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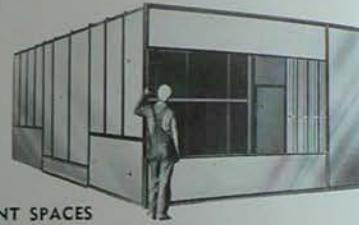
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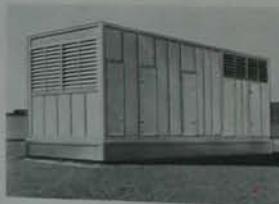
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THE PRESIDENTS' PAGE



CENTRAL
ARIZONA
CHAPTER



John Brenner



SOUTHERN
ARIZONA
CHAPTER

Edward H. Nelson

WE ARE ON A MERRY-GO-ROUND!

THIS MONTH I wish to direct a few remarks toward a subject that has rankled my inner-most feelings for a long time. It has long appeared to me that we have been unduly emotionally disturbed in the midsection by geographical and institutional jealousies and bickerings to the point of losing sight of our professional problems and aims at the State, Regional, and even National levels.

Let us now take a good look at ourselves and ask if it is possible to improve our professional stature and our own collective and individual well-being with anything less than the co-operative efforts of each and every one of us.

Recent events affecting us all have only increased the ever-present conviction that we have dire need for a stronger and more effective unification of purpose at the State level, and we have the tools and implements already at hand necessary to its accomplishment.

The Arizona Society has inadvertently assumed a certain influence toward that end by becoming the co-operative means through which this publication has functioned. We have already established and made use of a common fund, derived from magazine proceeds, for purposes in the public interest and for the welfare of the profession as a whole and not for the particular benefit of either chapter.

Now comes that seemingly perennial situation calling for concerted diligence and undivided attention to a variety of items introduced to our present legislators. We must all exercise alertness, aggressiveness, tact and wisdom to enlightening them against matters which we know will hurt the public interest as well as the professions, and for those other legislative items that will be mutually beneficial to the public and ourselves.

Let's get together and practice the cooperation that is essential between members of any professional, social or political entity if the group is to fulfill its purposes.

March, 1959.

Architects share permanent seats on this dizzying device with many of their civilized contemporaries. The daily whirl from home to job site, to drafting board to conferences and luncheons has become an accepted routine. The physical and emotional strain is acute, but the mental strain is intermittent at best. How often do we subject ourselves to the hard discipline of creative work that can make the architect's contribution to society unique? How often is a new job approached simply as a production rather than a creation?

Too often the architect forgets that one of his many roles is that of the artist giving form to the man-made landscape in which society is captive. Is not the architect's own awareness of this esthetic function both a matter of personal pride and an obligation to the society in which he lives?

One of the architectural magazines has started a series of articles based upon the idea that there is a need for critical evaluation of architectural works. Occasionally exhibitions and juried shows bring an architect to the unhappy realization that his project does not measure up too well in competition with others. He may then condemn the jury for using the wrong criteria for evaluating the worth of his project, decide never to waste time with such silly business again or — hopefully — decide to give more real thought to the next project.

It is this painful process of thought, coupled with a sharp sense of artistry and order, that produces the fine book, painting or building. It is the art of stepping off the merry-go-round long enough to give time and creative thought to the total concept of a project, and to each intersection of planes and each small space within the building that produces significant architecture. It is this productive time of uninterrupted concentration lifted out of the chaotic schedule of daily activity that gives to society a superior work and to the architect a real sense of achievement.

Five



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CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

• Movies and slides of Mayan art and architecture were shown by Les Mahoney at the regular meeting of the chapter on February 5. Headed by Martin Young, the program committee is working toward providing a variety of such special events during the year.

• Congratulations were extended to Ralph Wyatt at the chapter meeting as John Brenner presented him his certificate of membership in The Institute. Brenner also announced that the March meeting will be a joint meeting with the engineers, and will be held the second Thursday of the month rather than the usual first Thursday. The exact time and place of the March 12th meeting will be announced later.

• Jim Elmore gave a brief, informal report to the chapter on the progress being made in the Division of Architecture at Arizona State University. Included in the report was a statement of some of the immediate goals the Division is working toward: accreditation, the offering of a Bachelor of Architecture degree, renaming the Division to School of Architecture.

• Bill Baker was welcomed as a new associate of the chapter. Bill is a member of Kemper Goodwin's staff.

— AIA —

Public Schools Week, to be celebrated nationally March 1-7, presents an excellent opportunity to observe first hand what really goes on in those buildings that architects design. Plan to visit at least one public school that week.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

• The Executive Committee has established Thursday of each week as its regular meeting day. Members of the Committee will assemble at Buffum's Restaurant at 12:30.

• Members Bill Wilde, Sidney Little and Edward Nelson recently appeared on the TV show "Coffee Break".

• Chapter officers and committee chairmen are diligently working at organizing strong and effective committees, with special emphasis on the need for a vital public relations program.

— AIA —

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Women's prison. Fifty inmates "could literally tear it apart."

The Editor's PERSPECTIVE

LET THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING about this issue's concern with conditions at the state penitentiary! The men who glowered at us from their cages there were convicted of serious crimes against society. Probably most of them caused great mental or physical anguish to others as a result of their criminal activities. Some killed; some raped; some tortured the minds if not the bodies of their victims. A great many signed checks with names not their own.

