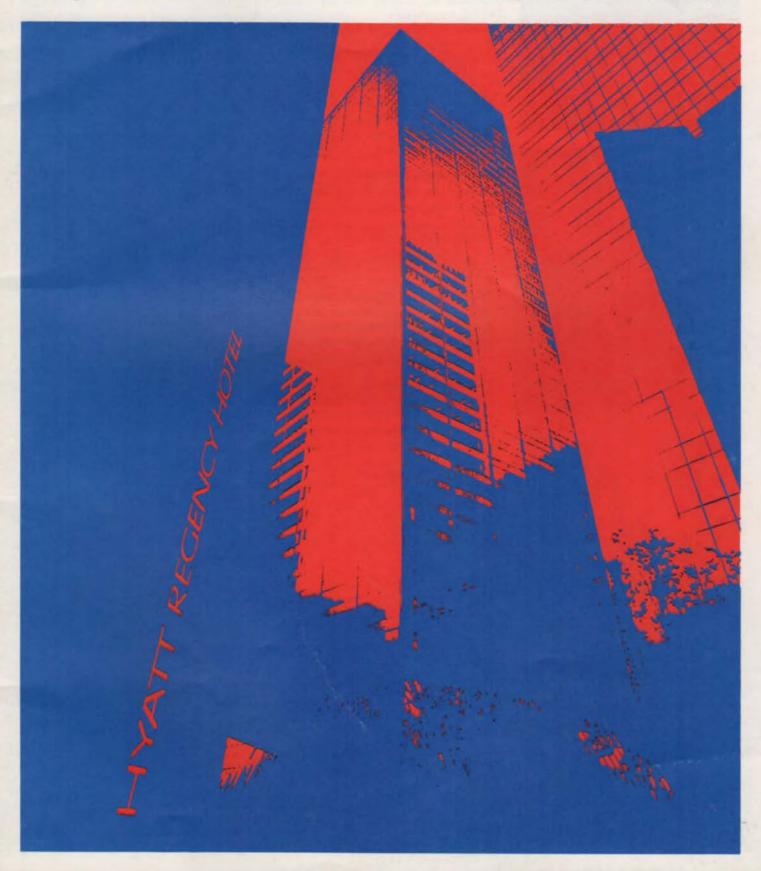
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NUMBER FIVE VOL. 24 NOV./DEC. 1974



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#### Official Publication of The Texas Society of Architects

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American Institute of Architects	5.
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### Teacher, Student, Architect

We commenced the year on the editorial page of *Texas Architect* addressing the question of education, the future role of our profession, the improvement of our built environment in Texas. We now look to our 35th Annual Meeting as a joining together — a joint venture — of the Teacher, the Student and the Architect to again explore the matter of education.

The teacher is educator and father of the 6000 architectural offspring now studying in the state's six accredited schools of architecture. The teachers' responsibilities are fully realized when we think of Thomas Jefferson, who desired that his epitaph recognize his efforts in education and human rights of the individual, rather than his governmental or architectural achievements.

Students of architecture outnumber the existing practitioners in the state by one hundred percent. The student inherits the problems and the challenges in a state where urban sprawl, space age industry and natural resources afford a unique opportunity to mold the proper environment for all the people. The student recognizes his heritage, his responsibilities. And more than ever before, I believe, he wants a professional preceptorship — an eduction shared with the practicing architect.

And the architect wonders what it is all about? He sees the dedication of the teacher and the eager aspirations of the student. Yet the architect lives the frustrations of our present inflationary economic chaos. He recognizes his own inept abilities to cope with energy crises and population growth trends. He wonders about the governmental structure of our country.

But the architect knows that if any profession can improve our way of life, ours can — through the built environment, the preservation of natural resources, the support of human rights and dignities for all the citizens of Texas. I do not know of a single architect in our state who does not want a better, more efficient transportation system, or who wants to destroy our rivers or lakes, or fosters energy waste and economic destruction.

Rededication and commitment to excellence in continuing education — of Teacher, Student and Architect — is the purpose of our 35th Annual Meeting. But, even more importantly, it's the answer to our times.



Bent Sumps.

Ben E. Brewer, Jr.
President
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# The Schools Report

The image of architecture as blueprintmaking may still be a common misconception, but architecture students soon discover there's a lot more to it than that.

The whole educational process, including college work and apprenticeship, requires a minimum of eight years; most students take longer. Then comes the rigid state registration exam which applicants must pass to be licensed, insuring that those who practice architecture — and thereby directly affect the health, safety and welfare of the public — are competent.

Specifics of architectural education vary from school to school and even from student to student. For in architecture, more than in other disciplines, there is no "convergent and stable body of knowledge." And just as the architectural profession is still evolving in terms of its social, psychological and ecological impact, approaches to architectural education are changing to better meet the needs of the profession.

What follows is a brief report on each of the six major schools of architecture in Texas, which should be of value both to prospective students and to professionals interested in the status of architectural education in the state.

In addition to programs in these six schools, there are courses of study in many other colleges which are of varying degrees of usefulness to students who wish to become part of the architectural profession. Most colleges offer at least a few architecture-related courses, such as mechanical drawing, which cannot be credited as part of an architecture degree program. At least two schools, Del Mar College in Corpus Christi and Tarrant County Jr. College in Fort Worth, offer two-year programs in architectural technology, providing students with a background in such areas as documents, spec writing, structures, and estimating, as well as drafting. El Centro College, in Dallas, and San Antonio College both offer two-year programs which parallel the freshman and sophomore years of senior architectural schools and afford transferrable credits. In addition, Prairie View A&M University reports it is establishing a five-year program leading to the Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

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#### University of Houston College of Architecture

The greatly expanded range of considerations and concerns within the environmental professions, the profusion of influences and relevant information emanating from other disciplines, and the increasingly complex cultural, societal and technical milieu in which the architect works have challenged the colleges of architecture, causing them to reevaluate the substance and approach of their programs. No single answer can be found for what architectural education should be. This does not mean, however, that the architecture school should rid itself of all standards and all structure. Rather, it must find for itself a foundation through which it can guide student progress and exploration without inhibiting individual growth and development and by which it can promote the ability to address new issues and integrate new information as it appears.

The College of Architecture-University of Houston views its role as one of preparing students with the knowledge and skills to assume a variety of productive and responsible positions within the environmental professions while at the same providing an opportunity for students to develop a broad understanding of the complex and changing cultural context in which they will work. As they progress through their program, students are encouraged to formulate a particular role for themselves based upon their interests and experiences. They are also expected to develop a guided program of study which will help them achieve their goals.

The college is structured to encourage diversity and freedom, particularly through a generation of new, ancillary and supporting courses and programs. They emerge from faculty and student interests and resources and in response to cultural and societal issues.

The college attempts to encourage full participation in the resources of the university at large and the profession, both of which can afford opportunities for expanding the student's learning environment. As students progress through their program, they are expected to assume a greater responsibility for seeking out the kinds of assistance they need. The faculty acts less in an instructing role and more as a



resource for the students' project work. In this sense, an important objective of the architecture program at the University of Houston is to liberate students from the need for guidance and bring them to a point where they can act responsibly and independently, using their own initiative, self-determination and resourcefulness.

The curriculum core is developed among a group of cognate blocks and studio experiences which serve to define and achieve basic educational objectives for the students. The sequence of learning is a three-part process. The lower years are devoted to developing an awareness of the broad range and considerations in environmental design. The middle years are devoted to developing competence. A further refinement of skills and capabilities resulting in

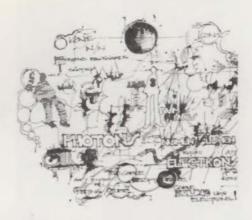
proficiency is achieved in the final years.

The analytical and synthesizing work in the studio is viewed as an opportunity for students to act upon knowledge and process abilities acquired and developed in the students' other course work and life experiences.

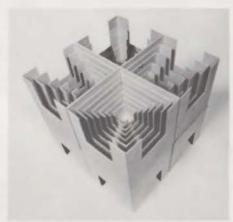
The college also offers a wide range of elective courses. These courses not only serve to expand the opportunity for further development within a selected area, but also open up new areas of coordinated study with other disciplines.

Special Courses have developed covering such topics as graphics and communications, architectural photography, structures, futurism, humanities "interconnections," and the evolution and meaning of the house. In

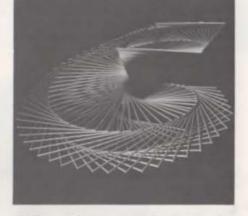
Texas Architect











Dean William R. Jenkins, FAIA

addition, students may develop faculty sponsored independent study projects as a part of their program.



With the addition of nearly 18,000 square feet to its facilities, the College of Architecture for the first time has adequate space for its programs. The additional space consists largely of design studios, photography labs, classrooms and a 150 seat auditorium. And the College is fortunate to have a good library, which recent figures show to be used by more students than any other department or college library on campus.

From its beginning, the College of Architecture has maintained a very good relationship with local practitioners. Local architects often counsel with the College and serve as jury members on student projects. Graduates of the University of Houston are also fortunate to study within such a viable professional job market. To date, the College has never been asked to help a graduate find employment in the Houston region. This one fact speaks well not only of the profession, but also of the College's product.

