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INDEX

COVER AND PAGE 3

Harwood K. Smith and Partners were commissioned to design a junior college complex with initial enrollment of 2500 students. The 245-acre site will ultimately handle 10,000 full-time students.

PAGE 6

The Big Thicket — a wilderness under assault. Texans must accept the challenge of its survival.

PAGE 11

The Pierce, Lacy Partnership received a First Honor Award for design of a "mini" terminal for Braniff International at Dallas' Love Field.

PAGE 15

Surrounded by a large, modern housing project, the old Magoffin Home still stands in El Paso. It remains a symbol of the sprawling international city of which it is the very origin.



ADVERTISERS

- p. 13 — Texas/Unicon Structures, Inc.
- p. 14 — Coerver Industries
- p. 18 — Electric Utility Companies of Texas
- p. 19 — San Valle Tile Kilns Capitol Marble and Granite
- p. 20 — Mosher Steel
- p. 20 — TexStar Construction
- p. 21 — PPG Glass
- p. 22 — Sonneborn Building Products
- p. 22 — Walter deLima Meyers
- p. 23 — United Sprinkler

A black and white photograph of a modern architectural courtyard. In the foreground, a wide, dark balcony with a simple railing is visible. Two people are walking away from the camera on this balcony. Below the balcony is a paved courtyard area with a few trees, a bench, and a person walking. In the background, a two-story building with a flat roof and a central square chimney is visible. The sky is filled with clouds. The overall style is minimalist and functional.

EASTFIELD COLLEGE
MESQUITE TEXAS

FIRST HONOR AWARD TEXAS ARCHITECTURE

HARWOOD K. SMITH & PARTNERS

ARCHITECTS

DALLAS, TEXAS

Architects were commissioned to design a junior college complex with facilities for a learning resources center; drama, fine arts, music and physical education departments; a general instructional cluster, and areas for administration and student activities. Initially planned for 2,500 students, the facility will ultimately handle a 10,000 full-time enrollment.

Site is a 245-acre area of virtually flat land located at the intersections of Interstate Highways 20, 30 and 635. It is surrounded on all sides by residences. Designers were asked to incorporate learning

through visual communication as well as classroom instruction, and to stimulate participation in the college as a community center.

Solution was to create an "educational village" of five low-rise buildings moulded among newly created earth forms. Expansion will be provided by adding instructional clusters around the learning resources center. Parking areas for 1,900 vehicles are provided, penetrated by pedestrian islands and peninsulas. All parking areas are serviced by a perimeter road.

The building complex provides an instrument as well as a background for learning, accomplished by a variety of flowing informal spaces for study, observation and instruction. All materials and colors are selected to render a palette of earth tones and textures. Warm exterior finishes are carried inside to create the total background while color is provided by furnishings and people. Materials used were concrete and steel frames, redwood, brick, textured cement coating, clay tile, bronze glass, vinyl asbestos tile and carpeting.







THE **BIG THICKET**

A CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY THAT TEXANS CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Texas Architect thanks the author of THE BIG THICKET, Dr. Peter Gunter, and its publishers, Jenkins Publishing Company and The Chatham Press Inc., for permission to reprint excerpts and photographs from the book.

The Big Thicket, a unique and beautiful wilderness covering some 350,000 acres of Southeastern Texas, has become the center of a major national conservation debate. The issue is not a simple "Should the Thicket be preserved?" Rather, it poses numerous questions common to all wild areas threatened by man's encroachment; questions such as "How many acres are necessary for 'preservation'?"

In this book A. Y. "Pete" Gunter, President of the Big Thicket Association, describes the history and rich diversity of the region and calls for immediate action on the part of conservationists and politicians alike before nothing is left to conserve. Roy Hamric's superb photography contrasts the remaining solitude and beauty of the Thicket with those sections now lost to careless exploitation and development.

In an effort to save the Thicket from the bulldozers of real estate developers and lumber companies which are destroying thousands of acres yearly, conservationists have pressed legislation for a Big Thicket National Park. Yet in the face of many urgent appeals, congressional action has been blocked by lobbyists while sponsors of the bills disagree among themselves as to the size and shape of the proposed park.

