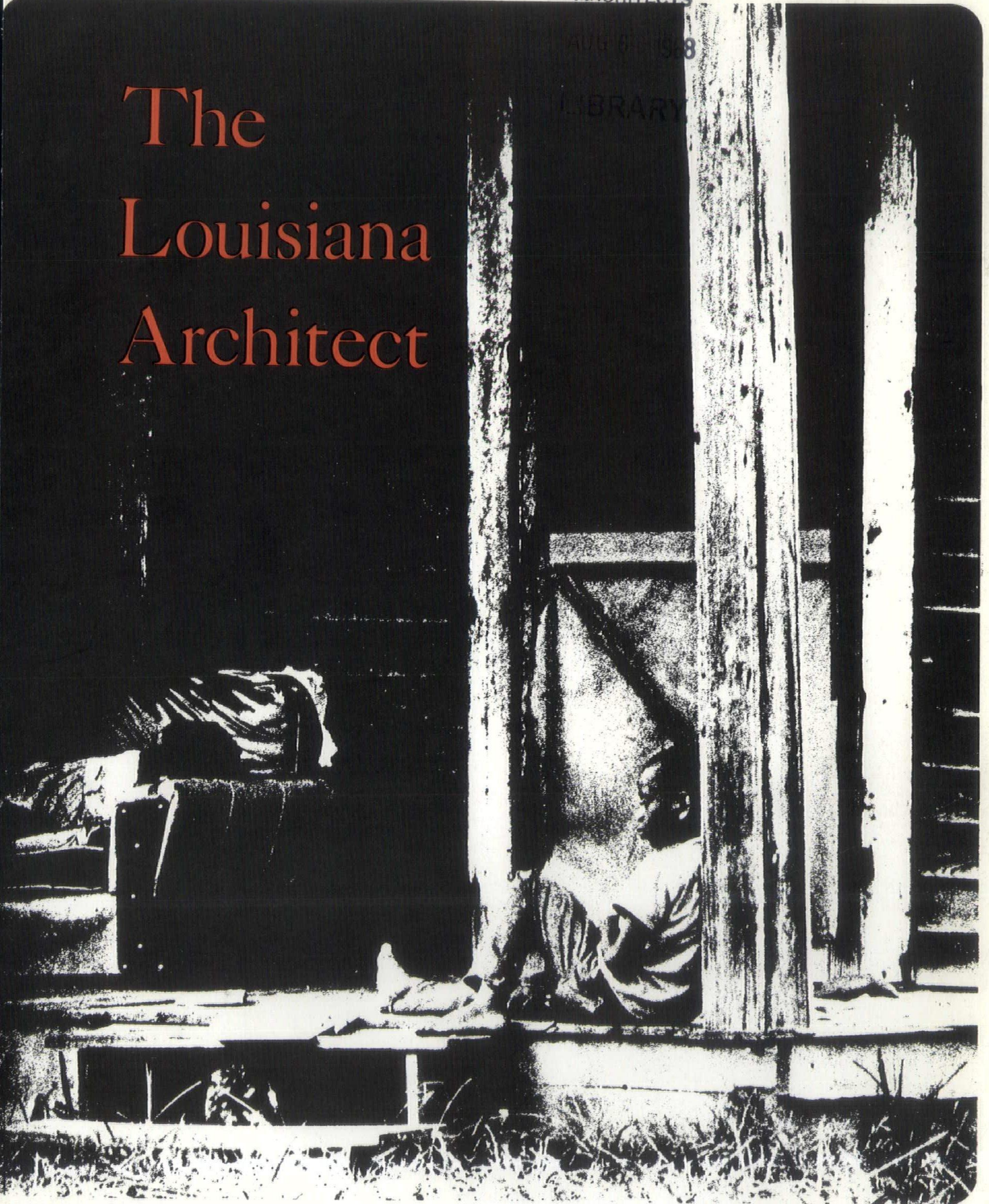
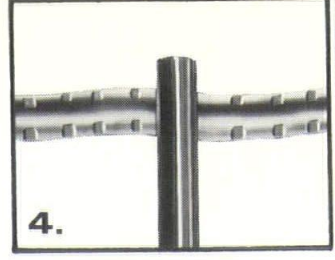
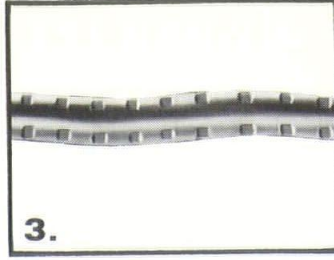
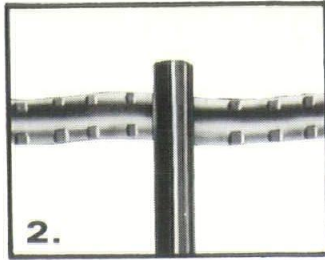
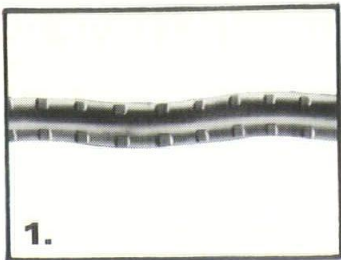


The Louisiana Architect



“THE BLACK CITY”