The College in the past has taken a less than active role in Continuing Education. But since TSA has developed a keen interest in Professional Development Programs, the College has become more interested and is investigating implementation of varying kinds of Continuing Education programs for the Houston area.

Enrollment in the College of Architecture continues to increase. Part of the rise has been due to increases in post bachelor applicants, change-of-major students, out-of-state and foreign students and women.

The female complement of enrollment, for example, has increased by 50% each year since 1968. One apparent reason for the rise in both the number of women and total enrollment is the administration's "flexible" curriculum and fresh attitudes—an educational philosophy which prepares students not only for the practice of 'pure architecture' but also allows them the freedom to move in and around the profession in related fields. "Education, not professionalism, has caused this phenomenon."

There is, however, a noticeable lack of minorities applying to the College, particularly blacks. Some black students attribute this problem to the predominantly white makeup of the profession; they do not want to be "The Changers." Another reason is the time it takes (5 years) to receive an undergraduate professional degree. "We need to get a quick education and start making money fast," said one black exstudent. "This way we can help not only ourselves but our people."

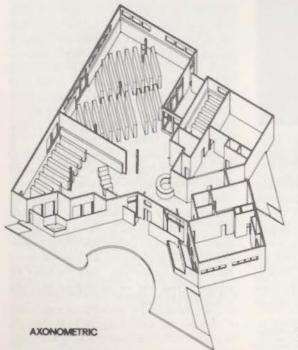
#### Rice University School of Architecture

The School of Architecture at Rice seeks to contribute through teaching and research to a more humane environment. Its primary educational missions are teaching and research, development of a broad liberal education for undergraduates in the allied sciences and arts of architecture, and professional education at the graduate and post-graduate level in architecture and urban design.

These programs are offered in the setting of a small school to provide intimate student-faculty interaction, freedom for learning, and unrestricted institutional cooperation within and outside the university.

With a combined undergraduate and graduate enrollment of 200 students and 46 faculty members, the Rice School of Architecture has the capacity for specialized, flexible education. Interdisciplinary and individually







HOUSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY MONTROSE BRANCH



structured courses are a vital part of the curriculum at Rice.

The undergraduate program consists of two 2-year segments. The first two years afford a carefully integrated study of the principles of architecture along with general education courses. The final two years offers two options—an architectural major and an area major. Both options, through an individual set of seminars, studio projects and interdisciplinary courses are meant to develop the student's personal interests and talents.

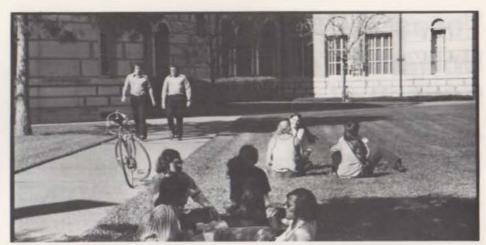
The architectural major requires two years of advanced studio work and additional group requirements that permit wide elective freedom. This serves the needs of students who anticipate specialized or newer roles in architecture or who are preparing for work in an allied profession. The area major is an individual course of study selected by the student and approved by the participating departments. Graduate professional programs in architecture and urban design are also available to area major students.

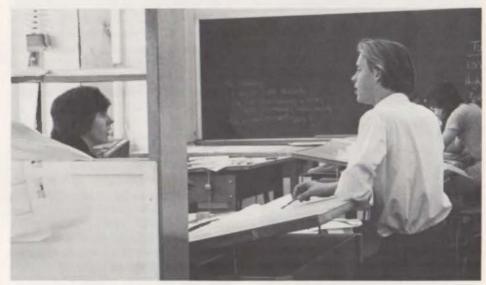
Within the two masters degree programs, four areas of specialization are open to the student: Housing and Community Development, Community Facilities and Community Development, Transportation and Urban Infrastructure, and Health Care Facilities and Delivery Systems.

For students with special interests, joint degree programs with other disciplines are available.

Clinical practice is an important dimension of graduate education in architecture at Rice. Two alternative vehicles for clinical service are available: the Rice Center for Community Design and Research or a full-time internship. The Rice Center, an off-campus, non-profit research corporation, undertakes professional services and research under contract with specific clients. The internship program allows students to work on applied research and design projects under supervision of practitioners in the Houston area.

Students with either a bachelors or masters





degree in architecture are eligible to apply for a course of study leading to the Doctor of Architecture. Candidates should be prepared for advanced analytic and creative work in their specialized field.

Rice also offers a number of auxiliary programs to bridge the gap between education and practice. The preceptorship program is a one-year work-study program available to graduate students. The program places students in the offices of outstanding architects designated as preceptors throughout the world. Other programs include a visiting lecturer series and a visiting critics series.



#### Texas A&M University College of Architecture and **Environmental** Design

Texas A&M's College of Architecture and Environmental Design is composed of five departments: Architecture, Building Construction, Environmental Design, Landscape Architecture, and Urban and Regional Planning. TAMU believes that design professionals who learn together will work together and that the College also has three responsibilities: to provide the best possible education and professional training; to support the professions through continuing education; and to extend knowledge through research.

TAMU's architecture curriculum consists of a four-year pre-professional Environmental Design (B.E.D.) program and a two-year professional Master of Architecture program (M.Arch.) with five options; Building Design, Interior Design, Space Design, Urban Design. Construction Management, and Systems Development. A Doctor of Environmental Design degree requires 42 hours past the masters and 94 hours past the bachelors. A one-year masters program is also available to experienced practitioners who possess a 5-year Bachelor of Architecture degree.

Recent changes in the four-year program have been made. All students receiving the revised B.E.D. program will be capable of pre-professional work in architectural offices. Graduates of the masters program are expected to be capable of professional work.

TAMU believes the 4-2 program to be superior to the previous 5 or 5-1 programs because students are able to study in depth other fields which relate to architecture. This "outside" information, coupled with sound professional education and training, strengthens the profession. Sound knowledge in economics, management, business, engineering, philosophy, psychology, sociology, and other fields is not possible under a single-goal oriented program.

An art program was initiated this fall. In that program students will study art as art, or as a supplement to, but not as a replacement for, architectural education and training.

All faculty who teach architecture courses are expected to possess a license, recent experience in practice, a masters degree and/or outstanding professional practice. Faculty participation in professional activities and organizations is expected and encouraged.

All of TAMU's efforts are being directed to increasing the quality of its programs and graduates. Many of their efforts are a result of a belief that the schools and the profession have in recent years suffered from too much of an emphasis on "unique innovations." The college believes that "serious environmental problems exist in our society which require a Can Do approach to education and practice. We are continuing to quietly develop a Can Do college." TAMU prepares students in each of the departments of the College of Architecture and Environmental Design for leadership in today's design and building profession.

The pre-professional curriculum of the Department of Environmental Design educates the eye and the mind to the visual and physical problems of the environment. Established on the realization that professional education in architecture should be built upon a

broad, liberal background, this program investigates the social and physical sciences, the humanities, and fine arts to prepare students to enter professional degree programs at the graduate level. Graduates enroll in architectural and planning graduate studies, pursue careers in the construction industry, advertising, industrial design, television and film making.

Times as volatile as these challenge the architect to provide buildings which are functional and comfortable, yet economical and aesthetically satisfying. This has always been his task, for architecture is the skillful blend of technique and taste, of engineering skill and artistic sensitivity. The Department of Architecture develops professionals to accomplish this end. Its students choose one of the architectural specialities - Building Design, Urban Design, Interior Space Design, Systems Development, Construction Management which supplement the courses fundamental to the profession.

The Department of Landscape Architecture exposes students to a wide variety of biological, earth and building sciences. Fundamental knowledge of horticulture, ecology,

Student-faculty research team with Mobile Hospital Unit project





meterology, and geology combined with work in building construction and civil engineering, along with extensive practical problem-solving in studio courses, forms the landscape design discipline.

The Department of Building Construction concentrates on developing graduates well-versed in architecture, engineering, and business with the ability to accept responsibility for seeing major construction projects through to completion. This responsibility involves interpreting architects' and engineers' drawings and converting them into tangible, useful structures while earning a reasonable profit.

The Urban Planning Department believes that people-oriented planning must be carried out in a democratic manner by a team of citizens and professionals from various fields of endeavor. Projects involving students working on a team with faculty, professionals in the community, and public officials provides exposure to existing, real-life situations. The Department currently enrolls approximately 65 graduate students at both the master's and doctoral level. Five undergraduate courses in planning are also offered.

A new building is now being designed for the college by the firm of Harwood K. Smith and Partners. The building, designed to accommodate 1600 students, will include professional studios, wood, metal and plastic shops; and photography, printmaking, sculpture, painting, drawing and ceramic studios. Research and continuing education support facilities will also be housed in the building.

TAMU's enrollment is rapidly expanding. The College of Architecture and Environmental Design currently has 59 faculty members and more than 1200 students. And it is anticipated that by 1976 there will be 86 faculty members and enrollment will be limited to 1600 students.

