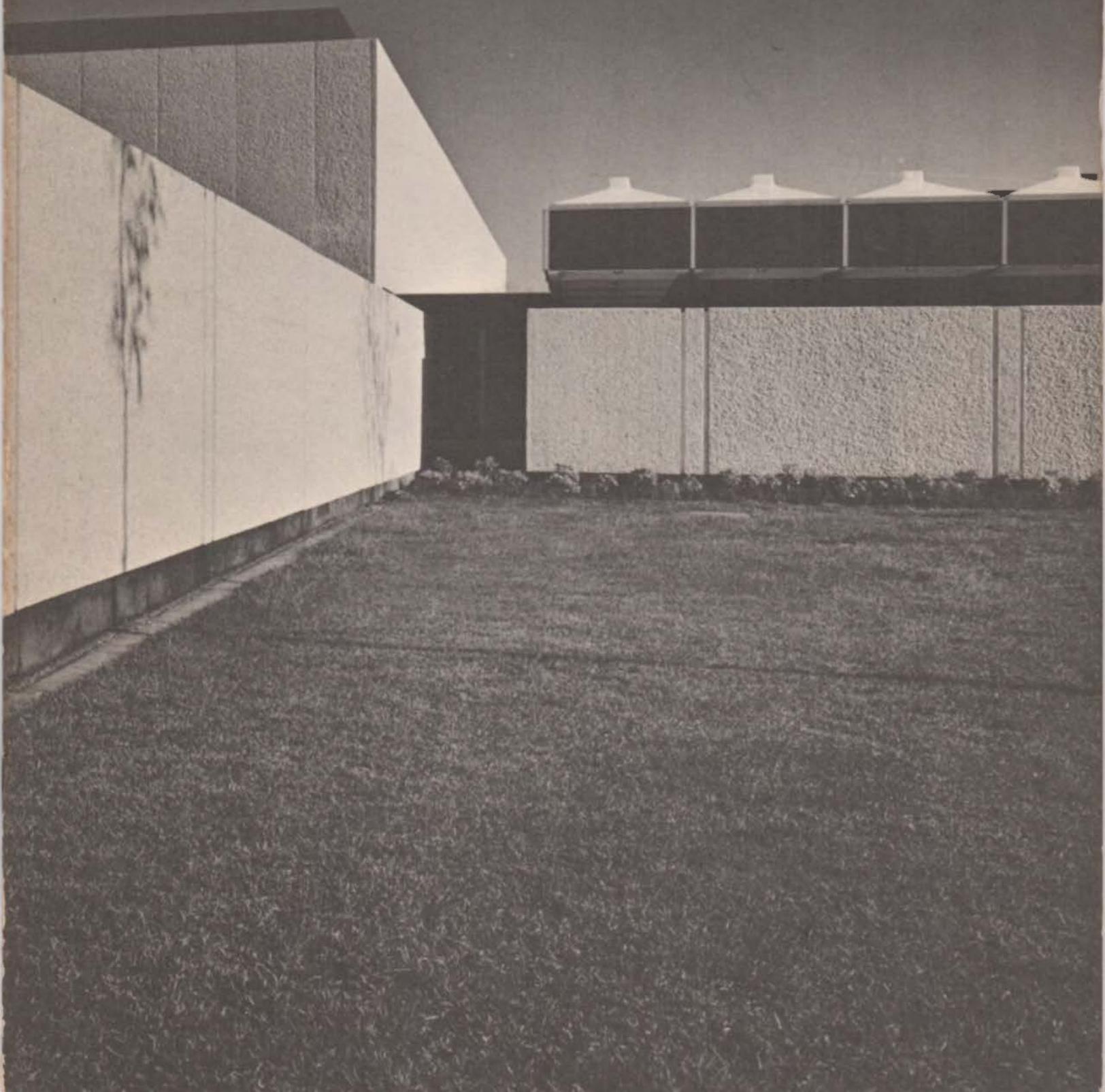


 THE TEXAS
ARCHITECT

SEPTEMBER

1966



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COVER PHOTO:

Classical dignity of proportions is expressed by refined architectural elements in Houston's Federal Aviation Agency Air Route Traffic Control Center. This month's "Texas Architect 1965" selection was designed by the Architectural firms of Golemon & Rolfe and George Pierce-Abel B. Pierce, Houston, Texas.

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THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

VOLUME 16 / SEPTEMBER 1966 / NUMBER 8

THE COMING OF THE BULLDOZER

It is a mistake to think about the old house. At a certain period in our lives we buy our first house, work on its lawn, repaint its walls, raise children in it, and then, when our needs have changed, sell it and move on. We have, once the enemy hands us the certified check at the closing, no claim on our past. It is ours only in memory, and we have no right to be angry when a neighbor telephones to say that the bulldozers have come, and that all the trees are gone.

