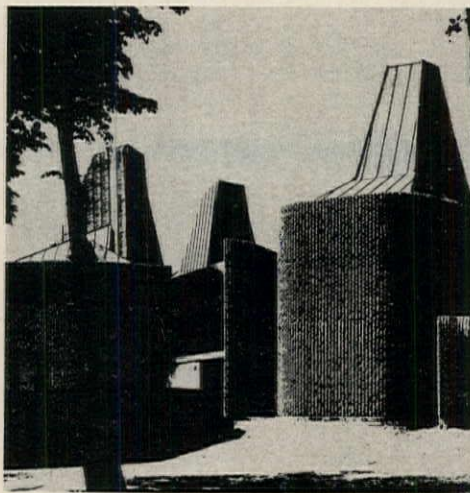
Children love to experiment, to test, to explore, to invent. Adventure playgrounds give them the chance to do all these things and to make play a creative experience. This book describes many attempts that have been made to provide children with places where they can find freedom to develop their natural interests without too much adult intrusion or interference.

The first planned adventure playground

was begun in Emdrup outside Copenhagen during the German occupation in 1943. The book opens with an account of this early experience. Chapters follow on adventure playgrounds in Great Britain, Switzerland, West Germany, Denmark and Sweden, the United States and Japan. There is a section on the adventure playground as a component of a playpark and one on indoor facilities. Photographs, drawings and plans make a useful contribution.

Building in Visual Concrete. Erwin Heinle and Max Bächer. London: Technical Press, 1971. 202 pp. 5 pounds, 25 shillings.

The term "visual concrete" is used to describe any concrete surface which is deliberately planned to remain visible after the building of which it is a part is finished. It covers both exposed concrete whose surface is untouched and concrete whose surface is



removed by washing, brushing or etching with acid to reveal the aggregate used in making it.

This is a technical and pictorial account of some of the outstanding work done in visual concrete in all parts of the world since the beginning of the 20th century. An introductory essay contains recommendations on the design and construction of buildings in visual concrete "written by an architect for architects." Its author is Erwin Heinle. Max Bächer supplies a chapter on visual concrete as an artistic medium.

Ghastly Good Taste, or A Depressing Story of the Rise and Fall of English Architecture. John Betjeman. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1971. 112 pp. \$10.

Devotees of the witty Betjeman will be glad to know that this book, first published in 1933 and so long out of print, is available again. Reprinted as first written, it has seven new footnotes and five more feet of pullout drawings by Peter Fleetwood Hesketh. Betjeman's revised opinions are given in a new introduction that proves he still has a way with words and a pungent humor.

Patterns for Designing Children's Centers. Fred Linn Osmon. New York: Educational Facilities Laboratories, 1971. 128 pp. \$2.

This book makes no pretense of being the final answer to matters concerning the design of educational facilities for the very

young. But it will provide the architect with a great deal to think about if he is commissioned to design a children's center. There's a considerable amount of information about such things as storage of play materials, children's toilets and sinks, outdoor and indoor play areas, food service facilities and lounges for staff and parents. More than all this, the book will give the planner some insights into what is really needed in a children's center and into a child's thoughts about his play and his possessions.

Metal Crafts in Architecture. Gerald K. Geerlings. New York: Scribner's, 1972. 202 pp. \$10.

A reissue of a book first published in 1929. It is still of considerable use for the contemporary architect in its analysis of the characteristics of metals which embellish buildings.

William Butterfield: Victorian Architect. Paul Thompson. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1971. 526 pp. \$25.

A comprehensive, well-documented and fresh assessment of the contributions to architecture by a 19th century exponent of High Victorian style and mannerism.

New Furniture 10. Edited by Gerd Hatje and Elke Kaspar. New York: Praeger, 1971. 162 pp. \$17.50.

This most recent volume in a survey of international furniture design reveals that there have been no radical trends since Volume 9 was published. There is continued emphasis upon add-to and build-up furniture, dominance by Italian designers, use of plastics and synthetics and a predilection for molded shapes.

An Investigation of the Protection of Dwellings from External Noise through Facade Walls. P. Gilbert. Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, 1972. 25 pp. 95 cents.

Noise is an increasing nuisance, especially for the city dweller. Here are presented the results of an investigation conducted by the Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment in France to find the answer to a single question: To what extent do balconies and loggias, installed at various angles of elevation from a noise source, improve the sound insulation of a facade wall? The major conclusion reached after scientific experimental study is that for angles of elevation greater than 30 degrees, both closed balcony and loggia fitted with absorbent materials do appreciably improve the sound insulation. The open balcony does not.