Research is considered an important function of the College. Involvement of faculty members in research not only permits them to remain abreast of new developments occurring in their particular fields, but also allows them to develop expertise in their areas. Such involve-



ment manifests itself in the classroom in the teaching and training of students to become motivated, highly qualified professionals in their area.

Research projects completed in recent years have included the development of the Adaptable Building Systems (ABS) now in use at the Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas and the Texas A&M University Information Center located in the Rudder Conference Complex.

Continuing education activities are also increasing because TAMU realizes that both faculty and professionals have much to learn from each other.

TAMU feels that the continuous development of faculty through professional involvement, research and continuing education helps contribute to the creation of a highly effective educational staff. This, in combination with an excellent curriculum, permits the College of Architecture and Environmental Design to offer a high quality architectural program to its students.



Dean Raymond D. Reed





Model of new TAMU Information Center



Prototype of Mobile Hospital Unit

#### University of Texas at Arlington School of Architecture







The School of Architecture at UT-Arlington is in the midst of a period of rapid change, growth and development. It began in 1948 with the establishment of a two-year professional architecture program. Later, in 1970, UTA graduated its first liberal arts architectural class. And last fall a new six-year professional program was instituted.

Support of Architecture-UTA by the University and the community has allowed for this rapid growth. During the last three years one new building was remodeled for architecture, construction on another was begun, and nearly one-half million dollars was allocated for library resources, furnishings and equipment.

The School is now in the process of changing its name to the UTA School of Architecture and Environmental Design. In the fall of 1975, after graduating its first Master of Architecture class, Architecture-UTA will stand for accreditation.

The "new" school is best described by its educational objectives and processes. Architecture-UTA offers a liberal education in a stimulating setting for personal growth, with motivation for continued personal and professional learning; develops in the student an awareness of the physical environment with the capacity to reach socially and culturally responsible alternatives and decisions; provides an educational experience which will enable responsible participation in the design professions as they affect the physical, social and cultural environments; provides in the professional degree program the educational portion of the preparation for practice, plus assistance in completing the internship and examination portion of the registration requirements; provides a set of valuable resources in library, faculty, and facilities for research, continuing education, professional development, and community service in environmental problem solving; and develops in the student a comprehensive capability in recognition, formulation and solving of environmental problems by offering in one school a set of educational experiences and degree programs in the several environmental design disciplines.

These objectives lead to a process of a 2-1-1-2 or 6 year professional program with various options and alternatives other than architecture.

Upon successful completion of the 2+1+1 program, students receive a Bachelor of Science degree with specialized studies in one of the disciplines or in general Environmental Studies (this four-year degree is not a professional degree). The first professional degree in architecture is the Master of Architecture, which requires two additional years.

Basic studies in architecture, environmental design and liberal arts constitute the student's first two years of study.

In the third year, students spend five weeks in each of six design studios—City Planning, Urban Design, Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Interior Design, and Building Systems. This, "mini-school", as it is called, is supplemented with knowledge and skills courses in communication and in construction materials and techniques.

In the fourth year, students are admitted to a major studies program in one of the six design disciplines and complete one year of studio problems and other courses related to that discipline.

The program strategy is accomplished by a diverse faculty from 33 different universities, 17 different architectural schools and local practicing architects acting as adjunct professors and lecturers.

Classroom experience at UTA is supplemented by three specialized research centers. The Planning Research and Design Center, the Construction Research Center and the Public Transportation Center involve both students and faculty in specialized urban design, transportation and construction related research.

Traditions which seem to be developing at Architecture-UTA are the annual film festival where students show their own films on architecture and its processes; the Instant City of plastic constructed each year by hundreds of architecture students to last 24 hours and disap-

pear without a trace; and the 1 o'clock lectures in the jury room where a student will "do his thing", a faculty member will describe his project, or distinguished visitors will talk informally.

Believing that Architecture-UTA must reach beyond students on campus, the department offers continuing education courses to professionals who seek to add depth to their knowledge. Courses have included Construction Management, Cost Estimating, Acoustics, City Planning Theory, City Planning Methods and Techniques, and Urban Design. Others are being planned to meet additional needs of professionals in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

The architects of Dallas and Fort Worth assist the school in many ways. Six are adjunct professors, who give huge amounts of their time for small compensation in teaching specific courses. Others assist in the hundreds of juries which occur during the year. Others simply respond to a specific invitation to help the students with a particular problem. Perhaps the most effective way practitioners help the school is the experience they give students employed in their offices, which makes the education of an architect a joint effort of practitioner and educator.



Dean Hal Box, FAIA





Nov/Dec 1974

# University of Texas at Austin School of Architecture

Visiting Critic Chartier Newton





Assistant Professor of Architecture Leslie Gallery, left, with one of the 64 women undergraduate students enrolled in Architecture

Under a new administration, the faculty of the School of Architecture and Planning at UT-Austin has been actively reorganizing the school in terms of its structure and governance, its curriculum and its relationship to the profession it serves. Newly organized alumni involvement, an outstanding program of visiting critics and lecturers, an active new continuing education program, new high-quality faculty appointments, better program support and a closer relationship between Architecture and the graduate planning program have brought a sense of change to the school.

Unusual existing strengths in energy, advanced technological research, historic preservation and planning have been augmented by new efforts in management and practice and a sharpened focus on the design and construction of buildings. Always a school of diverse interests and deep commitment to environmental problems in the real world, there now exists a renewed desire to increase professional capacities and develop those skills of value in practice. Thus the School is nourishing a vigor-

ous refocussing on architectural problemsolving, graphic and technical skills, while continuing a limited healthy and useful diversity.

As a state-supported school with obligations to a large and diverse student body, the principal obligation of the School is seen as preparing students to take an active part in the mainstream of architecture and planning as those professions evolve in the years to come. It is trying to do this with increasingly higher standards of performance enlightened by the understanding that architecture and planning are evolving and complex professions with many specialized areas, but with something of value to other disciplines as well.

The educational philosophy guiding the School is that the closer to actual problems that education can come, the better the opportunity will be to learn. The assumption is that learning will be focused for the student by the problem situations if self-discovery is guided by informed and experienced teachers.

The School has revised its first two years of



instruction and is in the process of clarifying the thrust of the last three years in its Bachelor of Architecture program. The object-oriented, abstractly approached, Bauhaus-styled design education has been replaced by an approach emphasizing direct experience in actual environments followed by abstract representation and reformulation into a better design.

The first-semester student takes a new onesemester course called "Environmental Awareness," which the novice Architecture student takes along with "Architecture and Society," a broader historical outline of architecture's contribution to culture. This is followed by two courses designed to give the student a first-hand encounter with the actual participants in the building industry as they explain what they do. This career orientation is complemented by a lab course exploring problems and forms of communication between these various participants. And an experimental course involving a systems engineering approach to advanced mathematics attempts to find a more relevant approach to math than the dreaded general calculus course.

Communication skills (drafting, rendering, perspective, etc.) are sharpened during the second year. The first semester involves construction lectures and labs. In the spring, the student confronts more complex multi-unit building problems with an emphasis on site planning and urban form. A media lab focuses on form determinants in design. Graphic representation of phenomena such as traffic circulation, energy transfer and work processes are combined with the study of sun, wind, rain and their influences on form. Computer graphics will be briefly introduced. At the end of the second year, a student is counseled as to a career path optimizing the aptitudes which have been demonstrated.

In the third year, students are exposed to a strong design emphasis in the studio, two more media skill development laboratories, environmental systems courses, architectural history seminars, and a social science elective. Architectural Photography and Environmental Journalism are offered as alternative skill development labs

Special studios in historic preservation, land development, alternative energy systems, and experimental building technology, in addition to studios in building design, are offered in the fourth and fifth year. Courses in landscape architecture, planning history, professional practice and working drawings are required, while a wide variety of electives is available.

A link with the profession is provided in the fourth year through a professional residency program. The program places students in a professional office for seven months of work experience and parallel studies. Participants receive a semester's credit and \$1500 in the form of a monthly scholarship.

Among the exemplary work within the School at present is that of the Maximum Potential Building Systems Laboratory, headed by Assistant Professors Pliny and Daria Fisk. (See Texas Architect. May-June 1974) Taking a completely different approach to energy problems, Dr. Francisco Arumi and the Numerical Simulation Laboratory have developed computer models capable of representing energy transfer through the wall surfaces of buildings. In the field of community action, the School has received a "City Edge's" grant from the National Endowment for the Arts for a study. headed by Sinclair Black, of the potential for Austin's future development as it relates to waterways, pedestrian linkages, park space, and flood protection.

Within the last year, the School has made a substantial shift toward a stronger relationship between practicing architects and the educational, research and public service programs of the school. Ralph Spencer, former director of the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners, was named to a new post: Director of Professional Affairs. Continuing education programs have been introduced to attract professionals to the University and provide enrichment opportunities for faculty and students. In addition, the School will continue to utilize fine visiting critics, resident critics and visiting lecturers.