I waste no sympathy on them here, though it might be argued whether society itself—and that's you and me—should not accept some of the blame for the circumstances that allowed or drove these men to the deeds they did. Only last week a Phoenix restaurant cashed a \$25 check for me on a blank they furnished, giving me \$22 in change, and without asking for one bit of identification. In this case the check was good, but how easy they must make it for weak-willed persons to get on the wrong foot.

Warden Eyman impresses us as having done an excellent job under the circumstances and facilities he must contend with. Including an assortment of ministers, each wanting to conduct Sunday services for a handful of inmates where there are no facilities for such services. He has no full-time chaplain, doctor or engineer to assist in his tense and difficult job.

Architecture is for people," and regardless of our attitudes toward convicts, they are human beings against whom our U.S. Constitution prohibits infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. And I contend that the people of Arizona and their elected representatives are inflicting punishment on inmates that borders on the cruel and unusual. What else can you call it when four men are locked in a single cage for weeks at a time—a cage no longer than a bunk bed. Is it not cruel and degrading to lock cheek passers, for example, into a crowded barracks where sex perversion is assumed to be widespread? A place that the warden himself describes as a den of iniquity?

What else can you say for a situation where three mothers of yet unborn babies are crowded with 49 other women into space designed for only 20, with unvented gas heaters and no opportunity to isolate the ill and perverts known to be among them? With no segregation possible between the 12 who committed murder and the pregnant girl who cashed bad checks; the unmarried youngster and the mothers each of six children?

The Planning and Building Commission—in the face of these conditions—is recommending appropriation of only \$613,300 for improvements. Most of this would be added to \$400,000 previously appropriated to build

a new maximum security cell block in the men's prison. None of it would be applied to the disgraceful conditions in the women's prison.

Failure to meet these problems is a costly omission. Most prisoners will be turned out to society—imrehabilitated, bitter, and with not enough money to buy meals and lodging for more than a day. Then well pay police and judges and perhaps taxpayers to deal with many of them again. And welfare agencies to support their families.



Unvented gas heaters, two toilets for 18 women prisoners. Sick inmate (in center bed) cannot be isolated.

Not alone at the prison, but right in Phoenix public buildings are inadequate, in disrepair, crowded and shamefully inefficient. No private business would impose such conditions on their workers—and keep them. Nor is there any solution inherent in the remark of one state legislator: "If they don't like their conditions, let 'em quit."

Tax problems facing the legislature are severe and complex. There are no easy answers, we know. But in Senator Wine's article in this issue is a series of alternatives to the financial aspect of our state building needs. With building costs rising 3% every year it seems stupid not to issue bonds to erect buildings which will eliminate rent payments, reduce costly maintenance of shabby houses used as offices, and improve worker efficiency and attendance on their jobs.

The Industrial Commission has \$60 million invested in securities which return less than 3% interest. The legislature is being requested to permit the Commission to invest part of this money in a building big enough to house not only their own present personnel but allow for inevitable growth. Part of the building could meanwhile be rented to other state departments.

If there are valid reasons for legislative failure to meet the state's urgent building needs, the public is entitled to hear them.

Phil Satt

March, 1959

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ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Arizona's Institutional Building Needs — A Problem of Financing

By DAVID S. WINE,
State Senator, Pima County

Recent developments in Arizona's legislative circles make it clear that the Senators and Representatives are going to have to face up to some serious decision-making during the next two years. Reports submitted to the 24th Legislature and estimates made by responsible state officials indicate again that Arizona's increased needs for improved facilities have gone largely unsatisfied.

The report of a survey conducted by the National Probation and Parole Association entitled CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN ARIZONA, 1958 and released several weeks ago by the Legislative Council, spells out in detail Arizona's immediate needs for penal and correctional facilities.

The report finds that the Fort Grant Industrial School for Boys should not be increased beyond its present size and ability to accommodate 268 boys. Instead, it suggests that the State build a new training school immediately to accommodate 150 boys. In addition, it recommends the immediate establishment of a treatment center for seriously emotionally disturbed delinquents, both boys and girls, with an initial capacity of 45 beds and with plans to allow for expansion.

With reference to a program for delinquent girls, the report states that the Good Shepherd School for Girls should not be enlarged beyond its present population of 129. It suggests the construction of a new training school for girls to accommodate 75 initially, with the construction of additional cottages to accommodate up to 150.

The urgency of these recommendations can be noted from the following portions of the report:

"The necessary legislation should be passed by the 1959 session of the Legislature to build these additional institutions. Funds should be appropriated in 1959 to master plan and begin building the treatment center. It should be completed in 1960. Funds should also be appropriated to master plan the new training school for boys in 1959. Funds to build it should be appropriated in 1960. If the population outruns these facilities in the next several years a forestry camp for 60 boys should be master planned and built."

The report finds the situation at Arizona's penal institution even more distressing. In discussing the facilities for women at the state prison, the report indicates that a separate prison for women should be authorized by the state Legislature and erected by contract on

land some distance from the men's prison and that the present women's ward at Florence should be abandoned at the earliest possible date, as women prisoners are housed under deplorable conditions. The critical situation of the women prisoners can best be indicated by quoting from the report:

"The unit today is poorly equipped to handle more than twenty inmates. Now fifty inmates are packed into this unit with hardly room to move around. The building facilities violate every rule in the book. The walls are so soft that when it rains the water soaks through from the outside. The floor plan is the result of a building-on program over the years, a hodge-podge affair that makes supervision impossible."

