

AUGUST 1964

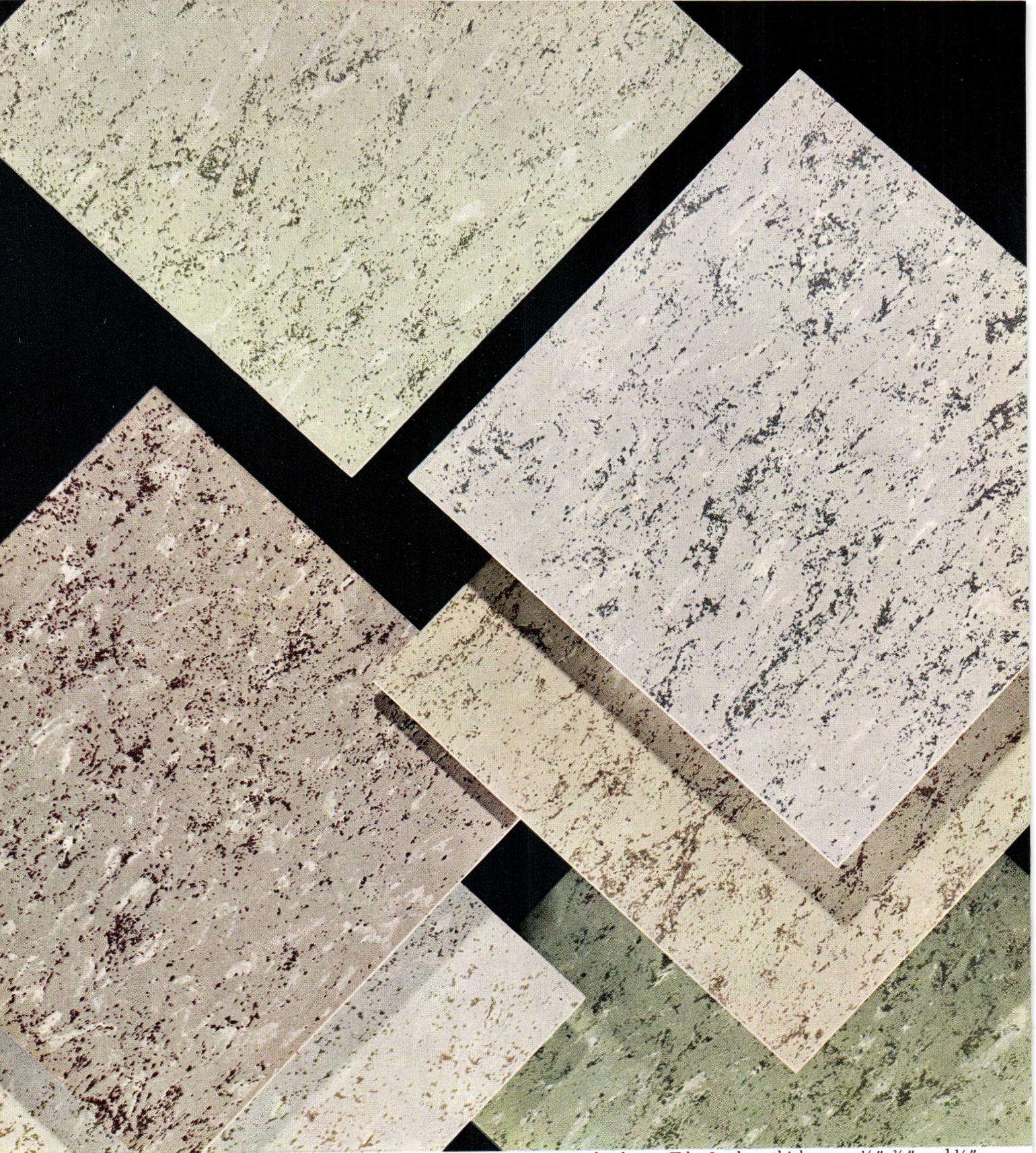


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Journal



1964 CONVENTION / The City—Visible and Invisible



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Journal

AUGUST 1964
VOLUME XLII, NO 2

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Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of AIA

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S. B. ZISMAN AIA, AIP

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EDITED BY JOSEPH WATTERSON FAIA

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EDWIN W. CARROLL FAIA and
JONATHAN R. CUNNINGHAM AIP

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Architecture and Emotionalism

DR FREDERICK HERMAN AIA

As a practicing architect and as a historian, the author has long been concerned with the lack of interdisciplinary understanding of the two professions

Two AIA School Plant Studies

Ezra Ehrenkrantz AIA examines the School Construction Systems Development under the title "Better Schools for the Money"; and the AIA Committee on School and College Architecture tells us "Why Standard Plans Don't Work"



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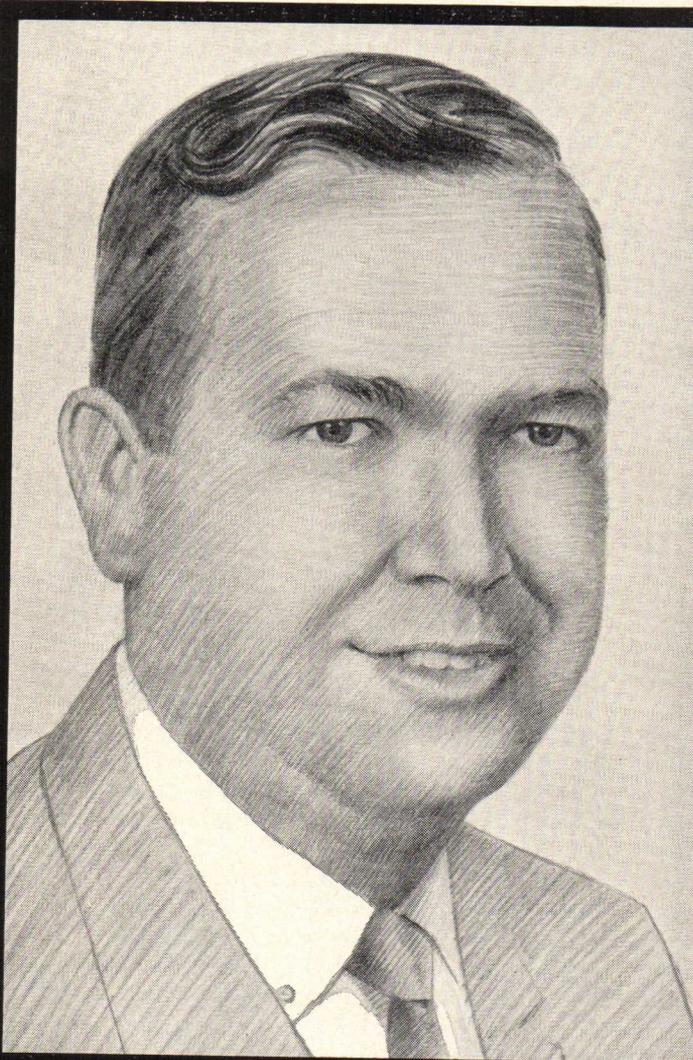
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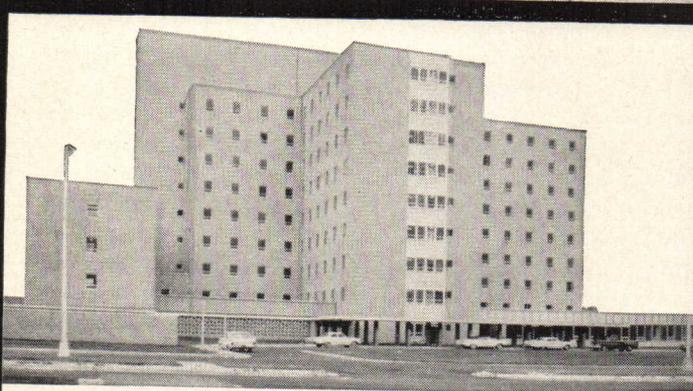
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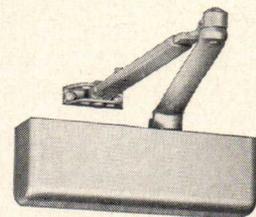
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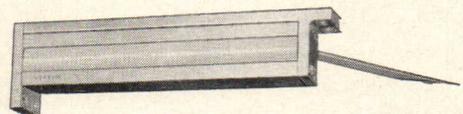


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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

Of Conventions, St Louis and Other Things

Conventions come and conventions go, and to perennial convention-goers the city in which the convention is held makes—or fails to make—a major contribution to the success of the show. This may be heresy, but so be it: Conventions tend to fall into repetitive patterns, with only an occasional inspiring address, an infrequent imaginative presentation, the discussion of a truly progressive piece of business or a glowing and memorable social affair, to stand out in the memory to remind one that there has been a convention at all. But the city always stands out—although sometimes, sadly, in a negative way. As a matter of fact, one always speaks of past conventions by associating them with their city. One doesn't say, for instance, "The convention at which Robert Oppenheimer spoke"; one says "The San Francisco convention."

And now, the St Louis convention. The program was good—see the main editorial pages of this issue and form your own opinion, if you weren't there. I want to talk about the city. In the first place, of course, a convention never gives one time to see as much of the city as one would wish—despite the best efforts of the host chapter to arrange tours and trips. So seeing the city is difficult but usually rewarding—especially so in the case of St Louis.

Previous business trips to the city had been confined to the downtown business section, so I didn't get a very favorable impression. It's pretty much like any other grimy American city, with narrow, crowded streets, sooty office buildings built in the 'twenties, and slummy fringes. As a matter of fact, St Louis' downtown is now separated from the rest of the city by a vast bombed-out area, leveled by the demolition bombs of urban renewal. Gone are the famous cast iron fronts of dozens of old buildings near the riverfront. It would appear that the same mistake was made in St Louis that was made in Philadelphia and Norfolk—to name only two—the destruction of too much. Already the pendulum of urban renewal thinking is swinging away from the extreme of clearing away everything, to make a "clean start," toward the effort to preserve and restore as many sound buildings as possible, with new high-rise buildings and open spaces placed in carefully studied relationships to the old—"area preservation" rather than "area demolition."

The Sunday before the convention, we were taken through the devastated areas and the riverfront by bus, and Friday after the convention I got back there on foot and in the boiling sun. The Saarinen Arch (I'm afraid it's going down in history that way, rather than the Gateway Arch) nicely frames the old Greek Revival Court House, with its Renaissance dome—now a museum. Visible in the distance, too, is the Wainwright Building, on the fringe of the still-built-up area, looking pretty shabby and in bad repair—and I

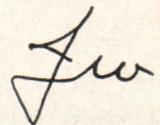
was surprised to find that it is red! To me, the most impressive old structure was the Eads Bridge, still carrying on its double decks after ninety years, loads that it was never designed for. Its long graceful arches—the first use of chrome steel—are a sharp contrast to the stark overhead trusses of the modern bridge a mile or so downstream (do we *really* do everything so much better nowadays?), and the great masonry arches at the land approaches have the bare functional beauty of a Roman aqueduct.

One of the finest sights in the city is the Milles fountain, against the backdrop of the Union Station. It was well worth a hot trip there by bus and foot (I weakened and took a taxi back to the hotel), for the figures of the famous fountain are very beautiful, and their lovely silhouettes, glistening from the wind-blown spray, make fine compositions from any angle—and to think that St Louisians were shocked by their nudity when the fountain was installed, only twenty years ago. Tut, tut! The romantic pile of the station, with its fine tower, is another of those grand gateways to a city that the railroads were willing and able to build sixty years ago.

I spent over an hour in Murphy & Mackey's (and Bucky Fuller's) Climatron, winner of the 1961 Reynolds Award. It is a delightful concentration of tropical foliage, which, despite its several zoned temperatures, was hotter than hell in the midday sun. Among other sights which I saw were two Victorian houses: the Campbell House downtown, preserved with all its gimcrack splendor, even to shaving mugs, kitchen utensils and Mrs Campbell's gowns; and the Shaw House, a country house in the "Italian Style," standing in Henry Shaw's gardens, now a park.

What was perhaps the best of all, I have saved until last—the streets and streets of fine houses built between 1900 and 1925, the "eclectic" period. It is a joy to see these houses so appreciated and enjoyed by the people of the city. In most cities, such neighborhoods have been allowed to deteriorate and crumble into rooming houses and physical culture studios. But not in St Louis. Most are still occupied by the best people, all are kept up, lawns mowed, hedges trimmed, gardens tended. Many, but far from all, are on private streets owned by the property owners.

There is now, of course, a wave of new appreciation of the work of the good architects of the early 1900s—and there were plenty of them who were fine designers, thorough scholars, eloquent draftsmen and charming gentlemen. They could turn out a finely detailed Francis I chateau or a slightly reduced Massimi Palace without ever opening a book—well, hardly ever. I grew up in offices of that kind, and there are plenty of architects today who had eclectic training. The only trouble with the giants of the early 1900s was their shallow thinking, their lack of an architectural philosophy; there certainly was nothing wrong with their taste and their skill as designers. It is good to see their better work sought out once more.



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OCTAGON OBSERVER

GOVERNMENT LIAISON / Best Foot Forward

When the guests began arriving at the Octagon House by late afternoon of July 20, it was obvious something special was in the wind. At 4:30 pm President Arthur Gould Odell Jr, FAIA, presented the Institute's resolution endorsing the proposal for the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue (AIA JOURNAL, July) to Charles A. Horsky, President Johnson's adviser on National Capital Affairs. He was joined by Frederick L. Holborn, special White House assistant.

Those who attended the ceremony, including five members of the President's Advisory Council on Pennsylvania Avenue which prepared the plan,* stayed on to attend a cocktail-buffet reception for representatives of the Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Urban Renewal Administration and Community Facilities Administration and members of the Advisory Committee to these agencies who are serving as jurors in the 1964 Residential Honor Awards program. Beginning with Dr Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the parent Housing and Home Finance Agency, the invitation list read like a "Who's Who in Housing."

That Monday was not an ordinary day at the AIA Headquarters, by any means, but it did point up the ever-growing role played by the Institute in the field of government relations—and the particular role played by the Octagon House itself. For the latter is more than a Registered National Historic Landmark to be viewed simply as a museum piece. To be sure, the Georgian-style town house completed in 1799 yearly attracts hundreds of sightseers; and a



The presentation: Council Chairman Nathaniel A. Owings FAIA; AIA President Arthur Gould Odell Jr, FAIA; Presidential Adviser Charles A. Horsky; Washington-Metropolitan Chapter President Francis D. Lethbridge AIA

good many of them, as they visit the second-floor study where the nation's fourth President signed the Treaty of Ghent, get exposed to the showings of architecture and allied arts in the exhibition areas. But the house is important, too, as the AIA's professional and social center for a variety of functions,

* Chairman Nathaniel A. Owings FAIA, San Francisco; Douglas Haskell FAIA, New York; Daniel Kiley AIA, Charlotte, Vt; and Chloethiel Woodard Smith FAIA and Polly Shackleton HON AIA, Council secretary, both of Washington, DC

such as the Pennsylvania Avenue presentation and the reception that followed.

It was in the drawing room that Mr Horsky accepted the resolution, which states that the AIA "enthusiastically endorses and supports the project proposed in the Council's plan and commends it to the American people as an inspiring and vital development for our national capital." The resolution, which was sponsored jointly by the Institute's Washington-Metropolitan Chapter and the AIA Board,



The reception: HHFA Administrator Robert C. Weaver and Institute Executive Director William H. Scheick AIA (left); PHA Commissioner Marie C. McGuire and Presidential Consultant on the Arts Roger Stevens

was adopted at the St Louis convention. It was, as the *Washington Post* put it, "the first formal endorsement of the plan by an influential national organization."

After the ceremony was over, the guests mingled in the drawing room and hall, circled the dining-room buffet and enjoyed the brick-walled garden court. Dolley Madison herself would have approved.

COMPETITIONS / And Now There Are Six

From among 221 entrants, six architectural firms have been selected to compete in the final stage of a national competition for the design of a new AIA Headquarters Building. One of the following will be announced as architect for the project on November 2, when all competing designs will be revealed:

- Donald Barthelme FAIA, Houston
- Jean Labatut FAIA and Carr Bolton Abernethy, Princeton, NJ
- C. Julian Oberwarth FAIA, C. Julian Oberwarth & Associates (Milton Thompson, associate in charge), Frankfort, Ky
- Mitchell/Giurgola, Associates (Ehrman B. Mitchell Jr, AIA, Romaldo Giurgola AIA), Philadelphia
- I. M. Pei & Associates (Ieoh Ming Pei FAIA, Henry N. Cobb AIA, Araldo A. Cossutta AIA, James I. Freed, Theodore J. Musho), New York City
- The Perkins & Will Partnership (Saul Klabinow, Mozhan Khadem, Phillip A. Kupritz, John Holton), Chicago.

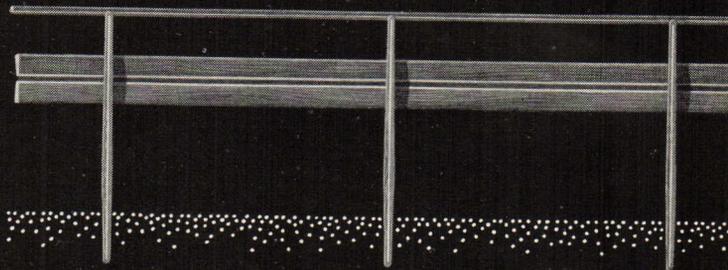
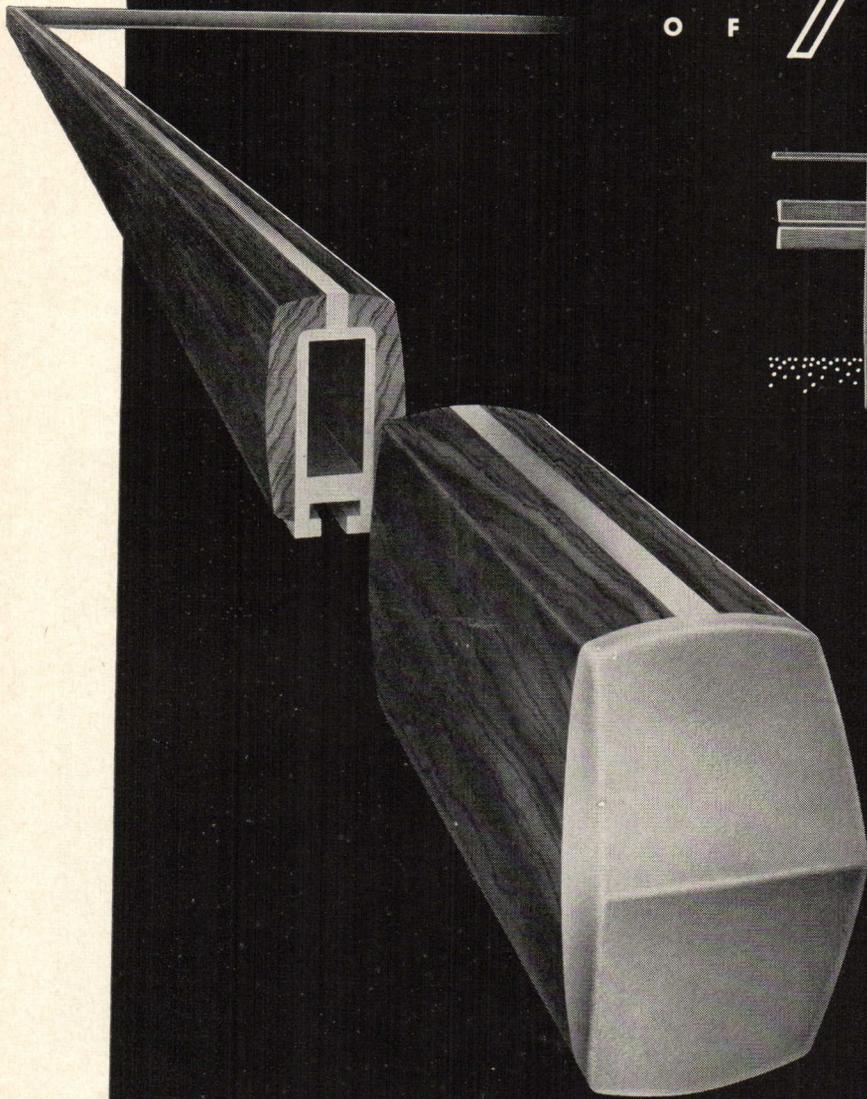
Each of the six finalists will receive a \$5,000 cash award. The two-stage competition, which was open to all corporate members or firms of members of the AIA is being judged by Chairman Hugh Stubbins FAIA, Cambridge, Mass; Edward Larrabee Barnes AIA, New York; J. Roy Carroll Jr, FAIA, Philadelphia; O'Neil Ford FAIA, San Antonio; and John Carl Warnecke FAIA, San Francisco. A. Stanley McGaughan AIA, Washington, DC, is the professional adviser.

Cont'd on p 10



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Octagon Observer Cont'd

"The character of the new building must not only be compatible with the Octagon, it must preserve, compliment and enhance the historic residence," in the words of the competition program. "However, this should not be interpreted as suggesting the copying of the form or detailing of William Thornton's (architect of the Octagon) design, nor any stylistic re-creation of colonial architecture.

The new building will contain about 50,000 square feet of space and will cost an estimated \$1,450,000. An additional \$30,000 has been allocated to provide for the use of sculpture or other fine arts.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS / Wooing the Client

How can architects create public demand for esthetic solutions? The New York State Association of Architects believes it can be done "by honoring clients who demand esthetic design; by examining the motivation of such clients; by publishing the advantages gained by such clients; and by influencing other clients to follow their examples."

As a result, the New Yorkers have developed a Client Award program to carry out one facet of their October convention theme: "Design—The Search for Esthetic Solutions." The award—and there is no limit to the number that may be given—will consist of a framed citation; and six of the winning clients will be invited as guests for one day of the convention to participate in a seminar.

PLAUDITS FOR PENNSYLVANIA: In a gesture which might very well be copied by other states, Pennsylvania has established a 15-member Advisory Committee on Buildings to the State Board of Education, whose responsibility will be to review the school building situation and suggest ways of improving it.

As a member of the State Board, Mario C. Celli, chairman of the Institute's Committee on School and College Architecture, was instrumental in the formation of the advisory unit, to which Governor William Scranton appointed five architects. They are Herbert H. Swinburne FAIA, chairman of the AIA Research Committee; G. Harold W. Hoag, president of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects; Frederick R. Shenk, director of PSA; Cliff Coleman, past director of PSA and member of the AIA Committee on Specifications; and Walter Campbell AIA.

Completing the Committee are six educators and four members-at-large: consulting engineers Carl J. Long, John Furlow and L. Robert Kimball and landscape architect Philip Simonds.

AND PRAISE FOR THE AGC: The Philadelphia Chapter AIA, realizing that public relations, like charity, begins at home, presented a special citation to the local General Building Contractors Association "in recognition of its stimulation of interest in architecture and building among secondary school students through the annual Model Building Contest." A record-breaking total of 127 students from 45 high schools built scale models.

Cont'd on p 12

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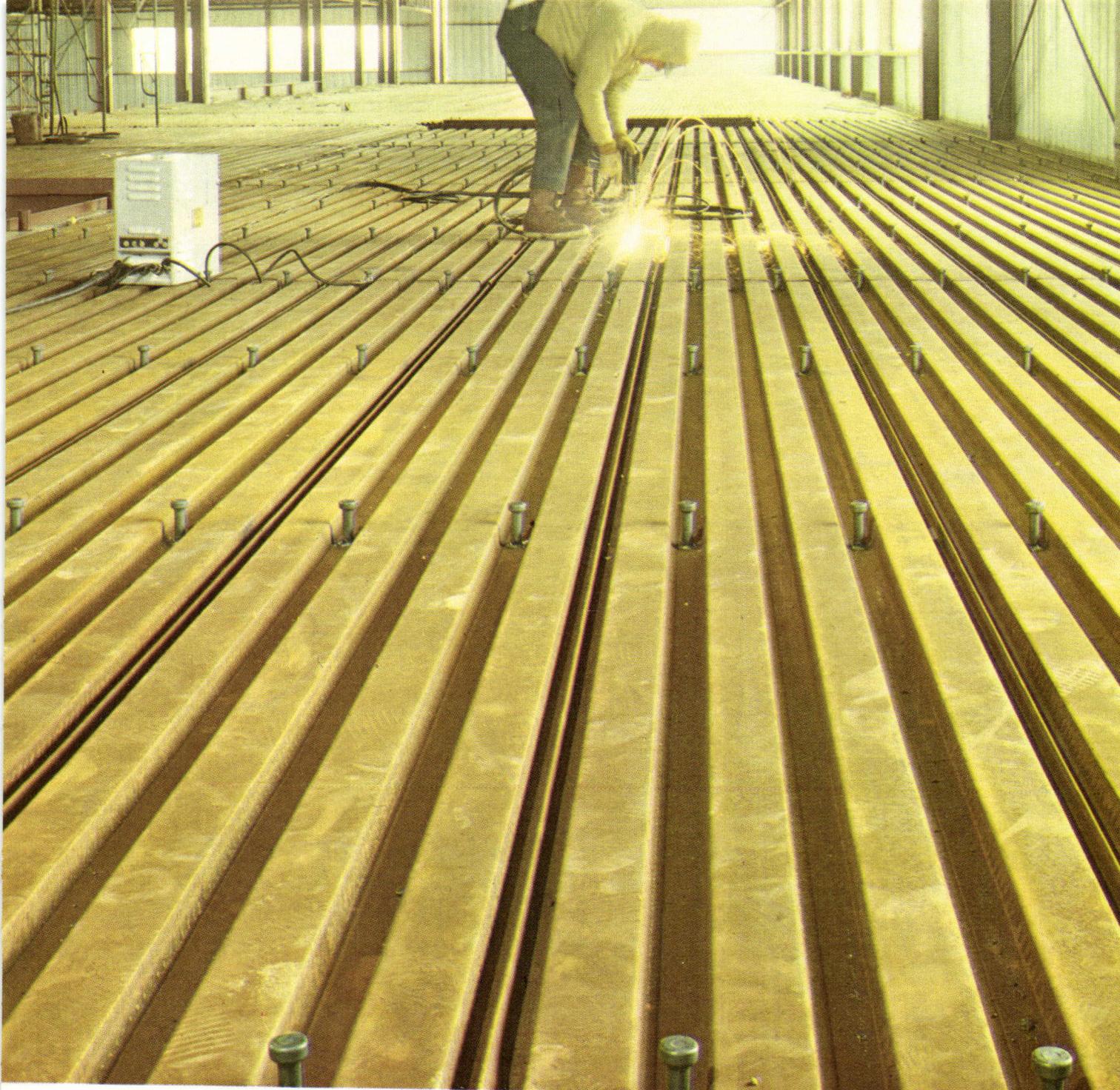
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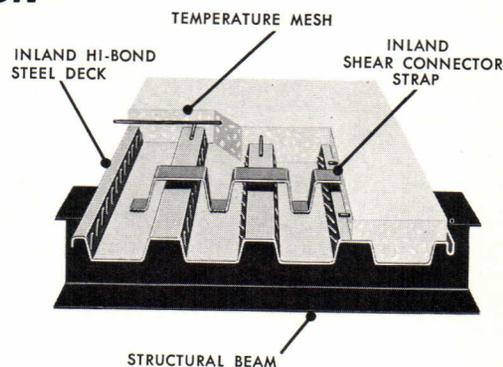


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PEOPLE / Meet Architect-Mayor Martinelli



"No mayor of a great city is an architect," Dr Thomas H. Eliot told the 1964 AIA convention in his keynote address. Vienna, Virginia, may not qualify as a great city (estimated population: 15,000-plus), but it does have an architect for mayor: James C. Martinelli AIA,

of the Arlington firm, Frank Martinelli & Son. Although he was too late to file for the June election, the 36-year-old civic leader defeated his opponent through a write-in vote in a municipality which uses machine-balloting.

A *cum laude* graduate of Catholic University with a B Arch in 1952, Martinelli was serving on the Vienna Town Council and as its liaison to the Board of Supervisors at the time of his election. He has been a member of the Planning Commission, the East Vienna Woods Civic Association and Future Government of Vienna Commission.

AMERICAN IN PARIS: Marcel Breuer FAIA has been made a member of the French Ordre des Architectes, one of very few Americans so designated and probably the only one with an active stateside practice. His admission to the Ordre was simultaneous with the announcement of his appointment as chief architect to a major urban extension of the city of Bayonne in southern France, which will eventually house over 3,000 families.

CONCERNING COMMENCEMENTS: Architects and related professionals, more than ever it seemed, were in evidence as college commencements were held across the land. Two Institute Fellows received a Doctor of Fine Arts: Minoru Yamasaki, Birmingham, Mich, from Bates College and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Chicago, from the University of Illinois. R. Buckminster Fuller, Carbondale, Ill, engineer-designer, scored twice, with a DFA from the University of New Mexico and the previously reported LLD from Clemson College (AIA JOURNAL, July); and Greek planner Constantinos A. Doxiadis picked up a LLD from Mills College. At least one architect took the podium during June exercises when Radoslav L. Sutnar AIA, planning and design research supervisor for the State University Construction Fund, addressed the graduates of the New York City Community College.

