



THE TEXAS  
ARCHITECT

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THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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# THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

VOLUME 20 / FEBRUARY, 1970 / NO. 2

3 Architects Caudill, Rowlett & Scott of Houston used system planning for **Claremont College**. The exposed concrete frame building wrapping around landscape plazas is a Texas Architecture 1969 selection.



10 John W. Gardner, Chairman, the Urban Coalition Action Council challenges each and every one of us in **The 1970's, Time To Wake Up**, to decisive action to combat the urban crisis.

13 The exciting growth and progress of the El Paso-Juarez area is recalled in the historic buildings at **The Pass of The North**.



9 Appointees to the **Texas Board of Architectural Examiners** received their oath of office in a special ceremony held in the office of Gov. Preston Smith.



Texas Architect Advertisers:

- p. 23 Silbrico Corporation
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# FOUR COLLEGE SCIENCE BUILDING

CLAREMONT COLLEGE

CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT, ARCHITECTS

HOUSTON

TEXAS

TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1969

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT:  
EVERETT L. TOZIER

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:  
JAMES A. COOPER

CONTRACTOR:  
KEMP BROTHERS

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:  
KARIOTIS & KESLER

MECHANICAL - ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS:  
KOCHER — BRADFORD — NISHI MURA

PHOTOGRAPHERS:  
JULIUS SHULMAN

The architects were engaged to provide science education space on four fireproof floors, in the middle of a garden campus, which would respond to three basic design concepts.

The building as a spatial complex related to a central courtyard or plaza space.

An architectural expression based on an integrated mechanical-structural system of construction.

Planned flexibility with provision for continuing integral change and future growth.

The first and major concept was to provide a building that would bring students into contact with scientific teaching and research, and encourage their understanding of it. To effect this, the strong departmental and college identities were resolved in a building consisting of three wings connected by circulation links of stairs, corridors, and outdoor seminar spaces. Two of these wings were in the first phase construction. When completed, the three wings will surround a landscaped courtyard space. The landscaping extends planting and courtyard spaces through the building.

One wing houses mechanical, supply, shops, and storage on the ground level, about half of which is below grade; undergraduate science laborator-

ies, a faculty/graduate lounge and workrooms with office, reading and display space, and a seminar terrace on the first floor, and more undergraduate science laboratories on the second level.

The other wing contains a Social Psychology Suite as well as space for equipment and record storage on its ground floor. This level was chosen for the psychology suite because of the relatively private entrance available with minimum interference in the circulation pattern of the building. The first floor has the graduate library and seminar rooms, faculty offices, and a seminar terrace; the second contains space for physiological psychology, graduate research offices, and a surgical suite; the Animal Suite and enclosed and covered animal runs are on the penthouse level. On the roof above the penthouse is a telescope mount and viewing platform which are used in evening astronomy classes.

The design of the building accommodates the more informal teaching style where seminar and group discussion are used as much as formal class instruction. The seminar terraces and landscaped courtyards provided for each wing are reflections and reinforcements of this educational philosophy.

Normal circulation paths of the campus pass through the building complex. Students are en-



couraged to come into the space through a series of penetrations in and between the buildings—a multi-directional, rather than an axial, orientation. The traditional concept of a building with a front door was discarded to produce a true continuity of external-internal space. The faculty offices and faculty/student lounges were located to allow maximum accessibility and to encourage faculty/student association.

This openness and penetration is more for the wing housing undergraduate instruction and laboratories, while the wing accommodating graduate activities is more closed, having internal circulation. The involvement of graduate students in research activities necessitates a more controlled circulation pattern through that wing.

The second concept represents the desire to produce a bold, straightforward science facility with its architectural expression based on a construction system of pre-cast and poured-in-place concrete structure and integrated mechanical services. Spatial continuity is emphasized further as structural elements carry through visually from the exterior to the interior of the building with all partitions and storage walls stopping at a common height of eight feet with fixed glass above to the pre-cast tees.

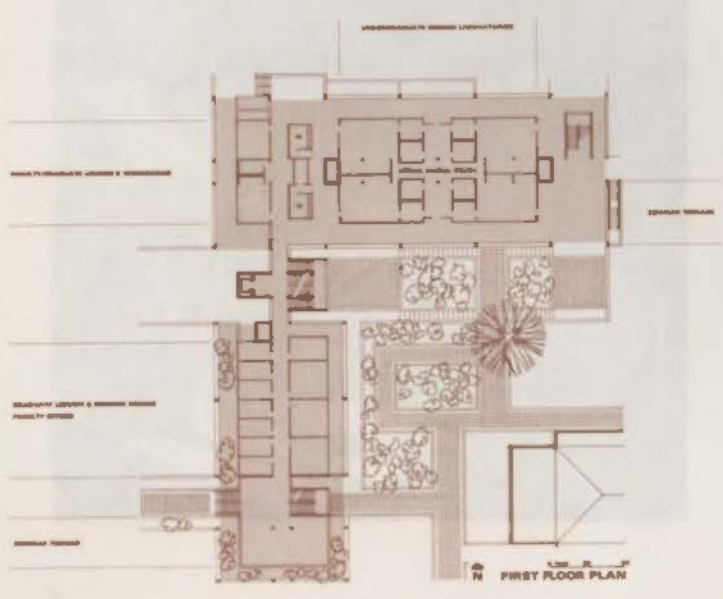
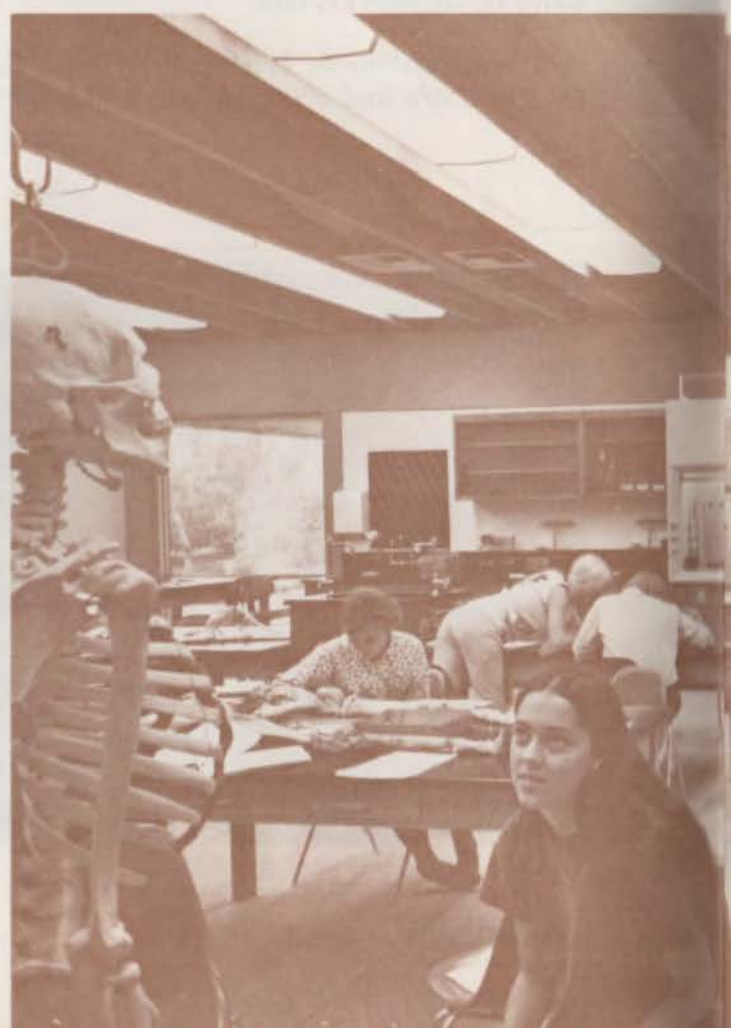
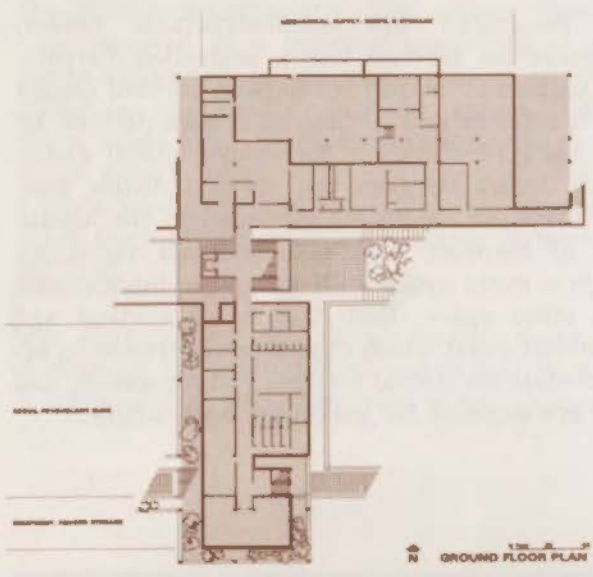
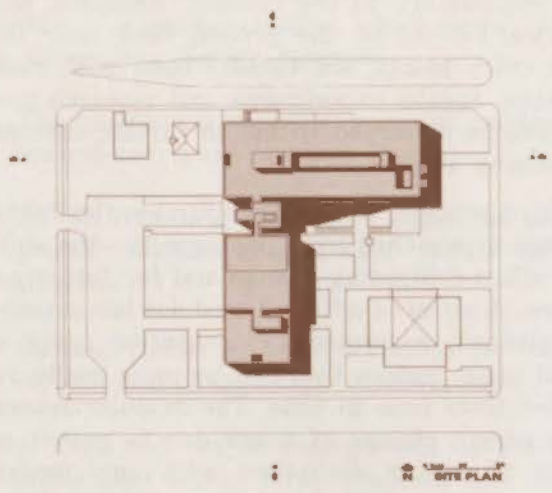
The "openness" from exterior corridor to interior laboratory and office spaces emphasizes the

