



Buff & Hensman's controversial design for a Governor's Residence in the suburbs.

## A tale of three mansions

By David C. Martin, AIA,  
and Jonathan Kirsch

A two-column advertisement in the Sacramento newspapers last December attracted little attention among local readers, but it amounted to yet another chapter in the continuing controversy over an official residence for the governor of the nation's most populous state. After vowing repeatedly that he would not live in the \$1.3 million Governor's Residence now under construction in a Sacramento suburb, Governor-elect Jerry Brown took out an advertisement for "good quality existing residential space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet."

Jerry Brown, a 36-year-old bachelor who once suggested that the new Governor's Residence be used as an orphanage on completion, is not the first chief executive to find fault with the quarters offered to him. His father, former Governor Pat Brown, complained about the lack of a swimming pool in the old Governor's Mansion at 16th and H Streets in the heart of Sacramento, and used to visit a nearby motel each morning to use their pool until one was finally added in the last years of his second term.

Governor Reagan and his family — the last to occupy the old Mansion — lived there only briefly before fleeing to a rented house in the Sacramento suburbs after a fire scare. (The building was "deemed to be properly a subject for replacement" by state fire officials as early as 1944.) Since early 1967, the Governor's Mansion has been without a governor, and the Governor has been without a mansion.

The residence now under construction — a rambling one-story home on an 11-acre site in Carmichael Colony, a Sacramento suburb overlooking the American River — is the end-product of a long and often troubled quest for a replacement to the Victorian structure

where Jerry Brown spent several of his adolescent years. The story began in 1877, when hardware-and-steel magnate Albert Gallatin commissioned Nathaniel Dudley Goodell, Architect, to design a mansion splendid enough for a wealthy Golden State entrepreneur. Goodell, an original 49er and a former carpenter from Massachusetts, produced an ornate structure that Gebhard *et al* called "Italianate in style with a wonderful Charles Addams Tower" in their *Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*. At the time of the groundbreaking in 1877, the Sacramento *Bee* remarked that "it will be a very handsome structure."



The old Mansion at 16th and H Streets.

The Gallatin house succeeded to a number of private owners — including the family of muckraker Lincoln Steffens — before it was acquired by the state in 1903 as an official residence for the governor. The first of a series of competitions for a new design had been held but the winning design had been discarded as too expensive. In-

stead, the Gallatin house was purchased for \$32,500. "On choosing this spacious edifice," commented the Sacramento *Union*, "the Capitol Commissioners evidently considered comfort more than modern style."

Governor Pardee and his family were the first occupants. Over the years — despite a leaky roof, minor fires and obsolete plumbing — 13 of our governors have lived in the Mansion while the architectural community agitated for a fitting replacement. As early as 1930, sketches and estimates were produced by a Chamber of Commerce committee for a new mansion. During the administration of Governor Earl Warren — the Warren's were the largest family and the longest occupants of the Mansion — a major refurbishing was carried out, but the legislature still looked toward a new building, going so far as to allocate \$200,000 for its construction.

But no decisive steps were taken until 1962, when a competition was held under the auspices of the CCAIA and the state government for a new design. Over 167 designs were considered by the panel.

The program described a downtown location and a structure that would combine formal and governmental spaces with private living quarters for the governor and his family. The winning design was submitted by the San Francisco firm of Wong & Campbell & Associates, who actually produced construction documents for the new Mansion. But an estimated price tag of \$475,000 apparently

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## 1974: The year in review

By Michael J. Elliott  
Executive Vice President

When looking back on the highlights of a year just concluded, under the Presidency of Howard R. Lane, AIA, you are confronted with the fearful prospect of overlooking some of the achievements, and of not according proper credit and acknowledgment. Nonetheless, the story must be told with whatever shortcomings might emerge. We apologize in advance for any oversights and omissions.

A committee with 1974 treasurer Frederic P. Lyman and past president Robert Bolling, FAIA, as co-chairmen looked at the Chapter's organizational framework and structure to see whether or not it serves the needs of the membership, both in terms of help to the members and service to the public by the profession. A report was submitted to the final meeting of the 1974 Board with suggestions as to future actions. The regionality of Chapter-profession activities is covered in the document.

The Architects in Government committee, chaired by Herbert A. Wiedoeft, planned an important meeting whereby Chapter members could meet with selected public agency officials to determine the various procedures they used in the selection of architects. The group also prevailed upon its national AIA counterpart to hold a meeting away from Washington, D.C. — in Los Angeles, no less. The Architectural Education committee under Jim Freeman completed and distributed a report on the various curricula and training of architects in local schools. It is anticipated that the lengthy document will be updated on a regular basis.

