



THE TEXAS
ARCHITECT

AUGUST

1967

COVER PHOTO:

A MULTITUDE OF LIVING EXPERIENCES IS CREATED BY AN AXIS OF ALTERNATING EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR SPACES IN THE DALLAS HOME OF MR. AND MRS. THEODORE HOCHSTIM. THE IMMACULATELY DETAILED AND ARCHITECTURALLY LANDSCAPED HOME WAS DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS PRATT, BOX & HENDERSON OF DALLAS, AND IS A 1966 TEXAS ARCHITECT SELECTION.

Official Publication of
THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Texas Regional Organization of
The American Institute of Architects

James D. Pfluger, Editor
John G. Flowers, Jr., Managing Editor

327 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin, Texas

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THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

VOLUME 17/AUGUST 1967/NUMBER 8

"Housing and Urban Development 1967"

THE OUTLOOK FOR SUCCESS

Billions of federal dollars have been spent for public housing, urban renewal, sewer and water grants, urban planning, and social aid. More recently, a "war on poverty" was declared. The physical, sociological, and economic deterioration of urban areas continues, however. Slums grow, disease spreads, and crime proliferates. A significant number of our citizens are still trapped in the stricken ghettos of urban blight.

A massive "dollar-wave" tactic was developed for attacking the problem, after reluctant, almost stubborn, recognition that three decades of Federal direction in renewal and public housing had fallen far short of original objectives.

Superimposed on the general problem is a very specific problem. The explosive issue of Civil Rights has asserted itself in the form of protest, both militant and passive. The problems of the urban situation intensify the protest. Growing political awareness strengthens demands for action and in some cases ultimately results in uncontrolled rioting, which through a feedback cycle results in creating *more slums*, more disease, and *more* economic futility.

Only history will tell us whether this Congressional action, spurred to some extent by the Watts and Harlem riots, will contribute to solutions of the problem.

Passage of the Demonstration Cities, or Model Cities Program as it is informally dubbed, indicated executive and legislative awareness of mounting urban pressures.

The question that history will have to answer is: "Can success be built on a foundation of three decades of controversy and conflict over methods, philosophy, and achievement?"

An Excerpt From "Housing and Urban Development 1967" an independent report prepared for the Producers' Council Inc.



FAIA

WALTER T. ROLFE



Born in Wetmore, Kansas, August 22, 1900. Died in Houston, Texas, June 10, 1967. Married to Bessie Mae (Betty) Coulter; no children.

Partner, Golemon & Rolfe Architects. General Practice since February 1946. Local, State and National Awards received by the firm for Meritorious Design.

Mason (32° KCCH, Scottish Rite); Houston Club, Brae Burn Country Club. Fraternities: Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Tau, K Debater, Phi Mu Alpha, Tau Sigma Delta, Alpha Tau Omega.

Professor of Architecture 18 years at the University of Texas, including 11 years as Chairman of the Department; Professor and Department Head, North Dakota State University; Associate Professor of Architecture, Auburn University; Architectural Consultant.

Member, National Survey Commission of the American Institute of Architects, Department of Education and Research, 1949-54; Representative from the AIA to the U. S. Commission to UNESCO, 1953-55; Past Vice President, Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture; Past Vice President and Trustee, American Architectural Foundation; former Chairman AIA Education Committee; served on AIA Contract Documents Committee, on many other national and local AIA Committees, and in all offices of the Central Texas Chapter, AIA.

Author of many articles for professional and technical journals and other magazines; a booklet entitled TEXAS, 1933; editor of monthly publication of Central Texas Chapter, AIA, 15 years.

Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1946. Distinguished Service Award, Kansas State University, 1958.

Order of the Sun of Peru, for "Outstanding contribution to the furtherance of architectural education and practice in Peru," 1965.

Listed in Who's Who in America; Who's Who in Engineering; Who Knows and What; Who's Who in the South and Southwest; Who's Who in Art; Who's Who in the Methodist Church; and the American Architects Directory.

R. S. REYNOLDS ALUMINUM MEMORIAL AWARD



Victor-Christ-Janer New Canaan, Connecticut

The site is located in a northern climate in which sunshine does not dominate the winter months that make up the greatest portion of the school year.

Cheerfulness and lightness were therefore influential in determining the design and use of materials. In that respect, the aluminum insulating panel further serves as an excellent thermal shield and light reflector. The emphasis on lighting also relates to the library's use time which occurs mainly during the darker hours of the day.

By direction of the college administration, the Master Plan called for the library to be centrally located and directly accessible from all sides of the campus. Furthermore, the program required a chapel in the heart of the building to house the library's collection of great religious books.

With this building we intended to contrast the lightness of aluminum against the heaviness of concrete construction.

The library program demanded an introspective enclosed building as a part of the overall college plan. In an attempt to stay lyrical in an enclosed building, the lightness suggested by aluminum seemed relevant. By the use of horizontal window framing and the artificial lighting system, we further accented the lightness and simplicity of the draped aluminum wall section.

The fragmented design expresses the interior use of the library and gives particular emphasis to the concept of multiple entry. ■



HUD

"HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT 1967"

"Housing and Urban Development 1967" was prepared as an independent report for the Producers' Council Inc. by John M. Dickerman.

John Dickerman was formerly Executive Vice President of the National Association of Homebuilders. He received his law degree from the University of Illinois and is admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court, Supreme Courts of Illinois and Ohio and District Court, District of Columbia. He is currently a consultant to manufacturers of building materials and equipment, building corporations, financing organizations and trade associations in related fields.

In the report, Dickerman cites the history of housing and urban development to date with emphasis on the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Demonstration Cities program.

Copies of the Dickerman report, "Housing and Urban Development 1967", are available free from The Producers' Council Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Suite No. 601, Washington, D. C. 20036.

Summation of conclusions concerning HUD and Demonstration Cities:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is involved in an extremely complex problem. The Demonstration Cities Act is, in essence, a reflection of the philosophy and concept of the department itself.

HUD objectives, though specific in intent, will find the translation into action a major undertaking, since no applicable precedent exists for many of the planned techniques.

The emphasis on sociological or people-factored criteria establishes an unknown variable which does not lend itself to measurement of program effectiveness by any presently known standards.

There is no reason to expect that time commitments for programs when announced by HUD will subject to any more or any less slippage than one would normally expect of any federal program. Doubling the announced time schedules would seem to be a reasonable expectation.

Congressional funding of the program will be not only a variable factor but also unpredictable. The long-range planning inherent in the HUD program will be subject to the winds of political change. International involvement as well as internal national problems may shift present congressional thinking. Depending on the nature of the shift, it must be pointed out, the trend of HUD appropriations could be *up* as well as *down*.