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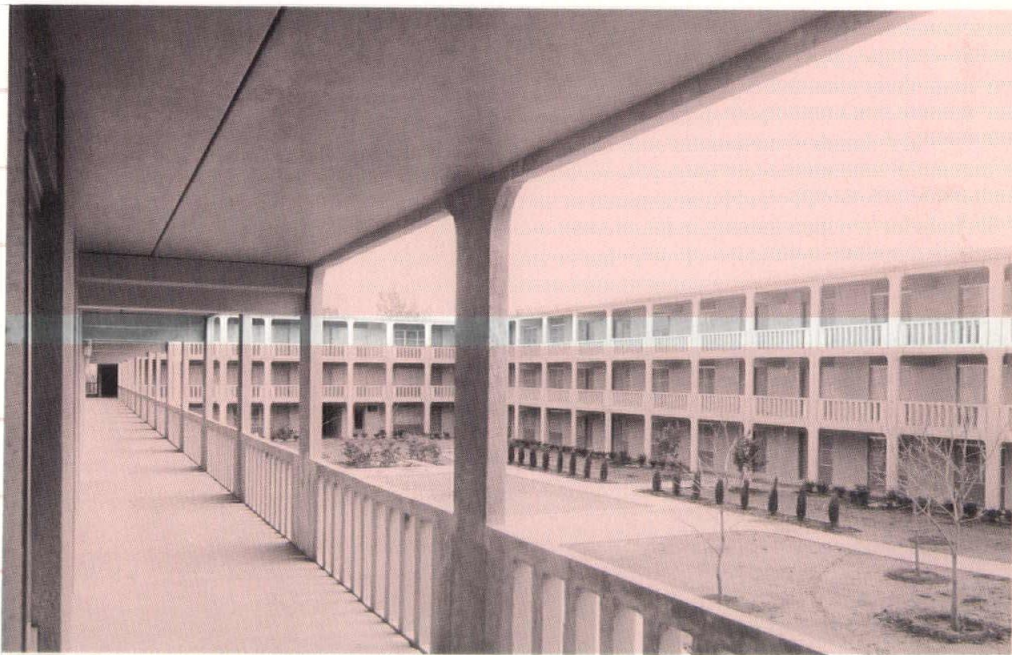


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FRY

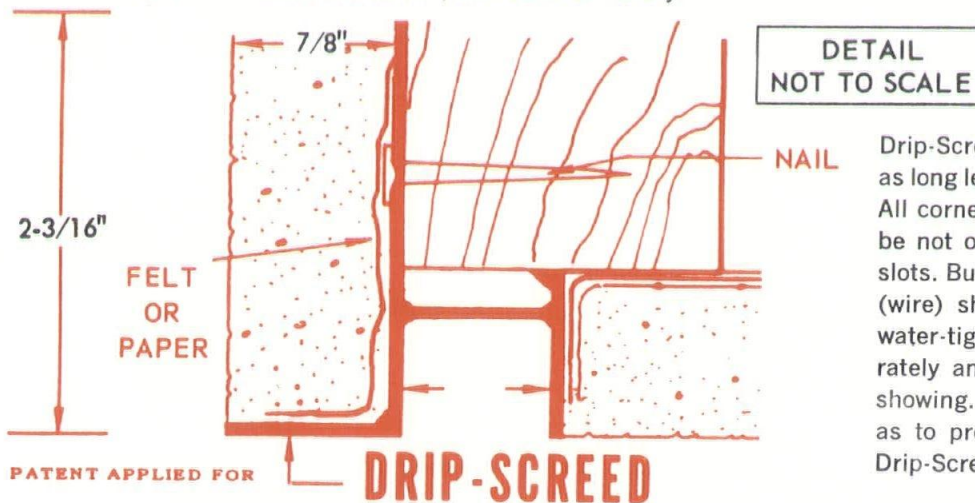
REGLET Corporation

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FRY DRIP-SCREED

- (1) A Drip Mold — No More Stained Areas on Soffitt, and
- (2) A Plaster Screed — Makes Clean, Sharp Uniform Edge.

DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on drawings Drip-Screed Molding shall be installed, as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles. Drip-Screed to be made of extruded aluminum .050 thick, (recodized) clear coating: plaster does not stick, paint adheres readily.

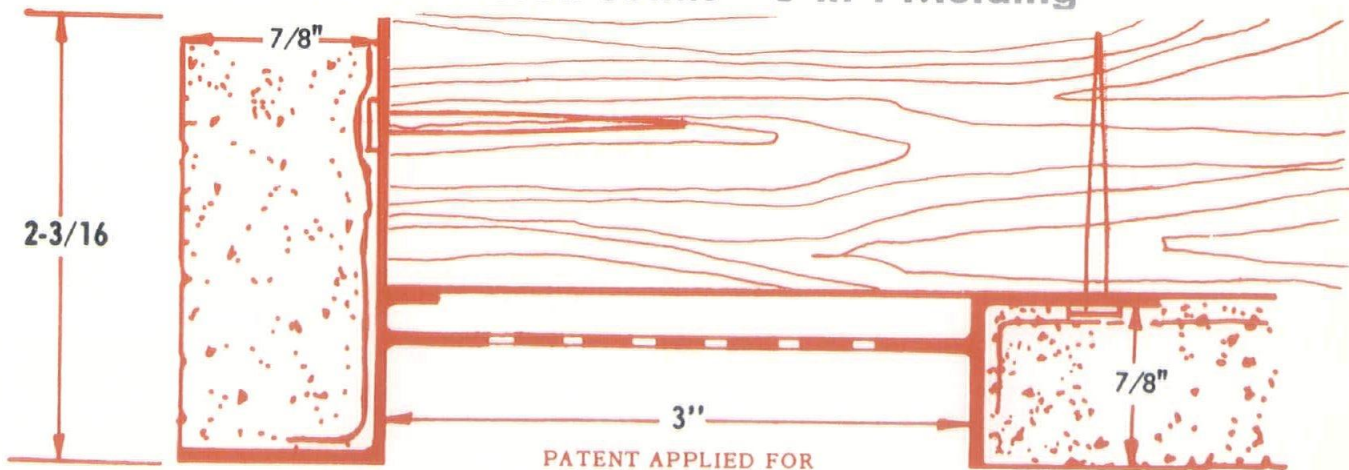


INSTALLATION:

Drip-Screed Molding shall be installed in as long lengths as possible to reduce joints. All corners must be mitered. Nailing shall be not over 24" O.C., using pre-punched slots. Building felt (paper) and (metal lath) (wire) shall lap over molding to make it water-tight. All joints shall be cut accurately and installed with tight, neat joint showing. Paper or felt shall be installed so as to prevent contact of metal lath with Drip-Screed.

