

DALLAS CONVENTION ISSUE:
An Architect In Search of Dallas
One-Horse Town Grows Up
Planning the Metroplex
First International Building
TSA Honor Awards 1976
Plus regular columns. See Contents.

Texas Architect

NUMBER 6 VOL. 26 NOV./DEC. 1976



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Good way to do contents



On the cover: a detail from the stained glass transom above the entrance to the Dallas Power & Light Company. The photo is by Dallas photographer Doug Tomlinson, and was part of a recent exhibit of Tomlinson's work, "Dallas From the Ground Up," at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. That exhibit is now on display at the First International Building (through November), and a book of those and other Tomlinson photos will soon be published by D Magazine.

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Convention Time Again

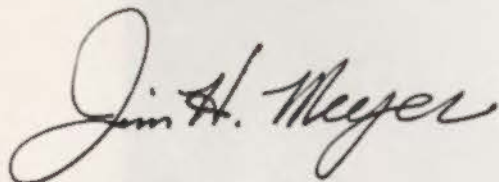
Direction 76, Texas Society of Architects 37th Annual Meeting, Dallas Fairmont, November 3-5, 1976. For the architects of Texas, it's convention time once again. As this is written, most of the preparations have been made. Untold hours have been spent by our convention committees and the TSA staff, brainstorming, juggling budgets, scurrying about — getting things checked off a seemingly endless list. Professional program speakers have written and polished their presentations. Exhibitors have assembled their displays. And many architects across the state have decided to forfeit three days of practicing architecture for whatever benefits may await them here in Dallas. I've had to ask myself, "Is it all worthwhile?"

My first reaction is to think of all the looking back we've done this Bicentennial year; it's time we looked ahead. So exploring professional program theme Direction 76 should serve the positive function of helping us to see where we are going — as a nation, as an organization, and as a profession. The market for architectural services not only expands and contracts but continually changes in terms of needs the architect must meet. To be viable, we must orient ourselves toward the future.

Just as needs and services continually change, so do construction industry products which the architect must be able to utilize effectively. Again this year, our product exhibition, featuring the products of some seventy-five or so manufacturers, is an opportunity for us to become acquainted with some of the latest developments within the industry.

But perhaps the most significant convention benefit of all, and one we might be prone to overlook, is the fun of it. Of course it's always good to take a break, to get away from it all, to relax and have a good time. But that's not what I mean. I'm referring to fun in the form of fellowship — camaraderie. For it is through this one-to-one interchange with our peers that we not only renew our spirits, but that we really begin to perceive ourselves as a profession, composed of real people who share a unity of purpose and commitment.

So, on the eve of Direction 76, and in the wake of all the time and energy spent in its behalf, I've had to ask myself, "Is it all worthwhile?" And, whether or not its real significance is perceived by the world at large, I've had to answer, "Yes."



Jim Meyer, Dallas
1976 TSA Convention Chairman



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CONDES IV

DALLAS CONTRACT/DESIGN SHOW—JANUARY 19-21, 1977

Wednesday, January 19
8:00-9:30 a.m.

World Trade Club

American Society of Interior Design presents:
"Human Issues—Responsive Design and New Business Opportunities"

Moderator: H. Albert Phibbs, FASID
National President-elect, ASID

Panel: Don Conway, Director of Research
American Institute of Architects

Edwin Ostrander, Professor
School of Human Ecology and
Environmental Design,
Cornell University

John Geisel, Professor of Social
Science, Harvard Graduate School
of Design

Wednesday, January 19
12 noon Gerald Ford Room, World Trade Club

Second Annual CONDES Regional Contract
Installation Design Award Luncheon

Keynote
Speaker: Stanley Gralla, President
Gralla and Downing
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Peggy Loeffler
Casady Primary School

Thursday, January 20
8:00-9:30 a.m. World Trade Club

Institute of Business Designers presents:
"Cybernetics and Humanity Combined"

Moderator: Andre Staffelbach
National President, IBD

Panel: Bernard Soep, President
Bernard Soep and Associates
Allston, Massachusetts

Representative of the Bell Telephone System
Representative of the Xerox Corporation

Thursday, January 20
3:00-4:30 p.m.

World Trade Center

American Institute of Architects presents:
"Energy Conscious Design—New Aesthetic Options"

Speaker: Jeffrey Aronin, AIA, FRIBA
Architect and Energy Consultant
Long Island, New York

Thursday, January 20
7:00 p.m.—Midnight

Third Annual IBD/CONDES Dinner Dance

Friday, January 21
8:00-9:30 a.m. World Trade Club

National Office Products Association presents:

"The Office Furniture Dealer—Quarterback, Interior
Lineman or Wide Receiver?"

Moderator: Ralph Terry, Director
Office and Contract
Furnishings Division
National Office Products Association

Panel: Jim Dailey, President
Dailey's Office Furniture Company
Little Rock

Dan Scott, President
Dan P. Scott and Sons, Inc., Tulsa

Joe Sanders, Vice President/Sales
Stewart Office Supply Company
Dallas

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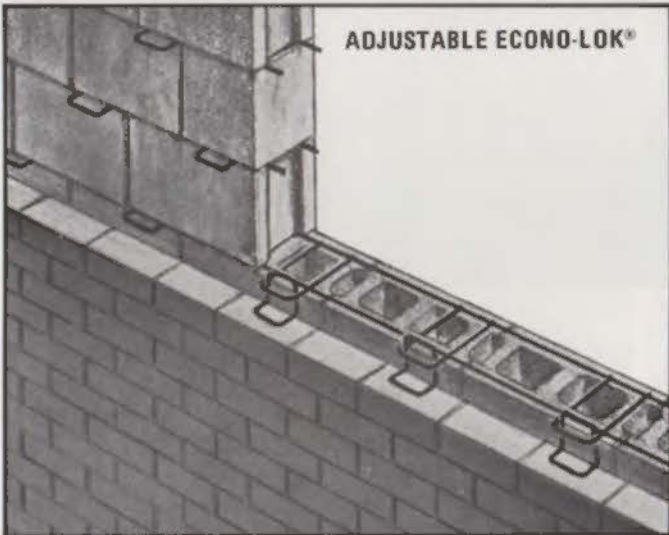
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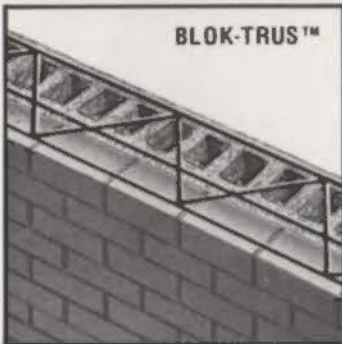
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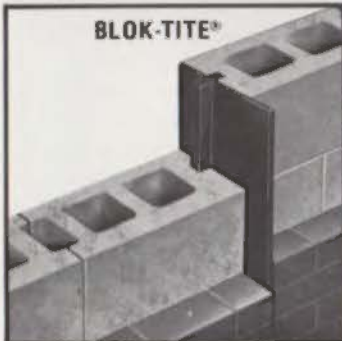
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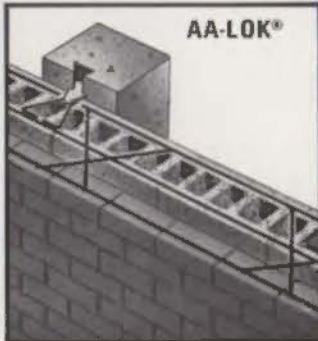
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Photo by Doug Tomlinson

An Architect In Search of Dallas

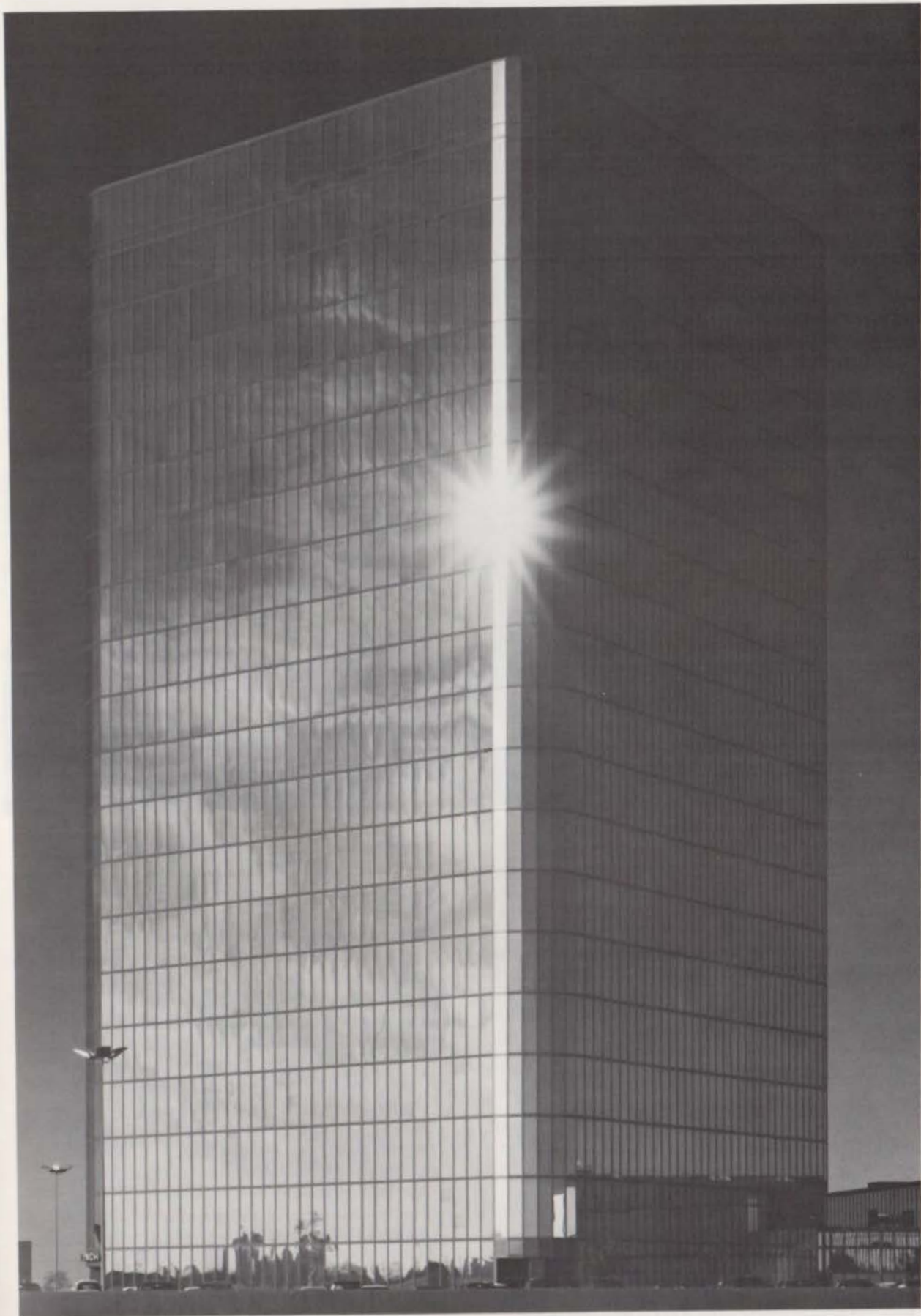
By James Pratt

Dallas is a place in-between. It was a last western outpost of the cotton culture to the east, and it is at the edge of the plains to the west, with marginal vestiges of the Latin culture to the south. From the north it is on the edge of dying arctic winds and from the south it is on the edge of moist breezes from the Gulf. It gets an occasional red-skied sandstorm from the west, but the skies are normally glorious, and there is none of the interminable grayness of winter found in northern cities. Intermittent "cold spells" make winter a mild diversion instead of a drag.

Even the soils of Dallas have an identity problem: there are 23 kinds, with few distinctive topographic characteristics or native plants. The handsome, slow-growing post oaks that were here with the Indians are gradually being bulldozed or dying off. No one replants them. In fact, most plants in Dallas have been imported. There was no evergreen material in the area before the white man except for one small swamp privet. There are almost no evidences of Indian

culture, for the city was established on a distant border of the Caddo grazing lands and functioned only as a way station for the Kickapoos in their retreat before the white man.

Since Dallas is in-between, it is toward that estate that one must look for the seeds of its strength: the city must somehow establish a character out of its divergent, melting-pot components. The issue for Dallas is character. It is, for one thing, a fluid city, almost too easy to move around in. If you wish to enter the fray, it is not hard to build your own political influence, to cause change. Hence the frontier entrepreneur finds Dallas his metier: the city gets torn down and amended quite regularly. (There are exceptions, but the Dallas environment generally expresses individual rather than collective effort.) In the words of a former mayor, it's never been planned big enough, and most items in the built environment are unfinished. It is exciting to add new buildings in a milieu with so few restraints in the form of precedent architecture, but against that excitement is the



OPPOSITE PAGE: detail from Adolphus Hotel. ABOVE: Campbell Tower, Neuhaus + Taylor, architects.



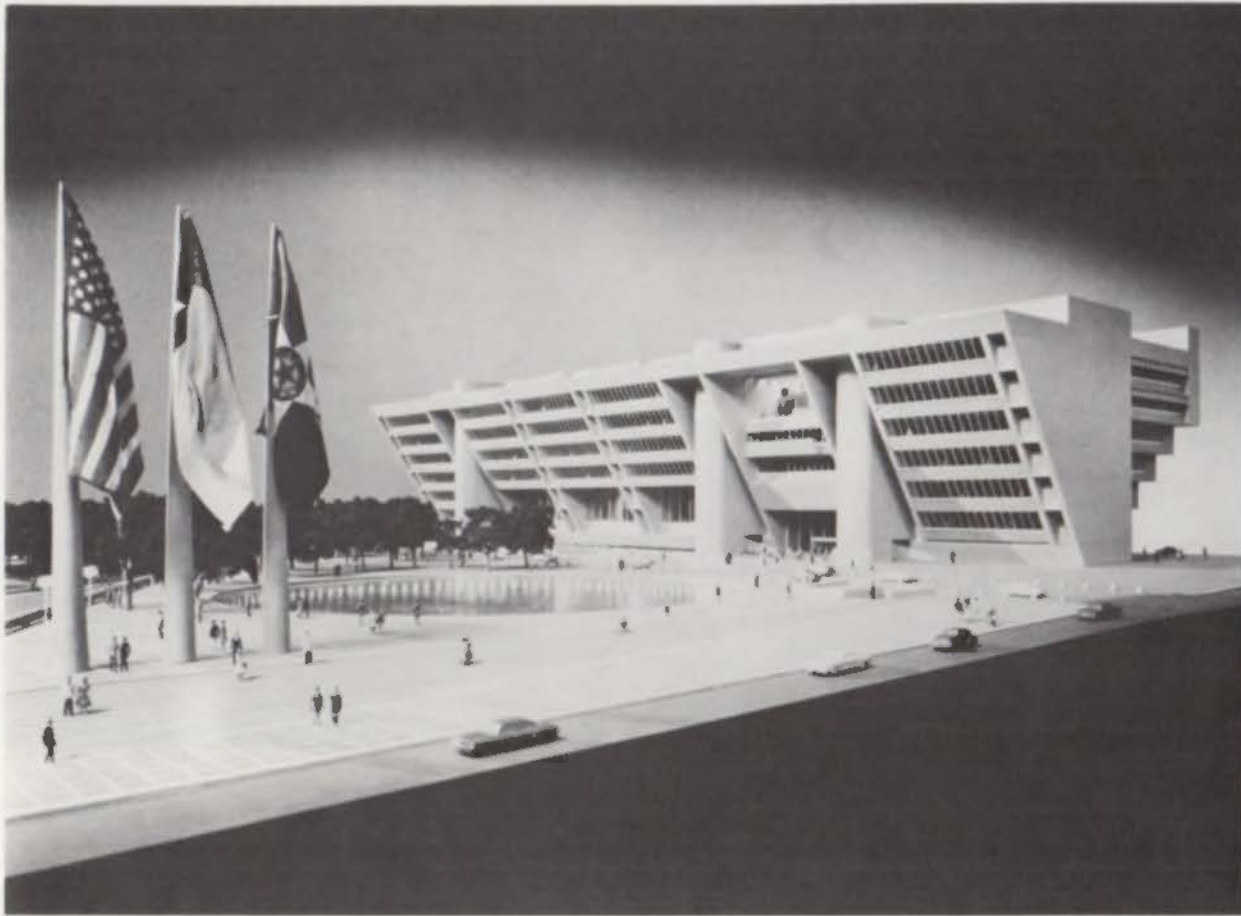
frustration of seeing one's professional work have less meaning than it might have because there is no coherence to the context in which the new work is placed. (It is still okay for the Dallas architect to play ostrich and ignore adjacent buildings, ties to the surrounding fabric, and the small human qualities that give true amenity to a project.)