The Associates (William Taliaferro, chairman) planned and executed their usual seminars to help those taking the architectural license examinations. Thomas (Tim) Vreeland's hardworking

Awards committee was particularly active in 1974 — two of the committee's nominees won CCAIA awards and three won national AIA honors. (It's too early to announce those awards, due to conditions set forth by the Octagon.) The committee meets regularly and assembled much data to substantiate its nominations.

The Chapter's Building and Planning



Howard R. Lane, 1974 President

Codes (Phil Kimmelman, chairman), Health Facilities (Don Axon), and Educational Facilities (Daniel Carmichael) wrestled with the numerous problems confronting practitioners doing work in these fields. Recommendations for Chapter action were acted upon by the Board. Readers are certainly familiar with the monthly Professional Development Programs, planned under the leadership of member Lorand West, in conjunction with CSI and the Producers' Council. Over the year we would

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## Gala installation

A penthouse restaurant with a commanding 270-degree vista over the Los Angeles basin will be the setting for the installation of the Southern California Chapter's 1975 officers and directors on January 25. Newly-installed AIA Vice-President/President-Elect Louis de Moll, FAIA, will install the incoming officers and directors.

The site of the dinner-dance is Mistle's, a unique restaurant on the 40th floor of the Crocker Citizens Plaza downtown. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:00 p.m. and then dancing and other festivities. Along with incoming Chapter officers and directors — including Morris Verger, FAIA, President; Henry Silvestri, AIA, Vice-President/President Elect; Margot Siegel, AIA, Secretary; Charles B. McReynolds, AIA, Treasurer; and new directors Harry Harmon, FAIA, Robert A. Kennard, AIA, and Harry B. Wilson, Jr., AIA — Mrs. Miller Fong, W.A.L. President, and other incoming officers of the Women's Architectural League will be installed jointly.

Howard R. Lane, AIA, the outgoing Chapter President, will present the first annual Chapter Awards to outstanding 1974 committee chairmen in recognition of meritorious committee accomplishments over the past year.

Reservations for the Installation Banquet may be made through the Chapter office. The cost of the evening will be \$12.50 per person.

### JANUARY 1975

#### Inside

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**Perspective:** A Yale reminiscence.  
**Design:** Fantasy and discipline in Florida.

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**The Council:** Our correspondent in Coronado.

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**News and Notes:** Appointments, honors, publications, etc.

**W.A.L.:** New officers and a look at "the Hearth."

## FEEDBACK

**The Mansion** "... an architectural decision, not a political one ..."

My concern for the siting of the Governor's Mansion in Sacramento dates back to my participation in the architectural competition to select the architect for this project. At that time, all participants were given a site plan prepared by the State Capitol Commission in 1961, showing the location of the mansion fronting on the Capitol Mall. The competition program called for the ceremonial and state rooms to front toward the Mall, with the Governor's private living quarters facing on a landscaped green belt toward the rear. This site plan and the competition were strongly endorsed by the CCAIA. The competition was entered by a large group of architects from throughout the state, including many from our own chapter.

As you know, Wong and Campbell won the competition and were authorized to prepare construction documents. This they did, but the legislature did not fund the construction and the project died. Nevertheless, the concept of an executive mansion as a part of the State Capitol Mall complex is now as valid as it was then.

The matter of the site location is properly an architectural decision, not a political one. Most architects who are aware of the situation feel very strongly about it. I believe it is incumbent on the chapter and the CCAIA, which sponsored and approved the project, to reassert its position on this important architectural determination.

Support of the Mall location in no way may be construed as a reflection on the competence or integrity of the architects who designed the building now under construction. It seems quite probable that if this building is completed — with minor revisions — it could be successfully utilized for pur-

poses more appropriate to its location. The function of a governor's mansion is analogous to the White House — as a symbol of the executive branch and as a place for state function and ceremonies. It certainly should not be a cottage in the countryside.

Carl Maston, FAIA

**L. A. ARCHITECT** "... lively words and pictures ..."

You are reading what promises to be the most effective communication effort the Chapter has ever undertaken. *L. A. ARCHITECT* is published by the Southern California Chapter/AIA under the professional editorship of Jonathan Kirsch, with the guidance of the Chapter's editorial committee. It is a periodical designed to evoke more interest and a larger readership by disseminating news of Chapter activities, Board actions, members' comments and related items of interest through lively words and pictures.

