

TEXAS ARCHITECT

J A N U A R Y , 1 9 6 2



Today's most
distinctive fireplaces
feature

MODERN CONCRETE MASONRY

How would you have your fireplace—dramatically spectacular or quietly conservative? Whatever mood most appeals to you, look to modern concrete masonry to create the perfect fireplace for your home. Patterns, textures and colors are almost as limitless as the variety of new concrete masonry shapes and sizes. Let your imagination be your guide. Design your own fireplace with the help of modern concrete masonry.



PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

110 East Eighth Street, Austin 1, Texas

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

MODERN
Concrete



Official Publication of
THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Texas Regional Organization of
The American Institute of Architects

Don Edward Legge, A.I.A., Editor
John G. Flowers, Jr., Managing Editor

327 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin, Texas

Published monthly by the Texas Society of Architects in Austin. Subscription price, 50¢ per year, in advance. Copyrighted 1951 by the T.S.A., and title registration applied for with the U. S. Patent Office.

Editorial contributions, correspondence, and advertising invited by the Editor. Due to the nature of the publication, editorial contributions cannot be purchased. Publisher gives permission for reproduction of all or part of editorial material herein, and requests publication credit be given THE TEXAS ARCHITECT, and author of material when indicated. Publications which normally pay for editorial material are requested to give consideration to the author of reproduced by-lined feature material.

Appearance of names and pictures of products and services in either editorial copy or advertising does not constitute an endorsement of same by either the Texas Society of Architects or the American Institute of Architects.

TEXAS ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION
327 Perry - Brooks Building, Austin, Texas

TSA OFFICERS FOR 1962

Reginald Roberts..... Regional Director
Harold E. Calhoun, F.A.I.A..... President
Arthur Fehr, F.A.I.A..... President Elect
Walter C. Bowman..... Vice President
Robert L. Peters..... Vice President
George F. Pierce, Jr., F.A.I.A... Vice President
Victor G. Probst..... Secretary-Treasurer
L. W. Pitts, F.A.I.A..... Past President
Fred J. MacKie, Jr., F.A.I.A..... President,
Texas Architectural Foundation
John G. Flowers, Jr..... Executive Director

TSA DIRECTORS FOR 1962

Abilene Chapter..... Woodlief F. Brown
Brazos Chapter..... Theo R. Holleman
Central Texas Chapter..... George M. Page
Coastal Bend Chapter..... Robert J. Beasley
Dallas Chapter..... George F. Harrell
El Paso Chapter..... Louis Daeuble, Jr.
Ft. Worth Chapter..... Joseph J. Patterson
Houston Chapter..... Mace Tungate
L.R.G.V. Chapter..... Zeb Rike
Lubbock Chapter..... John S. Stuart
North Texas Chapter..... Paul J. Pond, Jr.
North East Chapter..... O. L. Hazelwood
Panhandle Chapter..... John S. Ward, Jr.
San Antonio Chapter..... Harvey V. Marmon, Jr.
South East Texas Chapter
..... Douglas E. Steinman, Jr.
West Texas Chapter..... Walter L. Norris

COVER

The cover photograph is the sun-lit chancel of Trinity Lutheran Church in Dallas. Designed by Koetter and Tharp, AIA, the church is a *Texas Architecture 1961* selection.

The President's Letter

HAROLD CALHOUN, FAIA

President
Texas Society of Architects



Philip Will, Jr., President of the A.I.A., in an important policy statement and widely publicized, is quoted in part as follows:

"The architectural profession should assume responsibility for nothing less than the Nation's man-made environment including the use of land, water and air, an environment in harmony with the aspirations of man.... In one form or another, the solutions to all these problems lie in the province of design which is the special province of the architect."

Some members of the profession will say that this policy is too broad in scope for attainment, others honestly think we are trying to achieve such a goal. I believe that the profession has made great progress toward the attainment of competence in the total social environment. One of the fundamental prerequisites for competence in any area of achievement is a compelling desire for improvement and progress. We can establish a continuum reaching from the lowest to the highest level of normal human endeavor; at one end of the scale is the person who doesn't really care whether or not he has the best or worst solution of a problem—at the other end is the highly motivated, compulsive, relentless type of personality, the man for whom few things are ever good enough, but who is striving to make them better... I hold that the latter personality should, and generally does, characterize the membership of A.I.A. and particularly T.S.A. Our region is credited with many "firsts" and has contributed outstanding leadership locally, state-wide and nationally toward advancement of our profession.

President "Skeet" Pitts said in the April issue of TEXAS ARCHITECT: "It is obvious that we should steer a course of mutual assistance to improve the quality of practice, broaden our services, advance the techniques of the construction industry, contribute community service...." T.S.A. is well organized to pursue such a course of action. The Officers, Board of Directors and Committees have devoted a great amount of time toward the improvement of our professional status. New committees are added when it is necessary to expand our interests. Four new committees, created by President Pitts, provide excellent opportunities of mutual assistance among members of the profession.

The new Officers and Directors are fortunate to inherit the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of past administrations who have produced one of the outstanding regions of the A.I.A. Frankly, I'm frightened at the prospect of continuing the excellent leadership that has gone before me. My objective is that we "steer a course of mutual assistance" and certainly, I will need all the assistance I can get.

I believe the improvement in professional competence achieved by TSA is due primarily to a principle of group dynamics, team action, esprit de corps, comradeship, etc. Many philosophers have used this principle to create new social orders, new religions, etc. Many creative people have gotten together and through discussion stimulated each other to create great works of art. Many architectural firms are great because of this team action concept. The group dynamics theory is based on the responsibility of each member of the team or organization, and quoting Wm. W. Caudill from a speech given to the students and faculty of the Department of Architecture, Rice University: "If we are going to have a great team, we must have some All Americans because the individual comes first, the team second." However, the individual can be greater as a result of team action, whether he is "All American" or not.

If we are to approach a new plateau of professional competence and responsibility as envisioned by our National President, I contend that each member of T.S.A. must be an active member of our team. The fact that we would like to be great doesn't make us great. Because we desire to be competent architects doesn't mean that we are competent. Such a desire must be implemented by action. By action we will discuss mutual problems and exchange ideas, thus stimulating us to greater achievement. By action, we will assume responsibility, give advice and seek counsel; thereby becoming more proficient in providing for the needs of others.

Perhaps the most important contribution the new Officers and Directors can make during the coming year is to create in each individual member a new awareness of his responsibility to his profession and to his community. Each of us is indebted to those who have helped create the professional environment we now enjoy whether we like it or not. If we like our professional climate, let's help improve it . . . if we don't like it, let's try to find a better one.

Admittedly, our climate is filled with crises. The changing patterns of metropolitan areas; the changing needs of people; the changing role of government; the ways of dealing with "bigness" in cities, government and industry; and the constant awareness of the atomic bomb, are some of our most important crises of today.