Dallas began as a horse town, grew because of its aggressiveness in bringing the railroads here, then had to fight to the Supreme Court to break the railroad strait-jacket around its throat. Since World War II it has made the transition to an auto-dependent town with great ease of personal movement for those with cars, but with all the physical discontinuity which that condition implies. (Not long ago, the press reported that a typical matron drove 89 miles on an ordinary afternoon, chauffeuring children and running errands.) Dallas hasn't worried much yet about movement systems or amenities for the one-third of its people who are too young, too old or too poor to drive. Recently, for example, the newspaper column *Action Line* replied to a disgruntled bus rider who had been standing in mud at his stop that there

wasn't enough business at that stop to warrant paving it. People in their 70's must stand and wait without shelter for sparse, half-hour buses.

Some Dallasites, however, *have* begun to worry about the visual quality of their freeways. The North Dallas Tollway is a new example: where the road enters Highland Park, that city insisted on architectural walls with some attention to building craft. But at the town lines, fore and aft, the walls change back to a drunken chain link fence, and the rest of the road exemplifies a typical lack of design foresight in large-scale visual organization. (Yes, Virginia, there is an urban design component in the Dallas Planning Department, but it is allowed to work only in fragmented, isolated fashion. It has evidently not occurred to Dallas, along with other American cities, to demand coherent form in the design of bridges, abutments, retaining walls, and landscape. Clear priorities are not set whereupon talented minds could apply themselves to design issues, though the minds are on staff within the municipal government.)

OPPOSITE PAGE: Old City Hall (c. 1880), no longer standing. BELOW: new City Hall and plaza by I. M. Pei.



In terms of planning, then, Dallas is a bit of an adolescent. Numbers of its leaders are unsure of themselves in matters such as architecture. Consequently they need a Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval when hiring one. Out-of-town "experts" must be relied upon. (The Thanksgiving Square developer asked a man featured on the cover of *Time* magazine whom to hire as architect for his square. When told to find him at home, the developer's opinion was "There's no one good enough." Is the developer good enough?) At least nine of twelve major downtown structures over the past 20 years have been imported creations. Would they have borne a more graceful relationship, one to another, if they had been designed at home? Perhaps not — every building downtown stands out in jarring *disrelation* to its neighbor: a perfect cacaphony of new commercial construction.

At any rate, the insecurity of local architectural clients sometimes leads to inappropriate results, as in the case of Thanksgiving Square, or meager results, as with the Kennedy Memorial. Planners on the former project (both out-of-town experts and the city's own) recommended against the "Prayer Square" function in

its present location, saying it would warp the growth of a pedestrian-retail network which, ironically, another imported expert had just been paid large sums to recommend. As for the Kennedy Memorial, any Texas architect would have known better than to place that design beneath a hot Texas sun. (Almost always, incidentally, the imported designs are not the premier works of the out-of-town designers.) Dallasites, in short, have failed to see that the results of their architecture, to be distinctive of themselves, must be drawn from amidst themselves — *if they want their city to be something more than an anywhere place.*

No serious discussion of physical Dallas can ignore the ambitious City Hall project. Whether the building is successful architecture spatially cannot be judged for another year, but it is a good example of imported sculpture, and it will give Dallas an object-lesson in the art and craft of architectural concrete. The commodious square adds a new grace to one area of downtown, and the comfortable parking garage beneath lacks only a spatial connection to its surroundings (and the sky) to



be great. The flagpoles are marvelous. A Henry Moore sculpture will come from England to add the international note, while urban design guidelines proposed by Dallas' City Plan may relate other buildings, now on the drawing boards, to the new City Hall. Whether anyone is smart enough to try to satisfy small-scale human needs amidst the monuments remains to be seen. Piazza San Marco in Venice—without the sidewalk cafes nearby in which to sit down and rest, to monument-watch, and to people-watch—simply wouldn't be complete. Neither would it be complete without its surrounding arcades and small shops, or the mechanical figures bonging the hours on the medieval clock, or the perches high on the church facade and tower from which to survey the scene.

All these and more represent for Venice some 800 years of honed effort. In starting the process in Dallas, let us hope we can do a better job with our municipal center than New York did with that meager composition of buildings and unrelated functions known as Lincoln Center. One mistake would be to put all our showcase buildings in one square basket. Around the City Hall we should not add a desert of monuments such as performing arts centers which are dead on the exterior. A better idea would be a galleria full of activity (like the Milanese one) connecting City Hall and its parking garage to Neiman's. (At a macro-level, Dallas needs design links to integrate the six isolated components of downtown.

The same inexorable force that has bulldozed fluid car movement through the city needs to be applied to pedestrian movement, retailing, and visual order. Such planning requires a designer with long-range ideas, an eye for the large scale, political savvy and courage. It also takes political leaders willing to back him up—hard to get in a town as ridden by real estate as Dallas.)

On the private residential side of civic attitudes, everyone wants a "good environment" (a first question on new acquaintance is often "Where do you live?"). "Environment" is so valued that a modest cottage 50 years old will bring \$110,000 in the best residential "environment." But a blatant double-standard exists in the city's criteria for multifamily as opposed to single-family dwelling development. Architects, real estate developers, and a lax Building Inspection Department all have been guilty of foisting off incipient shag rug slums on a naive public. Parapets and chimneys made of wood studs and covered with stucco are part of the legacy with which they will leave their children to cope. (The architect's participation in these practices marks a sad day for the profession.) The dimensions of this problem become more and more serious for the city as it makes the transition from a single-family city to one of apartment dwellers. More and more people in Dallas are transients. Where shall we look for the quality of environment needed to support a healthy sense of *communitas*, and hence a



healthy city? What is a neighborhood? How large is it? What gives it unity and even marginal social coherence? Dallas as yet has no philosophy or goals, much less the answers to these questions.

In Dallas, you see, community planning is alright for everyone else but me. (Planning can happen only where there is considerable public agreement.) Dallas now is trying to scale the wall to a comprehensive land-use plan, but it will fail for awhile yet. Part of the reason for this is that deep in their hearts, everyone in Big D still wants to make a windfall profit off land. No one wants to preclude that a 100-story skyscraper won't be built on his parcel, even if it's on the Kaufman County line. Careful densification to solve inner city problems, or to make transit more economically viable, is a communist plot to tell the individual what to do with his land. Such attitudes toward real estate are one of the chief curses of Dallas in its attempts to make itself into a city of real substance. Recently, however, a growing number of environmentalists and other counterforces have been challenging the old shiboleths, raising a small political constituency to back their ideas. Two years ago they defeated the canalization of the Trinity.

Racially and culturally this is a new day for Dallas, but as yet there is very little physical expression of it. The counter-cultural life styles of the early 70's became visible only in the parks of one inner city area. Blacks and Chicanos have yet to express their cultures



OPPOSITE PAGE: a residence by John Astin Perkins (c. 1935). ABOVE TOP: a residence by Frank Lloyd Wright (1960). ABOVE: an interior from a home on Swiss Avenue.



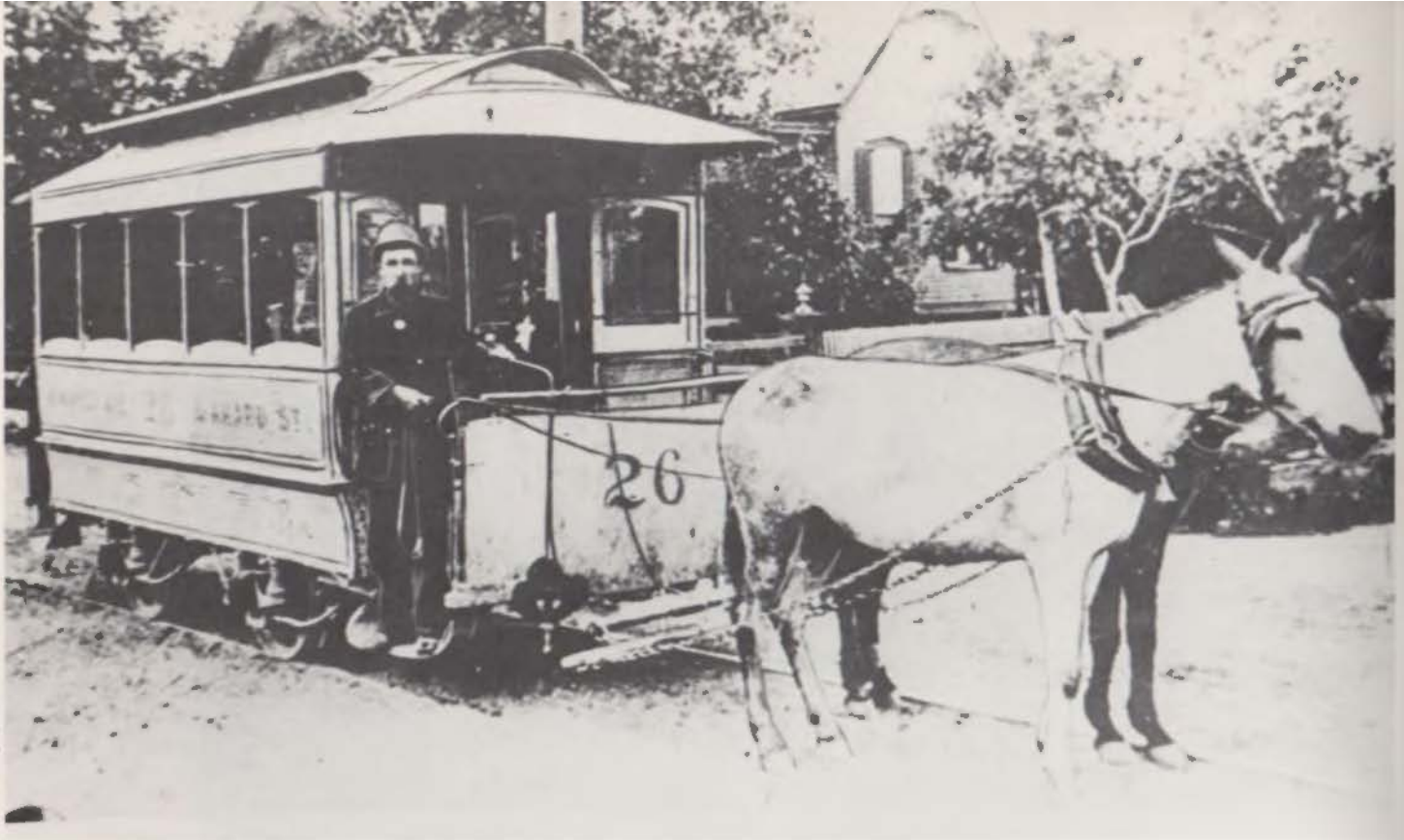


physically with anything more than marginal artifacts. (That weekly Latin people-watching event known as the *paseo* still exists, but it is executed in cars through a park with poor circulation.) Black culture, like white, is no longer monolithic, nor confined to one part of town. At one end of the scale, there is a small, quiet, genteel black set fitting into middle class North Dallas society, though mixing generally occurs only where money is established, and then largely among those under 50. (Only in one far-out cultural area will a mixed couple be seen occasionally.) At another end of town, the rich flamboyance of dress at a rock concert makes wasps' taste seem pale and colorless. (Still to be seen in South Dallas is an occasional vegetable cart pulled by a horse, or an old-time summer revival, both of which have been gone 30 years from the rest of Dallas.) If the minorities ever get it together and stop copying middle-class wasps when they build, Dallas could become a very unique place as a meeting ground of three cultures. (Ironically, one of the few songs ever written about Dallas is a black blues song concerning "Deep Elum": "When you go down to Deep Elum/Keep your money in your shoes/Cause those wimmen on Deep Elum/Got those Deep Elum blues". Elm Street used to be Dallas' chief entertainment street: the east end was black. This dense and pungent, cheap-side Hogarthian street has since been obliterated by freeways. So Dallas could now use the equivalent of some good Mexican or Middle Eastern markets to add flavor to the city.)

In sum, Dallas is not as worldly as Houston, nor as provincial as San Antonio. Its early influences — commercial, financial, and architectural — all came from the midwest, and it still feels like a midwestern town. A visitor here, to feel comfortable, has to be led by the hand, for Dallas is also a private place. The city shines best in the living room, at the

table or around the pool. Public sights, such as major buildings of more than passing interest, are almost nonexistent. Public art is sparse, as are imposing boulevards and major museums: Six Flags, the Cowboys and Neiman Marcus are the prevailing cultural norms. Except for being the site of Kennedy's assassination, Dallas is too young to have been the stage for great historical events. Its history is one of commerce, and, indeed, the city is still more adept at business — at real estate, banking, insurance, trading and selling — than at anything else. The city is worst in humaneness and a graciousness of public environment for the many. One can only acknowledge its faults, however, not criticize them. For newness is no sin. The city's faults hopefully will be solved by the further accumulation of wealth, by superior education available to all, and by leaders secure in their knowledge and wealth. To paraphrase John Adams, Dallasites are studying the arts of business so that their sons and daughters may study other arts. Dallas doesn't always know it, but it lives in the future.

James Pratt is a partner in the Dallas architectural firm of Pratt, Box, Henderson and Partners. His article is a free-form response to a question posed by Texas Architect: how does Dallas look and feel to an architect who lives there, practices there, contributes to its design?



Urban Design in Dallas

One-Horse Town Grows Up



TOP: early form of mass transit in Dallas (1884). ABOVE: famous flying red horse atop the Mobil Building

By Ray Reece

Among the many things for which Dallas is renowned is growth. In a short hundred years of prairie existence, the city has expanded from its solitary founder, John Neely Bryan, to a mega-metropolis of 1.8 million souls (40% of whom have arrived since 1960!). The turf they occupy, once no more than a village encampment on the Trinity River, has sprawled ever outward to become a sub-continent of 4,508 square miles. Meanwhile, the city's accumulated architectural units — homes and apartments, office towers, banks, hotels, churches, factories, shopping centers, schools, gas stations, and billboards — are now virtually beyond computation, as are its leagues of streets and freeways, automobiles, trucks, buses, airplanes, and wrecking yards.

Among the many things for which Dallas is not renowned are planning and urban design. The city's phenomenal growth, particularly during its boom periods, has been disordered and uncontrolled in the extreme. As early as the 1870's, for example, after the railroads had come, an observer wrote that "congestion on the business streets of Dallas is no

new problem. Special officers are required to prevent the big wagons pulled by oxen from becoming hopelessly entangled." In 1889, with 70-odd miles of streetcar track in place, the horseless carriage putted into town, and by the mid-90's: "The streets of Dallas were like Topsy; they were not planned; they just 'grewed' — a strangled, congested city."

Woes of Unplanned Growth

Dallas got its first come-uppance for its failure of planning in 1908, when the Trinity River boiled over its banks and devastated \$2.5 million worth of homes and business establishments carelessly built on the flood plain — drowning five people in the process, leaving 4,000 homeless, and bringing an epidemic of malaria. It was then that the leaders of the city, briefly sobered from their binge of free-for-all growth, formed an organization called the Dallas City Plan and Improvement League, which hired a planning engineer named George E. Kessler to try to wring order out of the prevailing chaos. (It was also then that the 1.16 mile-long Houston Street Viaduct — considered at the time to be the longest concrete structure in the world — was constructed.)



LEFT: Dallas spills out from its downtown hub, which includes the Republic National Bank Tower. BELOW: a model of Thanksgiving Square, designed by Philip Johnson.



Photo courtesy of Peter Stewart Company

Kessler's "utopian" master-plan, presented in October, 1910, was, for the most part, a little too rich for Dallas' frontier blood. Its suggestions included diversion of the Trinity River into a levee of high earthen banks, removal of near-sacred railroad tracks from the heart of town, widening and straightening of certain boulevards, and construction of parks, a civic center, and a new union passenger terminal. While the latter was completed in 1916, it would take another 10 years to remove the rail tracks and tame the wilder streets, and not until the mid-30's was work completed on a Trinity River canal.

Since that time (at least until 1968) — as evidenced most clearly by construction during the 40's and 50's of residential neighborhoods just below the wheels of planes in and out of Love Field — Dallas has tended again and again to relegate planning and urban design to a second-place slot, at best, behind the business of getting bigger, richer, and busier. Yet Dallas, whether willing or not, has also during that time become a full-fledged member of the 20th century going on 21st, and, like other industrial metropolises, has now come face to face with urban realities which can't be escaped simply by install-

ing a new suburb, a new industrial park or apartment complex farther out on the prairie.

Each such addition brings with it another ensemble of streets and freeway extensions, motor vehicles and airplanes, lawns to be watered and sewers built. This means, on the negative side, more pollution of air and water, traffic congestion, loss of farms, scenic zones, and historic landmarks, increased demand for municipal services and dwindling energy supplies, *ad infinitum*. It also means, in the absence of a thoughtful city plan, a mushrooming stock of structures decaying in older neighborhoods, along with a proliferation of poorly designed, quickly constructed real estate developments which add only blight to the cityscape. Dallas does not want this, and its leaders and people have finally started in earnest to try and turn things around.