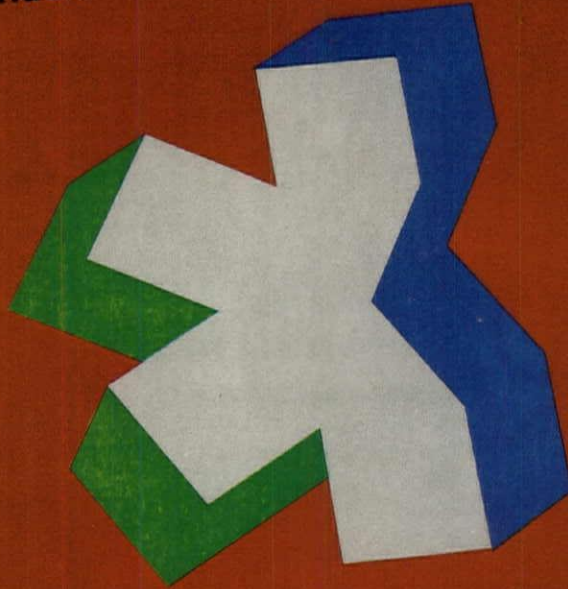
The paper is translated from the French and published by the National Bureau of Standards as part of an information exchange agreement.

Noise Pollution: The Unquiet Crisis. Clifford R. Bragdon. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1971. 280 pp. No price given.

Urban noise is a major environmental problem. It is everywhere, threatening us all physically and psychologically. This book not only assesses the nuisances and hazards of noise but also offers some solutions. □

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'The Best of All Conventions'

To this card-carrying gadfly, the 1972 AIA convention had one major fault: Throughout a five days' exercise in hospitality, logistics and showmanship, there was hardly anything to criticize. It's going to be a hard convention to follow.

The *mise-en-scène*, from the vast extrovert proportions of the famed Astrodome to the serene asceticism of the Rothko Chapel, was a setting worthy of an American based version of Petronius' *Satyricon*. The part of the world we used to refer to as an intellectual desert, where "one can look farther and see less than anywhere else," is now host to Shakespeare in the Alley Theatre and to Haydn in the handsome Jones Auditorium. Both these superb edifices, incidentally, owe their firm foundation in part to the annual federal endowment of \$150 million with which NASA plans to further extend Texas famed dimensions.

There was food for thought in abundance. The Marketplace of Ideas was an eminently successful innovation, consisting of a smorgasbord on building with enough variations on the theme of materials and construction to assuage any palate. And sandwiched between conferences, the manufacturers outdid themselves by taking a leaf from Fred Friendly's laurels for unstinting generosity and impeccable gastronomical acumen by initiating a hot buffet generously spiced with regionalism.

Considering, in addition, the Southwest's stratospheric level of feminine pulchritude, one wonders, "How you gonna keep the delegates back at the drawing board after they've seen and savored all this?"

The galaxy of personalities that graced the program set a high standard for future conventions. The selection of René Dubos, internationally accredited scientist, as keynote speaker just a fortnight prior to the opening of the International Conference on the Environment in Stockholm could not have been more timely or appropriate. The list of awards, citations and fellowships—in both sexes yet!—climaxed by the presentation of the annual Gold Medal to Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, was ample testimony that giants in the field of the man-made environment are not yet an endangered species.

The adoption of the national growth policy was unquestionably aided by Paul Ylvisaker's extemporaneous exposition on its virtues. The fact that, by his admission, one of his students had summed up the policy as "beautifully written drivell" detracted neither from the policy nor from Ylvisaker's stature.

In short, there was little to be desired. But one factor which many consider of vital importance was somehow overlooked. In an atmosphere deluged with color, drenched with sun, sound, erudition, food, drink, exuber-

ance and even rain, the assembled environmentalists made somewhat less than usual reference to the plight of those who, by some quirk of geography and genetics, and whose number is legion, are "less equal than others."

The housing crisis, for example, seemed momentarily not to exist; the subject was dispensed with by a mere backhand acknowledgement. It was reported, to the astonishment of the depressingly few who assembled with David Todd, FAIA, of New York City, that Secretary George Romney, after nearly four years in his highly strategic position and with full access to information, "is running scared because of the high cost of subsidized housing." The *coup de grâce* was delivered by Carter MacFarland, director of Housing Programs for the AIA (who must know whereof he speaks), when he made public his candid and educated evaluation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's regional offices as "nothing short of a shambles."