The old house was built a century and a half ago, supposedly by a captain returning from the War of 1812 to build a place for himself. It had 60 acres then, and a grain mill next to a stream that flowed through two lakes and out to the Atlantic Ocean. Fifty years ago men hunted here, and fished, and trapped muskrats. Thirty years ago there were still apple orchards and chicken pens. Ten years ago the place had shrunk to one acre, but the lilacs soared 25 feet over what had become an asphalt road, and there was one gnarled old apple tree that had survived years of attack by caterpillars, and woodpickers, and children building swings, and more autumn hurricanes than anyone could remember. Each spring, overnight, it became a radiant mountain of white blossoms. Across the road, the millstream and the forest had been taken over by the state as a park and bird sanctuary. It seemed a good means of protecting the land.

A couple of years ago the state's own machines came to destroy the state's own park land. For two weeks or more the woods resounded with the grunting of bulldozers and the screaming of trees being smashed to the ground. Then came the dredges that moved the lakes and dried up the millstream. The state had judged that a four-lane highway was no longer sufficient to carry the people of the great

THE COMING OF THE BULLDOZER



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city to the public beach, and so the highway was being widened. The ducks that once visited the lakes no longer stopped here but swooped on in their giant V-formations through the sky. The fish died. Across the muddy wasteland of fallen trees, the cars could be heard whooshing along the highway to and from the splendid beach.

When it came time to sell the old house, there was no question of anybody's buying a full acre. Land is not measured here in acres anymore but in building lots—60 feet wide, 100 feet deep—and when the land was measured, it was found that two houses could be built on the front lawn, and one on the back lawn. Lots are too valuable now for anyone to own more than one; it is uneconomical, impractical. So the bulldozers have come.

The lilacs that had been planted along the road are gone. The oak tree that had been installed to celebrate a wedding anniversary is gone. The mimosa tree that had been transplanted from a neighbor's yard is gone. The holly that came one Christmas is gone. The old apple tree—only two years ago, there had been a wedding under that apple tree, with a bride and groom excitedly exchanging vows under a woven canopy of fresh flowers, a group of college students playing dance music, a hundred or more guests dancing on the lawn until dusk, the children in white dresses serving canapes, and helium balloons waving in the June breeze—the apple tree is gone now, battered to the ground, finally dead. Now that the bulldozers have done their job, the builders are ready to pour concrete, lay foundations for more houses. In due time, some new owner may dig a hole and plant a scrawny maple sapling and hope to start over again.

Germany's Konrad Adenauer, who has a breed of roses named after him, was already in his 80's when a visitor climbed up the steps to his house overlooking the Rhine and found him working in his garden. The visitor expressed surprise that the old man would spend his time planting a tree that he could never see full-grown. The old man, in turn, expressed surprise at the visitor's surprise.

Konrad Adenauer was not the world's most amiable statesman, but here we could learn from his wisdom. Where else but in America are the old and gnarled things systematically torn down and crushed out of existence? Where else is the past so systematically defiled and despised? How many of us would, in old age, plant a tree as an investment in the future, an investment that pays no dividends? And how many of our civic planners, bridge builders, and urban developers have a rose, rather than a superhighway, named in their honor? ■

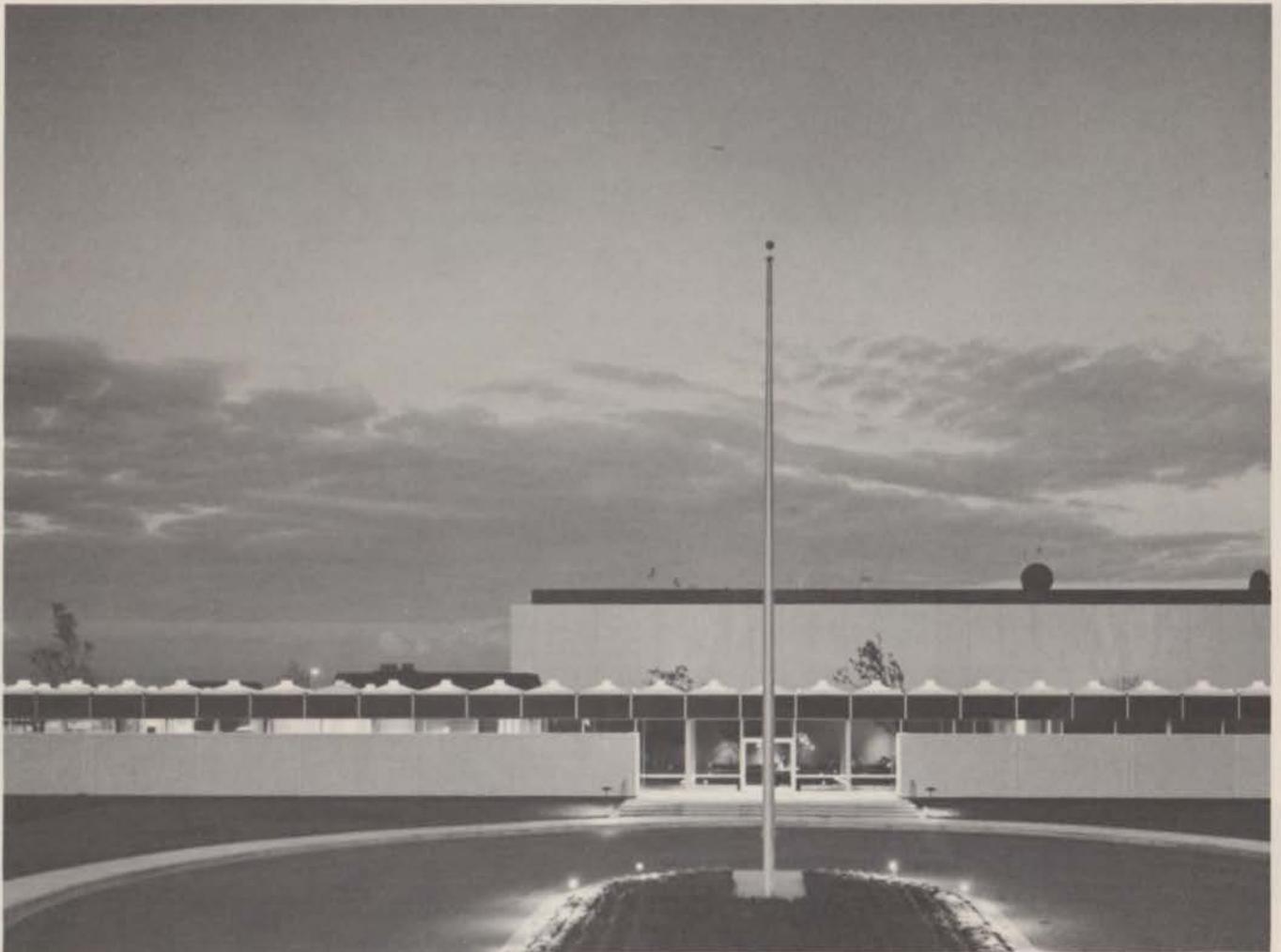
Federal Aviation Agency Air Route Traffic Control Center