City in Search of a Plan

In 1968, apparently on the initiative of Erik Jonsson, who was mayor at the time, an attempt was made to involve the citizens of Dallas in the formulation of a comprehensive ordering of urban priorities and a strategy for implementa-

tion. The program was called "Goals for Dallas." It was built on scores of neighborhood meetings and questionnaires, charts, maps, discussions and debates, votes, and midnight sessions at City Hall. It culminated in a draft document which listed, as Dallas' number one objective, a reorganization of city government. Second on the list was "improvement in the design of the city." This led, in 1969, to an overhaul of the City Planning Department, under James T. Schroeder, and, in 1971, for the first time in Dallas' history, the establishment within that department of a Division of Urban Design.

Brought in to head the new division was Weiming Lu, former chief of environmental design for the City of Minneapolis — a youthful man with clear ideas and a reputation for getting things done. His approach to urban design, reflecting the current vanguard in national and international planning circles, is, first and fundamentally, a wholistic, integrative, systematic approach: all major aspects of the urban topography are intimately related one to another, overlapping themselves in a subtle pattern of cause and effect. The planner, therefore, cannot address a problem like housing, transporta-

tion, or environmental decay without *simultaneously* addressing the whole spectrum of related concerns and cogs in the urban mechanism: zoning, building codes, historic preservation, neighborhood renewal, architectural standards (and guidelines), downtown revitalization, open space, energy conservation and planning, etc. The city is a complicated whole which must be treated as such. Lu also believes, collaterally, that the day-to-day work of urban design must be made as democratic as possible, drawing on the needs and stated ideas of citizens in every neighborhood (indeed, supplying those citizens with the tools wherewith to *participate* in the planning process). Finally, and again collaterally, is Lu's belief that to get dramatic and meaningful results from an urban design program you have to start with a staff of carefully trained, innovative professionals (Ph.D.'s and master's degrees preferred).

Consequently, in confronting the tasks before him, Lu's first concern was recruitment of high-voltage staff. Next was the building of a system of liaison with the myriad other persons and groups, both public and private, with whom he would be working "to improve the city's design." This included the piecing together of a permanent Urban Design Task Force — an advisory board of Dallas architects, planners, landscape architects, and engineers. Then, or rather concurrently with these beginnings, Lu plunged into the tedium of building, virtually from scratch, a computerized treasury of information pertaining to every facet of Dallas' built and natural environment with which he would be concerned: housing inventories, types and conditions of neighborhoods, historic landmarks, blighted areas, traffic flow patterns, etc.

Art of the Possible

Because Lu subscribes to "the art of the possible," his division's first concrete endeavors, aimed at visible results, were predictably small in scope and budget. One of them was a facelift for Akard Street — a three-block pedestrian mall running from the Adolphus and Baker Hotels south toward the new convention center.

A house in Dallas' elegant Swiss Avenue Historic District.



An interdepartmental design team, on a budget of \$400,000 in bond moneys, converted the street into a kind of sidewalk bazaar with red brick paving, ceremonial banners, and custom-made "street furniture." Another early project was a pedestrian system for Thanksgiving Square, a plaza designed by Philip Johnson now under construction downtown. Still another was a careful new design for Dallas' street-markers. (In addition, in 1972, the Urban Design Division was drawn into a fierce controversy stemming from attempts to promulgate a toothy new sign ordinance aimed at reducing visual clutter in the city. A compromise code, based largely on the efforts of design staffer Tom Niederauer, was accepted by the city council in April, 1973.)

Heavier Guns: the Environment

With these and other "demonstration projects" under their belts, Lu and his staff commenced to roll out some heavier guns. Among the most ambitious was an urban environmental protection strategy designed both to repair damage already done and to guide a judicious development of the 35% of Dallas' environs not yet built upon. Supported and advised by a citizens Environmental Quality Committee, Lu's staff conducted an exhaustive survey of the local ecosystem, watching especially for "fragile zones," and punched their findings into a "computerized data bank of natural environmental elements." This study, whose com-

pilation was headed by Marvin Krout and Peter Allen, has since become the basis for critical decisions in adding to the city's built environment. One such decision involved a search for the most appropriate new route from Dallas proper to the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport. At another critical point, the data bank was consulted by city officials reviewing plans for a \$200-million "new-town-in-town" project to cover 1800 acres of Dallas earth. The data suggested that some of the streets designed to cut through the project would inflict severe damage on the valuable White Rock Escarpment. So the routes were redrawn, the Escarpment protected, and the City of Dallas saved \$1.5 million in street construction costs to boot.

Lu's designers have also marched boldly into the arena of historic preservation. Alan Mason, in particular, has directed efforts first to establish a broad-based Historic Landmarks Committee, then to execute a comprehensive survey of significant buildings and other historic sites, and finally to arrange for their preservation, where possible, from unnecessary demolition. (These efforts are perhaps more important in Dallas than in comparable American cities, due to the alarming rate at which Big D's architectural heritage has been and is being decimated — there are only five buildings in downtown Dallas of a pre-1900 vintage, and three of them are currently threatened by expansion plans.)

Open space downtown: Bryan's cabin and historic courthouse.



A rich early fruit of these labors was the passage by City Council, in 1973, of an Historic Preservation Ordinance, followed since by the designation of three historic districts (affording statutory protection to all worthy structures therein). The first such district, comprising the now-famous Swiss Avenue community of Victorian mansions, has become a model for urban renovation programs all over the United States. A second designation in 1975 created the Downtown Historic District (alias the Warehouse District), toward the aesthetic integrity of which Lu's staff has generated an inclusive body of design guidelines (preservation criteria, height and facade restrictions, etc.) to be applied both to the recycling of the older buildings and to the construction of new ones. Phase One of this project, fueled by a bond provision of \$1 million, has already started. And a third historic protectorate, established this summer, will make Dallas' Southern Boulevard area one of the first black neighborhoods in the U.S. to be extended such recognition and assistance. (It's worth it. Some of the homes on Southern Boulevard, built primarily by an earlier Jewish population, are among the most unique and historically valuable residences in the country.)

Fortunately, Weiming Lu's interest in Dallas neighborhoods is not confined to elegant old mansions and venerable warehouses. He and his designers have toiled as well, with typical fervor and imagination, on behalf of "ordinary" com-

munities needing help either in preserving their identity, protecting their homes from the freeway monster, or in drawing them back from the jaws of neglect and decay. One of Lu's most spectacular achievements, in fact, is a prescriptive inventory of Dallas' architectural units, grouped according to types of design and environment, "target areas," etc., called *The Visual Form of Dallas*.

The Visual Form of Dallas

A related study details a system of "design guidelines for inner city neighborhoods." There is also a "Neighborhood Notebook" containing no less than 55 looseleaf brochures "to guide citizens in self-help neighborhood improvement activities." And finally, to show us malingersers what can be done by a creative planning staff determined to involve "minority" citizens in the preservation and enhancement of their own ethnic heritage, there is the moving "El Barrio Study" — moving not only for the account it gives of a group of Mexican-Americans trying to save their community from the fate of a slum but also for the style of the report itself. It is presented in the form of a cleverly illustrated "diary" of the meetings and gaming sessions through which the residents of "Little Mexico" advanced their ideas. In its drawings, its descriptions of faces and emotions, its "hand-lettered" text, and in the substance of its suggestions, "El Barrio Study" is a refreshing departure from the usual bleakness of

Warehouse in Historic District.



Illustration from "El Barrio Study."

bureaucratic reports. (Principal staffers on the project were Mrs. C. H. Pei, Robin McCaffrey, and Janet McCaffrey.)

Weiming Lu and his inspired colleagues have made a strong beginning in their attempts to bring to Dallas an urban design program possessed of the vigor and sophistication which the city much needs, will need more acutely in the future. "The seeds are planted," says Lu, "and now they must be watered. We must have community support." It is unsettling, therefore, to learn that his budget and staff have started to shrink in a kind of perverse ratio with the challenges now before him, before the City of Dallas. "In order to build a great city," he says, "you have not only to attract industry, but planners of vision and motivation. This kind of program is rare."

What is an NCTCOG?

Planning the Metroplex



LEFT: S.J. Stovall, mayor-pro tem of Arlington and Secretary-Treasurer of the NCTCOG Executive Board (left), and William J. Pitstick, Executive Director. RIGHT: NCTCOG members in a work session.



By Betty McCarty

The Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Area is touted by local chambers of commerce as the home of the Dallas Cowboys, Texas Rangers, State Fair of Texas, Six Flags Over Texas, five major universities, and the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, all of which are nationally recognized as the biggest and the finest in their respective areas. Such facilities serve not only the residents within their home cities, but attract citizens from throughout the region, as well as visitors from across the state and the nation. The metropolitan area has become a beehive of activity, with the needs and experiences of its citizens crossing beyond municipal boundaries. Planning for those needs and experiences can no longer be accomplished by a single unit of government without taking into consideration the impact on neighboring governmental entities. Such plans, to respond to the character of the metropolitan area, must be regional in scope.

People Behave "Regionally"

"Citizens living in a multi-county metropolitan region such as this behave in a way that can only be described as regional," said William J. Pitstick, Executive Director of the North Central Texas Council of Governments. "They work, shop, seek their medical and health care, find recreation and cultural outlets, and often their higher educational opportunities outside the city in which they live. Except for the bedridden, it is doubtful that any citizen of any local government is able to exist entirely within that unit of government during his daily life."

Bill Pitstick has been both an observer

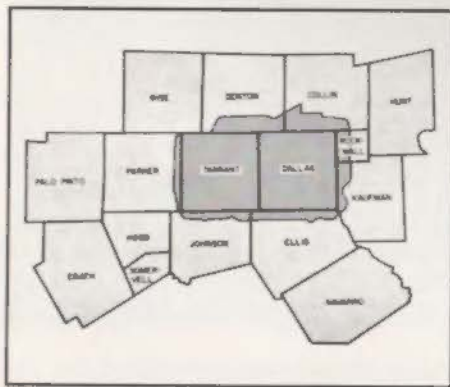
and a stimulator of such regional activity. He points with pride to the fact that local government leaders in the Dallas-Fort Worth area forged ahead of the rest of the State in 1966 to create Texas' first council of governments. Today, the North Central Texas Council of Governments is one of the largest in the country, encompassing a 16-county, 12,627 square mile area with a population of 2.8 million and a "constituency" of 163 member governments. Now, after a decade of experience with regional coordination, Pitstick is more convinced than ever that collective action is the only way to overcome the fragmentation of local governments. "Air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, rising crime, substandard dwellings, cities choked with traffic, social unrest, and a host of other ills do not respect or recognize jurisdictional lines," he said.

The structure of NCTCOG is relatively simple. An 11-member Executive Board made up of nine local elected officials and two regional citizen representatives determines policy for all activities undertaken by NCTCOG. Supporting the Executive Board are the NCTCOG professional staff and some 50 study committees, technical committees, and policy advisory committees appointed by the Board. These committees involve approximately 1,000 local elected officials, local government professional staff personnel, and informed citizens. "Through this process, hundreds of citizens and local officials are involved in formulating the regional policies which assist the sound and orderly growth and development of the region," Pitstick said. "The whole thrust is to keep local government in the driver's seat."

Editor's Note: No discussion of Dallas, Texas — at least no discussion of its future — can fail to observe that Dallas is merely the largest urban unit in a metropolitan region of almost three million people. Inevitably, and increasingly, there is a healthy tilt toward regional planning and coordination among the hundred-plus local governments and agencies serving the needs of this population. At the center of the action is the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), and the following interview with Executive Director William Pitstick provides an informative overview of NCTCOG's far-reaching operations.

Betty McCarty, who conducted the interview for Texas Architect, is a former writer for newspapers, magazines, TV, and radio, now Communications Coordinator for the Transportation Department of NCTCOG.

“We have come to realize that public facilities such as water supplies and transportation systems are prime determinants of urban form and must be planned and developed in concert with one another.”



TOP: Cliff Overcash, mayor of Ft. Worth and president of NCTCOG. MIDDLE: the 16-county area presently within the jurisdiction of NCTCOG (Dallas and Tarrant Counties shaded to designate intensive planning for transportation). BOTTOM: a water treatment facility — one of NCTCOG's many concerns.

Although NCTCOG's basic support is from local dollars, primary resources for its work program come from state assistance funds and federal grants, and some of the agency's most notable efforts represent little or no cost to local governments beyond the administrative costs necessary for the day-to-day operation of NCTCOG. A prime example is the North Central Texas Regional Water Supply Plan which was completed in November, 1974. "There were neither federal nor state grant funds involved in the development of the water supply plan," Pitstick said. "The six major water suppliers of this region — the City of Dallas, the City of Fort Worth, the City of Denton, the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, the Trinity River Authority, and the North Texas Municipal Water District — came together and decided the region needed a major water supply plan. They put up the money, selected a team of consultants, and asked us to coordinate and manage the study. The NCTCOG Executive Board appointed a Water Supply Planning Committee to oversee the effort, and that committee worked with our staff and the consultants to put together the plan. Developed entirely with local funds, this plan identifies the water needs of each city in the region, the supplier who will be responsible for meeting those needs, and the source of water for that supplier."

Regional Transportation

It was also in 1974 that the transportation staff of COG provided staff support for a committee of local government representatives known as the Steering Committee of the Regional Transportation Policy Advisory Committee in the development of a long-range multimodal transportation plan for the region. That plan, called the Total Transportation Plan for the North Central Texas Region for 1990, was the first such plan to be developed in Texas. It was evolved from a detailed, computer-assisted analysis of numerous combinations of highway, public transportation, and airport systems proposals.

Such projects benefit not only the region's local governments but the private

sector as well, which, accordingly, is represented on many of the committees which provide guidance and direction in planning efforts. Pitstick points to a recent standardization of building construction codes, accomplished by the regional codes committees, as perhaps the best example of the public and private sectors working together. "Whereas most of COG's programs bring local governments together to solve problems, in this instance we brought not only the local governments but also the private sector that is affected by building construction codes into the process," Pitstick said. "The committees are composed of architects, realtors, builders, engineers, educators — the whole gambit of the construction trade — as well as building inspectors from local governments. Because of their efforts, cities that for 25 years were operating with a wide variety of codes have now voluntarily converted to the Uniform Building Code."

Determinants of Urban Form

"In the recent past," said Pitstick, "we looked upon plans for water and sewer facilities, transportation facilities, housing, land use and open space as separate functional areas for which individual plans had to be developed. But just as we recognized a decade ago that local governments had to work together toward a common goal, we have come to realize in the past few years that public facilities such as water supplies and transportation systems are prime determinants of urban form and must be planned and developed in concert with one another. Just as commercial and residential development have historically followed highway development in Texas, so does development follow the availability of water and sewer facilities."

NCTCOG turned the corner in comprehensive planning just a year ago with the creation of a new division of Management and Planning Coordination. Within that division are programs which support all of COG's urban development studies, including transportation, water quality planning, and programs related to housing, land use, and open space. "Our hope

is that once we reach a position of capability as well as credibility in population and employment forecasting, all of our functional units of planning as well as local governments and consultants will use our data base in comprehensive planning for this region," Pitstick said. "That information has to be kept up-to-date, not on a year-to-year but on a day-to-day basis."

Regional Police Academy

Meanwhile, other programs within NCTCOG are continuing to serve the immediate needs of the region. In 1968, NCTCOG opened the Regional Police Academy to train law enforcement officers for local governments. Since that time, more than 6,000 law enforcement officers have graduated from 216 basic and specialized training courses. In 1974, NCTCOG initiated a regional law enforcement radio communications system which has resulted in the design, purchase, and installation of intercity communications equipment in 130 law enforcement agencies. A high-speed communications program was implemented in 1973 which provides immediate access to local, state, and national criminal justice files for 38 law enforcement agencies in North Central Texas. An energy contingency plan is nearing completion which will provide guidance to local governments in meeting the transportation needs of their citizens in the event of another energy crisis. And COG is providing staff support to a legislative subcommittee consisting of local government officials attempting to draft enabling legislation for the creation of a regional transportation agency in the region.

"We don't implement the plans and we don't operate the systems which are and will be implemented, but we will support local governments in every way possible to get the plans developed by and for them off the drawing board," Pitstick said. "We are an agency established to support local governments, and when we become more than that, or less than that, we will have departed from the original intent of the local governments which put this council together."



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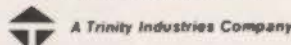


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First International Building Scraping the Sky In Dallas



The financial triumvirate that commissioned the First International Building could be assured that ample prestige would accrue merely from "topping out" the Dallas skyline, aware though they were that bigger is not always better. As it turns out, however, Dallas' tallest building is also an award-winning design.