Architect Wayne Bell with students on field trip



MPBS Lab projects



# Texas Tech University Department of Architecture



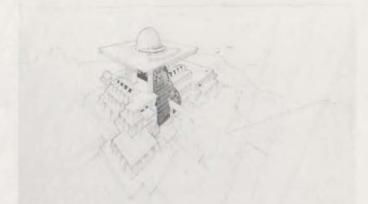
For nearly 30 years, the Department of Architecture at Texas Tech University has offered two five-year Bachelor of Architecture programs. This fall marked the beginning of an expansion of their professional program into four options—Structures, Design, History of Architecture and Urban Design.

The Structures option parallels the Design option for four years with a concentration on Advanced Structures in the fifth year. The remaining three options are developed around a common three-year core which affords students the opportunity to move into areas of special interest during their final two years of undergraduate work. Each degree requires 168 hours to complete, and except for the Structures option, all require a thesis. Graduate programs in History of Architecture and Urban Design have been proposed for approval by the administration.

Texas Tech's faculty is diverse, possessing degrees in civil engineering, landscape architecture, psychology, history of art, urban design and industrial engineering. This diversity provides a rich pattern of philosophies and technical developments. The Department of Architecture works closely with other departments in the College of Engineering. Members of the civil and mechanical engineering faculty teach courses in Structural Design and Environmental Control for architecture majors. Texas Tech feels that this approach assures technical thoroughness and provides students with the opportunity to work with engineers — an aspect of future practice.

The physical plant is outstanding and consists of a twelve-story building which is expected to provide growth through 1976.

Practical work experience is an important part of the professional program at Texas Tech. Local architects provide either full or part-time employment to interested students. This experience may be substituted for courses in working drawings and architectural technology. The Department also maintains a very close relationship with the local chapters of the AIA. The Lubbock Chapter and the Texas



"Aspironics" design team



Panhandle Chapter have jointly underwritten a scholarship for a minority student this fall.

Research has been handled extensively at the undergraduate level within the framework of community development problems. In addition to this, an experimental group of nine fifth-year students and three professors have undertaken the task of designing an "urban cell" for one of the three designated sites as part of the U.N.-sponsored Habitat '76 in Vancouver, Canada. The team, led by professors W.A. Stewart, A.D. Thompson, and John White, calls itself "Aspironics."

Active cooperation with the Texas Tech University Museum adds measurably to the History of Architecture program, conservation, preservation and restoration.

Perhaps the most significant, continuing activity of the Department of Architecture at Texas Tech is its integrated, on-going program of small community planning and design studies. The program, experiencing a continuous expansion since 1964, involves students in real urban-rural problems. Each semester, one community is selected for a general planning and specific design analysis. The study is coordinated with planning, design theory, statistical

analysis and socio-political-economic structuring. This structuring includes internal community research, evaluation and design and a study of the external factors which act as forces on the small community, connecting small communities to one another and to a larger region. Some of the communities studied so far have included the Guadalupe neighborhood of Lubbock, the traditional barrio, ravaged by a tornado in 1970, and the cities of Vernon, Olney and Brownfield. Each community studied has been given alternative future growth patterns as choices in future development related to immediate proposals which hopefully become seeds or a catalyst, maximizing choice and stimulating a more positive idea of community.

As an educational vehicle, the subject community not only assists the students in the study of the whole organism, but also develops a means of understanding the complex relationships existing in a human settlement. This comprehensive overview of the whole, combined with detailed studies of the functioning parts, serves to inform students of architectural processes and stimulates architectural expressions.

Student project, David A. Cook



Chairman Nolan Barrick, FAIA







## Cool Slant

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Architect: Neuhaus + Taylor, San Antonio, Texas Glazing Contractor: Samuels Glass Co., San Antonio, Texas

#### Texas Architectural Foundation

Some thirty Texas architectural students—invariably more short of dollars than sense—are finding the going somewhat easier than it might have been this school year as recipients of nearly \$22,000 in scholarships and loans administered through the Texas Architectural Foundation. The scholarship recipients will be further honored Friday, November 8 during the awards luncheon at TSA's education-oriented annual meeting, all bearing out the convention theme "Joint Venture: Teacher, Student, Architect."

The Texas Architectural Foundation, chartered in 1952 upon application by the TSA Executive Board, has since that time been dedicated to the furtherance of architectural education through financial assistance to individual students, teachers and schools of architecture. And as educational costs continue to escalate along with all others, the Foundation's role is becoming more important to the profession than ever before.

A basic tenet behind the conception and operation of TAF is, as one professor said, "It would be a shame for any promising student's gift of design talent to be stifled due to lack of money. The profession owes it to itself to be sensitive to the needs of its future members." Most of the scholarships are awarded on the basis of talent and need. And it is apparent from student applications and letters of appreciation that many a financial boost from the Foundation has meant, for the student, the difference between graduating on schedule and dropping out.

Complicating the money problems of many architectural students is the demand made upon their time in merely getting through school; working part-time for supplementary income becomes a difficult solution to financial troubles. And the need for extensive supplies and equipment makes architecture among the most expensive of all academic pursuits. So when the time comes to select recipients of TAF funds, there is never a shortage of applicants for the money available.



In addition to general scholarships and loans, the Foundation awards grants for special student projects or studies beneficial to education and the profession, and funds for student and faculty educational seminars and professional meetings. Schools of architecture and their faculty are eligible for aid in the form of subsidy grants for outstanding teachers, loans for obtaining higher degrees, grants for research projects and publications, and donations for library acquisitions and teaching aids.

Responsibility for conducting the business of the Foundation lies with an eight-member board of trustees which serves without remuneration and meets as often as necessary to prudently manage an ever-growing volume of assets. Funds are acquired from a number of sources, and special grants from individuals. corporations and foundations are regularly sought, accepted and administered in conformance with the TAF charter and the wishes of the donor. Although the Foundation now has a permanent endowment slightly in excess of \$100,000, its goal is to constantly increase this endowment to provide a return guaranteeing continued, meaningful contributions to the architectural education process in Texas.

Toward this end, the trustees encourage regular contributions from architects, AIA chapters and friends, companies and foundations. Bequests in the wills of architects or other interested persons are suggested, as are donations in the form of recurring memorial gifts. Proper notification of the families of those so honored is promptly given.

TAF trustees have been diligent in their quest for contributions, particularly from members of the profession. But donating to the Foundation is still seen not so much an obligation as an opportunity. It is a means of furthering one's own profession — a chance to give a chance to someone who deserves it. And, certainly, it's all a part of that joint venture between teacher, student, architect and community.

TAF Trustees, from left to right: Jay W. Barnes, Treasurer; Fred MacKie, FAIA; George F. Pierce Jr., FAIA, President; Howard R. Barr, FAIA; Preston M. Geren Jr., FAIA, Vice-President; William R. Jenkins, FAIA, Secretary; and Reginald Roberts, FAIA. Not pictured: Edwin W. Carroll, FAIA, and Ben Brewer, member ex officio.

All contributions and correspondence should be sent to Texas Architectural Foundation, 800 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin, Texas 78701.

#### 1974-75 Scholarships & Recipients

Jesse H. Jones Scholarship (Houston Endowment, Inc.) — \$1,000

Robert Randall, University of Houston Larry Olson, Texas Tech University Rawley McCoy, Texas A&M University Daniel Boucher, University of Texas at Arlington

David Fox, Rice University

Katherine Livingston, University of Texas at

Austin

James D. Witt Memorial Scholarship (Monarch Tile Mfg. Co.) — \$700 John Gary, Texas Tech University

Bill C. Baker/Monarch Tile Memorial Scholarship (Monarch Tile Mfg. Co.) — \$700

Henri Ole Klok, Rice University

W.A. Darby/Marshall Tiles Memorial Scholarship (Marshall Tiles, Inc.) — \$700

Melvin C. Hamilton, Texas A&M University

#### Preston M. Geren Sr. Memorial Scholarship — \$500

Robert Killingsworth, Texas Tech University

#### James A. Bishop & Associates Scholarship — \$500

Robert Dennis, University of Texas at Austin Debra Dockery, Texas A&M University

#### Southwest Terrazzo Assn. Scholarship — \$450

Monty Teverbaugh, University of Houston Robert Cook, Rice University

#### North Texas Terrazzo Association Scholarship — \$450

Ronald N. Johnson, University of Texas at Arlington

#### Texas A&M University Scholarship (By Ed Romieniec) — \$300

Sherry Bradshaw, Texas A&M University

#### Rae Jacobs Memorial Fund Scholarship — \$300

Hugo Monsanto, University of Texas at Austin

#### Pierce, Lacey/Canell & Chafin Scholarship for Interior Architecture — \$250

(Designated recipient too ill to accept)

#### Goldwin Goldsmith Memorial Scholarship — \$500

Jesus Fernandez, University of Texas at Austin

#### Texas Historic Resources Fellowship (San Antonio Conservation Society) — \$1,500

Gary Hill, University of Houston

#### L.L. Ridgway Enterprises Scholarship — \$500

University of Houston

#### Featherlite Grants (Featherlite Pre-Cast Corporation) — \$400

To each of Texas' six accredited schools of architecture

#### Disadvantaged Minority Scholarships — \$5,000 over three years

David Alvidrez, Rice University Allen Ellison Jr., University of Texas at Austin

#### After One Year:



Ann Turley, a May 1974 graduate of the University of Houston and last year's recipient of the \$700 Bill C. Baker Monarch Tile Memorial Scholarship, is now employed by the Houston firm of McKittrick, Drennan, Richardson and Wallace. Ms. Turley currently spends most of her time on one of the firm's school projects and happily reports, "I like working with this group very much." Her long-range goal is to become involved in acoustical consulting.