JAYCEES PICK ARCHITECT: Stuart L. Werner AIA will head the Downtown Washington Junior Chamber of Commerce for 1964-65. A partner in the firm of Werner-Dyer & Associates, he is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

NEW POST FOR PHILADELPHIA AIA: William B. Chapman, formerly creative director of a local advertising agency, has been named to the newly created position of executive director of the Philadelphia Chapter AIA.

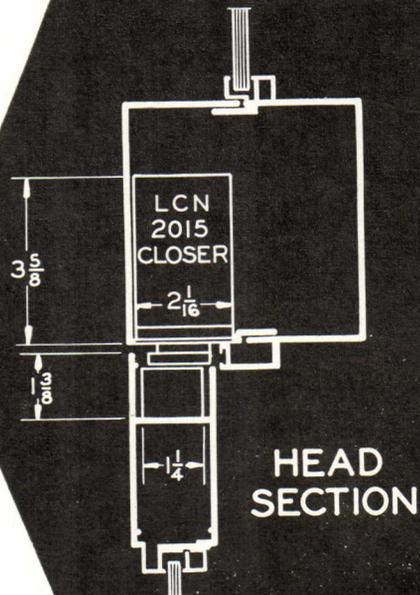
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Construction Details

for LCN overhead concealed door closer installation shown on opposite page

The LCN series 2010 closers' main points:

- 1 Efficient, full rack-and-pinion, two-speed control of the door
- 2 Mechanism entirely concealed in head frame and top of door; arm shows when door opens, is hidden when door is closed.
- 3 Hydraulic back-check cushions door if thrown open violently, saving door, wall, etc.
- 4 Hold-open available at 85, 90, 100 or 110 degrees setting
- 5 Closers are made for heavy duty and long life



Send for comprehensive folder and see Sweet's 1964, sec. 19e/Lc, p. 6

LCN

LCN CLOSERS, PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

A Division of Schlage Lock Company

Canada: LCN Closers of Canada, Ltd.,
P. O. Box 100, Port Credit, Ontario

Modern Door Control by

LCN

Closers concealed in head frame

Manufacturers National Bank
Detroit, Michigan

Herman, Simons & Bassett
Architects

LCN CLOSERS, PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

Construction Details on
Opposite Page



Stainless Steel
Sacrariums
 by **ELKAY**



Model SAC-32-926R

Elkay sacrariums are selected because they are dignified in design...and crafted of highest quality, nickel-bearing stainless steel, hand rubbed to a lustrous lifetime finish. Lock-cover compartment can be located on either side. Available in a variety of single and double compartment models.

Elkay is the world's oldest and largest producer of highest quality stainless steel sinks.

Write for information.



Elkay Manufacturing Co. • Broadview 10, Illinois

LETTERS

AGC Spokesman Defends the Arts

EDITOR, AIA JOURNAL:

As an interested spectator-reader of your March issue, I should like to record diametric opposition to Leonard Hunter's recommendation (p 49) that the various government civil design and construction groups be unified into "... a bureau of a new department (such as a Department of Fine Arts) which would be responsible for the sponsorship, development and guidance of all of the arts."

Your excellent publication in other articles cries out for the need of greater freedom of expression of architects, as the profession's answer to the dreary, look-alike piles of brick, glass and steel that so often characterize municipal solutions to slum problems.

Another editor, Vermont Royster of *The Wall Street Journal*, gave his AGC convention audience a dreary picture last year of construction standards in the Soviet Union, based upon his trip there. The thread running through his message was that of centralized bureaucracy committing absurd blunders of omission and commission in supplying the necessary materials for Russia's buildings. If orders for bricks and windows and sinks cannot be properly coordinated in Moscow, surely the freedom that pure art demands cannot be stacked neatly in an office like IBM cards. Please ask your Mr Hunter to reconsider.

FRANK D. FULLER

Manager, West Texas Chapter
 Associated General Contractors
 of America, Inc

A Student's Questions . . .

EDITOR, AIA JOURNAL:

I have been reading with interest the AIA JOURNAL's recent articles on architectural education. There seems to be a common consensus among professional architects that recent graduates are not trained so that they can efficiently step into the jobs waiting for them. Many of the suggestions for improving "architectural education" have actually been aimed at eliminating this purely professional misfit.

But just ask yourself the question that many of us students have been asking ourselves: why should we want to enter into a profession which is basically incompetent? You professionals have a miserable record which is constantly visible to us; we (and everyone else) cannot avoid it. You work with style and technical innovation but never with ideas; never with a purpose which transcends the physical object and begins to alter and hopefully improve our society and way of life.

An alternative to the professional-specialist educational program proposed by your contributors would be one concerned with the following ideas:

- 1) Tools and techniques of environmental control
- 2) The effects of their use *on people* (This is at present totally neglected. Why aren't you professionals doing something about it?)

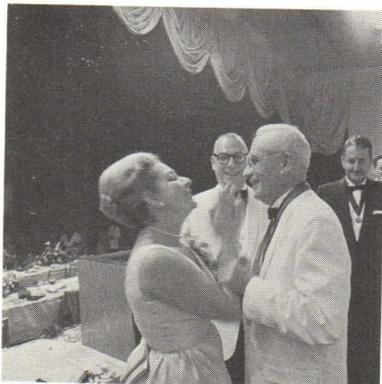
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AIA Journal



A · I · A

Journal



OPENING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT CARROLL

The City— Visible and Invisible

TRADITION seems to require that at the close of a term of office, the almost-retired President of The American Institute of Architects report on his personal stewardship. At such a time he should give voice to his concern for those major continuing problems which beset us in practice, predict the effect of the new challenges which will confront us in the future, and define those areas in which our professional society must continue to take wise and effective action.

As formidable as our present and future professional problems seem to be, they do verge on the trivial when we compare them to the enormous and complex problems facing our country abroad and at home. The ultimate solution of these problems could lead either to serious civil disturbance or tranquility at home, and either to a devastating nuclear war or the assurances of a just and lasting peace throughout the world.

For the first time in recorded history, we are technically able to assure all men everywhere sufficient food, clothing and shelter, and yet the practical possibility of having this high goal met soon seems very remote. Nevertheless, as architects we are encouraged because we can share significantly even now in this larger effort and help to bring shelter, physical order and beauty to our world.

A report of the accomplishments and future plans of this administration is available in a variety of forms to our membership. "Structures and Services" describes very well our organization and resources, the Board Report summarizes our activities at the national level, and the published minutes of the meetings of our Board and its Executive Committee provide detailed information to supplement both. To attempt to discuss all of these activities and the results of the work of all our national committees would tax my voice and your patience. However, even the most casual reading should indicate that the forward

President's Reception: The first buses unloaded at the City Art Museum before 6 pm, and two hours later President and Mrs Carroll were still shaking the hands of the architects, their wives and other guests. Among the last-named: Pier Luigi Nervi, an exhibition of whose work, along with four other AIA Gold Medalists, opened that night in the Museum's galleries. On the return trip, a good many visitors stopped off at the Municipal Opera to enjoy a lively performance of "My Fair Lady."



thrust of the Institute in the past few years has been characterized not by an individual effort but by team effort.

We continued our concerns in the field of architectural education. We recognized that the era of the education of architects under the solitary master, be he operating in the limitless spaces of the desert or at the crowded vortex of a great metropolis, is past. Preparation for the complexities of modern architectural practice requires the most complete coordination of the multitude of our professional courses and the most effective teamplay by our architectural faculties. Recognizing the present academic fragmentation of our design disciplines, your Commission on Education has proposed the establishment of new schools of environmental design and the grouping under a single academic control for most effective teaching, all of our design disciplines. This proposal may well bring about a revolution in architectural education in the not too distant future.

The result of such teamplay in our educational processes should be teamplay in the practice of architecture. Even now, in some small offices as well as in a few large offices, we find a variety of design disciplines, working together effectively as a team. The Institute has produced texts and sponsored seminars on comprehensive services and this year honored for the first time at this convention distinguished achievement in architecture by a team of professionals. Of course, we shall continue to honor the brilliant architect and rejoice in his work, but our hope to raise the level of architectural design in this country depends not upon those few precious buildings which may be produced each year, but rather upon the quality of the total volume of work of our profession. That quality can be obtained by increasing the competence of all members of our profession. But I submit that such quality will result not only from improved educational methods, but also from the proper collaboration, in practice, of the professionals in the various design disciplines.

The American Institute of Architects has voiced many times, to its members and to the public, its concern about the physical appearance



of our communities. I believe it is fair to say that during the past twenty years we have seen erected in the United States an increasing number of handsome buildings and that good architecture has been making itself evident more and more. During the same period of time, our communities as a whole have become more shabby, more neglected and more ugly. The architectural exhibitions at this convention and those we have seen in recent years will serve to prove my point about the increasing numbers of examples of handsome buildings. To assemble an exhibition of handsome community centers completed during the past year, for example, would be a difficult, if not impossible task. Once again, it is teamplay of the highest order which is needed.

Through articles, talks and seminars, the Institute has tried to bring the need of better urban design to its own members and to the public. Within the next few months a motion picture film, prepared by The American Institute of Architects, will be ready for distribution which will show clearly and dramatically some bad and some good examples of urban design. It will point the way to the solutions of these problems by use of the many tools of urban renewal and development now available to us. But again, the ugly face of America will not be changed by a few brilliant, well-publicized master city plans. I believe it can be changed, however, if each architect in his own community responds to this challenge of leadership in urban design and, through civic teamplay, unites all of his fellow-citizens in this worthy cause.

And so, I speak to you of the importance and need for teamplay in education, in practice and in the ongoing battle against community ugliness. I could, with no difficulty at all, expand this list of professional concern where sympathetic and effective teamplay is all-important.

Today, no architect is an island. In no one area can he easily stand alone, and he need not. For within the fellowship of his American Institute of Architects he can find the strength and the inspiration which comes from a strong association of men dedicated to the same high professional ideals. The Institute will continue to welcome all architects in these United States to this great and good fraternity. ■





Sam T. Hurst FAIA

MODERATOR

*Dean, School of Architecture and Fine Arts
University of Southern California*

OUR profession is here attempting to deal with some of the urgent problems with which we are all aware. I wish simply to draw attention to some of the urgencies of these questions in respect to a few of the areas in which the City—Visible and Invisible is concerned.

Under the headline, "Torment in Harlem," there recently appeared in the press a report from a government-financed study of youth problems in our nation's largest city. This report stated, in short, "The Harlem ghetto is the institutionalization of the powerless. Here the study found in socially-engendered ferment, stagnation, reaction to explosive powerlessness and continued abuse." The article went on to identify and to document what this explosiveness is all about.

In other papers we have read of violence in the city which grows at an alarming rate. In the area of social, religious and economic concern we might draw some insights into the nature of our problem today by comparing our time to that of a century ago in which the following lines were written under the heading of "Rules of This Establishment," for the employees of a Chicago department store. I think they speak to the social, religious and economic changes which have taken place in this century:

Employees working here shall dust the furniture, clean their desks and sweep the floor daily. Each employee shall bring his own bucket of water and scuttle of coal for the day's work. All windows shall be cleaned once a week. Lamps shall be trimmed and chimneys shall be cleaned daily. Working hours shall be 7:00 am to 8:00 pm every evening but the Sabbath. On the Sabbath everyone is expected to be in the Lord's House. Employees are expected to trim their own pen-nibs to suit themselves. It is expected that each employee shall participate in the activities of the church and contribute liberally to the Lord's work. All employees are expected to be in bed by 10:00 pm. It is expected that each male employee may be given one evening a week for courting purposes and two evenings a week in the Lord's House. It is the bounden duty of each employee to put away at least ten per cent of his wages for his declining years so that he will not become a burden upon the charities of his betters. Any employee who is shaven in public parlors, frequents poolrooms or uses tobacco shall be brought before management to give reasons why he should be continued in employment.

Within the framework of our theme, "The City—Visible and Invisible," we will explore the forces that contribute to the character and the culture of the community; the forces which the architect must be aware of and respond to in developing man's physical environment. Rather than limit our discussions to the architect's role, we will concern ourselves with the major forces at work in our communities and the influences that shape them. In short, we will discuss the atmosphere within which the architect performs his role.

We recognize that our profession is continually and properly self-critical. The more difficult task, though, is to identify and to affirm those values, purposes and methods which lead us toward improvement. It is particularly necessary for us to understand and to deal adequately with those aspects of the urban problem which are here described as invisible, perhaps immeasurable, social and spiritual problems as contrasted to those with which we are so much more familiar—the visible, physical, measurable and normative kinds of problems. ■





THE STRUCTURE OF LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE CITY

Dr Thomas H. Eliot

Chancellor, Washington University

INTRODUCTION BY DEAN HURST:

Our keynote speaker, who will also be our summary speaker, has held a double-barreled role as both educator and public servant. Dr. Thomas H. Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University in St Louis, was educated in law at Harvard University and at Cambridge University. He has been a lecturer in government, a teacher for many years, a government servant in many capacities, including that of Congressman from the state of Massachusetts, and he is the author of many books and articles in the field of government.

LAST week at the McDonnell Planetarium I saw a demonstration entitled "The Stars in the Year 2164." Around the edge of the celestial dome was someone's conception of what St Louis would look like two hundred years from now. To my unpracticed eye, the *heavens* looked exactly as they do today, and I thought comfortably of Meredith's lines:

*Around the ancient track marched, rank on rank,
The army of unalterable law.*

But the earth—the City Visible—was something else again. The arch just now rising on the riverfront had been reduced to a croquet wicket. All about were strange towering structures, as if Cape Kennedy, grown to monstrous size, had set the pattern for the gargantuan dwelling of the future. The only other things visible were speedways and monorails.

I don't know who drew those pictures. I don't believe an architect did, or a city planner, or an urban designer. But I do think that this artist could be right—if the architects and planners and designers let him be right. The City Visible reflects the values of the people; and if no one takes the lead in defining the values that make urban life worth living and in translating them into physical form, then cities will be shaped by the individual concerns of the few who hold the reins of power—who may or may not give even a passing thought to the comfort of other people, or have any vision of their city as a place where noble aspirations can be fulfilled.

So that's the challenge to you and your successors, I suppose, for the next two hundred years. Think about the values that a city can express. Do more than think. Act. If you believe that the old-time friendly neighborhood is worth preserving, act to preserve it. If, deep in your bones, you understand that man is a creature not of concrete but of earth, see to it that the dwellers in the city can feel, too, the touch of the revivifying wilderness. If you realize that the persistent pursuit of amusement is the surest road to deathly boredom, insist that the metropolis be dotted with centers for participators, not just spectators. If there is something finer in the inner-directed man than in the dependent follower of the crowd, provide for the individual's solitude in the midst of millions. Dream of splendor and act to make that dream come true.

Is this *your* task? I think it is although not yours alone. The aspect of the city, and hence its atmosphere, is in good part created by the architects or the lack of architects, by the individual buildings designed or not designed by architects. Look at the drab rooftops of industrial suburbs, a thousand little ranch houses all in a row: it takes a brave man to overcome there the compulsion drearily to conform and mindlessly to escape to the television set each night. Individual buildings count—and so does the way in which they are organized and linked. All of this is, or should be, within the architects' purview. As Dean Passonneau

has said: "To think of architecture as the forming of spaces as well as the forming of solids directs our attention to the activities that spaces contain and that, to a large extent, shape spaces. . . . Architecture does not stop at the building line . . . a building is not isolated from its surroundings . . . there is an architecture of rooms, of groups of rooms, of paths, of plazas, an architecture of cities. . . ."

The selection of values is an individual matter, and mostly I leave it to you—though my own scheme is not wholly invisible. I am going to stress two basic values, however, because I've been told to: law and justice. And particularly, though I am certainly no modern Socrates, I would discuss with you justice in the twentieth century city—legal justice, political justice, economic justice, social justice.

If there is one concept that is common to practically all of us, it is the concept of fairness. Somehow we know without being told that it's unfair to change the rules in the middle of the game. Almost instinctively we resent one man being punished for a crime while his fellow criminal goes free. Individually we ourselves stray at times from this narrow path, but we solace ourselves with the notion that justice will be done—if not by ourselves, at least by our public instruments of justice, the police and the courts of law. This notion is not always valid, but we must make it so, if only because our personal security depends on it.

We cannot live confidently in cities where the police and the judges are corrupt. Too often, too many of us live in just such cities. The New York County sheriff's "little tin box," with \$400,000 stashed away in it, came to light thirty-odd years ago, it is true; but are we sure that there are no other little tin boxes, now, in other cities? Judges, in most of the country, are elected—elected by people who have no practical way of finding out whether they are fair and just or not. For most of us the judicial process is a mystery, not suited to the electoral process.

For some of its courts, Missouri led the way some years ago, by devising a system of, in effect, life tenure subject to recurrent opportunities for the voters to express their disapproval. This takes the judiciary—or at least a part of it—out of the realm of partisan politics and contests. The system should be extended and copied elsewhere.

But as long as it's not extended and copied, courts, like law enforcement, are in politics. This brings me to "political justice," by which in this context I mean two things: the fairness of city government and the equal right of all citizens to participate in it.

The two may be linked more closely than we realize. I well remember a discussion a few years ago with a young Harvard law student from Georgia. He told me that he had been shocked and stunned when Governor Arnall, by executive order, abolished the poll tax in Georgia. At the next election, he said, "I worked at the polls. Down from the hills came the share-croppers. They were uneducated, sick scarecrows. They'd never seen ten dollars. They didn't know anything. At first I was just horrified at the idea of their voting. And then I suddenly realized—maybe it's just *because* they've never been allowed to vote that they are today so ignorant and so miserable."

Fortunately the Constitution now outlaws the unfair poll tax. Fortunately, the Supreme Court has held that it also forbids unfair discrimination against voters in the cities, in the allotment of legislative seats. Yet still today, wherever for no proper reason the vote guaranteed by law is denied in fact, political injustice prevails. And where there is no political justice, economic justice is missing too.

It takes more than votes or laws, of course, to make a city a center of economic justice. They help. But equal employment opportunity must depend *more* on the patient persistence of those who love justice and who hold with Jefferson that all men are created equal. You architects, in your professional life, are well aware of this. Are the contractors, with whom you must deal so intimately, firmly dedicated to this proposition? I know some who are. Are the building trades unions? Some, yes; some, it would seem, are not. Yet we cannot have safe and prosperous and healthy cities if we do not have equal job opportunities for all.

The color line in employment, or rather its elimination, is certainly





Tours of St. Louis: Buses, it seems, have become an integral part of AIA conventions, and 1964 was no exception. A dozen or more trailed one another on two separate tours, taking the sight-seers—the public had been invited this Sunday afternoon—to four new or four old major projects the city and its environs had to offer; just for good measure, there was a rerun on Thursday.

not the sole responsibility of employers or unions. There are thousands—millions, perhaps—of urban dwellers unqualified for the jobs that are open: unqualified by lack of education, lack of technical training, even by lack of purpose and desire. This is the fruit of more than two centuries of *social* injustice. We can blame our ancestors for it if we like, but blaming them won't make our cities healthy and prosperous and safe today and tomorrow. Where young, strong, very poor, ill-educated men roam the streets, denied a chance or scornfully yet understandably denying themselves a chance, the peace, property and lives of the people are in danger. Surely in our cities, social justice is the price of safety. More important still, it is a measure of our own pride in our community.

Architects, almost by definition I should think, must have pride in the buildings they design. Life wouldn't be any fun otherwise. And in an urban age few buildings can stand alone. Have you seen the beautiful Le Corbusier structure in Cambridge? You hardly *can* see it, until you're inside it, for there is no space around it. Inevitably the setting must come within the compass of your professional pride.

What, then, is your community role? Is it not to define your values—beauty perhaps and fulfillment and justice—and to work to make them real? If so, how do you go about making them real?

You don't make the decisions. No President was an architect except Jefferson, and he had no license to practice. As far as I know there are no architects in Congress. After seeing the new House Office Building that is named for Sam Rayburn, some carping critics have wondered whether there are any architects in Washington. No mayor of a great city is an architect. The nearest approach to it, I guess, is the former professor of engineering at Washington University who has been the excellent Mayor of St Louis for the last eleven years. And I'm not urging you, particularly, to run for a municipal office.

But you can *influence* decisions. Seldom if ever can you do this alone. In this urban age you need with you the social worker, the sociologist, the political scientist, the engineer, the economist. It has been said that the planner is the synthesizer of the ideas of all these specialists. I doubt this. The planner is not superman. He is a specialist too. The synthesis must be achieved by the laymen, the men with political power, the decision-makers with governmental authority. Who those laymen are depends in part on you.

I mentioned the suggestion that was made to me, that I should talk about the desirability of having the "city fathers" cooperate with the architectural profession. Well, cooperation is a two-way street. I'm not talking to aldermen but to architects, and I'm suggesting that your profession can make a greater place for itself in the predominantly urban America of the present and future if you who practice it are ready and able to work with the city fathers.

Modern government is itself a highly technical process. The ruling of large cities is not for amateurs. It needs the specialist. At the top it needs the combined professional talents of administration and politics. But for successful government, the administrator-politician must call constantly upon the talents of other technicians and professionals.

Will you be among them? That will depend on your readiness for involvement—your capacity to work fruitfully with other social scientists and to understand the rules of city government. These include Federal statutes, state laws and local ordinances. They include, too, the norms of political behavior. Your effectiveness, finally, will depend on the depth of your concern for what your city looks like and for whether it shall be the home of a just society.

Make no little plans—but make them practical. Stay within the bounds of economic reality and political possibility. The latter are broader than you may think. How broad they are—how splendid a dream can become reality—can be for you to determine, by the depth of your sense of civic duty, by your skill and devotion to the great tasks of ennobling the physical form and political life of the city, by your dedication to the invisible ideal of justice. ■



HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CITY

Dr Luther L. Terry

*Surgeon General
United States Public Health Service*

DEAN HURST:

The distinguished Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Luther L. Terry MD, was born in Alabama and received his medical degree from Tulane University. For ten years he served as Chief of Medical Services at the Public Service Hospital in Baltimore and for eight years as Chief of General Medical and Experimental Therapeutics of the National Heart Institute. In 1958 he became Assistant Director of that Institute, a position he held until his appointment as Surgeon General in 1961.

THIS meeting is a component event of the Bicentennial Celebration of the city of St Louis. It seems to me quite fitting that we discuss the city in this great midwestern metropolis. As a center of trade and industry, of arts and science, of education and culture, St Louis is a prime example of a modern city. But it is more. Standing as it does at the gateway to the American West, St Louis has served as the incubation point for other great cities. The Lewis and Clark exploring expeditions started here as did many of the overland migrations to the Oregon territory.

I had the privilege earlier in my career of spending some time here in St Louis, and I am well acquainted with the excellence of its teaching and research facilities and the vitality of its community programs. I know, too, about some of its features that are of interest to you as architects—its broad avenues and attractive residential sections.

But like all cities today, St Louis is faced with interior blight, congested facilities, snarled transportation and the flight to the suburbs. It is faced with complex tensions and stresses, erosion of values and standards, as well as threats to health.

Throughout history, cities have undergone change, sometimes gradual, sometimes rapid. Never has the rate of change, however, been as accelerated as today. Never have the problems been as insistent and never have they been as complex.

Aristotle said: "Men come together in cities in order to live, but they remain together in order to live the good life." But as President Johnson reminded us in his "Great Society" address last month: "It is harder and harder to live the good life in American cities."

Ancient cities—Babylon on the Euphrates, Nineveh on the Tigris, Thebes on the Nile, Rome behind its Seven Hills—were founded so that men might live. They flourished because tribal man, beset by tribal enemies, sought the relative safety provided by sheer numbers clustered in urban settlements.

I say "relative safety" because cities have never been invulnerable. For centuries, they were vulnerable to siege and pestilence. Today, they are vulnerable to more subtle but equally dangerous threats. Among the most significant of these are threats to the health of body and mind from multiple environmental sources, created largely, and somewhat ironically, by metropolitanism itself.

Back in the heyday of the plague and the epidemic, city health officials—aided by state and Federal efforts—were mobilized largely



Registration: When the last nose had been counted, the tally read 2,486 registrants, including 996 corporate members and 105 professional associates.

against the microbiological threats to health. They were as much or more concerned about other adverse conditions: crowded living in sordid slums; wretched working conditions in factories and mines; malnutrition; the blight of crime and alcoholism; the lack of public water supplies and sanitary facilities. But because microbiological elements in that environmental morass posed the deadliest threats in those days, they were subjected to the heaviest attacks.

Some brilliant successes were scored—the virtual conquest of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhoid and other epidemic diseases. And in the course of winning those victories, the groundwork was laid for a continuing local-state-Federal partnership for health in a rapidly changing environment that was to change even more as time went on.

But when the big timber of infectious disease was largely cleared away, a dense undergrowth of more subtle health threats stood revealed. This undergrowth—as dangerous as the former overgrowth—consisted of a variety of physical, chemical, technological and sociological factors. The angle of attack and the method of operation had to change.

The hazards to health associated with today's complex environment seldom assert themselves in the dramatic manner of the great plagues. Instead, they consist of many slow-acting, cumulative impairments. For example, the effects on human beings of traces of chemicals or of low-level radiations are cumulative over long periods of time. It is difficult to relate cause to effect. Thus, many conditions are more difficult to diagnose and treat.

And the problems seem destined to increase before they are solved. Our population is growing, our technology expanding, and we are increasingly concentrated in metropolitan areas. These trends will funnel more contaminants into our environment and will place heavier strains on our health resources.

In 1800, at the dawn of industrialization, there were only twenty-one cities in the entire world with populations of 100,000, most of them in Europe. Four per cent of the US population then lived in urban areas.

Now let me quote a passage from *The American City* magazine: "With the increasing tendency of our people to prefer the urban to the rural life and the consequent centralization of our population, the problem of the city has become a great American question. The rapid congestion of population in very limited areas presents difficulties—social, moral, economic and political—which demand the most careful attention and press for the wisest solutions."

Perhaps you think I have jumped from the year 1800 to the year 1964? Not at all. The passage I quoted appeared in *The American City* in its September 1909 issue. In 1909, the population of the United States was 79 million, and although our cities were steadily growing, today's frantic urbanization is a trend of the future.

But our population today—more than 190 million—is expected to swell to about 235 million by 1975. Urban areas are absorbing the increase. Demographers estimate that before the turn of the century, the "supercities" which have been widely predicted—Boston to Washington, Buffalo to Milwaukee, San Francisco to San Diego—may actually have begun to take shape, with concurrent increases in the rate of "population flow" away from rural and into urban areas.

The environmental problems of metropolitanism are compounded by poor housing, inadequate recreational and parking areas, frozen traffic-flow patterns, improper land-use and general lack of foresight in planning for newly developing suburban areas. These problems recognize no political boundaries. Yet most metropolitan areas are made up of numerous units of local government, often with conflicting laws and regulations and ordinances.

It is this overlapping of governmental units which adds the final complications to the resultant wilderness of problems, for today nearly three-quarters of our population live in some 215 urban centers. Half of these metropolitan areas are intercounty, one-fifth of them are interstate. The average number of local government jurisdictions per standard metropolitan area is ninety.

As a result, there has been a lack of effective urban planning in the past; and urban planning for health is immensely complex. It involves all the traditional health protective measures—collection and disposal of wastes, control of water and air pollution, protection of food, control of insects and rodents, hygiene of housing—in a constantly changing environment. It is related to problems of topography, traffic flow, zoning and other matters of urban planning. It calls for cooperative effort among numerous interests, professions and groups. Technical considerations must be balanced against economic, legal, sociological and political factors. Above all, urban planning for health calls for widespread public understanding and support.

Such planning must be incorporated in general metropolitan planning, lest we be hopelessly outraced in the foreseeable future. Urban planning today is not merely a mechanical process, dealing with physical changes in the appearance of the city. It calls for more than zoning, road building, planning for new sewers or building hospitals. In this fantastically advancing world, the health of our urban communities involves more than just the building of new projects.

Our goal now is to provide people with clean air, water, food and neighborhoods; to harness our chemical environment to serve man's welfare without threat to his health; to link the workplace with the home and community as sources of vitality and strength. This is the essential meaning of that elusive and as yet incompletely understood concept "environmental health."

I confess that we in the health field have not found the best formula for clarifying that concept in the popular or professional mind. Nonetheless, we must come to grips with all the factors in our swiftly changing environment which involve the health and safety of people living together in an urban society.

Within the Public Health Service, we have taken a significant step in preparing the Service to deal more effectively with the problems of urbanism. A year and a half ago, I appointed an Advisory Committee on Urban Health Affairs, composed of leaders of public affairs, social scientists and public health experts. This Committee, which has met several times, gives us a broad-gauged view of metropolitanism and its effects on health. I find the Committee's advice invaluable; and it has already been put to use in shaping Public Health Service policy and procedures of operation.

Another step we have taken which will be of interest to you is the establishment of a Metropolitan Planning and Development Branch within our environmental health program. This small unit serves as the focal point for our efforts in urban planning for better health.