To furnish architectural and engineering services for the three concerns involved — First National Bank in Dallas, Dallas Management Services, Inc., and The Prudential Company of America — a joint venture was formed in December 1970 between Harwood K. Smith & Partners, Inc. and Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc. Harwood K. Smith personally directed his firm's effort in project management and coordination. Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, with Gyo Obata as Principal, was in charge of project design.

Located on a 2.5-acre parcel, the complex includes the office tower — reaching 710 feet above street level and yielding 32,400 gross square feet per floor — a drive-up banking facility, and an 11-story detached parking garage accommodating 1000 vehicles. Negotiating some 56 stories are piggy-back elevators which serve alternate floors during peak traffic periods. Underground tunnels link the lower level of the concourse with the city's financial district.

Though the prestige factor was a major design consideration, there was also a need to minimize cost. The structural concept utilized two innovative, cost-saving systems — "trussed tube" wind bracing and stub-girder floor framing. The trussed tube system, used at the building perimeter to resist lateral wind forces and gravity loads, eliminated the need for more extensive wind bracing and allowed a 40-foot column-free interior span from core to exterior columns. The built-up stub-girder system reduced floor-to-floor height and provided additional economies



in materials for the curtain wall system. The wind bracing and floor framing systems produced cost savings of \$1.50 per square foot over more conventional methods.

The design concept was to drape the office tower in a sheer window wall with the entire structural frame and diagonal bracing system inside the building. This arrangement permits a constant temperature and minimizes the thermal expansion of the frame, thereby allowing simplified detailing of the exterior. By day, the shimmering reflective glass tower mirrors the scenes and moods of its setting. By night, its character changes as interior lighting permits views into the building, while, from a distance, the structural concept is dramatized for miles around by lights affixed to the trussed tube system. Indeed, any way you look at it, the First International Building is a dominant landmark for Dallas.



Architects: Harwood K. Smith & Partners, Inc., Dallas and Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc., Dallas and St. Louis.

Structural Engineers: Ellisor & Tanner, Dallas

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers: Herman Blum, Dallas.

General Contractor: Henry C. Beck Co., Dallas.

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Honorary Memberships

TSA HONOR AWARDS 1976

Concern for the quality of life and environment is inherent in the everyday activities of the architect. Yet countless other individuals and organizations in Texas also have manifested their concern and awareness through their actions. On the occasion of its annual meeting each year, the Texas Society of Architects seeks to recognize some of the most outstanding of these contributions through its honor awards program, reaffirming its own goals and commitments through the commendation of others. This year's honor awards, presented at the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas November 5, consist of four honorary memberships, three citations of honor and two special awards, all selected by committee from TSA chapter nominations across the state. Texas Architect commends this year's recipients for their exemplary accomplishments, which are summarized on the following pages.



Adlene Harrison



Susan McAshan



William P. Hobby



Elo Urbanovsky

Adlene Harrison
Dallas
Honorary Membership

Dallas Mayor Pro Tem Adlene Harrison always has been one of those enviable people who knows what's happening, who gets things done — who makes a difference. And during her years of involvement with municipal affairs, she has made an important difference to the city of Dallas.

Mrs. Harrison served on the City Plan Commission for more than seven years, working for improved zoning and sound planning, and was a primary force behind the implementation of Dallas' progressive sign ordinance. In 1973, she was elected to the city council and has continued her interest in the improved physical environment of the city. Repeatedly, she has called for better building code enforcement to prevent deterioration of neighborhoods; a land-use plan that is well integrated with transportation, flood plains, good zoning practices, and city services; and transportation plans to provide for future energy crises and to "get people out of cars." Because of her leadership on the council, Adlene Harrison became Dallas' first woman mayor pro tem and served as interim mayor when Wes Wise resigned to run for Congress.

Displaying that seemingly endless supply of energy that helps account for the "difference," Mrs. Harrison also participates in many civic and service organizations, including the National League of Cities Steering Committee for Environmental Quality, Board of Directors of the Metropolitan YWCA, Women's Council of Dallas County, Save Open Space and Women for Change.

William P. Hobby
Houston
Honorary Membership

"It's on my conscience — that we live in a community that allows cockroaches to crawl over the bodies of the untended poor and sick." Bill Hobby made that statement more than 11 years ago when Houston was both shocked and shamed by conditions in its charity hospitals and was seeking to do something about them. Today, it still reveals something about the man and his interests.

Personal conscience means a lot to Bill Hobby and his concerns have been mainly people-oriented since assuming an active

leadership role in civic affairs and in his family's publishing and broadcasting interests nearly 20 years ago. It has led him into the forefront of numerous social causes and dozens of unpaid "citizen jobs" in the last two decades. And it spilled over into his role as a newspaper editor at *The Houston Post*.

In the mid-sixties, Hobby led a fight to open records of the Federal Housing Administration while *The Post* was investigating abuses in housing. Later, he served on the board of the Houston Housing Development Corp., reflecting his interest in housing conditions of low-income Houstonians.

In January, 1970, Hobby was largely responsible for the creation of a special environmental writer position at *The Post*, the first of its kind in Texas journalism and among the first dozen or so in the nation. A few months earlier he had accepted an appointment to the Texas Air Control Board, on which he served until his successful campaign for lieutenant governor in late 1971.

For 15 years before he entered government service and won elective office, Bill Hobby's conscience had become known as a powerful motivation. It drives him now, as it did then, and inspires others to right public wrongs and correct the ills of society and environment.

Susan McAshan
Houston
Honorary Membership

Susan McAshan of Houston, though an ardent supporter of good architecture *per se*, believes that the best built environment is one that complements and interacts harmoniously with nature. Much of her extensive involvement in civic affairs has been grounded in that premise.

Mrs. McAshan was a major force behind the creation of Armand Bayou Park — a lush natural preserve near Houston once threatened by developers — and she provided funds for the park building. She initiated, financed and continues to support the Houston Arboretum and its adjacent instructional building. She has supported Houston's ambitious Tranquility Park project and provided financial backing for the Round Top Music Festival and its architectural complex.

As a member of Houston's park board, Mrs. McAshan has continually supported the preservation and acquisition of green areas within the city and currently is negotiating to donate a park for one of

Houston's low income neighborhoods. She was also responsible for Peggy's Point Plaza, a popular "vest pocket" park on Main Street where the trolley marked Peggy's Point once used to change directions.

A supporter of beauty in all forms as an enhancement to the quality of life, Mrs. McAshan has purchased more than 135 paintings and placed them in public buildings within the state for citizens to enjoy. Several years ago, she saved from destruction three important murals by Mexican artist Diego Rivera and had them installed in a Mexico City High School where they stand today as a memorial to her foresight and generosity.

Elo Urbanovsky
Lubbock
Honorary Membership

In 1949, landscape architect Elo Urbanovsky left the "tenacious black Brazos mud" and his teaching position at Texas A&M to become chairman of Texas Tech's Department of Plant Industry, Horticulture and Landscape Architecture. He was intent, one account has it, on "making Lubbock the greenest spot in West Texas."

During those early days of his tenure at Texas Tech, he fought for money to plant, irrigate and maintain grass, trees and flowering plants on the bleak, sprawling campus. Attesting to Urbanovsky's perseverance is the continuity of landscape design and the pleasant beauty of the university grounds today.

The new chairman soon established a degree program in park administration and chaired the Department of Park Administration, Landscape Architecture and Horticulture until his recent retirement. His influence now is felt as his hundreds of graduates implement principles of landscape architecture and park design and management in virtually every state of the nation and in several foreign countries.

Urbanovsky has served on many state and national boards and as a consultant on numerous landscape projects. In 1955, he founded the Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute, which annually attracts several hundred park administrators, students, and educators for a three-day seminar. In recent years, he has been involved with the Lady Bird Johnson Award Program for Highway Beautification. Urbanovsky still maintains an office at Texas Tech, where he is formulating new graduate programs. Also he serves as a private consultant.

Citations of Honor



DCCCD Chancellor Dr. Bill Priest



Mountain View College, Dallas



Painting of Sid Richardson



Annie Richardson Bass Bldg., TCU, a Foundation Project



Eugene Bremond House, Austin



Heritage Society President Philip F. Patman, left, with Past-President Sue McBee

**Dallas County Community
College District
Dallas
Citation of Honor**

While many colleges and universities face leveling or declining enrollment, the Dallas County Community College District (DCCCD), now celebrating its 10th anniversary year, still is experiencing dramatic growth. The District's first college, El Centro, opened in a recycled downtown department store in 1966 and now is undergoing an \$11.2 million expansion program. Since the opening of El Centro, three additional colleges — Eastfield, Mountain View, and Richland — have been built and now are operating successfully. Three more colleges currently are under construction — Northlake, Cedar Valley and Brookhaven. When the District opens Brookhaven College in 1978, the system will have placed seven colleges in operation in a 12-year period — a record unparalleled for a single district in the history of the community college movement.

A major factor in the District's phenomenal success has been its decision a decade ago to establish "a system which places a premium on excellence in planning and campus facilities." The mandate given the Board of Trustees by the community included "a challenge to create colleges which are architecturally distinctive and unique from each other, colleges which would engender feelings of pride and support from the local community they serve." To this end, says Vice Chancellor of planning H. Deon Holt, a different architectural team for each college was employed to work with a well staffed in-house planning group, placing equally heavy emphasis on both function and aesthetics. As a result, the campuses have garnered local, state and nationwide acclaim for design excellence. The architectural and aesthetic standards of the community have been elevated. And a whole generation of Dallas students will enjoy quality educational surroundings.

**The Heritage Society
of Austin, Inc.
Austin
Citation of Honor**

The Heritage Society of Austin, Inc. was founded in 1953 to encourage and promote the preservation of buildings, sites and records of historical or cultural importance to the community and to "perpetuate those customs of the people . . . which seem to beautify and enrich the community life of Austin." Since its inception, the organization has met with much success in these endeavors.

One of the Society's most significant achievements has been its contribution toward the re-opening and preservation of the historic Driskill Hotel, a part of Texas history for generations. The Society was one of four shareholders in the Driskill Hotel Corporation, which provided new life for the once-endangered building.

Several important properties belong to or have belonged to the Society. Among them are the Lundberg Bakery on Congress Avenue, now owned by the State and used this year as Austin's Bicentennial Headquarters; the Heritage House on West Avenue, which serves as a meeting place for the Society and is available for small receptions; and the Eugene Bremond House in the Bremond Block National Register District, which was purchased and recently resold with appropriate deed restrictions to ensure its preservation.

In implementing its preservation purposes, the Society has made available more than \$100,000 in various kinds of loans and some \$15,000 in grants for individual or group restoration projects when conventional funding was unavailable. Significant preservation efforts and "contributions to the enlightenment of the community" are recognized through the organization's awards program in which both individuals and buildings are cited.

**Sid Richardson Foundation
Fort Worth
Citation of Honor**

The Sid Richardson Foundation, headquartered in Fort Worth, was established in 1947 by the late Sid W. Richardson to support institutions, organizations and programs that serve the people of Texas. In the language of the charter: "the purpose . . . is to support any benevolent, charitable, educational or missionary undertaking . . ."

Richardson was born in Athens, Texas, and was a lifelong resident of the state. Although his interests reached beyond Texas and his personal contacts were nationwide, he retained his primary concern for the people of his home state and provided in the charter that all grants made by the Foundation be limited to use within Texas. In 1962, the Foundation acquired substantial assets from Richardson's estate and since 1965 has made more than \$30 million in grants in the areas of education, health, the arts and humanities.

A significant percentage of the foundation's grants is allotted for various architectural projects across the state. In Fort Worth alone, some examples of projects the foundation has supported include: various buildings for Texas Wesleyan College and Texas Christian University, the All Church Home Library, the Child Study Center Auditorium, Huguley Memorial Hospital, White Lake School and Fort Worth Zoological Park. Similar examples could be cited to show the influence of the Foundation on the built environment throughout Texas.

Other examples of causes receiving Foundation support would range from the Van Cliburn Foundation to the American Cancer Society to the Boy Scouts of America. In administering such a liberal and multi-faceted grant-making program, the Foundation provides immeasurable enrichment to the quality of life in Texas.

Special Awards



Emily Edwards

Photo by Phillip Poole



Evaline Sellors

Emily Edwards San Antonio Special Award

The unique cultural and aesthetic character of San Antonio has been recognized and perpetuated through the farsightedness of many individuals, but perhaps no one has played a more basic role in San Antonio conservation than Emily Edwards.

Ms. Edwards co-organized the San Antonio Conservation Society with Mrs. Rena Maverick Green and served as its first president from 1924 to 1926. The organization's aspirations were formulated during a turbulent time of fighting to save the river bend area from being paved over by the city. Ms. Edwards had the vision to see that an appropriately structured organization was needed if the city was to retain something of its natural charm and character. A measure of the Society's success can be found in the long string of battles which saved not only the river but the Mission San Jose and many other historic buildings in San Antonio.

An accomplished artist and writer, Ms. Edwards taught art at Brackenridge High School from 1917 to 1919, where she had a strong influence on a student named Robert H. Hugman, who later became the architect of the Paseo Del Rio portion of

the San Antonio river project. An expert on the great Mexican muralists, she worked with the most prominent of them and authored *Painted Walls of Mexico—From Prehistoric Times Until Today*. Ms. Edwards also produced a respected annotated historical map of San Antonio, copyrighted in 1926. Still active and lucid at age 87, she has busied herself with yet another project—a book on architect Francois Giraud, who worked in San Antonio during the Mid-Nineteenth Century.

Evaline Sellors Fort Worth Special Award

To Evaline Sellors—sculptress and teacher—a piece of sculpture is “an external image of an inner vision that will rightly occupy space in its environment and fuse with the architecture to complete a unit.” Throughout her career, she has expressed that philosophy in an impressive volume of work which has enhanced and enriched architecture in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. In addition, she has served as teacher and mentor for hundreds of sculptors and potters who continue to enrich the built environment through their work.

In 1971, Ms. Sellors was made a lifetime honorary member of the Dallas Craft

Guild, and was cited for her ability to communicate “knowledge and experience to students in a way that stimulates their creativity.” Such honors have been numerous for Ms. Sellors, even from the time when she studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts where she was awarded two Cresson scholarships for study in Europe. In addition to her many works commissioned for architecture, she has exhibited in New York, San Francisco and other major cities, and has created art which is included in numerous public and private collections.

One outstanding example of Ms. Sellors' work is “A Song,” which takes the form of a “graceful songstress” surrounded by friendly animals. The sculpture greets the handicapped children who each day enter the Child Study Center in Fort Worth. Ms. Sellors' own interpretation of the work conveys something of the potential to be found in art. “My idea,” she said, “was to create something giving vision to the blind through touch. For those who could not walk, I wanted to convey a sensation of joy and comfort. . . . To the retarded, I wanted to bring an awareness of well being. . . . And last, if I could, I wanted to use illusion or imagination to create the spirit of a song which would hopefully fill and lift the hearts of all those who see or feel her.”



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The Winners: Texas Architecture 1976

Texas Architecture 1976, this year's continuation of TSA's annual design awards competition, attracted 165 entries from firms across the state. Out of 31 projects cited by the jury, the seven Honor Award winners and the eight Merit Award winners are pictured herein and will receive further treatment in Texas Architect throughout the next year. Sixteen other winners in two additional categories are listed on page 42.