FRY VENTED DRIP-SCREED

For Plastered Soffits — 3 in 1 Molding



ADVANTAGES: (1) Ventilated Area — more than code requirements. (2) Drip Mold — no stained soffit ceiling. (3) Plaster Screed — clean, sharp, uniform line. Punched Nail Slots 6" O.C. Six Vent Slots 1/8" x 1". 3/8" O.C. Slots, spaced 1/2" end to end.

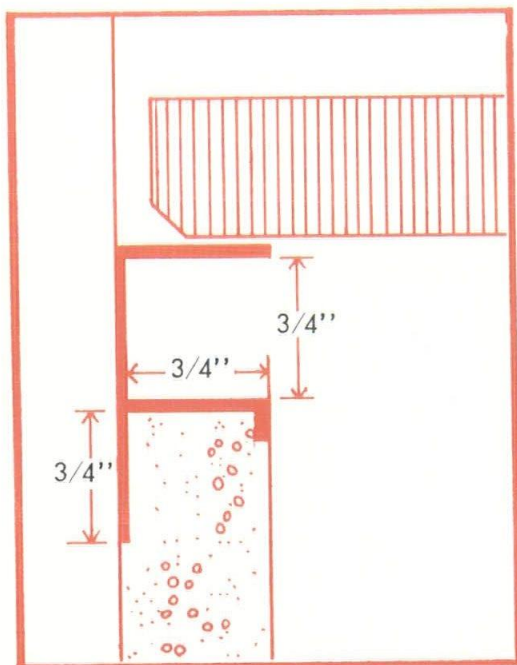
DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on drawings, vented Drip-Screed molding shall be installed, as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles, vented Drip-Screed to be made of extruded aluminum .0625 thick (Recodized).

INSTALLATION: Vented Drip-Screed molding shall be installed in as long lengths as possible to reduce joints. All corners must be mitered. Nailing shall be not over 24" O.C., using pre-punched slots. Building felt (paper) and (metal lath) (wire) shall lap over molding to make it water-tight. All joints shall be cut accurately and installed with tight, neat joint showing. Paper or felt shall be installed so as to prevent contact of metal lath with Drip-Screed.

FRY Products for the Plasterer

NEW!

FRY "F" PLASTER MOLDING FPM-050



PATENT APPLIED FOR

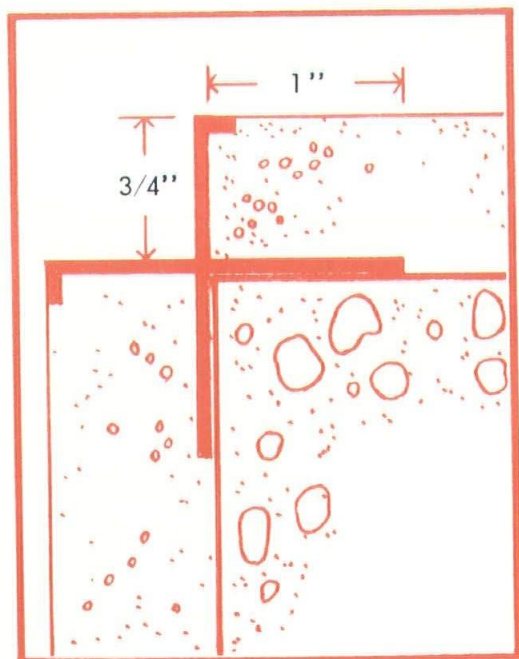
A Molding with many uses, as a quirk or reveal — where dissimilar materials join: (1) Partitions to ceiling. (2) Soffit Facia.

DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on drawings, Fry "F" Corner Molding FPM-050, as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles, California, shall be installed. This Molding shall be made of Extruded Aluminum .050 thick, with Clear Recodize Finish.

INSTALLATION: FPM-050 Corner Molding shall be installed in as long lengths as possible and securely attached to framing, using screws, bolts or other approved method.

NEW!

FRY "X" CORNER MOLDING XCM-050



PATENT APPLIED FOR

A versatile molding for the corners of columns, soffits and many other purposes — can be used with $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" material.

DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on drawings, "X" Corner Molding, as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles, California, shall be installed. This Molding shall be made of Extruded Aluminum .050 thick, with Clear Recodize Finish.

INSTALLATION: XCM-050 Corner Molding shall be installed in as long lengths as possible and securely attached to framing, using screws, bolts or other approved method.