The Big Thicket is a book which must, as expressed by Walter J. Hickel in his Foreword, "help awaken 200 million Americans to the fact that they are stockholders in the 'company' we call the United States and it is up to every one of us to insure that our resources are not abused."



The helicopter rose over Kountze, courthouse town of Hardin County. Around us the land spread under the morning sun, hazy and green to a flat horizon. We angled out, following Village Creek down to the Neches River and the Neches River over to Pine Island Bayou, making a big loop that would take us north again on three long trips over the Big Thicket. It would be nearly sundown before we returned from the last trip.

I had hiked the Big Thicket before, following its game trails and sluggish bayous, listening to its silences, its birdcries and leafsounds, watching for orchids, ferns, mushrooms in the black shade of its forest floor. From the helicopter it was entirely different. Up there you had to take the long view, to see things as a whole. You could only conjecture about what lived down there under the dense forest canopy. But about what was happening to the forest as a whole, you could not help seeing. That was why we went up there.

It started out well. The lower Neches River floodplain and the Pine Island Bayou country are two of the least timbered, least civilized parts remaining of the Big Thicket. From the air the country looks like the jungles of Southeast Asia: lush, dense, gnarled, with bayou water glittering in the sun in short stretches between tree overhang. Vines cling to treetops, herons sun on dead branches, magnolia blossoms blaze white against dark green.

Only when we lost the glittering thread of bayou and wandered out over pulp pine plantations did the country change. In the plantations there were straight lines of trees, mile after mile, with nothing but clay, pinestraw and a few grasses in between them. There was no cover for the game, and no food, and the creeks were bulldozed in straight lines like the trees. Ten, fifteen, twenty years ago all of the country down there had been luxuriant forest. Now the plantations were eating up the wilderness, replacing it with wood pulp and biological desert.

Gradually, as we traversed and retraversed all of the country which might be included in the proposed Big Thicket National Park, a picture began to take shape. It was a picture of triangles, squares, rectangles, some more than a mile square, others less than thirty acres in extent; it was a picture of jagged scars and new straight roads and grey, irregular patches of dead forest sprayed from the air and left to rot; it was a picture of a wilderness under assault, its flanks gouged and stripped by a bulldozer and buzzsaw technology that knew no limits and brooked no obstacles.

The lumber interests in Texas called the process "reforesting." And in truth, they would return to their new clay prairies to endow them with rows of slash pines. In time also they would return again to spray the rows of pines with chemicals to keep the hardwoods—the oaks, magnolias, hickories, tupelos, elms, birches, maples, beeches—from ever growing there again. In the meantime lumber trucks strained to the highways in record numbers. The big hardwoods disappeared from the once dense backwoods, and those trees that the companies did not want to bother with were piled up in windrows and burned.

Not all the damage was being done by the lumber companies. In one area selected for inclusion in the park (the "triangle" country, south of Saratoga) the bulldozing was being done, apparently, by rice farmers and cattlemen. And, of course, real estate promoters had been drawn by conservationist publicity to put in "red flag" subdivisions where they could cheaply buy a scrap of land.

There was one lumber company, Temple Industries, that was not rooting out hardwoods indiscriminately from its lands. It was locally owned. But the other companies had head offices in New York, Chicago, Toledo, and it was there that the decision to clearcut the Big Thicket was made: there, in the Enlightened North. Probably there also was coined the phrase "reforestation": a semantic triumph masking an ecological disaster. From the air "reforestation" had the look of a last determined rush to pillage a wilderness before it could be protected in the National Park System. Or, if not to pillage *all* of it, then to pillage enough of it so that the resulting park would have to be small. Estimating conservatively, we saw at least twenty-five thousand acres that had been bulldozed out of the deep rich, ecologically varied woods of the Thicket, in the last two years. The process, moreover, was accelerating.

When we landed late in the afternoon at the Hardin County Airport, we walked in angry silence to the car. For years the Big Thicket Association, the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club had compromised with the lumber companies, had listened to their claims about "regrowing the Thicket" and being "stewards of the land." Now the facts were as clear as bulldozed clay and burning hardwoods; if we did not begin to fight, there would be nothing left: no game, no birds, no wildflowers, no ferns, no trace of a once great wilderness. Above the hum of apathy and the derision of very vested interests, we have to make ourselves heard, and understood.