Justice Douglas recently reminded us that there are two Chinese characters for the word "crises"—one for danger, the other for opportunity. We still have the opportunity to utilize the knowledge, experience and resources, yours and mine, to solve these problems. Can we do less?



HAROLD E. CALHOUN, FAIA

PRESIDENT

TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

1962



THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE



ARTHUR FEHR, FAIA
PRESIDENT ELECT



WALTER C. BOWMAN, AIA
VICE PRESIDENT



VICTOR G. PROBST, AIA
SECRETARY-TREASURER



L. W. PITTS, FAIA
PAST PRESIDENT

TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS



ROBERT L. PETERS, AIA
VICE PRESIDENT



GEORGE F. PIERCE, JR., FAIA
VICE PRESIDENT



REGINALD ROBERTS, AIA
DIRECTOR



FRED J. MacKIE, JR., FAIA
PRESIDENT
TEXAS ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDATION

EDUCATION

For The Free World

BY

JOHN E. BURCHARD

*Dean of School of Humanities
and Social Science
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology*

There is nothing wrong with the character of American youth. The young Americans who went to Crossroads Africa in 1960 were in some respects hand-picked but in others were not atypical. It is heart-warming to read what young Nigerian students in the Remo Secondary School, halfway between Lagos and Ibadan, made of them on a first encounter, as reported by Harold Isaacs in his sensitive book on Crossroad Africa, called *Emergent Americans*. They were all asked to write a composition on the topic, "What I have learned about the Americans this week." Here are some excerpts:

"Fifteen American students arrived on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1960, to our school. There are seven men and eight women. They have greyish

hair and very long legs. They have a yellowish colour. Their faces are round. Their eyes are very sharp."

"They come from different universities and of different tribes, but still they move together as they are born of the same blood. They dine together, both ladies and men. They sleep together, except in the case of the ladies."

"My class joined the group at work on their road project, which is about a hundred yards behind the laboratory and terminated at the Ikenne road. I was exceedingly startled to find the great work that had been done by these young students within five and a half hours. More astonished was I when I saw the ladies amongst them handle the cutlass in such a way as I have never seen a girl do in this part of the world. With music from the bush radio set that was hung somewhere in the woods, things went on smoothly. While some were resting, the others continued to work without complaint about that fellow sitting down or the other playing, as one would find here. Some were detailed to remain behind at home, to prepare a meal for the group. This they did without complaint. I observed that some left the road work for the compound, either for water or for any other purpose anytime they felt like doing so. They never reported to anyone that they were going away. But they soon returned to carry on their work harder than before. The fact of it all was that there was the spirit of responsibility in them that we can never expect to find here . . . I was forced to think about the shame we youths are likely to (inflict on) Nigeria even after attaining independence. With only school certificates, we feel that manual work should be despised and relegated (out of) our lives. But here we are with University students who have travelled over 9000 miles doing such work as we call base and mean here in Nigeria. We have got much to learn from our American friends if we want our independence to be a reality and not a flop."

". . . I could see that they are not too big to do anything. They work with all energy, play with all their strength, dance with joy . . . Imagine the road they are constructing, if it were us students, at least two or more students must have been suspended or caned several times or driven here and there before we could work . . ."

"The American students neither wait for anybody to prepare food for them nor remain elegant at work to hear praise from people. They work beyond expectation . . . At leisure hours they seize every opportunity to improve on their knowledge of nature. Apart from reading, they take note of

little-important creatures. For example, many snapshots of a column of driver ants were taken by every one of the American students when they were in the compound yesterday . . ."

"This week I have learned about the American students that faithful services, free-will dealings, obedience, and loyalty are the causes of the great progress they have in their works . . ."

On the other hand it is not possible to be so enthusiastic about the physical condition of American youths. We should not fool ourselves about this. We are not going to be saved by the present-day physical training programs of colleges and universities, even the best and most intramural of them, because they are not big enough, too many escape their net, and they compete for a trivial amount of time with the intellectual programs of the university which at this point in the youths' development undoubtedly deserve priority.

Still less will we be saved by marching bands and drum majorettes. These may be harmless except for the time they take away from education, but they are also inconsequential. Least of all will big-league college football teams do anything for us at all. Eminence in football cannot be based on scholastic eminence or vice versa, and if a university is good both in the stadium and in the laboratory and library, it is because it has a split personality.

Of the top ten universities of the country, rated, as universities should be rated, on the quality of faculty and students, not one can be found in the top ten of last week's national football ratings and perhaps only one in the top twenty. Indeed, of this top twenty football powers only about seven could be conceded to be among our top fifty universities.

This is bad enough, but there is worse to say. The dishonesty and disingenuity of university administrations as they manipulate football scholarships offers an incredible example of character to the young students. A day or two ago the New York Times revealed of one of the powers that it spends \$416,000 a year on athletic scholarships. Its largesse which minimally pays full board, room, tuition and books, is bestowed on any football player with a 1.7 class average or better and this man is also permitted a class schedule of 12 hours instead of the normal 15 at least until after the Rose Bowl. Its famous coach announced the other day that the job of college football players is to some extent football. Give me the Dallas Cowboys every time!

President Benezet of Colorado College has forthrightly pointed out that "It is not comfortable to think of faculty and students whose idealism for learning is damaged by compromises observed immediately around them in their institutional setting. For just one example, must we not cite the inability of the American univer-

sity to declare its stand on education vs. public entertainment?" He refers of course to the blatant economics of the top teams. The honest professionals play a more exciting game than the covert ones. It is not a mission of the university to train successive crops of football players for the big leagues.

Perhaps we ought to conscript all our youth, boys and girls alike, and with essentially no exceptions for a year or more, not of military service, but of civilian work service and physical conditioning, working together on physical more than intellectual problems, working mostly outdoors, learning to do useful work, to work with others, as young Russians did years ago in the days of projects like the Dnieprostroy Dam and as young Israelis are still doing. There is plenty of work, national work, which is not being done. Their health and their durability would be built up and I expect their character and morale, and probably their emotional stability as well. We are rightfully enthusiastic about the little Crossroads Africa experiment; we ought to be at least as interested in Crossroads America. But unlike football the experience of Crossroads America needs to be universal, to be escaped only by the few who have genuine and crippling physical defects and not by the many who might be asserted to be so "brainy" that we could not afford to waste a precious year of delay in their anticipated output in whatever field.

Instead of that, I am afraid that a speaker I heard in the intermission of the Ohio State-Wisconsin game was all too right when he said that the homecoming football game offered the one universal expression, the one communal demonstration of the American college. Do you regard that as a pleasant inheritance from the teachings of Socrates, Pestalozzi, Cardinal Newman, and John Dewey?

I must now make all my other points without elaboration though each might have been treated in as much detail as the foregoing.