FRY REGLET CORPORATION

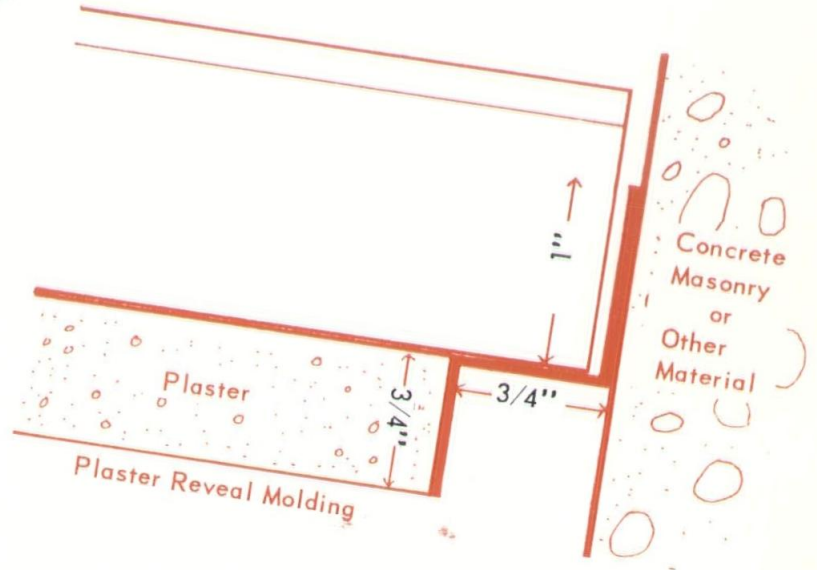
FRY Products for the Plasterer

FRY PLASTER REVEAL MOLDING PRM-050

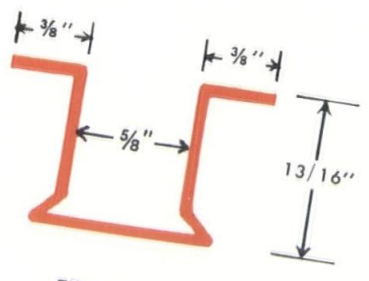
(1) A Reveal which separates plaster from dissimilar materials. (2) A Screed for plaster, provides good, clean edge.

DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on drawings, Plaster Reveal Molding, PRM-050, shall be installed as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles, California. PRM-050 shall be made of extruded Aluminum .050 thick with clear Recodized Finish.

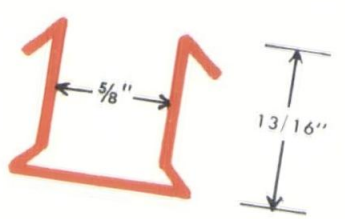
INSTALLATION: Plaster Reveal Molding shall be installed in as long lengths as possible. Molding shall be attached securely to framing; all corners shall be mitered.



FRY FZ REGLET



FZ-T90 or GS-90



FZ-GS-45 or T-45

FZ Reglet is often used with Zipper Gasket but has many other uses in stucco, masonry and concrete. FZ Reglet provides a tight smooth metal surface. / Uniform and permanent. / Accurately rollformed, easier to install. / Corner clips to align units and stop grout. / V locked for concrete, masonry and stucco. / A barrier to moisture, weeping around gasket. / Proved performance on jobs of varied conditions. / Makes a good zipper job noticeably better.

DESCRIPTION: Reglet shall be made especially of metal for installing Zipper structural Gaskets in concrete walls. Reglet shall be furnished with a "V" to lock into concrete and to attach corner clips.

SPECIFICATIONS: Where indicated on drawings, FZ type reglet, manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles, California, shall be installed in accordance with factory specifications dated April 1, 1967. Reglet to be made of (26 Ga. Galv. Steel with flanges 45 degrees Type FZ-GS-45) or (.025 EPOX-E-KOTE Aluminum with flanges 90 degrees or 45 degrees, Type T-90 or T-45). Special radius corner can be made (see detail sheet). Reglet must be furnished die-cut to exact length.

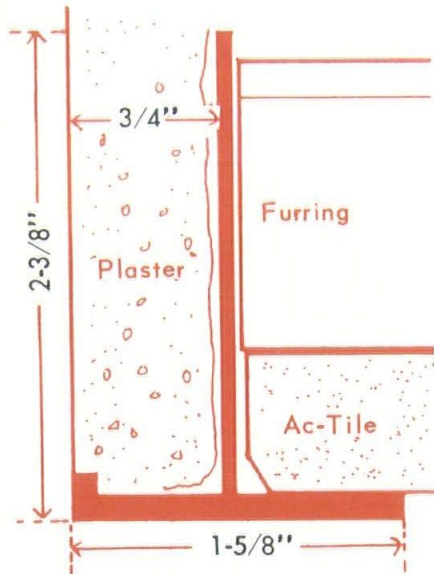
INSTALLATION: Shall be made as shown on FRY FZ data sheet. Reglet must be true, aligned and plumb with groove; uniform with clean, smooth surface, free of grout, to provide an acceptable channel to receive neoprene gasket.

FRY REGLET CORPORATION

U. S. PATENT NO. 3319985

FRY Products for the Plasterer

FRY FACIA CORNER MOLDING FCM-125

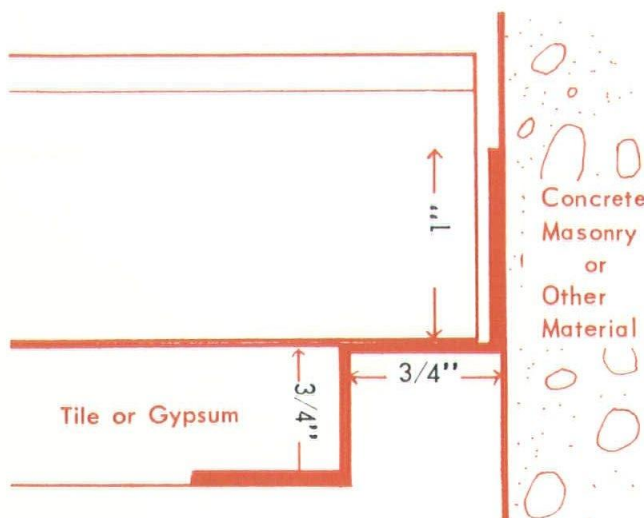


For facia corner where acoustical tile joins vertical surface of Plaster or Plaster Board. (1) A screed for plaster, or (2) A locking unit for $\frac{5}{8}$ " Plaster Board. (3) A molding for acoustical tile.

DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on the drawings, Facia Corner Molding 125 shall be installed, as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles. This Molding shall be made of extruded aluminum .125 thick. All material shall have the Recodizing treatment.

INSTALLATION: Facia Corner Molding 125 shall be installed in as long lengths as possible; all corners to be mitered. Molding shall be attached to framing, using screws, bolts or other approved method.