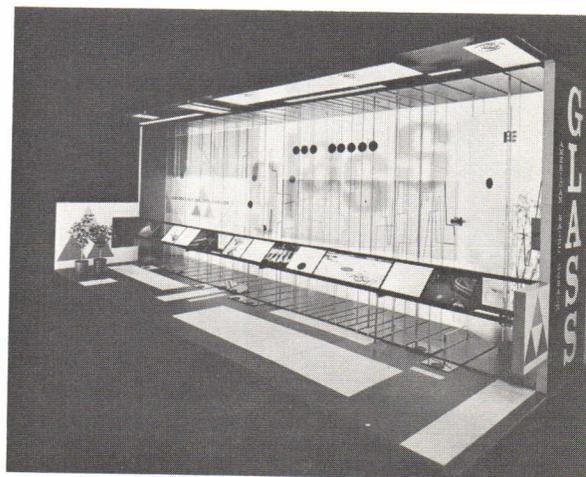
It has, for example, developed an "Environmental Health Planning Guide," which is designed to help communities—as small as towns and as large as metropolitan areas—to evaluate health-related services and facilities from a planning standpoint. The Guide emphasizes long-range planning and deals primarily with air and water pollution, sewerage, refuse collection and disposal, and housing.

Many communities are finding that, for certain deteriorated areas, urban projects are worthwhile. But before entering formally upon urban renewal, a survey of housing conditions must be made.

Some ten communities, stimulated by our planning Guide and assisted by specialists loaned from our staff, have thus far completed environmental evaluations of their areas, with a dozen more under way. These are studies in depth and include all health-related environmental aspects, but I think the categories of zoning and housing will be of greatest interest to you. In one recent study, for example, it was found that more than 6,000 of a total of 34,000 housing units in one metropolitan area—or almost one-fifth of the total—were rated as "other than sound." A comprehensive housing code was recommended for the area. In another county, more than 11,000 of the county's 85,000 housing units were judged "substandard."

It is clear that the professions of architecture and public health have many problems to solve in the future that will involve joint planning

Product Exhibits: AIA Officers and Directors were early arrivals at the Sunday opening of the Exhibit Hall for a leisurely look at the 106 displays by building products manufacturers. American Saint Gobain's exhibit was judged the best in the show, earning the votes of nearly half of the architects who cast ballots. Architect Robert Damora arranged large lights of flat glass both as product samples and sections of the booth. Runnersup: Armstrong Cork and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.



and action. In the broad panorama of environmental health today, architecture has an important role to play. You bring a variety of specialized skills and points of view which are invaluable to urban planning for better health.

Architects and health and hospital leaders have worked closely and fruitfully in the past. Many of you here are acquainted with the Hill-Burton program, administered by the Public Health Service, which has helped add more than 5,600 hospitals, nursing homes and other health facilities to our nation's resources in the past two decades. But it has done more than build new facilities. It has given a new tone to the nation's hospital system through a program of broad planning and the use of modern, functional standards of design.

The Public Health Service since 1946 has developed and distributed quantities of design-guidance materials for health facilities receiving Federal aid, ranging from architectural guides for hospital and medical school construction to individual room design and lighting. This guidance material has influenced the design of health facilities throughout this country and abroad. We take a great deal of pride in the advanced concepts which have been pioneered by the architects on the Public Health Service staff and those who have worked with us to make new health facilities as attractive and functional as possible.

A more recent development provides a multitude of challenges to the creativity, ingenuity and pioneering capabilities of America's architects. I am referring to the new community mental health centers authorized by legislation enacted last year. This legislation ushers in a new era in the care of the mentally ill. It is designed to gradually replace the antiquated, overcrowded, custodial institutions with new types of community-centered mental health clinics.

The new emphasis on short-term treatment, outpatient care and community orientation calls for new types of buildings. Smaller buildings, generally, where new community mental health centers are being built from the ground up—buildings that are functionally more versatile and, in design and feeling, radically opposed to the image of the enormous custodial hospital.

Architects are now called upon to express and help implement the new psycho-medical concepts. They will need to design outdoor courts opening directly from patients' living room areas; day-night entrances and exits, permitting day patients to enter in the morning after night patients have left for work, and other innovations. For retarded children, architects may develop entire self-contained "villages" of residence-type cottages, supported by buildings for recreation, educational therapy and medical care. Architecture, in other words, can literally open the window to groups too long walled in by our society.

And this, too, is in keeping with the theme of your convention—"The City—Visible and Invisible."

In a recent article on the problems of the city, the noted British economist, Barbara Ward, said: "Resources are not the problem. It is the shaping imagination, the liberating idea. With it, man's abundance can be used to make his urban life worth living. Without it, the city may be, in its slower way, as lethal as the bomb."

It is to the architects of the nation that we look for much of this "shaping imagination" that will make our cities of the future not only centers of culture and commerce but centers of health.

Last month President Johnson issued a soaring challenge to all Americans to build "the Great Society . . . a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce, but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community." He reminded us: "Our society will never be great until our cities are great. Today the frontier of imagination and innovation is inside those cities, not beyond their borders."

This is yours—and our—great challenge and opportunity today. I salute you for the long and mutually enriching cooperation between our nation's architects and public health workers. I wish you well as you work toward the goal of the great city in the great society. ■



State & Chapter Presidents Meeting: To afford a springboard for discussion prior to conducting the convention's business, the morning session was devoted to national affairs; the afternoon was set aside for chapter affairs, during which officers had a chance to explore mutual problems and situations.



**THINE ALABASTER CITIES GLEAM—
THE SECULARIZATION OF A VISION**

Dr Jaroslav Jan Pelikan Jr

*Titus Street Professor of Ecclesiastical History
Yale University*

DEAN HURST:

It has been said, and I believe rightly, that in the ultimate sense it is morality rather than knowledge which finally determines man's actions and indeed his existence.

We know that the modern city threatens the family, it threatens man and many of his most beloved institutions, one of which is the church, and it challenges these institutions to show their viability and their ability to minister to man's needs in the city.

It seems to me that this threat comes about partly through what we might term the "purpose gap." We are accustomed to hearing about missile gaps and all kinds of gaps. I think the

purpose gap might be said to represent the disparity between knowledge on the one hand and action on the other; between what we know and what we do, and this gap can be closed only by the systematic application of purpose and values.

These we know have customarily been the province of the theologian and the philosopher. It was Houston Smith, Professor of Philosophy at MIT, who said, "The work of philosophy is the identification, clarification and resolution of the most basic general intellectual questions of our time; namely, what is the scheme of the thing entire? what is knowledge? and what is good?"

To speak to this subject we

are most privileged to have Dr Jaroslav Jan Pelikan Jr, Titus Street Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Yale University and a Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Religious Studies of that University. Born in 1923 at Akron, Ohio, he was graduated *summa cum laude* from Concordia College in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1946 he received his Bachelor of Divinity degree at Concordia Seminary in St Louis. He earned his PhD from the University of Chicago and was ordained into the ministry of the Lutheran Church; he taught at Valparaiso University and at Concordia Seminary from 1949 to 1953 and at Chicago from 1953 to 1962.

DR PELIKAN

Ladies Auxiliaries Meeting: George Kasabaum, President of the St Louis Chapter AIA, got a warm welcome from the architects' helpmates at their continental breakfast. He responded by pointing out that the women through local programs really provide "double exposure" for their husbands and the profession in general. So assured, the ladies retired into four discussion groups to consider future growth and projects.



THE theme of this convention, "The City—Visible and Invisible," echoes a motif that has ennobled and yet eluded the human spirit for many millennia. My former colleague, Carl Kraeling, has joined with other scholars to describe some of the origins of this motif in the "city invincible" of the ancient Near East.¹ Gilbert Murray has pointed out that "the real religion of the fifth century [BC in ancient Greece] was . . . a devotion to the City itself."² Charles Williams has suggested that "the best single image of the heavenly City is perhaps in the prose sentence from the Apocalypse: 'I saw the Holy City, the New Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God.' . . . On the other hand, the best line describing an ideal earthly city, the perfection of earthly labour, is to be found in Shakespeare's *Henry V*, in the Archbishop's speech on the similitude of the bees: 'The singing masons building roofs of gold.'"³ In this paper I propose to deal with this vision of the City in the form it has acquired in the American dream.

Perhaps never in all of American national folklore and ritual has the vision of "The City—Visible and Invisible" been expressed more fervently than just over seventy years ago, in the fourth stanza of Katherine Lee Bates' "America the Beautiful":⁴

*O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!*

The historical reality of the American City points beyond itself to the vision of alabaster cities shimmering in the light of an eternal sun; the City Visible suggests, and yet embodies, the City Invisible.

For American history, what your committee in its assignment to me called "the spirit of the City," has been a spirit compounded of the Greek devotion to the *polis* and the Biblical vision of the Heavenly Jerusalem. The tension which St Augustine drew between the City of God and the City of man is sometimes too easily resolved into the characteristic American ambivalence between city living and country living—or, to put it more subtly and therefore more precisely, the American ambivalence about city living and the American ambivalence about country living. Mark Schorer has pointed out in his biography of Sinclair Lewis that "in American literature the tradition of sentimental praise for the rural haunt was countered with a long, if less populous, tradition of critical abuse," whose climax, at least in popular effect was "Main Street."⁵ In the same way, American life has been nurtured by a vision of the City and a revulsion from it, both of which have been continuing themes of our common life.

The Spirit of the City

For most Americans, the Pilgrim Fathers of Miss Bates' anthem still symbolize the spirit of the City that is America. Americans would still put the Ten Commandments or the Sermon on the Mount into first place as the source and authority for the spirit of the City. Unreflective though this assignment of priorities may be in many instances, it can find historical support from the vast residue of Biblical terms, concepts, and sanctions in the thought both of the man on the street and the moral philosopher.⁶ It is traditional for the American community to acknowledge, indeed to glory in, such dependence upon Biblical morality. Thomas Jefferson, after all, took it upon himself to re-edit the four

¹ Carl H. Kraeling and R. M. Adams, "City Invincible: A Symposium on Urbanization and Cultural Development in the Ancient Near East" (New York, 1960); cf also Lewis Mumford, "The City in History" (New York, 1961)

² Gilbert Murray, "Five Stages of Greek Religion" (New York, 1951) p 72

³ Charles Williams, "The Image of the City and Other Essays" (London, 1958) p 92

⁴ "America the Beautiful" first appeared in print on July 4, 1895, in *The Congregationalist*; it had been written in 1893. The author revised it in 1904 and reprinted it in a volume of verse, "America the Beautiful and Other Poems" (New York, 1911)

⁵ Mark Schorer, "Sinclair Lewis: An American Life" (New York, 1961) p 287

⁶ On Immanuel Kant, for example, cf Jaroslav Pelikan, "From Luther to Kierkegaard" (2nd ed, St Louis, 1963) pp 91-100

Gospels as a means of assuring that “the Indians, unembarrassed with matters of fact or faith beyond the level of their comprehension,” would be able to base their moral judgments on the authentic teachings of Jesus.⁷ And more recent Presidents have continued to claim, out of a mixture of conviction and expediency, that Biblical precedent and precept were the inspiration for America’s understanding of itself as the earthly embodiment of the vision of the City.⁸

Jefferson’s expurgated edition of the New Testament is likewise proof for the thesis that the American spirit of the City is one in which Biblical morality is separated from Biblical doctrine. As the Garden of Eden and the heaven of Biblical language were, in Carl Becker’s words, “projected into the life of man on earth,”⁹ there developed the conviction that the moral teachings of Jesus, stripped of later accretions, summarize the best that men everywhere have discovered about the City of God. It was hoped that careful study could crack the shell of the Bible, discard the husk of dogma and keep the kernel of moral truth within.¹⁰ Now that several generations of such study have performed their assignment, the result of their work is the disconcerting conclusion that Jesus’ moral imperatives for the City set upon a hill were grounded in his proclamation of the coming of the kingdom of God in his person.¹¹ What is more, although the Gospels are often contrasted with the accretions added by later generations of the Christian community, these Gospels themselves have been found to be the voice of the community of faith as it remembered and celebrated the mighty deeds of God in Jesus the Christ.¹²

This means that the Bible is not a handbook of general spiritual teachings for the City of man, but a testimony of the pilgrim community on the road to the City of God. The pre-supposition of each of the Ten Commandments is the preface to the first of them: “I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee [the nation of Israel, the pilgrim people of God] out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage” (Exodus 20:2). For historical reasons—and, according to the Bible itself, for more than historical reasons—Biblical morality for life in the City of man—is inseparable from Biblical doctrine about the City of God, and Biblical doctrine about the City of God is inseparable from the community of believers. If the faith is broken off from its context in the faith, the result is a double fracture. Although the stern impassioned stress of the morality of the Pilgrims may be maintained for generations after both their community and its faith are gone, the Bible by itself is not an adequate tool to renew and reform the vision of the City that has been based on it.

Two contrasting conclusions may be drawn from this historical analysis. On the one hand, it may be argued that the case for the inseparability of Biblical morality from Biblical doctrine and for the inseparability of Biblical doctrine from the community of faith is a fallacy. What Jesus taught on the basis of the message that the end was at hand may be equally valid, perhaps even more valid, if one does not have that expectation. If an individual is told that he has six months to live and, as a result, embarks upon a moral reform, he should stick to that resolve when surgery or drugs give him an unexpected reprieve. Thus it is argued that other grounds than the world-view of the Bible or the metaphysics of traditional dogma may give better support to those elements of Biblical teaching that have created the American vision of the Heavenly City come to earth. Similarly, other forms of common life and “common faith” may provide a more satisfactory matrix for this vision of the City than either Israel or the Church.¹³



Professional Exhibits: Adding visual interest to any convention, these displays of the AIA Honor Awards, the work of other awardees and medalists, etc, were shown in public areas of the Chase-Park Plaza, affording a glimpse of architecture and the collaborative arts not only to registrants but to the general public.

⁷ Henry Wilder Foote, “The Religion of Thomas Jefferson” (Boston 1947) pp 61-67

⁸ Cf William Lee Miller, “Piety Along the Potomac” (New York, 1964)

⁹ Carl Becker, “The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth Century Philosophers” (New Haven, 1959) p 139

¹⁰ On this effort, cf Adolf Harnack, “What Is Christianity?” tr Thomas Bailey Saunders (New York, 1957)

¹¹ Cf Rudolf Bultmann, “New Testament and Mythology” Kerygma and Myth, ed Hans Werner Bartsch, tr Reginald H. Fuller (New York, 1961) pp 5-8 and passim

¹² Cf Richard R. Niebuhr, “Resurrection and Historical Reason” (New York, 1957)

¹³ John Dewey, “A Common Faith” (New Haven, 1934)



Producers' Council Luncheon: One of the newer convention traditions is the sponsoring of a guest speaker by the AIA's only commercial affiliate, headed this past year by A. M. Young. A packed house was on hand in the Chase Club to hear Dr Humphry Osmond, Director of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, discuss the architect's role in the webwork of human relationships and witness the presentation of the AIA-PC Building Products Literature Awards. Meanwhile, those architects who wanted to eat on the run had the opportunity of a sandwich buffet in the Exhibit Hall—as was the case on the previous day—through the courtesy of product exhibitors.

It is possible, on the other hand, to contend that the substance of this vision bequeathed to us by Judaism and Christianity is being spent but not replenished, because the faith on which that vision was based no longer animates many of those who seek to sustain the vision. To be sure, the moral habits of centuries are not easily sloughed off. People may still live as though the faith were true, and a culture may remain Protestant or Roman Catholic or Eastern Orthodox long after any doctrine of the City of God has vanished. But when the crisis of history puts the vision to the test, such a culture discovers, often too late, that the spirit of the City has no self-starter but depends for its propulsion upon sources of power beyond any earthly City. In each succeeding crisis since the Babylonian captivity of Israel, the prophets have issued just such a warning to the populace.

The City and the Churches

The various religious traditions of America, each of which has had a distinctive vision of the City of God, will continue to exist as particular historical entities, but each of them will also be obliged to define more precisely how its distinctiveness is related to America's vision of itself as a City. Even if it is true that the several religious traditions are expendable once they have contributed their visions of the City to America, it would be foolish to expect them to wither away in the near future. Institutions do not commit suicide voluntarily. And as your profession knows, churches which proclaim loudly that the end of the world is at hand want a building that will last a hundred years. What should be encouraging to anyone concerned about the future is the self-examination to which all the religious traditions have been subjecting themselves as they seek to relate their vision of the City of God to the alabaster cities of the American dream. A survey of that examination discloses two paradoxical trends in each of the traditions: a growing awareness of their distinctive heritage and at the same time a deeper sense of comprehensiveness, or what I have elsewhere termed "identity plus universality."¹⁴

Judaism—The flowering of Reform Judaism in the United States suggests that the American dream of the City has faced the Jewish community with one of the most serious crises in its history. It seems safe to predict that this crisis will continue to dominate the self-consciousness of American Judaism for generations. But it may be predicted also that the outcome of the crisis will not be, as some advocates of assimilation had hoped, the total secularization of the Jewish vision into a mere version of the American dream. For a variety of reasons, of which Nazi genocide and the rebirth of the state of Israel are only two, Judaism in America has been developing an awareness of its heritage that has outlived the breakup of the ghetto. I find it interesting that many of the children of my colleagues are now studying Hebrew and come to me for help because their own parents, who grew up in a time of assimilation, didn't learn Hebrew. So now in order to develop their own distinctiveness they have to come to a Christian theologian to help them figure out the Hebrew characters. Observance of the Torah has never been easy. It is not easy in Tel Aviv, and it is harder in Philadelphia or in Omaha. This new symbol of identification is replacing the older one and re-establishing the continuity of the distinctiveness of Israel's vision well beyond the age of the ghetto. But more observance, rather than less, is one way for the Jewish sense of historical destiny to resist total absorption into the quasi-religious City of the American dream. Yet this observance must not jeopardize the sense of belonging to the American *polis* that the grandchildren of the immigrants have finally won and will not surrender.¹⁵

Roman Catholicism—Baseless though they were, the accusations of divided loyalty directed against Roman Catholics in America in 1960

¹⁴ Jaroslav Pelikan, "The Riddle of Roman Catholicism" (New York and Nashville, 1964) pp 21-22.

¹⁵ Will Herberg, "Protestant—Catholic—Jew" (Garden City, 1956) pp 186-226

did point to the special form of the problem of the City of God and the City of man in the life and thought of the Roman Catholic communion in the United States. As Roman Catholicism in America now comes of age, the vision of the City of God inherited from medieval culture and its authoritarian society will continue to undergo modification. In both the liturgy of the Church and its schools, a prime need is a drastic reinterpretation of the role of the laity as the citizens of the City of God.¹⁶ Thus the Church will become more fully "catholic" and more fully American as it puts more emphasis on lay participation. An ideological evolution is accompanying this change. Roman Catholic reflection on the meaning of religious liberty in America has begun to produce a fresh perspective on neglected insights in the Church's own interpretation of the City of God and of the relative autonomy of the City of man.¹⁷ There will continue to be conflicts between the Roman Catholic view of the City of God and certain democratic ideologies that see America as the earthly form of the heavenly City, but these very conflicts may help Roman Catholicism to think creatively about the distinctiveness of its tradition within a society whose vision of itself has challenged much of that tradition.

Eastern Orthodox—How is the traditional vision of the City of God related to the concrete cities of man? This question has been a serious one for each of the religious groups in America. But Eastern Orthodoxy in the United States confronts it in a special way and to a special degree, both because of the comparative lateness of its immigrations and because of the unique correlation of the City of man and the City of God throughout Orthodox history. The spiritual vision of each Orthodox tradition is so thoroughly domesticated in its Greek or Slavic culture that loss of contact with the culture may destroy continuity with the Christian faith itself in the life of an individual or even in the history of an entire community. It remains to be seen whether there will develop a recognition among Americans generally that the distinctive Orthodox vision of the City—originally developed in contemplation of "the City," which to East and West in the Middle Ages often meant Constantinople¹⁸—has a special contribution to make to the American understanding of the City of man. The outcome of the process of Americanization could also be a deracinated American Orthodoxy, as assimilated to the secular dream of the City as the left wings of Reform Judaism and Protestantism have sometimes tried to be. Or it may be that Eastern Orthodoxy in America, like much of Judaism in America, will find the secret of a dual citizenship that is fully loyal both to the City of God and to the City of man.

Protestantism—At the middle of the twentieth century, American Protestantism has lost its historic position of hegemony over the spirit of the American *polis*. Ironically, this is going on at the very time when American Protestantism is regaining an appreciation of the more profound implications of its heritage. It has been discovering what European Protestantism, indeed European Christianity generally, has already discovered: that "God is dead," that a cultural City of God or *corpus Christianum* does not exist any longer, but that in its new minority status the Christian faith may be able to affect the City of man more significantly than it could when it thought it controlled that City.¹⁹ If American Protestantism is to mean anything to the City of man in the next generation, it will have to re-examine the genius of the Protestant tradition. And the first step toward this re-examination will be the recognition that to dream of a Protestant America is both to misread the American past and to lose the spiritual opportunities of the future. The desperate struggle to retain the symbols and outward forms of the American "City of God," such as prayer and Bible

Historic Preservationists Breakfast: Reflecting the growing interest in this field from coast to coast, the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, with Chairman Robert C. Gaede presiding, gathered to discuss such matters as the American Landmarks Celebration and the Frank Lloyd Wright drawings now in the AIA Archives (see the July AIA JOURNAL).



¹⁶ See the Protestant discussion summarized in Hendrik Kraemer, "A Theology of the Laity" (Philadelphia, 1958).

¹⁷ John Courtney Murray, "We Hold These Truths: Catholic Reflections on the American Proposition" (New York, 1960).

¹⁸ Karl Holl, "Die kirchliche Bedeutung Konstantinopels im Mittelalter," "Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Kirchengeschichte," II (Tübingen, 1928) pp 409-417.

¹⁹ Martin E. Marty, "A Second Chance for American Protestants" (New York, 1963).



reading in the public schools, is a symptom of the betrayal both of the City of God and of the City of man to which such dreaming leads.

The Nation as the City of God

For many Americans, whether they stand inside or outside organized religion, the distinctiveness of the several religious traditions in America is accompanied (and to some extent caused) by a tradition which, as Sidney Mead has shown, goes back to colonial days,²⁰ namely, the vision of America as the earthly form of the City of God. It is often asserted by historians that the outstanding contribution of this country to religion has been its definition of religious liberty. The case for religious liberty can be based upon a concern for definiteness in religious teaching and for specific commitment in the religious life.²¹ But the backgrounds of the First Amendment in the philosophy of the eighteenth century and the evolution of its principles during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries all suggest that the very opposite concern can also be the foundation for the idea of freedom of religion. As far as many of its advocates were concerned, freedom of religion had become necessary on account of the bitter theological controversies of the two-and-one-half centuries between the Protestant Reformation and the American Revolution. So the Baptists in Rhode Island, the Deists in Virginia, the Friends in Pennsylvania and the Roman Catholics in Maryland all argued, from premises that were mutually contradictory, that the state should "make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Thus the practice of religious toleration is not necessarily founded on the principle that all religions are alike and that therefore no one religion can be final or absolute; nevertheless, this principle is in fact the basic tenet of a long and distinguished tradition in American thought. Each successive wave of newcomers to the United States has been compelled to prove, on the basis of criteria not of their own devising, that their particular version of the City of God did not violate or threaten the American vision. And since the content of this American vision was to a large measure prescribed by the patriot dream of America's alabaster cities, the Americanization of each successive group could be interpreted to mean its assimilation into the American City of God and therefore the casting off of any distinctive religious vision it may have carried with it across the ocean.²² Seen in this light, religious distinctiveness becomes a scandal both to those who have created the patriot dream and to those who are attempting to share in it.

Scandalous or not, the distinctive religious vision of the City of God has been the source for the American vision of the City, in whose name it is now repudiated. When the religious vision shrivels, it may take with it the ultimate sanction for the spirit of the City. The change comes gradually, but there is reason to believe that the leach-

²⁰ Sidney E. Mead, "The Lively Experiment" (New York, 1963)

²¹ Cf James Hastings Nichols, "Democracy and the Churches" (Philadelphia, 1951)

²² Oscar Handlin, "The Uprooted" (Boston, 1951)

ing out of this piety and religious substance has now produced a situation in which many people no longer have an antenna for the signals of traditional religion. And thus the vision of the American *polis*, which depended upon the vigor of the religious traditions for its meaning, is now being asked to provide such vigor itself, just as marriage and sex are often asked to perform a quasi-sacramental function for men and women whose universe has been completely desacramentalized.

For the cosmopolitanism of a small but growing number, the ideal of one world and of all humanity as the City will probably provide a sustaining vision. The earliest instance of the word "cosmopolite" in English, in 1598, defined such a one as "a citizen . . . of the . . . one mysticall citie universall."²³ But such cosmopolitanism is too incorporeal an abstraction for most men, and the "alabaster cities undimmed by human tears" can soon supply a rationale for blending patriotic zeal with religious devotion. All the religious motifs of American history—from the holy commonwealth of the Pilgrims to the patriarchal figure of the Emancipator—can be read as the concrete expression of the universal religion-in-general. So the nation becomes the City of God, its wars crusades, its history a re-enactment of the Exodus of ancient Israel, its Presidency a priestly office and its national monuments shrines. The need for such religion of the City seems to be especially clear when an international religion like Communism, confident of its historical destiny, challenges the certainties by which Americans live. When fully half of those Americans know no community of faith except the nation and therefore have no vision of any City, whether of God or man, except that for which the nation stands, the democratic way of life seems bent on becoming the comprehensive religion-in-general for all Americans.

But this runs a charge through the wires that the wires cannot carry. To ask the spirit of the City to sustain all of man's devotion to the Good, the True and the Beautiful is to impose upon it an oppressive assignment. To ask the American dream to replace the apocalyptic vision of the City of God is to undermine the fulfillment of the American dream. Or, to put it in an epigram reminiscent of the Tower of Babel, the best way to betray a City of man is to try to exalt it into the City of God. The lasting power of the American vision of the City comes not from its extravagance and its *hybris*, but from its recognition of human limitations and its willingness to work and to build the City of man within those limitations. The spirit of the City has decayed in America just at the time when a religion-in-general has identified America with the City of God, for the very reason that the City is served best not by the Athenian fanatics who equate the City with the Divine, but by a Socrates who knows the difference between the City of God and the cities of men and who therefore works to build the City of man modestly, honestly and devotedly. We shall not build up the American *polis* by emulating the persecutors of Socrates, but by following his example. And Christians in America would do well to remember Christ weeping over Jerusalem because she did not know the things that belonged to her peace. The spirit of the City is an exalting vision indeed, and it can be a challenging vision as well, if it makes us know the things that belong to our peace and to the peace of our City and work for the authentic possibilities in the City of man.

Without wishing to enter into the domestic quarrels of your profession, I am obliged by all of this analysis to say that in the vision of the City the axiom of one of your distinguished colleagues is the first and greatest commandment: "Less is more." Precisely because there is a City of God beyond the years, we may devote these days of our years to the building of the City of man. And because God is God not only in the City of God but also in the City of man, we build it in His name. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the City, the watchman waketh but in vain" (Psalm 127:1). ■

²³ Richard Hakluyt, "Voyages," I, 6, cited in Oxford English Dictionary, III, 1032

Riverboat Party: From the moment the brassy calliope began welcoming the guests aboard with oldies like "Meet Me in St Louie, Louie" until more than four hours later when the *SS Admiral* returned the hundreds of passengers to its berth within view of the Gateway Arch, it was a gala event: truly a night to remember. Checkered tablecloths and balloons galore that surrounded the ballroom floor helped set the festive mood for the Mississippi cruise. The dancers got the message, the buffet lines queued up early and the tinkling of glasses never ceased. Topside, Singleton Palmer and His Dixieland Band held forth. A running commentary of the riverbank sights, spiced by such vital statistics as the capacity of the sewage disposal plant, brought its share of snickers, of course, but only added to the fun of a summer evening that would gladden the hearts of any chamber of commerce.



Discussion

MODERATOR HURST: I am very interested in the fact that much of what has been said has been said as if the city were indeed some kind of entity existing with some cohesive character and oneness. I think we recognize that the city is in fact made up in most cases of innumerable incorporated entities and groups of people of diverse racial, ethnic, political and social backgrounds and interests. We are prone



to speak about these problems from a distance and with remoteness. I wish we could speak about them at a somewhat closer range.

I wonder if you, Dr Pelikan, could tell us what may be happening in the urban church, in the most dense, oftentimes most depressed and most difficult areas of the city.

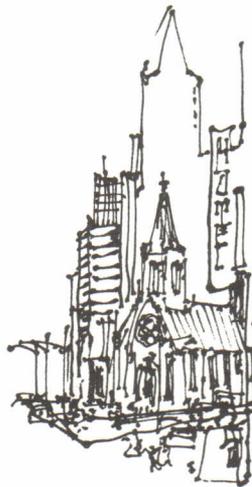
DR PELIKAN: The American church, in facing the shifts in American urban population, has been confronted by complexities that sometimes don't come to the attention of city planners. The economic changes within the city, the shifts of population due to those economic changes, the racial complexities of the city are for the American church compounded by the phenomenon of denominationalism, and each of the population shifts also changes the denominational complexity of a particular community or an entire city. The flight to the suburbs, to which Dr Terry has referred, has been to a



considerable degree the flight of the "WASPS"—white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant—and to a considerable degree of urban Roman Catholics and Jewish people.

But Roman Catholicism because of its polity and structure tends to remain in the city longer than Protestantism which follows its congregation.

This means that the urban polity of the several churches is determined not only by all the sociological factors which any urban work has to deal with but also by the curious problems created by denominational composition. To be stuck with a large building in an area of which the denominational character has completely changed, produces the same situation as when people who live in Jersey or Connecticut or Westchester and work in the city frequently belong to a Fifth Avenue church where they want their daughters married. This has really snarled up many of the efforts of the church to work toward an effective ministry in the inner city.