Most Texans assume that their State is owned, and controlled, at home. In the case of the Big Thicket, at least, this is not so. Today only one of the companies that scalped the original wilderness, and then allowed it to regrow, is still in control of a sizeable portion of Big Thicket land. This company, Temple Industries, is not involved in the rush to eliminate hardwood trees. But other corporate owners are involved in the rush.

Time, Inc. (through its subsidiary, Eastex) owns 600,000 acres in East Texas, over 100,000 acres of which fall within the four-country area being considered as a locale for a Big Thicket National Park. Of Time's 600,000 acres, 150,000 have already been converted into pine plantations. Another 330,000 acres await the same fate. This will make a total of 480,000 acres (750 square miles) transformed into straight lines of slash pine, interspersed with bare clay and decorated with a handful of grass species. Where hardwoods (oaks, magnolias, beech trees, hickories) try to regrow, they will be cut down or extinguished with herbicides. The bulldozing timetable as given by Ollie Crawford, Eastex's public relations man, runs as follows: in 1971 Time's subsidiary Eastex will bulldoze 4,000 acres in East Texas; in 1972 the figure will rise to 6,000 acres, and in 1973, 8,000. To be sure, one-fifth of Time, Inc.'s Texas lands will be left in hardwoods (though it is possible that these too, eventually, will be bulldozed and replanted). But four-fifths of their land (80 percent) will be transformed.

Time, Inc. is followed closely by Santa Fe Industries (Chicago), International Paper (New York), Owen-Illinois (Toledo), and U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers (New York). Southland Paper Mills, Inc. (Lufkin, Texas) is the one locally based concern which has done its share of bulldozing in the region. Thirty-eight percent of Southland is owned by St. Regis Corporation (New York). The same bulldozer and slash pine mentality that motivates Time, Inc. also dictates the decisions of Santa Fe, which owns 600,000 acres in East Texas through its subsidiary Kirby Lumber, as well as International Paper (500,000 acres) and the other concerns listed above, with the exception of Temple Industries. The demolition, where it exists, is complete and thorough. There will be no regrown Thicket this time.

Lumber and pulpwood lobbyists reply to the protests of environmentalists, and newly concerned local people that pine plantations are really marvelous places. Lumber company brochures show lavish displays of wildflowers among the pine stalks. Lumber company representatives have recently begun speaking of

the wonderful hunting that goes on between the geometric rows. In fact, they have gone out of their way to inform East Texas hunters on the wonders that await them in their newly "rejuvenated" and "reforested" slash pine gardens. But such claims are patently false.

Conservationists feel that they have little time to ponder the question. Not only is the corporation bulldozer present in increasing numbers; the first real effects of the urban avalanche are now being felt in the Thicket. It has not been very long since the towns on the southern perimeter of the Big Thicket were remote, sleepy villages where farmers traded stories over the back of pick up trucks and wagons and the spring rains left dirt roads knee-deep in standing water, and life went on pretty much untouched by the quickening pace of Beaumont and Houston. Twenty years ago to drive from Houston north to Conroe or northeast to Cleveland was to enter a world of deep pine forests, lonely bottomlands, tenant cabins, and cornfields; a world as different and as separate from the new skyscrapers on Main Street as if it had been shut off somewhere in the Mississippi Delta and forgotten.

Now the metropolis is reaching out, and where there were deep forests there are, overnight, weekend subdivisions and full-year subdivisions, plate-glass supermarkets, bulldozed creekbeds, and new paved roads. Once-isolated towns are becoming part of the metropolitan beginning to look beyond even the first ring of outlying towns to the forests and pastures. If there is nothing to halt the flood of city-sprawl and city-flight, in thirty years what will be left of Southeast Texas' piney woods—for lumbering or anything else? The extent of urbanization and its effects will reach far beyond what anyone has imagined. One would think that the lumber industries would jump at the idea of a Big Thicket Environmental Area, safe forever from the urban explosion, capable of producing necessary timber and wilderness experience for countless generations. One would think that the people of the Gulf Coast Megalopolis would stand up and demand that the Big Thicket region be saved, a morning's drive away from the noise, frustration, and polluted air that are to be increasingly their lot.