FRY "W" REVEAL MOLDING Type WRM-050



(1) A Reveal which separates acoustical tile from dissimilar materials. (2) A Screed for plaster; provides good, clean edge. (3) Permits easier installation of acoustical tiles for ceilings.

DESCRIPTION: Where indicated on drawings, "W" Reveal Molding, WRM-050, shall be installed as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, 3028 Dolores Street, Los Angeles, California. WRM-050 shall be made of extruded Aluminum .050 thick with clear Recodized Finish.

INSTALLATION: "W" Reveal Molding shall be installed in as long lengths as possible. Molding shall be attached securely to framing; all corners shall be mitered.

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ARCHITECTS, Please Step Forward

The farsighted, aggressive and talented LAA members who step forward to lead in the development and implementation of urban revitalization projects in Louisiana will be the most prominent and successful architects in the years just ahead.

Never before have the leaders and people of our nation been so caught-up with the problems of urban living. These problems, demanding as they are, will be even more so as our population grows and the move from a farming to a industrial economy continues.

The Federal urban assistance funds which may be available because of the passage of permissive legislation in Louisiana (see page 18 for a summary of one of these bills) will not cure all the urban ills, but it is an encouraging first step. The next step forward will have to be taken by the municipal officials, community leaders, architects and others who know what must be done to remove the blight and plan the growth and development of our cities.

Louisiana architects by training and experience are unquestionably the best qualified of our citizens to head the team and coordinate the work of urban revitalization and planning. But if they fail, others will step in and fill the void. The forces generated by crowded cities, the voices demanding better transportation, communication, more space, more schools, more parks, a clean and healthy environment will not let us sleep.

Our city leaders must understand the importance of having the best qualified professionals participate in the policy making and planning decisions. The AIA chapters in Louisiana would be wise to insist that the agency which handles urban renewal projects in their area has among its members an AIA architect.

COVER PHOTO by DON DUPUIS

JOHN SCHAEFFER ASSOCIATES

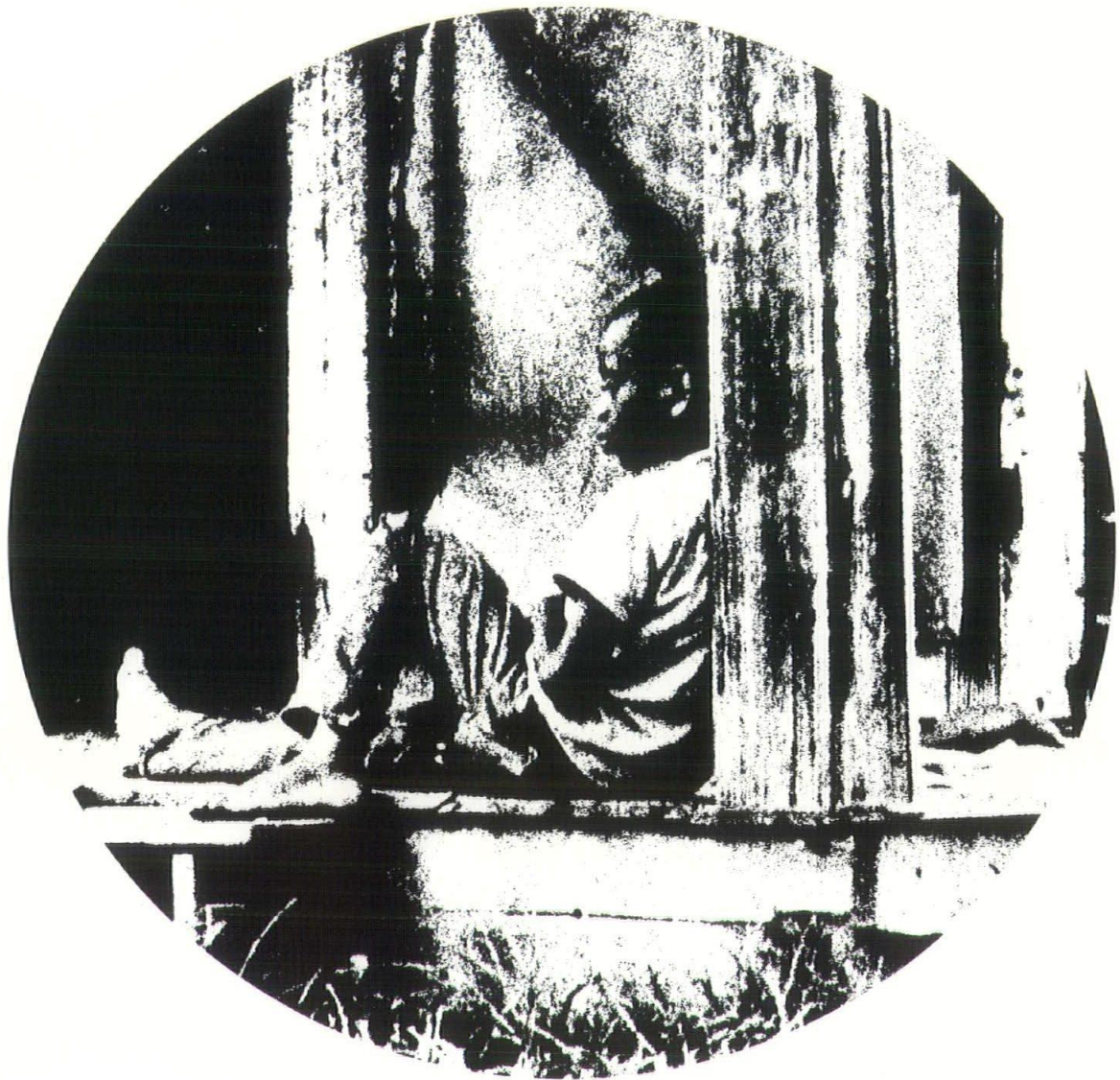
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“THE BLACK CITY”

Statement by the National AIA Committee on Urban Design

Made at the Conclusion of the Gulf States Regional Convention

The National Committee on Urban Design of The American Institute of Architects commends the Gulf States Regional Convention for its courage in addressing the annual meeting to the topic of "The Black City." We welcomed this invitation to bring our committee to Memphis for what we expected to be, and was, an important learning experience.