"If trouble ever starts in this crowded, dilapidated and rundown unit someone will be severely hurt if not killed, for fifty women could take the place over at any time and literally tear it apart."

Turning to facilities for men at the prison, a ten year expansion plan is recommended and considerable emphasis is placed on the possibility of the establishment of an intermediate institution for young men. Although an intermediate institution is not recommended in the report, the problem is presented in the following manner:

"There has been considerable discussion in the State in reference to the need of an intermediate institution for young men. Without doubt, another penal institution in Arizona will be needed in the future but before launching such a project, the planning commission, together with the Board of Corrections and the warden, should carefully analyze this need and determine whether a new institution is necessary right now or whether an expansion of the present unit for youthful offenders at the prison might suffice."

"To construct an intermediate institution for 1000 beds would cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000.00. The cost per year for 1000 men at \$900 per capita amounts to \$900,000. When we add the cost of the building, \$8,000,000 and run it over a ten year period with a maintenance cost of \$900,000 a year, the State would face a total expenditure in ten years of \$17,000,000."

The above discussion covers only the report on correctional institutions. It can be said with some assurance, that impartial surveys of other institutional and service facilities would probably reveal needs even

(Continued next page)

11



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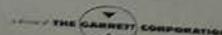
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Twelve

A PROBLEM OF FINANCING

more formidable than those discussed. And what of the institutions of higher learning?

We find that for the purpose of acquiring land and the construction of new buildings, the Board of Regents has approved a request of \$15,000,000 from the Legislature for the fiscal years 1959-1960. One reliable state official has estimated that the request of the Board should be doubled for the two year period immediately following this appropriation. Even discounting from consideration the insistent demands for a medical school in Arizona, this official's estimate does not seem unreasonable if we are to meet the quantity and quality requirements of an effective higher educational program.

The well-meaning, conscientious legislator willing to accept the validity of these surveys and estimates is confronted from the beginning with the conclusion that many millions of dollars will be needed at once to finance such an imposing building program. If he is tempted to consider delaying construction, his dilemma becomes more perplexing. He must face the inevitable fact that delay means increased building costs at the time of construction, as well as failure to provide indispensable public facilities when needed. The answer then, it seems, is not delay in planning construction, but the formulation of a decision as to financing.

To raise the relatively large amounts required by direct appropriation would mean a substantial tax increase, imposed primarily on real property. This is feasible, but only if the citizens of Arizona recognize the immediate needs and if all other costs of government can be held to a minimum during the period of expansion.

Another possibility is to borrow these large amounts on the general credit of the state. This, however, can only be done if Arizona's constitutional debt limit provisions are amended and raised by vote of the people. Perhaps the legislators will refer this matter to the people for their approval.

If either of these alternatives seem inadvisable, there is a third possibility for financing which has found acceptance and success in several other states. It is the creation of an Authority as a public corporation with broad powers to acquire, construct, improve, equip and furnish projects to be used by the State. The Authority has the power to float its own bonds, backed by the full faith and credit of the Authority and to secure the payment of its obligation by pledge of incoming revenues and rentals. Such an Authority would enable the State to pay all necessary costs extended over a long period of years, while at the same time allowing new and improved facilities to function for the immediate benefit of all its citizens.

The problem of financing can only be solved by the Legislature. The people of the State have the right to expect a decision soon.

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

UNIVERSITY BUILDING
REQUIREMENTS HEAVY

Perhaps the most readily seen evidence of Arizona's dynamic growth and the resulting need for public buildings is found at the state campuses where fast expanding enrollments have resulted in jammed classrooms and offices.

Exemplifying the needs at the universities and college is a board of regents capital outlay request of over \$15 million now before the legislature. The regents reportedly trimmed the first requests of the schools almost in half before going to the lawmakers.

The request, for two fiscal years, includes \$6,500,000 for the University of Arizona, \$6,449,000 for Arizona State University, and \$2,090,000 for Arizona State College.

Funds for ASU would provide for land, liberal arts and education buildings, additions to the administration, physical and biological science buildings, a central cooling system and other improvements and remodeling.

The UofA will use its funds for land, an observatory, law college, physics-mathematics and plant science buildings and other additions and improvements to existing buildings.

ASC will build new arts, home management and biological science buildings, additions to existing structures and a president's home.

Dormitory facilities at the three schools have been made possible the past few years only through the sale of self-liquidating revenue bonds. An estimated \$15 million has been thus expended in the past three years at no cost to the taxpayers.

Meanwhile, school officials have lengthened the day's class schedules in order to make best use of the room they have. They are agreed that it will be many years before the facilities catch up with the demand.

March, 1959

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Thirteen



(Above) Sanitary facilities for 150 locked-up men. (Right) showers in women's prison.



A Public Phobia, "Convict Bogey", Seriously Affects Our Judgment

By DICK STITT

Imprisonment should be greatly improved by providing better physical quarters and by separating prisoners as to age, sex and degree of criminality.

A large house should be constructed, divided into a number of apartments, with cells for solitary confinement of refractory criminals. There should be developed industries to put the institution on a financially sound basis, and gardens to provide, by prisoner labor, food for the inmates and also places of exercise.