If they have not until recently done so, it is because the realization of the extent of environmental change has been slow to dawn. Each of us goes his own way, immersed in the problems and surroundings which directly affect us. Only rarely do we step back and look at the whole picture, in the long view. It is no surprise,

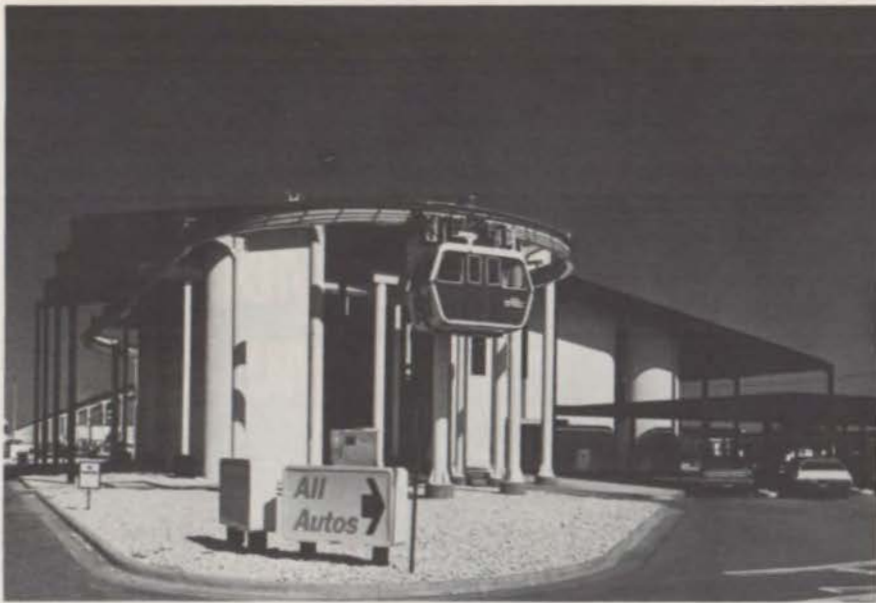
therefore, that the human race only recently has stepped back to see what are the long-term prospects for its environment. Those prospects have been serious enough to force a reassessment of man's entire effect on nature. In the process, assessments of the value of places like the Big Thicket have significantly changed. Now, suddenly, we want to save them.

The arguments stressed above to justify saving the Thicket have been biological, historical, and finally, economic. There is something paradoxical in the idea that one should be required to justify saving a part of our environment. In all rational conscience, shouldn't it be the other way around? Those who wish to pollute, strip, simplify, or otherwise diminish nature should instead be required to produce justifying arguments for their actions—good arguments, not just flimsy rationalizations for short-term profits. But since that is, unfortunately, not the way things are, two more arguments will be considered here before bringing this brief survey of the character and value of the Big Thicket to a close.

One of these arguments has already been touched on, namely, the Thicket's status as a last surviving region in which the traditional deep Southern forest can be preserved. There are those who deny that such forests need, or deserve, to be saved in a wilderness state. Such persons, I believe, limit themselves to the Walt Disney conception of a park as a place for canyons, geysers, mountains, and weathered rocks. To be sure, there is nothing wrong with any of these. Only, it is time that we began to reverence life, in its myriad manifestations, more than huge landscapes of unliving rock. Isn't it living things which, in the end, should merit our fascination, and respect—and protection?

For those who remain unconvinced about the Big Thicket, I can offer only one further argument. In the spring, when the flowers burst from fields of new grass and big green leaves of the grapevines drag in creekwater and clamber up to the remotest treetops, slide a canoe into Village Creek, or Big Sandy, or the Neches River, and drift quietly under the overhang of willows, and cypress, and wateroak. Perhaps you will see a heron stalking along the white sand bars, or a hawk pivoting over the standing pines. Probably you will hear the wind move high up in the cottonwoods, making a rain-like patter. Then, in the stillness, ask yourself whether this was meant for all generations, henceforward, or only for this generation; for fifteen, possibly twenty years more.