But the ecumenical movement which began on other grounds has helped to make more effective the cooperative ministry of the churches throughout the city. If once we get the denominations working together, all we have to do is to get the suburban and downtown churches to work together for a mutual assumption of responsibility and something will happen.

LANDIS WORTHY (Georgia Chapter): We are building in every city in the United States these huge coliseums that look a lot like Rome. How can we reorient our thinking to the personal activity-type functions you were referring to a little earlier, Dr Eliot?

DR ELIOT: I know the glamor unfortunately that the large center seems to have for the modern city. Shea Stadium can be filled even to watch the Mets. The plans here include a very large stadium; and Houston is not only going to have



a large stadium but a domed one, and everyone all over the world is, therefore, going to know Houston for that. But while I think these kinds of grandiose physical symbols are things we are going to have to live with if we are going to have civic pride; by themselves they certainly are not enough.

I suppose what you have got to do is emphasize all the time as the population grows and we become ninety per cent urban in the United States, the importance of retention of open space. That is the beginning of it—open spaces, close to centers of heavy concentrations of people, open spaces linked on the periphery by easy means of communication.

The necessity for the systems of parks and playgrounds that began to be seen everywhere in the late nineteenth century is going to be infinitely greater in the late twentieth century. That is where I think I would begin. How to do this under the situation that Dr Terry emphasized, namely, that of metropolitan areas divided into dozens of independent political jurisdictions, is a further extremely difficult problem.

There is no clear answer. But there is going to have to be some

over-all metropolitan direction for particular activities, especially in the planning for open spaces, if life is going to be worth living in the cities in 1990.

JACK EISEN (*Washington Post*): I wonder if Dr Terry would care to expand his discussion of the health problems in metropolitan areas to the field of mental health? We hear a lot about the psychological and psychiatric problems of metropolitanism. Can we have some observations on that?

DR TERRY: We are going through at this stage one of the most interesting and probably one of the most constructive stages of our health development.

Over a long period of time when persons have had mental illnesses, particularly when the illness was overt enough to make it difficult for people to live with and around them, they have traditionally been thrown into remote institutions. You can go into almost every state in the Union and find a hospital way off from the city, a state institution which has five or seven thousand beds, some of them even larger—and on the staffs of these



hospitals there may be seven physicians to take care of that many patients.

Literally they have not been hospitals at all, but they have been institutions where people could be removed from society because it was felt they were no longer either able to cope with or to be tolerated by society.

During World War II we began to observe that when a person at the front had an emotional crack-up, the farther back he got before he received any medical care, from the immediate aid station on back to the general hospital in a remote area, the less his chance was of making a recovery and, furthermore, the longer it took to make a recovery. So the whole medical and

health professions began to recognize that we were going about this problem wrong.

Congress passed a resolution establishing a Joint Commission on Mental Health. I believe it was in 1956. This group studied the problem and came up with recommendations in 1961 proposing a completely different approach to our problems in the field of mental health, namely, of having personnel



and facilities available as a part of the community, not in a remote institution but as part of the community hospital where the individual who has emotional disturbances can go, just as if he cut his foot with a lawn mower, and get suitable treatment. Not only that, he will get suitable treatment in an atmosphere in which he will be in the familiar surroundings of his own colleagues and neighbors and his own family and community. The results thus far have been most encouraging.

On the basis of the Joint Commission's recommendations and various other developments, Congress this past fall enacted the Mental Health Act, which basically moves toward placing mental illnesses in the same light as physical illness with treatment readily at hand, where the person can be treated in his community, and with specialized facilities available.

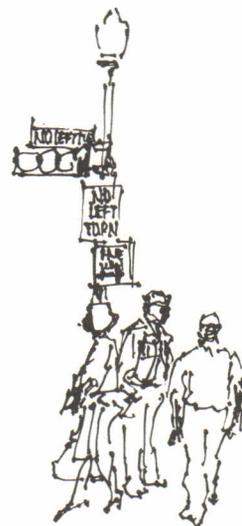
DR PELIKAN: I wonder whether Dr Terry would comment on the preventive and diagnostic side, the role that the city plays in the devel-



opment of mental illnesses, the person who is unable to cope not just with life but specifically with the life of the city, and what this implies in relation to some of the things that Dr Eliot was talking about for the direction of the city toward planning for itself and its communal life.

DR TERRY: There isn't much I can say about that because there has been relatively little done. You have referred to the voluntary groups. Certainly this has been constructive in many respects in letting people find themselves in the community where they have been able to share common interests as well as common problems.

A great deal more attention must be devoted to the whole problem of emotionally facing up to the adjustments that must be made in life. This is very complicated and has to go all the way back to very early childhood—it has to be incorporated into the school system; it has to be worked into all of our various civic and related structures of society in order to be most effective.



JAMES M. HUNTER FAIA (Colorado Chapter): I should like to address this to Dr Terry. I hate to see him drop this problem of preventive medicine and urbanization so quickly. I think this is one opportunity that the Public Health Service has to face, and may we hopefully ask that some research might be done along this line so that we, trying to create a city, could have some guidelines. For the city, with its blinding lights, its confusion and the complete chaos

of the city-scene, is perhaps what is causing, or at least aggravating, our mental health problem.

DR TERRY: You are absolutely correct. I would not like to give the impression that I dropped the issue—far from it. I merely admitted my ignorance and the ignorance of all of the nation as well as of the health profession.



Certainly a great deal of work is being done in this direction, and a very large part of it is being supported through the National Institute of Mental Health, a part of the Public Health Service, in which studies are being done. We have going on a variety of studies of the relation of one to his community and the groups in the community and how emotional problems are related to them and how they can be prevented.

There is much to be learned and much to be done. We will not suddenly awake one morning and have the answer to all of the questions in relation to emotional illness and their causes, any more than we will awake some morning and have the answer to cancer. There are so many aspects involved that only research and study carried on over a period of time will gradually reveal small elements in that picture which will allow us to move ahead with some degree of confidence.

MATTHEW L. ROCKWELL (Chicago Chapter): I would like to ask Dr Eliot a question referring to metropolitanism. Each of the panelists has mentioned this as a problem. This is the only area in which we have no governing body at the moment to handle the problem. Must we look for another form of government to control the problem, or do we find this perhaps in the voluntary type of control, or do we find it perhaps at the state level, which would be another alternative? And in commenting, would you define the difference between a

metropolitan area within one state or several states?

DR ELIOT: The alternatives that naturally come to mind are in effect unification, either in the form of a city government or, as in the Miami area, in the form of a county government, empowered to act as a large city government, or by the cooperating method by agreements on particular subjects such as a public hospital. A fairly obvious field for intercity treaties, as it were, or the so-called special district approach, is for specific activities, such as over-all planning of parks, playgrounds, water supply and things like that which could be under the management of a new layer of government, a so-called metropolitan district.

A kind of metropolitan community is developing right here in St Louis, where the state line really is crossed and the metropolitan community includes large numbers on



both sides of it. As some of you know, we have had a treaty, an interstate compact between Missouri and Illinois called the Bi-State Development Agency, which for years was virtually dormant. Now it has, quite surprisingly, by authority of both state legislatures and itself, obtained the power to run the public transportation system for the metropolitan area—the first major function that it has performed.

Finally, there is always the suggestion, which I offer no opinion on, that if there were a Federal Department of Urban Affairs, one of the possibilities that it might utilize would be a grant-in-aid program measured to some degree by the extent of the unification of the authority over various services in a given metropolitan area.

DR TERRY: There are many specific examples of such things going on in health as well as in transpor-



tation. One is, for instance, in our water pollution control program and Federal grants to assist in construction of waste disposal systems. As you may know, we have a maximum sum that can be granted to any one municipality for this. But if more than one municipality is joining in, thus making it a cooperative endeavor, we can allow it to go much higher.

The second example I want to mention is that in connection with the Hill-Burton program, hospital and related health-facilities construction, the basic planning is expected to be done at the state level, with the component parts coming from the various counties, cities and municipalities.

On the other hand, one of our proposals in the Congress in the revision of the Hill-Burton Act is that we be allowed funds to support project grants for areawide studies of not just a particular municipality but of a whole metropolitan area, so we could give a community, when it sets up a plan, funds to help support this areawide framework, because it is certainly the approach we need to make.

ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN FAIA (Baltimore Chapter): Where can we find material on preventive mental health for the use of architects and planners, particularly when we talk to planners?

DR TERRY: There are several voluntary mental health associations that have such material. One of the prime sources is the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda. I suggest a direct consultation with them or a request for the sort of thing you would like to have; or it would be quite appropriate, on the other hand, if a group of two or three or four representing a committee of this organization would consult with the staff and find out how better you could work together, both in terms of helping to create the information as well as to transmit it. We would appreciate this opportunity. ■



Allied Professions Medal



Industrial Arts Medal



Kemper Award



Citation of an Organization



Collaborative Achievement Award



Architectural Photography Award



Architectural Firm Award

Awards Luncheon: Referring to the Monday event as one of the most significant of AIA convention traditions, President Carroll conferred the following: Edward C. Kemper Award to Daniel Schwartzman FAIA; Citation of an Organization to Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc (Dr Harold B. Gores accepting); Architectural Photography Award to Baltazar Korab; Allied Professions Medal to Lawrence Halprin; Industrial Arts Medal to George Nelson FAIA; Craftmanship Medal to Jan de Swart (not present); Fine Arts Medal to Henry Moore (not present); Collaborative Achievement in Architecture Award to the firms and artists who participated in the creation of the Seagram Building, the Plaza on which it rests and the Four Seasons Restaurant (Philip Johnson AIA accepting); Architectural Firm Award to The Architects Collaborative (Walter Gropius FAIA accepting). Then, as a slide of each winning building was projected on the screen, representatives of sixteen architectural firms stepped forward to receive four First Honor Awards and twelve Awards of Merit (see the July AIA JOURNAL) for outstanding design.



Honor Awards



FEDERAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CITY

The Honorable Harrison Williams

United States Senator from New Jersey

(Note: Unfortunately, Senator Williams was detained in Washington by the vote on the Civil Rights Bill and was unable to deliver his address. However, copies of it were made available.)

It is appropriate that The American Institute of Architects has convened in St Louis during this city's 200th anniversary celebration. Just as St Louis is considering the problems and the promise its future holds, so must you confront the challenge facing our cities across the country today, in every state of our Union.

It is important also that this dialogue for action should include a recognition of past failures, as well as successes, for in dealing with the many obstacles to orderly urban development, however discomfiting, they must be reappraised. Retrospect is appropriate here in St Louis also, for it was the trenchant chronicler of the Mississippi River, Mark Twain, who advised, "We must learn by the mistakes of others. Heaven knows we don't have enough time to make them all ourselves."

It should be clear to all of us today that the time remaining to seek new directions in urban revitalization is at an enormous premium. Existing urban areas that form the monster city—the megalopolis of the East—and the sprawling metropolitan complexes of the Middle West and the West Coast have reached the razor's edge in their expansion and countervailing congestion. Countless other fledgling cities and suburbs daily approach that crucial point at an alarming rate.

Infinitely more alarming is the inadequacy of the measures which are earnestly being taken by our local governments. Like the mythical hydra, the monstrous problem generates a new dilemma for every one that is solved. Slum clearance displaces slum dwellers to other more-crowded and volatile ghettos. The resulting congestion forces migration to the suburbs, which stretch further with every passing month—and require more extensive commuter facilities. Expressways constructed to accelerate traffic to the city create bottlenecks that annually



AIA-Sponsored Awards: The first order of business at the opening business session was not business at all. As Second Vice President Hertzka put it, "We have been given the enjoyable privilege of honoring architectural excellence in three categories: houses, libraries and outstanding use of aluminum in building design. All of these awards are given as a result of programs sponsored by The American Institute of Architects. All of them are valuable means of recognizing outstanding achievement by members of our profession." He then proceeded to present thirty-one Homes for Better Living Awards; sixteen Library Awards; and the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill—partner-in-charge of design Walter Netsch Jr, AIA, accepting from Reynolds Vice President A. H. Williams Jr—for the US Air Force Academy Chapel (see the June AIA JOURNAL). Notre Dame's John F. Torti received the Reynolds Student Prize at the student session.

Homes for Better Living Awards



waste billions of dollars in man-hours in this country. Parking lots built to accommodate the increasing number of automobiles squander more of the city's open space, which ought to be preserved for the recreational and social needs of the inner city.

Above all this confusion and waste tower unimaginative, utilitarian buildings which further debase the esthetic tone of our landscape.

The question arises: Why does a nation which ushered in the atomic age, established the jet age and paces the space age find the solution to the problems of urban squalor and suburban sprawl so elusive? The scientific mind that coordinates highly sophisticated electronic components into a successful missile must certainly have a counterpart which can plan a city whose buildings and automobiles and parks and expressways and people complement instead of confound each other.

"Chance and nature's changing course untrimm'd," Shakespeare wrote, leads inevitably to decline. This prophecy applies to the cipher facing our cities today. On one hand the private and public sectors all too often ignore the plight that is actually mutual. On the other, planning commissions frequently work at cross-purposes instead of reconciling the judgments of their architects, engineers and corporate counsels. Consequently, conflicts arise such as the New York State Supreme Court decision that the Seagram Corporation must pay additional taxes on a building whose design the Court describes as a luxury while noted architects consider it a masterpiece.

Chance rules instead of careful choice, and the result is what has come to be known as the "planned chaos" of our cities. The alternative is to address all available and appropriate resources to the problem of the cities before they become completely unsolvable. As in all national emergencies, the cooperation of the Federal government must be considered as an ally. It can provide the coordination of efforts that now seem to dissipate in confusion.

And wouldn't it be unfortunate to miss this opportunity to order our cities as no nation before us has ever done? We are in an era when ideas are welcome, and action, not reaction, must be the shibboleth. The status quo that threatens to strangle our cities is neither conscionable nor necessary. Our technology, if it reaches its fulfillment and, as Mies van der Rohe has said, transcends itself into architecture, can achieve an urban society heretofore undreamed of.

We can take a meaningful lesson in daring and perseverance from the medieval architects who developed their methods by trial and error because they lacked scientific principles and technology. They were determined to achieve a new functional freedom that would allow more artistic expression and they conceived the Gothic roof vault and arch. The roofs of some of the great cathedrals, however, sometimes soared higher than the architect's knowledge of such things as stress analysis. Many of these trials ended in error. The roof of the Beauvais Cathedral in France, for instance, collapsed twice and was rebuilt twice in the thirteenth century. And three centuries passed before the spire was constructed. It too toppled to the ground and had to be replaced.

Unencumbered by any such fears of our creations crashing to the ground, we might expect to find new, imaginative and functionally sound urban renewal plans throughout the country. The truth is, however, that there is real reason to doubt that we are on our way toward any kind of artistic, civic accomplishment that can compare with other centuries which had fewer resources and means.

To be sure, there are outstanding examples of intelligent, coordinated urban renewal plans in many of our cities. Projects such as the massive redevelopment in Chicago, which approaches the problem with a view to the "total environment," are under way in several cities. The Chicago plan calls not only for expressways and buildings, but the preservation of open space for parks and malls. The Eastwick project in Philadelphia and Lafayette Park in Detroit are other examples.

The tragedy is that for every effective urban renewal program there are several failures. And if they temporarily alleviate traffic or housing emergencies, they are obsolete before the ribbon-cutting is completed.

I harbor no illusions about the negative influence the Federal government has had in many instances. One example was the General Accounting Office's criticism of the fine and widely praised public housing project in Marin City, California, early in 1962. It attempted to break through the bleak institutional character of so much public housing and create an architecturally attractive project which would blend in with the rest of the very attractive area north of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge.

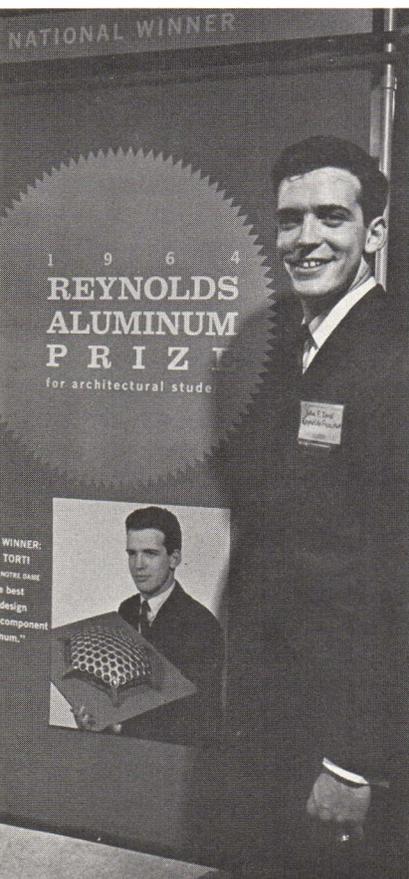
While the GAO delivered itself of some dubious value judgments on the design of the project having little to do with matters of accounting, the important fact is that the basis for the criticism rested on language enacted by the Congress specifying that every low-rent housing project "shall be undertaken in such a manner that it will not be of elaborate or extravagant design or materials, and economy will be promoted both in the construction and administration."

Thus both the basic statute and the accumulation of years of regulations had the effect of sapping the program of architectural innovation and imaginative design. It is because of this negative influence of the Federal government that it must assume a positive responsibility—not to impose a preconceived standard of taste, which it should not do, not to guarantee beauty, which it cannot do, but to give good architecture and good design the chance to flourish.

In the few instances where this has been done—and our embassy building program abroad is one of the best examples—the results have been outstanding. Unfortunately we have only a few such instances to point to. It is time that we began developing a governmental policy in the field of architecture and design to set the stage for the expression of individual talent and creative imagination.

But at this point it must be noted that Federal programs, extensive as they may be, have relatively only a small effect on the appearance

Reynolds Student Prize



R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award



Library Awards



and livability of our communities. The decisive role is played by countless private individuals and a wide array of governmental bodies at the state and local level, which is as it should be. Surely, however, we have a national responsibility and an urgent and national need to find ways of stimulating leadership and initiative at all levels if we are to make our cities and towns the true expression of a civilized society.

One bill I have introduced represents what I hope is at least one appropriate way of meeting this twofold task: 1) to encourage a positive architectural and design responsibility on the part of the Federal government with respect to those programs it enacts and administers; and 2) to promote greater understanding and leadership on the part of public officials and private citizens and organizations throughout the country. The bill would establish a National Council on Architecture and Urban Design, composed of widely representative and outstanding citizens, which would terminate activities three years after enactment of the legislation.

The basic functions of the Council would be: First, to appraise the dimensions of the problem and suggest the goals we should be seeking; second, to provide greater understanding of the legal, financial, political and other impediments to architecture and design; third, to study the effect of Federal laws and programs in this field and make recommendations on the proper role and responsibilities of the Federal government.

I think it would be most helpful to have a good, honest critique of our achievements and failures in the areas of community appearance and livability by a group of responsible and outstanding private citizens. I think also that the formulation of architectural and design goals for the country would help greatly to stimulate greater appreciation, concern and initiative on the part of the American people, with whom the fundamental responsibility lies.

But there is also a serious need for a much better understanding of the financial, legal and other problems involved if leadership is to be effective and action constructive. For example, we often hear that good architecture costs no more. Why then are so many of our new office buildings in the city so obviously mundane? Is it simply tastelessness and unconcern on the part of the buildings' owners? Or do land prices, zoning and building codes, and tax laws have something to do with it?

How many Federal programs are hobbled by unnecessarily restrictive language, as I believe the public housing statute is? How far can we feasibly go to insure that proper consideration is given to architectural and design factors in the basic statutes and the administrative regulations? These are questions that need to be answered.

I think there are a number of feasible steps which could be taken. But it is clear that this is a complex subject, involving many conflicting needs. For instance, the Federal Housing Administration exerts a very great influence on architecture and design, and it has been criticized for tending, through sheer passivity, to discourage new architectural designs and novel land-use plans, presumably on the theory that the safest policy is to approve only what has succeeded before. But much as we might wish FHA to encourage greater architectural and design innovations, we would not wish every experiment and innovation to result in foreclosure.

And I repeat what I said earlier that there is a great dissatisfaction with the spreading ugliness of our surroundings; a hunger in the land for the kind of noble environment that this country is fully capable of creating. The American people need only be shown the way.

The Federal government can enter into the pivotal problem of urban mass transportation with an enlightened point of view. Under the provisions of the Mass Transportation Act of 1963, which I was pleased and proud to sponsor, municipal officials, agencies and planners can get the encouragement and financial assistance needed to make mass transit feasible in our urban-suburban areas. As the history of the declining transit industry indicates, we will produce only talk until we put up the money at the Federal level for a comparatively small part of the large job that must be done in so many areas of the nation.



As the late President Kennedy succinctly summarized the confused and complicated situation last year:

To conserve and enhance values in existing urban areas is essential. But at least as important are steps to promote economic efficiency and livability in areas of future development. In less than twenty years we can expect well over half of our expanded population to be living in forty great urban complexes. Many smaller places will also experience phenomenal growth. The ways that people and goods can be moved in these areas will have a major influence on their structure, on the efficiency of their economy, and on the availability of social and cultural opportunities they can offer their citizens. Our national welfare therefore requires the provision of good urban transportation, with the properly balanced use of private vehicles and modern mass transport to help shape as well as serve urban growth.

The architect must play an increasingly prominent role in the urgent work that lies before our municipal governments, the citizenry and the Federal government. In attending to the "total environment" of our metropolitan areas you will have to be, as Pier Luigi Nervi, the Italian engineer, described you, architects who will be true master builders, comparable to the conductor of a symphony orchestra. You must be the coordinator of all the different elements that go into the massive urban redevelopment of today—you must also interpret them esthetically as a conductor would a musical composition.

To do this you must maintain your artistic integrity and individuality in what is becoming an increasingly committee-ridden profession, as Russell Lynes points out in this month's issue of *Harper's* magazine. He beckons for the romantic version of the architect—the master builder—part carpenter, part mason, part engineer and large part artist, visionary and molder of abstract ideas into concrete structures.

However, Mr Lynes recognizes, as you must, that we live in the age of the committee and this condition need not, indeed it must not, become totally confining.

More and more the architect finds that he must, if he is to establish the importance of his profession in the public mind, move not as an individual but as one of a group. He cannot singlehandedly make any considerable impression on the environment and less and less can he afford to be merely the creator of individual gems to be put in tawdry settings. That is not to say that he must forego his function as an artist and become merely a functionary, a committeeman, a name on a letterhead registering his disapproval of esthetic sin and his advocacy of plastic virtue. But he will have to become engaged intimately and doggedly in the larger problems of the environment. His horizon must move from the edge of the lot to the rim of the landscape. His concern must be not alone with buildings in which people do things—live and work and study and play; it must be with how they move from one place to another, how they change their minds about what constitutes the good life, and how values and standards of pleasure and necessity change from one decade to another.

The architect must concern himself not only with building but with destruction, with the value of impermanence as well as of permanence. He must be willing to recognize not only that the population with which he is dealing is a highly mobile kind of animal—there are in our society fewer and fewer truly permanent residents anywhere—but that buildings themselves must be, if not mobile, at least extremely malleable. He must know that permanence of structure is not necessarily a virtue and can be a menace. He must, in other words, be as much social scientist as engineer, as much designer as transportation expert, as much visionary as practical planner.

The demands that will be made of all citizens and all levels of government and of your profession will have to be met within the narrowest parameters we have known. Every idea, every decision and every execution of urban redevelopment plans must count. With the Federal government taking a more enlightened and active role in the exigencies facing our cities, you as architects will have ever-increasing opportunities to employ the imagination and artistic talents on which the future of this urban civilization depends. ■



The Students: Three officers of the Association of Student Chapters AIA—Howard's Joseph Morse, President; Pratt's Kenneth Alexander, Vice President; and Syracuse's Margaret Heinssohn, Secretary-Treasurer—headed the delegation which held its own day-long business session on Tuesday. During their mixer at the Alumni House on the Washington University campus, the students listened to words of wisdom, and on occasion challenged some of the ideas, of Gold Medalist Nervi, Italy's Luigi Moretti and several current award-winning AIA members.



STATE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CITY

The Honorable John Anderson Jr

Governor of the State of Kansas

DEAN HURST:

I think we recognize how often the architect shows the fact that by his training he has been goal-oriented rather than process-oriented. By that I simply mean that he is trained to project concepts for alternative solutions for problems at hand. His training has dealt far less with the processes by which these concepts might be and need to be realized.

It seems this very problem of how to bring about the concepts for which we have capability is the real issue involved in politics in the city, and we find ourselves often frustrated by the facts that we know all too little and indeed have far too little experience in the political arena.

Governor John Anderson Jr received his law degree in 1944 from Kansas University. His public career began in 1946 when he was elected County Attorney of Johnson County, and in 1953 he was elected State Senator from Johnson County. During his term of office he served four years on the Legislative Council and was elected Chairman of the Legislative Committee. He was elected Governor in 1960 and elected to his second term in 1962. This year he has served as Chairman of the National Governors' Conference.

THE complexities of our modern society have created problems of such magnitude that the time has come for a serious study and re-evaluation of the proper role and interrelationship between all levels of government in our nation.

The states have gone through three phases in their history of development. The first, upon entering the Union, was one of great reliance and dependence on the Federal government—not only for the protection furnished by Federal troops, but for development of their early transportation and communications. The second, an era of greater self-reliance; the third, and more recently, an increasing dependence and centralization of governmental control and responsibility.

Now, though I said that more recently the trend has been toward increasing centralization, I feel that it is essential that this matter be placed in its proper perspective. In this respect it should be noted that the Federal government's grant-in-aid program is not really something new at all. Though gaining momentum and impetus in the past two decades or so, its ancestry certainly predates this period.

In the 1890's Kansas State College was granted funds to assist in the instruction of agriculture, mechanical arts, the English language and various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic sciences. In 1887, Federal aid for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations was made available to the states; in 1916 the first Federal aid highway program authorized aid to the states for highway construction; and in 1917 Federal aid for vocational education was authorized. The year 1920 brought Federal aid for vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled; 1935, the Social Security Act; and by the late 1930's Federal aid was authorized for cooperative farm, forestry and wildlife restoration, airport development, hospital construction, school lunch programs and agriculture market research.

What is new, really, is that the old traditional grant-in-aid programs authorized by the Federal government were coordinated and implemented at the state level through some agency of state government. With the advent of the grant-in-aid programs, primarily geared to the problems of our metropolitan city and urban areas, the coordination and controls have been, more often than not, directly between the Federal agency involved and the municipalities. So much so, in fact, that as a Governor here today, I feel a little left out.

As the states have failed to recognize and cope with these urban

problems that have been overflowing municipal and county boundaries, we have seen the strength and importance of the national government grow through two World Wars and a devastating depression. The causes of the states' inaction are varied and many, some are complex and some are attributable to general apathy. Some would point to the failure to reorganize state government and others would blame mal-apportionment of our legislative bodies, alleging that the predominantly rural legislatures have impeded progress. Let me hasten to say, however, that by no means can all or even most of the problems of city-state relations be attributed to apportionment. More often than not, squabbling among city and suburban delegations, rather than rural apathy, has blocked needed urban legislation at the state level.

So it appears to me today that state government occupies too often only a phantom role position and in far too many instances the role of a distinterested onlooker, as the local communities and the Federal government proceed. The states can, and I believe that it is imperative that they do, provide the atmosphere and climate through enlightened legislative measures, and if necessary through constitutional reforms, to insure proper coordination at all levels of government.

It goes without saying that the economic health and well-being of our states is directly dependent, to a large extent today, upon the Federal government as a result of direct expenditures of the government which are within the scope and power of the Federal establishment as delegated by the Constitution. No one of us here can deny the direct bearing which a decision of the Federal government to build a dam or reservoir in our respective states has on our state's economy, on our ability to provide a stable and adequate water supply, or to attract industry and to enhance our recreational potential.

There are numerous arguments both for and against Federal aid, and though I certainly do not wish to discuss them in a political sense, I feel that an enumeration here of the predominant arguments pro and con might be helpful. Arguments against Federal grants-in-aid are usually based on the following reasons:

1) Federal aid is a device which permits the Federal government to enter fields of activity denied to it by the Constitution.

2) Federal aid is spent for local rather than national purposes, thus causing sectional jealousies and jockeying for special benefits.

3) Federal aid places an unfair burden on certain states in that the citizens of those states are taxed to support governmental services which are used in others.

4) Federal aid leads to extravagant spending by both the Federal government and the states, because special interest groups exert pressure on Congress for appropriations and states are tempted to spend more freely in order to match Federal grants.

5) Federal aid leads to the distortion of state budgets and tends to destroy budgetary control.

6) Federal aid violates the doctrine that the government which spends the public monies should be responsible for its collection.

7) Federal aid leads to centralization by establishing Federal direction, supervision and control over local activities and by creating a vast, unwieldy and expensive bureaucracy.

8) Federal aid will eventually lead to Federal monopolization of the taxing power, thereby destroying the most essential bulwark of local independence and the benefits that accrue.

Those who are avid proponents will take the position that:

1) Federal aid is a useful and flexible device for joining together Federal, state and local governments in common enterprises.