An important element of the Demonstration Cities Program is the development of criteria suitable for *measuring* and evaluating success as well as *failure*.

The complexities of the program, in terms of cooperation and coordination, will require trained administrators in large numbers. Personnel requirements loom as an extremely important factor in the translation of policy into action.

Metropolitan-wide planning, encouraged by federal grants will spread. The effect of federal grants in this

area, on state and local jurisdictions will add substantially to federal control in local zoning, land-use, and planning functions.

Federal mortgage insurance for New Towns and Communities will not be extensive in the short-term future. As experience is gained in New Towns, now almost exclusively financed by the private sector, more federal participation may be expected. As presently expressed, the distinction between New Towns and suburban subdivisions is not clear. We may expect that the federal participation will be in the latter type of project in the near-term future.

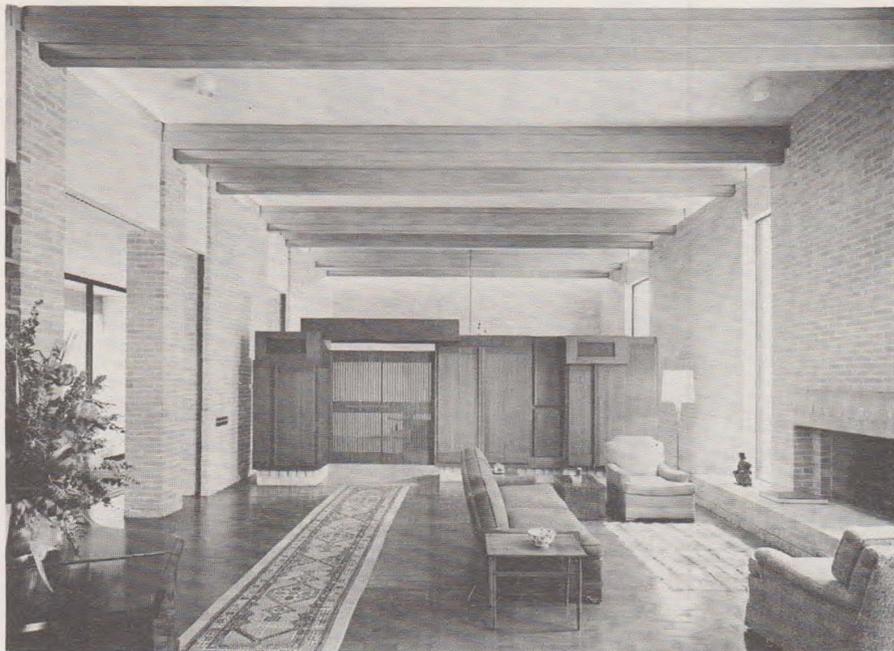
The ambiguity of HUD's definition of the research and urban technology problem and its announced objectives will bear careful study. A breakthrough in the solution of urban problems, utilizing a "borrowed" aerospace systems approach seems unlikely within the present state-of-the-art. HUD must explore solutions within the dimensions of its own unique problems.

The increasing power of the Federal Government through the exercise of its funding-participation *conform* or *deny* grants will continue through every level of society. Individuals, local and state governments, and private enterprise may anticipate a continuation and expansion of federal involvement.

The Demonstration Cities Program, as with many other federal programs, does not clearly delineate the *precise role of the private sector of our economy*. The traditional assumption of government planners is that private enterprise will react to economic opportunity. Based on this assumption government planning invariably overlooks the tremendous capacity and availability of the private sector for guidance and consultation at the initial planning-development stage. The involvement of private enterprise in all phases of government programs must not be overlooked . . . indeed, the fact that this sector of our economy has often been ignored when government comes to grips with the realities of solutions, stands as an impediment to Creative Federalism. ■

HOCHSTIM RESIDENCE

Texas Architecture 1966



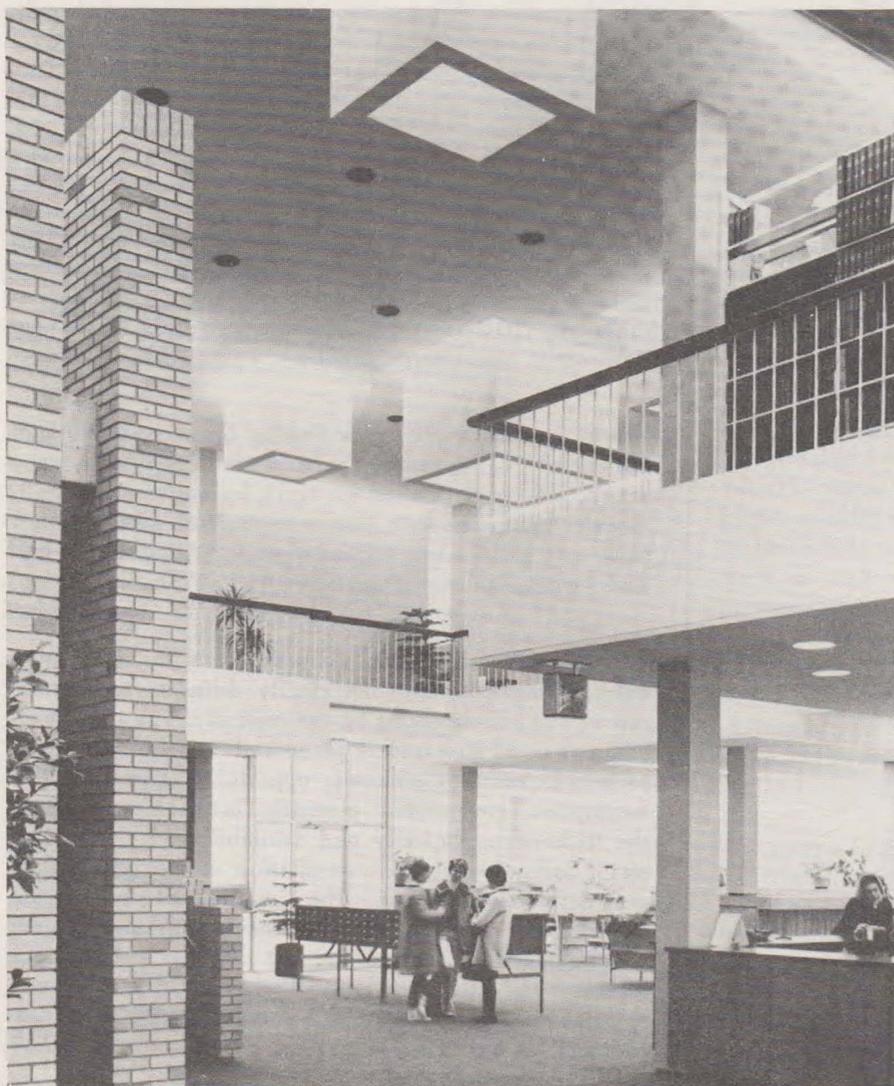
Architects
PRATT, BOX & HENDERSON

Structural
Joseph J. Nagler

Mechanical & Electrical
Gregerson & Gaynor, Inc.