Rafael J. Indaburu, who last year received the Jesse H. Jones Scholarship while still at UT-Arlington, reported during the 1973 Annual Meeting that he "hoped to live up to the honor" and would demand more of himself as a result of it. At last report, he was seeking the opportunity to serve as a United Nations Volunteer.



Don Walter, last year's UT-Austin recipient of the \$1000 Jesse H. Jones Scholarship, is now working with the Houston firm of John Mitchell & Associates. Joining a relatively small firm enabled him to "jump right in from the very beginning" and serve a major role in the firm's activities. "The work is very rewarding," he says.



The Gallery Apartments — Anaheim, Calif.



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### Learning After School

#### Continuing Education for the Architect

After four or five years of architecture school, students are ready to quit their learning and start earning. But of course the learning never stops. And continuing education — professional development — remains an important facet of every architect's career.

There is the need to keep up with changes and trends in the construction industry — new materials, new products, and new ways of putting them together. There is the matter of making practice profitable, which requires more efficient methods of office management and more effective ways of marketing professional services. And the very nature of architecture, an ever-broadening profession continually being redefined by the times, demands an attentiveness to new ideas and a willingness to change — professional development for a developing profession.

In recent years, TSA has addressed the matter of continuing education through programs at both the state and chapter levels. Committees on professional development have acted on their own and have cooperated with AIA, with schools of architecture and with private enterprise in the formulation and sponsorship of seminars and workshops on various architectural subjects pertinent to the needs of the membership. And 1974 marked the beginning of an all-out commitment to continuing education with the launching of an expanded series of professional development programs under a full-time PDP director.

The PDP Committee charge given by President Ben Brewer early this year was to provide consistently high-quality continuing education programs at a reasonable price and to make them readily available geographically to the whole membership. The committee, first under the leadership of Mike Trower and more recently under Charles Stahl, has worked closely with PDP Director Marc Brewster in imple-

menting the charge. Planning sessions have been held. Market studies have been conducted to determine practitioners' needs. And outstanding faculty have been sought to meet these needs. An ongoing relationship has been maintained with schools of architecture, chapter officers and committee members, the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and AIA to insure responsible, thorough and accurate program content.

The first PDP of the year — "Energy and You, the Practicing Architect" — brought together experts from business, government and the design professions to discuss with program registrants the impact of the energy crisis on architects, architecture and planning in Texas. About 65 persons attended the seminar, held in Houston March 29-30.

In view of current trends among architects toward more active financial participation in their projects, a well-received, repeatable program was organized on "Financing Real Estate Development."

Other programs emphasize the streamlining of architectural practice and the communication of basic skills and techniques. These include a general program on "Small Office Management" as well as more specialized seminars on "Marketing Architectural Services" and "Fee Structuring." In each instance, the programs have been well accepted and the PDP committee's standard of excellence has been maintained by program instructors such as Jack M. Corgan, Harry Golemon, Graham Jackson, Lloyd Jary, Harvey Marmon, Bill Modrall, and Bob Peters, who have generously shared their time and expertise.

As an outgrowth of TSA's interest in future members of the profession and the process through which they will become architects, "Future Architect" programs are being presented on four college campuses this Fall. The program, which costs a modest \$5 to attend, has been designed for the benefit of apprentices preparing for the Professional Exam, college architecture students about to enter apprenticeships, and high school students considering a career in architecture.

And this attempt to reach young persons seeking information about what architects do is exemplary of another key objective — to provide the public with a greater awareness of architecture and a knowledgeable appreciation of the architect's role. Hence, from the very first PDP, public participation has been encouraged.

The term "Future Architect" itself conveys a part of what professional development is all about, for inextricably linked with the program is a concern for the future of the profession. There are, in these times, those who dwell on economic difficulties. Yet there are others who maintain the current economic confusion is only temporary. One such individual is Weld Coxe, principal of Weld Coxe Associates marketing and management consulting firm, who spoke at the recent "Selling Professional Services Program" sponsored by TSA and the UT-Austin School of Architecture. Coxe maintained that, overall, architects are enjoying their greatest levels of public recognition ever. Public concern for the quality of the environment is creating the greatest markets for architectural services ever seen. He even expressed personal jealousy over the future of his son, who entered architecture school this fall. And something of both premise and purpose of PDP is that Mr. Coxe is right.

### TSA Honor Awards 1974

Concern for the environment, for the quality of life, is inherent in the architect's role as one who plans and shapes man's built surroundings. Each year at TSA's Annual Meeting, Texas architects collectively recognize through the Honor Awards program some of the many individuals and organizations who have made outstanding contributions to the quality of life in the state. In awarding honorary membership and citations of honor, the Society reaffirms its own goals and commitments through the commendation of others.

Involvement with environmental concerns is also recognized in presenting the Flowers Award, given for journalistic excellence in architectural criticism and reporting. In addition, TSA honors one of its own members in presenting the Pitts award to an architect whose career has exemplified the ideals of the profession.

The following 1974 honorees were selected by committee from architects' nominations throughout the state.



#### Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson Honorary Membership

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's efforts to conserve and beautify our living environment are now history. Her concern goes back to her early East Texas years where much of her childhood was spent, "listening to the wind in the pine trees. . . looking for the first violets of spring . . . and feeling the crush of pine needles underfoot." Mrs. Johnson later moved to the Hill Country, married, and fell in love with the country of clear green pools. Moving to Washington, D.C., the First Lady, who loved beauty in all forms, began her first public participation in the beautification of America. Out of her efforts sprang the Committee for a More Beautiful America. Its motto became "Plant masses of flowers where the masses pass." And Washington began to be transformed.

When Mrs. Johnson returned to Texas, she began to focus her attention on her new "hometowns." In 1970, the Lady Bird Johnson Award was established to annually honor the beautification work of a Texas Highway Department maintenance foreman. Largely through her efforts, Austin's Citizens Committee for a More Beautiful Town Lake was formed and with Lady Bird acting as anything but its "Honorary Chairman," Austin's Town Lake became a "peoples" place" with flowering trees, benches and hike and bike trails. In September of 1974, ground was broken for the LBJ Memorial Grove located in Lady Bird Johnson Park on the Potomac and Mrs. Johnson planted the first tree.

Her efforts to preserve priceless natural beauties and her philosophy, "America can be more beautiful — with your help" serve as an example to the profession and the whole nation.





Michael Frary Citation of Honor

Michael Frary — artist, professor, conservationist — has through his various activities been a pervasive influence for the appreciation of beauty in art and nature.

As an artist and University of Texas at Austin professor, Frary has maintained a continuing interest in the environment, capturing its beauty in painted scenes from West Texas, the Hill Country, the Coast and the awesomely beautiful Big Thicket. His book Impressions of the Big Thicket, containing 72 paintings and 45 drawings, was published while the controversial bill to make the Thicket a national preserve was still in the House of Representatives. Fresh off the University of Texas press, the book was distributed to members of Congress involved in the battle to preserve what is considered a unique ecological phenomenon. And the book, which includes text by William A. Owens, informed thousands of Texans about the biological and botanical treasures of the Thicket and the movement to save it.

In bestowing on Mr. Frary a Citation of Honor, TSA pays tribute to his artistic endeavors which, in calling attention to the Big Thicket, contributed to the successful measures to save it and paralleled the Society's own efforts to preserve Texas' environment.



# Photo by G. Phillip Poole



### Attorney General & Mrs. John Hill Citation of Honor

Several years after arriving in America, two Swedish immigrants moved to Austin where the husband worked as a carpenter. In 1876 they built for their daughter the Donnan House considered by many to be the "finest Central Texas example of Texian architecture." There it stood, its doors open to Governors and visiting dignitaries, until 1972 when the office expansion of a state organization threatened its destruction. The story is almost all too familiar. Had it not been for the concern of Attorney General and Mrs. John Hill, the Donnan House might have been just another casualty of "progress." As admirers of historical architecture, and being in need of a house while in Austin, the Hills purchased the endangered structure. Restored and relocated, the house now enjoys a second life as the Hill's residence and remains a prime example of 19th Century Austin residential architecture.

The Hills have repeatedly encouraged architectural preservation through generous offers of cash donations to anyone willing to save other historic structures. And as a member of the State Building Commission, Attorney General Hill supported the newly-proposed State program for acquisition and development of historic structures as State office buildings.

In presenting a Citation of Honor to Attorney General and Mrs. Hill, TSA commends them for their concern for a quality environment and for their outstanding personal and public efforts in preserving historic landmarks.