During our stay we had the opportunity to visit with a few of the citizens of the black ghetto here in Memphis. The shocking conditions that we observed painfully reminded us that while we live in comfort and plenty, many of our brothers—fellow citizens—across the country live in squalor and deprivation, with spirit, but with little hope or opportunity.

We are not concerned with placing blame or with preaching. We are concerned because many of these inhumane and degrading conditions are unnecessary. We saw streets and vacant lots laden with debris, incredibly decrepit structures housing families who must pay rent and utility bills that represent two-thirds of their average annual family income, unpaved streets, and homes heated only by gas stoves and without bathtubs.

We cannot help but consider what must be done to overcome this deplorable condition. Immediate relief is needed, as well as a continuing program for providing practical alternatives and free choice.

It is a fact that no panacea will be found. A complete range of efforts is required for local, immediate, short-range, and long-range impact.

The poverty-stricken ghetto area which we visited does not receive equivalent city services expected by whites. It is obvious that here, as in other similar ghetto areas pockmarking our nation, truly effectual publicly and privately sponsored programs are urgently needed to create job skills and opportunities, provide decent and above-minimal housing, and provide the public facilities and services necessary to support an enriching community life and encourage individual self-fulfillment. The physical and social decay resulting from years of neglect and public apathy must be replaced with neighborhood environment created with a deep understanding of the social needs and aspirations which must be accommodated.

All citizens are entitled to routine city services such as street cleaning, litter

control, and regular trash collection.

All citizens are entitled to routine city code enforcement processes to assure tenants of safe and sanitary housing, through ongoing maintenance and replacement of substandard dwellings.

As architects concerned with the living environment, we are acutely aware of the needs of these neighborhoods, but as individuals we are unable to come to grips with the solution for such problems when poverty prevents a workable economic and social system.

The underlying cause of what we have seen is the lack of adequate education and employment opportunities—denied to an entire group of people—and a lack of even an alternative choice. These root causes are a direct result of lack of awareness and apathy in the white community.

We, as architects, are ready to help—in our way—to understand the problem and to take steps toward improvement. In a letter from the President of our Institute to chapters all over the nation we have offered to assist our 167 local chapters in engaging in programs which we believe will be helpful.

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HONOR AWARD

JURY'S COMMENTS:

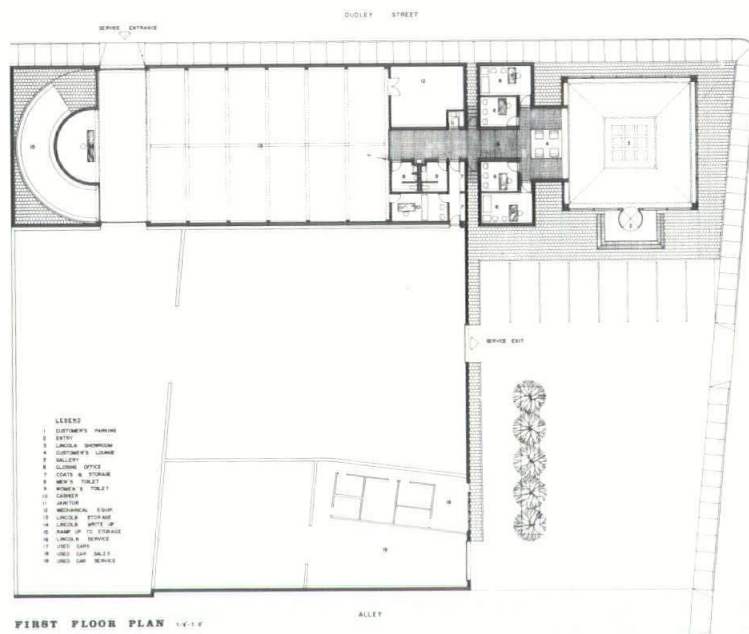
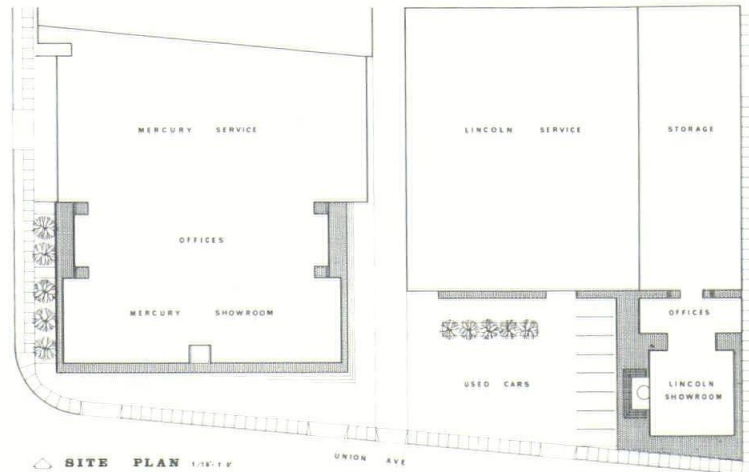
"The simplicity and boldness of the architect's approach to this problem, which has, to date, received so little or no attention from the profession, is to be commended so much the more that it is reinforced by impeccable detailing and admirable use of graphics.

"The sense of space required for the display of such a large manufactured product as an automobile was beautifully understood. The handling of lighting, natural and artificial, by day and by night, was commendably achieved.