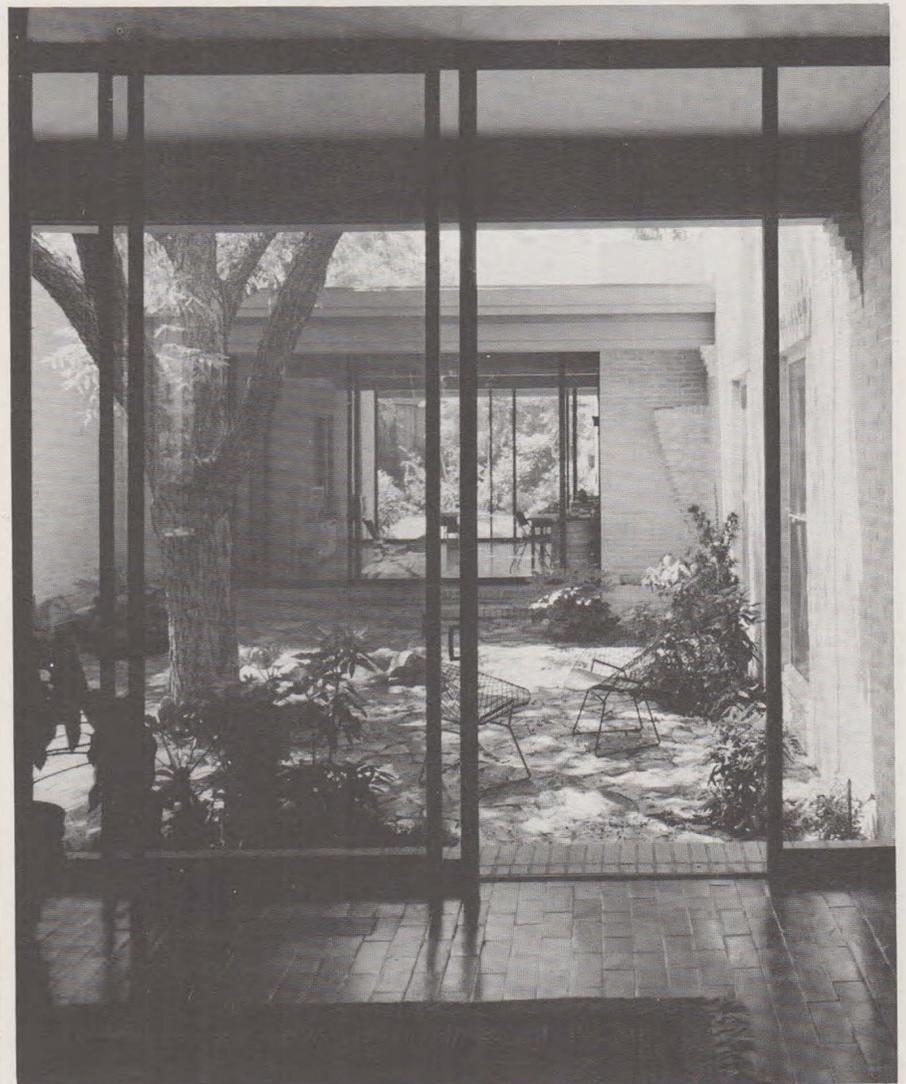
Landscape
Boyd & Heidrick

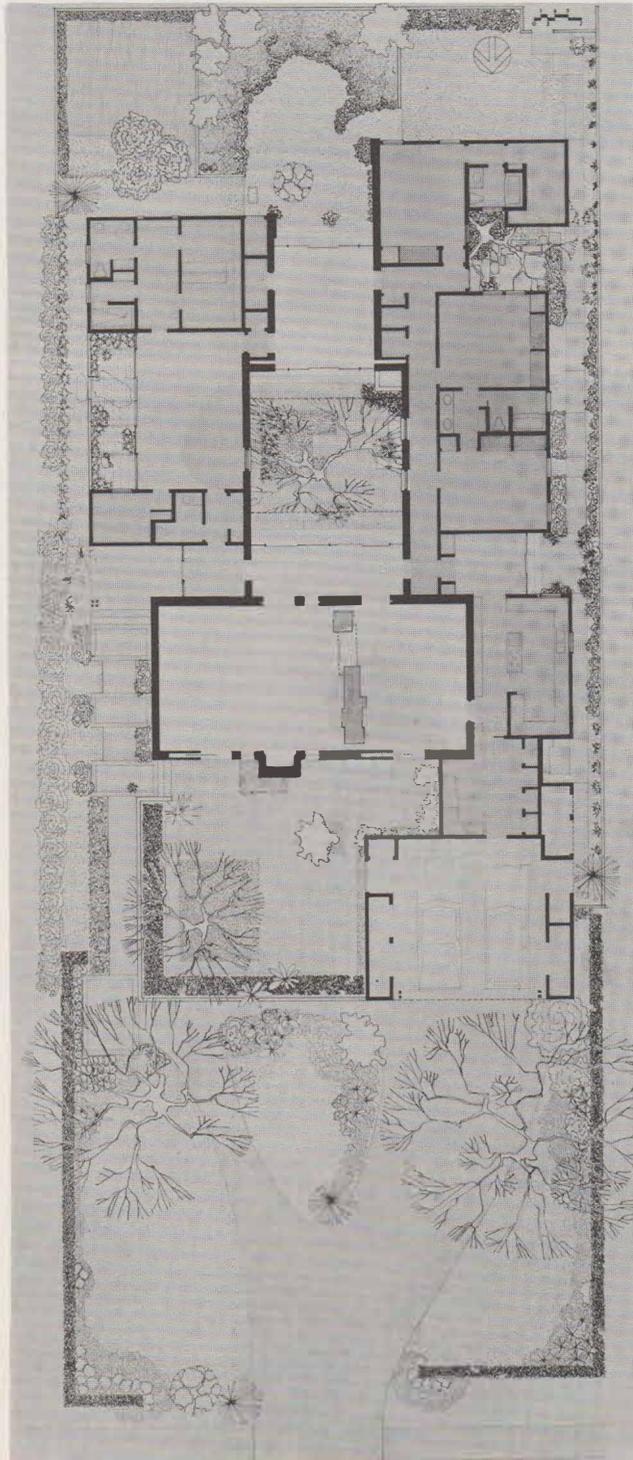
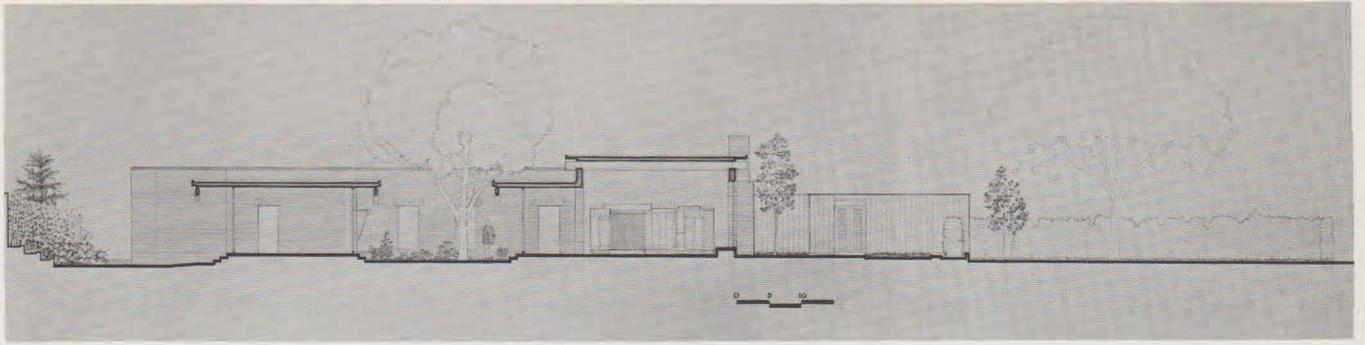
Contractor
**Jack Wilson with
JH-Nel Homes, Inc.**