These ideas were proposed by eminent authorities on criminology and penology, not during a recent wave of public indignation after a prison riot, but nearly two centuries ago. The Italian Marchese de Beccaria, credited with providing history's first effective work in the reform of criminal jurisprudence, published the first idea quoted here in 1764. The second was penned in Philadelphia by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a prominent physician and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1786.

Beccaria and Dr. Rush have something in common with all major prison reformers throughout modern history: they were visionaries. Their suggestions were

(Below and right) Two views of one dormitory at Arizona's over-crowded prison. Lewd sketches and some rats give meaning to warden's description: "A den of iniquity."



Why We Treat Prisoners Worse Than Criminals



for it. Their findings are often searing indictments of those outside the prison walls.

Criminologists — natural scientists dealing with specific causes and effects rather than over-zealous humanitarians suffering from "do good" complexes — deem it highly probable that the most serious and disastrous aspect of the prison as an institution is not its effect on inmates, but rather its effect on the public mind. Criminologist Paul Reiswald stated flatly, in *Society and Its Criminals*, that modern imprisonment offers a vicarious release of the sadistic traits of human beings under seemingly respectable circumstances, whereas relatively few individuals would personally find themselves able to carry out or admit themselves subject to, such cruel impulses.

not to be accepted by the public until at least half a century later, and then only in part. By that time states were saddled with a heavy investment in facilities which, even if recognized as faulty and inadequate, made them too expensive to replace.

In Arizona, citizens late last year followed reports on a prison riot. They saw pictures of the facilities at the state prison and, for a few days, realized the tremendous handicap under which Warden Frank Eymann and his staff labored. Over 1,400 men in a fifty-year-old facility built for half that number make ideal punitive and corrective measures impossible.

Immediately after the riot, demands for investigation of the prison and means of improvement were rife. Hardly a day went by that a public official or private citizen failed to voice a suggestion or opinion.

Now, just a few weeks later, the clamor has subsided. The public is willing to push the entire incident and resultant "reform" demands to the back of its collective mind. This, however, is unique neither to Arizona nor to our time. Beccaria, Dr. Rush and others seeking prison-system realism have encountered the same frustrations.

The hesitancy of the public to modernize prisons has been so consistent in history that criminologists have devoted years of study to determine the reasons



During the last 90 years, all enlightened penologists have repudiated punishment in favor of curative treatment and rehabilitation where chances are good that they will work. But widespread use of this philosophy has been blocked by what now is commonly called the "convict bogey," that is, public fear and hatred of the criminal after, but not before, he has been convicted. It is not criminals, the most dangerous of which do not get caught, but convicts which scare us. The idea of freeing convicts can be terrifying; yet we have no deep personal fear of the thousands of dangerous criminals who we know, from reading the papers, are free and in action every day.

The convict, on the other hand, has been found to be the victim of the psychology of primitive taboos transferred to present surroundings. In early times, the violator of the law had broken rules laid down by the gods. Today he violates the rules of the herd, still regarded as quasi-divine. As a result of what psychologists call the "projective mechanism," the convict bears the burden of our own sins and his punishment expiates our sense of guilt. He must be expelled from the group.

"Convict bogey," according to Harry Barnes and Negley K. Teeter, both eminent criminologists, leads to the idea that the sole purpose of a prison is to keep convicts locked up as exiles to be kept safely from society. It is dangerous to let them out. Far better to incarcerate and forget.

Yet it has been shown time and again that adequate, but not luxurious, facilities contribute most to the society which will one day receive most convicts

(Continued next page)

Editor

"CONVICT BOGEY"

again, one by one. Proper prisons are designed to provide social and economic aid to those on the outside, not the inmates; this can be proved convincingly by unscientific penologists.

The "convict bogey," retained by the public, completely prevents society from gaining the benefits of adequate prison improvements.



That many convicts have fine talents, capacity for love, and sensitivity to beauty, is obvious from drawings, family pictures, and scenic views near cells. (Numbers altered in photo). At upper right, religious murals on Protestant "chapel" walls. Prison has no facilities for adequate counseling toward rehabilitation. Section of chapel has been taken over by the prison library (next page).



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ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Trained Prison Chaplain Could Rehabilitate Many

After the warden and guards, the chaplain generally is the next member of the staff of a modern prison.

Although chaplains themselves estimate that only about 25 per cent of the inmates attend services with any real sincerity, he and his services have been for over a century a tradition in prisons.

Moreover, specific responsibilities and facilities are accorded him by modern penologists. He is on call when required by inmates and is relatively independent of the warden. He has office space, rooms for counseling prisoners and properly equipped places for worship.

Inmates have time off to observe religious holidays and nothing normally would prevent their participating in church services.

California, for example, so well recognizes the benefits of the availability of chaplains that it operates a careful training center for chaplains, with special emphasis placed on counseling. Other states follow suit to lesser degrees.

Yet the Arizona prison has no full-time chaplain and falls far short of the minimum essential facilities prescribed by penologists. Even the 25 per cent who might benefit from religious experience are denied an adequate opportunity.



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March, 1959

Seventeen



Prison Construction Costs And Rehabilitation

Penologists agree entirely on very few points. One, however, on which there is virtual unanimity, is that it would be hard to exaggerate the importance of providing institutions that can house and treat inmates in a manner appropriate to enlightened programs of rehabilitation.