BRANIFF
INTERNATIONAL

FIRST HONOR AWARD
TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1972





Photos by Rick Barron

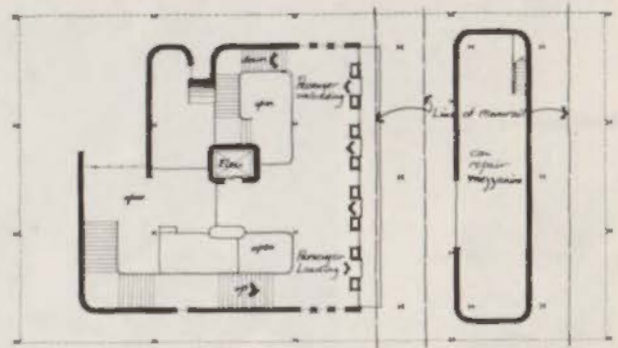
The Pierce, Lacey Partnership, Inc. Architects and Planners

BRANIFF JETRAIL PARKING TERMINAL, LOVE FIELD, DALLAS

Project is a "mini" terminal built by an aggressive and image-conscious airline in response to the need to solve an acute auto parking problem at a major airport. The airline has constructed a 7,000-foot, overhead monorail from their terminal to this "people valve" in the middle of an eleven acre parking lot.

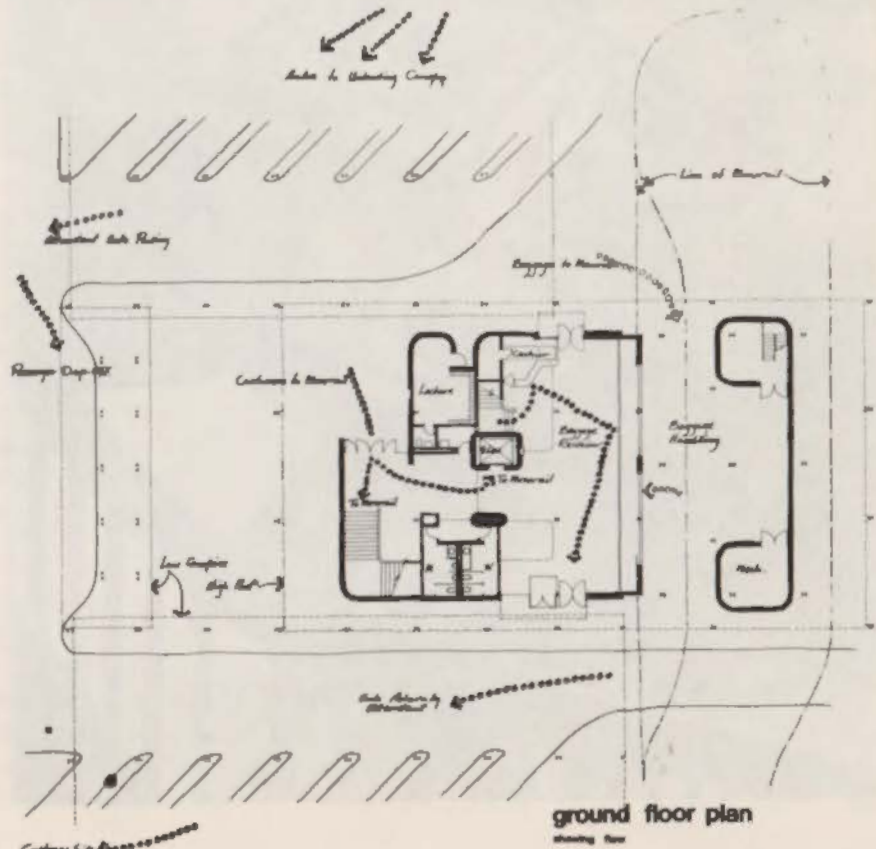
The traveler arrives under a canopy, his auto and baggage are taken by attendants, he goes through this building and boards the monorail to the main terminal. The procedure is reversed upon arrival: he returns by monorail to this terminal and calls for his car which is returned under a canopy, he claims his baggage and departs.