The Board has been frustrated for several years in its effort to produce a regular monthly newsletter. The appointment of Mr. Kirsch as editor will not only assure us of a regular publication, but will also relieve Executive Vice President Michael Elliott from a great deal of time formerly spent on the newsletter, which can now be spent on his primary, time-consuming executive duties.

I am happy to extend my congratulations to the newsletter committee — including Chairman Fred Lyman, Les Wertheimer, Ken Dillon, Joe Railla, Peggy Bowman, Tim Vreeland, David Martin, Paul McCarty — who initiated and executed this bold proposal creating *L. A. ARCHITECT*. My best wishes to President Morris Verger and editor Jonathan Kirsch for its success.

Howard R. Lane, AIA

## THE COUNCIL

### Coronado conference report

From Our Correspondent

The Board of Directors of the California Council/A.I.A. held its Fall 1974 meeting in an annex of the Hotel del Coronado — a building whose grand exuberance still emerges above the tawdry finery of merciless remodeling like Teddy Roosevelt in drag — and proceeded to elect new members to the Executive Committee for 1975, including 1974 Southern California Chapter President Howard Lane, AIA, as Secretary and 1973 Southern California Chapter President Rex Lotery, AIA, as continuing Regional Director.

#### STUDY TASK FORCE

Chairman Wally Holm, AIA, of Monterey presented the final report of the CCAIA Study Task Force. The Task Force was established by the Council's Board of Directors in 1973 upon a special "that the president appoint a special committee charged to review the entire scope of the program, services, budget, staff composition and such other related matters as would be appropriate to ascertain their applicability and effectiveness concerning the current needs and practices of the Architects in California."

Under the presidency of Art Mann, FAIA, of the Southern California Chapter, the Task Force was organized. Ralph Flewelling, AIA, served as Southern California Chapter Representative. The Task Force gathered data from many sources, including a questionnaire reflecting the response of 33 percent of the total CCAIA membership. From the beginning, the Task Force endured strong criticism, no little part of which came from members of the Southern California Chapter, but two major changes proposed by the Southern California Chapter Board were adopted with minor revisions in the Final Report.

First, in agreeing with the Task Force that the size of the Council Board should be reduced to one representative from each local chapter — thus emphasizing that the Council is an organization of chapters, not individual mem-

bers — the Southern California Chapter Board recommended that the Council Board should have no other voting members besides the representatives from each local chapter, that it should choose its own officers, and that votes should be weighted in proportion to the Council assessments upon request of three Board members.

Second, in order "to advance the cause of the Architectural profession at the State level," the Southern California Chapter Board recommended that the Council offices be moved to Sacramento.

The Southern California delegation came prepared to endorse the Final Report, but there was no general motion to adopt the recommendations of the Task Force. Instead, after several unsuccessful motions, a motion "that the study be received and submitted to a new small Task Force for further study" was passed.

A motion was passed by Lyman, SCC/AIA, to adopt the Task Force recommendation on moving the Council offices to Sacramento was defended eloquently by Margot Siegel, AIA, Secretary-elect of the Southern California Chapter, but was tabled upon the motion of outgoing Southern California Chapter President, Howard Lane.

After a thorough investigation and consideration of the opinions of chapter members, treasurers and presidents by Council Treasurer Bill Richardson, AIA, the 1975 budget — including a technical but not an actual increase in dues — was passed without discussion. Not so easily passed was a financial house-keeping resolution to change banks, also presented by Treasurer Richardson.

#### HONORS

Awards were presented by Howard Lane, SSC/AIA, and Russ Levikow, NCC/AIA, to Mel Ferris, CCAIA Executive Vice President and Gordon Fleury, Legislative Advocate, for their efforts in Sacramento. Also honored were Charles and Ray Eames, the L.A. - based designers, and John Entenza, former publisher of "Arts and Architecture."



Lane confers with incoming Chapter President, Morris Verger, FAIA

## 1974: The year in review

Continued from page 1

estimate more than 1500 people attended these programs, which dealt with EIR procedures to standardization of working drawings. Participating in one of these programs were Joseph Amestoy and his Employer-Employee Relations committee. The forum was used to discuss and review various personnel practice issues.