GOLEMON & ROLFE AND GEORGE PIERCE-ABEL B. PIERCE

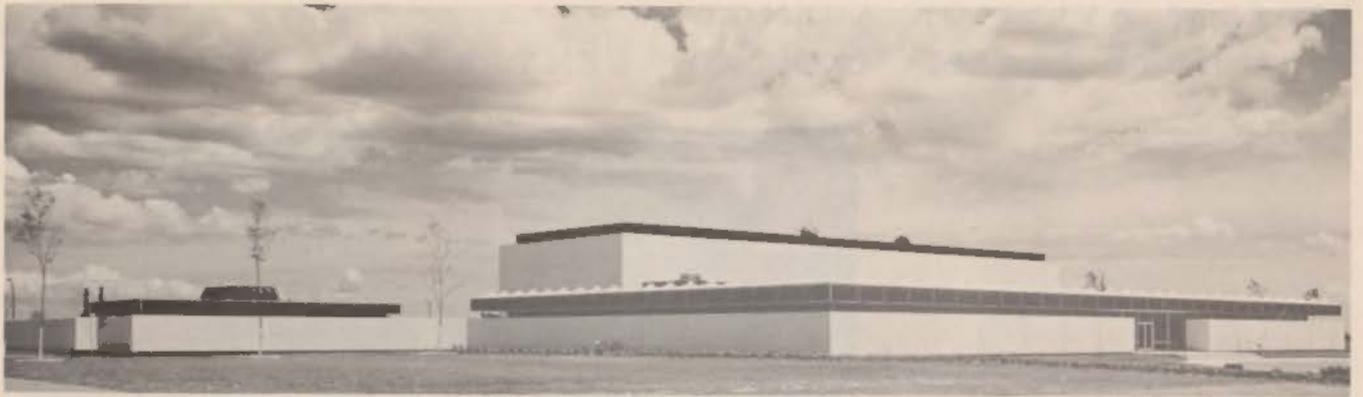
ARCHITECTS

HOUSTON, TEXAS

PROBLEM — The Federal Aviation Agency stated to the Architects, "Design an Air Route Traffic Control Center for the Southwest Region that is uniquely Southwestern in Architectural expression—that is expressive of the 'new look' in F.A.A. projected at the national level—all within the allocated funds."