If we survive radiation and are to survive as a democracy, we must somehow develop enough understanding so that we demand clearer expositions and higher level debates than we are getting from any political leader and understand the expositions when we get them. The level of argument of the famous television debates, for example, was disgracefully low even when the two champions were under the lights and intolerable when such generally eminent runners-up as Walter Judd and Averill Harriman engaged. The public presentation of a national convention is absurd but not absurd enough to be amusing. To ask good questions and to understand the answers we shall all need to know a great deal more about our political process, about economics and about science than our present educational efforts provide.

We shall also need clearer definitions of excellence than those now generally provided although we might except the essay of John Gardner from this criticism. Of course everybody is for excellence, but not many want to be explicit. Especially most people shrink from admitting that even in a democracy there must be elites—perhaps elites of several kinds, to which any one may aspire and have a chance to attain but to which attainment is not a contract item on a birth certificate. Few like to concede that Father Gannon, former President of Fordham, was right when he said:

"It has been a normal condition of American colleges for years that one-third of the so-called students were in the way, cluttering up the place and interfering with other people's progress. If more room is needed to take care of the expected population boom from postwar babies, it can be created in good part by clearing out the useless lumber that is already on the campuses."

At the end, but the top end, of this list there must somehow be education in character. It is an elusive thing, perhaps to be cultivated more by example than by precept, but one of the unhappy outcomes of much of our present methods is that if a student manages to do well in his set subjects, not to cheat overtly, and can stay out of riots and jail, we measure his worth almost entirely by his academic performance.

Then if we are to survive as an influential nation we need better education about the rest of the world, its geography, its social anthropology, its economics, its philosophical and ethical standards, its views about art, its values, the priorities it set, none of which may be like ours. We need to learn how to communicate and not always and only in our own language. There are fewer ugly Americans than the book would lead you to think and there are a good many beautiful and modest ones, young and old. There are lots of bad things about our way of life and we need to recognize them and try to correct them; everything we do may not be the best thing to do; and of course we are excelled in something or other by nearly every alien culture. But we are not excelled in everything. American culture is not corrupting anybody who does not want to be corrupted by it. As Harold Isaacs has said in *Emergent Americans*,

"A lot of sententious moralizing goes on about materialism and gadget culture, but I do not know of any emergent nationalist movement in Africa or anywhere else that does not say its program is to industrialize, modernize, uproot and transform."

American culture is not all automobiles and chewing gum and Coca Cola and we should continue to be highly critical of ourselves at home and much less defensive abroad.

On the other hand we need to understand why we are attacked and why we act defensively and Isaacs makes an excellent analysis of this in his book. We need to be modest but hold our heads high; to be more observant and more sensitive and also a lot less apologetic than we are right now.

All this will do little more than preserve the present and our education must also of course prepare us at least for benign change if not for progress, a word of which we ought to be suspicious. To achieve this we need a still higher degree of specialized skills of all kinds, those of high status and those of low, a higher degree of understanding of and adaptability to change, perhaps even a greater discrimination as to what should be changed and what not, a better understanding of what various specialists are trying to do, a much greater sensitivity to tactile, olfactory, auditory and optical stimuli, a better sense of proportion as to the values of the rational and the intuitive, a vastly greater discontent with our physical environment, the development of more internal resources, collective and personal, for the use of time released to us by automation and so on and on.

In all this I have taken advantage of the structure of your convention to range widely and to leave to those who follow the problem of connecting my remarks to the problems of architectural education. I wish them luck.

I have spoken of the variety of educational problems depending upon a nation's state of technological and political maturity. I have hinted at the urgency of looking at new methods squarely and not sitting complacently on a tried and perhaps rotting bench. I have spoken of education for survival including a better understanding of radioactive war, a suggestion that we may need to recultivate some primitive talents (but not perhaps big league college football), these to get us out of shelters and back on our feet physically. I have talked of work projects and for architects specifically I think there would be no harm in forcing an extended manual building experience on each student for materials cannot be understood by the intellect and the eye alone. I have spoken of survival as a democracy dependent on a better understanding of the political process, a greater personal participation in and sacrifice for it, and especially of a forceful demand that political leaders communicate with us as their peers and not as their thankful and adoring followers. I have urged a reconsideration and a sharper definition of what is excellent. I have spoken of survival as a world power which means not only a better understanding of what others are like and a sensitive adjustment to it, but also a stance of leadership and pride in it without arrogance but also without being abjectly apologetic for our successes or unduly complacent about our failures.

Beyond survival I have spoken of the need for adaptability to change.

If I had to be more specific about how this connects to architects, I could summarize it by saying that architects have been flying too long by the seat of their pants in an age when this is dangerous. The art of a building is of vital importance but a building is more than art. Form is not everything, novelty is not everything. I think Kallikrates, d'Honnecourt, Alberti, Palladio, Bernini, Mansart and Sir Christopher Wren, not particularly shrinking men, would have cringed nevertheless at being hailed as "form-givers." We could name some contemporaries who spawn a new form almost every day, and most of whose buildings work very badly. Form is essential to architecture, but it is not architecture. Again, art like science is born in intuition but is developed in reason. This is particularly true of architecture. It will not hurt the profession to exercise its collective intellects a little more; and for architectural schools to restore the discipline that was the most admirable feature of the Beaux-Arts in Paris. Architects need to know something real and not imagined about economics, sociology, psychology, and this is quite as important as an understanding of folded plates. Probably they need to have serious glimmers about automation and even outer space. They should be able to judge the fulminations of Lewis Mumford or Jane Jacobs, or mine, by something more than like or dislike of the author's personality, his style or his conclusions. They need to learn how to prepare schemes for which the *rationale* comes first and not merely as a selling gimmick for persuasion of the client to do something that all his common sense tells him is going to turn out horribly. They need to learn how to act politically and how to use their time effectively so that the strip architecture will wither and die—as it is today, the strip architecture is more characteristic of our time than the work of the form-makers who have been approved by the Museum of Modern Art.

In all this there is certainly a challenge to architectural education and to architects, as professional men and artists and also as citizens. Once when Socrates was laying out an educational program to a pupil, Glaucon, the latter was distressed by the difficulties and blurted out, "Why, Socrates, this is a prodigious work." It has not become easier in the ensuing two and a half milenia.



	JACK FREELAND & CO. CONTRACTORS	
6637 W. Commerce San Antonio 7, Texas GE 2-5541	POURED and AIR PLACED CONCRETE	8300 N. Loop Rd. El Paso, Texas LY 8-2511

TEXAS ARCHITECT

The *Texas Architecture* award is the most signal honor for excellence of design which the Texas Architecture award is given annually by a jury of distinguished architects from among projects submitted by architects throughout the state. The *Texas Architecture* is an annual exhibit at the Texas State Fair and is thereafter available to the public during the year.