"The choice of materials, concrete and brick, their juxtaposition, and their separation by light-wells demonstrated such commensurate skill on the part of the architect as to justify the expression of reservations concerning the absence of landscaping along Union Ave. and the incongruous choice of furnishings of the single showroom module.

"The great elegance of the overall concept was deemed destroyed by the presence of the existing facade of the adjoining building housing the Parts Department. It is hoped that this unfortunate feature may be eliminated in the near future.

"The handsome composition of the display panels, the restrained use of graphics and the exquisite quality of the drawings are to be especially commended."



Phase one includes a two module, two-story automobile sales showroom, an intermediate unit containing business and sales offices on the ground floor, and management and conference areas on the second level, and a service department to the rear with automobile storage above. The sales and auto storage unit is adjacent to and directly connected on both levels to an existing building housing the parts department on the ground level and automobile storage above. An interior skylight running the length of the building provides natural light to all internal offices.

Phase two was conceived as an elegant setting for the display and storage of expensive automobiles. It contains a small showroom module, internal sales offices lighted by clerestory windows and an automobile storage area which acts as a secondary showroom. This unit is a direct addition to an existing building containing service facilities and used car offices.

Materials and methods: Reinforced concrete construction, used brick, steel frames, bronze tinted glass, bronze entrance doors and hardware, plaster partitions in sales areas, concrete block in service areas. All interior wood ceilings, railings and wood doors are natural oak. Floors, Synthetic Terrazzo and Vinyl Asbestor. Central air conditioning and heating by forced air system.

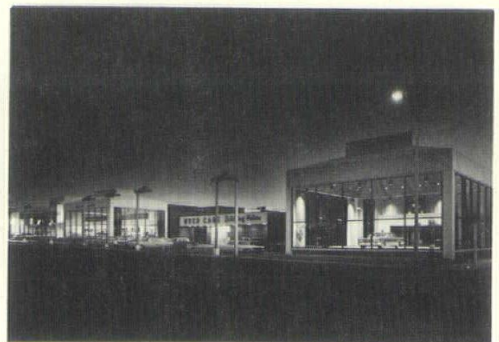
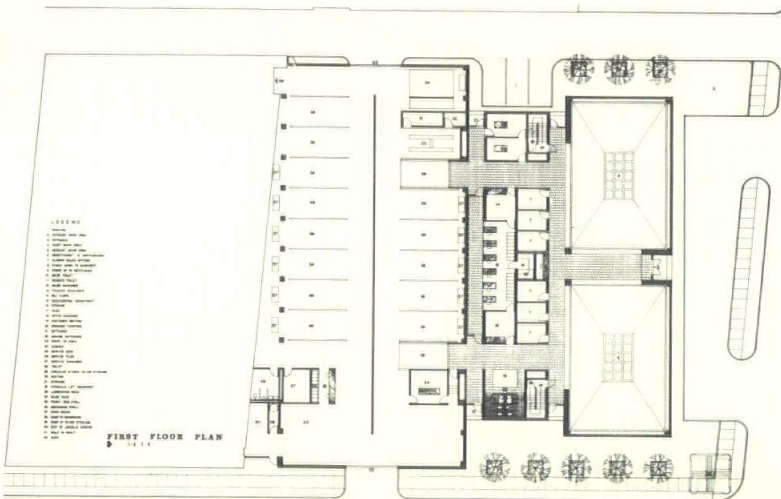
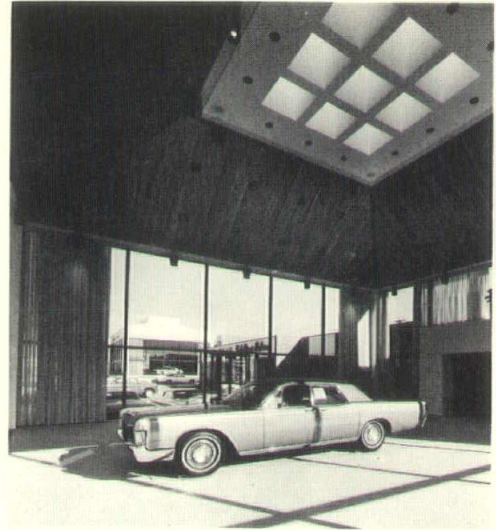
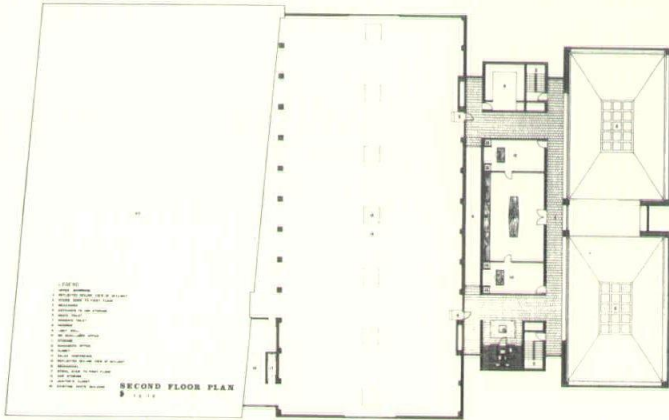
The phase one building contains 39,008 square feet and 550,444 cubic feet. The phase two building contains 7,115 square feet and 113,122 cubic feet. Cost figures for the project are not available, but are normal for this type of commercial construction.

Requirements and solution: This project involved the design of showroom, administrative, service and storage facilities, scheduled in a two phase program of additions to an existing automobile dealership. The client's existing buildings were located in the downtown area on a major thoroughfare. It was his desire to demolish portions of the buildings along this thoroughfare and to erect new facilities, without closing down the existing dealership during construction. In order to accomplish this, the phase one building was first constructed while business was carried on in existing buildings to the south and in the old phase two area. When phase one was completed, the phase two showroom building and the new phase two building was constructed. Phase three, which involves certain modifications to the used car lot and the building behind, has not yet been undertaken.