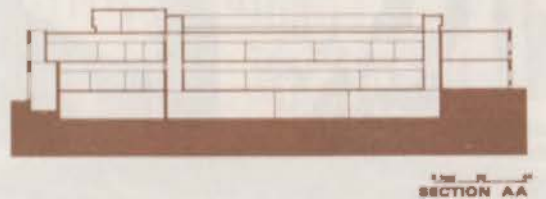
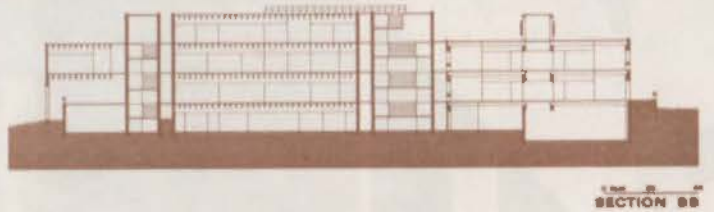
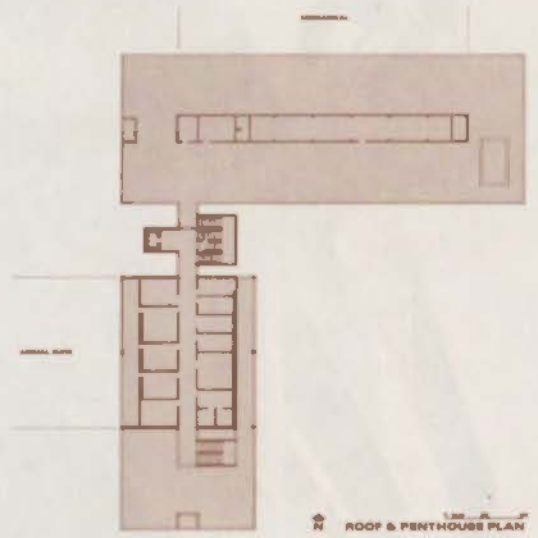
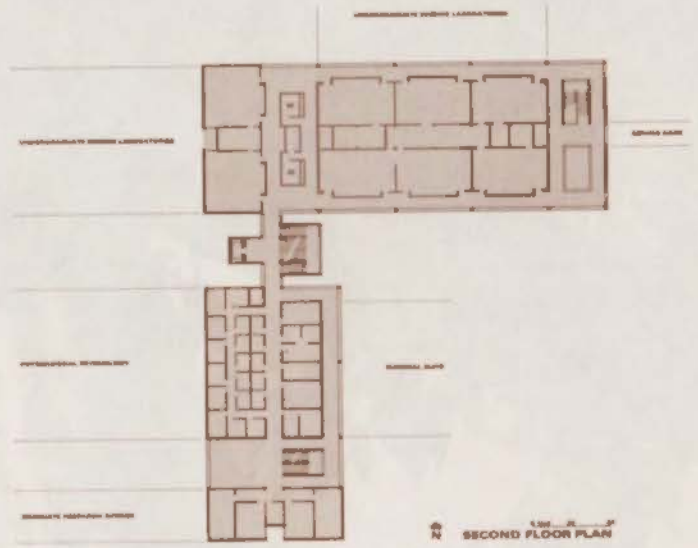
interrelationships of the various disciplines and their accessibility to the student. Research laboratories, located on the ground floor near the major entry points, are visually open with glass end walls. Special experiments and research projects will be displayed within to further interest the passing student.

The third concept, to provide optimum flexibility, has been approached from two aspects—the ability to effect continuing change and for future expansion. A series of adjacent modular laboratories was planned, separated by a central spine of special usage spaces that can be more easily remodeled from time to time. The modular laboratories permit change of usage due to growth or decline of certain disciplines with only modest change of equipment and services within a given laboratory space.

The integrated mechanical-structural system organizes the services into a controlled distribution pattern of major, continuous vertical chases between floors and horizontal chases defined by a double girder system. Secondary lateral distribution occurs between the pre-cast double tees. This overhead supply of services has the advantage of allowing maximum internal flexibility within a given space with minimum interference with other space. Both the major vertical and horizontal distribution chases are oversized to accommodate additional services and expansion, and they are exposed for maximum accessibility.









article layout by V. Raymond Smith





## TEXAS BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS



Board members left to right: Maffitt, Sowden, Tungate, Loving, Matthews and Hamilton with Governor Preston Smith.

Five new appointees to the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners have received their oath of office in a special ceremony held in the offices of Governor Preston Smith.

New Board Members are George Loving of Abilene, Ted Maffitt of Palestine, W. R. Matthews of Bryan, George Sowden of Fort Worth and Mace Tungate, Jr. of Houston. E. G. Hamilton of Dallas is Board Chairman and the lone holdover member.

Associate justice Joe Greenhill of the Texas Supreme Court conducted the swearing-in ceremony, followed by official welcomes from Governor Smith and Secretary of State Martin Dies, Jr.

In a brief address, Gov. Smith said that appointments of Texas citizens to the various state boards and commissions are among the most important duties of the Governor's office, and service on these boards is both an honor and responsibility.

# The 1970's Time to Wake Up

By JOHN W. GARDNER, *Chairman*  
The Urban Coalition Action Council

As delivered at The National Press Club, Washington, D. C.,  
December 9, 1969.