2) Federal aid is a desirable method of financing essential services which are beyond the means of state and local governments.

3) Federal aid serves to redistribute income and promote tax reform by permitting the use of progressive national taxation to support activities which otherwise would be financed through regressive taxation.

4) Federal supervision of aid programs has been an important element in improving standards at state and local levels.





Convocation of Fellows: This distinguished body at a reception-luncheon in the Tiara Room had an opportunity to mingle with the newly-elected Fellows and to meet the Honorary Fellows who had already arrived from afar. During its business session the College of Fellows named G. Holmes Perkins, Chancellor, succeeding Paul Thiry; Norman J. Schlossman, Vice Chancellor; John Noble Richards, Secretary; and Raymond S. Kastendieck, Bursar.

5) Federal aid has been a substitute for direct national action in many fields, thus preventing greater centralization of the government and actually strengthening the states and localities.

Just how big is this program? In 1954, grants-in-aid to state and local governments totaled \$2,657,000,000. The estimate for fiscal 1964 is \$10,395,000,000 or a four-fold increase in one decade! Federal grants-in-aid have comprised one-fourth of the state budget in Kansas these past few years.

The impact of the Federal grant program on state budgets is tremendous. States, unlike the Federal government, must plan their budgets within existing sources of revenue to be anticipated from existing tax sources or new tax sources which can obtain legislative approval and then according to past practice only when necessary. This means that there is a fixed amount of money available to finance all of the states' programs. Inevitably, at some point, decisions must be made to increase the amount expended for one purpose, decrease the amount spent for another, and allocate the total resources among the various programs of the state.

A former Federal Budget Director once defined budgeting as "The science of distributing the dissatisfaction uniformly." Though perhaps not a comprehensive or complete definition, it pretty well defines the problem that the demands of any given program can never be met entirely and that somehow a balance must be found. In attempting to find this balance, the states cannot ignore the Federal grants-in-aid programs. If the last dollar of a state budget is allocated to a state program outside of a grant program, only one dollar's worth of services will be realized. Yet if the same dollar is allocated to a grant program, it is quite possible that it will be matched with a Federal dollar, and two dollars' worth of services within the state can be obtained. This is a fact which state representatives, chief executives, budget directors and legislatures find difficult to ignore.

There is, of course, of necessity a degree of Federal control inherent in the Federal aid programs. I believe that the degree of control is the paramount fact in determining the acceptability of the program by the states—once there has been a determination of the necessity for the Federal aid program. Really, these two factors are vital and are the real crux of the problems experienced in Federal-state relations as a result of the Federal aid programs. There is a need for greater coordination with the states in determining the need for the program and, once determined, a greater need for consultation and a mutual exchange of views on the controls required to carry out the program economically and efficiently.

As a result of the report of the Hoover Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of Government there was created the joint Federal-state action committee and in its first report in December, 1957, it stated:

The Committee has found in its deliberations *that there is a great potential value in advance review of emerging problems . . . adequate attention by the states and the Federal government to these emerging*

problems as they arise may be the best procedure to insure the proper distribution of responsibilities among the various levels of government.

The need to continue such efforts is best being met by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a Commission which has as its sole function the strengthening of the American federal system. The Commission is a permanent, bi-partisan agency set up by an act of Congress in 1959 as a culmination of much study and debate about intergovernmental relations in this country since World War II.

The Commission suggests that state-city relations be firmly based on two principles: First, it suggests that the states "unshackle" localities so they can act on local problems in their own way; in other words, to broaden and extend home rule where it is now limited. Second, the Commission urges positive actions by the states to take leadership in providing assistance to localities and to act when problems are beyond the capacity of localities, individually or under joint cooperation.

Following through, we have urged the states to give the residents of metropolitan areas a "package" of permissive powers, so to speak, to use as they see fit. For example, a liberalization of cities' authority to annex unincorporated territory at their fringes; voluntary transfer of functions between cities and counties; authority to engage in interlocal contracting or joint performance of urban services; authority to establish metropolitan planning bodies; and extraterritorial planning, zoning and subdivision regulation where counties are not already providing these controls in unincorporated territory.

Likewise, in the vital fiscal area, we have suggested a number of specific steps for increasing the flexibility of local action, such as liberalization of property tax limits; addition of local tax supplements to state sales and income taxes, when these taxes are used by the state and by a number of local units; and maximum latitude for local government borrowing, with any governing state provisions being as comprehensive as possible.

In regard to exertion of state leadership and responsibility in assisting and supplementing local initiative, we have urged the states to take such positive steps as providing technical and financial assistance in local taxation and borrowing, mass transit, and sewer and water problems. Some states have established state offices of local affairs for continuing attention, review and assistance on urban matters. As an incentive to state action, the Commission has recommended that when—and let me emphasize the "when"—states establish appropriate machinery and provide a significant financial contribution and appropriate technical assistance, the Federal government should channel some of its existing urban development grants through the states rather than directly to the localities.

We believe that the states must retain the responsibility and the will to act on problems which transcend the capacity of local units to handle individually or by joint cooperation. We might sum up all of these propositions by saying that we have proposed a modification of the traditional home rule concept, to wit: Local home rule for strictly local problems, metropolitan home rule for areawide problems, but with the state free to legislate and otherwise act with respect to problems which transcend county boundaries and which are not soluble through interlocal cooperation.

How realistic is such a program for state-city relations? Skeptics might cite many states' neglect of their cities, if not outright discrimination in favor of non-urban interests. They might also point to the increased impact of the Federal government on urban areas, in terms of dollars as well as numbers and size of programs. In this regard, incidentally, a recent report identified forty-three Federal urban development programs that have had an impact on local government organization and planning.

In terms of public service needs in these urban areas, demands have grown for mass transit systems, water supply and sewage disposal, water and air pollution control, housing and building regulation, airports—services which must inevitably be dealt with and financed on a

AIA Service Center: Manned by professional members of the Headquarters staff and equipped with AIA Documents and related literature, this clearinghouse of information had a brisk business during its second year of operation.



broader geographical basis than that covered by those cities for whom the original home rule concept was suited.

The right of self-determination has thus, in many cases, become a means by which individual cities in large metropolitan areas have been able to thwart the necessary cooperation needed to deal with problems that encompass the sprawling urban giant. As the so-called "Kestnbaum Commission" commented in 1955:

Self-determination in one isolated local unit of a large community often restricts the opportunity for genuine home rule in the whole community. Unfettered local control can be injurious to local as well as to broader interests. For example, it is generally agreed that houses cost more than they need to because local building codes, sanitary regulations and inspection, licensing requirements for artisans, and zoning and subdivision controls are often inadequate, outmoded or conflicting. Complete home rule with respect to these matters by ill-equipped local units has been frustrating for the building industry and the public, producing complications for national and state housing programs.

Areawide planning can be an important influence in achieving consistency among functions. The principal role of areawide planning is to develop recommendations for areawide goals for physical development and to propose plans for coordinating public and private actions toward attainment of the goals. Metropolitan planning can go a long way, short of structural reorganization at the local level, toward helping achieve some of the benefits of areawide performance of functions affecting physical development. Well over half the states have authorized the establishment of metropolitan planning bodies.

Here we see that the states are becoming increasingly aware of the problems and the challenge. I would anticipate, and sincerely hope, that the trend continues. It is clear to me that the initiative for meeting more of the domestic problems of the day must be assumed by local government if our Federal system is to be preserved—if indeed local government is to survive. I do not suggest that our cities as such will physically disappear, that they will no longer be identified on the map, or that they will be dissolved as a legal entity. I do suggest that the city is in danger of disappearing as a viable, dynamic, participating member of the Federal partnership and that it is in danger of becoming a lethargic and bureaucratic arm of the national administration, if the trend continues for long. The evidence of state action in recent years indicates to me that the states are awake to the challenge.

The Federal government has helped stimulate the establishment of areawide planning bodies through its so-called "701" program of matching grants for state metropolitan and local planning. The states vary widely in administering these grant programs with respect to the state agency that handles the channeling of grants, the requirements it establishes for local units to qualify, and the financial and technical aid it provides. Sometimes the states provide part or all of the non-Federal cost. A few states provide planning staffs to do the planning work for the localities under the "701" grants, others use consultants and others employ a combination of state staff, local staff and consultants.

The role of your society and yourselves as individual architects, as you seek to mold and develop our physical environment, can best be met by a comprehensive understanding of the forces which exist and how these forces can be mobilized to undo the errors that exist today and of the past, create the solutions for today, and assure the comfort and culture for our future generations. To accomplish this, our cities must mobilize local political, business and educational leadership. This leadership then must assume a more aggressive role in defining of communitywide goals. No city can develop a dynamic character without a target toward which to direct its resources and energy.

There is a need now greater than ever before for a closely-knit, working relationship between all segments of governmental and private concern, to chart the course for the future and to carry it out. With the cooperation of those at all levels we will have efficient government and we will bring about the shaping of our cities, our counties, our states and our nation to the needs of the people tomorrow. ■





LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CITY

The Honorable Raymond Tucker Hon AIA

Mayor of the City of St Louis

DEAN HURST:

Mr Tucker has been Mayor of St Louis since 1953. Born in 1896, he obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree from St Louis University and his Bachelor of Science and Mechanical Engineering from Washington University in 1920. After serving thirteen years as Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Washington University, he entered public life for the first time to become Secretary to Mayor Dyckman in 1934. In 1942 he returned to Washington University where he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. In 1951 he was appointed Director of the Office of Civil Defense by the late Mayor Dorris. He held this position until 1953 when he announced his candidacy on the Democratic ticket for Mayor. He was elected Mayor of St Louis in 1953, re-elected in 1957 and again re-elected in 1961 and has been instrumental in the development of St Louis' vast renewal and beautification projects. In 1960 he was elected an Honorary Member of The American Institute of Architects for service to the profession.

I HAVE often used the simple theme "A Place to Live" as descriptive of our total effort of redevelopment in St Louis. It is our hope to move the city closer to a place in which the human being can fully realize his individual dignity. This means a place in which he is well-housed and attractively housed, a place in which individual opportunity for self-expression, for economic welfare, and for good and varied education is enhanced.

The simple theme comprehends expansion of parks and recreational facilities, and it means the wise provision of cultural advantages. It even means reasonable methods of moving people around through the city—yes, proper mass rapid transit, as well as expressways and hopefully tasteful parking garages.

A Place to Live, as I see it, means the development of a sense of community which transcends arbitrary political boundaries within the total metropolitan area. A Place to Live means fit air to breathe and good clean water to drink. It means a physical environment wherein the appreciation of beauty can be enjoyed and stimulated.

We seek a balanced economic base, capable of supporting not only the employment and the investment of the city's inhabitants, but also the functions of government necessary to this total concept. Some may think this broad goal departs from reality to the dream of a Heavenly City on this earth.

But surely our actions must be guided by goals which are loftier than the realities of a given moment. Surely it was in that spirit that President Johnson spoke on the "Great Society" at the University of Michigan last month.

The President was quite direct and to the point when he said, "Our society will never be great until our cities are great," and he further commented that "today the frontier of imagination and innovation is inside those cities. . . ." To attain this society, the President called for a "creative Federalism."

This expression well comprehends the thrust of your inquiry today, as you have scheduled speakers from each of the three traditional levels of American government. Significantly enough, urbanism is the unifying factor for these discussions.

Indeed, the concept of local government, which has been undergoing substantial changes during the immediate past decades, will require further and more striking readjustment in light of the coming challenges. I believe it can be truly said that no level of government in the United States is adequately prepared for the urban expansion that will take place in the future.

It is strange to relate that we have accepted virtually without debate the challenge of space and have committed tens of billions of dollars to that challenge. Yet we struggle to organize much smaller programs devoted to the betterment of our people and their condition of living.

Totally apart from money, the Federal government still does not contain a Department of Urban Affairs (or a similar one with the



Workshops: Foregoing the inevitable chore of packing bags or the pleasure of a dip in the pool when Thursday afternoon of convention week rolled around, 530 architects showed up for nine panels, each moderated by a well-known practitioner. They were planned in two groups of five and four each—one took up two sessions—at 2 and 4 pm, permitting members to participate in two discussions. Devoted to important facets of architectural practice, the topics ran the gamut from “Job Development” to “Accounting and Budgeting for Architectural Services.” (The majority of the sessions will be covered in later issues of the *AIA JOURNAL*.)

seemingly less controversial title of Housing and Community Development). Is it not ironical that the concept of “urban affairs,” even by name, is supposed to be controversial in a nation whose great metropolitan areas must be the backbone of its strength?

Proper Federal organization for the coming urban bulge must also involve a coordination of various programs whose impact is upon metropolitan areas. Many of my audience, for example, are aware that the efforts of one Federal program in the financing of home construction may be in sharp conflict with another program of urban renewal and rehabilitation.

One of the most difficult central city problems is the financing of sound, but older housing, while low down payments and attractive interest rates are available for new subdivision housing. This, however, is simply one example from a multitude of Federal programs, each one of which may be aimed at a desirable goal, but many operating at cross-purposes.

It may well be that one of the most pressing demands of a new creative Federalism is a total re-examination of the Federal tax structure and the respective taxing powers of states and their municipal corporations. Much has been said through the years about the importance to the American constitutional system of the state level of government, but the response of state governments to urban problems has been on the whole weak and irregular.

I certainly agree with the significance of state governments in our constitutional system, but I do not think that significance can be maintained in a vacuum of abstraction. State governments must become more responsive to changing conditions if their prestige and status is to remain meaningful. I do not mean to speak of radical change, but it surely is most meaningful that action of Federal courts seems necessary to bring many states into compliance with the elementary features of equality in representation.

The kinds of action which states may undertake in regard to the evolving metropolitan character of the nation are various and different. Some states have acted in the fields of housing and urban redevelopment, permitting a flexibility of approaches and relieving the hard-pressed finances of local governments.

Personally, I should like to see further state recognition of changes in the allocation of functions of government. For example, at a simpler age in our history, the local and county jail may have had some significance. But today it seems to me that the whole field of corrections is one which should be a state responsibility. Ease of transportation and communication removes the inconvenience which a now desirable regional corrections system may once have entailed. State control and operation of such a function would permit uniformity of standards, and particularly could enhance an effective program of rehabilitation.

We may not be lawyers, but we know that the state governments are the repository of far greater legal powers and far broader sources of revenue than their legal creatures: the cities and the counties. From

that reservoir, a major contribution must be made to any evolving creative Federalism.

Now I am quite aware that my assigned subject was "Local Relationships," but the burden of my argument must rest on the fact that urban problems do require for their solution a creative Federalism and cannot be viewed simply as "local" problems.

I earlier stated that *no* level of government in the country was adequately prepared for the urban expansion of the next two decades, and I hasten to assure my colleagues, Senator Williams and Governor Anderson, that I had no intention of excluding local governments. From a structural point of view, the sins of local governments may be the greatest of all. Is there any metropolitan area which is competent to deal with its coming expansion?

I regret to say, with a few exceptions such as our Metropolitan St Louis Sewer District, our Junior College District and our Bi-State Agency, the St Louis Metropolitan Area cannot claim exceptional distinction. Over recent months, we have engaged in wider discussions concerning areawide activities in industrial development, air pollution control, planning and other matters.

But in all candor we remain far from the goal of overcoming the severe fragmentation of local government from which we suffer. There are ninety-six or ninety-eight separate and distinct municipalities in St Louis County which surrounds the city of St Louis. The exact count always eludes me. School districts, fire districts and the like compound the issue. Almost one-third of our metropolitan area lies within another state. This kind of government is expensive and inefficient. It does not permit an area fully to mobilize its resources to attack area problems. It perpetuates an inequitable division of responsibilities and costs.

Where is an imaginative response to President Johnson's call for creative Federalism more needed than in new concepts of government for our metropolitan areas? What is the concern of the architect in these matters? His concern as a citizen is the same as that of the rest of us; but he possesses a direct professional concern.

The architectural profession recognizes an obligation for the building of structures which are beautiful and efficient. Your profession, most significantly, has been commenting more and more on the subject of urban design. And, I might add, you have found little good to say, on the whole, about the values in the emerging designs of our metropolitan areas.

Frankly, I think the relationship between fragmented and planless governments in a metropolitan area and visible patterns of urban design which are emerging is a direct one. The City Beautiful cannot arise if metropolitan areas simply ignore their problems, grow like Topsy and take the first expedient solution. Good urban design cannot be served abstractly apart from the problems of the total community.

The contribution of the automobile to urban and suburban beauty has never been praised, to the best of my knowledge. But any new relationships brought about by an effective system of mass rapid transit, for example, can only be based on a *metropolitan* solution.

In spite of Federal encouragement of "open spaces" programs, how many metropolitan areas are so organized that they can successfully plan and implement a parks and recreation program to meet the needs for the coming decades?

The central city is expected to provide many common services in the fields of education, culture and recreation. Yet surely the level of these services, and the beauty in which they are housed, bears some relationship to the ability of the central city to foot the bill.

Your profession is immediately involved in the complex questions of adequate housing particularly for low- and middle-income groups. It has never been my view of material or moral equity that the central city alone should have the concern of low income and deprived groups who live within its boundaries. Every metropolitan area must have a differentiation of income groups, and it is hardly rational to believe that





Honorary Memberships: Joining the roster of non-architects selected "for distinguished service to the profession" at the Awards Luncheon (shown in this order) were Dr Anthony G. Adinolfi, Manager of Planning, New York State University Construction Fund; John L. Cameron, Chief of the School Housing Section, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; S. C. Hollister, Dean-Emeritus, Cornell University College of Engineering; George McCue, Art Critic, *St Louis Post-Dispatch*; and Henry Lee Willet, Willet Stained Glass Company. And an Honorary Membership in the Architectural Institute of Japan went to AIA member George G. Shimamoto.

the problems of low-income groups can be fenced off in one political subdivision and then solved on the "local level."

This is particularly true when these problems are the result of trends and actions which are national in character. The problem of poverty in an affluent society, to which we all must address ourselves, is one whose solution most clearly requires concerted action. This means not simply cooperation between the three levels of government, but a coordination of policies within each level properly to address such a complex economic condition.

If the architect is interested in his designs as a contribution to the good life, he must view his role as one of concern for the total community, and the structure of that community is relevant to his work.

Now, while being critical of the various levels of government and their responses to the population boom, let no one assume that I am saying these governments have been blind to the community needs. Some functions are inescapable, others have been anticipated.

My colleague on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Senator Muskie of Maine, recently performed the service of publicizing the degree to which state and local governments have risen to their financial responsibilities. Senator Muskie pointed out that if we exclude Federal expenses for defense, space, veterans and interest costs in the year 1962, and then compare relative expenditures, "we find the Federal government's proportion came to twenty-seven per cent, as against forty-eight per cent for local government and nearly twenty-five per cent for the states." The state and local proportion has almost doubled in the last decade.

Local governments have strained their legally limited resources to the hilt. I emphasize this lest anyone feel that I consider the only thing "creative" in a new "Federalism" to be the national treasury.

What must concern all of us is not only adequate expenditure to meet new public problems, but the best use of those expenditures at all levels of government. Once again, we are brought to the necessity of adequate organization of governments to the metropolitan challenge.

I have drawn great satisfaction as Mayor from the roles played by neighborhood organizations as they emerged from the traditional "protective" position and have realized that communitywide programs might contain better solutions toward their real "protection."

This kind of attitude, I suspect, will develop among groups in more recently developed sections as they note the failure of isolated and fragmented efforts to cope with their needs. I hope we can develop a sense of metropolitan community pride and inspire a kind of metropolitan Federalism in which the strength of unity with diversity can be demonstrated at the local level of government.

State government responses to urbanism will accelerate, if only because of the sheer numbers living in urban areas. Again, let us be prepared for the best utilization of these responses.

The Federal government is helping with the support of metropolitan unity for planning, water pollution control and air pollution control. The Federal purse strings are an effective immediate spur to our own recognition of our self-interest.

President Johnson's posing the goal of the Great Society rested upon his assumption that it could come neither from a "massive program in Washington, nor can it come from the strained resources of local authority." He called for a creative Federalism, and, toward the preparation for that objective, the President stated he would call a series of meetings on the cities, natural beauty and the quality of education.

I know the organization which I have the honor to head, the United States Conference of Mayors, looks forward to participation, actively and energetically, in such conferences. I am sure The American Institute of Architects can make a striking contribution to such conferences and to the viability of local governments throughout the country in the coming period of stress and opportunity.

It is our fortune, and our duty, after all, to help construct the Great Society in this urban civilization. ■

Discussion

ALBERT MAYER FAIA (New York Chapter): I would like to ask Mayor Tucker: I have read, but only read, of the formation and operation of the Bi-State Agency for the St Louis area. I don't know when it was formed or what the indications are—useful, permanent and so on. If you would tell us something about it, I think it would be very helpful.

MAYOR TUCKER: The exact date of its establishment I don't recall. It's probably a matter of eight or ten years. It was a result of identical legislation being passed by the Illinois and the Missouri Legislatures.

It gives them power to operate transportation systems, establish docks and things of that character; also operate the airports. But it does not give them any authority to tax. That seems to be one of the difficulties in a more rapid development because of lack of funds.

They have recently purchased the Metropolitan Transportation System, organizing it and putting it into effect. They have to build some docks on the east side, they are trying to develop an airdrome on the east side. It also requires someone to underwrite and issue the revenue bonds.

They have also been very helpful in underwriting the installation of the Saarinen Arch on the river. So they are operating and becoming more active all along.



MR MAYER: Is there an indication that the voters are keen about this? Is it likely that they will vote more power?

MAYOR TUCKER: This is not the result of any vote. This is purely result of action of the legislature. I would not care to predict what

would happen if it were put to a vote because now they are operating a transportation system that has the opportunity of offending several thousand people every day.



MODERATOR HURST: I believe it was the report of the Intergovernmental Commission which you quoted, Governor, that used the term "unshackle the states" in order that they might deal in a more adequate way with their urban affairs. Is this term an accurate reflection of the problem, or is it not perhaps like the suggestion that Chiang be unleashed to land him on China?

GOVERNOR ANDERSON: I think the Commission recommended that the states give more power to the local or municipal governments and that by the term "unshackled" I meant simply that the traditional powers of the cities have been conferred by the states, the powers of the counties are conferred by the states, and really for the states to permit local governments to meet the problems of the transition that has taken place and is taking place in the population today, they should quickly confer more powers upon the lower levels of government.

MODERATOR HURST: What progress is being made by any metropolitan area anywhere towards the consolidation of government?

MAYOR TUCKER: Toronto has a metropolitan area; and in Dade

County there is one, I understand. Recently, I believe, in Nashville there was one passed. We have tried here twice within the last seven or eight years and it has not been successful. Personally, it is my firm conviction that not only must we do it, but I think the sheer economics of the situation is going to force us to do it because we must have a more diversified base for taxing than either the county or ourselves now have.

H. SAMUEL KRUSÉ FAIA (Miami Chapter): References have been made to Miami and Dade County and its government. Metropolitan government in Dade County has been in being some six years and wasn't making the progress that satisfied the architects locally. So we decided that there were two things that we could do. One was to put an architect on every municipal or governmental board, and we made a campaign of it. A great many of us now belong to governmental bodies of that sort in a most active role.

The other was to get into politics and elect some architects to serve, in this case, on the County Commission. We were successful in this



endeavor, and we now have on the County Commission, Earl Starnes AIA, and it is amazing what the Commission has done in just a few months that he has served. We have thrown out a lot of red tape that has formerly existed because most of the men that had served on the County Commissioners were lawyers—who are traditionally heel-draggers.

GOVERNOR ANDERSON: May I interpose an objection?

MR KRUSÉ: I have the floor, Mr Governor. I have not yielded!

MODERATOR HURST: Objection sustained. The delegate has the floor! (Laughter)

MR KRUSÉ: I would like to ask both the politicians: Do you think we are spinning our wheels on this or do they think we are going to accomplish what we are shooting for—a good environment?

GOVERNOR ANDERSON: I am not a pessimist about the problems of today. I think we are going to obtain what we go after. Perhaps you may have given a better answer to what the gentleman a while ago asked from the floor.

As I said, architects should develop ideas and get them to the right people at the right time. Maybe do better than that—get on the County Commission and the City Commissions, and indeed in the state legislatures and the Congress. Certainly you are going to be heard much more attentively if you are a member than if you are sitting out in front. As an expert in the field of planning and developing, you are not only going to be heard but you will be there exercising advice and your vote.

We are going to move forward as fast as the people want us to move forward, when the demands from the grass roots are heard and acted upon. Being heard isn't enough. They have to act upon them. The people that you elect in your respective jurisdictions to carry out the functions of govern-



ment all over this nation want to do what is right, but it takes willingness and inventiveness and the ability to step forward in new areas and to do new things; and architects know better than anyone else that it takes the dollar sign put where the idea is—and I think the people of this country are going to go for it.

MAURICE E. H. ROTIVAL FAIA (Connecticut Chapter): It has been

my experience in the last few years in New Haven that when the Mayor started the Citizens' Action Committee, we started doing something. It is not much that we did, but at least it was something. We did something more than the voting power could do because we had the power of the people behind us. I



have seen that in New York—the Citizens' Planning Council, which has done fantastic work. So it seems all the plans we make should be coming from the people and us.

MAYOR TUCKER: First of all, I would like to say I know your Mayor in New Haven very well. I think he has done a wonderful job. I am in accord with your idea of enlisting the aid of citizens. I don't believe any public official is capable of doing anything unless he has the wholehearted support of the citizens. He is purely a symbol and when something happens they are responsible for what has happened. And we use those committees and we try to feel what the people feel.

At the present time in St Louis we have fifteen neighborhoods with rehabilitation programs operating right in the neighborhood, with neighborhood committees, and we are very sensitive to what they want and we try to plan so we can give it to them in a rational way.

I think the citizens' committee is an excellent idea. I think, too, there should be a constant effort to improve the architecture of the community. I might say that three or four years ago I endeavored to employ an architect who would be the referee in the community on anything that was designed: it would have to meet his approval—not that he would redesign it, but purely so that it would not clash with something already in the immediate vicinity. It may be interesting for you to know that my solicitation was met with a great deal of reluctance on the part of anyone to

serve in that capacity, which I can readily understand.

I think people in public office are very conscious of the fact that we must be sensitive to the demand of the people. We must constantly strive to create an environment in which people will thrive and in which people will live.

DIRECTOR SCOTT SMITHERMAN (New Orleans Chapter): I would like to report the efforts that your AIA Board is making toward the preparation of tools for you as individual members of the Institute to use, particularly toward the giving of an idea of how good this country can be. We are preparing a motion picture that shows a bad example and a good example, and each one of us as members of the Institute can take it into our communities and talk to the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Commissions—something to illustrate the vision of a world that is a better place.



MAYOR TUCKER: I would like to add one word: The AIA was very, very helpful to the city of St Louis. In 1955 we passed a \$150 million capital improvement bond issue. I contacted the officers of the AIA and asked them to present to the city a list of architects with their qualifications to handle jobs in certain categories, say up to \$100,000, up to \$1 million, up to \$3 million, to give the background and the training of these men and what they had done. If the AIA would do that, we would employ architects from the local area, and no architect would be employed from elsewhere.