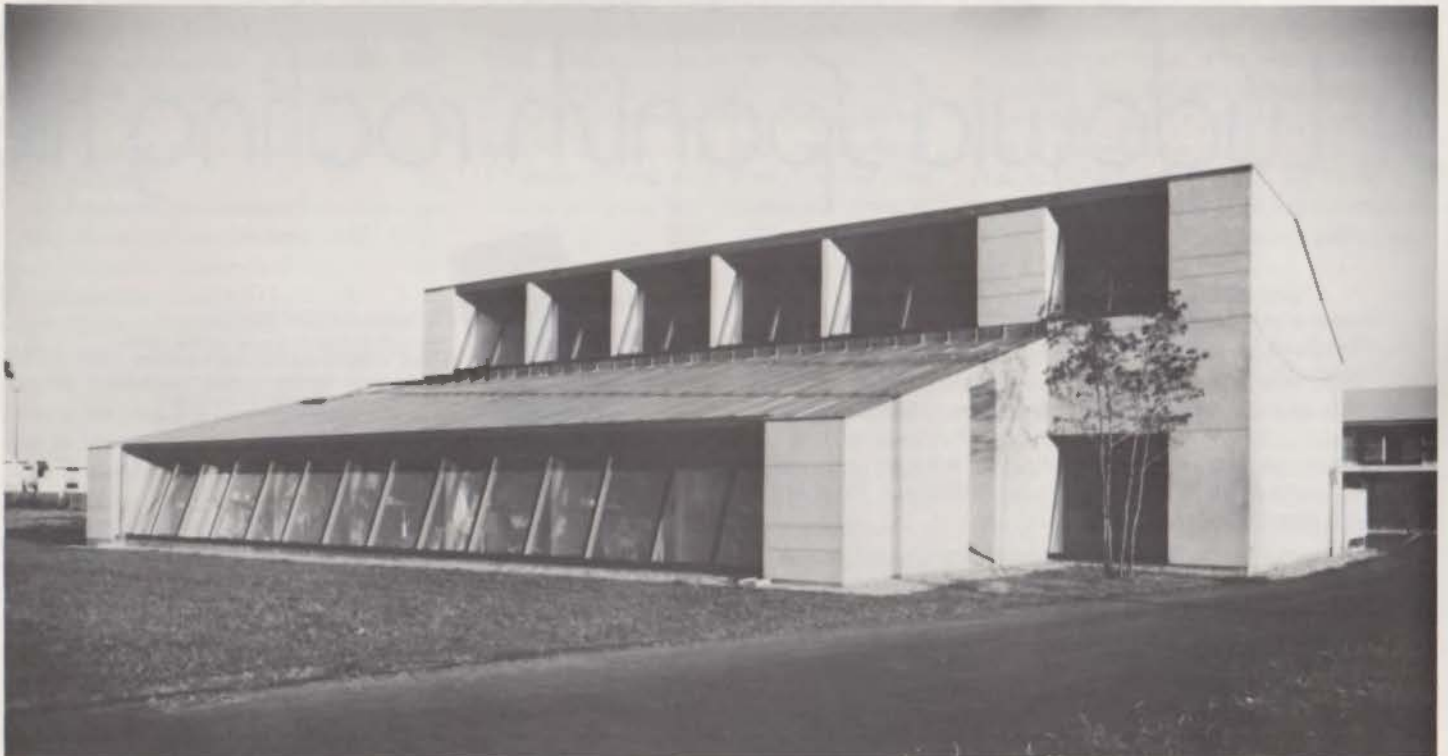
Jurors for this year's competition were: William Geddis, of the Architects Collaborative, Cambridge; Benjamin Weese, of Harry Weese and Associates, Chicago; and Gordon Wittenburg, of Wittenburg, Delony and Davidson, Inc., Little Rock.

Photo by Rick Gardner

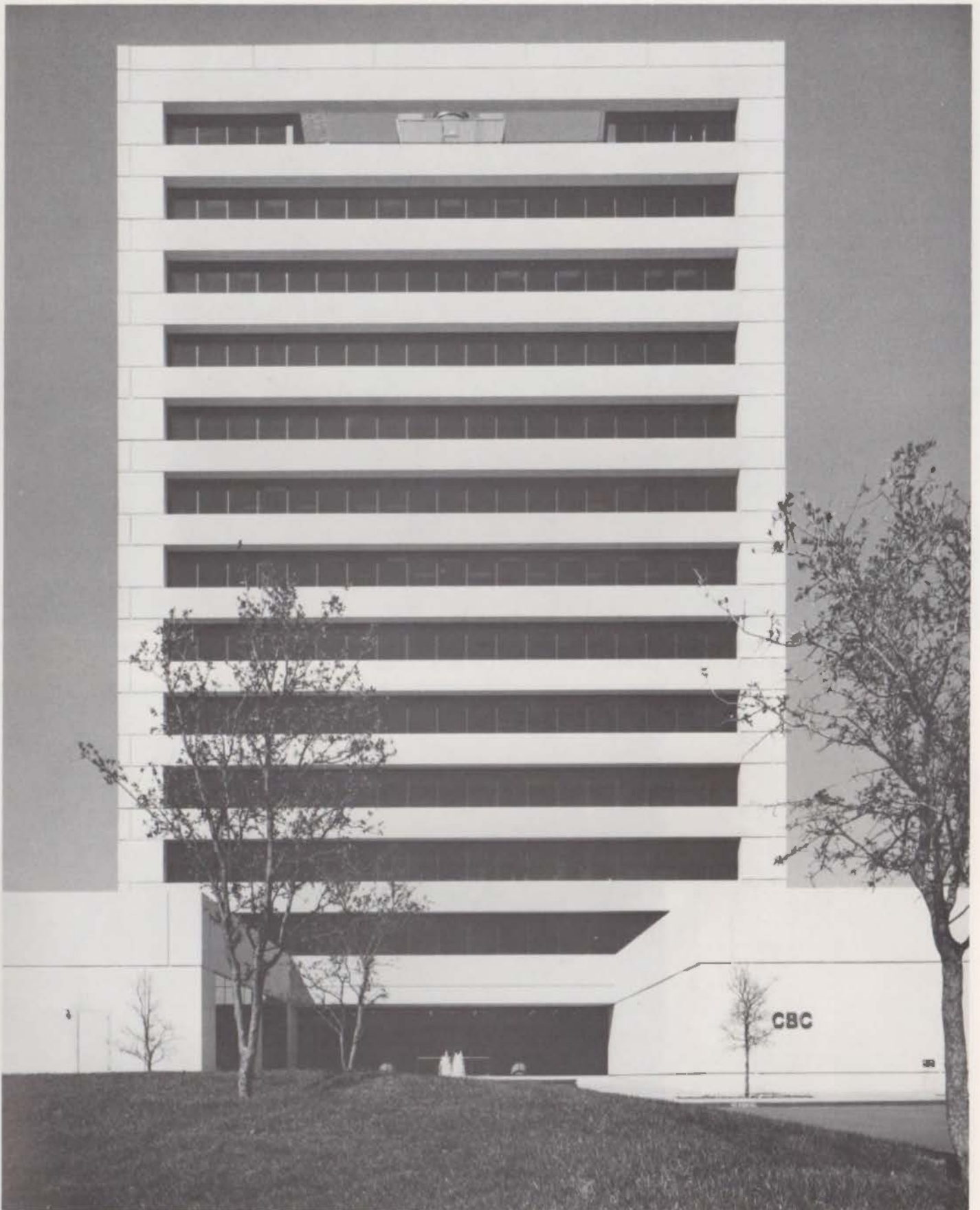


RENOVATION OF THE AUTRY HOUSE — HOUSTON. Owner: Episcopal Diocese of Texas. Architect: Bailey and Belanger, Houston. Contractor: Versi Craft, Inc., Houston.

Photo by Craig D. Blackmon



THE RICHARDS GROUP — DALLAS. Owner: Stan Richards. Architect: Fisher and Spillman Architects Incorporated, Dallas. Contractor: Buell Construction, Carrollton.



CITIZENS BANK CENTER — RICHARDSON. Owner: Cit Bank Corporation. Architect: Omniplan, Dallas. Contractor: Thomas S. Byrne, Inc., Ft. Worth.

Honor Awards

Photo by Rick Gardner

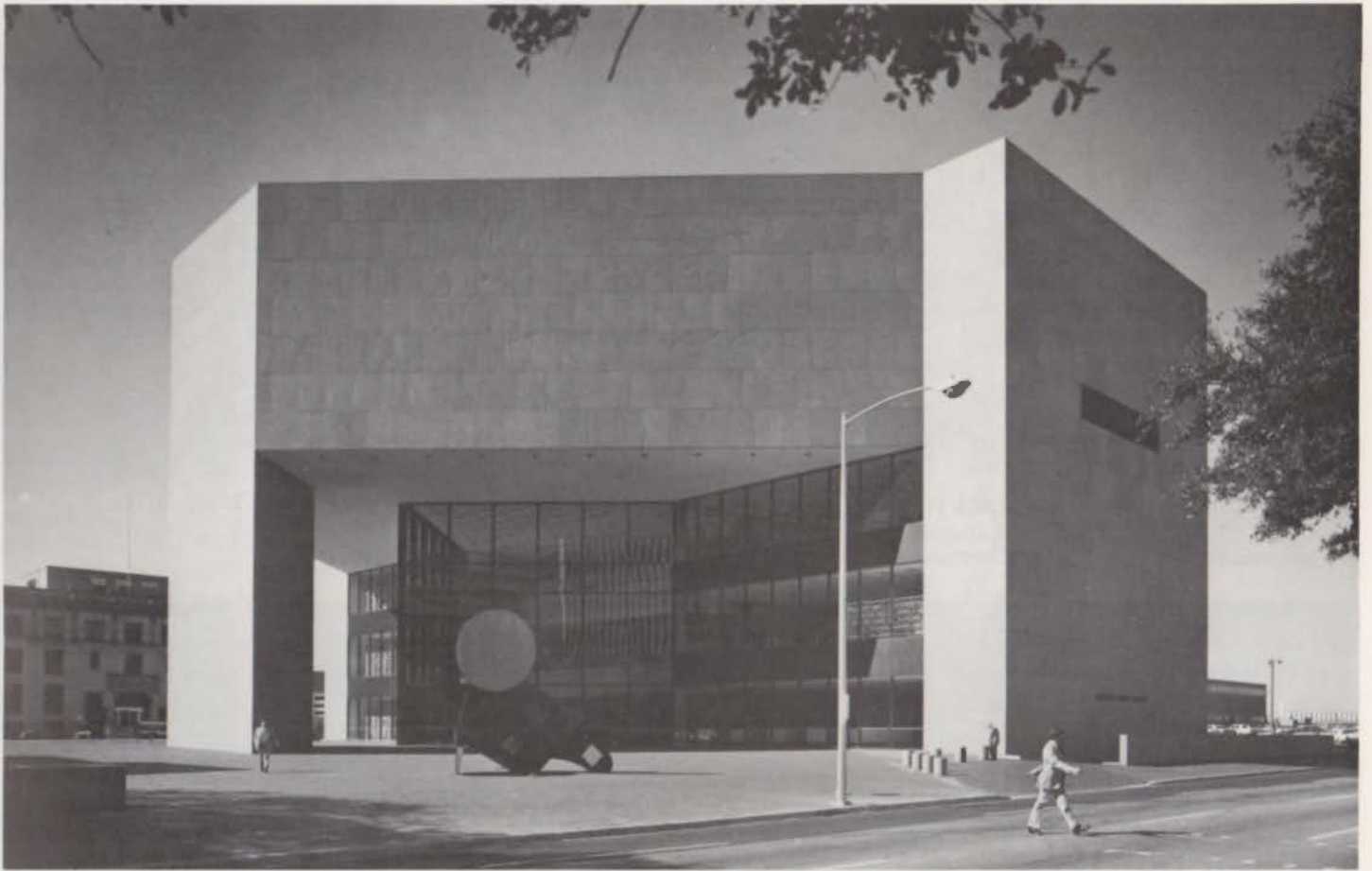


GRAUSTARK TOWNHOUSES — HOUSTON. Owner: Montrose Properties. Architect: Richard Fitzgerald & Associates, Houston. Contractor: Landmark Construction Company, Houston.



CAPORINA COUNTY HOME — HEARNE. Owner: Anthony J. Caporina. Architect: Anthony J. Caporina, College Station. Contractor: Anthony J. Caporina.

Photo by Richard Payne



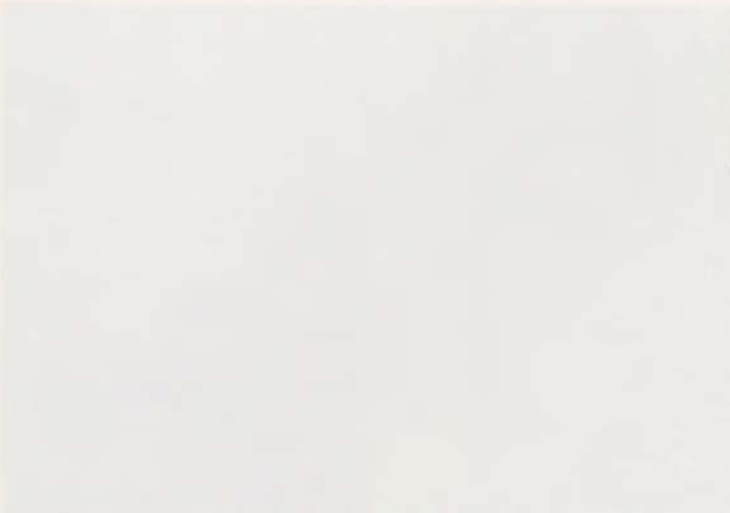
HOUSTON CENTRAL LIBRARY — HOUSTON. Owner: City of Houston. Architect: S.I. Morris Associates, Houston. Contractor: H.A. Lott, Inc., Houston.

Photo by Gerald Mearns



CAMP ALLEN EPISCOPAL CAMPS AND CONFERENCE CENTER — WALLER/GRIMES CO. Owner: The Episcopal Diocese of Texas. Architect: Charles Tapley & Associates, Houston. Contractors: Sentry Construction, Bryan; Bradley/Raus, Inc. and Brook Construction, Houston.

Awards of Merit

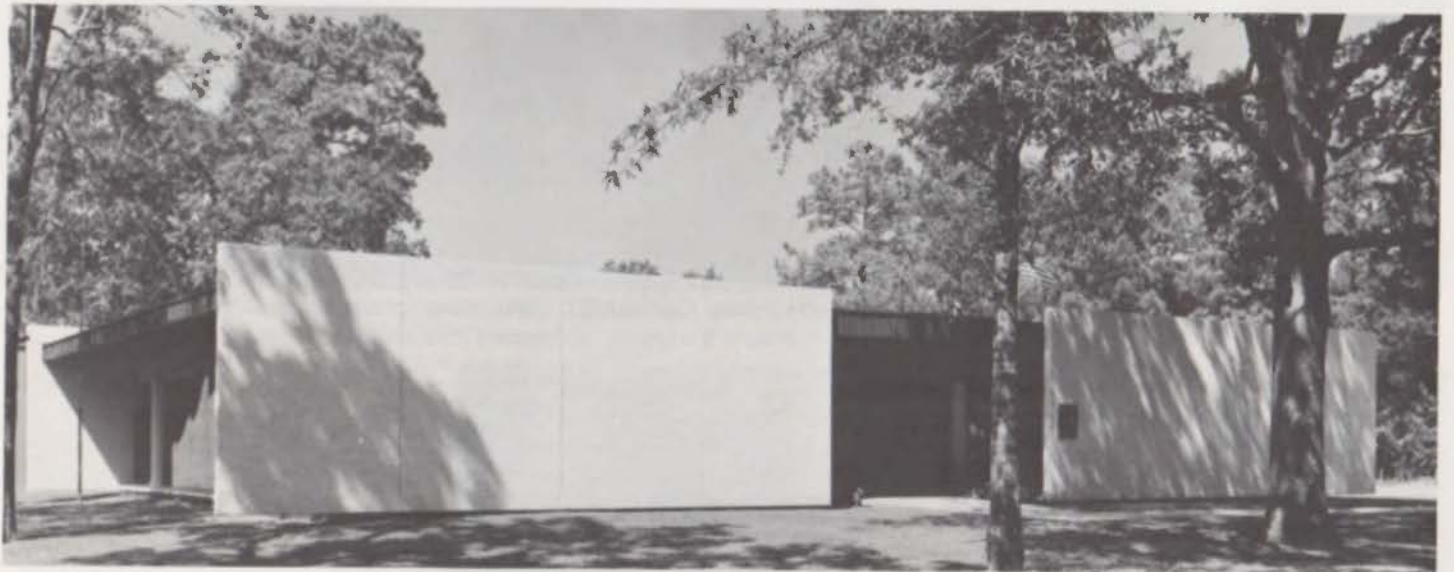


BUNKER HILL CITY HALL — BUNKER HILL VILLAGE. *Owner: City of Bunker Hill Village. Architect: McKittrick, Drennan, Richardson and Wallace, Houston. Contractor: Berkman Construction, Inc., Houston.*

Photo by Richard Payne



RESIDENCE FOR DAVID AND DIANA HULL — HOUSTON. *Owner: David and Diana Hull. Architect: William R. Jenkins Architects, Houston. Contractor: Willard & Associates, Houston.*



OAK VILLAGE MIDDLE SCHOOL — HOUSTON. *Owner: North Forest Independent School District. Architect: McKittrick, Drennan, Richardson and Wallace, Houston. Contractor: R.M. Mayfield & Co., Houston.*

Photo by Richard Payne

Photo by Richard Payne



FRONT HOUSE ADDITION — HOUSTON. *Owner: Richard Mayor. Architect: John Perry Associates, Houston. Contractor: Howard Spandau, Houston.*



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS — DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA. *Owner: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. Architect: Caudill Rowlett Scott. Contractors: Taisei-Jindan, Tokyo, Japan and The Consolidated Contractors Co. S.A.L., Beirut, Lebanon.*

Photo by Hickey-Robertson



SHEPHERD RESIDENCE — HOUSTON. *Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Shepherd, Jr. Architect: Wilson/Crain/Anderson/Reynolds, Houston. Contractor: Clarac Construction Company, Houston.*



UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON UNIVERSITY CENTER EXPANSION — HOUSTON. *Owner: University of Houston. Architect: Golemon & Rolfe, Houston. Contractor: Chambers & McGregor, Inc., Houston.*

Photo by Rick Coatsworth



CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES OF HOUSTON — HOUSTON. *Owner: Children's Mental Health Services of Houston. Architect: The Offices of Anderson Todd, FAIA, and William Cannady, AIA, Houston. Contractor: Baxter Construction Co., Houston.*

Commendations

In addition to the Honor Award and Award of Merit winners on the previous pages, the jury issued commendations to the following firms:

Howard Barnstone, FAIA and Anthony E. Frederick, project architect, Houston, for the Jean Riboud residence in Carefree, Arizona.