The client required a one-story home for four persons. To achieve privacy from decaying two-story houses on three sides, five private living spaces form a spine down the center of the property. These are defined by brick walls with ceilings at ten and fourteen feet. Private bedroom and service areas are attached to the spine. The master bedroom garden required complete screening for privacy from an intruding neighboring garage (since razed). Walled and roofed with a trellis, the garden became an integral part of the room.

To expand and complete the architectural idea, there was close collaboration with the landscape architect to define the purpose and character of the planting. Heavy foliage screens the house from the street, providing private outdoor areas. Landscape materials formed architecturally create an entrance way to the front door. Viewed through the center of the house, a "trompe-l'oeil" of built-up landscape expands the apparent depth of the site (twenty feet from the rear of the building) and also hides an adjacent two-story out-building.

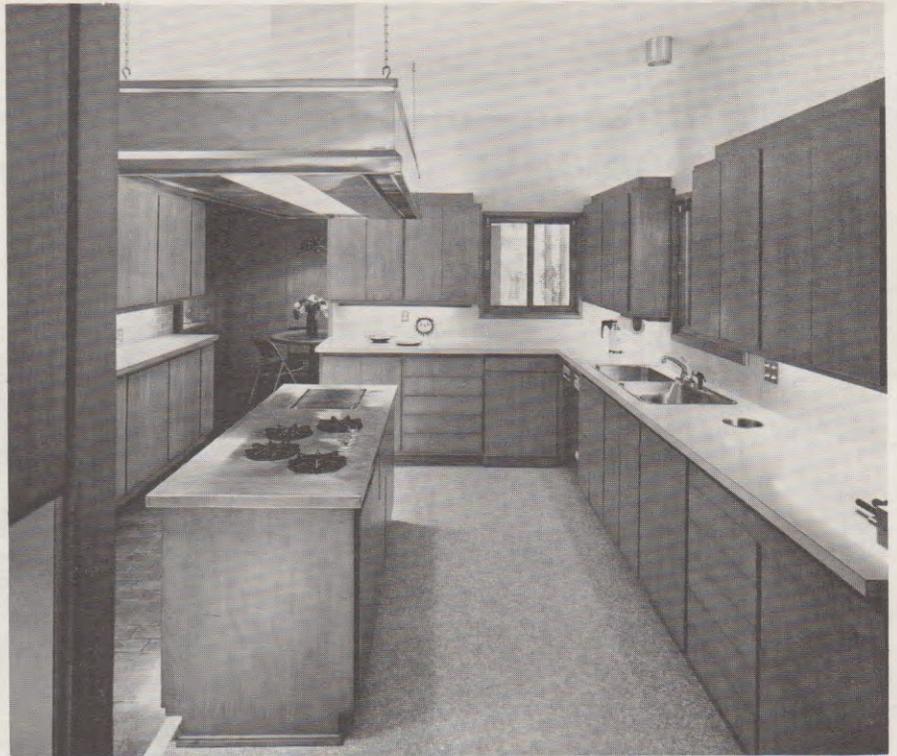




Artists were commissioned to design enameled glass and ceramic light fixtures. A teakwood cabinet separating living and dining areas houses a bar, stereo record equipment, and storage of various types.

A one foot thick Mexican brick cavity wall surrounds the court, playroom, living and dining rooms. Elsewhere the interior walls are mahogany paneling or gypsum board on wood studs. Roofs are flat. Throughout, the floors are brick.

Photographs by
Balthazar Koraab and Bill Cox



Concern for detail and total design is shown by the architect for door knobs and light fixtures.