They accepted the responsibility. They submitted that list and I may say that no one in the community has been involved on this capital improvement work whose name was not on that list. I think it was a major contribution because it took considerable courage to classify your own membership in certain categories in order to permit them to get work. ■



The Fellows

*Fifty-nine Institute members
were elevated
to the College of Fellows
during the investiture ceremony
at the annual dinner*

HONORARY FELLOWS

- Eugene Beaudouin
France
- Max Bill
Switzerland
- Maxwell Fry
England
- Luigi Moretti
Italy
- Mario Pani
Mexico
- Alejandro Prieto P.
Mexico
- Alfonso Eduardo Reidy
Brazil
- Sir Arthur Stephenson
Australia



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Design



ALFRED L. AYDELOTT
Memphis
Design



WILLIAM J. BACHMAN
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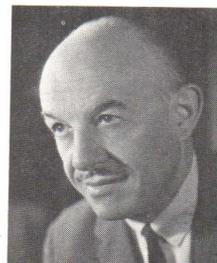
WALLACE C. BONSTALL
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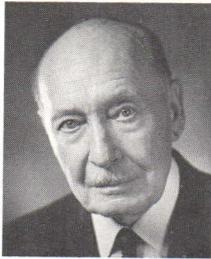
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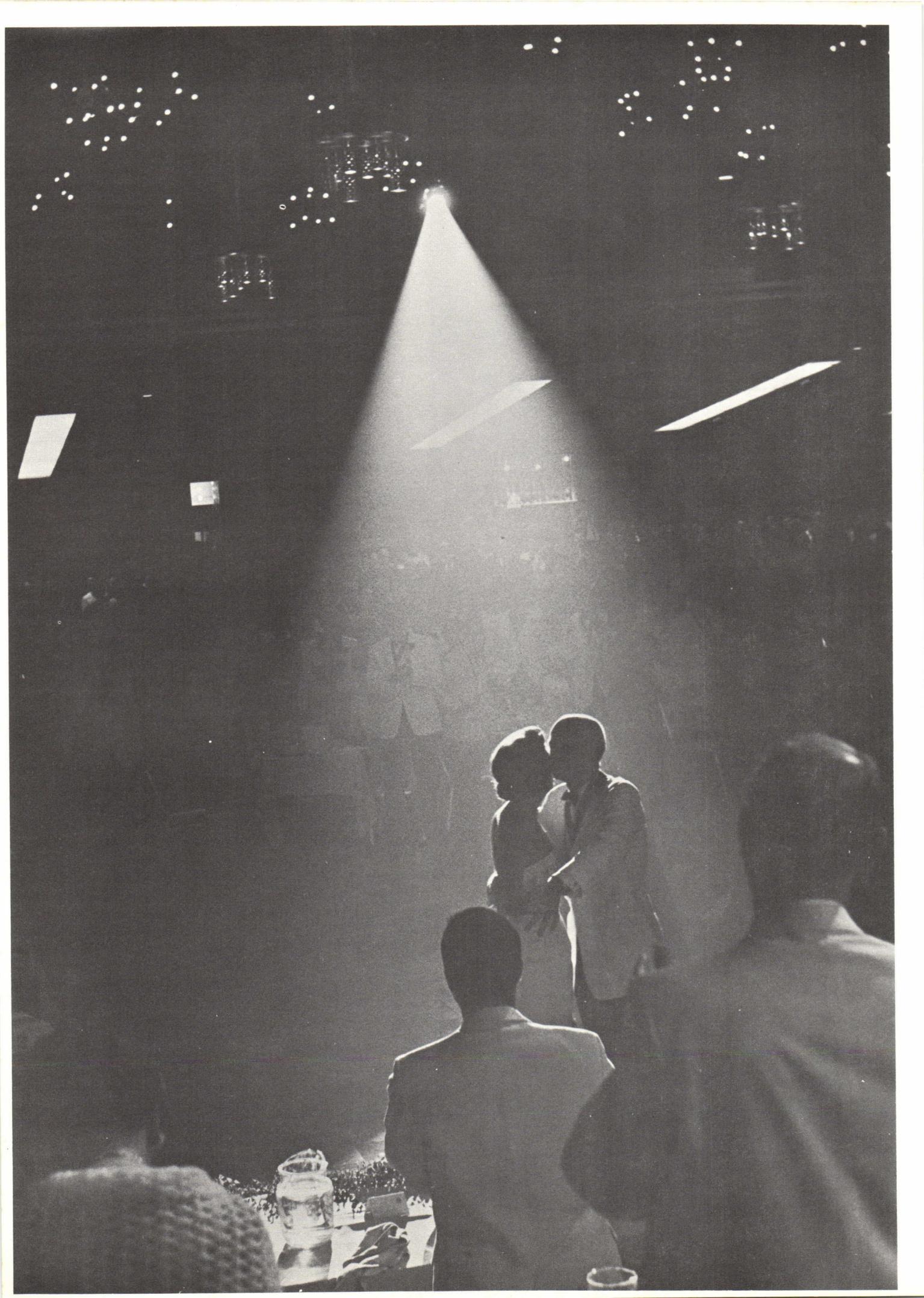


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Southern California
Design
Literature







SEEING THE CITY IN TIME

Francis D. Lethbridge AIA

*Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon
Washington, DC*

DEAN HURST:

I think if the practice that we call city planning is to be more than simply the accommodation of the inevitable, if it is rather to be the purposeful direction of the possible, then all of us who work at the profession must be able to conceptualize the future of the city; be willing to commit ourselves to new goals and physical as well as social dimensions; and be able to demonstrate these goals to the people.

One of the stumbling blocks which we architects recognize in attempting to work with the social scientist, the economist, the sociologist, the political scientist, the engineer and others greatly concerned with the city is what appears to be their belief that data—if we could properly gather it all and correlate it—could somehow assume generous powers and present other concepts for goals to be sought in the city, could inspire the con-

cern of people and command political action. This is not so.

Robert C. Hoover has said, "Each development in the process of planning technique is an instrument of moral decision."

We might paraphrase this to say that each development, be it economic, social, political or moral, is likewise an instrument of physical determination, physical commitment to the visible shape and form and beauty or ugliness of the city.

The projection of that visible form is perhaps uniquely the architect's responsibility as he alone brings to that part of the problem a peculiar and particular kind of training.

Gertrude Stein upon visiting Oakland is reported to have said, "We went to Oakland and when we got there there was no there there."

The physical visual definition of the city, its identity and space and form, its uniqueness and

characters, are the primary concerns of the architect to which our final program will speak.

Francis D. Lethbridge AIA is a partner in the Washington firm of Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon. Born in Hackensack, New Jersey, he studied at Stevens Institute of Technology and the University of Colorado and studied architecture at Yale University. He is now serving as President of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter and is a former Chairman of the National AIA Committee on Residential Architecture. His firm has received several awards for excellence in design including an Award of Honor presented by The American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Home Builders in 1961. Recently he was elected Chairman of the Landmarks Commission, appointed by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission.

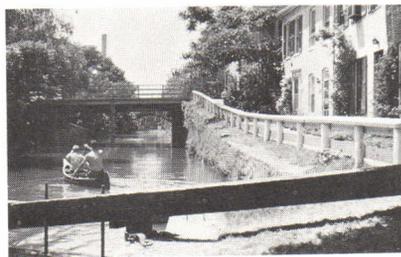


Landmarks: Washington's great natural landmark, the Potomac River: the sharp line of change from tidewater to the Piedmont country beyond



The Pan American Union Building by Albert Kelsey and Paul Cret, interesting because it is an architectural landmark that replaced an earlier building of significance: the house Latrobe designed for General Van Ness

Places do not depend upon any single element but can be destroyed by the thoughtless destruction and replacement of any one of their elements



We can illustrate the sense of place well by taking a little walk along the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal



The area of the Canal is made up of many different kinds of buildings, from different periods of time

MR LETHBRIDGE

IT is a sobering thought, perhaps a comforting one, to realize that city planning, complex as it may be, is not the highest level of creative construction that we face in the world today. I attended a discussion a few weeks ago on the problems of national planning—the almost overwhelming task of building a new nation from the pieces left in the wake of colonialism. It was generally conceded that a healthy form of nationalism is a necessary ingredient in the development of a sense of recognizable identity, purpose and pride that must accompany a commitment to the responsibilities of international order.

Isn't this profoundly true of cities as well? To be a citizen means, historically, one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city, and only more recently has come to mean a member of a state, who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection by it. We may recognize that most cities are becoming more and more interdependent, that many of their problems become capable of being effectively dealt with only on a regional or national basis as they sprawl out from their centers to form the great shapeless megalopolis; but perhaps we will need more nourishment at the roots and more pruning of the branches if we are to avoid the queasy sickness of disorientation and the depressing weight of dullness, sameness and loss of identity.

The citizens of Philadelphia could scarcely have sustained the enthusiasm and effort that have carried along their great program of urban renewal if they considered themselves merely inhabitants of a small part of the great industrial complex of the eastern seaboard. They think of themselves as Philadelphians and draw strength from that identity. Perhaps the day will come when such a point of attachment is not necessary, but it must be felt today if we are to develop and maintain the individual character that should distinguish each city from all others.

A talented stranger may often be a more acute observer than the native inhabitant who has ceased to creatively respond to his environment, but city planning from the outside should at best serve only as a stimulus to action on the part of the city. It seems clear that we can assist the fruitful evolution of the best elements of a city's life by imaginative and vigorous city planning only when the collaborative efforts of architects who are deeply committed to the future of their city have led it as a whole to a sense of purpose in civic design.

The art of urban design is a subject that can be mastered—imperfectly at best—only by the prolonged application of intuition, study and experience. Surely there is no easy process of city planning; it is a broad canvas that can never be painted by the numbers.

There are, of course, many things that continually add to our individual sum of post-school knowledge besides the hard-won lessons of our own professional practice. We are constantly intrigued and influenced by the braver efforts of our more gifted practitioners, and we can be grateful for the insight and background to be gained from the published studies of the city's history and prospects, structure and texture that continue to flow from the presses of both publishers and universities. Important as these may be, nevertheless, it is the lack of a deeper sense of common purpose in our urban design that seems to be its most vital weakness, rather than a lack of knowledge of how to cope with the multifarious details.

We know that a great change in our understanding of a problem, even in the nature of our work, can come from a simple change in our point of view, and it is toward this end that I would like to direct my remarks today. The process of viewing the City in Time is not an original idea by any means; it has been described and discussed in many different ways. I want, simply, to reaffirm the belief that it is a rewarding perspective that provides a refreshing relief from the myopic vision of the drafting board; and what is more important, that it offers a promising hope for a common interest on the part of all architects in any particular city or region—an interest free of the petty distract-

tions of competitive practice, an interest that could lead to a greater awareness of the history and the forces that have shaped the city and of the value of conserving the best of our inheritance from the past as a vital part of our designs for the future.

Our profession carries with it certain responsibilities, and certainly one of the responsibilities is the necessity for each of us to study the Visible City in some depth rather than merely to observe it. Admittedly this process of seeing and understanding is only a step toward our being prepared to plan and act effectively in the creation of new communities, or in the selective preservation, restoration and re-creation of our older cities. It is nevertheless a step that must be taken before we can reach the point where we can intelligently use the techniques of planning and architectural design.

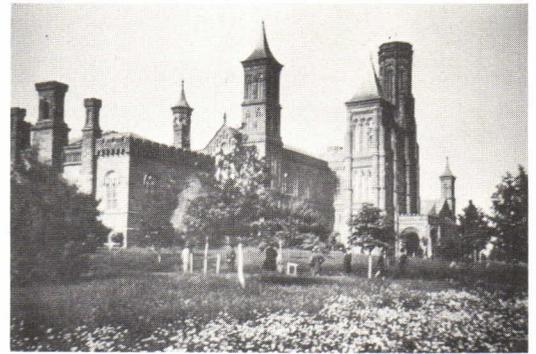
A collective blindness to the realities of climate, topography and the indigenous cultural antecedents of our cities, coupled with a chronic inability to cope successfully with the forces of politics, economics, transportation and the products of a sales-dominated industrial complex, has reduced the architect, more often than not, to a secondary and ineffective role in the shaping of the Visible City. Granted the fact that he can no longer, if indeed he ever could, play his role effectively except in collaboration with many other people, his role today is often uncomfortably similar to that of the product stylist in a great manufacturing organization. No longer involved in the significant decisions that cast the form of his work, he is expected merely to clothe that form in a fashionable, efficient and inexpensive skin. It is a collaborative effort that starts too late and is finished too soon—one in which he has only a limited rather than a decisive effect upon the ultimate product of his labors.

It is the architect, however, whatever his present shortcomings may be, who must be expected to bring a greater sense of order and beauty to the task of building the city. Call himself what he may—architect, planner, urban or city designer—he must in any event be well trained in the art of physical design, must be sufficiently versed in history and the sciences of economics and sociology, and must be somehow adept enough at the game of politics to get things done that need to be done. He must be able to judge the importance and the value of those elements of the city that have come down to him through time and must be able to relate them successfully to the new requirements of life in the city today. With almost unlimited power to reshape the topography as we please, with the ever-increasing pressures of an exploding population, rapidly rising land values, the domination of heavily subsidized highways designed for speed of arrival and getaway, and housing designed to provide maximum benefits for the entrepreneur rather than the community, it has become increasingly important that the architect develop a sense of values that he is prepared to fight to sustain over the long haul.

And, as a start, he must *first* be able to *see* the city—not simply as a static body assaulted by a succession of unrelated acts and accidents, but as a living organism in the stream of time, a complex creation of nature and man that has responded to realities, ideas and even visions—the forces that have given it what significant form, character and spirit it may possess today.

When I spoke of “Seeing the City in Time” I was aware of and intended the rather obvious double meaning. I meant to suggest the synoptic view proposed by Patrick Geddes, who enlarged Aristotle’s definition of the “entire city encompassed in a single view” to include the view of the city’s course of evolution, the forecast of its future possibilities. I meant also to imply that we must learn again to see the city from that point of view before it is too late.

Geddes felt, above all, that one must become sufficiently immersed in the spirit of the city—its historic essence and continuous life—before one attempted to analyze details, such as, let us say, communications, industry or movements of population. This is good advice, provided the general view does not become an end in itself, our sole



Relationships: This view, taken by the great Civil War photographer Matthew Brady, might very well show Andrew Jackson Downing in the act of laying out the romantic landscape of the Smithsonian Institution grounds



Another delightful and elaborate example of Victorian architecture in the Smithsonian group



Examples of this period can be seen, for the most part, only by looking up over the city’s remodeled store fronts

objective. As practicing architects, urban designers or city planners, we will find the greatest value both in moving in to the detailed view and back to the general view to gain our best perspective of the interrelation of the elements of the city and to benefit most directly in the application of such insight.

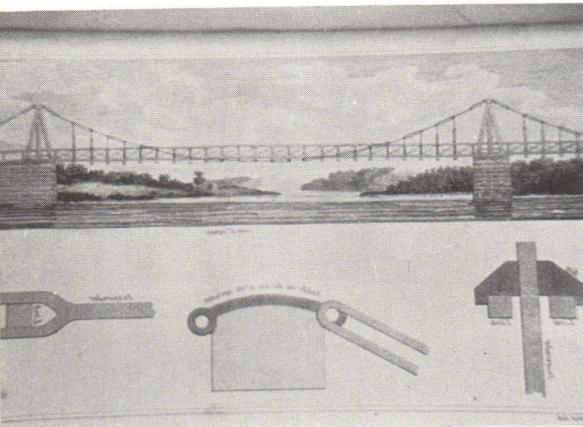
It may be felt by some that a plea for a return to the applied principles of historic perspective is an argument of ultra-conservatism, a nostalgic preoccupation with the past, or an unwillingness to apply contemporary means to our present problems of city planning. This is not so. The synoptic point of view and the development of rational forms of urban design from a base of common understanding and common purpose on the part of architects, engineers, administrators, businessmen, citizens alike offer the only hope for us to break away from the narrowminded domination of hand-me-down architectural attitudes and styles, bureaucratically entrenched muddleheadedness and simple, unembarrassed private greed. We must take the time, all of us, to develop a full view of the Visible City; to find out where we have been, where we are and where we seem to be going, for without some intelligent recharting of our present course I fear we shall end up precisely where we deserve to be—either here or hereafter.

There have been many efforts to develop meaningful outlines, systems and methods to assist us in the study of the city in time as well as space. Geddes' "Outline for Town Planning Surveys" is still one of the most ambitious and carefully thought-out proposals that I know of. There is further value in Aurousseau's "Classification of Towns," in the CIAM development of exhibit grids and most recently, in the contribution to the subject made by the AIA's continuing series on urban design which has been prepared by Paul Spreiregen with the guidance of Charles Blessing and others. In a somewhat different vein, exploring the meaning and relationship of urban forms and textures we could cite Kevin Lynch's "The Image of the City," Cullen's "Townscape," Logie's "The Urban Scene" and most recently, Lawrence Halprin's book entitled "Cities."

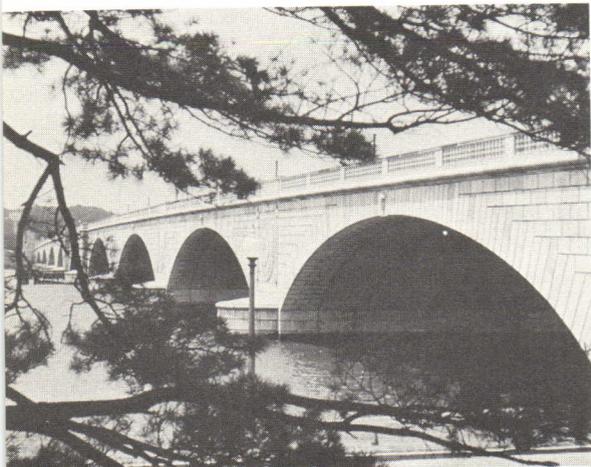
There has been a remarkable increase of activity and a great widening of the scope of the work of regional, urban, social and architectural historians in this country in the past two decades. Books as widely divergent as Gutheim's "The Potomac," Constance Green's "Washington," Whitehill's "Boston, a Topographical History," Kouwenhoven's "Made in America," and the works of Mumford, Tunnard, Scully, Warner, Rodwin, Lynes, Andrews and Lancaster to name but a few, have given us an opportunity to broaden and deepen our perspective of the city and to understand better the forces that shape its form.

Most encouraging of all, perhaps, are the steps that have been taken

Continuities can be illustrated by the first practical suspension bridge, James Finley's design for a chain bridge, one of which was constructed over the gorge of the Potomac at Little Falls. The present bridge, a stone and steel arch, is still known as Chain Bridge, though few people know why



The beautiful Memorial Bridge designed by McKim, Mead & White. The earliest Chain Bridge was an engineering tour de force; Memorial Bridge must be considered an architectural monument



A significant change. The newer freeway bridges are a relatively undistinguished part of the highway system. The river as a boundary, the act of crossing, the sympathetic relationship of bridge design to riverscape all are subordinated to the objective of encouraging people to move into the very heart of the city, its most congested area, at high speed



to awaken people to a sharper vision of the city and to organize the means of preserving some of our urban heritage that is being thoughtlessly and needlessly destroyed. The AIA's Conferences on Esthetic Responsibility have focused attention on some of these problems in many parts of the country, and groups such as the New York City Committee on Historic Architecture have helped to define and describe landmarks of the city that must be preserved, not as museum pieces to be dusted and displayed, but as vital, useful elements that contribute to the character and beauty of the city of today and tomorrow.

Observing the City in Time: Four Categories

I find it helpful to divide this view of the City in Time into four categories of observation or study. Each of these is so interrelated to the others that there are no completely positive distinctions between one and another, but each system contributes to a better understanding of the other, and together they form a method for the interpretation and the communication of a Synoptic View of the city.

The first two categories—the study of *landmarks* and the study of *places*—are terms that are now consistently used throughout the country. They are typically the material from which guidebooks are formed, and on a more highly selective basis are the objects and spaces that concern us in the study and practice of constructive preservation. Definitions of these terms vary somewhat, but *landmarks* might be defined briefly as those buildings and objects, both natural and man-made, possessing significant historic or esthetic values. *Places* might be termed those spaces or groups of buildings having unique historic or esthetic qualities that are not a property of any single part of the complex, but are a quality of the whole. Landmarks and places then, are two forms of our heritage from the past in the city today, a heritage that must be observed, preserved, allowed to make its contribution to the quality of today's environment and serve as a catalyst in the development of future plans and proposals.

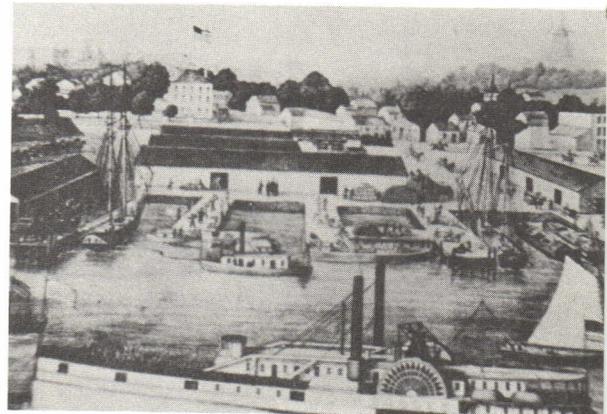
This in itself is not enough, however. To better understand the nature of these assets and to view them not simply as a scattered collection of unrelated objects tagged with labels of various architectural periods, we must also study the ties of these buildings and places to the other cultural, social, political, economic and technological aspects of their own time of creation. We must observe the history of the city in layers, so to speak, as a series of eras, each of which had special reasons for the qualities that relate its elements to one another. For want of a better word I propose to call this category of observation the study of *relationships*.

The fourth system of observation is the study of *continuities*. If relationships are the horizontal ties that link together the elements of the city in any cross-section of time, then continuities are the ties that link similar elements to one another in the stream of time. The value of such a dual system of observation is readily apparent, for we can not only better judge the special significance of a building, a square, a street or any other part of the city by its relationship to a comprehensive frame of reference; but by studying the continuity of development, or disintegration of a particular element in the city's life—urban housing, for example, or transportation—we can better see the form, measure the strength and project the prospects and possibilities of that element beyond the present time. It is a method of study that lends itself well to the assembly and transmittal of useful knowledge, for it is an "open-ended" method which can be as simple or complex as the participant chooses.

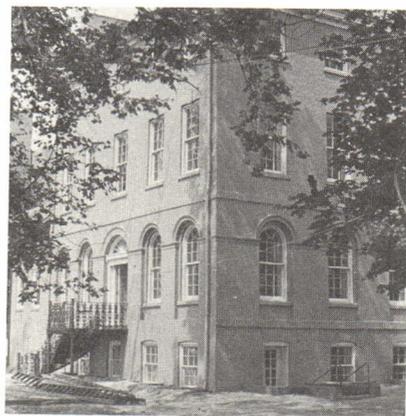
The number of sections for which a series of relationships is prepared will vary from city to city, just as the range and times of the most significant periods for study will vary. The material (pictures, models or written material) that represents an element of city life at a particular period can be studied together with other elements of the same period in a series of relationships, or together with the same elements in the course of time as a series of continuities. ■



Preservation of landmarks and places calls for the same point of view, the same frame of mind, that causes one to work very hard to preserve the natural topography and amenities of the site in the simplest or most modest kinds of architectural development



Preservation as an element of design can be most satisfactorily accomplished, as witness this view of the Southwest Washington waterfront, with the Law House in the left background . . .



. . . when fine buildings and beautiful places can be given a new and useful life. The Law House, now a community center for the surrounding new residential development, will continue to constitute its architectural quality and a sense of a link with the past history of the city for many years to come



THE VISIBLE CITY—FACTORS AND FACETS IN DESIGN

Albert Mayer FAIA

New York City

DEAN HURST:

Mr Mayer is prominent in the fields of architecture, town and city planning, rural planning and development. He and his New York firm have designed and built new cities, made city and regional plans and have engaged in urban redevelopment projects in this and many other countries. His major rural and development works in India, spanning a period of some twelve years, include the pilot project in the United Provinces of India. He has also developed plans for the new capital city of Chandigarh, Bombay and New Delhi and his new cities, Kitimat in British Columbia, Ashdod in Israel, the proposed town of Khrobo in Ghana and the Greenbelt towns for the United States Resettlement Administration. He was elected to Fellowship in the Institute in 1953.

OUR vision of the city could be considered to be the result of three principal thrusts: as a mainly historical thrust, being the result of a cumulation of historical events, of personages, of interactions of generation upon generation; or, as a summational-observational presentation, being the sum of all the things that we see about us and the effect that these have upon us here and now; or, we can see the city as it should be, what it ought to be, what we should seek it to be by the thrust of our own actions. This last would have a strong tincture of the first two, or certainly evidence from them; but, in truth, the city of today has no real precedent, mainly because of the unprecedented space-command and means-command that we citizens of the city have at our disposal. This is a vision of the city that we will discuss here—the Visible City and what we should seek it to be in the context of our contemporary and unprecedented range of choice and area of action.

Some Generalities

In order for the individual visual aspects of the city and their cumulative impression to have a fully satisfying meaning, or personal-emotional impact as well as visual impact, we require three conceptual disciplines:

- A conception of what is desired socially, physically and visually; what are to be the goals, the objectives of our way of life and of our city that frames that way of life?
- A conception of the civic structure and the political anatomy to effectuate it; by what means do we determine our goals and objectives; and once determined, by what people-to-people systems do we reach those goals and objectives?
- Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the architectural vision and embodiment of that structure and anatomy. This is the very real challenge the Visible City presents to our profession.

All contemporary American cities have two things in common in varying degrees: The mass is agglutinated and amorphous, with something of a single or plural heart or centralization of whatever excellence and distinction there is; concentration breeds concentration, excellence seeks excellence. What we need in fact is a crystalline structure with local glitter, peaks and subpeaks of excellence, culminating in the central massifs. And giving life to this picture and metaphor, what we desperately need to produce throughout this crystalline or cellular structure is a strong sense of identification, of self-identification, in its inhabitants.

It is also the fact that even in the central, or what goes for central, glitter we will almost always find what might be called project glitter. We find again and again separate gigantesque entities injected into a welter of undistinction; in general no matrix or connecting tissue of excellence out of which the projects may be felt to grow. As an ex-

treme example, consider the welter of disreputable hotels and rickety dives that crowd the side streets off glittering Broadway.

It is both a deeply relevant truth and a cliché that the real urban organism in our time is less the arbitrarily political-boundaried city than the extended metropolitan area, which is specifically not the assigned subject: we must also consider this, the unextrapolated city. We also note what is not so well realized: that the existing political city itself in our day to be healthy, must be thought of as a metropolitan entity with subcities, with districts, with neighborhoods, with sub-neighborhoods. Each of these subentities must have important recognizabilities, identities, functions and forms of its own. And let us not forget that refreshed interrelations and connective tissue between arteries and veins of circulation are equally necessary.

Factors and Facts

In the context of these generalities then, we will speak of a number of factors and facts that can make our Visible City what it should be.

- We will speak of the *structure and anatomy of the city* which must find its reflection in visible form, at all levels of social-physical organization: of centers, foci, subfoci, symbols and of connectors.
- We will speak of *common elements at all scales*, including the sense of identity, alert awareness, allegiance, all these to counter the massive anonymity of our time.
- We will note the *pervasive architectural texture*, that fabric of excellence and convenience, or the lack of it: and of the decentralization or subcentralization of excellence and its permeation throughout.
- We will note that *less is more*, pointing out, once again, that for the first time in history we suffer from unbridled excess of means.
- We will speak of *counterpoint and drama*, that sensitive juxtaposition and confrontation that is the unique contribution of the truly talented designer.
- We will examine *the architect's place in writing programs*, noting that in modern times the architect is given a program by his client and carries it out imaginatively and with skill—we hope—noting that this is not good enough for him or for the quality of what he produces.
- And finally we will speak of *the inspirational city and the ethical city*, the summit of all our endeavors and how we can make them live.

It should be made clear here that we are not intending to present an ideal or utopian vision, though it may well be that also. Rather, this is what we conceive the existing city can and must be transformed into by means of a more searching urban rebuilding process.

Structure and Anatomy

Let us begin with a crude adumbration of the city's anatomy; a sketch of the civic structure of the city in which it can find its reflection in visible form. The elements are:

- The city center: its heart and lungs.
- The city's total body: for cities up to a certain size we speak of the full city; for the great supercity, we speak of the summation of subcities, of the "normal" cities contained within the great city.
- The community: the neighborhood-in-city.
- The subcommunity: the face-to-face entity.
- The small group or "close" or basic cell: in some cases this narrows down to the apartment floor.
- And finally, the connecting tissue: the street side, the planned and unplanned open spaces that filter through the city and give it volumetric continuity or discontinuity, the pavements and repetitive facade patterns that thread the city.

At each level we need to seek the sense of identity, of entity and of cross-connection or interdependence of each level upon the other, and mutually at each level. We need not here pin down sizes or scales or functions or content of each of these levels, or the degree of self-containment or of cross-dependence. The only necessity is to identify a system and hierarchy of levels, to understand the functional inter-



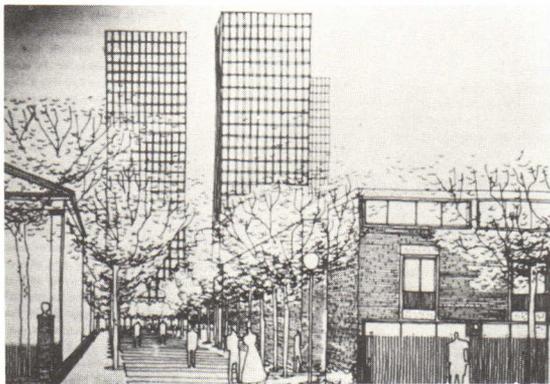
PHOTOS BY THE AUTHOR

Stevenage: A city must find its reflection in visible form at all levels of social-physical organization



East Harlem Plaza: At each level we need to seek the sense of identity





Society Hill: Counterpoint and drama



Lyons, France: The sense of the street is lost

Chatham Village: The respect that is due nature's forms



dependence between the levels, and to be able to illustrate them vividly. For from these identifications and understandings flow the expression best suited to each level.

To so identify and understand such a system and hierarchy of levels is to understand and identify a system of articulation of the whole urban fabric. This system must have plenty of scope for alternative and flavorsome content and form at each level, and with each level being identifiably idiomatic of the total system. Properly posed we develop a theory of anti-giantism that encompasses at the same time both centralization and downward-outward hierarchization. But this must be practiced with restraint, restraint that also produces decentralizations and subcentralizations of excellence so that the excellence is not excessively sucked up at the center with desiccation of the entire body. But, neither are these constituent entities just suburban or subprovincial—they must be tempered and infused by planned cross-need, cross-fructification, as well as a careful meshing of the peaks and the troughs.

Common Elements

We can note a number of elements common at all levels of the city structure.

First, organization or better spatial organization—that sense of street continuity that comes from a continuous, calm and even height such as we find in Bath, Washington and Beacon Hill in Boston; and the counterpoint, the town-house roof level, punctuated by pinnacles or campaniles, provided by Philadelphia's Society Hill skyscrapers. Too often, in contemporary large-scale compositions we do not have much sense of the street or its discipline, as for example, in the loose semi-organization of Washington's Southwest Redevelopment area.

Secondly, maximization or dramatization of topography—that complete respect that is due nature's forms. We ought to come to know, intimately, those schemes that have made creative use of nature's levels and those that have created their own sensitive levels and microlevels.