Sinclair Black, Architect, Austin for the L.M. Coates residence at Lakeway.

Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, for Ivan G. Smith Elementary School in Danvers, Massachusetts.

Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, and **Eddy, Paynter, Renfro & Associates**, Bakersfield, California for Mercy Hospital in Bakersfield.

Johnson/Burgee, Architects, Houston, and **S. I. Morris Associates**, Houston, for Penzoil Place in Houston.

OMNIPLAN, Dallas, for Northcross Mall in Austin.

OMNIPLAN, Dallas, for Northpark Shopping Center expansion in Dallas.

Frank Welch Associates, Midland, for the John Overby residence in Anchorage, Alaska.

As a fourth category, the following firms were cited for their handling of projects emphasizing conservation, restoration or preservation:

Burson, Hendricks & Walls, Dallas, for the Bicentennial phase of Old City Park in Dallas.

Coffee & Crier, Austin, for the Dr. & Mrs. John Bordie residence in Round Rock.

Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, and **Albert A. Hoover & Associates**, Palo Alto, California, for the Thomas E. Leavy Activities Center and Harold L. Toso Pavilion at the University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California.

Martin & Ortega, San Antonio, for the preservation of historic Ursuline Academy in San Antonio.

OMNIPLAN, Dallas, for Millers Department Store in Bristol, Virginia.

William E. Parrish, Architect, San Antonio, for the Plaza Nacional, La Villita, San Antonio.

Taft Architects, Houston, for the Galveston Historic Foundation Exhibition Module in Galveston

Lawrence D. White Associates, Fort Worth, for the Pierce-Burch Water Purification Plant in Arlington.



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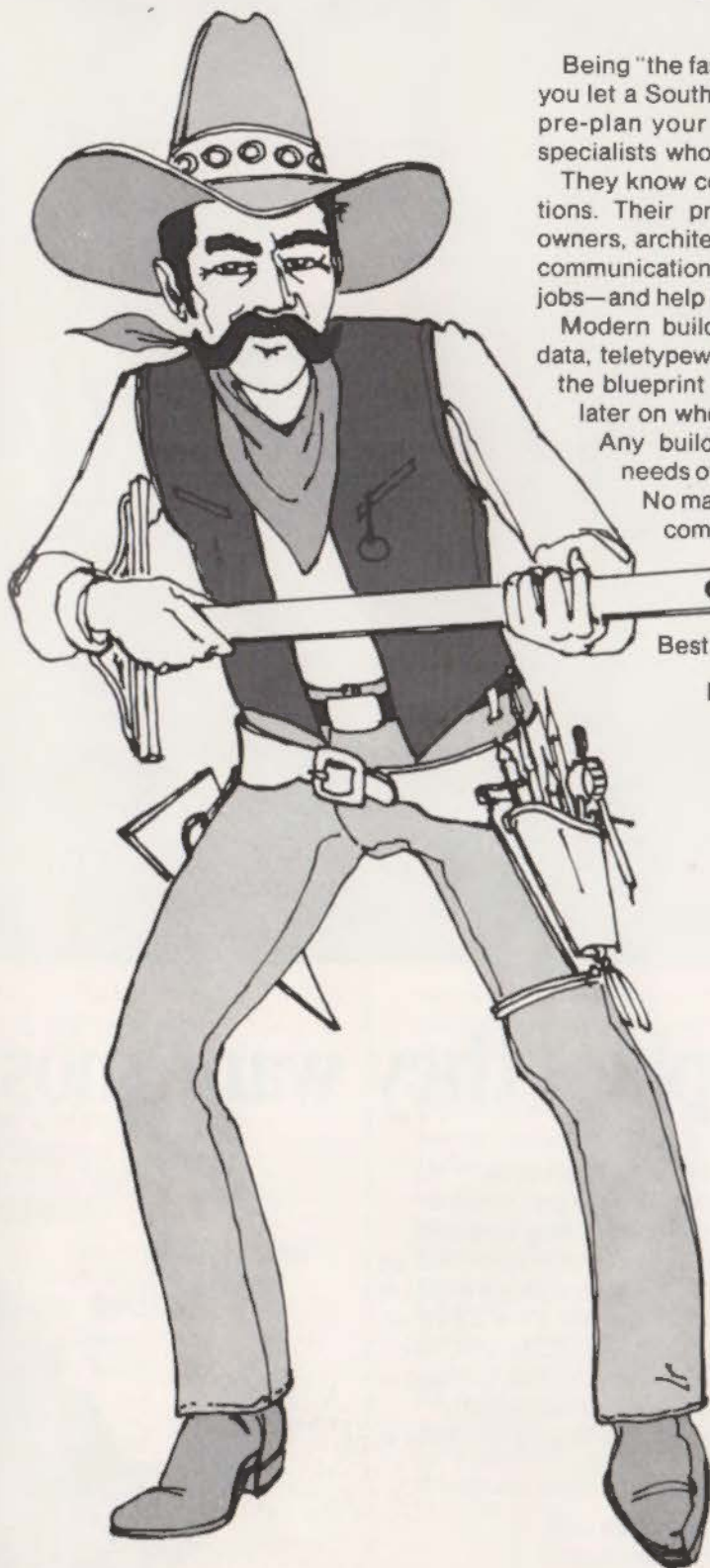


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Dallas' Munger Place: A Slum Is Not a Slum

Munger Place in old East Dallas will strike the casual visitor, at first, as a standard slum.

Once a community of first-class turn-of-the-century Prairie style homes, most of the dwellings have been subdivided into tenements. (The absentee ownership ratio climbed two years ago to over 80%.) Here and there, cars are parked on front lawns and refuse lies in streets adjacent to overgrown vacant lots where houses "unfit for human habitation" have been torn down. Other of the homes, trapped in the wake of multi-family zoning, now exhibit cracked and peeling paint, severe foundation and porch problems, patched roofs — all suggesting that someone has been trying to keep out inclement weather with as little financial investment as possible.

But Munger Place is deceiving. Behind the facades of many of these deteriorating properties is one of the most dramatic revitalization programs occurring in Dallas and possibly in the United States.

The Rise of the "Urban Pioneers"

The people who have held on through the years of deterioration, under the stress of improper zoning and a near-total lack

of financing, along with people who have recently moved into Munger Place (even after advice not to buy), now call themselves the Urban Pioneers. They recognized several years ago that the deterioration of their neighborhood was the product of larger systems working against them and not just the product of uncaring individual property owners. Money was not available for home acquisition or home improvement because of a multi-family zoning designation which makes the value of the property the value of the land. So the residents have set out to change the zoning of their neighborhood.

Working within the framework of the East Dallas Design Committee, a neighborhood council of elected representatives, the citizens have been collecting signatures on petitions and holding meetings to defend one of the most extensive back-zoning, or "proper zoning requests," as they call it, to be submitted to the City Plan Commission and the Dallas City Council in recent years. Support has come from the Planning Department, under Jim Schroeder, and City Manager George Schrader, both of whom recognize the impact of "blanket" zoning for an entire community (Munger was rezoned in the

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1960's), and its relationship both to a want of financing and to subsequent deterioration. At the same time, many of the Urban Pioneers have been putting in "sweat equity" by fixing up their individual properties, utilizing a host of innovative means to obtain money and materials.

Enter: Historic Preservation League

Recently, the Historic Preservation League, Inc., an adaptive-use historic preservation group which has gained prominence for its successful revitalization of the Swiss Avenue Historic District (adjacent to Munger Place), has undertaken a revolving fund. The Historic Dallas Fund, as it is called, is aimed at purchasing properties from absentee or indifferent property owners and reselling the homes on a nonprofit basis to families who will live in and repair the homes in a spirit of concern for their neighborhood.

The Historic Preservation League (HPL) is raising the money through grants and individual contributions. The Historic Dallas Fund buys "blocks" of properties from absentee landlords, something an individual interested in renovating one house is not disposed to undertake, and then takes deed restrictions and facade easements on the individual properties, requiring that they be restored and maintained in a proper manner. The easements give the HPL a permanent right to oversee all exterior renovations on the Fund's houses, which are then sold to individual property owners. (Guidance in purchasing the properties is provided by an architectural survey, accomplished by M. Wayland Brown, AIA, with the assistance of Dr. A. Lee McAlester, under a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.)

Recognizing the possible impact of the revolving fund in the neighborhood (i.e. escalating prices), the HPL quickly acquired or took options on 22 properties in Munger Place prior to "going public" the last week in September. The entire revolving fund project has been accomplished with the help of a loan from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

"Marketing" Old Neighborhoods

The League "markets" its older properties, and indeed the neighborhood itself, much the same way a developer markets a new tract. It purchases display ads in the real estate sections of the paper and

publishes brochures and other materials for use by local realtors who have been selected to sell the Fund's properties. Thus employing the same techniques used to "market" the Swiss Avenue properties, which have since become national examples of successful revitalization, the HPL competes in the housing marketplace for customers they believe are there (if only they knew of the attractive housing alternative represented by older neighborhoods).

\$2 Million Restoration Fund

Perhaps the most dramatic program in support of Munger Place is the \$2-million Munger Place Restoration Finance Program which will finance the purchase and restoration of the single family homes. This program, sponsored by the Lakewood Bank and Trust Company in cooperation with the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), was also announced the last week in September.

"The (Munger) area is believed to be the largest intact area of early 20th century Prairie School architecture in the southwest," said A. L. "Artie" Barnett, Lakewood senior vice-president for community affairs. Thomas G. Dawson, assistant regional manager of FNMA, said the program, for which FNMA will provide secondary mortgage financing, is possible because "it has the four ingredients necessary to make things happen. There is a defined area to work in; it has interested people who are involved in making the neighborhood better; it has the support and encouragement of the City; and it has available financing."

Bargain-Base Interest Rates

Loans will be made to families for purchase and rehabilitation of the homes as they are offered for sale. Terms of conventional loans to qualified borrowers will generally be 8% for 20 years, Barnett said, with the stipulation that the homes must be owner-occupied and improved to acceptable standards. Uniquely, major home repairs will be included in the 20-year loans. Many of the two-story homes, with 2,500 to 4,000 square feet of floor space, can be purchased for about \$20,000, with modernization and restoration costing about the same amount.

Lakewood Bank's involvement in the funding is patterned on previous loan commitments which have proven instrumental in the redevelopment of Swiss Avenue and its designation as Dallas' first Historic District. "To our knowledge, the



Munger Place program is the largest effort ever undertaken to rebuild an entire section of the inner city on a single-family home basis," Barnett said. "It takes vision sometimes to see what can be done with these older homes, but there are a number which have already been turned into showplaces. Several real estate brokers are getting interested in the area. Just as important, the people who live there now are excited about the possibilities."

The story of Munger Place isn't so much the story of an endangered species as the saga of a turned-on neighborhood in touch with the joy not only of historic architecture but of working together to preserve it.

SPECIES BRIEFS

Indians Strike in Austin

A September meeting of the Austin Historic Landmark Commission, chaired by architect Philip Creer, was the occasion for a protest by local American Indians in connection with attempts by the Landmark Commission to block destruction of a group of historic Austin buildings once occupied by General George C. Custer and his troops.

The buildings in question, comprising an area known as the Little Campus, are owned by The University of Texas at Austin, whose Board of Regents has indicated the buildings may be demolished. The Landmark Commission is trying to prevent that — urging that at least the oldest structure (1865) be preserved.

Evidently it was not the issue of preservation which the Indians were addressing, but rather what they considered the Landmark Commission's "glorification" of General Custer, who used the buildings as a headquarters during Reconstruction.

"The man was a murderer," said Betty Jo Collins, one of the Indian protesters. "He conducted sneak attacks and killed women and children."

Commission members responded that their intent is not to eulogize Custer, but simply to preserve the buildings, whose historic value is not affected by the famous general's alleged ignobility of character. Mr. Creer added, however, that "equal time" should be accorded the Indians if and when the buildings are renovated as a museum.

The fate of Little Campus, a state archaeological landmark protected by the Texas Antiquities Code, is still undetermined, pending further discussion with the UT Board of Regents.

Christmas Spectacular on the Strand

If you're in or around Galveston December 11, and you happen to have a costume from the Victorian period in England, don't miss the chestnuts and dulcimer music, English bobbies, town criers, and general holiday merriment of the third annual "Dickens Evening on the Strand."

The festival is sponsored by the Galveston Historical Foundation — whose miracle-working staff and members have presided in recent years over the historic preservation of much of Galveston's fabled wharf district — and it will be more colossal and authentic than ever. Its features will include: 100 old-fashioned English specialty shoppes, blacksmiths, lamplighters, mimes and shell-gamers, plum puddings, pomander balls and oak-smoked fish, coach rides and sea chants, genuine taverns with hot and cold period beverages, etc., etc., plus a local production of Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" — all against a backdrop of historic iron-fronted buildings lining the streets and alleys of the Strand.

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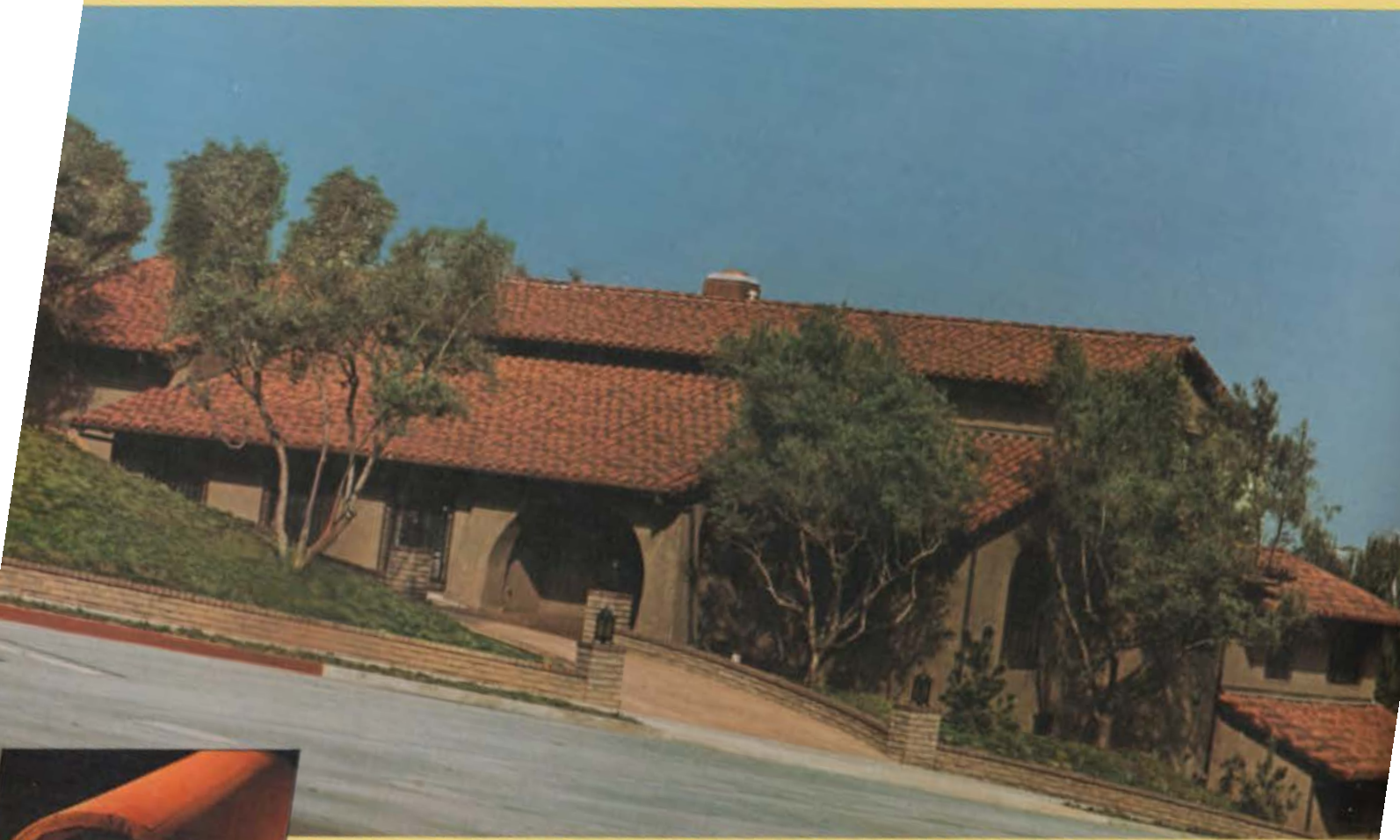


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In the News



TSA President Ted Maffitt, left, converses with Lady Bird Johnson Highway Beautification Award winner Wallace M. Harkey, Mrs. Johnson, and TSA Executive Director Des Taylor, right, following the awards presentation September 30.