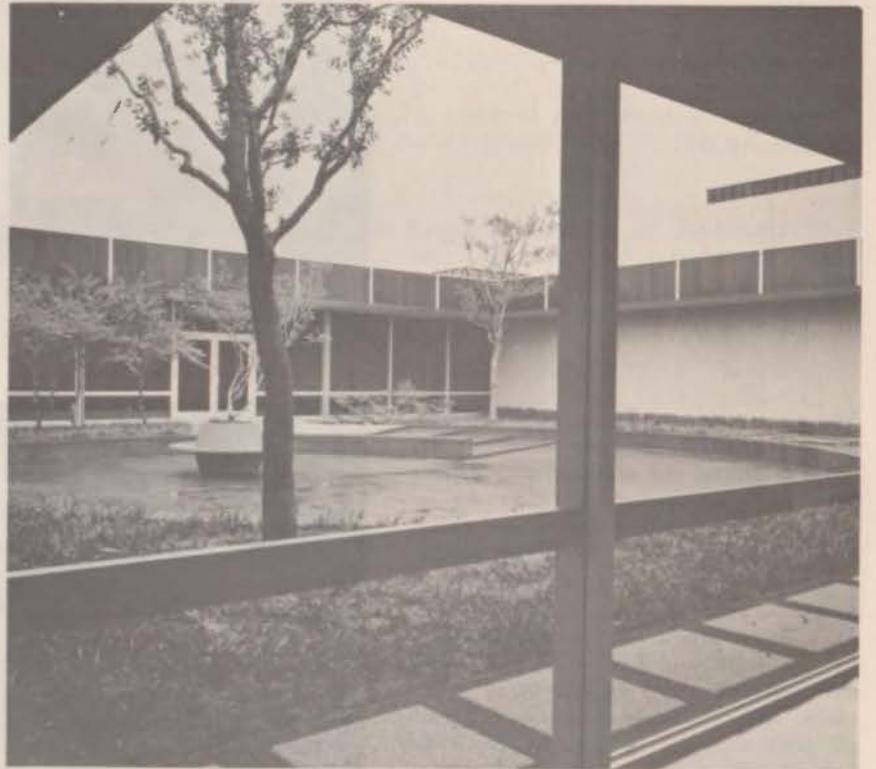


SOLUTION — The Control Center is lifted above the existing treeless plain on a slag expressed berm. The administrative work space is oriented inward to gardens and courts, and protected from the glaring sun by perimeter wall and extended overhangs—all traditional of the Southwestern Architectural Heritage.

The Control Room is a completely controlled environment with special lighting and sound control. Landscaping is integrated into the over-all planning to shade and to beautify. Spaces within the building are completely functional, flexible, and expandable.

After research and study the architects decided that the program was divided into three basic parts—

- 1. the actual control room and its supporting elements for electrical radar and radio equipment,*
- 2. an administrative area,*
- 3. utility area for garage, maintenance, and stand-by generators.*



FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER



The site was bare. There were no trees on the site; therefore, the architects decided to protect the administrative offices from the sun and from glare by an introvert plan and expression, the offices being located around a central garden court with each office looking out on a perimeter garden protected from the sun by a mosaic wall. The control building has no windows. This is a completely interior controlled environmental work space. The mezzanine is constructed with all glass walls so that classes could be held looking out over the actual control room. Also visitors being toured through the Center could view the control room from behind the glass wall of the mezzanine without disturbing the controllers.

The architectural concept and expression resulted in a very simple building with two basic material expressions and with an interior space consisting of interior work space surrounded by gardens with a central garden at the hub reminiscent of traditional southwestern architecture of Spanish and French heritage. Although all work space has a completely controlled environment, personnel in the administration area can look out over a pleasant garden space that is cool and floral; when controllers take time off from their utility work space they enter into an area that is completely different and completely relaxing. ■

PHOTOS BY ROBERT R. MURRAY



SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING

STATEMENT OF CHARLES M. NES, JR., F.A.I.A.

MR. NES, NOW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS MADE THE STATEMENT ON APRIL 26, 1966 WHILE SERVING AS FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF A.I.A.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Subcommittee members:

My name is Charles M. Nes, Jr. I am a practicing architect and First Vice President of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). With me are William H. Scheick, Executive Director of the AIA, and Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., the Institute's Director of Governmental Affairs.

Today it is my privilege to appear before you as a representative of the American Institute of Architects. Our organization is a professional society which represents more than 22,000 licensed architects. AIA members are intimately involved in metropolitan planning, urban renewal, and, indeed, in nearly every building project of any magnitude. Although a small profession in number, we have an important role in shaping America's cities.

We support the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966 (S.2842), the Urban Development Act (S.2977), the Housing and Urban Development Amendments of 1966 (S.2978) and legislation to encourage and assist in the preservation and maintenance of historic structures (S.3097). However, we have several recommendations which we hope will be helpful to this Subcommittee.

DEMONSTRATION CITIES ACT OF 1966

CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

We are extremely enthusiastic about provisions in S.2842 providing for "Comprehensive City Demonstration Programs". For the first time, to our knowledge, language has been written into a bill that recognizes the importance of quality of design and construction.

Section 4(c)(2) requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to give maximum consideration, in determining whether a comprehensive city demonstration program is eligible for assistance, to whether "the program will enhance neighborhoods by applying a high standard of design and will, as appropriate, maintain distinctive natural, historical, and cultural characteristics."

A high standard of design for a city demonstration program is a desirable goal and it is something that can be achieved without added expenditures. If taken into consideration when planning a project, the redeveloped neighborhood will become a better place to live. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, a high standard of design should be a goal for all Federally assisted building programs.