Third, the finiteness or definition of knowing where you are—the recognizable entrance and exit; the choice between invitation and drift. We need to know vividly when we cross the pregnant step: now you're out, now you're in. These reinforce identification and self-identification by defining the delicate line between the sense of invitation and the sense of rejection.

Fourthly, the central heart or culmination—the central peaks and massifs spoken of earlier. Can we define and produce the architectural, the functional, the social glitter at each scale and level?

Then, parking and its social and visual side effects—parking is generally considered only from the point of view of quantitative adequacy and minimal distance away for convenience. Here we face a real monster. We must consider and drastically deal with parking in its present generally anti-architectural and anti-human side effects. Its huge concentrations bring the tensions of traffic into the very heart of domestic areas. Continuous peripheral parking hampers socialization between adjacent neighborhoods. We find every shopping center floating in a sea of parking. In sum, the disturbance to planned architectural scale and the serenity of spaces that can be attributed to traffic and parking may indeed be one of the major urban disasters of our time. And unfortunately we have got so used to this situation that we don't critically react to it.

Again, zoning and its inadequacy as an architectural-civic instrument of regulation and control. The failures of contemporary zoning policies are manifold. Here, consider the jagged anarchy of the floor area ratio vs the peaks and plateaus of the city; the anarchy of the "light-protector"; and the failure to creatively protect special areas, particularly the periphery surrounding the open space or square such as at Columbus Circle (contrast this with the Place Vendôme or the Étoile); and the visual devastation of the grand natural areas such as the Palisades in New York or the Trans-Potomac about Washington.

We can correct these failures in zoning if we can discover the new

role for creative zoning. In essence, I speak of limitation of the private anarchy of choice. We must somehow combat this spatial anarchy by devising master plans for spatial harmony and drama.

And lastly the sense of citizen participation in the creation at all scales of civic activity. Just how far upward, we may ask, can the citizen organization permeate? We have examples beginning with the self-help local participations of Karl Linn in Philadelphia and Washington, through the guided creations of the garden clubs such as the texture program of Syracuse and elsewhere, to the Market Square of Knoxville—a true cooperative architectural creation. Such participation must be regarded and nurtured as a precious urban resource.

At this point, we may well consider Burnham's dictum: "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood, and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work. . . . Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty." This is a grand and stirring statement and we cannot settle for less. But let us add: "Do make little plans which the citizen can grasp and energize, to which he feels intimate allegiance. Make little plans if you want the big ones to have meaning, impact, to be clothed in flesh and blood and, in fact, to be truly executed."

We see then that in all these common elements, no matter what scale, we seek the sense of identity, of self-identification, of calm, of discipline, of self-restraint. We reject jarring heights and the anarchy of unreason, of unprincipled and selfish unilateral action. We seek the invitation and the shake of the hand that these common elements thus provide as antidotes to the anonymity of our time.

Architectural Texture

The architectural texture of a city spreads throughout that city along its avenues of circulation, spilling out over into its open spaces, its squares, its "Grand Centrals," and is somehow locally defined by the bus stops and bus termini and other nodes of public concentration. For years the subways and interurbans were the lifeblood in these veins of circulation; more recently the automobile and now the tremendous system of superhighways and skyways spread what excellence and convenience there is in the total city scene.

How much less we Americans really get for our money! For example, our mean subways and their stations compared with the handsome outlying London underground entrance structures and with the Moscow subway. Compare the Vienna Opera-Ring Strasse undercrossings or Piccadilly Circus Station with the dinginess of New York's Times Square subway station or Grand Central Station.

It is characteristic of a modern American city to have miles of streets with no rest. We do have a few happy examples in the Rockefeller Center mall, the plaza in front of the Time and Life Building, the Daily News Corner in New York; or any good regional shopping center. We need a master plan of "sitability," a plan that creates and then relates square to square, plaza to plaza.

Less Is More

In general, we have available an unprecedented range of instruments and techniques. But everything is double-faced, two-edged; and this must be countered by a conscious self-discipline and control. For instance, topography is a creative factor against which we place the bulldozer which so readily destroys it and thus saves us lazily from the travail of difficult design and its exhilarating results. Another instance, the imposed necessity of the old walled city against which we must place the self-discipline of "green-walled" cities, cities that successfully counter the straggling urban fringes.

What a pristine and elegant thing was the original cloverleaf interchange! Now the multilevel cloverleaf spaghetti and mixmaster produces a riot of visual and spatial confusion that destroys its original elegance: a resource prostituted to unbridled ends.



USA: Into the city, failure—the bus stop



Atlanta: Gouging out the center of the city

Washington: Parking "reserved"





USA: Visual and spatial confusion that destroys original elegance



New York: Zoning writes the program

New York: The architect writes the program



As we pile story on story we lose the sense of the simple stair and of the poignant realization of difference of level; and the noble skyscraper becomes lost in the general American city skyscraper jungle while you shoot up through five hundred feet or a thousand feet in an enclosed box, with no visual-emotional understanding of what is happening. We can recapture some of the excitement of the vertical experience; for instance, contrast the usual elevator ride with the marvelous ride up the Fairmont's splendid glass shaft in San Francisco, where you realize and feel the stages.

The upshot of all this is that less really is more, that we must regain the architect's traditional discipline of imaginative self-limitation.

Counterpoint and Drama

These have always been the solid tools of the talented architectural designer. No less so do they apply to the urban designer. The close intermingling of differing densities vs the sterilized evenness of codes and regulations: the narrow, intimate streets bursting out into the sun of the square or boulevard; Amsterdam, The Hague, Lijnbaan, Copenhagen are filled with such experiences.

The importance of community and community identifications are great, but also the urban man needs an opportunity for withdrawal and solitude from the city's hurly-burly. Fortunately, there is an increased recognition of this need. We have the historic examples of the Cloisters, now we have the New School inner court, and the renewed interest in the patio houses and its opportunity for introversion and seclusion. Actually, withdrawal and solitude should be an integral consideration in all urban renewal planning. Space alone, of course, will not provide these amenities; small scale and interesting detail adds to the sense of release and of privacy.

The Architect's Place in Writing Programs

If this is the kind of Visible City that we should seek in the context of our contemporary and unprecedented range of choice and area of action, it is clear that the architect must seek and must be equipped to have a much more important-than-hitherto role in formulating the basic program.

The architect and the profession must seek this role in three categories of activities:

- He must prepare himself for the role on the corporate-professional level through the AIA and its chapters.
- He must seek the role on the individual-citizen level through his individual and chapter activities as a normal-active and volunteer-official concerned with local affairs—as a voter, as a member of planning boards, school boards, etc.
- And he must exercise the role on the individual professional plane: by addressing himself to the content and spirit of the specific projects on which he is engaged.

The first two of these levels need no comment or elaboration. The last is not yet well identified or recognized. We will explore it now.

Consider the normally prevailing situation: the individual architect accepts the program and ground rules set up by his client, which he then transmutes into architectural design and construction of the finished project. The architect must much more greatly fulfill himself and produce a much greater and more challenging contribution to the visible city by recognizing that he has an important and unique contribution to make to the basic programs and the ground rules themselves.

For instance, Clarence Stein and Henry Wright were given a job to do in Radburn, an area outside of New York City, thirty-five years ago. They developed a whole new unassigned-by-the-owner physical and social concept of superblocks, of pedestrian and vehicular separations, and of large interior parks and social areas—indeed an epoch-making contribution.

For instance, a hundred years ago, Olmsted did the planning of

Central Park. A particularly brilliant program contribution was his sensitive and prescient conception: that of the separated depressed through-crosstown trafficways achieved by delicate use and manipulation of topography. The park user is completely unaware either visually or aurally of any disturbance to his relaxed mood.

For example, Perkins & Will have in specific professional assignments come up with new kinds of physical classrooms and their interrelations which changed the specific program and future programs for all of America's educational institutions.

For instance, Meathe & Kessler in a public housing situation have just freshly formulated a four-bedroom unit of given over-all dimensions, in terms of minimal dormitory rooms. They use the space so gained to create a desperately needed extra room for various individual and family activities, in addition to the quite inadequate norm of standard kitchen and living room arrangements.

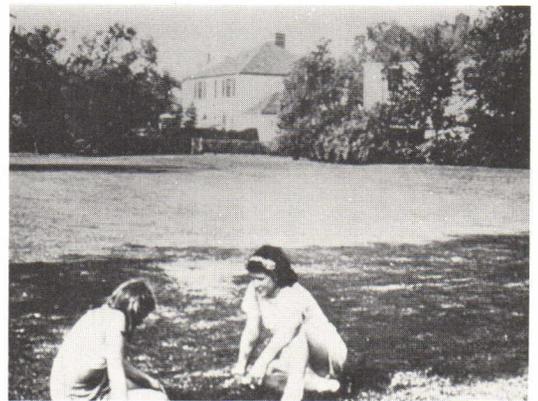
For instance, I have recently developed a concept to create a hitherto nonexistent but important entity and space for low-rental communities, which suddenly crystallized from a number of apparently unrelated factors and needs. It is called the "Everybody's Club." It grew out of a number of realizations and gaps: the inadequacy in the crowded living units, ie, lack of space and conditions for having friends; the somewhat formal group character and the compartmentalization of hours in normal community centers; the psychological satisfaction in spontaneous access to an informal, sparkling, socially recognized but not overorganized place.

These examples are all of original program developments that have been enthusiastically accepted by clients. Clients are a good deal more ready for the architect's basic program contribution than most of us suppose. Particularly in the case of creation of elements of a Visible City the opportunity is latent, dormant, inchoate, waiting to be conceived and born and architecturally articulated. The city and its components have been changing so drastically and is in its general character so amorphous that it is actually and perhaps even consciously waiting desperately for the kind of new crystallizations and syntheses on every plane that we have spoken of here. One cannot be sure that the architect wants to go through the travail of a changing role to join or to take a lead in the basic operation of struggling with program creation on an urban level. But it may be asserted that it is greatly worthwhile and that it involves the architect's characteristic kind of magic or alchemy in the highest possible sense.

The Inspirational City and the Ethical City

Finally we deal with the most abstract of all our chosen subjects: the inspirational city and the ethical city. These are fancy words and we should try to explain them. The inspirational city means something way beyond the inspiration of a single building or group, even quite beyond the common meaning of urban design. It refers to the sense of the total city and the sense of responsibility for that total city that must take possession of the architect in every single job he does; a sense with which he must be constantly drenched: how will my work affect the life of the city? What ingredients have I developed that will ripple out and be felt to have enhanced the quality of the city?

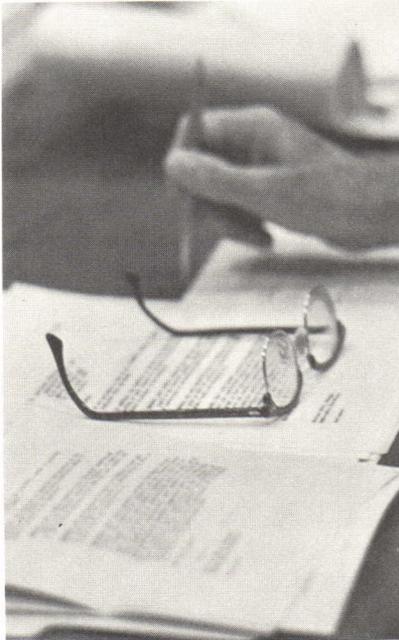
And this leads to an attempt to explain the term ethical city, which perhaps means the availability and excellence and distinction of what each in-dweller and each community should have, indeed, that every inhabitant of the city must have and feel as an intimate part of the excellences that are available; that, indeed, in the creation of one prodigal Lincoln Center all our creative energy and goodwill are not used up. There must be the built-in corollary of fifty local culture centers; that even perhaps every financial contribution toward accomplishing the Lincoln Centers should automatically be split in half, the other half to go to such unsung, unheralded, unprestigious but terribly necessary and terribly exciting local people's centers. In short, the inseparable oneness of man in his city: HIS CITY. ■



Radburn: What ingredients enhance the quality of the city . . .

Rockefeller Center: And make each inhabitant an intimate part of the excellences that are available?





SUMMARY OF THE PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

Dr Thomas Eliot

Chancellor, Washington University

SOME of the speakers are not here today, so I shall be brief. If they were all present, I might find myself yielding to the very natural temptation to take them up on certain things which they said, such as Governor Anderson's puzzling statement that "A little home rule is not enough but too much is too much," and debate these points which, on the surface, at least, appear to be contradictory.

As a minister's son, I would undoubtedly enjoy engaging in heavenly discourse with Professor Pelikan and I certainly would ask him for some definitions, not of "the indefinable God" but of his terms "alabaster city"—"City of man"—or just plain "City."

Both Mr Lethbridge and Mr Mayer have talked about emotional attachment to the city, attachment enhanced, as Mr Lethbridge pointed out, by knowledge of and concern for its historical roots.

My heart thrilled when Mr Mayer said "St Louis is a great city." And then I thought to myself: Why should I be proud of that? I am not a Saint Louisian. I live two hundred yards west of the invisible city border that separates St Louis from the quite unhistoric and unheralded city of Clayton.

What are we talking about when we talk about *the City*? If you drive out Forest Park Boulevard there is an underpass just over there at Kingshighway. It is a fine new means of transportation from downtown to the suburbs. You get to Washington University a couple of miles to the west and all of a sudden Forest Park Boulevard stops and, instead of a broad, four-lane highway with turn-off lanes at every intersection, you have a three-lane highway—a beautiful bottleneck.

Why? Because you come to the western border of St Louis. The city of Clayton, though it has very little in the way of history, has the good fortune to be one of the wealthier suburbs in the area, with one of the large downtown retail department stores moved there, light industry served by one truckload a year, with not a sharply burgeoning population and, therefore, more money, for instance, for schools than all but two or three other school districts in the country. And yet, eight miles away, within the same St Louis metropolitan area, there is a school district as near to total destitution as any, not just in the metropolitan area or even in the state of Missouri, but as any you might find in the country.

That is why I was especially interested in the very substantial speech made by my good friend, Mayor Tucker. I was fascinated by his forth-

right espousal of the cause of "creative Federalism" at the metropolitan level and of metropolitan government.

Six years ago a Federal plan for a Federal district government for the Greater St Louis area was defeated, as he mentioned. What he didn't mention was that he took a large part in causing its defeat. (We are still very good friends. I was one of the leaders on the other side.)

He mentioned that St Louis City, which has a county government of its own, is separate from St Louis County, which consists of the suburbs on the north and the south and western side. I think what he is talking about certainly does hold some hope for the future—the city's rejoining the county and becoming a part of it, empowering the county government to do the specific metropolitan-wide jobs which in the earlier Federal plan would have been entrusted to another layer of metropolitan district government.

I was interested in connection with this idea of the metropolis, too, in some of the rather encouraging statements with respect to Federal encouragement of the metropolitan solutions that were mentioned by Dr Terry as part of the public health programs sponsored by the national government.

Again, I would be inclined to challenge Governor Anderson for his warning, although perhaps it should be at least in part heeded but not taken to the point so seriously that it stultifies action—his warning that cities might become the lethargic and bureaucratic arms of the Federal government.

I don't believe that there is any necessity of their so becoming simply because the Federal government sponsors metropolitans solution for metropolitan problems, any more than the subcities which Mr Mayer has talked about as part of the metropolitan communities would become lethargic arms of the central city. The whole idea of having and stimulating such subcities is exactly the opposite.

There have been so many different approaches and different papers, so many alterations even in the titles of speeches or their content from what was programmed, that it is a little difficult to summarize in any essential sense. Yet I might be able to put my finger on what could be a unifying theme, and it is not "The City—Visible and Invisible." It seems to me that if anything has been a unifying theme throughout the last day-and-a-half, it is the theme of change, change in the course of religious thought and perhaps in the depth of religious conviction; change in the substance of what is needed to maintain the physical health of the people; change—perhaps to be fiercely resisted—in the topography; change, actual or necessary, in the relationships between local governments and in the role of the national government; and most of all, change in population, in its numbers, in its background and its deployment or concentration.

The growth and concentration of population makes us all, or will make almost all Americans in the very near future, metropolitans. Whether the metropolis is a good place to live depends on having metropolitan-wide programs for public health, for recreation, for cultural development, for transportation, for economic opportunity—and bigger programs.

It depends, too, on the organizing of the physical life of the metropolis and making it a place to be proud of—both the city visible and the city invisible: The emotional attachment of which the speakers talked; the pride in home-town, which includes some concept of the ideal city, human or divine; the dream of beauty; the concern for history whereby the past can kindle devotion and be viewed indeed as the prologue of an inspiring future; the sense of public responsibility or, if you will, professional responsibility for what Dean Hurst this morning called "the purposeful direction of the possible."

I quoted one line from Daniel Burnham. Mr Mayer quoted the whole thing with a most useful and appropriate addendum of his own. I would like to close by going back to my opening remarks and paraphrasing Burnham and say to you: Let beauty be your beacon; your watchword justice. ■



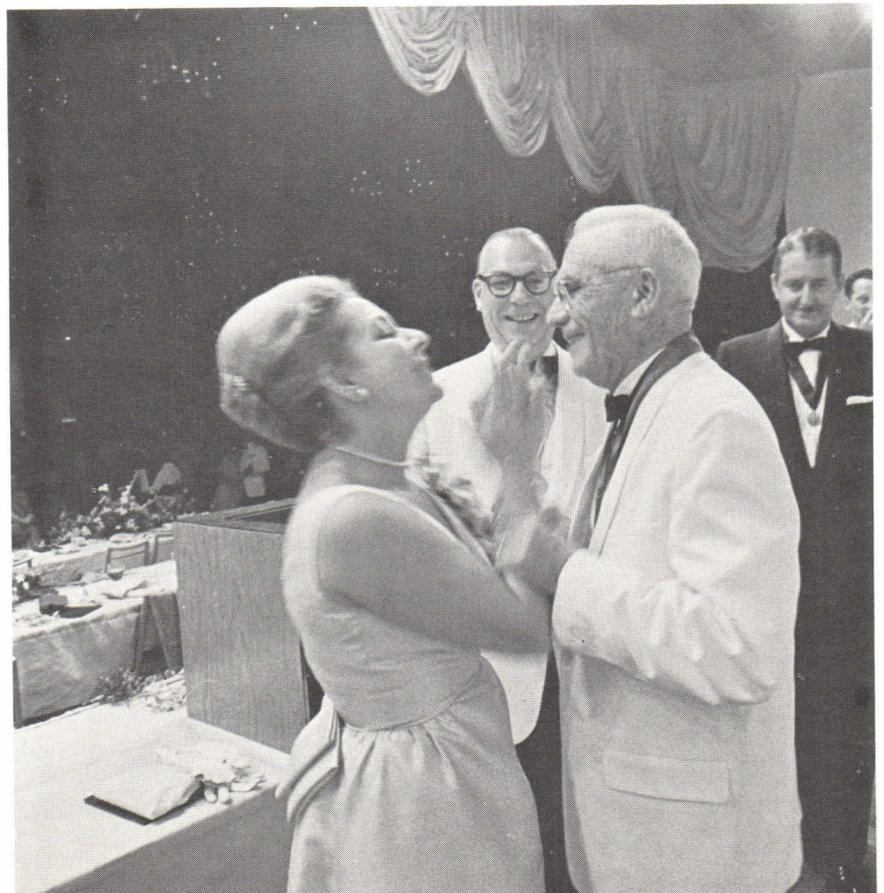
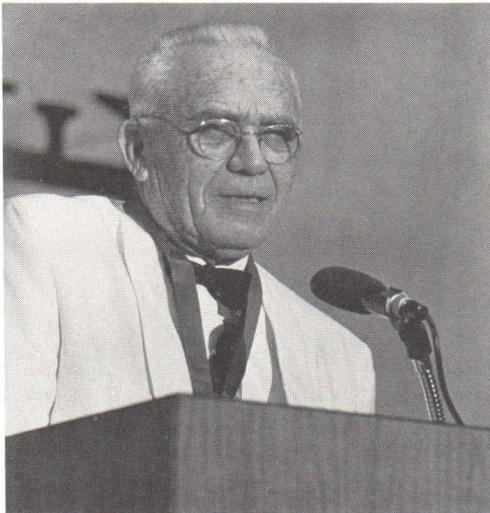
Remarks by Incoming President Odell

Our convention theme, "The City—Visible and Invisible," illumines the visible substance of our physical environment as it may be created by the architect and has reaffirmed that future order and beauty in our surroundings can only be realized through physically invisible forces, such as the leadership of our national and local political officials, our educators, our businessmen and, above all, by an awakened and aroused public opinion of the American people.

Each year our citizens spend millions of dollars to travel and enjoy the visual delights of European cities and countrysides, only to return to our country to wallow with indifference, apathy or blindness in the mire of ugliness which surrounds us in the billboards, the overhanging signs, the automobile graveyards, honky tonks, desecrated river banks, overhead wires mutilating our trees, the ubiquitous aerial trapezes of traffic signs and the concrete spaghetti of the cloverleaf in the heart of our living spaces. The effect of a beautiful building can be no better than its surroundings.

In our America there is only one architect for every ten thousand people, and his voice can do little more than point the way toward a better environment.

But to this cause of creating a beautiful America, The American Institute of Architects calls to arms the American people and their political leaders. As architects we point the way to future fulfillment and dedicate our talents, our energy and our love toward the creation of a beautiful land for our children and our children's children. This is our goal and our pledge!





Annual Dinner: The Russ David Orchestra established the tone for a relaxing evening, one that nevertheless was to have all the taste and dignity such an affair demands. The Khorassan Room, free of obstructing columns, was an ideal site; the head tables were beautifully appointed; the Cheese Soup Bicentennial was served piping hot. The investiture of fifty-nine Fellows in fifteen minutes must have set some kind of record; and five Honorary Fellows had come from foreign lands to receive their laurels. Disappointingly, the eloquently simple, spontaneous remarks of Gold Medalist Pier Luigi Nervi lost much in their translation. The brand-new President, as soon as he had delivered his brief but spirited acceptance speech, gave Mrs Odell a whirl around the floor. Returning to the podium, he officially adjourned the 1964 convention—and the band played on.



Business Sessions

Second Vice President Wayne S. Hertzka FAIA, presiding at the morning session; First Vice President Arthur Gould Odell Jr, FAIA, presiding at the afternoon session.

Proposed Bylaw Changes

(Note: For fuller detail members are referred to the official notice dated March 20, 1964, mailed to the membership, and to the AIA Memo dated May 8, 1964. Bylaw changes will generally be referred to below only by the proposed Resolution and the action of the Convention.)

Resolved, That Chapter II, Section 1 of the Bylaws, be and hereby is changed to read:

"Every architect whose legal residence is in the domain of the Institute may apply for admission to corporate membership."

(Motion seconded by Hugh A. Stubbins Jr, FAIA, Boston Society of Architects)

Action: Resolution not approved.

Resolved, That Chapter II, Section 1 of the Bylaws be and hereby is changed to read:

"Every architect who is a citizen of the United States and whose legal



residence is in the domain of the Institute may apply for admission to corporate membership; provided, however, that the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors may waive the requirement of citizenship when fairness and the best interests of the Institute would best be served by so doing."

(Motion seconded.)

Action: Resolution approved.

Resolved, That the Bylaws of the Institute be amended as follows:

Chapter II, Article 1, Section 4. (a) The Board's Action on Applications.

(Note: Current wording in parentheses; proposed wording in italics.)

... [The Secretary shall] assign him to membership (in the chapter of his choice which may be in the chapter territory in which he maintains his legal residence, or the chapter territory in which) *in the chapter in the territory of which* he has his principal place of business, and also in the state organization serving *such* (the chosen) chapter.

(Motion seconded.)

Action: Resolution not approved.

Resolved, That Chapter II, Section 7 of the Bylaws be amended by deleting subparagraph (c) which states: "that the transfer is approved by the chapter to which the member wishes to transfer."

(Motion seconded by William Rammell, Northern Indiana Chapter.)

This Resolution brought about considerable discussion from the floor, particularly from delegates from chapters in large cities or metropolitan areas containing more than one chapter. Opinion was obviously sharply divided, and it became clear that action without further study would be unwise.

Action: Resolution tabled.

Resolved, That the Bylaws of the Institute be amended as follows:

1) Delete the current provisions of the Bylaws relating to the College of Fellows in their entirety—that is, all of Article 2 of Chapter III.

2) In place thereof, insert the following:

Chapter III, Article 2. The College of Fellows.

"Section 1. Composition and Purpose.

"There shall be a subdivision of the Institute which shall be entitled the College of Fellows, membership in which shall consist of all those who are Fellows of the Institute. The function of the College is to

sponsor such activities as writing and publishing books on architecture, biographies, restoration of Octagon House and similar projects supplementing the activities of the Institute.

"Section 2. Organization.

"The College shall be organized as provided in its Bylaws.

"The Bylaws and activities of the College of Fellows are subject to the approval of the Board."

(Motion seconded.)

ARTHUR C. HOLDEN FAIA (New York Chapter): I understand the reason for this motion, but I wish to call attention to the fact that as written it is somewhat too narrow. The last line of the proposed section contains the words "similar" projects. I move the word "similar" be changed to "other" and the words "subject to the approval of the Board of Directors" be added.

(Motion seconded by President J. Roy Carroll Jr, FAIA.)

Action: Resolution approved as amended.

Resolved, That the Standards of Professional Practice as published are accepted by this Convention and may be edited by the Secretary as to form but not as to content, subject to review by Legal Counsel who will determine that there has been no change in meaning because of editing.

(Motion seconded by John W. McHugh, New Mexico Chapter.)

Action: Resolution approved.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

Jack D. Train, Chairman

Resolution No. 1: The Technical Committee of the New York Chapter presented a Resolution concerning a research program which it recommended for Institute action.

Action: Referred to the Board of Directors with consent of the sponsor.

Resolution No 2: The Committee on Insurance and Sureties submitted a Resolution concerning the lack of

proper caution on the part of some bonding companies in investigating contractors whom they have bonded. Since the only prequalification for bidding in most public works is the ability to furnish a bond, it is urged that pressure be



brought to bear upon bonding companies to exert the utmost care and caution.

Action: Referred to the Board of Directors with the consent of the sponsor.

The Resolutions Committee recommended that the Resolution be reviewed and coordinated with other appropriate committees.

Resolution No 3: The Resolutions Committee presented a "housekeeping" Resolution requested by the Institute's Legal Counsel authorizing the Board and the Officers of the Institute to enter into contracts for the demolition of the present Administration Building and the construction of a new Headquarters Building, as a result of the completion of the competition for a design, and also authorizing the leasing of temporary office space.

Action: Resolution approved.

Resolution No 4: The St Louis Chapter presented a Resolution concerning the Old Post Office Building in St Louis, built in 1881 from designs by A. B. Mullett, which is threatened with destruction for replacement by a new Federal office building. The Resolution urged preserving the historic building and remodeling its interior to restore it to modern usefulness.

Action: Resolution approved.

Resolution No 5: The Board of Directors and the Washington-

Metropolitan Chapter jointly presented a Resolution enthusiastically endorsing and supporting the plan of the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue in the city of Washington and commending it to the American people.

Action: Resolution approved.

A Special Resolution: Resolved, That the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects and its thousands of Institute members honor the memory of the late Edmund Randolph Purves FAIA and extend its deepest sympathy to the members of his family.

Probably no one individual, in the one hundred and seven years of its history, contributed more to the growth and strength of the Institute than Edmund Randolph Purves. During his eight years as Executive Director, he guided and administered the affairs of the Institute during the period of its greatest growth in membership and into a new era of ever-expanding services to its members and to the public. He formed a strong Headquarters staff and organization fully capable of dealing with the countless new demands made upon it. His skill and personal statesmanship, more than any other single factor, were responsible for the new spirit of cooperation between the building agencies of the Federal government and the AIA, and for the Institute's gaining recognition by the Congress of the United States as the true voice of the architectural profession.

The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects, which he served and guided for so many years with tact, perserver-



ance, wisdom and ready wit, hereby expresses the debt of the Institute and the gratitude of the entire profession to Edmund Randolph Purves, Fellow of The American Institute of Architects.

Action: Resolution approved by a unanimous silent standing vote.

Resolution No 6: Resolved, That the Officers and the Board of Directors and members of The American Institute of Architects express their appreciation and sincere thanks to the following who gave time and talents to make the program of this Convention the outstanding success which it has been:

His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Ritter, St Louis, for the Invocation at the Awards Luncheon

Samuel T. Hurst FAIA, Dean, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

Thomas H. Eliot, Chancellor, Washington University

Dr Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General, US Public Health Service

Dr Jaroslav Jan Pelikan Jr, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale University

The Hon John Anderson Jr, Governor of Kansas

Albert Mayer FAIA

Francis D. Lethbridge AIA

Producers' Council, Inc

Product Exhibitors

(Motion seconded by Arthur C. Holden FAIA, New York Chapter)

Action: Resolution approved.