As we enter the 1970's there are many curious aspects of our situation, but none more strange than our state of mind. We are anxious but immobilized. We know what our problems are, but seem incapable of summoning our will and resources to act.

We see the brooding threat of nuclear warfare. We know our lakes are dying, our rivers growing filthier daily, our atmosphere increasingly polluted. We are aware of racial tensions that could tear the nation apart. We understand that oppressive poverty in the midst of affluence is intolerable. We see that our cities are sliding toward disaster.

But we are seized by a kind of paralysis of the will. It is like a waking nightmare.

I propose that as we enter the new decade we make a heroic effort to alter both our mood and our state of inactivity. Let 1970 be a year of renewal, and during that year let us give our institutions and ourselves a jolting reappraisal and overhaul.

The place to begin is with our national leadership in both the Executive branch and the Congress. With a few notable exceptions, there has been a failure of leadership. More than any other factor, it is the missing ingredient in our situation today.

Now let me speak specifically of the President. Any judgment on the President's leadership must take into account that he came into office at a difficult time, must deal with a Congress of the opposing party, and finds his options limited by inflation and the war.

But given all that, he must do more to set a tone of urgency to which we can all respond, and more to exemplify in his own actions a determination to solve our pressing problems.

We are not—and should not become—blind followers of the leader. But only the President's clearly-expressed concern and clearly-stated priorities can mobilize the Federal apparatus, encourage Congress to shake off its lethargy, and enable leaders in other sectors of American life to move decisively.

His greatest test is on the international front. His first task—and one cannot exaggerate its urgency—is to end the war. Even more important in the long run will be steps that must be taken

to cope with the threat of nuclear warfare. His recent action with respect to biological warfare was encouraging.

On the domestic front the President must say more explicitly—and with greater urgency—what he conceives to be an appropriate strategy for dealing with the dilemmas of the cities, with equality of opportunity, with the environment and with other problems that are wracking the nation.

Not only must he propose social programs adequate to our need, but when the legislation goes to Congress he must fight as hard for it as he fought for the ABM and Judge Haynsworth.

**N**ow let's talk about the Congress. This Congress, which has acquired a reputation for lethargy, could dispel that reputation not only by passing needed legislation but by enacting genuinely meaningful Congressional reform. Few institutions in our national life are as gravely in need of renewal as is the Congress of the United States. Renewal requires first of all measures to abolish the seniority system and to curb the abuse of power by entrenched committee chairmen.

In 1958, Congress enacted a law requiring the chief judges of Federal circuit and district courts to give up their administrative duties when they reach age 70. I propose that Congress impose the same rule on its own members. The Speaker of the House is 78. Thirteen Senate and House committee chairmen are over 70, six of them over 75, two over 80. They are full of years and honors. They can serve their country best by stepping aside. That would be patriotism at its highest.

Congress must also put an end to the hypocrisy of tolerating grave conflicts of interest among its own members while attacking the same fault in others. It should pass a conflict of interest statute with teeth in it.

The flaws in Congress have been debated for years. What is new is not the weakness in the institution but the mood of questioning in the nation. If there were ever a time when it is essential that our institutions merit our respect, this is it.

**A**nd what about industry? I would propose that as we enter the 1970's industry address itself to three central issues.

First, it should make an unqualified commitment to equality of opportunity for minority groups. Some firms have performed nobly in this respect. But the majority are still dabbling with the problem and many are engaged in outright fakery—giving lip service, preserving a public image and doing as little as possible.

Second, industry should commit itself to end pollution. Again, some far-sighted business leaders have already done so, but the record of industry as a whole has been deplorable. It has lied to the public and to itself about the seriousness of the problem. We are just beginning to grasp the immense complexity—and danger—of environmental pollution. It is not wholly an industrial problem, but industry has a crucial role in it and could contribute enormously to its solution—if only by foreswearing its practice of emasculating pollution control legislation as it moves through Congress. Public anger over pollution is rising, and the time for effective action has come.

Third, industry should meet the rising tide of consumerism with constructive measures. Leaders in each industry should set standards of regard for the consumer and should be tough in demanding that the rest of their industry follow suit. If they don't they will be brought under increasingly savage criticism by a bilked and frustrated public.

Labor unions too have their tasks to accomplish—and the one that overshadows all others at the moment is to root out racial discrimination, to eliminate restrictive membership practices that deny the opportunity to work or to advance beyond menial work. I know all the arguments pro and con. I know the difficulties. But it must be done. For more than thirty years the unions have benefited enormously from the fact that America's conscience has been basically on their side. In many of the battles that had to be settled in the public forum, that fact was decisive. Today that advantage is leaking away very rapidly.

**T**he possibilities of constructive change by the professions are enormous. Shaw said that every profession is a conspiracy against the public. Certainly every profession is deeply implicated in the institutional rigidities of the society.

The health professions must act at once to redesign the system of health services in this country. It is outworn, expensive and outrageous.

ly inefficient. Health professionals could modernize it. If they don't, pressures from outside, particularly from governmental initiatives, will increase enormously. Our best hope here is the ferment among young health professionals. They are eager to move.

Professionals in education must answer to much the same indictment. They preside all too complacently over a system that isn't working. They could change it, but often—as in the case of health professionals—they are obstacles to change rather than promoters of it. As for the colleges and universities, they have been jolted out of their complacency and are in an excellent position to accomplish the long-delayed overhaul of their institutions.

Let me say a word about private non-profit activities in general—cultural, civic, social service, religious, scientific and charitable organizations. Some of the worst known examples of organizational decay are in this category. And one of the gravest agents of decay is the sense of moral superiority that afflicts such institutions. Sad to say, people who believe that they are doing a noble thing are rarely good critics of their own efforts.

Government agencies should not be exempted from such self-appraisal. They too are hampered in constructive change by the narcotic of self-congratulation. Somehow it is believed that one doesn't have to apply tough-minded criticism to noble and dedicated effort. Let each government agency honestly appraise the extent to which it has built an empire rather than served the public. And let it ask how much risk it has taken in fighting for good causes. The natural state of the bureaucracy is to be unbloody but bowed. It would look better with some honorable scars.

Now let's have a look at the person whom practically no one ever attacks, the person who holds the highest title a free society can award: citizen. What has he done to give one confidence in self-government? Not as much as one would like. Too many take a free ride as far as any distinctive effort to serve the common good. Too many are apathetic, self-absorbed and self-serving.

In a vital society the citizen has a role that goes far beyond duties at the ballot box. He must man the party machinery, support social and civic reform, provide adequate funds, criticize, demand, expose corruption and honor leaders who lead.

One thing the citizen can do—must do—is to reject fiercely and consistently all politicians who exploit fear and anger and hatred for their own purposes. He cannot rid himself entirely of those emotions. But he can rid himself of politicians who live by manipulating them. Such leaders will not move him toward a better future.

Polls have repeatedly shown that when all is said and done, most Americans do want to see our problems solved, including the problems of poverty, race and the quality of life. They do want to see justice done.