#### Kay and Velma Kimbell Citation of Honor

Through the years of their marriage, Kay and Velma Kimbell quietly made substantial contributions to the state of the arts in Fort Worth, neither seeking nor receiving publicity for their generosity. Before his death in 1964, Kay Kimbell and his wife established the Kimbell Art Foundation. And in his will, Mr. Kimbell made provisions for the Kimbell Collection to be housed and expanded in a museum of architectural significance. The resulting Kimbell Museum, a work of the late Louis Kahn, has been lauded by architects, art collectors, museum directors and city planners the world over. And it is a source of intense pride to the people of Ft. Worth and the State.

In citing Mrs. Velma Kimbell and her late husband, TSA recognizes their significant and lasting contributions to society.

#### George M. Schrader Citation of Honor

George M. Schrader, a native of rural Kansas, recognizes the importance of the architectural profession to the city. Since becoming City Manager of Dallas in 1972, he has involved architects in the planning and administrative process at City Hall through appointments to important boards and commissions and he has put the process of selection for city work on a professional basis. Through Schrader's upgrading of the City Plan Department, planning has been brought into a position of prominence in Dallas and lines of communication between city departments have been improved. In addition, his support of the new, innovative sign ordinance was instrumental in its passage.

Schrader also emharked on a bold concept of action to improve the built environment — the marriage of city government and private enterprise in the creation of significant projects. One such project, the Union Terminal Project, is a joint undertaking between the City of Dallas and developer Ray L. Hunt and involves the development of a 53-acre tract of land in the city's long-neglected southwestern downtown area.

In awarding Mr. Schrader a Citation of Honor, TSA recognizes his efforts to involve architects in the processes of government and his success in improving the built environment.



#### Cullen Foundation Citation of Honor

In early 1947 Hugh R. Cullen told a group of Texas doctors, "Both Lillie and I are pretty selfish about our giving. We want to see our money spent, so we can enjoy the spending . . ." Later that year, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen established the Cullen Foundation, the largest in the Southwest. Now there is hardly an educational, medical or cultural institution in Houston that is not indebted to the Foundation in some way for a part of its existence. Now administered by the Cullens' two daughters, Margaret Cullen Marshall and Wilhelmina C. Robertson; their two grandsons, Roy Cullen and Isaac Arnold Jr.; A. Frank Smith Jr. and Oscar W. Neuhaus, the Foundation helped build the University of Houston. It endowed Houston hospitals, and Foundation contributions made possible the Texas Medical Center and the Baylor School of Medicine. Also, it supported the Houston Museum of Fine Arts with a substantial endowment fund. The Foundation has touched and enriched the lives of countless Texans by creating many of the educational, religious, medical and cultural benefits which they now enjoy.

In awarding the Cullen Foundation a Citation of Honor, TSA commends an organization that is continuing to benefit all of society, and recognizes the Foundation's many outstanding contributions to Houston architecture and civic, cultural and social endeavors.

GHF Steering Committee



Members in front of Ashton Villa



#### Galveston Historical Foundation Citation of Honor

For more than a century, the Galveston Historical Foundation has dedicated itself to the preservation of the historic, architectural and cultural past of Galveston Island. Organized in 1871, the Foundation is Texas' oldest historical society; its members have not only preserved history, but many of them have helped make it.

Past accomplishments include such projects as funding a 1966 survey which resulted in a large area of east Galveston being designated an Historic District. Many excellent examples of Nineteenth Century architecture were thus preserved and the district is now enjoying a rebirth of activity. Recently the Foundation, now under the leadership of Executive Director Peter Brink, cooperated with the City and Galveston County Cultural Arts Council in having Galveston named by the National Endowment for the Arts as a pilot city for the National Bicentennial.

Current activities include two restoration projects: the Strand area, with iron-front commercial structures dating from the mid and late 1880's; and Ashton Villa, an 1859 Italianate mansion authentically furnished and open to the public for tours.

In presenting the Foundation a Citation of Honor, TSA commends well-organized, successful efforts to emphasize architectural achievements of the past century.



#### Ann Holmes Flowers Award

Ann Holmes, Fine Arts Editor of the Houston Chronicle, believes that the wellbeing, even perhaps the ideals, of the people who thread in and out of the city are directly affected by the physical environment. As a result, her writings place an emphasis on the human qualities she has found, or found lacking, in her metropolitan surroundings. She looked at the city from a number of angles - its towers, its streets and its unexpected underground. And all the while she was being heard. A state historian closed a speech before the County Commissioners and a gathering of the public with a paragraph from one of her pieces. A downtown newspaper has quoted freely from her articles. And her continuing commentary on the built environment has stimulated the interest of readers throughout the state.

It was for her intense and excellent journalistic involvement that Ms. Holmes was selected to receive the 1974 John G. Flowers Memorial Award. The annual honor carries with it a \$1,000 grant and is open to any professional journalist whose work has been published or broadcast.



#### Doug Steinman Pitts Award

Doug Steinman, FAIA — architectural and civic leader — still believes in the general practitioner, the complete architect. And this belief is reflected in his practice and in his record of community and professional involvement.

Born in Beaumont in 1922, Steinman attended Rice University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree. Following graduation he served the country in World War Two. Steinman returned to Beaumont after the war and began his architectural career in the firm founded by his grandfather in 1901. The firm is now known as Steinman, Gordy and Huffines.

Steinman has served TSA as vice-president in 1968 and as president in 1970. While president. Steinman vigorously promoted professional development programs for architects and established the TSA Commission on the Environment. The environmental awareness campaign Texas: Handle With Care, begun in 1971, is an outgrowth of the commission. Presently chairman of the TSA Practitioners Business Development Committee and a member of the AIA Committee on Regional and Natural Resources. Steinman is also a past member of the AIA Task Force on Structure Resolution. In 1972 he was elected a fellow in AIA. As cochairman of the Beaumont Planning and Zoning Commission from 1963-68, Steinman has had a significant effect on the community's attitudes toward planning. He is presently a director of the Gateway National Bank, director of the Beaumont United Appeals campaign and a member of Rotary Club.

In awarding Mr. Steinman the Llewelyn W. Pitts Award, TSA recognizes a man who through his past and present accomplishments as an architect and a person has made significant contributions to the profession.

## 26 Floors in 26 Weeks...

A FAST OPERATION



Architect Christopher Di Stefano & Associates. Structural Engineer Watter P Moore & Associates, Inc. Contactor Bloud Res. Com.

The new 26 story Doctor's Center Professional Office Tower is the first building in a planned \$200 Million Houston Medical complex for the K. S. Adams Interests.

2100 tons of Mosher steel went into the building which will provide office suites for Doctors, an Out-Patient Minor Surgical Center, and other medical facilities.

26 floors in 26 weeks is a fast operating schedule in anybody's book.

No matter what the operation calls for . . . when it is steel . . . Think of Mosher.







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#### **Texas Architecture 1974**

A glimpse at this year's 16 award-winning projects



Oak Ridge Elementary School - Conroe McKittrick, Drennan, Richardson & Wallace, Architects - Houston Jury Comment: "Simple, straightforward open plan concept; restrained yet gay on the interior."



Residence - Dallas
The Oglesby Group, Inc. - Dallas
Jury Comment: "Illustrates a direction
in recapturing older houses. Sensitive
and dramatic. Good taste in working in
an existing residential community."



Rothko Chapel - Houston

Howard Barnstone FAIA - Houston
(Formerly Barnstone & Aubry)

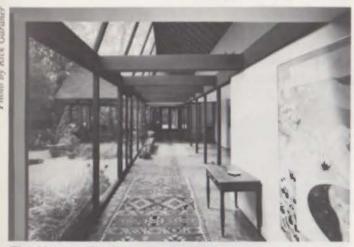
Jury Comment: "Direct, forceful statement to a simple, single purpose program."



Crane Residence - Houston
David A. Crane, Architect
William T. Cannady — Associate Architect
Jury Comment: "Rich and comfortable; sophisticated spaces; sympathetic to its location."



Dallas Convention Center
OMNIPLAN, Architects Harrell +
Hamilton - Dallas
(The jury failed to record a comment.)



The Herzog Residence - Houston Howard Barnstone FAIA - Houston Architect in Charge: Anthony Frederick Original Architect: Frank D. Welch Jury Comment: "Inventive solution to remodeling project. The remodeling reinforces the zoning of the plan — extends the continuity."



Forest Oil Corporation Office Bldg. - Midland
Frank Welch Associates - Midland
Associates in Charge: M. Alton Yowell
Jr. and James H. Patterson
Jury Comment: "Delightfully simple
and efficient; pleasant ground floor and
working areas."



North Park Terrace Apartments - Dallas Craycroft-Lacy & Partners - Dallas Designer: Ken Roberts Jury Comment: "Consistent use of materials; excellent siting; delightful environment."



Devry Institute of Technology - Chicago
Caudill Rowlett Scott - Houston, New
York, Los Angeles
Jury Comment: "An unusual concept
expressing its purpose in exciting interior spaces; creates a good illusionary space facing the site."



Photo by Retta Ferrelli

A Beer Garden - San Angelo
Jack E. Meek Architect - San Angelo
Jury Comment: "Playful, with sun and
shade creating a delightful spot; consistent use of materials and good use
of site."