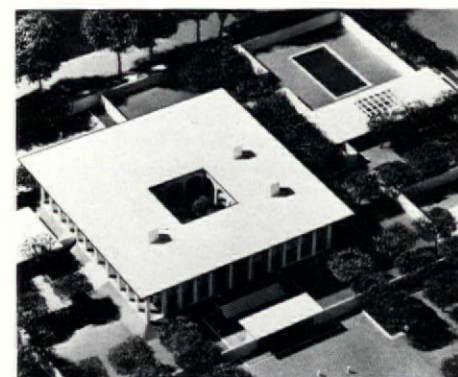
In his role as chairman of the Energy Conservation committee, Michael O'Sullivan was exceedingly busy in preparing statements for regional coastal zone commission reports on energy matters. The group also began to assemble a reference file to determine sources for energy-study data. Don Pickens arranged for several showings

## The Mansions

Continued from page 1

frightened the legislature into postponing the project, and it was never effectively revived. Also forgotten over the years were the Capitol Mall location and the dual function of the Mansion as both a residence and a government building.

By 1967, when Governor Reagan and his family moved out of the old Mansion at 16th and H Streets, the initiative for a new residence was taken up by a group of private citizens who attempted to raise funds to purchase land and erect a residence for the governor. The fundraising project was later abandoned, but not before the present building site overlooking the American River in Carmichael was purchased and presented to the state.



Wong & Campbell's 1962 competition-winning design.

A new panel was formed to select a design for the Carmichael site, and William R. Stephenson, AIA, was commissioned to prepare a program for the residence in 1972. He called for a building to be used "primarily as a home for the Governor and his family with adequate provision for ... distinguished guests and for holding comparatively small state dinners and receptions." He also specified that "the architectural style should be indicative of that of the Early California heritage derived from the Spanish."

The panel, consisting of two architects and three non-architects, reviewed the work of approximately 60 architects before reducing the number to five finalists. The firm of Buff and Hensman, Architects and Associates, AIA, was commissioned to design the structure, which was referred to as the Governor's Residence. Its design, shown here, will occupy the 11-acre wooded site in Carmichael and is currently under construction.

of the Chapter's Triennial Awards exhibits. Over 200,000 visitors saw the display at the California Museum of Science and Industry in March. New Chapter members in 1974 exceeded 50, thanks to the efforts of C. A. Carlson and George Crane. The latter also initiated and planned induction ceremonies to welcome the newcomers into the Institute. Sam Wacht, chairman of the Scholarship committee, and his group raised more than \$1000 for scholarships for architectural students.

There was probably no harder-working chairman than Jerry Pollak, who led the Environmental Planning committee. Some of the specific committee activities are described below. But his sub-committees (Reinhard Lesser, transportation; Don Brackenbush, city plan) always responded generously to board requests for review and comments on various projects.

After successfully completing relentless and indefatigable efforts to achieve a sign control ordinance for Los Angeles county, the Chapter's Urban Graphics committee, chaired by Richard Appel, AIA, and ably assisted by last year's chairman Robert Barnett, AIA, has turned its attention to helping pass an ordinance for sign controls within the city limits of Los Angeles.

Of course, space does not permit the exhaustive listing of Chapter members whose efforts in 1974 created an admirable record of leadership and accomplishment. But our retrospective look at the year just passed would not be complete without kudos to Jerry Pollak, Environmental Planning committee chairman, whose urban design teams are working on suggestions for specific sites in Pacific Palisades and Encino; or Elliott Brenner, chairman of the Chapter's housing committee.

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## DESIGN

**The Project:** First Island Shopping Center  
Hallandale, Florida

**The Client:** The Rouse Company

**The Architects:** Kamnitzer, Marks, Lappin and Vreeland, Architects

Discipline and fantasy — is it possible to achieve both in an architectural project? This is the challenge that faced us in the design of this 650,000 square foot shopping center, to be set in the system of inland waterways which extend north from Miami along Florida's east coast.

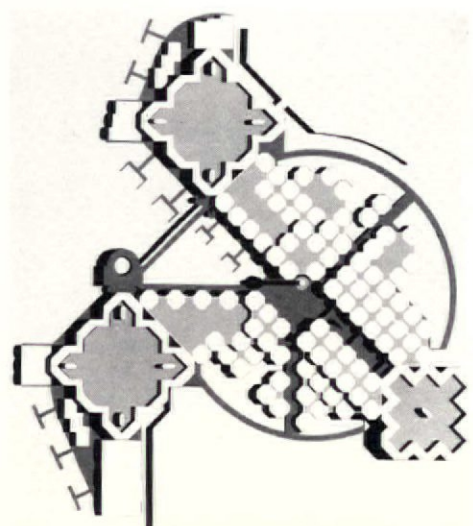
The discipline is exerted from the repetitive and undifferentiated steel bay system with air conditioning units punctuating the roof that shopping center economics requires. The fantasy is in response to the waterfront site and the colorful "activity" that is traditionally associated with shopping. Shopping centers have tended toward unrelieved massivity on the exterior facing the street, contrasted with garish abandon on the interior. Could we not discover a building system which could grow from the stringent economic necessities of the building type, but which could provide some of the same small-scale delight, in a disciplined way, in the parking lot as well as the mall?