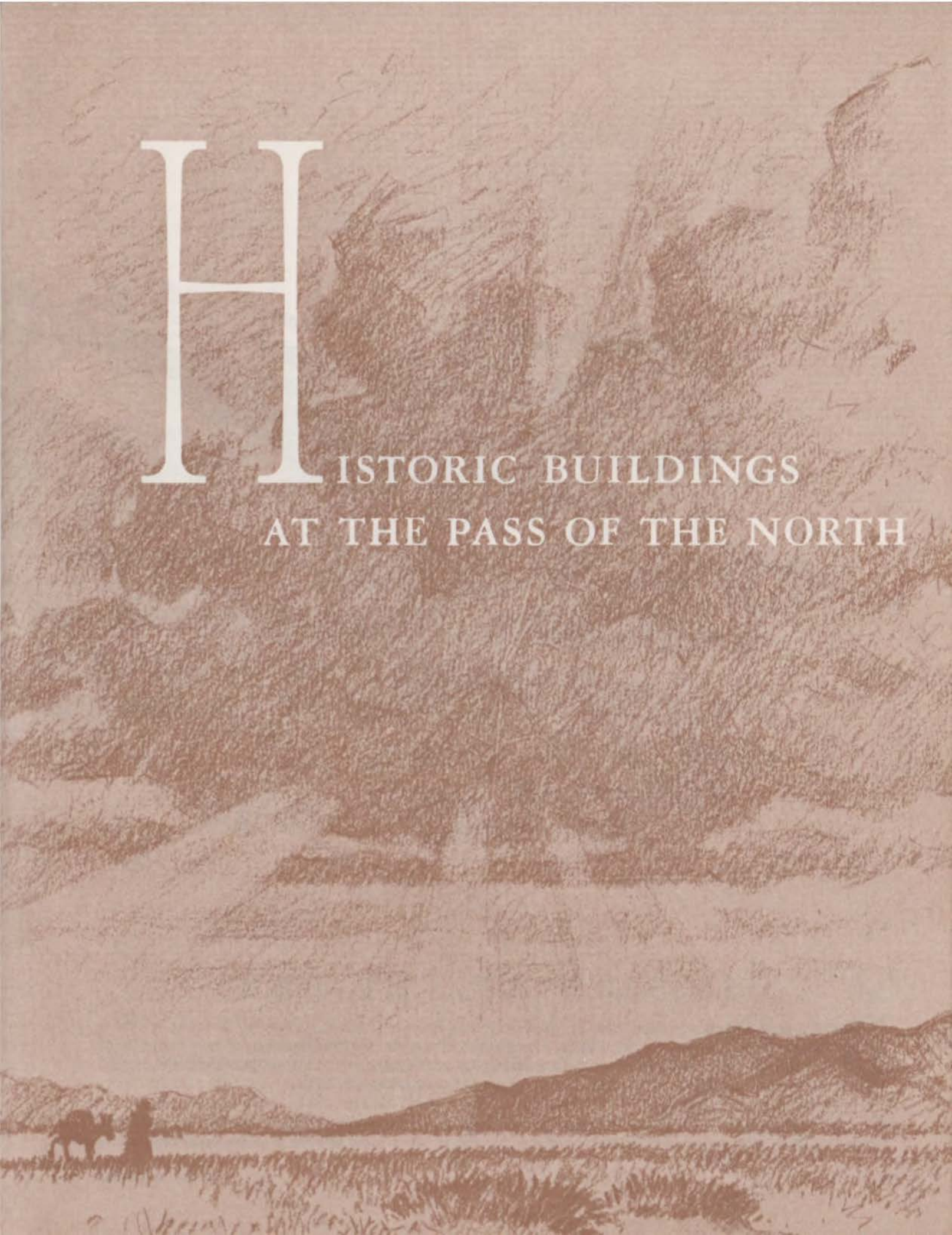
Another thing the citizen can do is to throw the weight of public opinion against those in the private sector who are unwilling to work toward the solution of our common problems. They should find out what major firms in their area are equal opportunity employers. Which firms are shirking on that front? Let those firms know that their failure is recognized. What firms are contributing most to pollution? Let them feel the weight of public disapproval.

Now let me say a word about the nature of the urban crisis. Too many Americans have come to equate the crisis in the cities with racial tensions—and they are tired of the race problem and wish it would go away.

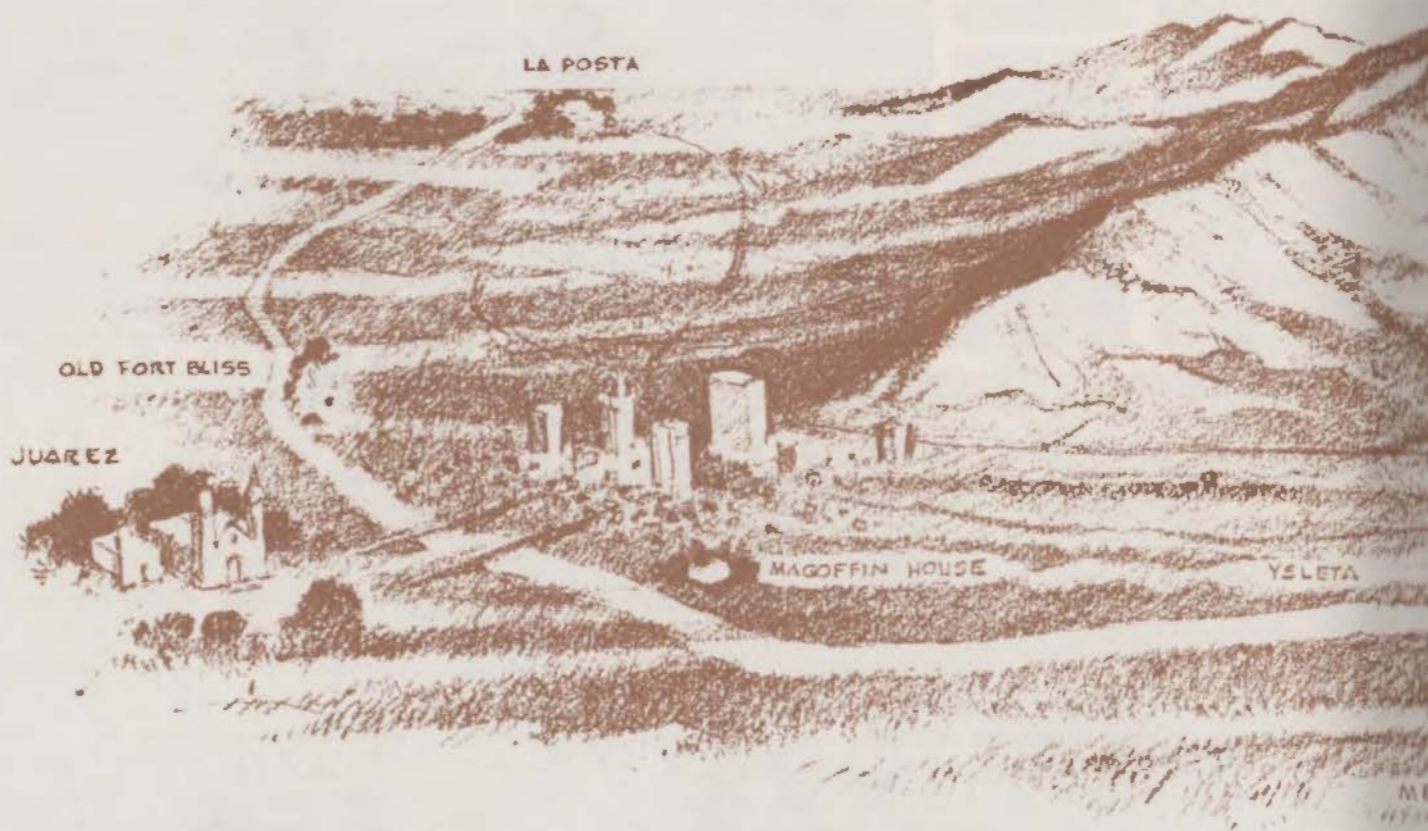
It won't go away, but if it did, the urban crisis would remain. Discrimination, in some measure, touches most urban issues in this country. But such critically important issues as housing, manpower and income for the poor deeply involve white as well as black. Most of the poor are white. And one cannot blame racial tensions for our monumental traffic jams, for the inexorable advance of air and water pollution, for the breakdown in administration of the courts, for the shocking inefficiency and often corruption of municipal government.