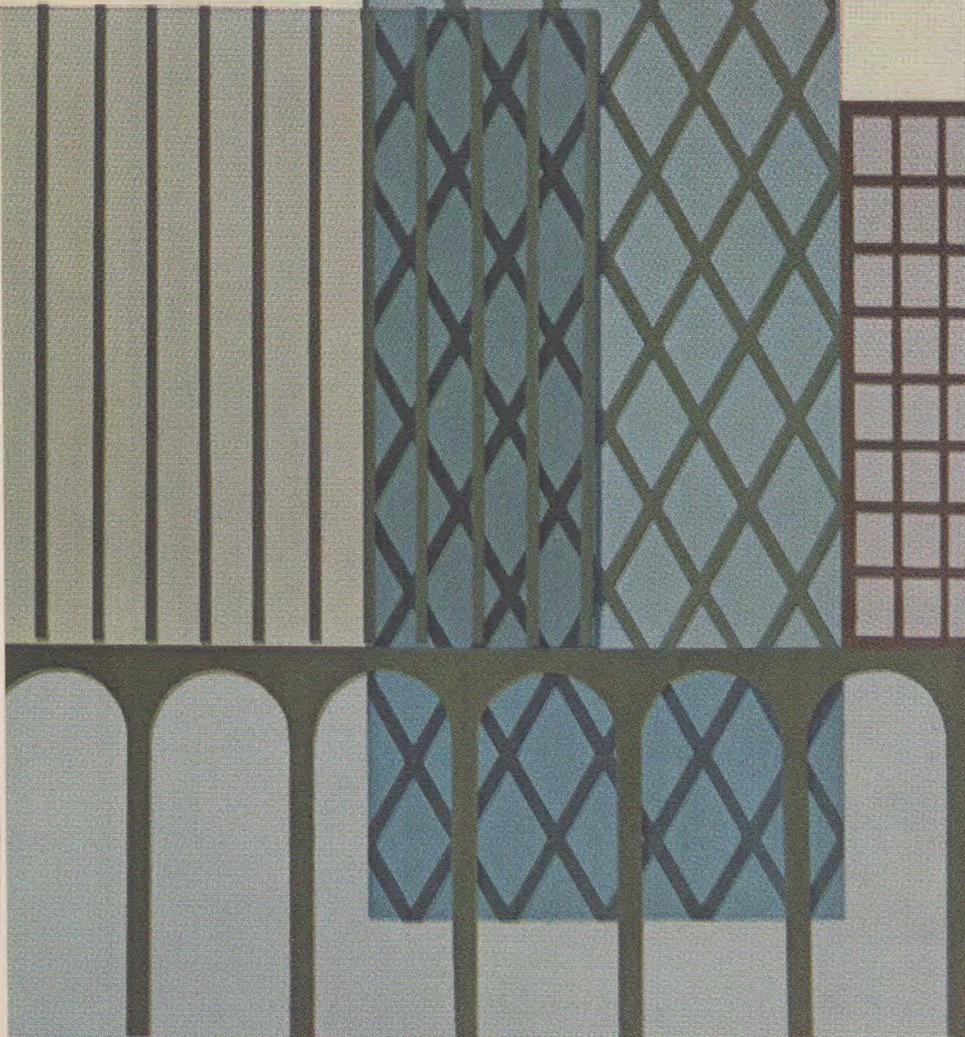
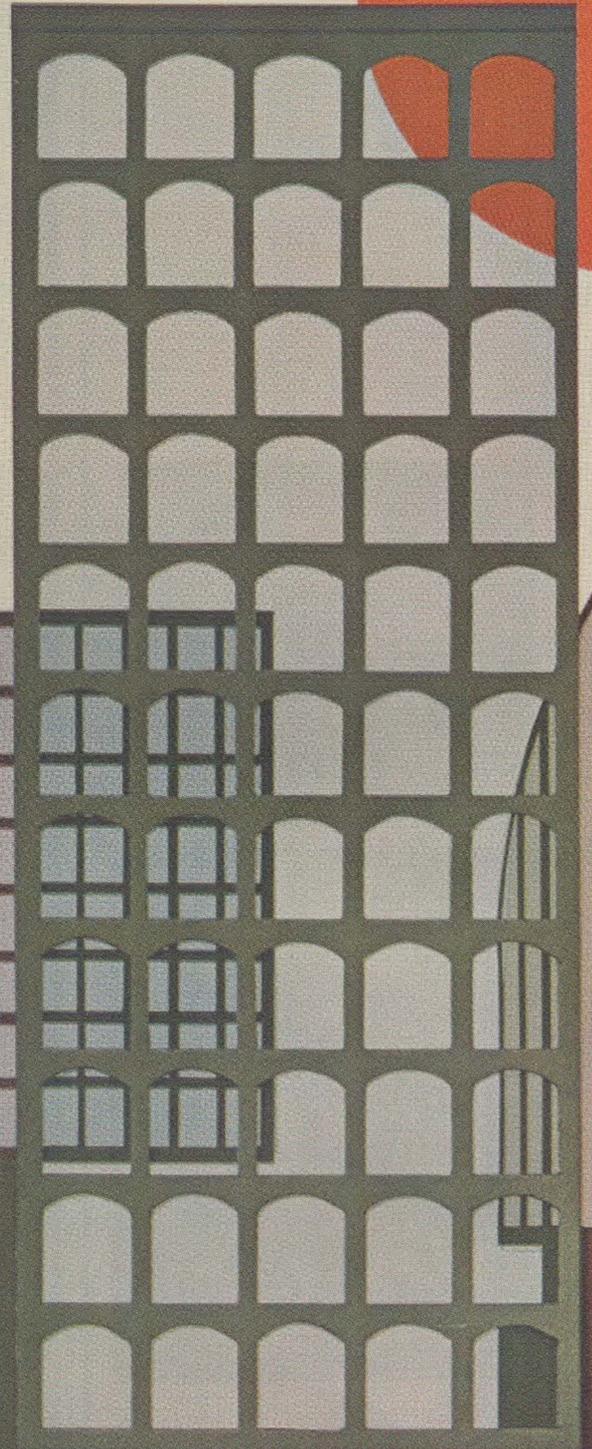
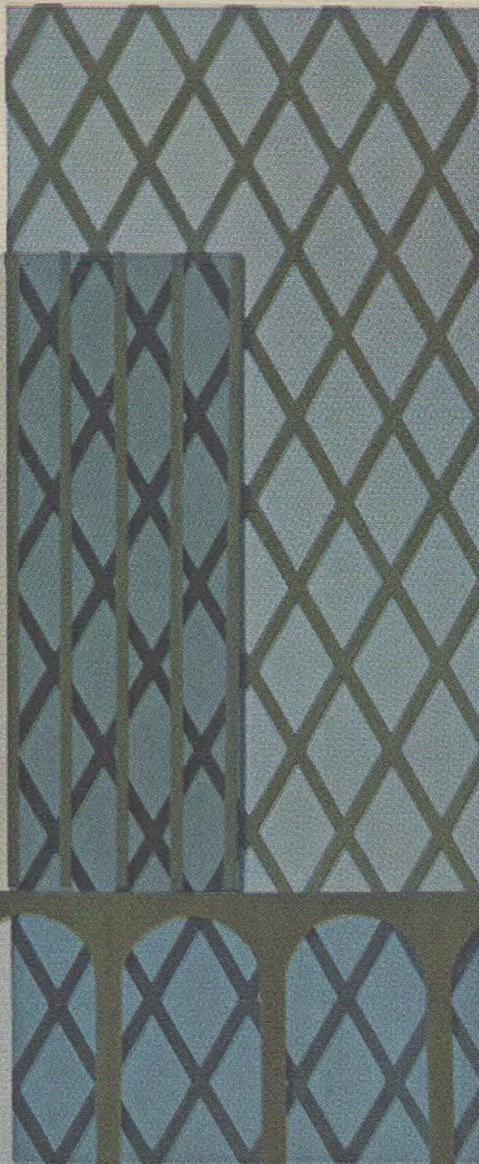
The most beautiful thing about PPG environmental glass is the money it saves in heating and cooling.