The fractionating of large simple forms into multiple small crystalline ones was familiar to us, both from the balconies and clubhouses which we used to disguise the bulk of apartment houses and the experience in crystalline geometrics one of us had while working under Louis Kahn in the late 50's. The struggle consisted in finding the appropriate geometry to this particular task. Hundreds of hours were spent in experimentation with a wide variety of "nets."

The solution was ultimately found in the octagonal 'domes,' to be made of white porcelainized aluminum, capable of proliferating themselves along the roof edges of the leasable tenant space, adapting themselves to a variety

of roof-levels, and concealing within them the tenant-owned roof top air conditioning equipment. In plan pattern, they follow a rigid geometric 'net,' conforming to the regular 30-foot square bay system that supports them and of which they form a small-sealed expression. Like big white parasols, they shade (and air condition) the shop-front elevated walkways while, at the same time, containing and architecturally disciplining the wide variety of display and graphics contained in each store window.

Much more could be commented on — the opening up of one end of the mall to include a marina, the setting of the body of the shopping center in a shallow circular reflecting pool to set it



Renderings by Carlos Diniz.

off from the parking lot, and the system of level changes in the mall to provide smooth and easy pedestrian flow from one level to another — but once the controlling geometric pattern had been determined, all other design decisions could be made easily, and in the usual way, within it. Fantasy within discipline. (Construction of First Island Shopping Center is slated to begin in 1975.)

Thomas R. Vreeland, Jr., AIA

## THE OCTAGON

By Rex Lotery, AIA  
California Regional Director

The December Board Meeting historically contains a summary of reports by the Regional Directors. The obvious thrust of this year's reports were directed towards the economic conditions of the regions. The summaries disclosed that over 90 percent of the Directors equally considered that their areas were either in a near economic depression or a moderate recession; a mere handful considered their regions were in a normal state.

The Institute obviously can not greatly improve or affect the general national economic malaise, but we are very much aware that we must act affirmatively to try to improve the economic plight of our profession. In this regard, the Institute will immediately host an economic charette consisting of AIA members and top economic experts to explore specific remedial programs in the area of federal legislation, job procurement opportunities and other programs to attempt to promulgate architectural commissions. The programs emanating from this charette will be discussed at the Grass-roots meetings.

The Board also voted to hold approximately \$450,000 as contingency funding (not to be spent until authorized by the Executive Committee) in order to avoid deficit spending in the event that supplemental dues revenue sharply declines in 1975.

I believe the above measures are positive and prudent steps, but I am also outspoken in my belief that the AIA's goals of continually improving its programs related to professional education and advancement, public interest and social concerns must not be diminished or subverted in these harsh economic times. For only by continually strengthening our professional expertise and our public interest posture can we gain and be deserving of the public trust.

### About L.A. ARCHITECT

It's the voice of more than one thousand architects who make up the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. And it's a monthly publication in which news, information, opinions and insights will be shared openly among professional colleagues and the community at large.

Future issues will include cartoons by Editorial Board member James Mount, AIA, classified, and display advertising, and the full range of ideas and information that our readers share with us. Jonathan Kirsch, a former associate editor of *Home* and *West* magazines and currently a freelance writer and editor, is our staff editor. Send your editorial contributions, comments and inquiries to him in care of the Chapter office. Advertising rates are also available from the office.

## Translating the Bernardi Ordinance

By Kenneth Dillon, AIA

Effective November 24, 1974, the City of Los Angeles ordinance on low-cost housing went into effect. The ordinance — sometimes called "the Bernardi Ordinance" after its sponsor in the City Council — is designed to help overcome "the substantial and increasing shortage of housing for low-income families."

The ordinance, which applies to all multiple residential projects having 5 or more units (including apartments and condominiums but not single family tracts), will have the effect of dispersing low-income housing throughout the city, rather than having it concentrated in particular areas.