Results of studies which correlate design to cost and successful rehabilitation are startling. Penologists and architects, working together, have found that no other means of capital outlay of public funds is so wasteful as prison construction expenditures. In only a few cases, however, have the studies been applied.

By the time these studies were made, most states were already committed to a location which had been used for varying numbers of years. The common fortress-like design, patterned for the most part after the Auburn-Sing Sing model had been constructed, and the jailing psychosis of the public mind had evolved



Cell blocks are in poor condition. Note wooden props behind bars to support cracked tier at weak points. Cracked walls, falling plaster are common at the prison. Openings under roof in cell block allow birds to enter.

into a firm conviction that the inside cell block for maximum security was the only way to house prisoners.

Architect Alfred Hopkins, of New York, blasted in the 1930's the notion that the fortresses were necessary, pointing out, too, that there is no more expensive type of construction. He said in his indictment:

The prison of maximum security puts its emphasis largely on the security of the cell. . . . The simplest moment in the entire administration of the prison comes when the count is made and every prisoner is locked in his cell. . . . Yet the casual view is that the prisoner — who must be retained at all hazards — will try hardest to make his escape when it is most difficult for him to do so, that is, when he is locked up in his cell. . . . It is just that thought which developed the senseless interior cell with its triple rows of toolproof steel between the prisoner and outside air. It is just his thought that developed the absurd tiered cell block with its tons of toolproof steel, which cages the prisoner like a wild animal, which creates the impression that he is a wild animal, an impression that militates against whatever hope there may be for his regeneration. . . . I believe that a clear realization of the entire sufficiency of the medium security cell is the one mental requirement without which it will never be possible to approach either prison design or prison procedure in the manner of modern pedagogy.

Financially, the logic in Hopkins' point of view is borne out by comparative costs of prison construction. Ten years ago, the cost of the maximum-security prison cells stood at about \$12,000 each. The practice of inside cell-block construction continues, despite the fact that practical penologists recognize that more than one-third of the adult felons could be safely housed in medium-security institutions, with cells, rooms and dormitories costing not more than \$1,750 per inmate. Another third could be housed in minimum-security institutions, with rooms that would cost no more than \$1,000 each at 1948 prices. While costs have gone up since then, it is reasonable to assume that the proportion remains about the same.

A specific example reported in *New Horizons in Criminology*, from which much of this information was obtained, is that of the federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, which distributed according to the above formula the maximum, medium and mini-

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Eighteen



Men will die here. Cells for condemned and gas chamber are in building lower right. Foreground, left, is isolation section (maximum in security). Dormitory, center, administration building and cell block in background.

mum-security housing at a cost of less than \$3 million in 1940. The Attica prison in New York, of comparable size but using the maximum-security cell blocks, cost over \$10 million in 1933!

Another result of the tendency to build expensive fortress prisons is the fact that they prevent reform measures, not only at the time, but for generations. Such an initial investment is involved that they are kept and patched up long after it has been recognized that they are obsolete. It is for this reason that over one-third of the prisons now in operation were built over 90 years ago and no less than 10 important prisons are over 100 years old. The frustration of rehabilitation adds tremendously to the cost through a high rate of recidivism.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons, the best example of a well planned and integrated concept of penal philosophy, has led the way in practical application of new and progressive ideas. The bureau's facilities and experience are available to states planning expansion and improvement in prisons. Yet even the bureau points to the dilemma of penal reform. The director, in his 1948 annual report, wrote:

Even our modern prison system is proceeding on a rather uncertain course, because its administration is necessarily a series of compromises. On the one hand, prisons are expected to punish; on the other, they are supposed to reform. They are expected to discipline rigorously at the same time that they teach self-reliance. They are built to be operated like vast impersonal machines, yet they are expected to fit men to live normal community lives. They operate in accordance with a fixed autocratic routine, yet they are expected to develop individual initiative. . . . Restrictive laws force prisoners into idleness despite the fact that one of their primary objectives is to teach men how to earn an honest living. . . . To some prisons are nothing but "country clubs," catering to the whims and fancies of the inmates. To others the prison atmosphere seems charged only with bitterness, rancor and an all-pervading sense of defeat. And so the whole paradoxical scheme continues, because our ideas and views regarding the function of correctional institutions in our society are confused, fuzzy and nebulous.

March, 1959.

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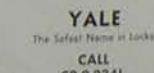
By Veron Junger, A.H.C.

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Twenty

Home And Subdivision Designs To Receive Sunset Awards

Any home in the West designed by a registered architect and completed since January, 1956, is eligible for entry in the second biennial Western Home Awards program, sponsored by the Western chapters of The American Institute of Architects and Sunset magazine.

Separate Awards of Merit will be given for top home designs in three regions — Pacific Northwest, Desert-Mountain, and California-Hawaii. All-Western Honor Awards will then be made for the outstanding homes in the entire area formed by Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

In addition, the jury will be empowered to grant certain special awards for excellence in subdivision design, solution of local climate problems, and overcoming difficult site complications. Separate awards will be made for custom-built homes and those designed for speculative sale by development builders.

Presentation of award certificates will be made at the regional conferences of the AIA in the fall. Award homes will be featured in Sunset Magazine and in other magazines and newspapers. A traveling exhibit will go on display in major Western cities during next fall and winter.