The entire airport is to be phased out in several years, thus, this facility has a rather short life and economics played a major role in design decisions. For this reason, it was decided that esthetically as well as for economy, an exposed steel frame was the best logical choice. It could be erected rapidly and would blend best with the strong character of the monorail structure itself. The rest of the building walls are concrete block and plaster.



0 5 10 15 20

mezzanine



ground floor plan
showing flow

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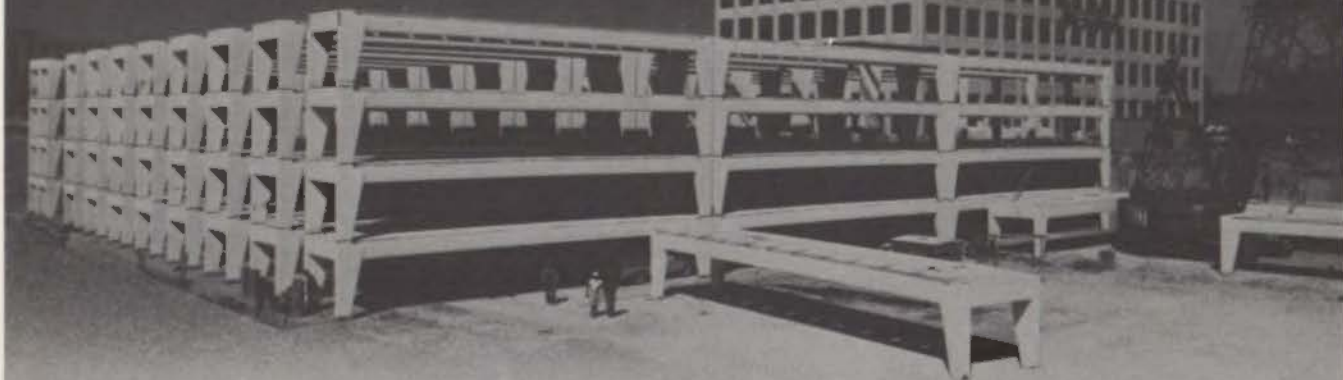
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Construction photo of the 1066-car Texas/Unicon parking deck at 2000 Smith Office Park in Houston, built for the Gerald D. Hines Interests.



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For further information, please contact Charles Madeley or Charles White at Texas/Unicon Structures, Inc., P.O. Box 36429, Houston, Texas 77036. Phone: (713) 666-1946



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*Visiting customer comment.

THE MAGOFFIN HOME

EL PASO

TEXAS

EXCERPTS FROM A GRAPHICAL ESSAY BY STEPHEN SOUTER, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY



Surrounded by a large, modern housing project the old Magoffin home still stands at 1120 Magoffin Avenue in El Paso. It remains a symbol of the sprawling international city of which it is the very origin.

Family history dates back to James Magoffin of Kentucky who went to Chihuahua, Mexico in 1827 and established a large overland trade between Independence, Missouri, and Chihuahua—along the old Santa Fe Trail. For some 20 years, he maintained his caravans of goods over this route. Magoffin played a key role in the United States' seizure of New Mexico in the Mexican War. Following the end of the war in 1848, he built a large hacienda, the first on the U.S. side of the Rio Grande River, situated about where the El Paso Foundry now stands.

The settlement which sprang up around the original Magoffin home was called Magoffinsville. The home itself was described as a large, Spanish style house—somewhat reminiscent of the feudal ages. In 1854, United States troops made Magoffinsville a headquarters and the garrison was named Fort Bliss. A flood on the river damaged the buildings so badly that the fort was moved to higher ground. No trace of the original Magoffin house remains.

In 1875, Joseph Magoffin, James' son, built the present house on ground bequeathed by his father only a few hundred yards from the site of the original home. The new structure was built to resemble the older. James was several times mayor, and in 1873 was



one of the incorporators of the City of El Paso. He was known throughout New Mexico for his leadership and character.