HOWARD BARNSTONE

Houston

*for the design of the Alvin Owsley
Residence, Houston*

GARLAND AND HILLES

El Paso

*for the design of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter Day Saints, Fourth
Ward, El Paso*

BILLINGSLEY AND STRACENER

Lubbock

*for the design of the Hodges Com-
munity Center, Hodges Park, Lub-
bock*

HARWELL HAMILTON HARRIS

Dallas

*for the design of the John Traenor
Residence, Abilene*

*for the design of the Greenwood
Mausoleum, Ft. Worth*

CAUDILL, ROWLETT AND SCOTT

Houston

*for the design of the Dow Center,
Houston*

KOETTER AND THARP

Houston

*for the design of the Trinity Lutheran
Church, Dallas*

COWELL AND NUEHAUS

Houston

*for the design of the McAllen State
Bank, McAllen*

W. R. MATTHEWS ASSOCIATES

Bryan

*for the design of the Citizens Na-
tional Bank, Cameron*

TECTURE 1961

Society of Architects bestows on its members. The awards are made each year for buildings selected state. Administered by the Dallas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the collection of tools and museums for display. Projects honored in *Texas Architecture 1961* will be published dur-

NEUHAUS AND TAYLOR

Houston

for the design of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, Houston

for the design of the Holland Mortgage and Investment Corporation Building, Houston

for the design of the David Frame, Jr. Residence, Houston

SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL PRESTON M. GEREN

Ft. Worth

for the design of the First National Bank Building, Ft. Worth

ALAN Y. TANIGUCHI

Harlingen

for the design of the Flato Memorial Livestock Pavilion, Kleberg Park, Kingsville

PAGE, SOUTHERLAND & PAGE

Austin

for the design of the Rio House, Austin

E. DAVIS WILCOX ASSOCIATES

Tyler

for the design of the Boulter Junior High School, Tyler

ALLISON B. PEERY

San Antonio

for the design of the Regency House Apartments, San Antonio

for the design of the Mulberry Terrace Apartments, San Antonio

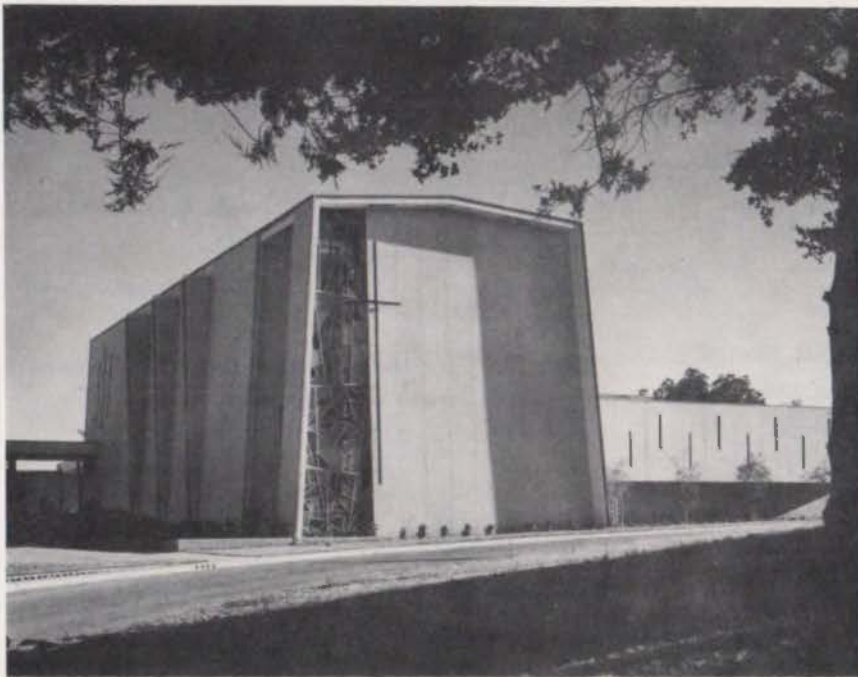
WILSON, MORRIS, CRAIN AND ANDERSON

Houston

for the design of the First City National Bank, Houston

for the design of the Ralph Anderson, Jr. Residence, Houston

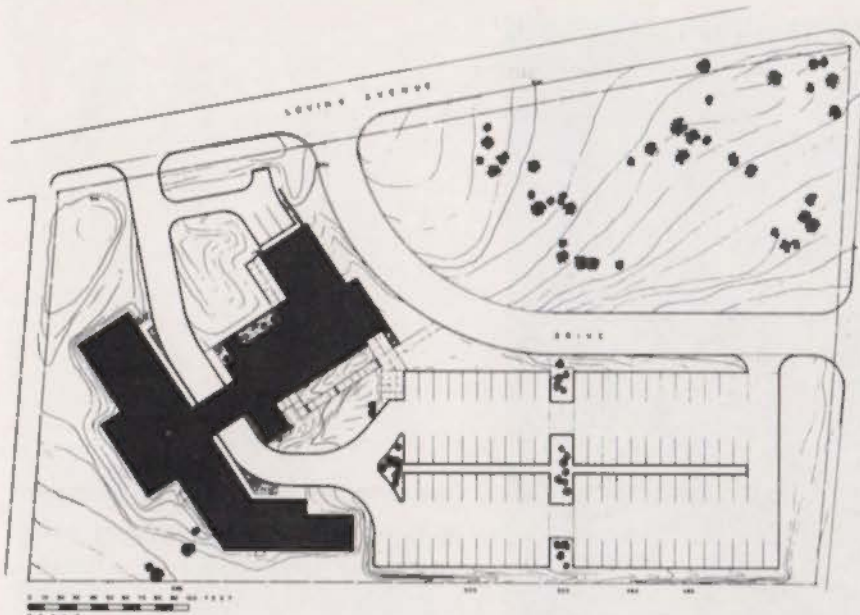
for the design of the Channel 11 Television Studio Building, Houston