We are certainly pleased that this bill recognizes the value of preserving the historical and cultural characteristics of urban neighborhoods. Later on in my statement I comment on the need for historic preservation. Suffice at this point to quote from a report of a Special Committee on Historic Preservation entitled "With Heritage So Rich" which states: "Not since the War of 1812 has the U.S. suffered any serious loss of its buildings through foreign military action. Yet in the second half of the twentieth century, we suffer an attrition of distinguished structures which has the aspect of a catastrophe when the human use of our architectural resources is considered. For true loss is in the measure of how well or meanly we and our descendants are to live . . . with sufficient wisdom and inventiveness on our part we can indeed use the past for a window into better ways of living."

Section 4(c)(3) further directs the Secretary to give maximum consideration, in determining whether a comprehensive city demonstration program is eligible for assistance, to whether "the program is designed to make maximum use of new and improved technology and design, including cost reduction techniques." Writing this into the pro-

SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING

posed law will insure that demonstration cities will be truly demonstrative of good quality construction and design at reasonable cost.

Through our nation's improvements and increasing sophistication in industrialization, we now have an abundance of new technology and materials. We are able through our designs to create, using this technology, a new type of architecture. Specifically, through a healthy relationship between the economics of building technology, materials and aesthetic use, we can achieve durability and lasting quality. A contemporary valid architectural expression would be impossible to achieve without a respect for technology and material efficiency.

We believe Section 4(c)(5), which requires the Secretary to give maximum consideration to whether, "the (City Demonstration) program is consistent with comprehensive planning for the entire urban or metropolitan area", is an overriding consideration. Unfortunately, the problem of urban blight and chaos is not solely the result of bad taste or bad planning, but of very little planning coupled with a great deal of indifference.

If our analysis of the Coordinator's functions is correct, we believe he should be closely associated with the Urban Information Center program which is part of the Urban Development Act. This relationship would give the Coordinator the greatest possible knowledge and facility to assist the demonstration city. Later in my statement I suggest an amendment to the Urban Development Act to establish the first urban information centers in coordination with the demonstration cities. Such a relationship will, we believe, provide great assistance to the demonstration cities program and, at the same time, demonstrate the utility of the urban information center.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT

GRANTS TO ASSIST IN PLANNED METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

The AIA agrees with the findings expressed in the proposed Urban Development Act and supports the "purpose" of the legislation, which is to encourage the States and localities to make effective comprehensive metropolitan planning and programming. Only through Federal, State and local cooperation and participation can comprehensive metropolitan planning be accomplished.

NEW COMMUNITIES

The Institute is pleased to find a section in this bill adding a new provision to the existing land development program under Title X of the National Housing Act, authorizing mortgage insurance for new communities. We have supported this concept in the past and we do so again today. Approving mortgage insurance for new communities would be a recognition of the vital need to plan the future growth of our populated urban areas which, heretofore, have been left to sprawl and grow with little attempt to anticipate the consequences we are realizing today.

We believe it is important to incorporate into new communities a fundamental concern for design quality. Fortunately, many proposed communities are now being planned and built with this concern for quality in design. We hope that this pattern will be firmly established and that future projects will provide attention to design quality of the total urban environment.

We would like to see written into the new communities provisions of this legislation the same concern for good design and improved technology that is expressed in the proposed Demonstration Cities Act. This could be accomplished by an amendment directing the Secretary, in determining whether a development would be eligible for approval as a new community, to give maximum consideration: (1) to whether the new community will apply a high standard of design and will, as appropriate, maintain natural, historical and cultural characteristics; and (2) to whether the new community is designed to make maximum use of new and improved technology and design, including cost reduction techniques.

You will recognize this language as nearly identical to the directives given the Secretary under the proposed Demonstration Cities Act in determining whether a city demonstration program is eligible for assistance.

In his testimony on Demonstration Cities, Secretary Weaver said, "Revitalizing the Nation's cities requires more than the construction and rehabilitation of homes and buildings. City demonstration programs should contain special

efforts to make new and existing structures as fresh and attractive as possible. Massive rebuilding and restoration programs provide exceptional opportunities for applying the fruits of technological advances to home-building and rehabilitation industries. Cities should encourage the maximum use of such advances in building . . ."

This same reasoning applies to new community programs. Here we have the opportunity to make a fresh start, there is nothing to discard or build around. Indeed, from a pristine beginning, architects and all professionals participating in the planning of a new community should be able to realize their greatest achievements.

URBAN INFORMATION CENTERS

The Institute supports the concept of urban information centers. The great host of programs developed by Federal, State and local governments to deal with urban problems requires a central depository to collect and disseminate information.

Secretary Weaver, in describing the work of the centers, said they would "assemble, correlate, and disseminate information and data on the physical, social and economic problems of urban areas, and on the governmental and other programs dealing with such problems."

While we are fully in accord with the aims of the information centers, the AIA suggests they be correlated with the demonstration cities program. We believe the Federal Coordinator position contemplated by the Demonstration Cities Act should be closely associated with, or part of, the urban information center. Such an approach would give both programs the greatest chance for success and literally prove to be demonstrations.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

APPLYING ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Secretary Weaver, in explaining the aims of this Section, said the proposed amendment recognizes the importance of a program designed specifically (1) to reduce home construction costs through the application of technological advances, and (2) to assist the application of technological advances to urban development activities.