It is true that when urban systems malfunction, minorities and the poor are hit first and hardest, but the problem is deeper and broader and ultimately affects us all.

One final word—I said earlier that we perceive the dangers confronting us but are seized with a paralyzing passivity. I believe that passivity is curable. I believe that we can recover our power to act decisively—as individual citizens and as a nation. All it takes is money, guts and leadership. ■



H  
ISTORIC BUILDINGS  
AT THE PASS OF THE NORTH



## EL PASO DEL NORTE

### HISTORY AT THE PASS

**B**Y its very geography, the Pass of the North has been a creator of history. Because it was a passageway through the mountains, the makers of events and the founders of new outposts of civilization came this way, some to remain. Its history began with the Spaniards who named it El Paso del Rio del Norte and made it their gateway to vast new horizons.

Cabeza de Vaca may have come through the Pass in 1536 on a fantastic trek across the continent. Onate in 1598 took possession of the territory for Spain at a spot below the Pass and went on to



establish permanent settlements in New Mexico. Missionaries founded Paso del Norte (Juarez) in 1659. From there, refugees from New Mexico's Indian revolt spread out to found other pueblos nearby.

In 1849, after the Mexican War, Anglo-Americans moved in to create a half-dozen settlements, all now part of El Paso. In 1873 El Paso was incorporated as a city. The railroads arrived in 1881 to start the desert village on an era of remarkable growth and progress. Today the twin metropolises of El Paso and Juarez continue to thrive. And the Pass of the North still fulfills its age-old function as a gateway to lands beyond.



## SAN ELIZARIO

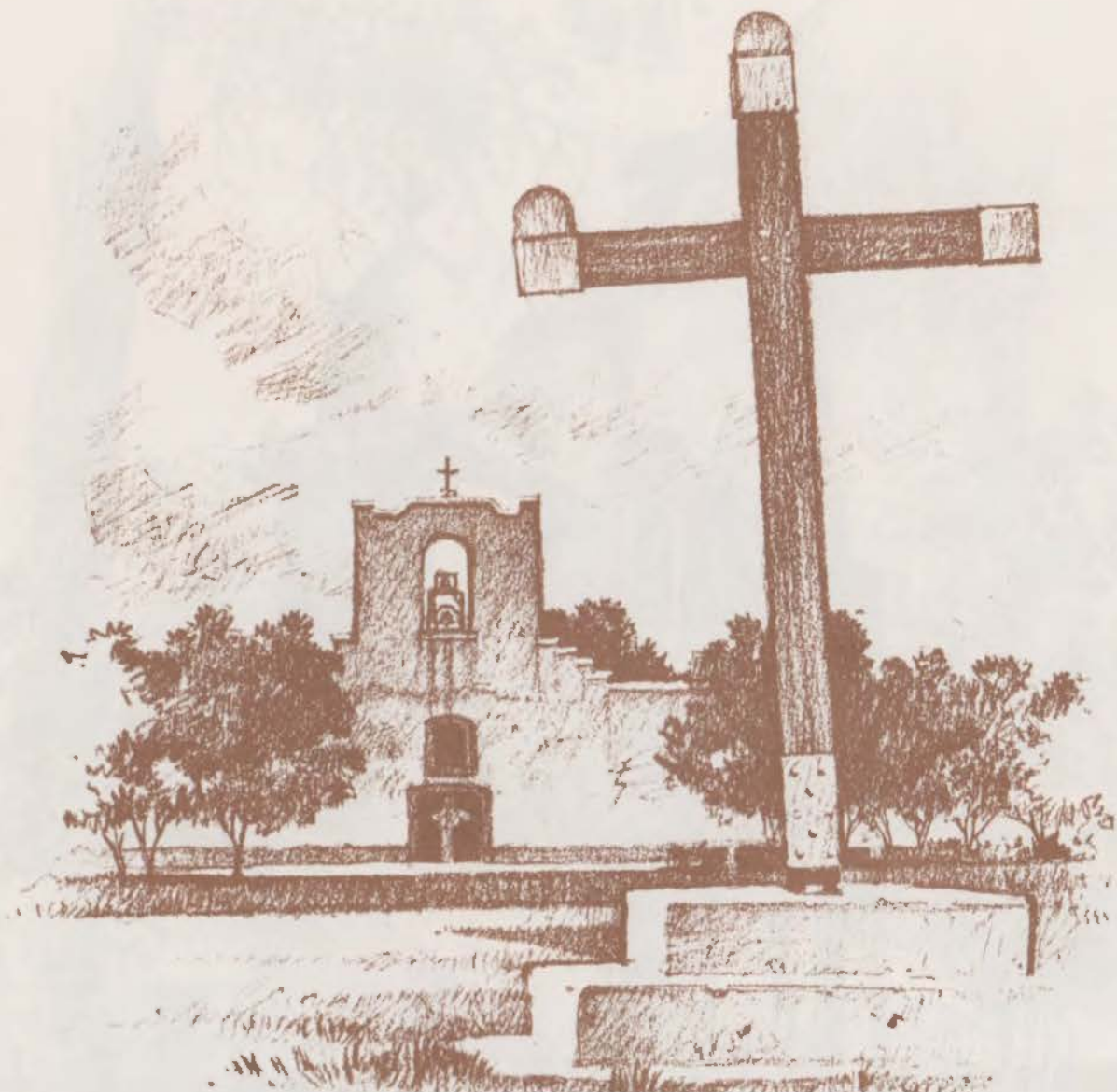
**S**AN Elizario was founded as a presidio (garrison) for protection against hostile Indians. Its church originally was a post chapel for the soldiery.

In 1683 a presidio was established twenty-one miles below Paso del Norte. This could have been near the present-day site of San Elizario, but the presidio had another name and was abandoned after a year. State and El Paso County Historical Society markers date it from 1773. But recent research suggests the first San Elizario was located near the Mexican town of Porvenir in 1774, and was moved to the present site in 1780.

One report says the old church building was flooded away in 1843. Apparently it was not replaced for some years, because a visitor wrote in 1854 that only a wall was then standing.

Early in the 19th Century San Elizario was a community of some political importance. Under Texas rule it became in 1850 the first county seat of El Paso County! In 1877 it was the scene of the San Elizario Salt War. After the railroads bypassed it, San Elizario lost some of its importance. But it still has its church, its colorful history, and its special charm.





## SOCORRO MISSION

**T**HE first refugees from the 1680 Indian revolt in New Mexico found shelter at or near the Guadalupe Mission at Paso del Norte (Juarez). In 1682 the Spanish governor Otermin, again forced out of New Mexico, relocated several hundred Indians at several places along the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande).

A pueblo named Nuestra Senora del Socorro, after the Piro's pueblo in New Mexico, was established near the present site of Fabens in 1682. After Indians tried to kill the priest, the settlement was moved closer to Paso del Norte.

A church was built about 1683 near the present site of Socorro. Tradition says the river washed it away in 1829, and it was rebuilt at its present location. The building had extremely thick walls, and during Indian uprisings became a fortress.

Some parishioners call their church San Miguel. Legend has it that when an ox cart bearing a statue of Saint Michael to New Mexico became stuck in the mud at Socorro, people of the place took this as a sign. They acquired the statue and adopted the saint as a patron. A statue of St. Michael long has adorned the altar of the church.



## YSLETA MISSION

**I**N relocating refugees from New Mexico in 1682, the Spanish governor Otermin chose a place twelve miles down the Rio Grande from Paso del Norte for settlement of the Tigua Indians. He named it Corpus Christi de la Isleta, after the Tiguas' former home in New Mexico.