Swiss Avenue Bank - Dallas Wood & Associates, Inc. - Dallas Jury Comment: "Simple and straightforward solution to a normally overworked problem."

#### Forney Engineering Plant and Office Bldg. - Carrollton Beran & Shelmire Architects - Dallas Jury Comment: "A consistent structural concept with a pleasant working environment."



Carver Park - Texas City

Hoover + Hamilton + Associates Texas City
Jury Comment: "Simple, attractive solution; no funny stuff; innovative dual use; imaginative use of site."



San Antonio Transit System Offices Marmon & Mok Associates - San Antonio Jury Comment: "Good solution; expresses its purpose nicely."



Edwin J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall - Akron Caudill Rowlett Scott - Houston, New York, Los Angeles Dalton, Van Dijk, Johnson and Partners - Cleveland Jury Comment: "WOW — must be a real experience as going to the theater should be."



Lone Star Steel Corporate Headquarters - Dallas
Dale E. Selzer Associates, Inc. - Dallas
Jury Comment: "A composed restful
composition with good use of the site."

### Why Terrazzo?

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### **TERRAZZO**

is not "easily replaced – It's permanent.

### **TERRAZZO**

is not some "new miracle" floor — It's proven.

### **TERRAZZO**

does not "clean itself"— It's the easiest to clean.

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PROVEN — CLEAN

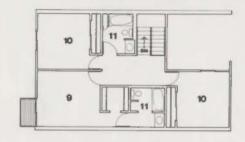
### Southwest Terrazzo Association, Inc.

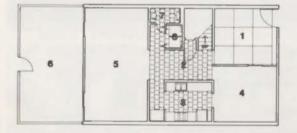
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### THE COMMONS TOWNHOUSES



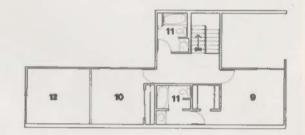


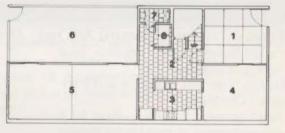
### 2nd Floor

### Legend

- 1 Entry
- 2 Foyer
- 3 Kitchen
- 4 Dining
- . .......
- 5 Living
- 6 Yard
- 7 Powder Room
- 8 Laundry
- 9 Master Bedroom
- 10 Bedroom
- 11 Bathroom
- 12 Two Story Space









The site for the Commons is an area in Houston now in a state of flux. Because of the shift in commuter preferences from the suburbs back to the city, the neighborhood, an old community settled by people of moderate incomes, is undergoing a change in density and land-use patterns. Townhouses and apartment units are now being built where single family dwellings once stood.

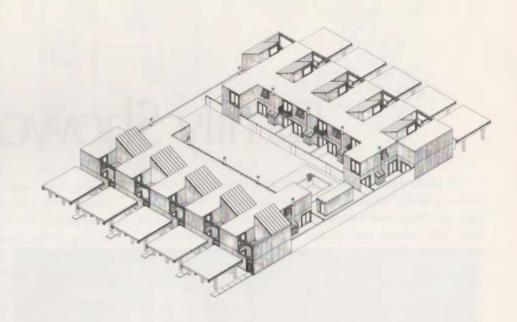
The problem, then, was to design a speculative, moderate income housing project providing a maximum amount of living space under a limited budget (\$13.95 per square foot), and at the same time preserve the quiet nature of the neighborhood.

Foregoing an extravagant exterior, Cannady concentrated on a design that provided for the maximum utilization of the available space and diversity of living areas. The townbouses, ten in all, are of three basic forms: 6 L-shaped, 2 Z-shaped, and 2 T-shaped units. All have a two-car covered parking area, and each was built on a 25' x 80' lot.

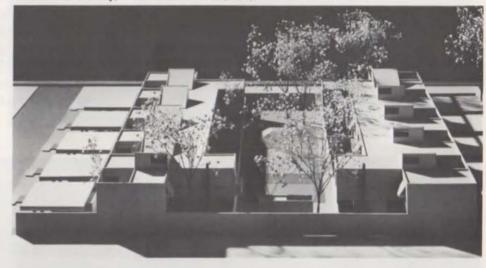
In order to eliminate wasted space and excess cost, and still accommodate the three different townhouse shapes, a number of common features were incorporated into each unit. The core area (mechanical, plumbing and electrical equipment is uniform. There is a flexible kitchen-dining relationship which enables the owner to dine in the dining room or the living area (with the latter option leaving the dining room open for use as a study, guest bedroom or den). And it is an adaptable plan which allows for the different unit types, accommodates the existing trees and provides diversity and variety.

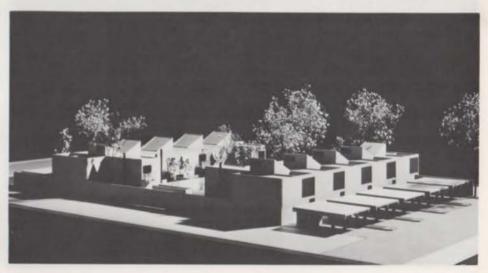
Because of the severe economic limitations imposed by the project, the exterior as well as the interior is finished tastefully, but with restraint. Interior finishes include painted sheetrock, carpet and tile. Sliding glass doors, mounted flush with the ceiling on the first floor, double as windows. The fireplace, a feature of each townhouse, is also built outside the unit, saving valuable floor space on both the first and second stories. The exterior is finished almost entirely in rough-sawn cedar plywood, with the exception of the carport columns where brick veneer was added to blend with the brick street. These simple, economical materials, employed to cut cost, also create a rustic effect that is compatible with the quiet character of the wooded neighborhood.

> Honor Award Texas Architecture 1973



William T. Cannady, AIA and OMINPLAN, Inc., Associated Architects





## Family Showcase

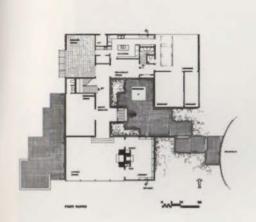
The challenge: to design a large two-story house for use both as a family dwelling and as a showcase for fine furnishings, paintings and sculpture — a live-in museum, if you will. The client, wise in the world of the creative arts, agreed the architectural expression should be contemporary, yet not modish. And like a museum, the house was to convey a feeling of repose, security and permanence.

The Midland firm of Frank D. Welch Associates responded with a straightforward and economical design for the needs of the Fayez Sarofim family in Houston. An 8' plan module, selected for its adaptability, is the basis for the design and imbues it with a subtle homogeneity. The plan is a conventional series of rooms on two levels arranged around an entrance court and connected on each floor to an 8' gallery. It is a traditional concept for a "great" house with *rooms* rather than interlocking spaces.

The house blends well with the site, a clearing surrounded on three sides by a wooded ravine, and liberal use of glass links inside with outside. Grey stained redwood siding, laid flush, was selected as the exterior surface because of its soft, quiet character; the apparent bulk of the volume is in this manner decreased. Also appropriate for the setting is the avoidance of balanced formality in the arrangement of windows and doors; fenestration hews strictly to the plan module, but in an almost casual way. The result is a dynamic, asymetrical composition which is a valid response to the site.

Frank D. Welch Associates, well-known for consistently good design, has no strict design philosophy. "An attempt is made," says Welch, "to devine out of each job its essential character and what is appropriate to the client and site. Swift, high-key, ego-oriented design is usually avoided, not because this is always unacceptable, but because the firm believes the verities of building architecture include modesty and consideration of the context. Streaking in the forest is one thing, but seemingly a passing fad on the streets."

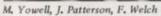


















Nov/Dec 1974









# Some Acme Bricks are priceless... while others are just priced-less...

Texas architects, we salute you!! Last year at the Acme Brick Breakfast the tables were turned and you had a chance to make brick; hand-sculptured and individually unique. Each of these brick are priceless! However, Acme brick aren't priceless. In fact, the least expensive and most aesthetically-pleasing walls are designed with Acme Brick. Since brick is an efficient insulator, the cost of climate control is less. The cost of buildings constructed of Acme Brick is reduced further as they are practically maintenance free.

All in all, buildings built with Acme Brick are priced-less initially, as well as over their useful lives. Acme brick alone aren't priceless sculptures, but their quiet beauty makes them priceless in a warm, earthen way, so again . . . Texas Architects — join us in creating both priceless and priced-less forms in Acme brick.



### **Endangered Species**



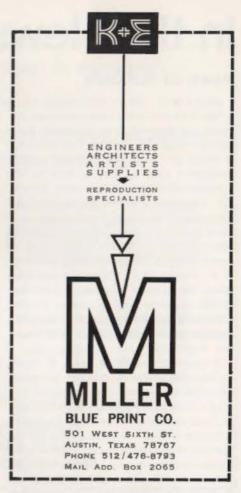
The Pollock-Capps house, one of Fort Worth's last remaining examples of classic Victorian architecture, has been "pledged a second life" by Fort Worth architect Robert W. Chambers. The fine old home, located at 1102 Penn, is one of the last vestiges of an area once known in Cow-Town as Quality Hill.