Within the same context, although the architect was repeatedly exhorted to become a "political activist," a resolution by the Connecticut Chapter AIA expressing concern over the extension of the war in Vietnam was roundly trounced.

Most significant, however, was the timely award made to Robert J. Nash, AIA, of Washington, D.C., in the name of the late Whitney Young Jr. Young's castigation of the architectural profession at the Portland convention in 1968 for its "thunderous silence and monumental irrelevance" in regard to the urban crisis still echoes in the mind of every architect conscious of his responsibility—and his potential—in today's society.

In short, the best of all conventions was not without a reminder, coincident with the disastrous flood that took place a Texas stone's throw from the Albert Thomas Convention Center, that, as Ernest Hemingway noted, the Ebro still flows down Main Street. While we are sparring with passionate eloquence and parliamentary agility with the Justice Department over the question of fees—and our wives are haggling over the price of a souvenir serape—it is heading straight down Massachusetts Avenue. Olé!

ROBERT H. MUTRUX, AIA
Wilton, Conn.

'Remembrance of Things Past'

I remember well the splendid time we all had at the Greenbrier, so ably described by Allan H. Neal, FAIA, in his letter in the April issue captioned "A Board Meeting to Remember." It would be great if architectural meetings of the 1950 period could be revived and enjoyed by our younger generation of architects. SAMUEL Z. MOSKOWITZ, FAIA

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Too Rushed for Beauty?

I wish to thank Archie Kaplan for his article "Designing for Man in Motion" in the November issue. I am an architecture student at the California State Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo.

There is a great amount of beauty that can be shown by different levels of stairs and winding walkways. The problem is whether we have time in this rapid age of ours to enjoy the beauty. We are always looking for ways of going from one place to another in the shortest distance and time possible—the old short-cut game.

I have observed this on my own campus by the dirt trails where previously grass grew. There is even rope strung from post to post to prevent violators, but within a few days the rope is broken and the posts are down. It is unfortunate that many people are unable to enjoy the beauty of stairs and curved walks because they are in such a hurry.

RONALD STUMPF
Fresno, Calif.

Retired but Happy

For more than 50 years I participated in the various phases of the exciting and fascinating profession of architecture. I loved to pore over a drawing board where every line contributed to the eventual creation of a building. I enjoyed the conferences with clients, officials and contractors, discussing solutions to problems. My visits to the New York City Department of Buildings when I filed plans and applications were more like social calls rather than business encounters.

I never let a minute go to waste, never coddled myself with dawdling or coffee breaks. I was everlastingly producing, yet I could always find time for a good story. As the years went by, I was frequently slapped on the shoulder and a friend would say, "You're the kind of man who will never retire." I was always on the go. Yet, all of a sudden I did retire. *Why?*

The year 1971 was coming to a close. I was past my 73rd birthday when I decided to take time out, think matters over and evaluate conditions. I decided that retirement had loomed upon me as obvious and inevitable. Conditions beyond my control had accumulated and engulfed me to a point nearing extinction. I realized that my only means of survival was retirement, and on that sudden impulse I surrendered everything: my family, my friends, my home and my business.

Born in New York City, I lived there nearly all my life. I saw the city bloom and grow beautiful and prosperous. Then from World War II days, I saw it deteriorate into a jungle, or what Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller refers to as "a devastated area." The accumulations of crime, drugs, exorbitant rents, unbounded and uncontrolled corruption, collapse of the courts and justice, unlimited people on welfare and the slackening of business for the practicing architect suddenly appeared before me as a "hideous monster." I realized that it was more than one individual could combat. Not because of my age alone, but because these conditions were beyond redemption. My office had been

burglarized twice, my apartment once, my pockets picked four times, and I was held up once.

There was no longer any incentive for me to continue the most gratifying profession in the face of all the misery. Rather than stand by and see the city gradually bleed to death like a slaughtered animal in an arena, I decided to abandon everything and spend my remaining years in peace. Only if the government and the builders can be induced to construct ample housing (and I mean in abundance) can there be any hope of saving the city from becoming a mass of skeletons.

I feel that I have contributed my bit: to my community, my profession, my family. One of my two sons is an engineer, the other is a practicing architect.