TRINITY
LUTHERAN
CHURCH

D A L L A S

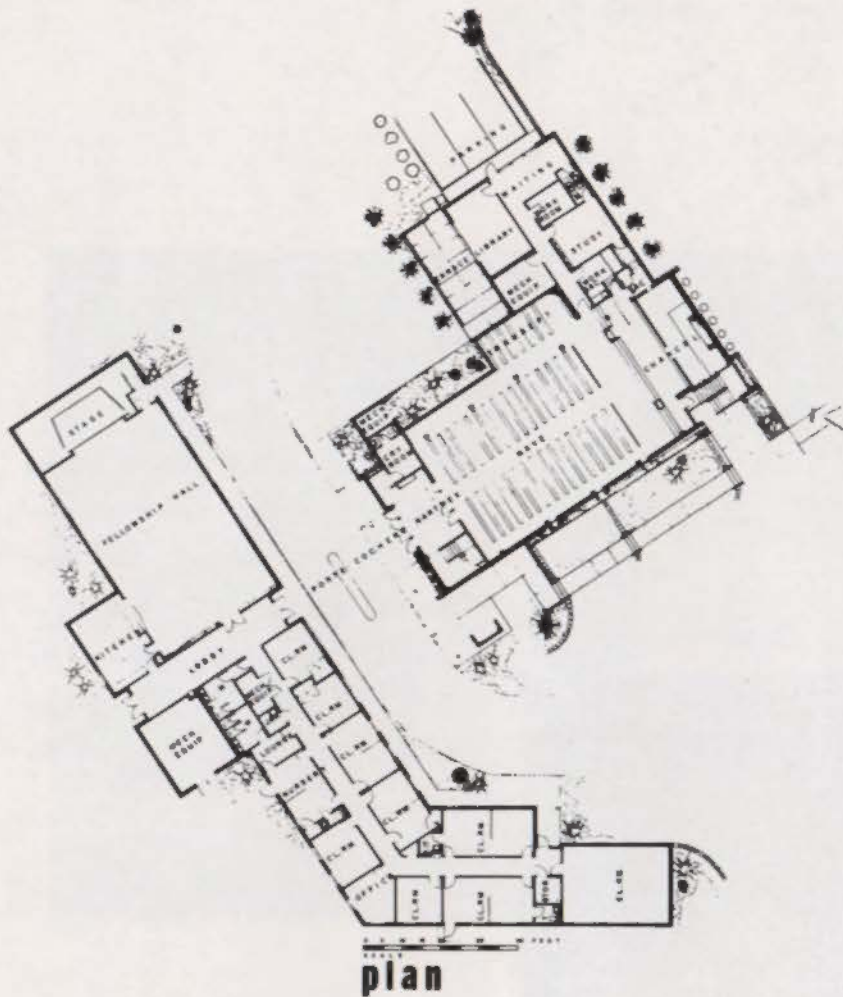
ARCHITECT
KOETTER & THARP
ASSOCIATE
HOWARD G. DECKER
CONSULTING ENGINEER
W. C. TIMMERMAN
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
E. L. WILSON



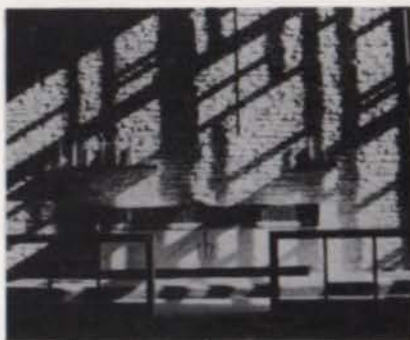
site

Trinity Lutheran Church is located on Gaston Avenue, a major suburban street in Dallas, several miles from the downtown area. The site slopes gradually from Gaston up toward the Sanctuary, the maximum difference in elevation being approximately thirty feet.



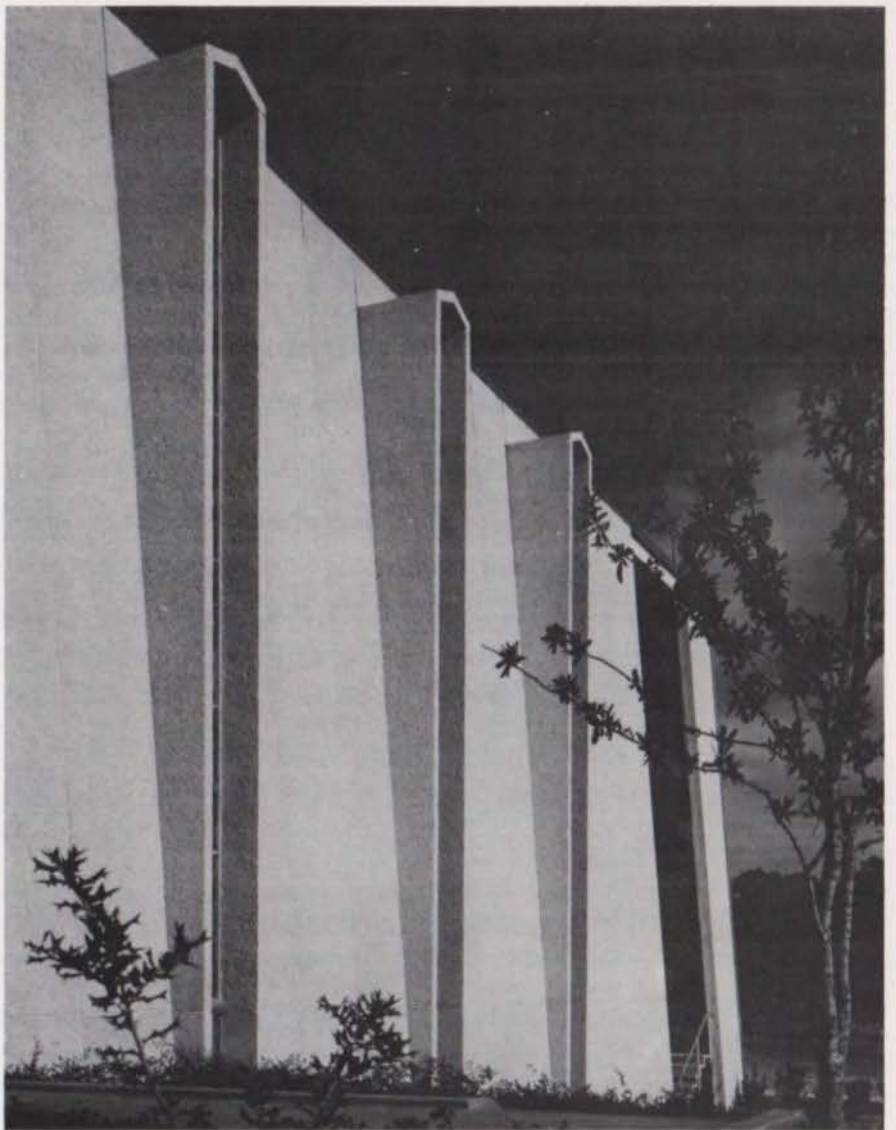


The program called for a Sanctuary with a seating capacity of approximately four hundred persons, a Parish Hall to seat four hundred at dining and an Educational Building. The main entrance to the Church is from a porte-cochere connecting it with the Educational Building and Parish Hall. The offices and Pastor's Study are located adjacent to the Sanctuary but with a private entrance.



The Sanctuary's commanding position on the dominant plateau of the site makes it a strong visual symbol of the Lutheran faith to the community and dramatizes the Church's significance for the congregation. The tall slender precast exterior wall panels of white quartz create an air of serene dignity and purity. The sloping inside faces of the precast panels are plastered. Oak paneling was chosen to complement the plaster in certain areas of the Sanctuary. Fieldstone at the rear wall of the Chancel adds rich contrast.