Architects will be directly involved under the new rule, since it affects the design of the project and requires L.A. City Housing Authority approval prior to issuance of building permits. While the ordinance is written in that special language used by the City Council, the requirements seem to be:

- That 15 percent of the units will be built cheaply enough so that they may be rented or purchased by low-income persons. Unfortunately, the ordinance does not specify how to accomplish this.
- That the units must be "dispersed throughout the development, have the same number of bedrooms, and be designed to harmonize with the rest of the development." (This probably means that the old Mansard solution of sticking the cheap units in the attic space will not be acceptable.)
- That the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles must approve the units prior to issuing of permit. (This means taking the drawings to the Housing Authority and obtaining an approval that will satisfy Building and Safety. It would seem most advisable to have a meeting with the Housing Authority with preliminary drawings in order to avoid redoing the working drawings.)

Owners and developers will have to enter into complicated agreements with

the City Housing. However, these will probably be drafted by attorneys rather than Architects. If the units cannot be built inexpensively enough to provide the low-cost housing, then the developer must show that a "reasonable effort has been made to comply." (Whatever that means!) If the Housing Authority agrees, then an approval will be granted and a permit can be issued.

On January 16, 1975, the L. A. Housing Council, under the chairmanship of Elliott Brenner, will hold a pro-practice seminar to explain and review the ordinance. Full details will be available and explanations of administrative procedure will be made by representatives of the L. A. Housing Authority, City Council, City Attorney's Office. Usual time and place: 7:00 PM, Department of Water & Power, 111 South Hope Street.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS!

A photography competition on the subject of "the Man-Built Environment" is now being sponsored by the SCC/AIA. It's open to architects and non-architects alike, and winning photographs will be published in *L.A. ARCHITECT* and exhibited throughout the city.

Photographs dealing with any aspect of "the Man-Built Environment" should be submitted to the Chapter office by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, February 28, 1975. Photographs should be 8x10-inch prints (no slides) with the photographer's name and address on the back. Polaroids will also be accepted. Winners will be judged by a jury including architectural photographers Julius Shulman and Marvin Rand, Mayor Tom Bradley and David Greenberg, President of Environmental Communications. Winners will be announced at the end of March.

Photographs may deal with any aspect of "the Man-Built Environment" — buildings, streets, engineered constructions, parks and gardens, etc. — and the attitude expressed may range from lyrical to critical. Honor Awards and Awards of Merit will be presented in each category.

## PERSPECTIVE

### A reminiscence: Yale in Los Angeles

By Frederic P. Lyman, AIA

November was a month for Yale in Los Angeles. For the first and probably the last time, the Yale-Harvard football game — correctly billed as "The Game" — was televised locally, admittedly a day late and on Channel 28, as though the event were a kind of intellectual curiosity, which perhaps it was.

On the preceding Friday, after suffering the usual jokes he receives in Los Angeles about "the real Vince Scully," the Yale professor of that name spoke to a group of architects and Yale alumni at the new Hyatt Regency Hotel on the subject of the buildings of his late Yale colleague, Louis I. Kahn. On November 1, Buckminster Fuller addressed a group of fortune "civic leaders" at the Museum of Science and Industry on the occasion of the opening of an exhibit of his work, including the Dymaxion Car.

It was Fuller who, as a visiting critic at Yale in 1952, led Kahn to the development of the octahedron-tetrahedron trussed ceilings of the Yale Art Gallery, Kahn's first important building, and to the space frame of the Philadelphia City Hall Project, and more subtly to other designs which eventually won for him the Gold Medal of the Institute. Those were great days at Yale, and they bore great fruit in the subsequent building period under the leadership of President Whitney Griswold. After Kahn's Art Gallery, there followed the Yale Hockey Rink and two college buildings by alumnus Eero Saarinen, who unfortunately was not a member of the faculty; the Chemistry Tower by Phillip Johnson, who from time to time was; and the School of Architecture by Paul Rudolph, who succeeded George Howe and Paul Schweiker as Head of the

Department. But all that was later.

Just after the War, Scully and Carroll Meeks took over the famous course on the History of Architecture, which had been taught by old Dean Meeks (no relation) at least as far back as my stepfather's time. My stepfather had in his library three volumes of scrapbooks from the course and urged me, to his later regret, to take it. Scully's genius was hypnotic and left us easy prey for the quieter but no less effective persuasions of Gene Nalle and Bob Russell, Basic Design Critics, who developed a system of teaching fundamental design concepts free of stylization by restricting first-year design students to the use of one material — Wood — with stone footings, of course, but no nails, no glass, no steel, no concrete, no bricks, no anything else. There emerged from these classes designs of simple but unusual logic. Louis Kahn saw these, and I think he learned much from them.