The Magoffin home was the center of civic and social life in early El Paso. Such notables as Jay Gould, the railroad magnate, and John Russell Bartlett, the first United States boundary commissioner, made the Magoffin home their temporary headquarters. Other dignitaries such as General John J. Pershing were guests of the Magoffin family.

Now, half-hidden by shrubbery and trees, the one-story, 14-room, Mexican-style building contrasts sharply with nearby, downtown El Paso. The home was built of adobe and wood—the most common building materials of Mexico and the early Southwest. Adobe is a mixture of mud and straw formed into blocks about 12 to 24 inches in size and baked in the sun.

The rooms of the Magoffin house are cool in the summer and warm in the winter due to their three to four foot walls. Plaster is used extensively, as it was in Mexico at the time, as a protective covering for the adobe. It was also modeled into overall wall patterns and friezes. The exterior plaster of the house was originally lined to resemble masonry similar to the Georgian period in the United States.

As in most of the higher and drier parts of the country, a flat roof is used. It is constructed of heavy timbers called vigas spaced from 12 to 18 inches on centers, with thin bricks placed on them. On top of this layer of bricks was placed a dirt fill, about one foot



in depth, to serve installation. A coat of mortar was spread on top of the dirt fill and in it another layer of adobe bricks is embedded to form the finished roof.

The hardwood floors, as well as the beams, were hand sawn from timber brought by wagon from Mescalero near Cloudcroft in New Mexico. Floors, like the rest of the wood used in the home, were grooved together. The entire house is free of nails of any type.

The style of this home was derived from the city-dwellings of Spain that were adapted for use in Mexico. They consisted of an L-shaped house with covered porch (called the *corredor*) on two sides, facing a partially enclosed garden where a high wall could afford privacy from the dusty, noisy street. Often, rooms were added on a third side forming a U-shaped house with a garden either open on one side or enclosed with the addition of one wall. The patio or garden was the most distinguishing feature of the city house.



This patio area was not only the center of family life, but was the architectural key around which the house was built. It gave the house protection from both attack and sun and wind.

The historic homestead is still maintained as a home by Miss Octavia Glasgow, granddaughter of Joseph Magoffin. It retains the century-old charm that was characteristic of the early way of life in the Southwest.

The house is not open to the public.



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Rising twelve stories high from a connected garden mall are the twin towers of a new office building on the edge of downtown Dallas.

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TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION AWARD

Texas Forestry Association annually presents an award to a practicing architect who has done an outstanding building in wood. Entry deadline is September 1, 1972.

Architects feeling that they have an appropriate project should get further information from TFA, Box 1488, Lufkin, Texas 75901.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

Implications of the Occupational Safety and Health Act as it affects the architectural profession are as yet ill-defined.

All rules and regulations concerning this new legislation have not been established, but the American Institute of Architects is representing architects in the clarification.

For interim information, contact James R. Dowling, director, AIA Codes and Regulations Center, for a copy of his explanation of OSHA.



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Neuhaas & Taylor Architects • Linbeck Construction Corp., Contractor • Ellisor Engineers Inc., Structural Engineers

Dresser Tower/Cullen Center Utilizes Stub Girder Design for Maximum Economy

The 40-story Dresser Tower/Cullen Center will be the newest addition to the Houston skyline.

Over 12,000 tons of Mosher fabricated steel will be used in this project. By utilizing a stub girder design, maximum economy is achieved with longer and lighter beams.

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PPG: a Concern for the Future



Building Cost Analysis

Mr. J.H. Wilner
10th Ave Buildings, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

DATE:

REFERENCE:
15 Story Office Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

ARCHITECT: Bob Davis

ENGINEERS: John Taylor

SYSTEMS	Glass and Glazing Alternatives		Cost Comparison Alternate "B" with Alternate "A"
	"A" 1/4-inch Clear Plate/Float With Indoor Shading	"B" 1-inch SOLARBAN 550-20 (2) TWINDOW With Indoor Shading	
GLASS (40,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 84,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 136,000 INCREASE OF INITIAL GLASS COST.
INDOOR SHADING DEVICE	50,000	50,000	
MECHANICAL HEATING SYSTEM	133,260	114,540	
MECHANICAL COOLING SYSTEM	863,670	732,920	
TOTAL MECHANICAL	996,930	847,460	\$ 149,470 SAVINGS OF INITIAL HEATING AND COOLING EQUIPMENT.
ANNUAL HEATING OPERATION	12,410	10,950	
ANNUAL COOLING OPERATION	16,510	14,960	
TOTAL MECHANICAL OPERATION	28,920	25,910	\$ 3,010 PER ANNUM SAVINGS OF OPERATING COSTS.
PRESENT WORTH (DOLLARS PER SQ. FT. OF FLOOR AREA)	60.28	60.07	
ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF OWNING & OPERATING BUILDING (DOLLARS PER SQ. FT. OF FLOOR AREA)	5.05	5.04	

THIS SERVICE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO HELP ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS AND OWNERS UNDERSTAND THE EFFECT OF PENETRATION ON COSTS AND TO ENCOURAGE DETAILED OBJECTIVE STUDY OF AVAILABLE GLASS ALTERNATIVES BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL

SIGNATURE

J. W. Johnson

HOMES FOR BETTER LIVING

The Houston architectural firm of W. Irving Phillips Jr. and Robert W. Peterson has received first honor award for their residential custom remodeling project in Brenham. The 1972 Homes for Better Living Award is part of an annual competition sponsored by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with *House and Home* and *American Home* magazines.

The largest and oldest residential design competition in the country, the program was instituted to upgrade the nation's housing by encouraging greater collaboration between architects, builders and owners.

AISC COMPETITION

The American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011, will accept entries in the 1972 Architectural Awards of Excellence Competition through August 26. The program recognizes those buildings using structural steel in imaginative and aesthetic ways. Buildings must be framed with domestically produced and fabricated steel, and must have been completed between January 1, 1970 and August 26, 1972.

PCA AWARDS COMPETITION

Entries in Portland Cement Association's White Cement Ar-

NEUHAUS + TAYLOR

Charles R. Sikes, president of Neuhaus + Taylor, Architects and Planning Consultants, has announced new partners. They are I. M. Durham, Jr., Henry C. Hwang, Paul M. Terrill and James L. Pilkington. Named as an associate partner was George R. Thompson, and as an associate, Alfred Z. Carvajal.

Joining the interior space planning group of the firm is Peter J. Protzmann, nationally recognized designer of office furniture. He will be involved in solving environmental problems in office space utilization.

chitectural Awards program should be sent to PCA, Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Illinois 60076. Deadline is July 31. The competition recognizes excellence in architectural design utilizing white portland cement concrete in precast form, cast in place, masonry of any shape, stucco and marblecrete, sgraffito, terrazzo, etc. Construction must have been completed between January 1 and December 1, 1971, with first occupancy during that time.

Walter deLima Meyers

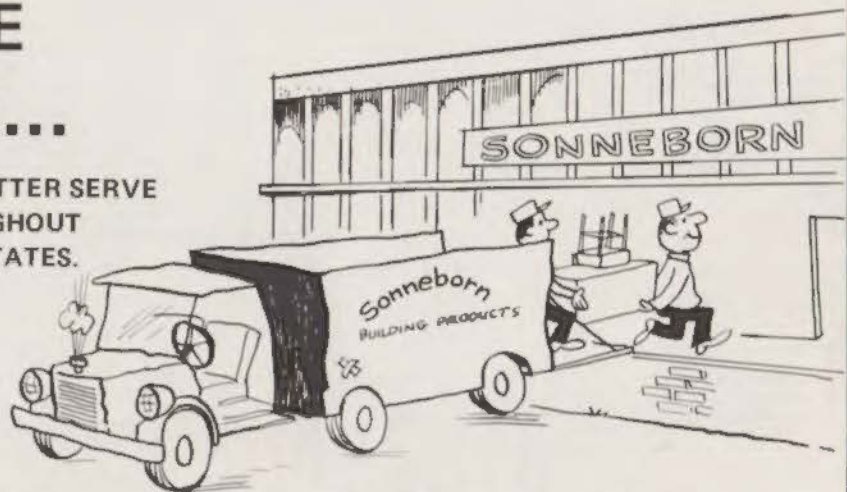
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