The dormer windows with their vivid stained glass on the East are symbolic of the Holy Trinity and the adjacent large glass area allows the morning sun to illuminate the Altar and stone wall in the Chancel.



Photographs: John Rogers

Late last year Texas architects gathered with educational authorities from across the nation to discuss the problems of the design of educational environment. This significant seminar is summarized by John Lyon Reid.

DESIGN FOR EDUCATION

This has been in every way a stimulating and thought provoking conference and the discussions have been relevant and serious. The broad topic has been the environment for education. Although the task of the architect is the design of buildings, his thinking has gone much farther than that and has concerned itself not only with the buildings he designs, but with the entire surround, the environment that he has helped to shape and the influence that this environment has on people.

There is mounting evidence of the importance that the architect attaches to the environment. For example, the former School of Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley has now changed its name and has broadened its approach to the problems and opportunities of the profession. It is now known as the College of Environmental Design, and the components of this College are: the Departments of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban and Regional Design.

As a result of a recent appointment I now serve the University of California as its Consulting Architect for the campus of its Medical Center located in San Francisco. In the work that I perform in this capacity, I have been in frequent contact with the members of the medical profession. This has given me an opportunity to acquaint myself first hand with their thinking. Some years ago the doctor as his professional objective treated disease; later, his professional aim was revised and he concerned himself more with the prevention of disease. Later, another shift in the aim of his work directed the doctor to cultivate the health of the individual. The Medical Center of the University of California now believes that the problem of the medical profession is the cultivation of the health of the community and the study of man's attempts to adapt himself to his environment. The professional aims of the doctor now lend support to the architect's long-time concern with man's total environment. There is much evidence on all sides of a growing awareness of the environment in which man exists.

In summarizing this conference I shall not attempt to repeat what panel members and participants have said. For me, the significance of this meeting can best be measured by comparisons. In 1947, 1948 and 1949 I attended many conferences on education and architecture. One of the best of these was held in 1948 in Bandera, Texas; it was sponsored by the Texas Society of Architects. At that time the close of the war was not far behind us and the architect then found himself surrounded by new opportunities and responsibilities. Architects and educators, working in a field that was relatively new to both of them, were becoming partners in solving the problems of education and its environment. Architects and educators showed each other, with pride and delight, new schools with new classroom plans, new arrangements for educational work activity, new schemes for daylighting, new structural systems, and countless new materials. Satisfaction in current accomplishments was everywhere in evidence. Many ingenious methods were displayed for providing economies in construction costs.

Today's conference on educational environment is quite different in one significant respect. Emphasis was not placed on what we have done and what we know, but rather on what we do not know and what we have yet to do. In the thirteen years which have intervened between Bandera and Austin, architects have made significant and creative contributions to education through the schools that they have designed. We, as a profession, have learned a great deal about school buildings. Education, through the efforts of educators and others in allied fields, has made great advances in our knowledge about the educational process, and in the children it works with during these last thirteen years. The atmosphere of this conference then, which has been one of inquiry, question, and search, is somewhat surprising in view of all that both professions have learned since Bandera.

The search of the architect is not for economy in construction costs alone, but rather for the value of the school building as an instrument of the educational process. We look not alone for floor and wall materials with low maintenance properties, for methods of daylighting, new mechanical systems, but rather at the more significant matter of the total educational environment. We are more aware of questions than we are of accomplishment.

Bill Caudill was one of the leaders in starting a program of research for education and educational buildings; Ben Evans now continues this same work. We question the standards we used to accept. Acoustics, temperature, fresh air, feeding programs, physical education, are now being regarded with an inquiring eye and mind. An entire new inventory of learning aids has been developed in the last thirteen years; these affect importantly the design of school buildings. One of the most significant aspects in our educational thinking is the increasing importance of the student as an individual rather than as a member of a classroom group. Research has not been confined to school buildings alone, but has extended into the field of psychology, child behavior, and the place and function of learning aids in the educational program; these are significant in the increasing information about the child and his behavior.

Our concern, then, is no longer for the physical surroundings alone, but for the spirit and the environment that these create. We are now willing to admit that there is a great deal more that we do not know than there is that we do. Knowledge yet to be gained, questions yet to be answered, and the promise of better schools yet to be designed, is a more exciting and challenging professional climate in which the architect can be expected to make an even greater contribution.

MAURICE ASSOCIATES

The firm of Robert W. Maurice and Associates, Architects, announces the partnership of Richard S. Wilkins. The firm shall continue officing at 3222 Mercer Street.

Mr. Maurice has been in practice for thirteen years. He graduated from the Rice University with a Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Architecture and Master of Arts Degree, interned under Birdsall P. Briscoe, F.A.I.A., and the late Sam H. Dixon. His awards include First Prize in the Schumacher Company Supermarket Competition and the Mary Alice Elliott Traveling Fellowship.

Mr. Wilkins worked with Mr. Maurice's firm for four years and other architectural firms in the city. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Houston where he received his Bachelor of Science in Architecture and Bachelor of Architecture Degrees. He retains an officers' commission in the United States Army Reserve. Mr. Wilkins', whose awards include the Perry Foundation Scholarship, lives at 2627 Talbot.

Mr. Maurice served on the Faculty of the University of Houston School of Architecture in 1956 and 1957 and at the present time is an Alumnus-Critic for the Rice University.

The firm has received the Award of Merit, Houston Chapter, A.I.A., in 1956 and 1960. Two of the firms' works, a bank and a residence, were included in Texas Society of Architects "Outstanding Architecture in Texas in the Past Ten Years."

Both Members of the firm are licensed architects in the State of Texas and are members of the Houston Chapter of American Institute of Architects and the Texas Society of Architects.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORDED

A collection of more than 100 architectural drawings and photographs of the Alamo and other historic Central and South Texas buildings has been compiled by Walter Eugene George, Jr., of The University of Texas architecture faculty.

The work was supported by a \$5,100 research grant from the National Park Service as part of its national project to obtain records of structures with historical significance or outstanding architectural characteristics.

George, whose special research field is architecture of the Southwest, spent the Summer making the collection and compiling historical information on the various sites.

Drawings of one of the buildings, the Ramirez house in Ramireno (Starr County) were made from archeologists' records of 1952. The house, built in 1790, now lies at the bottom of Falcon Reservoir.

Also depicted in the collection is the Church of Our Lady of Refuge in Roma (Starr County), constructed in the 1840's. The church in Roma and others along the Rio Grande were designed by Peter Keralum, a French architect who became a priest and served a parish in the Rio Grande City area.

Several other buildings were the architectural products of Enrique Portschiier, a Frenchman who served in Maximilian's army in Mexico and came to Texas in the 1870's.