#### "BREATH OF LIFE"

Nalle said that our job was to breathe a breath of life into a building. To him that meant color, and he used colored pencils as Monet used oils, but with the geometric discipline that pencils make possible; he despised arbitrary design, which he called "humanistic," and he said that since geometry had always been a friend of architects, it was absurd to reject it. I remember Nalle muttering to himself when Scully came back from Greece, having rejected Christ for Zeus: "Well, this is the way it is — you go over to Europe and get all this humanism."

From Nalle's ideas and criticisms, there grew a concern for the simul-

Please turn to page 4.

# CHAPTER NEWS AND NOTES

## HONORS

"A substantial improvement in the quality of the environment through high standards of planning, design and development" inspired the Pomona Planning Commission to present its A.T. Richardson Special Award for an Industrial Development to **Lorand West, AIA**, for the Du Pont Freon Bulk Handling Facility. West, who serves as Chairman of the Chapter's Professional Development Programs, was cited by the Commission and the City of Pomona for his "highly imaginative and interesting use of color and materials" and for "the use of tile and color-impregnated block ... for the dual purpose of creating a highly attractive background as well as providing for a durable and low-maintenance structure." The citation was signed by Bart P. Vlietstra, Chairman, and the members of the Planning Commission.

The Los Angeles City Council adopted a resolution by Council members Edelman and Cunningham "commending and congratulating **Louis E. Korn, AIA**, President of the Carhay Circle Homeowners Association, for his exemplary and dedicated service to his community and wishing him best wishes for a long and happy life."

## APPOINTMENTS

**Howard H. Morgridge, FAIA**, will serve as President of the California State Board of Architectural Examiners. Morgridge is a former President of the Southern California Chapter and the CCAIA.

**Arthur F. O'Leary, AIA**, has accepted the appointment to the Office Practice Committee of the Institute for 1975. A former Chapter President, O'Leary also served as Chairman of the Communications Committee during 1974.

Mayor Tom Bradley announced that **Carl Maston, FAIA**, has been appointed to the Board of Zoning Appeals for the term

ending in June, 1979, to succeed Cornelius Deasy, FAIA, whose term has expired.



Rex Lotery

The Board of Directors of the CCAIA called for the formation of a state-level task force charged with policy development for a state land-use plan, and **Rex Lotery, AIA**, has been appointed as Chairman of the Task Force. He will direct the efforts of the Task Force to develop recommendations for incorporation into a state land-use model legislative bill that will be introduced at the 1975 legislative session. Lotery is a former President of the Southern California Chapter.

**Moir Moser-Khalili, AIA**, has been selected by the International Joint Committee on Tall Buildings to edit a section of its monograph on the Architecture of Tall Buildings. The completed monograph will consist of five volumes and is projected for publication in 1975 or 1976. Ms. Moser-Khalili now practices in Teheran, Iran.

The AIA has appointed **Jerry L. Pollak, AIA**, as a member of its Urban Planning and Design Committee for 1975. Jerry has also been named to the 1975 CCAIA Coastal Plan Task Force "to coordinate architects' participation in the six Coastal Zone Regional Commissions and to prepare and recommend CCAIA positions to be taken on behalf

of the profession before the Commission." Jerry brings his experience as 1975-1976 chairman of the Chapter's Environmental Planning Committee to these important appointments.

**Mrs. Rose Marie Baker**, First Vice President of the Southern California Chapter, ASA, Inc., was elected and installed as Recording Secretary of the Architectural Secretaries Association, a national organization of 20 chapters. The Southern California Chapter, ASA, Inc. also won the 1974 ASA Award for the "Best Contribution to The American Institute of Architects" for their Workshop '73.

## IN THE NEWS

Nervous viewers of the film "Earthquake" were reassured by the comments of "a real architect" who was invited to the studios of KNBC (Channel 4) to refute the warnings of the architect portrayed in the film by Charlton Heston. Who was "the real architect?" None other than **Howard Lane, AIA**, the 1974 Chapter President. The film portrays an earthquake that ravages Los Angeles, prompting the make-believe architect (Heston) to mutter: "I don't know why they build these 40-story monstrosities." Replied the unimpressed Architect Lane: "The movie was really just science fiction."