Lady Bird Awards

TSA President Ted Maffitt was among the honored guests recognized during presentation ceremonies for the annual Lady Bird Johnson Award for Highway Beautification at the LBJ State Park in Stonewall September 30.

First place award winner Wallace M. Harkey, highway maintenance construction supervisor in Presidio County, received a plaque and Mrs. Johnson's check for \$1,000. Runner-up Morris Harrison, supervisor in Leon County, received a certificate and a check for \$500.

The award was established by Mrs. Johnson in 1970 to recognize each year the highway maintenance men who have done the best jobs of highway beautification.

Health Facility Institute

A seminar entitled "Planning and Managing Health Facility Construction Projects" is scheduled for December 8-9 at the Marriott in Houston. Designed for "administrators, trustees, planners and design professionals," the institute is sponsored by the Texas Hospital Association, TSA, the Greater Houston Hospital Council and the Health Committee of TSA's Houston Chapter.

Registration is \$90 for AHA members and \$130 for nonmembers. Preregistration is being handled through the Ameri-

can Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

News of Firms

Dallas architects Robert L. Halford, Carl Summers, Russell Surlis, Jr., and Edwin J. Johnson have announced their continued association as **Halford Summers Surlis & Johnson, Inc.** at 5207 McKinney, Dallas 75205. Telephone: (214) 528-9350.

Byron T. Folse & Associates has opened a new office in Euless at 315 Westpark Way, Euless 76039. Telephone: (817) 267-3596

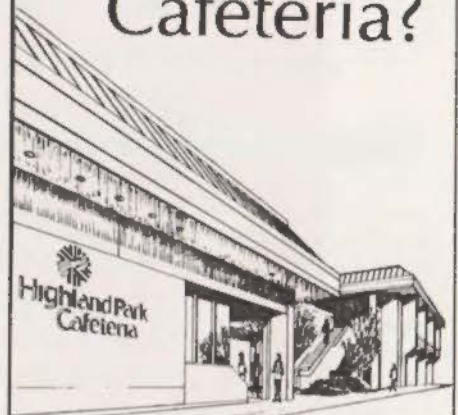
The Austin firm of **Tom W. Shefelman & Associates** has relocated to 302 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin 78701. Telephone: (512) 474-5132.

Wauson & Williams Architects, Inc., of Houston, has relocated to Two Corporate Square, Suite 100, 3930 Kirby Drive, Houston 77098. Telephone: (713) 524-9018.

C. E. Hunter and Kent R. Keirse, of El Paso, have formed the **Hunter/Keirse Partnership**, with offices at 4171 North Mesa, Suite C 215, El Paso 79902. Telephone: (915) 544-6152.

Thomas Phillips, Jr., and Roy Gee have been elected associates in the architectural and planning firm of **Rapp Fash Sundin/Incorporated**, Houston and Galveston.

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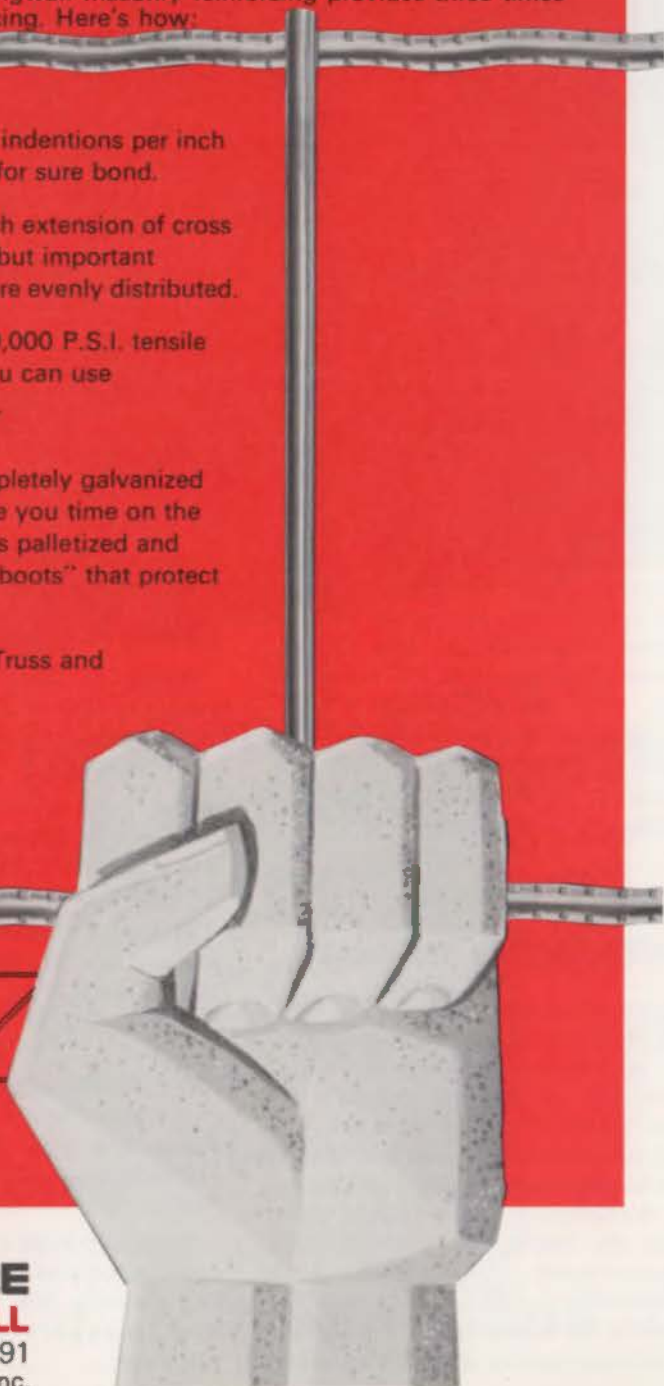


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The Fort Worth firm of **Olin Boese & Associates** has relocated to 3912 Annels Ct., Fort Worth 76109.

The Houston firm of **S.I. Morris Associates** recently has elected six associates. They are: Charles Dunbar, Jayanne Engle, Dennis Hancock, Gerald Koi, Burke E. Koonce and Donald R. Laughter.

Austin architect William Clay Grobe has rejoined **O'Connell, Probst & Zelman, Inc.** after six years with another Austin firm.

The Austin firm of **3D — Brooks, Barr, Graeber & White** has relocated to 200 East Tenth Street, Suite 600, Austin 78701. Telephone: (512) 474-2411.

Industry News

Monarch Tile official Jack Godbold died recently at his home in San Angelo. He was executive vice-president and director of manufacturing and had held various management positions since joining Monarch in 1964. J. Rollins Sevier, formerly of Florence, Alabama, has been elected a member of the board and to the position of senior vice-president of manufacturing.

Appointments

Raymond D. Reed, Dean of Architecture and Urban Design at Texas A&M University has been appointed to a four-year term as a member of the Architecture Advisory Panel of the Texas Commission



Raymond Reed

on the Arts and Humanities. The Commission has nine citizens advisory panels of eleven members each which review project applications in a specified area and make recommendations to the Commission regarding proposed projects.

Photography Course

"Architectural Photography" is the subject of an intensive three-week course to be offered by Dallas photographer Doug Tomlinson at the Texas Center for Photographic Studies in Dallas. The course, emphasizing camera techniques, will start November 8 and meet on Monday and Wednesday nights and Saturday mornings. Registration is \$60. For information, phone the Center at (214)387-1900.

Austin Architecture

The Austin Chapter of AIA has announced the long-awaited publication of a book entitled *Austin and Its Architecture*. Three years in the making, the 112-page hardbound volume features text, photos, maps and sketches which offer a "comprehensive overview of the architectural history and character of Texas' capital city."

The book will be displayed at the TSA convention November 3-5 in Dallas. It is presently available from the Austin Chapter office, 5000 E. Ben White, Suite 300, Austin, Texas 78742.

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ANNOUNCING



Handbook

To aid persons preparing to take the December professional examination, TSA has in stock a limited quantity of the 1976 *Architectural Registration Handbook*. Cost of the book (including postage and tax) is \$20.00. Send orders to the TSA, 800 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin, Texas 78701.

All orders must be accompanied by payment.

PCI Award Winner

The Dallas firm Omniplan has been declared one of nineteen national winners in the 14th Annual Prestressed Concrete Institute Awards Program for its project, the Citizens Bank Center in Richardson. Equivalent awards were presented for



Citizens Bank Center

seven bridges and twelve buildings and miscellaneous structures for their achievements in "esthetic expression, function and economy."

The building awards jury, chaired by AIA President Louis de Moll, commented about the bank, ". . . restraint, simplicity and economy of design are watchwords. Here, the long-span, prestressed beams alone create the walls, except for window glass infill." *Also, see page 37.*

News of Schools

Texas A&M — More than 500 friends and admirers jammed into the unfinished addition to the College of Architecture and Environmental Design at Texas A&M University September 11 for the official naming of the overall complex the Ernest Langford Architectural Center.

Langford, a 1913 Texas A&M graduate, joined the faculty of his alma mater in 1926 to begin a 46-year career which included 27 years as head of the university's architecture programs and 14 as university archivist. He also was the prime mover in establishing College Station as an incorporated city, serving as a member of its first city council, beginning in 1938,



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Ernest Langford and son, Keith.



Ernest Langford Architectural Center.

and then serving as mayor from 1942 until 1965.

Architecture and Environmental Design Dean Raymond D. Reed, who presided at the ceremonies, described the complex as "one of the best facilities of its type in the nation." The new 100,000-square-foot building is being constructed under a \$6,438,100 contract which also includes renovation of the present structure.

The honoree's son, Keith Langford, responded on behalf of his father, who had decided beforehand to write his remarks and have them presented by his son.

Houston architect Preston Bolton, nominee for next year's TSA president-elect, joined in remarks about Langford. "The respect that Mr. Langford has throughout our nation is testimony to him and to the frustrations and trials that went with creating architects," said Bolton, whose father, the late Dr. Francis Bolton, was president of Texas A&M. Recalling his days as a student, Bolton noted that a favorite Langford phrase was "garden variety." "I am glad to have grown in his garden," Bolton concluded.

UT Arlington — Inquiries and nominations have been invited for the position of Dean of the School of Architecture and Environmental Design at the University of Texas at Arlington. The school includes option offerings in City and Regional Planning, Landscape, Interior design, urban design and architecture and consists of approximately 900 undergraduate students, 110 graduate students and 27 faculty members. The dean is assisted by two associate deans and four program directors and is responsible for "policy planning, planning for curriculum growth and development, generation and direc-

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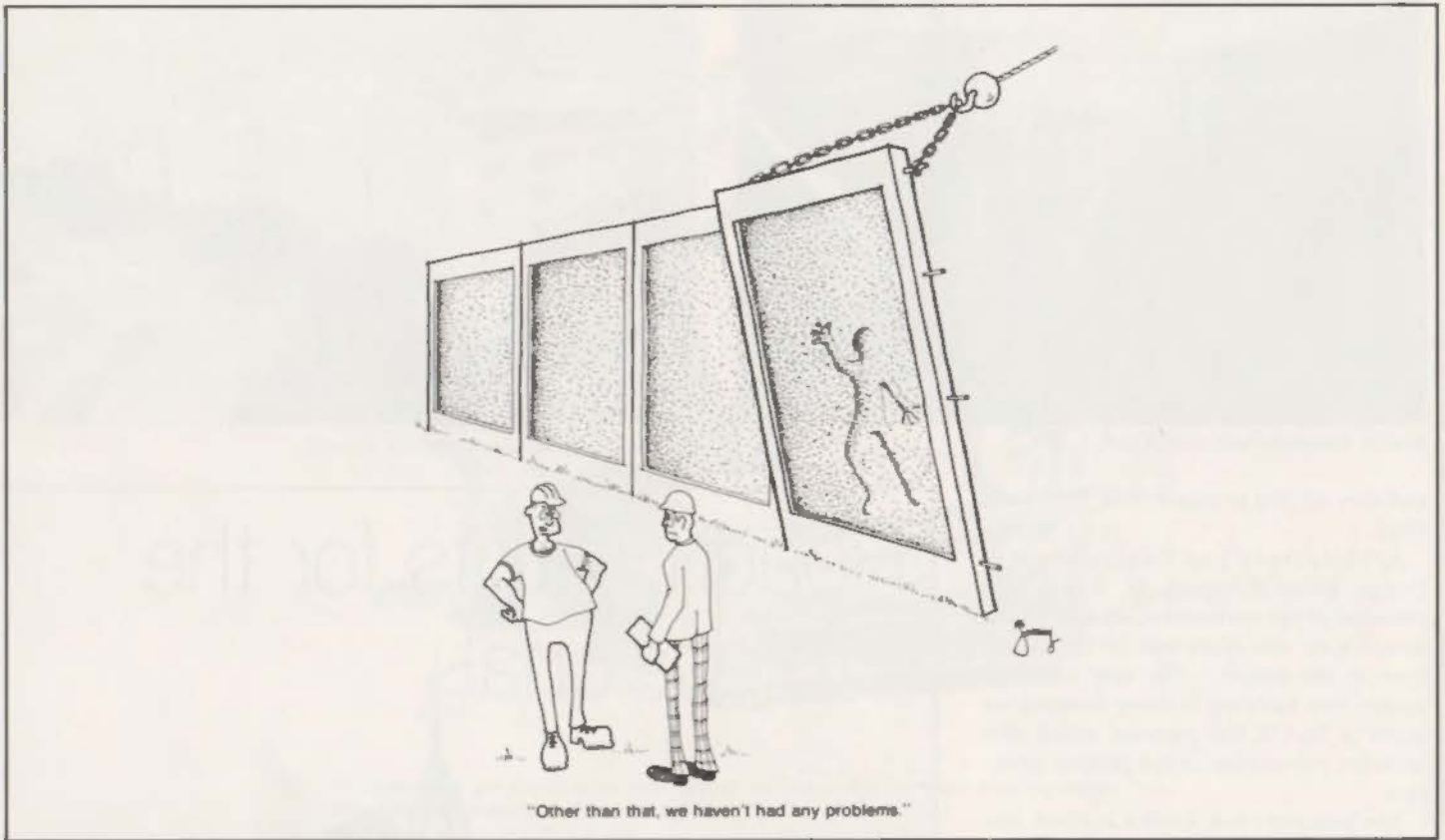
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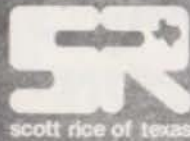
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tions of research and reinforcing liaison with the profession."

All inquiries and applications should be addressed to: *Professor R. Gene Brooks, Chairperson, Search Committee for the Dean, School of Architecture and Environmental Design, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington 76013. Telephone (817) 273-2801.* Completed applications must be postmarked by December 31.

Deaths

Fort Worth architect **Eugene Woodard**, 46, president of Woodard Associates & Co. of Hurst, died September 19 in the crash of his private plane near Broken Bow, Oklahoma.

Two longtime members of the Houston Chapter died recently. **Charles H. Kiefner** died September 5 and **Lenard Gabert** died September 12.

Waco architect **N.E. Wiedemann** died recently in Waco.