Also included in the collection are:

- the Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo) in San Antonio,
- Gethsemane Lutheran Church in Austin,
- the Nestor Saens Store in Roma,
- the Randle-Turner house near Itasca,
- the Judge Sneed house near Austin,
- the Rodriguez house and Post Office in Cuevitas (a ghost town in Jim Hogg County),
- the Manuel Guerra residence and store in Roma,
- the Leocadia Leandro Garcia house in Roma,
- the Rafael Garcia Ramirez house in Roma,
- the Silverio de la Pena house and store in Rio Grande City,
- the Jose Ramirez house in Rio Grande City,
- the Hill County Courthouse in Hillsboro,
- the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Brownsville, and
- the Kimball Academy in Kimball (a ghost town in Bosque County).

George, an associate professor of architecture, joined the University faculty in 1957.

He was assisted in the Summer project by two University architecture students, James Emmrich of Giddings and Jose Jimenez of San Antonio.

TCMA MEMBERS

ABILENE
 Texas Concrete Block Co.
ALTO
 Quality Haydite Tile Co.
AMARILLO
 Crowe-Gulde Cement Co.
AUSTIN
 Bohls Block Co.
DALLAS
 Nolan Browne Co.
 Builders Concrete Prod.
 Mfg. Co.
DENTON
 Moore Building Prod.
EL PASO
 Atlas Building Prod. Co.
FORT WORTH
 Ft. Worth Block Co.
HOUSTON
 Black-Brollier, Inc.
HURST
 Western Builders Supply
 Co.
IRVING
 Featherlite Block Co.
LONGVIEW
 Dodds & Fountain Build.
 Prod., Inc.
LUBBOCK
 Lubbock Building Products
 Texas Concrete Block Co.
MIDLAND
 Texas Concrete Block Co.
ODESSA
 Odessa Block & Pre-Stress,
 Inc.
PALESTINE
 Palestine Concrete Tile Co.
PHARR
 Valley Builders Supply, Inc.
PORT NECHES
 Bond Cement Products Co.
SAGINAW
 Lone Star Stone & Block,
 Inc.
SAN ANTONIO
 Barrett Industries, Inc.
 Featherlite Block Co.
 Holiday Hill Stone Prod.,
 Inc.
TEXARKANA
 Texarkana Concrete Prod.
 Co., Inc.
TYLER
 Dodds & Fountain Build.
 Prod., Inc.
VICTORIA
 Victoria Concrete Products
WACO
 Jewell Concrete Products,
 Inc.
 Texas Concrete Works, Inc.

OFFICERS THOMAS BARRETT, Jr., President
 San Antonio, Texas
 KYLE S. KELLY, Vice-President
 Waco, Texas
 J. G. LESTER, Secretary-Treasurer
 Tyler, Texas
 H. ROBERT SAUVIN, Immediate Secretary
 Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS
 ALVIN H. WOODY, Chairman of Board
 Dallas, Texas
 G. T. CROWE
 Amarillo, Texas
 J. E. HARPER
 Austin, Texas
 BO WICKES
 W. Van, Texas
 RICHARD CHITZ
 Platt, Texas

TELEPHONE 684-1366

Texas Concrete Masonry Association

P. O. BOX 2383
 CAPITOL STATION
 AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

ME, Architect
 Every City, Texas

Dear Mr. Architect:

You can be sure of quality when you specify concrete masonry units manufactured by a member of TCMA. A mandatory monthly ASTM testing of units manufactured, sampled by a commercial laboratory, assures you of the highest quality.

The Texas Concrete Masonry Association is dedicated to maintaining and improving the standards of quality within our industry in Texas. The association members stand ready to cooperate with you, the architect, and work closely with your association, the Texas Society of Architects.

Sincerely yours,
Members of TCMA
 Members of TCMA

AFFILIATED CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION



The Emblem of A Quality Manufacturer

TEXAS CONCRETE MASONRY

OFFICE 614 Brown Building
 8th & Colorado St.
 AUSTIN, TEXAS

MAILING
 ADDRESS

P. O. Box 2383
 Capitol Station
 AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

Association

Affiliated Chapter of
 The National Concrete Masonry Association



HOUSTON EXHIBIT

Spotlighting Houston and its dynamic growth, Sakowitz, in conjunction with the Houston Chapter, American Institute of Architects, will present a display of renderings and models of new Houston buildings, beginning January 8.

There will be over 50 projects included in the showing. The renderings and models were collected by the Houston Chapter, A.I.A.

Theo Keller, local A.I.A. Chapter president, said "We are grateful to Sakowitz for providing the opportunity for all the people in this city to see Houston's continuing expansion in building and in good architecture. The members of our Chapter are proud of the role they are playing in the design of this great city."

DALLAS OFFICERS

Ralph Bryan, Consulting Hospital Architect for the U. S. Public Health Service in Dallas, was installed as president of the Dallas Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, Tuesday evening, December 5, at a dinner in the Engineer's Club of Dallas.

Other officers who will be installed with Mr. Bryan are Enslie O. Oglesby, Jr., president-elect; John Harold Box, treasurer; and Pat Y. Spillman, secretary. These officers, George F. Harrell, Howard R. Meyer, George L. Dahl, and Robert J. Perry, comprise the organization's executive committee.

Under the direction of these men, the Dallas Chapter, will host the national A.I.A. Convention in Dallas in May. Some 6,000 architects and their wives from throughout the country are expected to attend this meeting.

L. R. WARD STEEL PRODUCTS CO., INC.

SALES • ENGINEERING • STOCKING

- ★ UNISTRUT METAL FRAMING—MATERIALS
- ★ UNISTRUT SYSTEM—MOVABLE PARTITIONS
- ★ HENGES—MOV-A-WALL PARTITIONS
- ★ GRIP-STRUT—SAFETY GRATING
- ★ GOLD NUGGET—WELDED BAR GRATING
- ★ ACOUSTIC STRUCTURES—INCLUDING TELEPHONE BOOTHS
- ★ MOVABLE VAUGHAN WALLS
- ★ KEE-KLAMP—SYSTEM OF TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION

HOUSTON
2219 McKinney Ave.
CA 5-0356

FT. WORTH
ED 6-2913

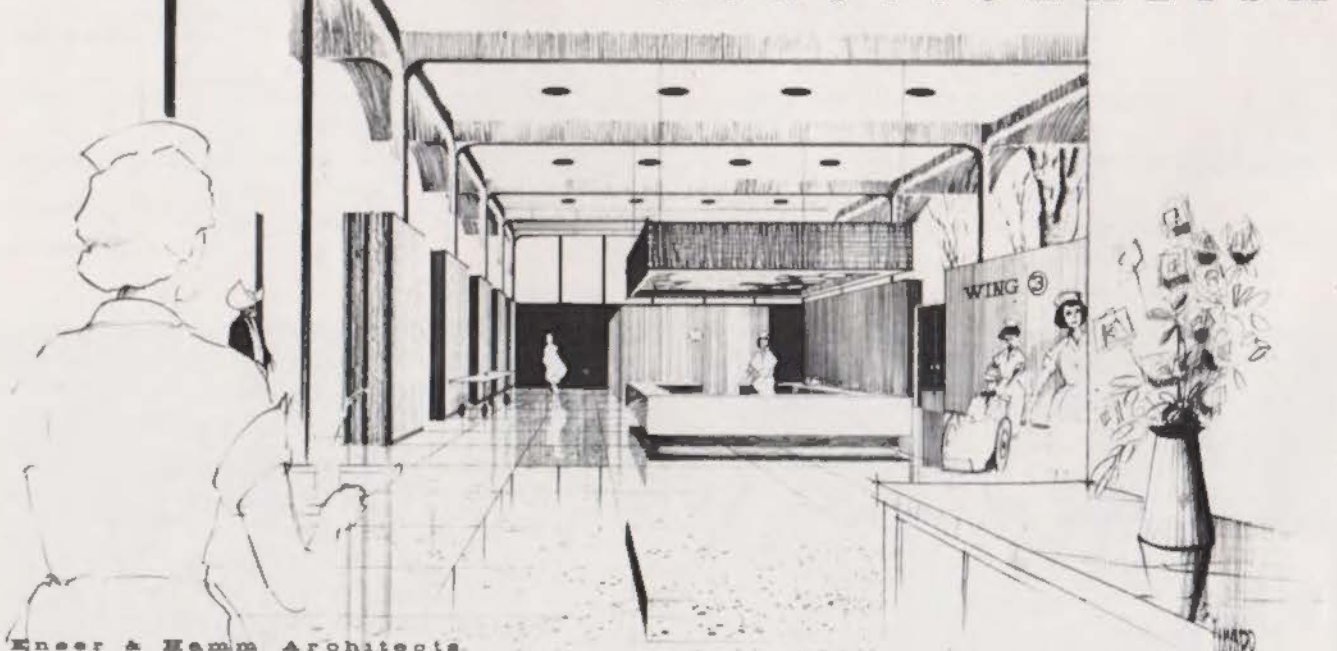
DALLAS
3009 Canton
RI 8-9004

Texas

Architertural

Foundation

ASEPTIC TERRAZZO ENHANCES FUNCTIONALISM



Kneer & Hamm Architects

Texas Terrazzo Contractors Association, Inc.

Clarence E. Moore - Field Director - 1966 Terbet Lane, Fort Worth, Texas



for beauty ...
 for durability ...
 you can
 always
 count
 on . . .



CINDER CONCRETE BLOCK • STRESCRETE ROOFS and FLOORS
 PRESTRESSED and PRECAST STRUCTURAL CONCRETE
 TONGUE and GROOVE FENCE BLOCK
 STUCCO • CALCEMENT PAINT • SAKRETE
 HUECO STONE • HUECO BRICK*

* a limestone product

THE ATLAS BUILDING PRODUCTS CO. • 200 NORTH GLENWOOD DRIVE • EL PASO, TEXAS

TEXAS ARCHITECT
P. O. Box 152
AUSTIN, TEXAS
RETURN REQUESTED

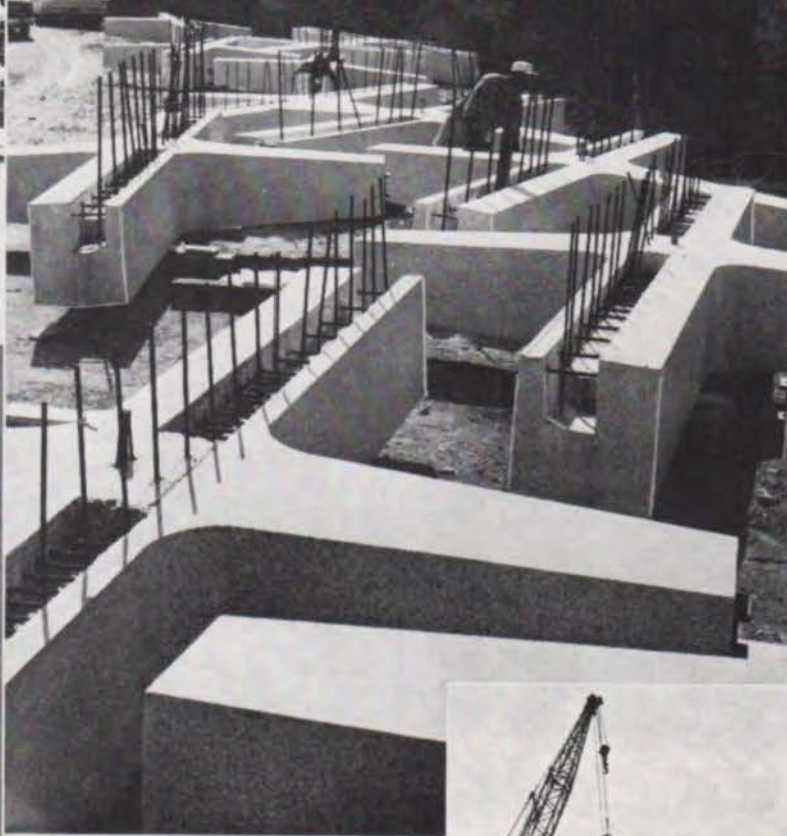


Building Owners: John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Kansas City, Mo. • Architects: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York • Associate Architects: Tanner-Linscott & Associates, Kansas City, Mo. • General Contractor, W. E. Brown Associates, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. • Concrete Products Manufacturer: Concrete Casting Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**CONCRETE
STRUCTURAL
MEMBERS
MADE OF**

Trinity White

PORTLAND CEMENT



**TRINITY
WHITE**
IS A PRODUCT
OF GENERAL
PORTLAND CEMENT
COMPANY

Offices: Chicago, Illinois • Fort Worth, Texas •
Chattanooga, Tennessee • Dallas, Texas • Houston,
Texas • Fredonia, Kansas • Fort Wayne, Indiana •
Jackson, Michigan • Tampa, Florida • Miami, Florida
• Los Angeles, Calif.

AS USUAL THERE IS SOMETHING EXCITINGLY NEW in the use of concrete in architecture . . . precast white concrete structural members.

Here, for example, are giant precast concrete crosses made with Trinity White portland cement and white quartz aggregate. More than 250 of these crosses form the exterior structural frame on all four sides of this seven-story building. They are decorative in appearance and functional both as sun shades and structural support.

The crosses are temporarily braced in position and become integrated into the structure as the concrete floors are poured, which operation fills a groove in the spandrel beam of the cross.

Section 34.66 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
AUSTIN, TEXAS
PERMIT NO. 1901