Entry applications will be accepted through June 1 and should be made to the AIA, Sunset Western Home Awards Committee, Box 222, Menlo Park, California. Complete details may be found in the February issue of Sunset.

Next Month

In

ARIZONA ARCHITECT COLOR AS ENVIRONMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST



ARIZONA ARCHITECT

ARIZONA STATE PRISON FLORENCE, ARIZONA SECRETARY'S OFFICE

| POPULATION STATISTICAL REPORT | NUMBER OF INMATES COMMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY | OFFENSE | TOTAL | | AGE AT ENTRY -- TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | DALE | TOTAL | |
| MALE | 1372 | APACHE | 7 | ASIAN | 5 |
| FEMALE | 114 | COCHISE | 50 | ASSAULT | 311 |
| TOTAL | 1486 | COCONINO | 81 | BOGUS CHECKS | 216 |
| | | LA | 11 | BURGLARY | 278 |
| 1st. OFFENDER | 621 | GHIAHIA | 20 | ESCAPE | 10 |
| 2nd. OR MORE | 726 | GRANDEE | 7 | GRAND THEFT | 175 |
| F.B.I. REPORTS PENDING | 67 | MARICOPA | 595 | KIDNAPING | 8 |
| | | MOHAWK | 27 | MANSLAUGHTER | 34 |
| REPEATERS TO A.S.P. | 268 | NAVARO | 56 | MURDER 1st DEG | 47 |
| PAROLE VIOLATORS | 20 | PIMA | 262 | MURDER 2nd DEG | 26 |
| HOLDERS | 164 | PIÑAL | 93 | ROBBERY | 194 |
| | | SANTA CRUZ | 9 | SEX OFFENSE | 114 |
| AWAITING EXECUTION | 2 | YAVAPAI | 34 | NARCOTICS | 77 |
| LIFERS | 61 | YUMA | 65 | OTHER | 32 |
| LOW NUMBER | 5173 | | | REL. FROM COURT | 59 |
| HIGH NUMBER | 20765 | | | REL. FROM COURT | 0 |
| | | | | REL. FROM ESCAPE | 1 |
| TOTAL POPULATION | | | | REL. FROM STATE HOSPITAL | 1 |
| BEGINNING NOV. 1, 1958 | 1822 | | | REL. FROM FINAL COUNTY HOSPITAL | 0 |
| | | | | REL. AS PAROLE VIOLATOR | 0 |
| | | | | GRAND TOTAL | 61 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | REL. BY EXPIRATION | 26 |
| | | | | REL. BY EXPIRATION - HOLD | 0 |
| | | | | REL. BY PAROLE - HOLD | 1 |
| | | | | REL. BY PAROLE - USUAL | 23 |
| | | | | REL. BY DRATH | 3 |
| | | | | REL. TO COURT | 0 |
| | | | | REL. BY ESCAPE | 0 |
| | | | | REL. TO STATE HOSPITAL | 1 |
| | | | | REL. TO PINAL COUNTY HOSPITAL | 2 |
| | | | | GRAND TOTAL | 67 |
| | | | | TOTAL POPULATION | |
| | | | | ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1958 | 1116 |

Since the above report, prison census has reached an all-time high — over double the institution's intended capacity. Note percentage of repeaters, number of juveniles. Latter are generally placed in segregated Institution for Education & Rehabilitation, also overcrowded. Prisoners are ordinarily well fed.



Architect: Soren Hoffmann, Oklahoma City

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is equally adaptable to modern social service buildings such as the Y.M.C.A. in Oklahoma City, Okla. (at left) or to schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, commercial or other structures. Architectural concrete meets the functional needs of a factory or the aesthetic requirements of a memorial structure. For any site or design, you can create enduring, distinctive, low-cost, long-lasting buildings with architectural concrete.

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Twenty-one

March, 1959



60 Millions In The Bank



Arizona's Industrial Commission, crowded into uncomfortably tight-quarters in Capitol Annex No. 1, and inefficiently dispersed in several old houses purchased by the state, has some \$60 million invested in securities bearing less than 3% interest.

The legislature has again been asked to allow the Commission to use part of its funds to build a third capitol annex building for its own use on the site occupied by houses shown in top right photo. (See Master Plan, page 27). Pending growth to its own expected space requirements, the commission could rent unused space to

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Twenty-five

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

...No Place To Grow



other state agencies. Occupancy of its own building would also make present space available to other departments.

Employees in Claims and other divisions are so crowded and cluttered that personal conversations and general inefficiency are inevitable. Cards and files are easily communicable; half the employees in Claims (top, left page) were absent at one time last November. Basement storage of records presents serious problems of waste motion and time. Meanwhile, building construction costs continue a 3% annual rise.

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Twenty-three

March, 1959



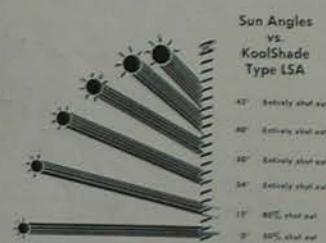
When completed this year the \$4 million legislative buildings and refurbished capitol (above, beyond palms) will enjoy this lovely setting. Behind them will continue to exist the parking mess and dying trees.

shown on next page. Front view of capitol annexes 1 and 2 at bottom right. Tired old house is one of several occupied by Dept. of Public Instruction. Master plan would replace it with governor's mansion.