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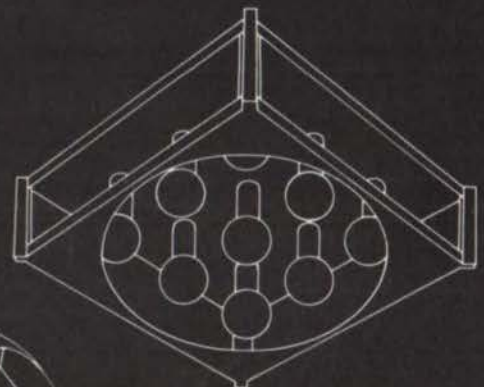
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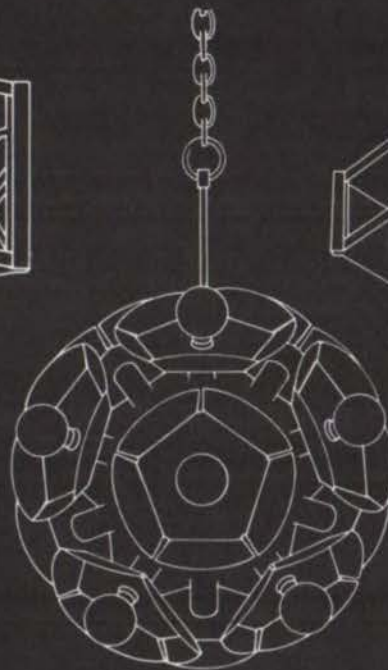
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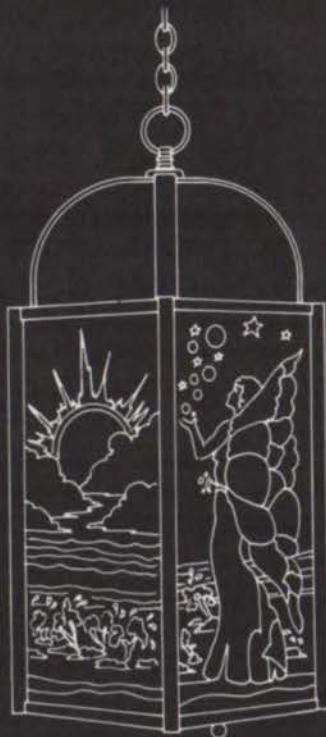
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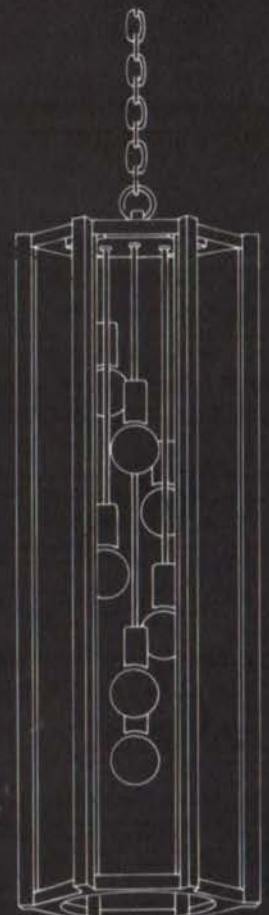
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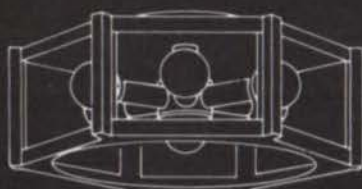
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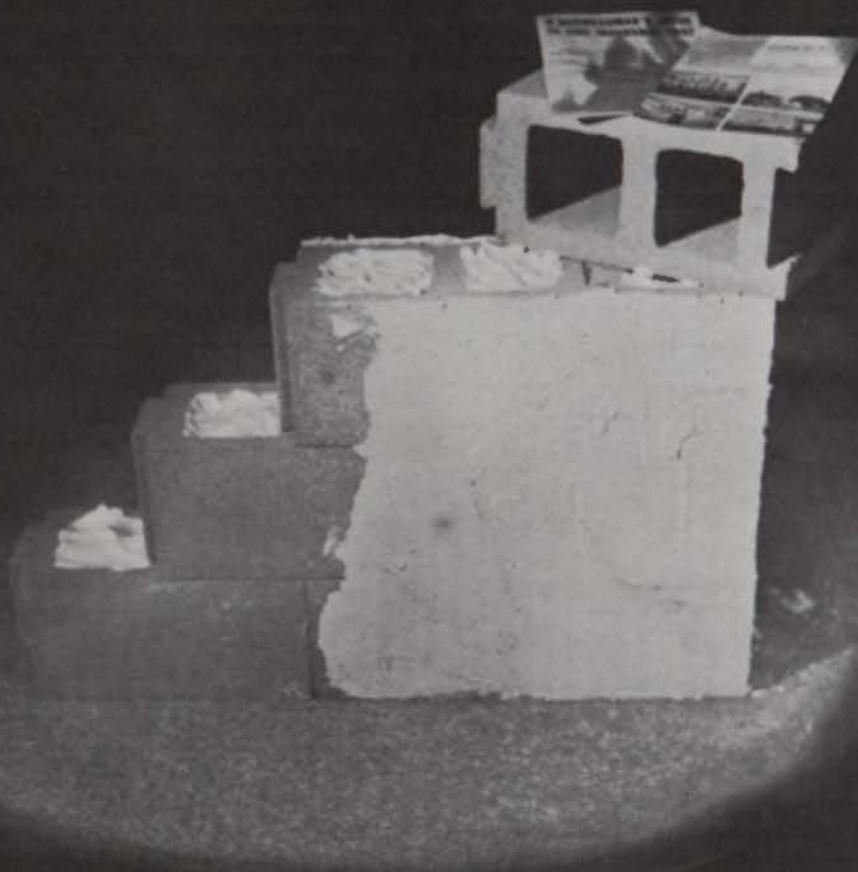


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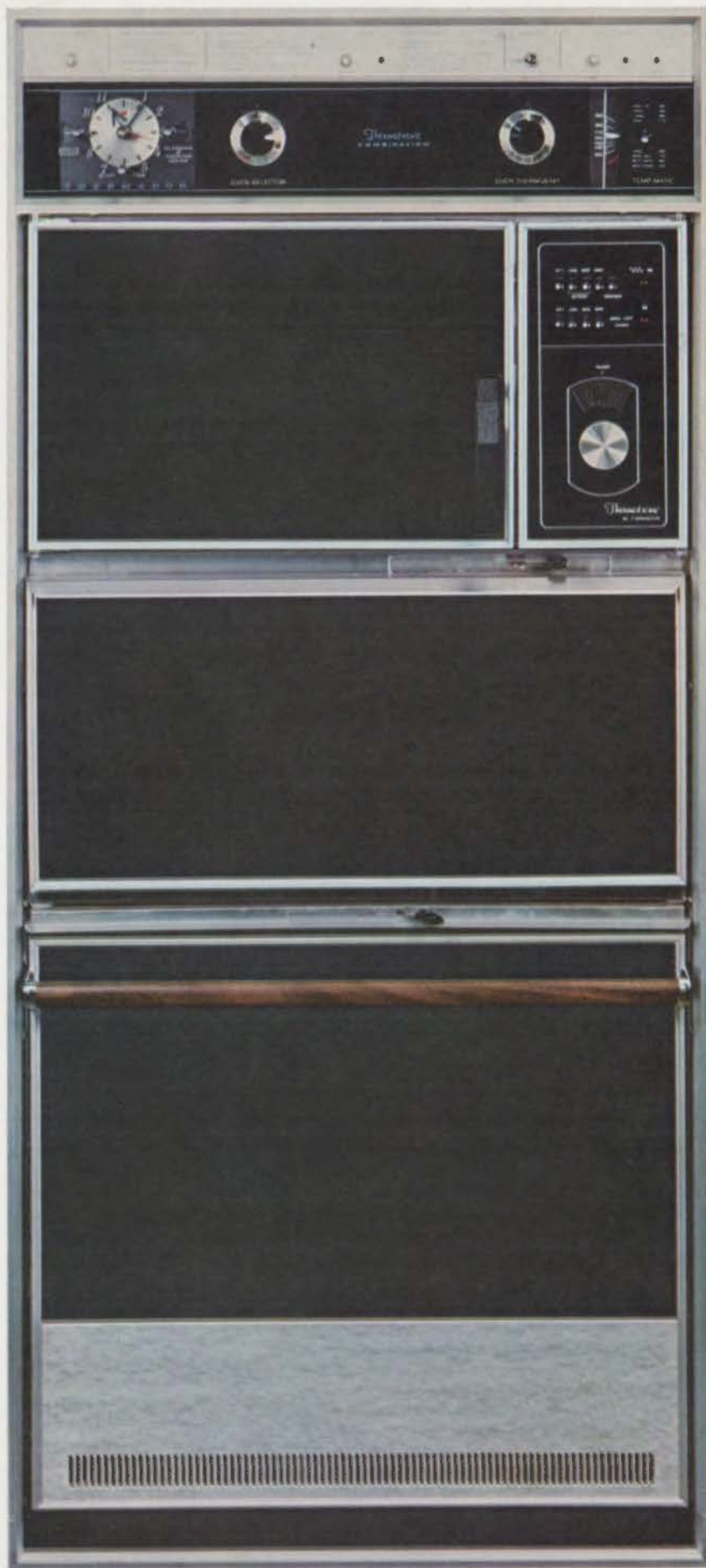
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Letters

Editor: After your recent issue on landscape architecture, I would like to present some ideas regarding our parks and the role of design professionals.

The public is demanding more leisure-time activities, and diversified public entities and the private sector are scrambling to meet these demands. In turn, design professionals — perhaps very proficient in designing hospitals, refineries or skyscrapers — are rushing into the recreation field because of current economic conditions. The traditional breakdown of responsibilities for the numerous entities continues to change, and even more so recently as a result of the energy crisis.

Let's pose some questions. Can you make a "park" merely by scattering picnic tables and swing sets around in sundry expanse? Should you provide a wilderness area with no constructed improvements? What should be included in a city, county, state, federal, or other political subdivision park or recreation area? Should a city or county provide campsites for camping vehicles? Should state or federal entities provide tennis courts and baseball fields? The answer may not always be apparent, but in the majority of cases, it can be professionally evaluated.

Who has the opportunity to exert some influence in these decisions? Hopefully, the design professional. The design professional should not lose this trust by adding facilities merely to enhance his fee. In turn, the client should give fair compensation to the design professional for services rendered, even in designing a minimal "master plan" for a wilderness area. Close cooperation should yield the correct decisions and provide needed facilities for the public at the lowest expense.

With shrinking inflation-ridden funds, and scarcity of economical and suitable lands, a unified approach must continue. We should all be patient and realize that specializing in leisure time design requires continuing education through seminars and conferences, studying trade and professional society publications, and experience. Maybe we should have more architects and engineers joint seminars of subcommittees in our professional societies so that we can learn from each other's accomplishments and mistakes.

C.G. Rutter, P.E.
Director of Engineering
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department



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Editor: In reference to my article, "Making a Statement with Native Plants," which appeared in your Sept./Oct. issue — I neglected to credit Kay Hahn for her assistance in preparing the manuscript.

Jill Senior
Austin

Editor: I just wanted to let you know how much I enjoyed reading the *Texas Architect*. I take it your magazine is devoted to architecture of all types within the state of Texas; yet, your September/October issue, particularly the article "A landscape architect is . . ." is quite entertaining and informative — especially to the mind of this sixteen year old, high school junior, and landscape architect-to-be.

Reading *Texas Architect* was so refreshing I can hardly wait to get my hands on the next issue. Again, thanks for such great reading.

Kerry Taylor
San Antonio

Editor: I am especially interested in residences designed, sited, equipped, and furnished to the following criteria: (1) Non-Combustible Materials such as stone, glass ceramics, soil, concrete and metals. (2) On-Site Power Sources such as wind and sun. (3) Aesthetically Pleasing and Humane Architecture.

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James Addison Potter
12 Greenhouse Blvd.
West Hartford, Connecticut 06110

Editor: I was shocked to read your Bicentennial issue of the *Texas Architect* (July-August, 1976), and not find one black architect's work cited. If you need assistance in your research, I will be happy to do so.

Sometimes it appears difficult for professionals to recognize their own, but there are black architects who have won national acclaim and respect.

Try to do a better job next time.

Eddie Bernice Johnson
State Representative

Editor: I would certainly appreciate your mailing me, if possible, the latest issue of *Texas Architect*. I understand it contains a picture and article of "Old Red," the old medical school in Galveston. My late husband's father, Nicholas Clayton, was the architect for it, which I am sure you are well aware of. I am trying to compile a sort of scrapbook for my children of their grandfather.

Maurine Clayton
La Marque

Editor: Your recent issue on landscape architecture was excellent and I am most proud to be included in it.

Also, the story on "Old Red" was beautifully presented and much to the point.

Larry DeMartino, Jr.
San Antonio

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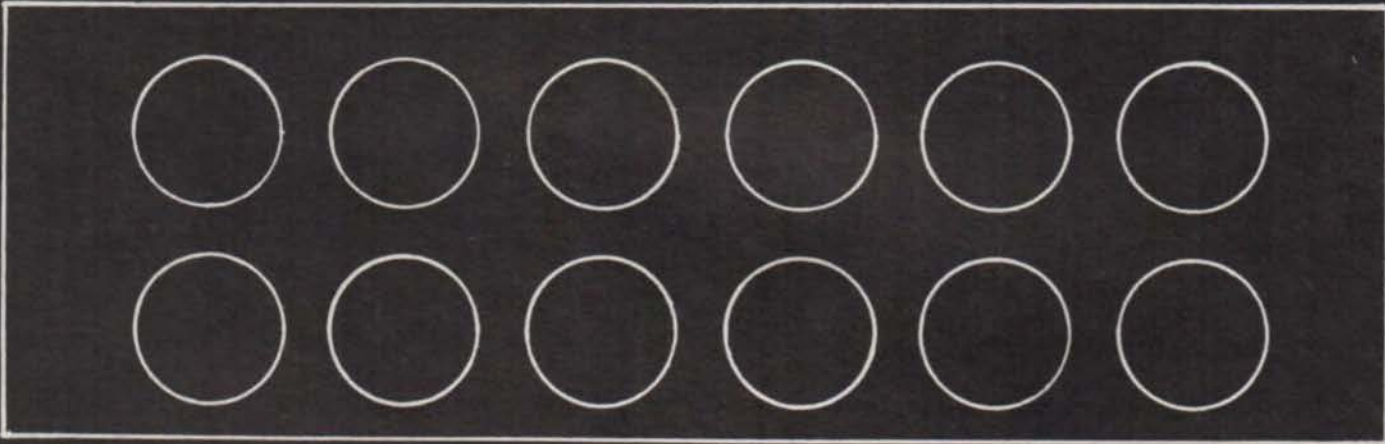
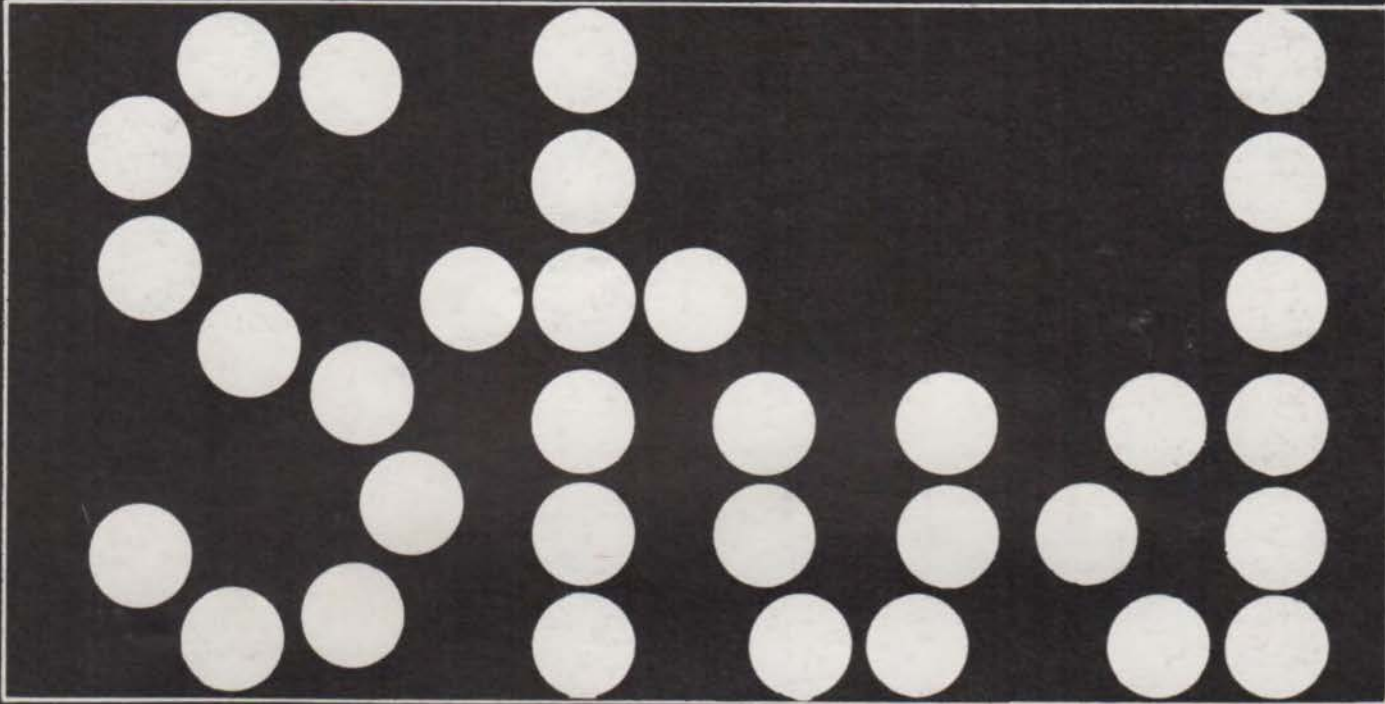
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