**Mrs. Miller Fong** has been elected president of the Southern California Chapter of the Women's Architectural League, auxiliary to the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Other officers are **Mrs. Edgar A. Szanto**, vice president; **Mrs. Stuart E. Greenfield**, recording secretary; **Mrs. Ralph Bowerman**, corresponding secretary; **Mrs. Peter T. Creamer**, treasurer. Others who will assist are **Mrs. Arthur F. O'Leary** and **Mrs. Donald A. Perry**, directors, and **Mrs. Frank Smizer, Jr.**, Parliamentarian.



Mrs. Miller Fong

Committee chairmen are **Mrs. Jungsoo Kwak**, program; **Mrs. Albert Lambinon**, social; **Mrs. Marvin Bluestein**, project; **Mrs. Sheldon Brown**, hospitality; **Mrs. Stanley Brent**, membership; **Mrs. David Deane**, public relations; **Mrs. Roger L. Bown**, legislative; **Mrs. Remo M. Vecchio**, historian; **Mrs. Young Woo**, education; **Mrs. Frank Smizer, Jr.**, ways and means. Those who will serve on special committees are **Mrs. John C. Absmeier**, **Mrs. Ernest H. Elwood**, **Mrs. Richard Stoddard**, **Mrs. Marvin Berman**, **Mrs. Claus G. Dalmark**, and **Mrs. Robert Tyler**.

## PUBLICATIONS

Order forms are now available for the **Preliminary Cost Guide**, edited by David K. Hyun, AIA, and published by Architectural Data Corporation. The 700-page reference book is designed for use in all phases of the design and construction process, allowing for rapid comparison and estimation of different construction components and subsystem costs according to the established Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) divisions. A sample copy of the Preliminary Cost Guide is available for inspection at the Chapter office. The volume is priced at \$49.95, plus shipping cost of \$3.50 and \$3.00 California sales tax. Send a postcard to the Chapter office if you wish to receive an order form and brochure by return mail.

The 1974 **Roster of Architects in Government**, a national publication, is now available to Chapter members by mail from the Chapter office.

## LECTURE SERIES

The Women's Architectural League, Southern California Chapter, has made arrangements with UCLA Extension to feature seven Southern California Chapter AIA architects in a Lecture Series titled, "**The Diversified Private Dwelling**" in Education Chairman Mrs. Roger Bown made the arrangements for this event.

The series begins Wednesday evening, January 29, 1975, for seven consecutive Wednesday nights. The eighth meeting is for those taking the examination for course credit. The course costs \$50 for two units of credit, \$35 non-credit, \$5.25 single lecture admission and \$2 for students. Bette Kniseley Marriott, AIA, Southern California Chapter, is the instructor. Enrollment information may be obtained by calling UCLA Extension 825-7321, Mrs. Roger Bown 363-4407 or Mrs. Arthur O'Leary 469-4195.



## Yale in Los Angeles

Continued from page 3

taneous expression of plan and structure. In order to resolve this contrapuntal problem — a phrase which Nalle would never use, but I think Kahn would — both plan and structure had to be reduced to their most simple terms. As Scully said of his own house, "It had to be a pavillion." That was Johnson's influence, but Johnson did not let us see the structure. Neither did Wright, unless it suited his fancy. Fuller, of course, did. That was his whole pitch — to be in harmony with the universe, to follow nature. But, to be as efficient as Fuller urged us to be, it was necessary to have complicated joints and ignore the plan. Nalle and Kahn did not want to ignore the plan.

Nalle's programs ended with the admonition: "Simple, simple, simple." Kahn would say: "It's not Bach." Scully said, in referring to the Art Gallery, that we see the process of this ponderous awkward logic. The power of that logic and of the subtle relations of two materials — wood and concrete block — can be seen in a small house in New Haven, which Nalle designed and built with Wally Toscanini about the same time that Kahn was

building the Laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania. The same dramatic and massive inter-relationship of planning and structure is present in both buildings, but Kahn never scrubbed with colored pencils; without color, his buildings never breathed Nalle's breath of life, and somehow that house of Nalle's didn't either. Scully said Kahn's works are timeless mausoleums. So were those men themselves. They held their feelings like the host in their buildings and in themselves. But Scully did not.

After Fuller's talk at the Museum of Science and Industry, I reintroduced myself to him and spoke of the Yale Dome. He looked at me in a deeply affectionate way as if we shared something rather special, as indeed we had. Unless Chris Tunnard and King Lui Wu are still about, the rest are all dead now or moved West except Scully. If George Howe built that school, Scully was its inspiration, and I'm sure he continues to be the inspiration for whatever sort of school is there now; and with the gift of all Vince Scullys, he continues to build elusive but daring structures of words, uniquely beautiful, perhaps more beautiful than our buildings.

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