The architectural profession strongly endorses these aims. New materials, technology or design are often resisted at first. But acceptance can be brought about by research, testing and education. Once a material or process is successfully demonstrated, we believe the market place and public demand will dictate its use. Certainly the profession will encourage and foster innovations in building techniques.

AIA RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROVISIONS NOT INCLUDED IN PROPOSED 1966 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

INTER-PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY GROUPS

We believe the Department of Housing and Urban Development should make use of non-governmental talent to assure the success of housing and urban development programs. It would be useful, for example, if the Demonstration Cities Act directed the Secretary to encourage the formation of inter-professional advisory groups to offer expert advice to the Department's regional administrators. The advisory group should be comprised of private practitioners from the region in which a demonstration city program is to be carried out. Employment of private regional consultants to review Public Housing Administration projects at the conceptual stage has proved quite successful and we believe such groups could be of tremendous assistance to the Secretary in determining, for example, whether a city demonstration program "will enhance neighborhoods by applying a high standard of design."

ENCOURAGING GOOD DESIGN

The only reference in the Housing Act of 1937 to design in public housing is a provision requiring that projects "not be of elaborate or extravagant design or materials." In order to reflect both local and national concern for good design, particularly for public housing, AIA supports an amendment to the Housing Act which would encourage "good" as well as "economical" design.

SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING

HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEGISLATION

AIA has been actively involved in the preservation movement for many years. We have a Committee on Historic Buildings (appointed in 1890) which fosters preservation of the nation's historic and architecturally significant structures. Also, we helped organize the Historic American Buildings Survey and the National Trust for Historic Buildings. Other preservation activities undertaken by the Institute include developing and maintaining a national roster of 150 AIA preservation officers and keeping up-to-date material on preservation needs, projects and techniques. To round out this summary of our involvement in historic preservation activities, we note our support of the work of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation which recently published their report entitled, "With Heritage So Rich". The legislation pending before your Subcommittee reflects, in part, the recommendations made by this report. A Senate bill to further implement these recommendations is pending before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

As "With Heritage So Rich" points out, historic sites and buildings with architectural and historic significance are frequently lost to future generations of Americans under the guise of progress. Senator Muskie, the sponsor of S.3097 and a member of the Special Committee which issued the report, recently noted: "half of our historically significant structures have been destroyed. If we wait another five years, there may be no need for this legislation."

We support S.3097 in every aspect and find particularly noteworthy provisions in the bill to:

- restore buildings or architectural as well as historical value;
- sell or dispose of such structures for restoration to private as well as public groups;
- relocate such buildings without as well as within urban renewal areas;
- authorize grant-in-aid credit for purchase and renovation of historic structures;
- authorize grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to restore structures of historic or architectural value;
- make grants to cities to survey such existing structures;
- provide loans to tenants as well as owners of historic or architecturally significant structures to assist in their restoration;
- preserve historic structures under the urban beautification program; and
- provide fellowships for architects and technicians in the historic preservation field upon the recommendation of a Fellowship Advisory Board established for this purpose.

On this final point, we wish to advise the Subcommittee that the Institute is ready to assist the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in every appropriate way to assure the success of the fellowship program. The AIA, in association with its sister organization, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, presently awards and administers some 70 scholarships to worthy students of architecture. Further, the Institute is prepared to recommend to the Secretary qualified and talented individuals who would serve with distinction on the Historic Preservation Fellowship Advisory Board.

The Institute has two suggestions regarding Title II of S.3097 which provides for the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:

- First, we note that with the exception of Federal and private members all council members are appointed by the President from a panel suggested by organizations of recognized standing in their field. To assure that at least two of the four private council members are experts in the field of historic preservation, we suggest that they be appointed by the President from a panel of at least four individuals submitted jointly by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the AIA.
- Second, we suggest that the Council's Executive Director be appointed by the Council from among qualified applicants. Further, the Executive Director should be responsible only to the Council.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate very much this opportunity to present our views. ■

ASPEN AWARD

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES

DR. C. A. DOXIADIS



The annual Aspen Award carries a tax-free stipend of \$30,000 and is the largest tribute in humanistic achievement offered anywhere in the world. The Award was established in 1964 by Robert O. Anderson, business man, rancher, and Chairman of the Board of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. The purpose of the prize is to honor "that individual anywhere in the world judged to have made the greatest contribution to the advancement of the humanities." The first Award was presented in 1964 to the British composer, Benjamin Britten, and last year it was given to the modern dancer, Martha Graham.