It was my good fortune to have associated with the many architects I have met and known, and it is with deep regret that I must say "So long."

Now I am retired in the sunshine state of Florida with no strains and no pressures, and I like it.

WILLIAM J. FREED, AIA
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Building Type Study Desired

The article "Looking Ahead in Education and Research" by James E. Ellison in the May issue is certainly a useful and thorough review of the subject. What continues to distress me, however, has been an apparent lack of consideration of a formal specialty struc-

ture for the individual who would prefer to limit his practice and career to a particular building type.

The health facilities field has an excellent foundation for such a structure with graduate degree programs available and active AIA committees. The specialty structure in medicine has proved itself a tremendous force in the strengthening of the profession. I feel that we must recognize this need now and make it an active subject for the AIA Planning Committee in its very important consideration of the future course of our profession.

WILLIAM SPENCE BLACK, AIA
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A Question . . .

The February issue contained an article by Sterling S. Keyes and Robert A. Brooks entitled "In Addition to Funding." There is a diagram on "Summary of School Planning and Construction Responsibilities" which indicates that the Department of Public Works holds primary responsibilities during bidding, award of contract and construction administration.

Is the project architect retained by the Baltimore City Public Schools for design and construction documents only? I can understand how BCPS could undertake the bidding, award of contract and construction administration, but to list it under the Department of Public Works must have been an error.

FRANK MELBOURNE STUDER, AIA
San Francisco

. . . and a Reply

The Baltimore City Public Schools is a department of the City of Baltimore. BCPS's facilities are really city facilities, the project architect being under contract to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. BCPS, as the using agency, has the responsibility for the planning of its facilities, but it has no real authority after completion of construction documents. The Department of Public Works is in the driver's seat from bidding to the completion of construction.

This kind of "double" client is common to most school systems that are a component of the city government. From the standpoint of expediency and clear definition of responsibilities, it is less than ideal but it would be difficult to change such a condition in the near future. The project architect has little, if any, role during the construction of BCPS projects.

ROBERT A. BROOKS
Caudill Rowlett Scott
Houston

Correction

A printer's error appeared in the June issue in the article "Spotlight on the Energy Crisis: How Architects Can Help": The top line in the right-hand column on page 21 belongs on top of the left-hand column.

The AIA JOURNAL encourages expressions of opinions from its readers but reserves the right to edit for length and style.

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checkup:
don't you?"**



American Cancer Society

events

AIA State and Region

- Aug. 25-26:** Alabama Council of Architects Convention, Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 2:** Northwest Regional Conference, Anchorage Westward Hotel, Anchorage
- Sept. 14-16:** Architects Society of Ohio Meeting, Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel, Columbus, Ohio
- Sept. 27-30:** South Atlantic Regional Convention, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C.
- Sept. 28-30:** New Jersey Society of Architects Convention, Playboy Club, Great Gorge, N.J.

National

- July 31-Aug. 1:** Recreation Land Development and Vacation Housing Conference, Park Place Motor Inn, Traverse City, Mich.
- Aug. 6-9:** Society for College and University Planning Conference, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta
- Aug. 7-10:** American Health Congress, McCormick Place, Chicago
- Aug. 10-14:** Environmental Design and Aging Institute, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Sept. 22-24:** Focus: Shelters for Mankind Conference, California State University, Los Angeles

International

- Aug. 20-Sept. 2:** Seminar on Scandinavian Architecture. Helsinki, Finland; Stockholm; Oslo, Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark
- Aug. 21-26:** International Conference on the Planning and Design of Tall Buildings, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Aug. 28-31:** Information Seminar on Finnish Architecture and Urban Planning, Association of Finnish Architects, Helsinki, Finland
- Sept. 24-28:** International Apartment Conference, Las Vegas
- Sept. 25-30:** International Union of Architects Congress, Varna, Bulgaria

Awards Programs

- July 31:** Entries due, White Cement Architectural Awards Program. Contact: Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Rd., Skokie, Ill. 60076.
- Aug. 26:** Entries due, Architectural Awards of Excellence Competition. Contact: American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Sept. 5:** Entries postmarked, AIA Honor Awards Program. Contact: Mrs. Maria Murray, AIA Headquarters, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Tours

- Oct. 9-31:** Architecture and Gardens Tour of Japan. Contact: Kenneth M. Nishimoto, AIA, 285 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif. 91101. □

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