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Twenty-four

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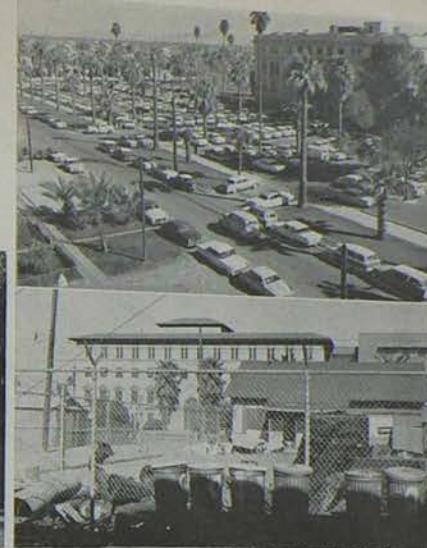
Formerly Southwestern Sash & Door

Phoenix Tucson Yuma
Albuquerque El Paso

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

A carelessness of life and
beauty marks the glutton, the
idler, and the fool in their
deadly path across history.

—John Masefield



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Twenty-five

March, 1959

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Much good work is lost for the want
of a little more. — Chinese Proverb.

OUR UNPURSUED MASTER PLAN

The state capitol area master plan shown on our cover and below was prepared by Kemper Goodwin with Weaver and Droyer, associated architects. It was presented to the 23rd legislature as it convened in January, 1957.

Instead of a new capitol (8), the new legislature authorized two legislative wings on this site and repairs on the old capitol (not shown, but located between 7 and 8). The action, though costing \$4 million, does almost nothing to solve badly crowded and dispersed office conditions.

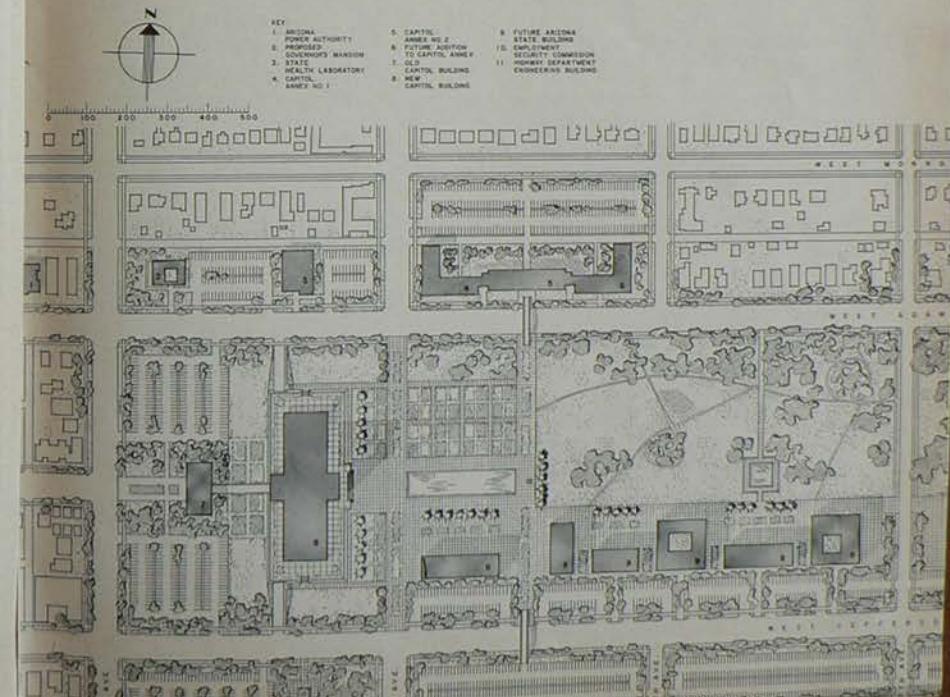
The master planning group urged prompt purchase of land to 15th Avenue (shown below at right margin). The legislature authorized land purchases only to 16th Avenue and has yet failed by over \$1 million to appropriate enough for even that.

The plan recommended development of a two-block wide government mall from the present capitol east to 15th Avenue which, it was hoped, would be extended by the City of Phoenix to 7th Avenue, and

include a new city hall at Library Park and a public auditorium at Adams near 11th Avenue.

Washington Street in the capitol area would give way to a beautiful park at the edge of which new state buildings would be erected as needed. Traffic would be expedited by one-way Adams and Jefferson streets. A loop bus service to downtown Phoenix would serve to preserve and enhance business and property values there by permitting public employees and residents of the redeveloped area to reach town in a few minutes without adding to the traffic and parking problems.

Adoption of one of the financing methods suggested in this issue by Senator Wine would permit early realization of the plan. It would be a source of real public pride as well as enhanced property valuations, and more efficiency and economy in housing of government operations. It would also mean substantial savings in construction costs, which are known to be increasing 3% yearly.



Twentieth

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ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Twenty-eight

Landscaping Public Buildings



By DESMOND MUNIRAN
Landscape Architect

It was Francis Bacon who pointed out that landscape design denoted a higher stage in the cultural evolution of a country than architecture. When public bodies go in for extensive landscaping, when their buildings are placed in wide green settings shaded by great trees with finely sculptured walls, plazas and precincts cooled in summer by lakes, pools and fountains—only then can their district be said to have arrived, and the region—secure and confident in its own future—becomes calm and restful and a better place to live.