Both the Ysleta and Socorro missions antedate the first East Texas settlements and are far older than the missions of California. Since it has been in continuous existence since 1682, Ysleta can claim to be the oldest community in what is now Texas.

During the centuries Tiguas have lived near the Ysleta mission, and a few still live there, electing tribal officers and observing old customs. An official inspector in 1726 noted that the Franciscans were in charge of a thriving settlement; and he made special mention of irrigation, fine grapes and good wine. In the 1700's the name of the mission was changed to San Antonio de la Isleta and later to Nuestra Senora de Carmen.

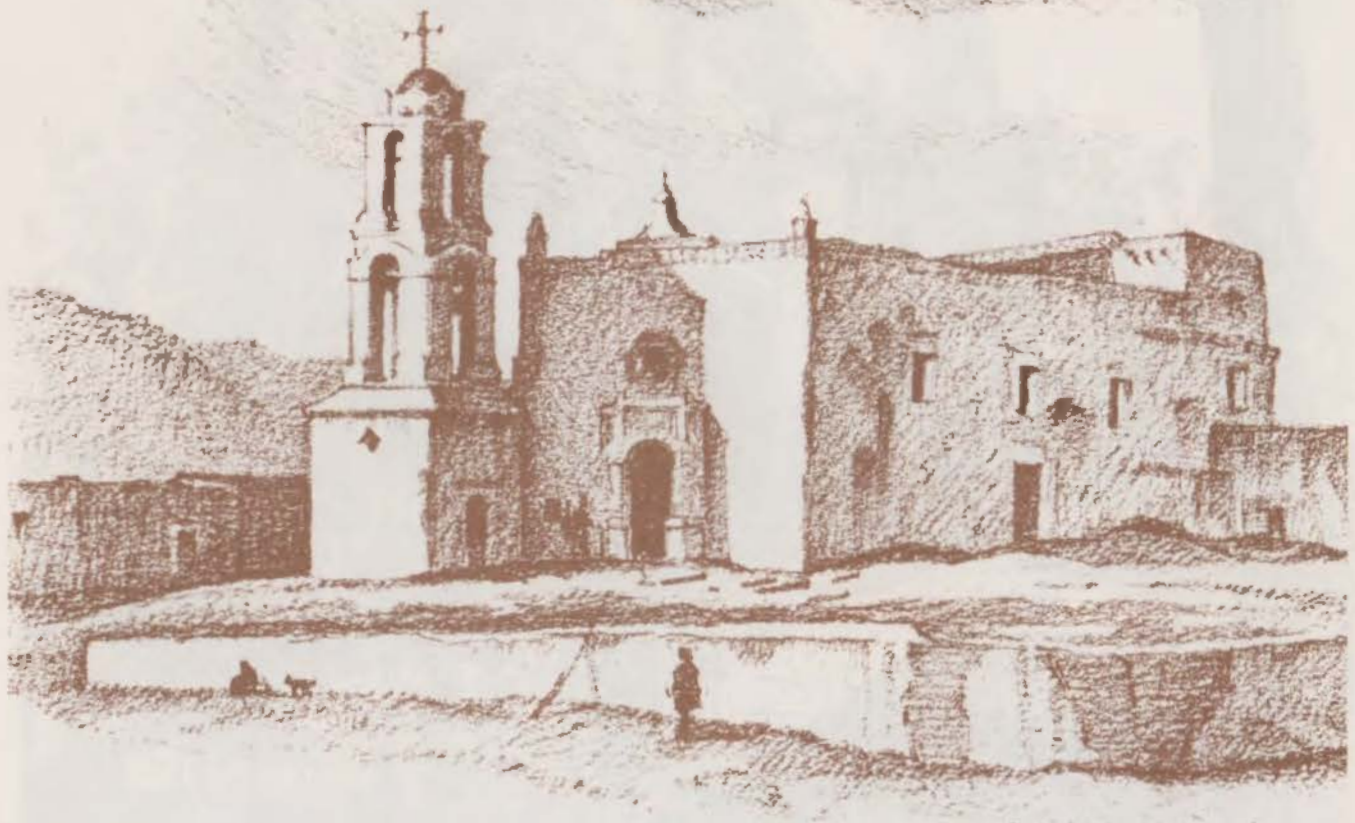


## MAGOFFIN HOME

**T**HE old hacienda at 1120 Magoffin Avenue is El Paso's best-known residence. A plaque on the wooden gate at the entrance, identifying it as a recorded Texas landmark, reads: "Magoffin homestead. Built 1875 (six years before railroads reached city). Builder: Joseph Magoffin, early settler, county judge, customs collector, four terms mayor of El Paso. Son of James Wiley Magoffin, one of founders of city of El Paso. Adobe, with timber from New Mexico's Sacramento Mountains. Ceilings of many rooms have pine vigas under cross timbers. Magoffin heirs still live here."

Half-hidden by shrubbery and trees, the one-story, fourteen-room, Mexican style building contrasts sharply with an adjacent nine-story apartment tower. The house is 105 feet long and is built on three sides of a patio. Some of its outside walls are more than three feet thick.

Its name recalls El Paso's beginnings. Nearby the first Magoffin in 1849 created Magoffinsville, a settlement that was to help form El Paso. Magoffinsville sheltered the first garrison to be named Fort Bliss. One may hope for preservation of this fine example of a style of architecture and a way of life that existed when El Paso was young.



## GUADALUPE MISSION

**T**HE little church with its bell tower and cross on top is dwarfed by structures nearby. It is hardly an architectural gem. Yet it long has been an object of community affection, a prime tourist attraction, and a historical shrine. For this is the Mission of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, where settlement of the Juarez-El Paso area began.

The first Spanish colonizers had rolled northward through El Paso del Norte without stopping. Thus it happened that a missionary from New Mexico, Fray Garcia de San Francisco y Zuniga, founded the mission pueblo that was to become Ciudad Juarez.

Fray Garcia wrote that the Manso heathen "permitted me to build a little church of branches and a monastery thatched with straw," which he named for the Virgin of Guadalupe. The date was December 8, 1659.

Garcia completed a larger structure in 1668. Constructing a monastery with many cells, he predicted these would be needed by refugees from a future Indian revolt in New Mexico. His prediction came true in 1680, and the mission pueblo became a base for resettlement of the refugees at new missions. Thus did Guadalupe earn the title of Mother of Missions.