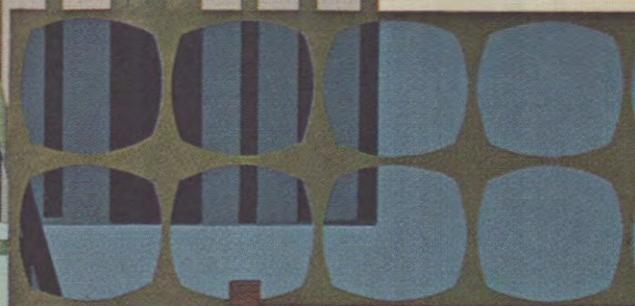
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DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY—CASA VIEW BRANCH

ARCHITECT
WILLIAM H. HIDELL

Structural
Edward L. Wilson, Jr.

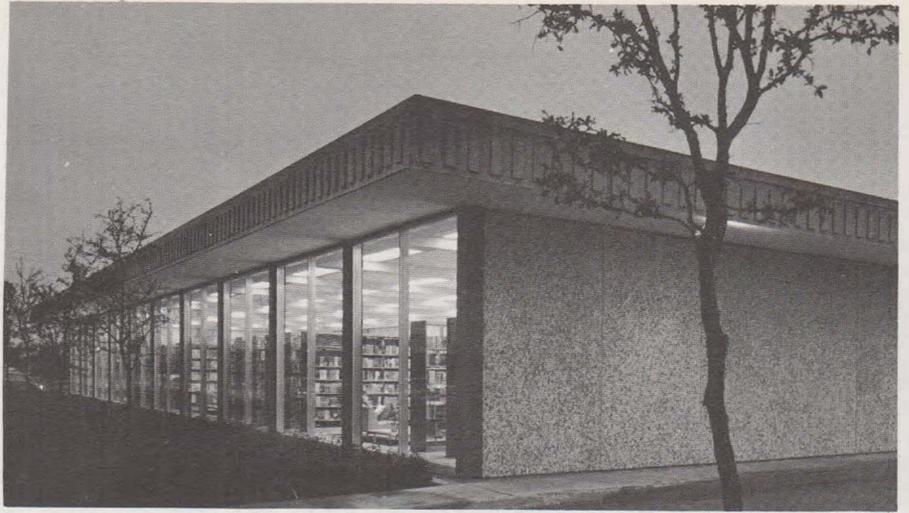
Mechanical Electrical
Gregerson, Gaynor & Sirmen

Landscape
Richard B. Myrick

Contractor
Bock Construction Company

TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1966

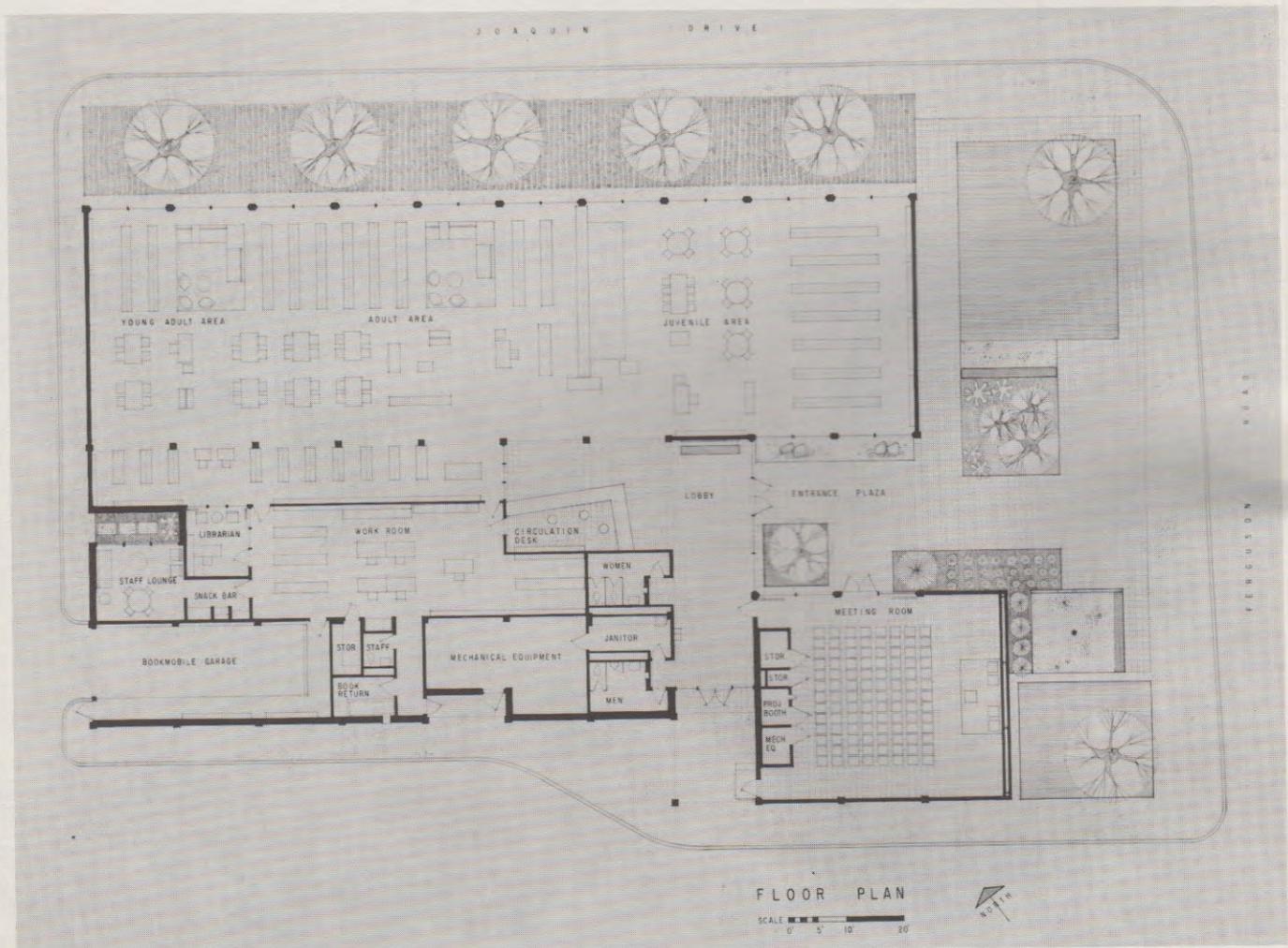
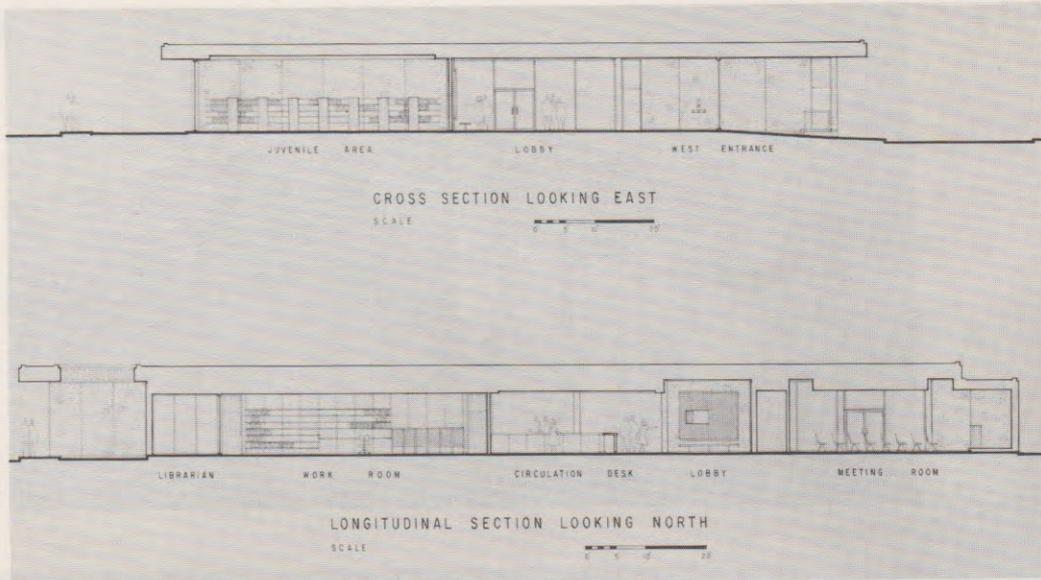