All great cities of history starting with Babylon have gone in for extensive public landscaping. Paris, London, New York and San Francisco all have parks of more than a thousand acres right in their centers, with, in many instances, miles of tree-shaded, grass-cut boulevards joining their public buildings, in which they naturally take great civic pride.



Phoenix is an unusual city in that it has grown up in the era of the urban region. It is possibly the first city to need an urban regional plan from scratch since the city has foamed out northwards away from the center almost from the beginning and instead of one well-defined nucleus there are several joined by gridiron roads like the electrons in an atom. This means that there are lines of importance such as Central and Camelback rather than centers. In spite of the invidious and almost universal strip zoning for commercial the opportunity is still there to make these and other arteries park-like. But time is running out.

Street planting, however, is possible almost throughout Phoenix. It is necessary on most streets with public or commercial architecture to unify the discordant styles. This is done most effectively on Central by the use of California fan palms which combine with the silver lamp posts to create an impressive facade of great dignity behind which Spanish, Contemporary and Cinema Superba lurk moodily against the magnificent architecture of the trees. In subdivisions the monotony of similarity can be rectified by a rich, luxuriant and varying foliage pattern—the opposite requirement to the arterial streets.

The landscaping of schools, hospitals, municipal and state offices in Arizona is at best dull, at worst

absent. All these need large and airy settings so that both buildings and grounds can be enjoyed. A city with as little open space as Phoenix cannot afford to landscape as a "pious afterthought". The legislative buildings, for instance, are beginning to acquire that frightful feeling people get from living in a car park; reluctant, rectangular piles emerge from an aggressive sea of cars. Surely if automobiles dominate any building the planner has failed. Planting around the Capitol is spotty with an almost complete absence of bold grouping. Mexican blue palms and Canary Island Dates, unless superbly maintained, are too ratty-looking for formal use as trees. The Highway Department carpark has only a few tired Mexican fan palms to relieve its tedium. All these palms are dirty due to the proximity of industry and are quite unsuitable as foils for cars or buildings in that area.

Great groups of foliage trees like Bottle Trees (Kurrajong) are needed to give scale to this building complex. These can merge and occlude into groups of other interesting trees and masses of tall shrubs which, together with well-designed walls, can screen the cars completely. What a chance for murals and sculpture, too. Ugly views and buildings can be planted out. The landscaping must consist of a total concept of integrating carparks and driveways, paving and screens, pools and arbors, planting and lawns. Buildings to a landscape architect are also elements of the landscape. Incidentally, the total site development (the true definition of landscaping) should cost between ten and twenty per cent of the building cost for adequate treatment in a civilized society. If we can afford tail fins we can afford proper landscaping.

One last word on schools and hospitals. Hospital gardens should be quiet but never boring, which they so often are. School gardens should be lively and full of interest, which they are so rarely. The school environment should remind the child what an exciting, fascinating beautiful place this old world really is! But Oh! How often do they?



Twenty-nine

March, 1959

IN THE BOOK WORLD

THE NEW LANDSCAPE IN ART AND SCIENCE
by Gyorgy Kepes. Theobald. \$15.50. 452 illustrations. 384 pages.

Because our modern specialization so often separates artist and scientist, neither is fully aware of the profundity of the other's work. They appear to live in two different worlds; a common language and common symbols do not exist. To develop a vision which can bring these two worlds together we need common roots. The natural world remains the common basis for all of us. It still starts for us where we come in contact with it through our senses. Science has opened up resources for new sights and sounds, new tastes and textures — a new landscape.

The new landscape is not yet ours, because it is beyond the reach of the unaided senses. To understand it, we need to touch it with our senses and build the images that will make it ours — in short, remake our vision.

In this book Gyorgy Kepes surveys our expanding world and suggests the images, emblems, symbols, by which we can make this new landscape our own. To complement his views, Kepes has included essays and comments by leaders in biology, physics, physiology, mathematics, physiology, philosophy, engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry and art history. In addition, he presents a full spectrum of the newly emerged aspects of nature hitherto invisible but not revealed through technical aids which magnify spatially, expand or compress events in time or extend the eye's sensitivity range. Nature as seen by artists is also shown, in examples of painting, architecture and other arts from prehistory to the present day.

The publisher feels that to artists, architects, designers and city planners Kepes suggests new approaches toward proportion, rhythm, symmetry and scale, with special emphasis on the critical need for new symbols for order, interdependence and change.

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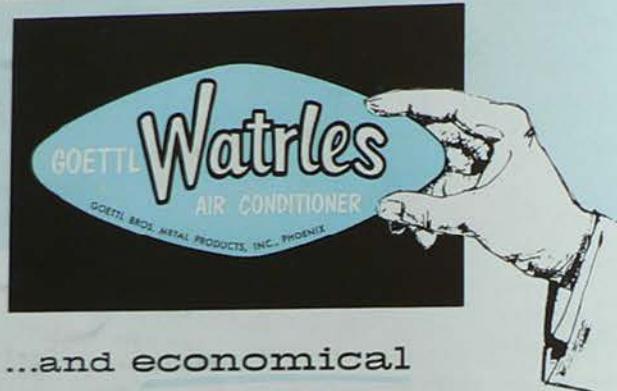
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