Dr. Doxiadis was chosen for the ASPEN AWARD from more than 100 artists, scholars, writers, poets, philosophers, and statesmen who had been nominated by leaders in intellectual and professional fields throughout the world. The decision was made by a Selection Board comprising Frederick Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies; Whitney J. Oates, Avalon professor of humanities at Princeton University and President of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa; Lord Franks, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford University; Henry Allen Moe, President of the American Philosophical Society and Chairman of the new Endowment for the Humanities; and Alvin C. Eurich, President of the Aspen Institute. Speaking for the Selection Board, Dr. Eurich explained the choice of Dr. Doxiadis in saying:

Within his science of Human Settlements, Dr. Doxiadis has drawn together the specialized knowledge of the economist, the sociologist, the political scientist, the humanist, the physician and all other natural and social scientists who apply their knowledge to human welfare. He has incorporated the interests in man's health, nutrition, government, and creativity into one overall concern for his entire being—for man living in a community. He has then structured this concern on a moral commitment to man which surmounts cultural boundaries. Quite literally, Doxiadis' creative genius grows out of a philosophy of living. This in turn has become a philosophy of life.

Doxiadis is widely recognized for having achieved a rare blend of action and reflection and having estab-

ASPEN AWARD

DR. C. A. DOXIADIS

lished a working relationship between them. This marriage is clearly seen in Doxiadis' comments on the three actions of man: receiving, processing, and transmitting and his special emphasis on the second.

It is difficult to process properly, but it is worthwhile because proper processing leads to an idea—"the idea sword" as Palamas said, the idea that guides our action and can be expressed in an act of love . . . Such an idea sword has to be strong. It has to be produced after long forging in fire, and then it can cut deep into our lives.

The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies is concerned with the relationship of man to others and to himself, and therefore with the humanities. The Institute's Executive Program brings together corporate presidents and vice presidents with academicians and professional leaders for discussion of readings on the key ideas of western thought. The "Man in 1980" conference series includes key persons concerned with a particular problem area—such as Higher Education or the Population Explosion—who attempt to set guidelines for the years to come. The Institute sponsors an annual Film Conference and a Physics Division where theoretical physicists gather to exchange ideas with each other and with participants in other Aspen programs.

When World War II subsided, Doxiadis became Minister of Development and Coordination, and was given the opportunity to carry out his plans for reconstruction. He supervised the reconstruction of some 3,000 Greek villages and 200,000 homes.

Following this, Doxiadis Associates engaged in a massive rural and urban renewal program in Iraq, relocating thousands of families and rebuilding such famous cities as Baghdad. He has undertaken national housing projects in Pakistan, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon—in some instances as consultant to the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and in others working with the Ford Foundation. Estimates have been made indicating that Doxiadis' projects have improved living conditions for more than ten million people.

Doxiadis was hospitalized in 1951 for complete exhaustion and moved his family to Australia. Lacking an Australian degree he was forbidden to practice architecture, and bought a farm and raised tomatoes. During this period he found time to systematize his evolving theories of "Ekistics" the science of human settlements.

Doxiadis defines Ekistics by its discipline:
Contrasted to architecture, which is confined to the design of buildings, or to town planning

which, by its own definition, is confined to towns (that is, one category of human settlements) or geography, which describes only phenomena of terrestrial space, or to several other disciplines whose scale is limited to parts, categories or types of settlements, Ekistics is a science whose task is to examine all human settlements from every possible point of view.

The concept of Ekistics assumes that a city is never a static monument but is rather a dynamic living organism, being born, growing, decaying, dying, perhaps growing again. To Doxiadis, one should never plan a city for a projected population but should rather provide for change through time.

From this premise has come the concept of "Dynapolis" the city planned for intelligent growth. Most great cities have taken random shape in two concentric circles—an inner one of business and principal civic enterprises, and an outer of residential areas. The heart of the city is thus constricted by the growth around it. In Dynapolis, the city's center is built along a projected axis which widens as it grows, with residential and industrial areas growing up on either side of the projection.

Underlying the concepts of "Dynapolis" are two fundamental aspects of Doxiadis' Ekistics which have had profound influence on the leading political and social scientists of the 20th century. First, he has called attention to the critical influence of living conditions on human life itself, and has marshalled leaders from a broad range of human discipline—economics, sociology, city administration, psychology, anthropology, and the humanities and creative arts—to the overall task of human settlement.

In this respect, Doxiadis views "human settlement" as expanding from a room to a home to a region to a country—and finally to a culture itself. With this view, the planner of human settlements can no longer operate as a specialist in himself. The application of the basic social and natural sciences to human welfare has been fragmented—according to the disciplines involved.

Doxiadis sees the approaches of the sociologist, the economist, and the political scientists as dealing with parts of man—with his health, his education, or his government—but not with the whole man, not with man in community. Doxiadis thus believes that the study of man in his community is a means of drawing together the resources of all disciplines and applying them as a team unit to the science of Ekistics.

The second key in Doxiadis' world-wide impact is his philosophy of human commitment. His one basic

measurement—thirty inches—is utilized in almost all his designs because it is roughly the average person's stride.

And for this reason Doxiadis is concerned that human establishment be seen in terms of the particular culture which it will, in turn, come to be. "A man must feel at home in his own culture," states Doxiadis. "Human happiness is the central concern . . . that rather than designing a pretty house or an efficient trade pattern."