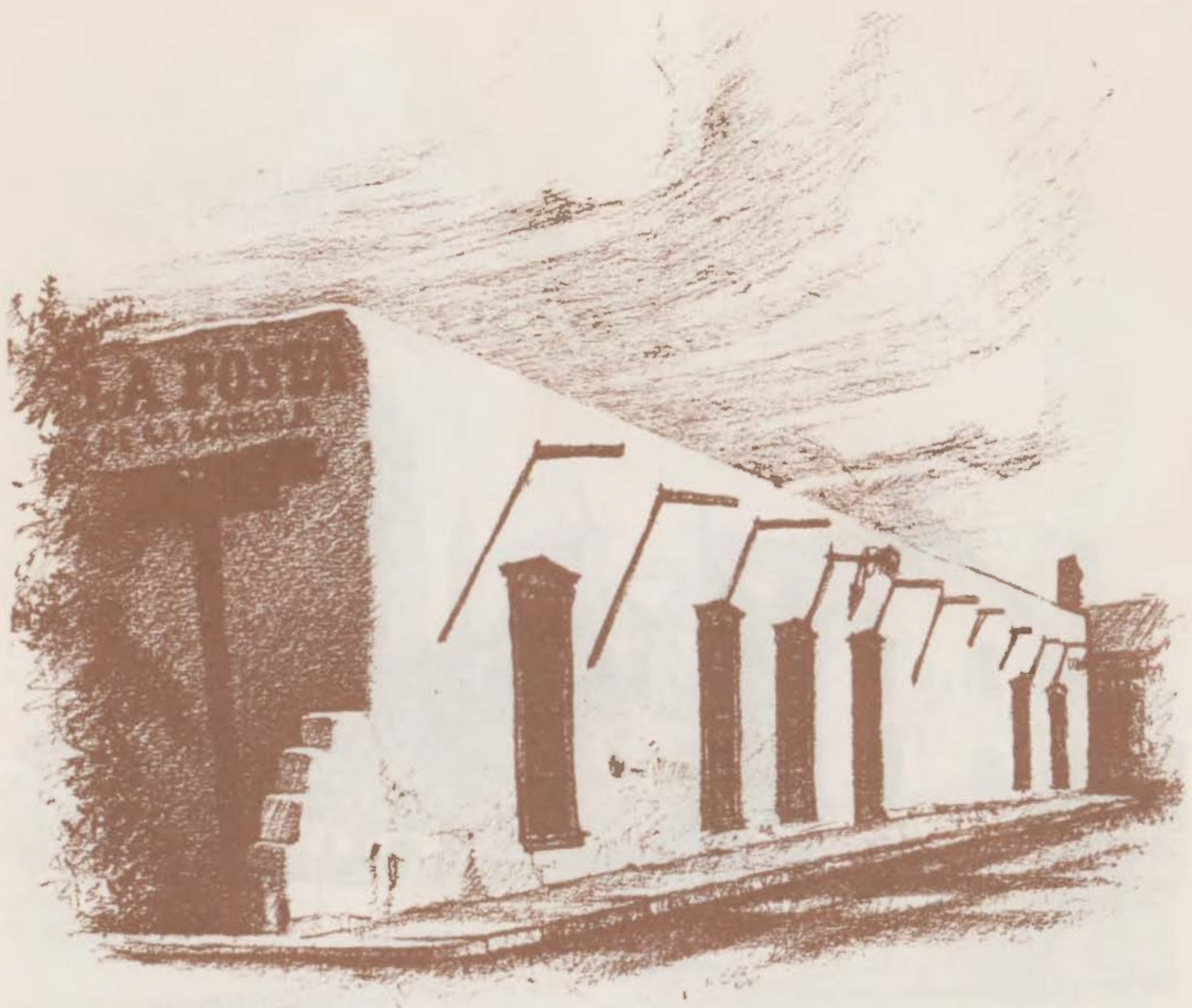


## OLD FORT BLISS

**S**INCE moving into El Paso in 1849, U.S. Army garrisons have occupied five different locations: the Smith Ranch downtown, Magoffinsville, Concordia, Hart's Mill (Old Fort Bliss), and the present site on Noria Mesa. Of the earlier locations, no trace of the military presence remains except at Old Fort Bliss.

The site in the Pass was purchased from Simeon Hart, one of El Paso's founders, who operated a grist mill on the river. It was occupied in 1880, and was intended to be Fort Bliss' permanent home. But the next year an event took place which, while momentous in its effect on El Paso, spoiled the new location for the Army. This was arrival of the railroads. Tracks were laid right across the post parade ground, to the annoyance of the military. Eventually the Army authorized another move, and the present site was occupied in 1893.

Today the visible remnants of Old Fort Bliss are two three-story buildings on Paisano drive near the foot of the Main street viaduct, erected originally as officers' quarters. Constructed of double-laid adobe bricks on hewn stone foundations, the structures have withstood the ravages of time and now serve as apartment houses.



## LA POSTA

**I**N Spanish La Posta meant a relay station for stagecoaches carrying the mail. The rambling, thick-walled adobe building of that name in Mesilla, New Mexico, was just that more than a century ago. Now it is the only one of the original stage stations still serving the public. La Posta also has housed other enterprises: a freight depot for wagon trains, a saloon, stables and corral, blacksmith shop, tannery, winery, school, and an inn that counted among its guests Kit Carson, Billy the Kid and Pancho Villa. The old building has been an integral part of the history and charm of Old Mesilla.

Although Indians and Spaniards had been in and out of the Mesilla Valley for centuries, it was not until 1850-51 that Mesilla sprang, almost full-blown, into existence. Founded in Mexico, the town was transferred to U.S. territory by the Gadsden Purchase of 1854. Confederate troops made it the capital of their Arizona Territory in 1861.

Since 1939 La Posta has been a restaurant. Here visitors dine by candle light, savoring authentic Mexican food, border atmosphere, and the history of one of the most colorful towns in the Southwest.

"Historic Buildings at the Pass of the North" Credits: Brochure originally financed by Mutual Savings & Loan Association, El Paso; Brochure layout by Ewing Waterhouse A.I.A., El Paso; Copy by Marshall Hail, El Paso and sketches by Carl J. Young, El Paso. Texas Architect article layout by B. Canizaro.



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# ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Conservation, education and design profession leaders are mapping a common effort to make Americans aware of threats and challenges facing the environment. The Consortium on Environmental Awareness & Public Education met for the first time and spokesmen for 25 private organizations and federal agencies agreed to consider joint action in classroom instruction, testimony before government bodies and information to the public.

All share a feeling things are going badly and want to help shape growing public concern over quality of the U.S. habitat. Students, consumers and politicians are increasingly voicing determination to improve the quality of life in the U.S. and professionals must organize to see that this energy is not wasted.

"Teachers are worried about the lack of concern by schools in presenting environmental problems to students," said Mrs. Alice Cummings, Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Association of Classroom Teachers and "we want to get our 900,000 members excited about the potential in such instruction."

A steering committee was selected by the Consortium to draft actions which will be considered by the full group later. Possible actions include wide distribution of model courses on environment now being used in a few schools, testimony to improve and support Senate Bill 3151 authorizing the U.S. Commissioner of Education to train teachers and support courses that help school children understand man's habitat, and cooperation with such events as the national teach-in set for April 22 which will discuss the balance of nature. Already schools in Philadelphia and Dallas have upgraded the abilities of teachers to explain ecological facts to children.

At St. Louis' City Museum a portable unit has been completed that allows children to enter a

"space place" game in which decisions must be made about the environment. Questions about land, air, water are part of a total aesthetics appreciation approach.

Concern for America's environment could well be included in adult education programs which now are used in some form by around 60 million Americans, noted Dr. Richard Cortright, head of the Adult Education Service Division of the National Education Association.

William H. Wisely, Executive Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which has 63,000 members, warned that environmental awareness education must avoid "emotional" and "irrational" presentations.