Resolution No 7: Resolved, That the members and guests of The American Institute of Architects, assembled for the 96th Convention in St Louis do extend to the officers and members of the St Louis Chapter their warmest thanks for the hospitality and their appreciation for the opportunity to share the 200th birthday of St Louis, and especially to:

Angus McCallum, Regional Director and Chairman of the 1964 Convention; Joseph D. Murphy FAIA, Host Chapter Chairman and his Steering Committee; George E. Kassabaum, President of the St Louis Chapter; Nolan L. Stinson Jr, Hospitality; Mrs Frederick C. Sternberg, Ladies Events; Miss Betty Lou Custer, Reception; George E. Kassabaum, Guidebook;

New Officers: Arthur Gould Odell Jr, FAIA, automatically advanced to the Presidency, while Morris Ketchum Jr, FAIA, was unopposed as First Vice President. Under a new Institute By-law, three Vice Presidents—Rex W. Allen, William W. Eshbach FAIA and Hugh A. Stubbins FAIA—were elected from a field of five candidates. Oswald H. Thorson was the victor in a two-way contest for Secretary; and Robert F. Hastings FAIA continues his two-year term as Treasurer. The new Directors: Walter Scholer Jr, East Central States; Willis N. Mills FAIA, New England; Donald Q. Faragher FAIA, New York; Victor C. Gilbertson, North Central States; Charles J. Marr FAIA, Ohio; and James M. Hunter FAIA, Western Mountain.



Hastings, Allen, Ketchum, Odell, Thorson, Eshbach, Stubbins

Robert Elkington, Guidebook and Publicity; H. Curtis Ittner, Chapter Parties and Entertainment; Eric W. Smith Jr, FAIA, National Exhibits; Lester O. Roth, Local Exhibits; Gerhardt Kramer, Tours; Earl A. Fey, Transportation; Robert E. Entzeroth, Student Program; John D. Sweeney, Special Events; W. Allen Cleneay, Architects-at-Home; Rex L. Becker, Finance; and Harris Armstrong FAIA, Program.

(Motion seconded by Solis Seiferth FAIA, New Orleans Chapter)

Action: Resolution approved.

Resolution No 8: In expression of the appreciation to Mayor Raymond R. Tucker, Honorary Member of The American Institute of Architects, who has consistently sought the greater comfort, efficiency, stability and beauty of the city of St Louis;

Whereas, in the years of his administration he has invariably recognized the contribution which the architectural profession is able to make toward the objective of an even better urban environment; and

Whereas, on this 200th anniversary of the founding of St Louis and the 96th Convention of The American Institute of Architects, the Mayor through his good offices

and the several departments under his administration has cooperated with the AIA to make our Convention a most pleasant occasion;

Be It Resolved, That the AIA in Convention assembled express its appreciation to Mayor Raymond R. Tucker for the generous hospitality extended to the architects of the United States and their guests from other lands, by the city of St Louis.

(Motion seconded by Jeffrey Ellis Aronin, New York Chapter)

Action: Resolution approved.

Resolution No 9: Appreciation of Retiring Officers, Regional Directors and Staff.

Resolved, That the members of The American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled, express appreciation and deep gratitude to J. Roy Carroll Jr, FAIA; to the other retiring Officers and Regional Directors for their dedicated efforts during their terms of office; to the Officers and Directors continuing to give their time to the service of the profession; and to the Staff at National Headquarters for the diligent and faithful performance of their duties.

(Motion seconded by Mr Seiferth)

Action: Resolution approved. ■

CONVENTION PERSONNEL

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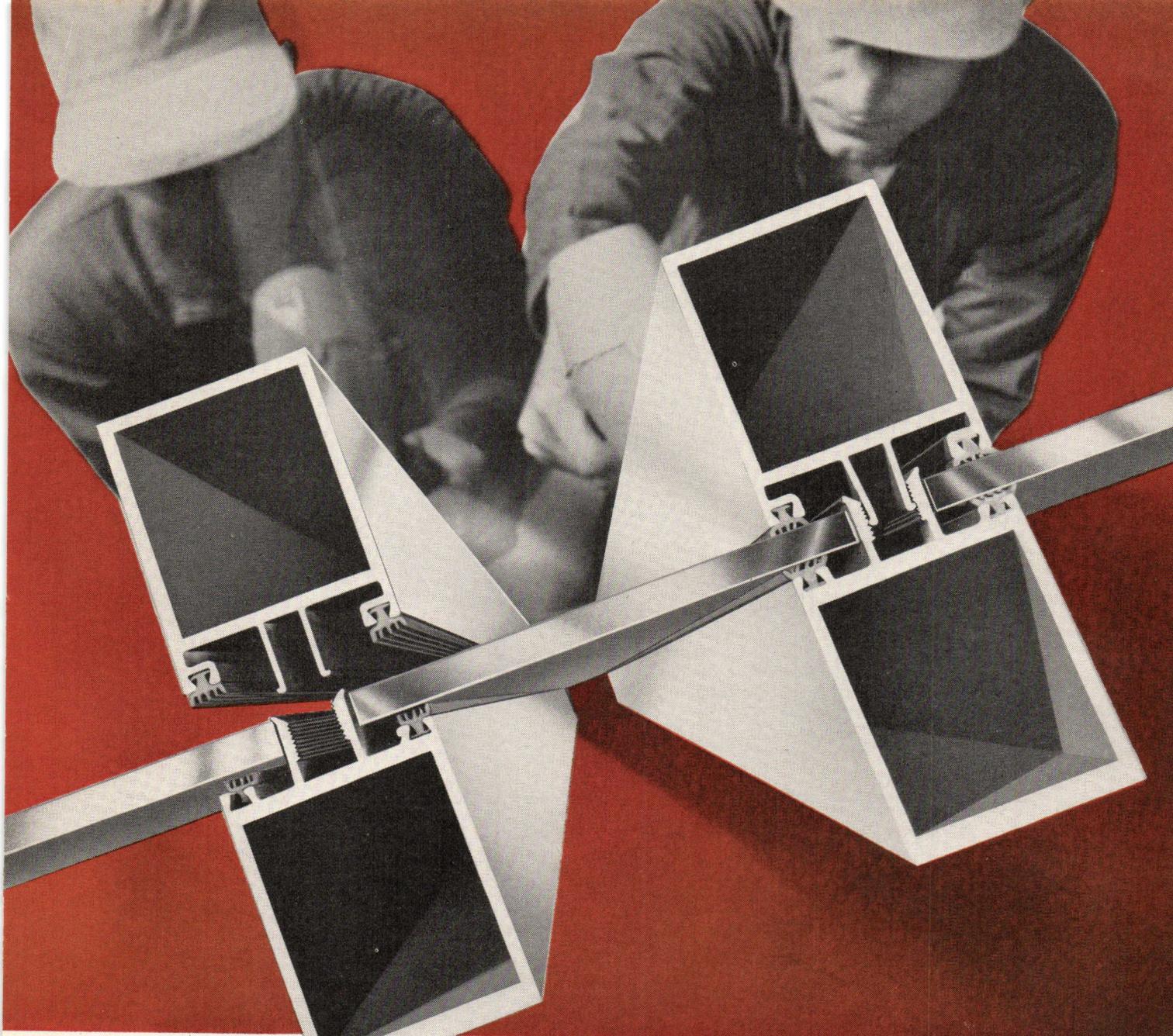
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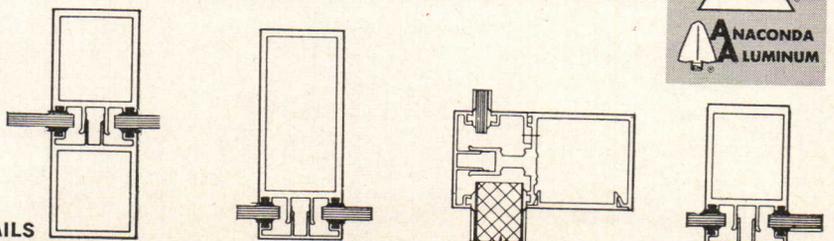
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NCARB Convention

Staff Officers: The Board of Directors of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards at its St Louis convention appointed Richard V. Scacchetti, BS, MS, Administrator, and Charles A. Wood Jr, AIA, Executive Director. The latter was formerly Secretary-Director of the New Jersey State Board of Architects.

ABK PHOTOS



New Officers: Former President Edgar H. Berners FAIA installed the following (shown above left to right) at the June 13 closing of the two-day convention: Ralph O. Mott AIA, President; C. J. Paderewski FAIA, First Vice President; Earl L. Mathes AIA, Second Vice President; John Erwin Ramsay FAIA, Secretary; George F. Schatz AIA, Treasurer; Howard T. Blanchard AIA, G. Stacey Bennett AIA and Harry E. Rodman FAIA, Directors; and Paul W. Drake FAIA, Past President. (For NCARB articles, see AIA JOURNAL for Feb, May)

One hundred delegates representing forty states, District of Columbia and Canal Zone

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Martin J. Lide
William A. Speer
John M. Fuller

ARIZONA

Frederick P. Weaver
Martin Ray Young Jr

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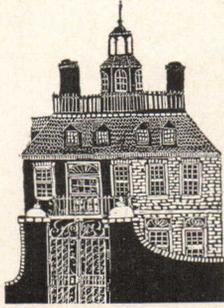
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PRESERVATION / Nuts & Bolts of the Thing

What many participants felt was the best—and probably the first—real “nuts-and-bolts” conference on the actual working procedures of historic preservation ever held was conducted by the Building Research Institute June 11-12 in Washington’s Mayflower Hotel. Fortunately, the entire conference, including the questions and answers, was taped and will be published in the September-October issue of *Building Research*. (Copies may be reserved by sending a check for \$7.50 now to BRI, 1725 DeSales St NW, Washington, DC 20036.)



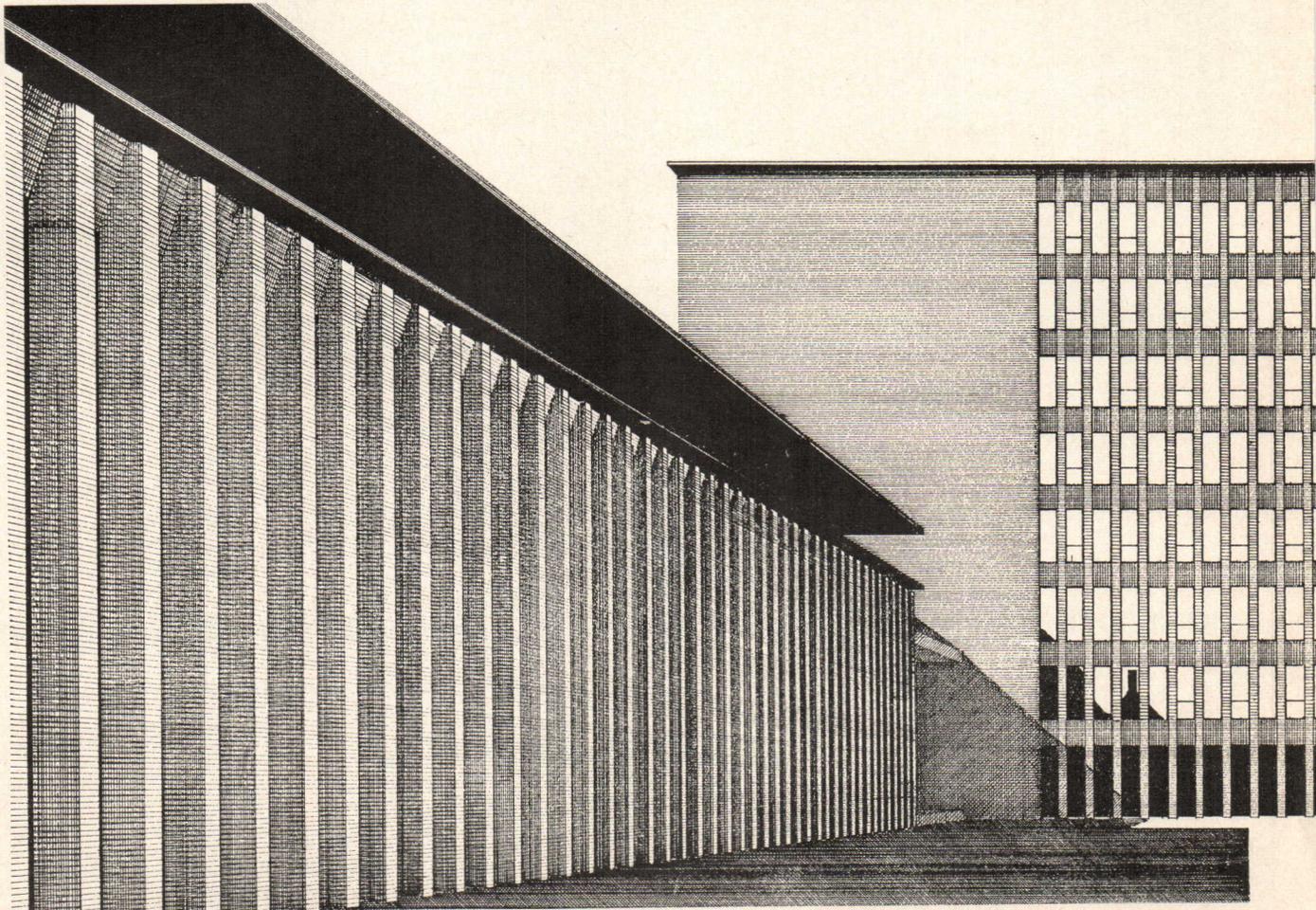
The program was arranged by Carl J. Ebert AIA, a BRI member; the chairman and moderator of the sessions was Charles E. Peterson FAIA, Philadelphia, one of the most active and knowledgeable preservationists in the country. Attendants came from points from New England to Texas, and the registration of 136 took even the BRI by surprise.

Twenty papers were presented by as many experts, ranging from “Historic Research” by William N. Campbell, historian for the Independence National Park in Philadelphia, to “Protection Against Insects

and Decay” by William J. Murray, entomologist from the Navy’s Bureau of Yards and Docks; and from “Working Drawings, Specifications, Cost Estimates and Contractor Selection” by James W. Burch AIA, vice president of Historic Annapolis, Inc, to “Masonry” by David K. Cushwa, vice president of the Cushwa Brick Co.

WILLIAMSBURG LOOKS TO THE FUTURE: An administrative reorganization of Colonial Williamsburg’s Division of Architecture, Construction and Maintenance will put more emphasis on future planning and programming. Key change is the transfer of A. Edwin Kendrew, senior vice president and division director, to the president’s office, where he will assume broader and more general responsibilities.

IN PRAISE OF THE LADIES AGAIN! In 1960 Michigan architects and their associates in the building industry completed restoration of Mackinac Island’s Biddle House, which was a shambles when it was accepted for recording by the Historic American Buildings Survey back in 1935. Now, as final touch to this highly cooperative project, the Women’s Architectural League of Detroit for the past three years has been collecting original pieces of the period, around 1780 to 1830. Purchases and gifts to date total about \$5,000; and gratifying indeed has been the number of summer visitors: 1,000 on an average day in July and August. (For an exterior view of the house, see the AIA JOURNAL, Nov '59.)



EDUCATION / Students' Own "UIA" in Paris

The International Union of Students of Architecture, which came to life in Barcelona last year, seeks to take a giant step or two from its provisional home base of Paris, fanning out into other countries and offering opportunities for members who desire to travel abroad. The next General Assembly set for 1965 will be held either in Washington, DC, or in Stockholm.

The UIEA was created during the eighth International Conference of Students of Architecture, with the view that contacts throughout the world should not be limited solely to these sessions, which convene every two years. It is nonpolitical and independent of all other organizations.

Schools who wish to participate should contact Michel de Sablet, General Secretary for Information, 1 rue Jacques Collot, Paris VI, France.

ON THE CHICAGO CAMPUS: Donald D. Hanson, associate professor at the Urbana campus of the University of Illinois for the past two years, has been named chairman of the Department of Architecture at the Chicago campus. The appointment coincides with the initiation this fall of a new curriculum in architecture. A finalist in the Boston City Hall competition in 1962, Chairman Hanson spent seven years as an associate and chief designer of Hugh Stubbins Associates, Cambridge, Mass.

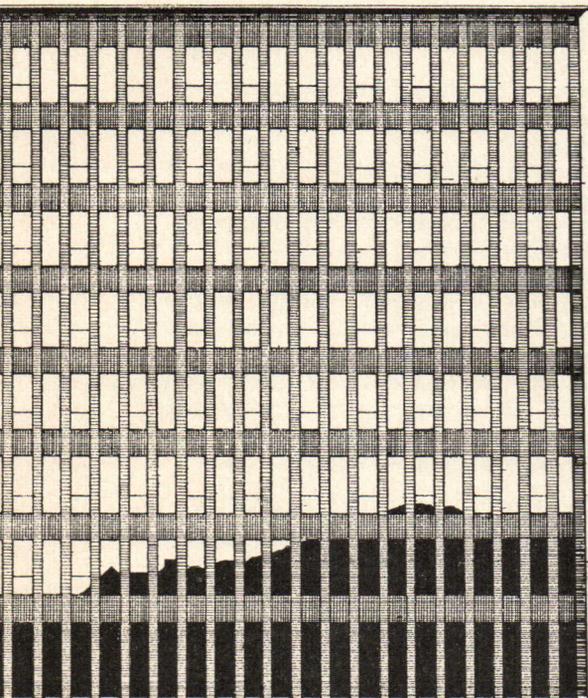
Meanwhile, Dean Leonard J. Currie AIA of the

College of Architecture and Art is finishing a leave of absence from the Chicago campus, during which he is on a technical-assistance mission for the US Agency for International Development. His assignment: preparation of a coordinated development plan for the campuses of five national universities of the Central American republics: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

DEATHS / Canada's Mr Morris

The architectural profession lost one of its most distinguished members in June when R. Schofield MORRIS FRAIC, FRIBA, HON FAIA, died suddenly at the age of 65. Partner in the Toronto firm of Marani, Morris & Allan, he was a past president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Ontario Association of Architects. Mr. Morris, who also was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1958.

EDITH BRASWELL EVANS: The second woman to be made an Honorary Member of the AIA, Edith Braswell Evans died in New York June 19 after a long illness. As an editor of *Mademoiselle*, editor-in-chief of *Living for Young Homemakers* and editor of the newsletter *Housing Trends*, she became one of the nation's most influential women in the publishing, architectural and home-improvement fields. Mrs. Evans served as a design consultant to private industry and trade associations. *Cont'd on p 98*



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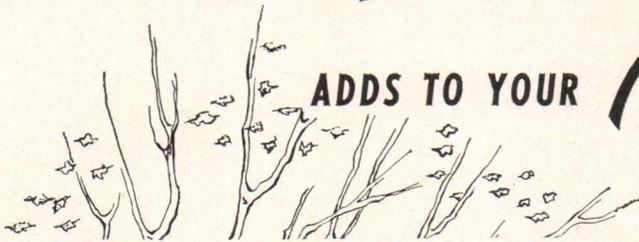
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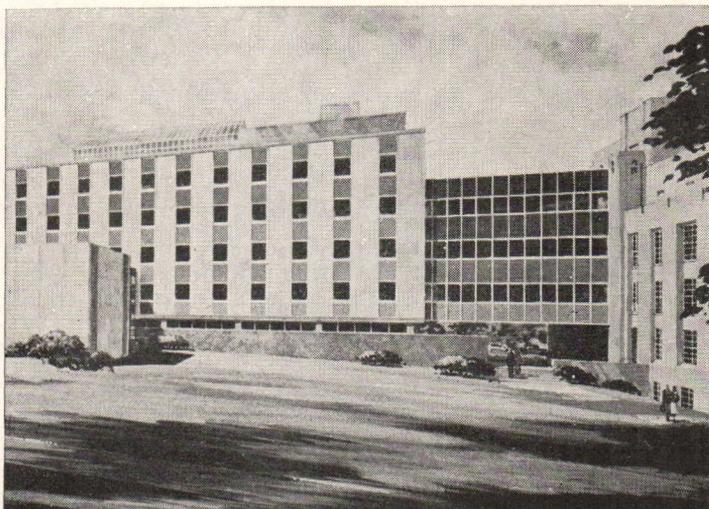
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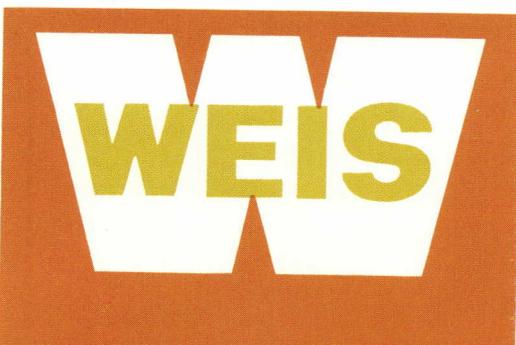
IN 1923 Recent photograph of Weis Compartments installed more than forty years ago in the Trinity Methodist Church, Springfield, Massachusetts. This church was awarded first prize in the National Church Building Contest held in conjunction with the Conference on Church Architecture at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1930. Allens and Collens of Boston were the architects. Later improvements were supervised by the firm of Collens, Willis and Beckonert.

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Octagon Observer Cont'd

**QUOTES / Candid Comments
from Kahn**

Someone in a recent lecture audience at Washington's Corcoran Gallery asked Louis Kahn FAIA if an architect should do city plans. The Philadelphian replied by writing the word "architect" on the blackboard three times. He pointed to the first architect and said, "This fellow is only a businessman-architect. He serves money. He should not do planning—or architecture. He is too limited." Then he pointed to the second architect and said, "This architect serves only the program as it is given to him. He is slightly better since all programs are derived from analyses which are out of date by the time they are committed to paper." Finally he pointed to the third architect and said, "This architect serves architecture. When he does city planning the results are superb. In fact, that is the only way it can be done."

**FOOTNOTES / Indexing
Our Innards**

If you can't remember whether that article on psychiatric hospitals you read last year—or so you think—appeared in the *AIA JOURNAL* or some other architectural publication, there's a solution to your dilemma. "The Architectural Index" is again off the press, in the same format that, since its inception in 1950, has made it a ready reference for architects' offices and libraries.

You can locate psychiatric hospitals, for example, by looking up the building type; and if you are interested in a specific project, you can check further through the name of the architect or the location. Other articles on a wide range of topics are listed according to the subject.

In addition to the *JOURNAL*, the 65-page, paperbound volume, 5½ x 8½ in., indexes all articles that appeared in 1963 in these publications: *Architectural Forum*, *Arts & Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, *House & Home*, *Interiors* and *Progressive Architecture*. It is available by sending \$5.00 to the Editor, Ervin J. Bell, Architect, PO Box 945, Sausalito, Calif.

HONOR AWARDS ERRATA: Due to incomplete data submitted for publication, the following credits for the Assembly Hall at the University of Illinois in the Honor Awards presentation in the July *JOURNAL* were omitted: Ernest L. Stouffer AIA, university architect; Ben Schlanger AIA, seating consultant; and Hedrich-Blessing, photographer (lower-left photo, p 37).

PARAPHRASED IN PAKISTAN: The *JOURNAL* gets around, even though a bit late, in far corners of the world. Item: *Engineering News*, a weekly "factual summary of significant news development affecting the technical profession in Pakistan," picked up, almost intact, Robert J. Piper's Urbanisms column (July '63) on "Appropriate Design" as an editorial note in its May 17, 1964, issue.

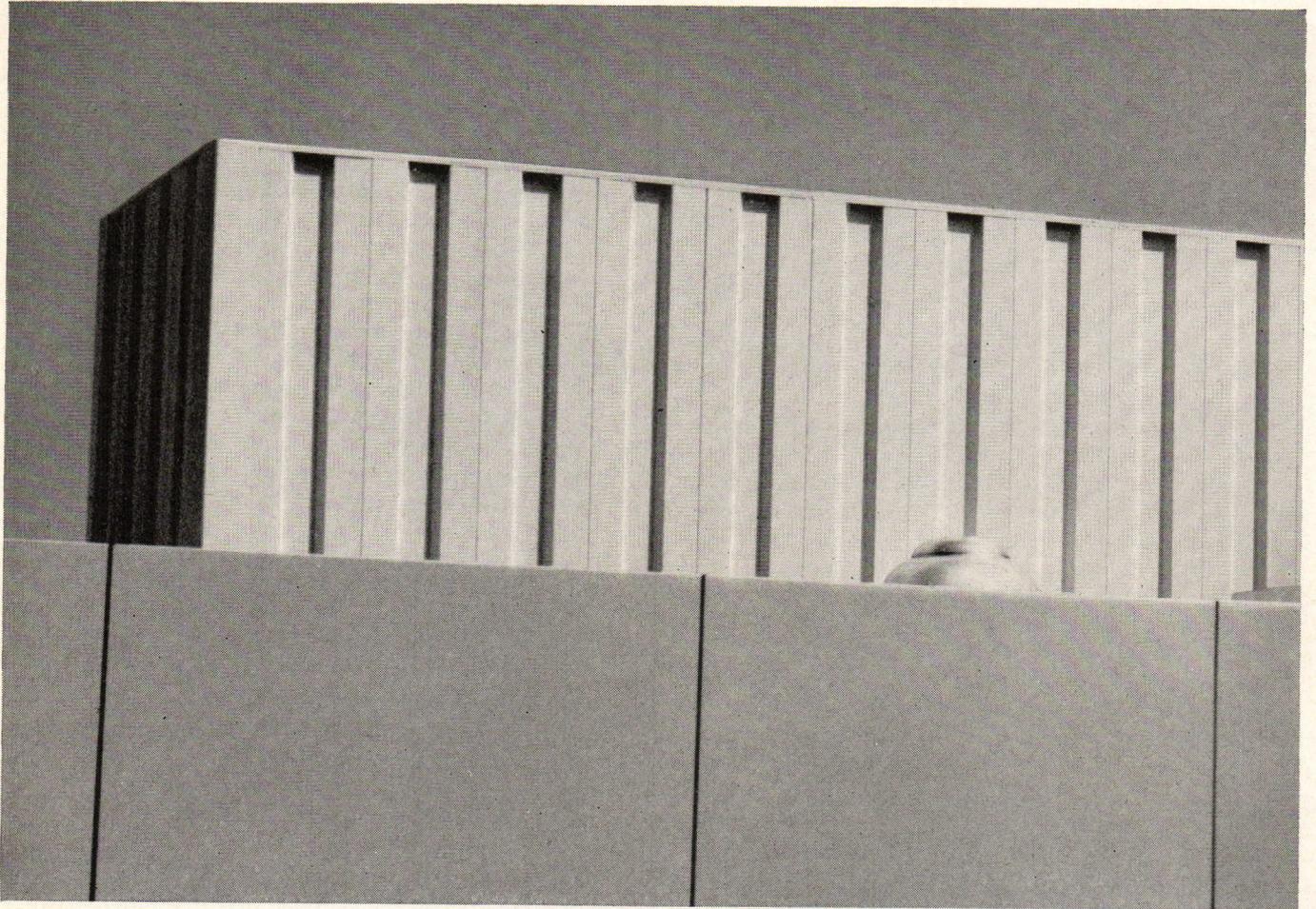
POSTSCRIPT FROM ST LOUIS: The photographic editing and layout of a convention issue is always a big job, and our official photographer this year was prolific albeit unobtrusive—he furnished in excess of 600 contact prints. With so much activity to be recorded in a limited number of pages, some interesting sidelights are bound to get left out. A case in point: the doodling of an Honor Awards winner (another blue-ribbon project in the works?).



There were almost as many cameras as architects on the riverboat party, catching the St Louis skyline with its Arch from the Mississippi. One of the finest we've seen is this shot by Hugh Johnson AIA, of Washington, DC, which came to our attention after the convention coverage had been put to bed. ■



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3) A study of people and society resulting in a definition of faults and programs for their correction. Professional practice would then be the carrying out of these programs. The profession of architecture would then have some meaning. A student would then have the meaningful goal of doing something, not just becoming something (an architect).

Don't you think it would be far more fundamental and beneficial for you professionals to criticize yourselves instead of the students you are "educating"?

JOHN W. KIBRE
Student in Architecture
University of California, Berkeley

... And a Teacher's Reply

MR JOHN W. KIBRE:

Upon my return from Chile and Argentina, John, I discovered on the bottom of the pile of tons of paper a letter from the Editor of the AIA JOURNAL attaching a copy of yours which took some pot shots at the profession. He asked me to respond if I wished, and I am very happy to do so.

In some ways I am a real schizophrenic—split between education and teaching. Of course, you know it and I know it: there should be no split. At Rice University where I teach, I try my best to convince the freshmen students that they are *in* the profession, not preparing for it. Our program like so many other schools throughout the country, is bent toward

a complete integrating of education and practice. I took a team of architects to Chile primarily for the purpose of designing five community centers. And on the team was one of our students. It was a wonderful learning experience for him, and he had been trained well enough to make a significant contribution as a member of the professional team. This is education for real.

I am afraid the example above is rare. I am also aware—as you are—that many practitioners delight in taking pot shots at students and their professors, but it is just as bad the other way. Frankly, I see no harm in this. Criticism can result in progress. The thing that disturbs me is when practitioners gripe at the educators about what they are doing, and educators gripe at practitioners for what they are doing—and there it stops. What we need is criticism plus action. The most encouraging thing is that about one-third of our professors and students and about an equal ratio of the practitioners are really trying to do something about it. Since I went to Rice three years ago, I have never been turned down by a practitioner when I have asked for help in the educational program. Of course, I have been rather choosy about whom I asked. As a matter of fact, I am rather encouraged these days about the gap between education and practice. It is still a big gap, but I see a distinct movement of the gap diminishing.

WILLIAM W. CAUDILL FAIA
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Journal

September 1964

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