The influence of Doxiadis is perhaps best seen in the formation of the Delos Symposium, a group of professional and academic leaders from throughout the world which meets once yearly to set guide lines for world living in the years to come. Among those in the group are Margaret Mead, President of the American Anthropological Association; Charles Abrams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; R. Buckminster Fuller, architect; David Owen, Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, United Nations; S. Giedion, Professor of Art History of Zurich University; and Eliichi Isomur, Professor of Sociology, Tokyo University.

Doxiadis recently completed a 400 million dollar urban renewal project covering 2500 acres in Philadelphia. He won the contract in competition with architects and city-planners from throughout the world.

A colorful audience of worldwide representation listened with great interest and concern as Doxiadis told them of the frequent isolation of man within tall buildings, and of man's failure to build cities where happiness is possible.

EXCERPTS FROM C. A. DOXIADIS' ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

I. The human society does not operate as it did in the past since natural human contacts are fewer in our cities with increasingly lower densities. Of course we have cars—but not all of us do, certainly not the children who miss their grandparents, and certainly not the underprivileged citizens. Of course we have tele-communications—but how can a telephone replace a father at bedtime, and how can television replace the contact of the two sexes? More and more people pour into the cities and often social or racial elements come into conflict which we are not prepared to face.

We have built larger and taller buildings, but at the same time we have isolated man inside them . . . We have limited our life, within their sterilized atmosphere, and we have eliminated such natural expressions of it as works of art in the open. The age-old love-affair between man and buildings is being destroyed in our cities.

II. We must now face the fact that modern man has failed to build adequate cities. In the past his problems were simpler, and he solved them by trial and error. Now human forces and mechanical ones are mixed and man is confused, he tries and fails.

We say he will become adapted. Yes, he is running the danger of becoming adapted, since adaptation is only meaningful if it means the welfare of man.

Prisoners too become adapted to conditions! We cannot justify our actions by examining only the behaviour of man in the city of today. For man to adapt to our present cities would be a mistake since he is the great prisoner. Not only is man unsafe in his prison, but he is facing a great crisis, and heading for disaster.

III. It has often been said that man may exterminate himself through science. What we must also say is that man's hopes for a much better evolution lie in science which, after all, is the only acquisition of a proven universal value that he can transmit from generation to generation. The whole difference between extermination and evolution lies in the goal that science will set.

Our habitat is the world of man, our goal can only be human happiness and safety leading to the human city . . .

IV. Personally I am convinced that the root of all problems in our cities lies in our minds, in our loss of belief in man and in his ability to set goals and to implement them. This is why I decided today to speak about goals and conceptions, to emphasize that there is where the solution lies . . .

But dreaming and conceiving is not enough. We have to carve the stones and lift them and this is why I try hard to help build all sorts of cities because we can learn only by building and suffering.

Faced with the practical every-day difficulties I turn to myself and ask whether we can build the human city. My body is beginning to get weaker, my senses, especially my eyesight, do not help me as in the past, but my mind advances in knowledge and sees the confirmation of this possibility, and my soul mobilizes my whole self into a very positive affirmation: Yes, mankind can build the human city.

In concluding his statement, Doxiadis expressed a prediction—and deep concern over still another commonly held principle of living . . .

A continuing increase of population may well reach 20-30 billion people by the end of the next century, at which time it may level off. This will mean a universal city, ecumenopolis, which will cover the earth with a continuous network of minor and major urban concentrations of different forms. This means that urbanization will continue, and that eventually farming may be carried out from urban settlements.

But, more than with all separate phenomena, we should be concerned with the survival of man, who, long before the earth has exhausted its capacity for production, will be subjected to great forces pressing him to the point of extinction—forces caused by the elimination of human values in his settlements. ■

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CREDITS: *Architect:* Roger Lee Associates. Stucco supplied by California Stucco Products Co., San Francisco. John Catanesi, Plastering Contractor, Richmond, Cal.



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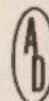
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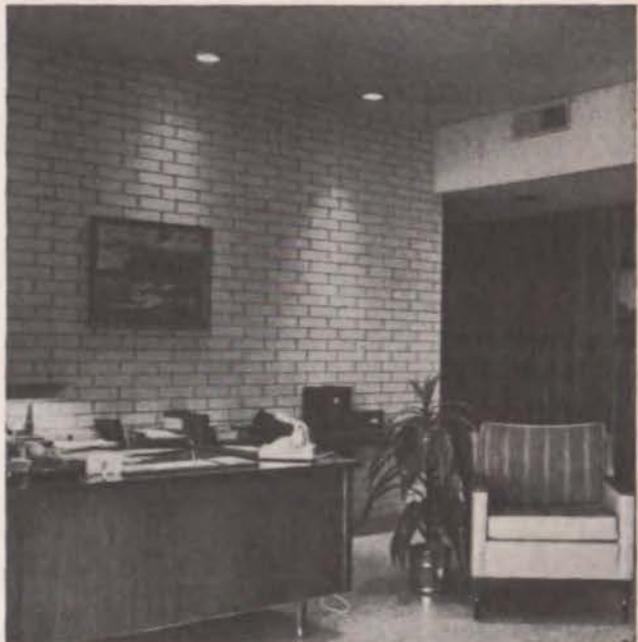
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