Historic Fort Worth, Inc., a local preservation group, purchased the house in 1971, as part of its efforts to preserve 19th century landmarks. Chambers, of the Fort Worth firm of Robert Walter Chambers + Associates, became interested and offered his aid in restoring the house. In April of this year, Chambers, along with a group of Fort Worth businessmen, purchased the house. With complete restoration plans in hand, Chambers wasted no time in announcing that work was to begin immediately.

Restoration work, now well underway, will leave the front living area of the mansion in its original condition. Chambers will use the rear of the house for offices, with the only changes being a rearrangement of the walls according to his specifications. Exterior work includes a restoration of the house to its original weather-tight condition and a complete reproduction of the original ornamental works — roofing, metal work, gables, bay windows and turrets — all features of 1880 style Victorian residential architecture. Restoration work is expected to be completed by January 1975.

The history of the Pollock-Capps house dates back to around 1887 when Dr. Joseph R. Pollock, a physician and one of the people for whom the house was named, had it built. Pollock lived and practiced medicine in the house until his death in 1912. Several years later law-yer William Capps, co-founder of the law firm of Capps and Cantey and publisher of the now defunct Fort Worth Record newspaper, purchased the house. Members of the Capp family lived in the house until Historic Fort Worth, Inc. purchased it in 1971.

Howard Messer, a member of the architectural firm of Messer, Sanguinet and Messer, is believed to have designed the house. (The firm later became Sanguinet and Staats after Messer and his wife returned to England.) The old mansion, registered with the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, will soon be receiving an official historical marker from the State . . . a fitting commemoration of its new lease on life.





### In the News

### **News of Schools**

Nine fifth-year Texas Tech architecture students, and three of their professors, have formed "Aspironics," a focal team organized to design an "urban cell" for one of three designated sites as part of Habitat '76 Conference/Exposition in Vancouver, Canada. The competition is for the design of an urban neighborhood which could serve as a model within the existing context of Central or South America, the Middle East or Africa, or Asia or Oceania. The group, led by professors W.A. Stewart, A.D. Thompson and John White, has received donations of more than \$1,500 toward its funding goal of \$26,000 needed to complete the project and is accepting donations made payable to Texas Tech Foundation, Aspironics Project.

A retired University of Texas at Austin architecture professor recently presented memorials to two Mexican universities in honor of two of his former students. Hugh McMath. professor emeritus of architecture, presented a collection of books on Mexican painting and sculpture in memory of Joachin A. Mora to the University of Nuevo Leon in Monterrey, N.L., Mexico. A collection of photographs of pre-Hispanic and colonial Mexican architecture was presented in memory of Jorge Gonzalez Reyna to a new regional institute in Monterrey that will be established as a branch of the National institute of Anthropology and History in Mexico City. Mora was president of the University of Nuevo Leon and Reyna was dean of the school of architecture at the National University of Mexico in Mexico City.

Eighteen Aggies in the Houston firm of Neuhaus + Taylor have presented the Texas A&M University College of Architecture and Environmental Design with a gift of \$2,650. College Dean Raymond Reed said the contribution will be used to help maintain a special reading room in the Architecture Building.

Two Rice University architecture students

— Laura Gutierrez of Laredo and Larry Johnson of Houston — are among 26 students selected by the AIA Scholarship Committee to receive Minority Disadvantaged Scholarships for the 1974-75 school year.

### **News of Firms**

Architects Gerry Shaffer and Michael Barnes have joined David George, Reagan George and Ron Bradshaw as partners in The Architects Partnership, Dallas.

Corpus Christi architect Ben Terry has announced the formation of Ben A. Terry & Associates, 505 Wilson Building, Corpus Christi 78401.

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The firm of Brasher, Goyette & Rapier, Architects-Engineers of Lubbock and Austin, has announced the opening of a BGR Dallas office, located at 5301 South Westmoreland in Dallas, with James F. Booher, architect in charge.

David A. Crane, Dean of Architecture at Rice University, has recently announced the formation of a national three-firm consortium — The Crane Design Group. The joint-venture company joins The Pierce, Lacey Partnership, Inc., of Dallas; The McGinty Partnership, Inc., of Houston; and David A. Crane and Partners (DACP) of Philadelphia and Boston.

Envirodynamics, Inc., of Dallas, has demerged from its former parent company development firm. The new principals and sole owners are Bud Hopkins, George Cape, Jerry Clement and Joe Guthrie. The address will remain One Lemmon Park North, Blackburn at McKinney, Dallas, 75204.

Grayson Gill, Inc., Architects and Engineers, has announced a change in address to 2001 Bryan Tower, Suite 3850, Dallas, 75201.

Kirk and Voich Architect-Engineer has announced the association of Ben H. Jeanes as a principal in the firm and the change of the firm's name to Kirk, Voich and Jeanes Architect-Engineer, 1701 W. Freeway, Fort Worth.

The firm of Martin and Ortega Architects has announced a change of address to 724 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1, San Antonio, 78212.

The Seattle firm of Naramore Bain Brady & Johanson has announced that Michael H. Trower, formerly of Houston, has joined the firm as General Manager.

Architect Harry J. Chris has joined RYA/Space Planning Incorporated as president of the Dallas-based interior planning and design firm.

### **Industry News**

AA Wire Products Company has announced the death of its president, Mary M. Hanson, 54. Miss Hanson, who had recently been residing in Dallas, was the founder of AA Wire Products Company in Chicago as well as Blok-Lok of Texas and Blok-Lok Limited in Canada.

Wilson Art, of Temple, has opened a Dallas sales and distribution center at 1223 Security Drive, according to Cecil Duncan, Vice President of Sales. W.H. (Bill) Rogers is manager of the warehouse staff, which includes sales, office and warehouse personnel.

### Maffitt Reappointed

Palestine architect Theodore Maffitt has been notified of his reappointment to serve on the NCARB 24-man Examination Committee. His tasks will include work on Part II (Programming) of the seven part professional exam.

### New Engineering Headquarters

The Texas Engineering Foundation has announced the formal opening of its new Center located at 3501 Manor Road in Austin. The 4,000 square foot building will house the state offices of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers and the Texas Engineering Foundation.



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### Letters

Editor: First, I want to let you know how much I enjoy the publication Texas Architect. I have found it most interesting and educational. Second, I would like to congratulate you for carrying the article "Barrier-free" in the September 1974 issue. This article helps educate the readers of this publication to understand the problems and importance of having architectural barrier-free buildings. Since architects are the first persons consulted in erecting a building, it is most important that they understand these problems which plague handicapped individu-

It would be most helpful if this article would appear in architectural magazines throughout the country. As you know, educating individuals is a continuing process, and I again want to congratulate you and your staff and the author for such a fine article.

Burt L. Risley State Commission for the Blind Editor: May I take this opportunity to congratulate you for the consistently high quality of the Texas Architect. You folks are doing a truly

Richard C. McCleary Mulhauser/McCleary Houston

Texas Architect encourages communications from its readers and reserves the right to edit for style and/or economy. We assume that any letter, unless otherwise stipulated, is free for publication in this column. Please address correspondence to: Editor, Texas Architect, 800 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin, Texas 78701.



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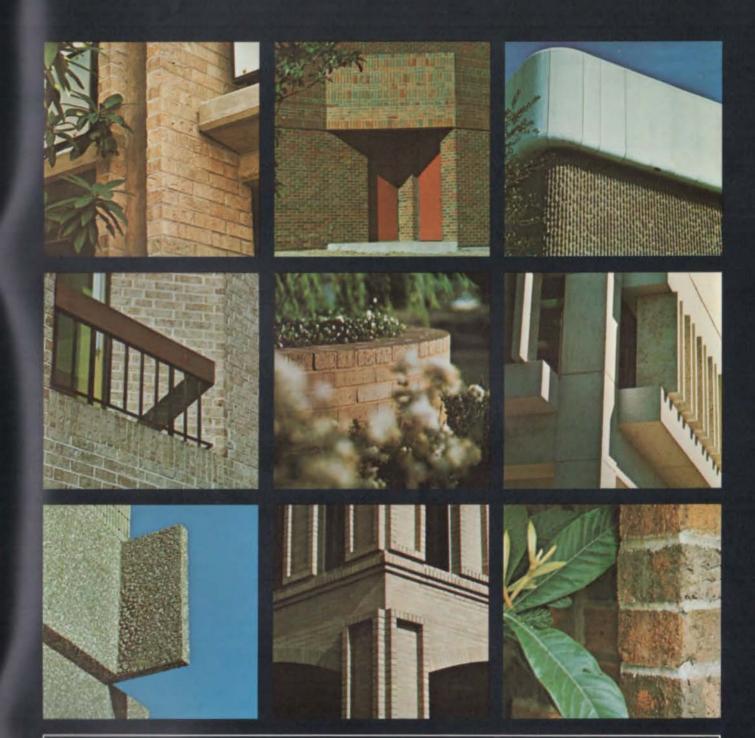
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project life and equipment life into account, provides for irregular and replacement expenses and ranks the systems comparatively for life cycle costs).

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