Other groups represented at the Consortium included The National Wildlife Federation, The Smithsonian Institution, American Camping Association, National Society of Professional Engineers, National Endowment for the Arts, the National Park Service, and the American Society of Landscape Architects. ■

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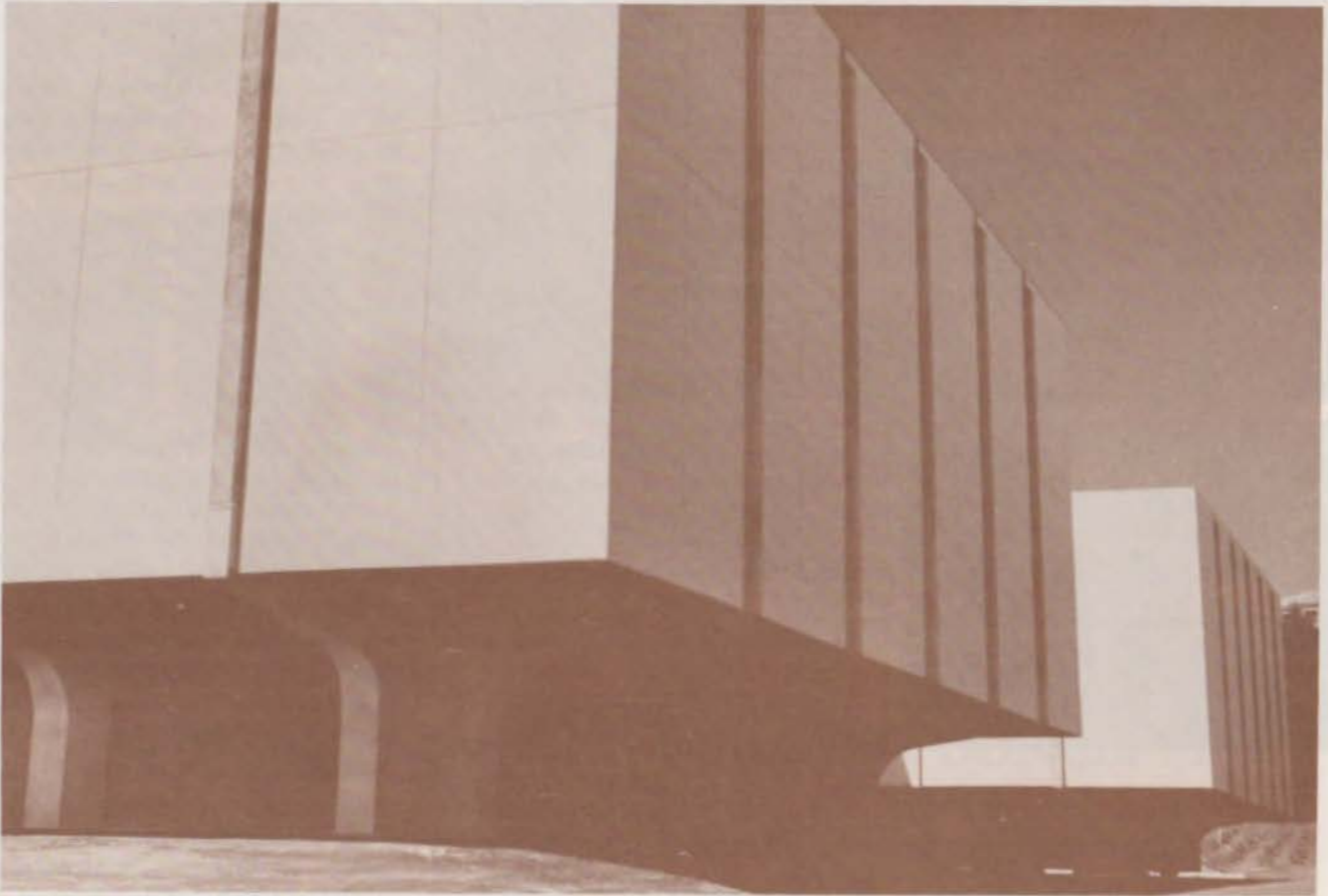
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## SCHOOL PLANNING

### WORKSHOP

Federal help in planning schools and colleges plus new ways to improve schools through citizen participation will be examined in a May 14 workshop in Dallas. The American Institute of Architects Committee on Architecture for Education and the U. S. Office of Education are offering the one-day session.

The nation is now spending around \$8.5 billion a year for educational facilities, "practically all of this on individual projects" with duplication of planning, explained Dr. William W. Chase, Deputy Director of the Office of Education's Division of Facilities Development. At the workshop ways will be outlined to unify information so some steps don't have to be duplicated over and over.

The workshop, open to architects, engineers, contractors, school officials, and others, will issue current information on available help from Federal agencies beside the Office of Education. How interdisciplinary teams of architects and other designers work with educators to improve school design will be related and new experiments in early citizen planning participation—called "charrettes"—will be outlined.

"A Child Went Forth," a film to be released this spring by AIA, the Office of Education, and the Ford Foundation's Educational Facilities Laboratories, will be premiered at the workshop.

Registration and information on the meetings, including cost, will be available from James Clutts, AIA, 2020 Live Oak, #710, Dallas, Texas 75201.



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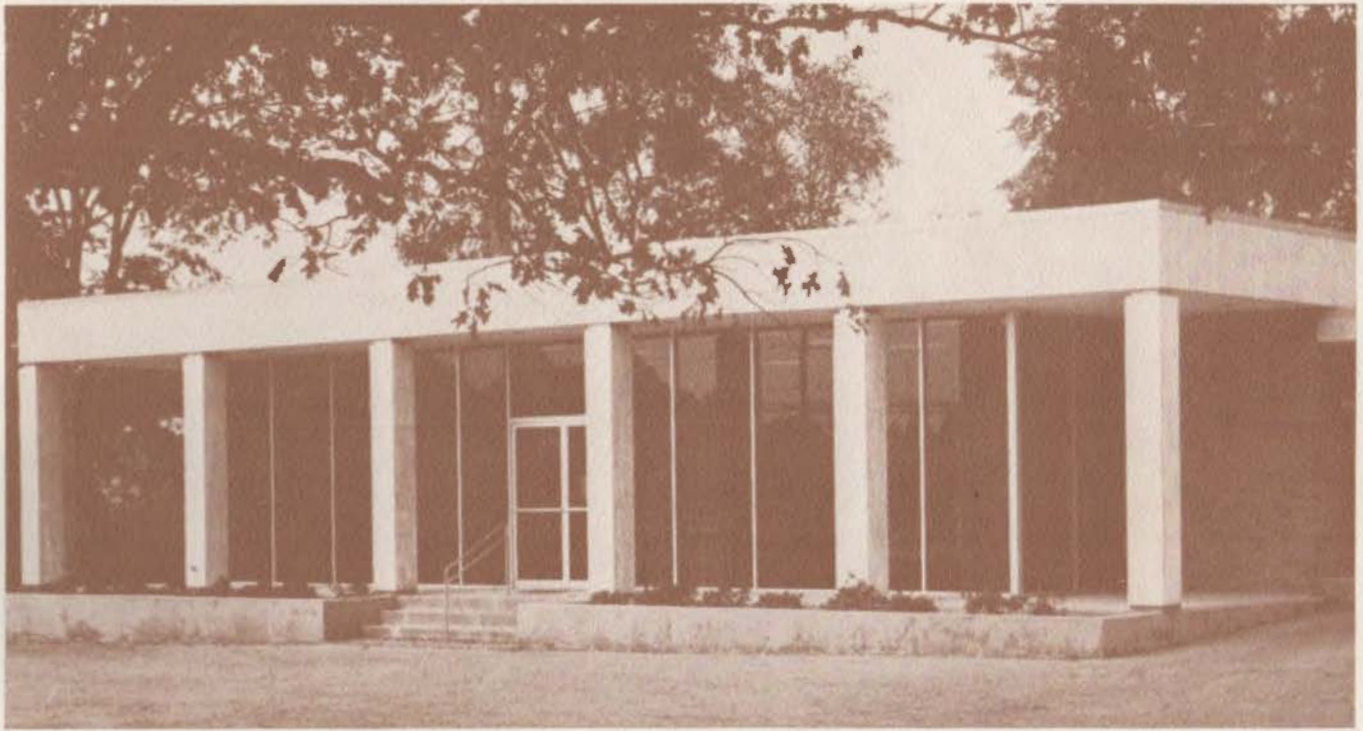


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