The project has received an "AWARD OF MERIT" in the '1966 Library Building Awards Program' sponsored jointly by The American Institute of Architects, The American Library Association and The National Book Committee

"This branch library of a large, urban public system is a good example of an interior which has an atmosphere conducive to reading and a functional layout. The program is an excellent example of a plan for a series of new branches, all with a basic functional pattern, but each with its own architectural solution in keeping with various neighborhood locations."







The Architect was fortunate to have a progressive library administration as a client and their philosophy regarding what a neighborhood branch library should be is clearly reflected in the design solution. The clients contribution to the planning by way of interest, participation and recognition of the value of new approaches was a great help to the architectural solution.

The architect was charged with the administration of four separate contracts; the General Contract, Library Equipment Contract, Library Furniture Contract, and the Landscape Contract.

Photos by John Rogers; Library Bureau Remington Rand



TEXAS A&M

Three A & M architecture students have been named winners in national competition. They include James Foster of Bryan, Charles G. Hamel of Galveston and Ronald R. Copeland of Texarkana. Foster was one of four in the nation to receive a \$400 American Institute of Architects Foundation scholarship. Hamel won a \$1,300 summer travel grant from Pitts, Mebane, Phelps and White, architects in Beaumont and Washington, D.C. to work, study and travel in England, Scotland or Scandinavia. Copeland received a \$500 travel grant from the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to enlarge his knowledge and experience in planning and landscape architecture through first-hand observation.

URBAN DESIGN FELLOWSHIP

EATON YALE AND TOWNE INC.

The urban design fellowship, announced at the 99th annual convention of the American Institute of Architects in May, was established by the Lock and Hardware Group of Eaton Yale and Towne Inc., to be conducted and administered by the AIA. It will provide a stipend of \$3,500 for one year of study in a graduate program of urban design and an additional award of \$1,200 for a minimum six-week foreign study tour of urban developments. The institution which the Fellow attends will receive \$500 for unrestricted use within the department. Students may apply through all accredited schools of architecture. Department heads are to forward the names of the two best qualified applicants to the National Selection Board which will meet at the Octagon in January.



Producer members of the Association in your area are sending out invitations to architects. If more information is desired about the seminar please contact TEXAS CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION, 1010 LAVACA ST., AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701.

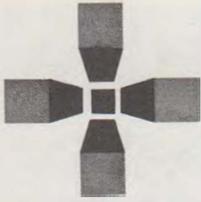
Regional Seminars on the use of Concrete Masonry in load-bearing multi-storied structures

Albyn Mackintosh, eminent authority on this subject and author of the Texas Concrete Masonry Association's DESIGN MANUAL on multi-storied concrete masonry structures, will be the principal speaker at these regional seminars. Other informed specialists in this subject will assist in the program.

Seminars will be held on these dates:

Sept. 18	El Paso	Sept. 25	Corpus Christi
Sept. 19	Amarillo	Sept. 26	Houston
Sept. 20	Lubbock	Sept. 27	Dallas
		Sept. 21	Austin





ARTHUR C. CLARKE

Astronomer, Inventor & Science-fiction Writer

Presentation at 1967 Annual Convention

Agriculture is a highly inefficient process because it uses great amounts of land. Its replacement of the industrial manufacture of food would free this land for other uses, he predicted.

Advances in transportation will make it possible for persons to live anywhere and work anywhere. A brain surgeon may be able to use remote manipulators to perform an operation anywhere in the world. This new freedom to live anywhere will accelerate the disintegration of cities. They will continue to grow, like dinosaurs, and for much the same reason, but they will become extinct.

There will be "self-contained households" that will produce their own food and process their own wastes, and there will be "mobile towns" that can "go south for the winter and north for the summer."

In the next century, "information processing" will have advanced to the point where it will be possible to turn on

a machine and have any information delivered to your home at any time. Our society is already changing from a producing one to one largely devoted to "information processing."

"Global TV" from satellites will solve the problem of a universal language, and that the victor in the linguistic competition may be English.

Man is a "carnivorous predator" who needs new hunting grounds, and that we have them in space and the sea. The sea will be exploited first to produce food and water.

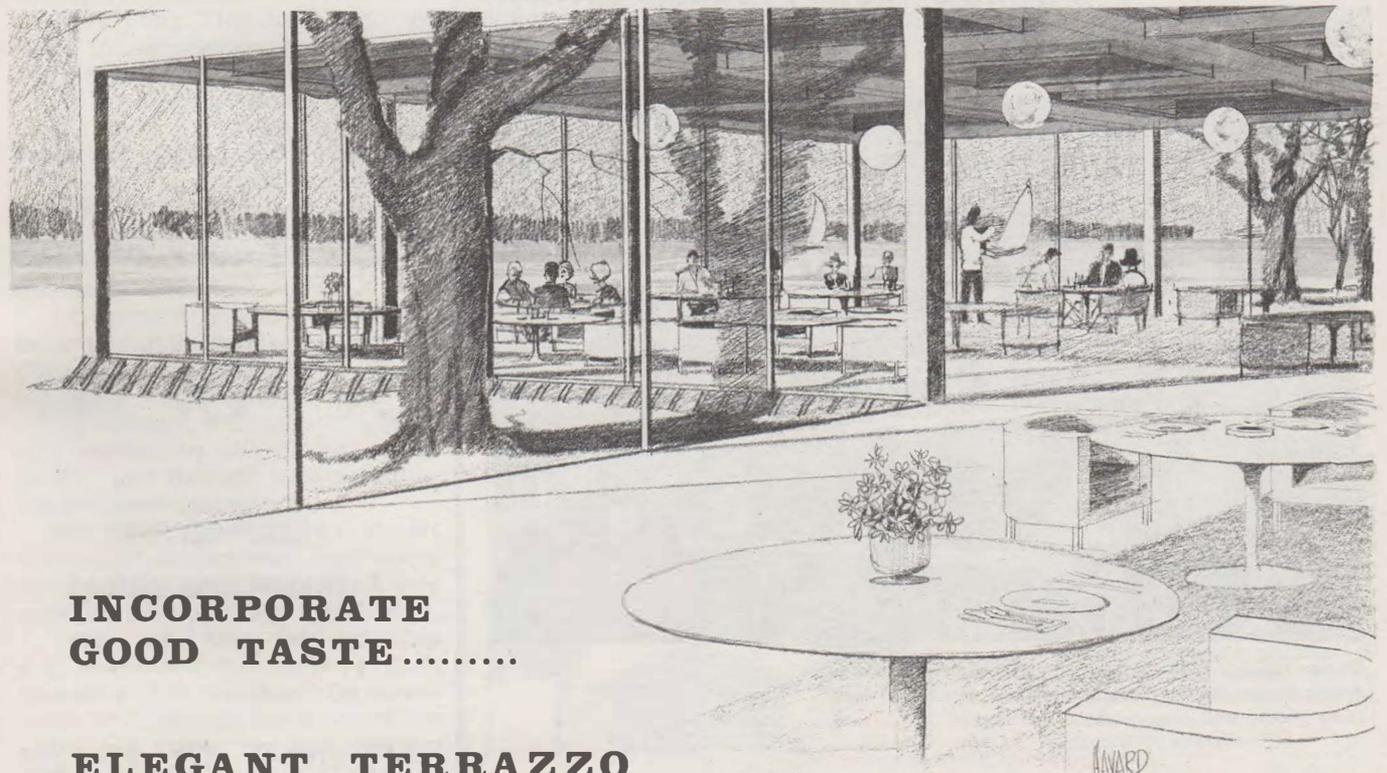
Space is a "benign environment" and by the end of the century space colonies, first on the moon and later on Mars, will be under development.

These forecasts are modest, some "far-out" ideas for the distant future include:

The possibility that space mirrors can be used to "abolish night" by reflecting the sun's ray.

The possibility that "synchronous skyscrapers" 22,000 miles high can be built.

The possibility that an "Astronomical Architecture" will be developed which will enable man to enclose the sun to conserve its energy.



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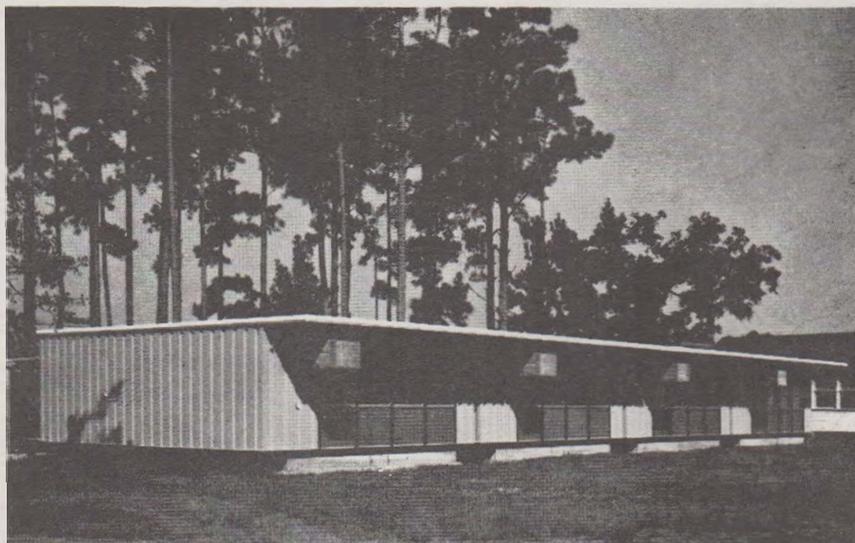
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Contributions may be made as memorials: a remembrance with purpose and dignity.

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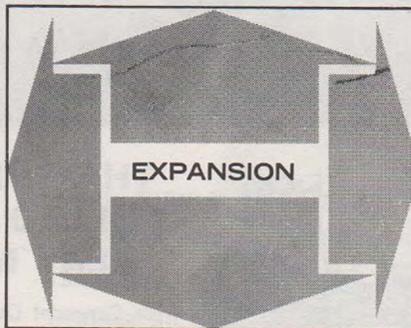
For builders, 4-C saves time, labor and money, by eliminating sawed joints...and through reduced forming and fewer placements.

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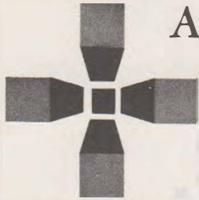
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Architectural Education

NEW CONCEPTS

Two new research-developed concepts that would radically change our methods of "design education" were unveiled at the annual convention of The American Institute of Architects.

One of the concepts would divide the education of architects and other design professionals into nine segments or "modules," and allow students to choose any number or combination of modules. The other concept involves the description of 216 essential activities which are steps in the design process. It will enable colleges and universities to more clearly define the areas of professional competence which they intend to include in their programs.

One of the models, which resembles a set of hexagonal building blocks, can be put together in many patterns to show the increasingly wide range of career choices open to students in the field of environmental design. The research team recommends that the education of architects

and others working in the design professions be divided into nine segments or modules, each with a clearly defined purpose.

Students would be able to choose only number of those education modules, each of which is expected to involve approximately two years of schooling. Those who take just one module would qualify as technicians, while those who go on to take as many as six could become specialist consultants or research scholars. The number of modules taken by a student and the sequence in which they are taken would depend entirely upon the student's motivation and ability.

This system allows each individual entering the field of environment design the widest choice in building a career to match this talents. And it also gives the schools an added opportunity to offer programs based upon their special strengths and resources.

A second model, a three-dimensional grid which looks something like a miniature jungle gym, was used to identify the many aspects of the environmental designer's task. The steps that make up the design process, the scope and the scales of design are related in a three-way grid pattern. In this way, 216 essential design activities are described. Schools are expected to use this model to define more clearly the areas of professional competence which they intend to include in their programs.



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