It was the Architects' intention to create an elegant and dignified series of building modules as a relief to the general architectural bad taste in the adjacent areas of "auto row." The showroom modules were designed to contrast sharply with the old brick of the existing structures behind. Old brick from the demolished buildings was cleaned and used in the new construction in order to preserve the unity of the block. Landscaping, graphics and furnishings were accomplished by the Architect and were conceived as an integral part of the original design. Special graphics in keeping with new designs by the manufacturer were employed at a scale compatible with the design of the project.

AN AUTOMOBILE SHOWROOM FOR SCHILLI

GULF STATES REGION, AIA



OTORS, INCORPORATED ROY P. HARROVER & ASSOCIATES, Architects





OAK ALLEY

In recording Louisiana's architecture one must, even at the risk of repetition, recognize Oak Alley. This is the grande dame of plantation houses because of its generous concept, the perfection of its proportions and details, and its incomparable Louisiana-type setting.

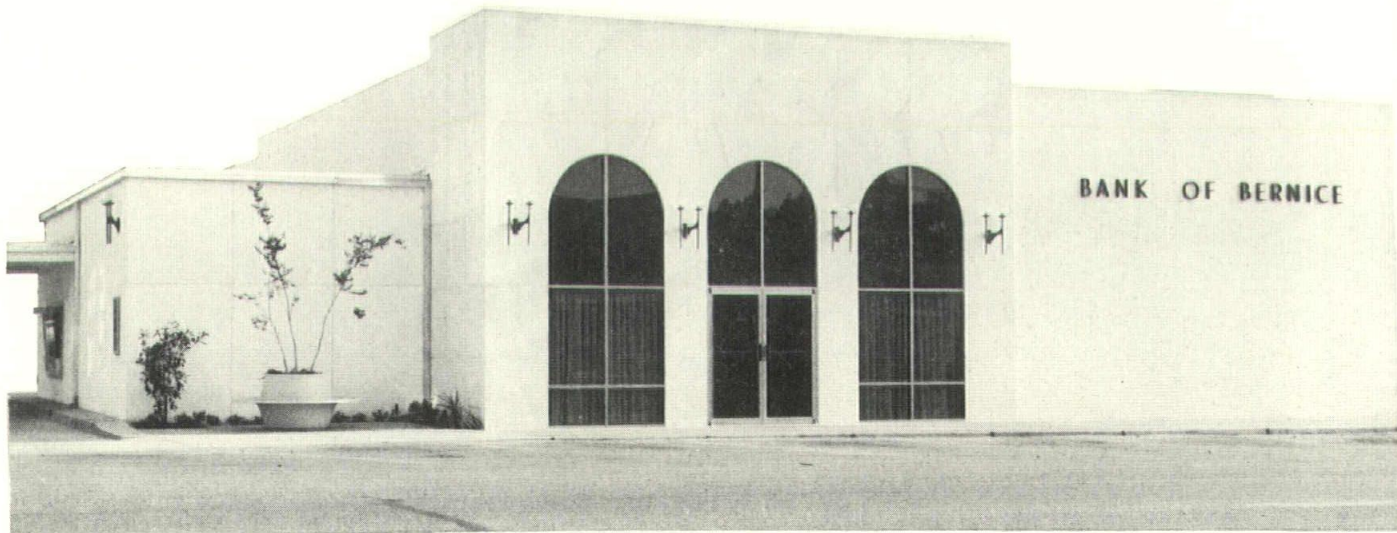
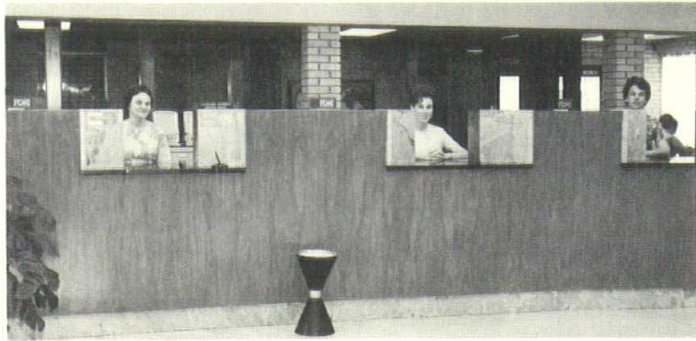
The alley of twenty eight oak trees was planted by an unknown French settler in the 18th Century. Forty or fifty years later in 1830, Jacques Roman, III, built, with the aid of Architect George Swaney, this great house.

The basic structure was built of brick made from a kiln on the plantation. The wood-framing members are of hand-hewn cypress, and there are some hand wrought iron pieces, all made on the site by slave labor.

The house has seen prosperity and the post-war decline and abandonment. In 1925, it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart of New Orleans and superbly.

JOHN DESMOND, FAIA

BANK RENOVATION



The owners commissioned the architects to make a cost analysis on remodeling their existing building together with another cost analysis to erect a new structure on a piece of property adjacent to the existing building. After a detailed cost estimate, together with preliminary plans, were presented to the owner, it was decided to retain the existing structure and remodel from the ground to the roof.

The architect's solution to the existing structure retained features that would enhance the remodeled structure, such as the three arches at the front of the bank. The front entrance was refaced with white marble with gold anodized arched windows and doors with solar gray glass. Other exterior walls were covered with white oriental plaster to complement the white marble and also waterproof existing walls. A drive-in teller window and covered carport were added directly behind the existing teller booths. A garden bench was installed to replace an old wooden bench near the front of the building where the elderly townspeople gathered from time to time.

Three executive offices were installed with walnut paneling and carpet floors. The executive offices received glass walls on the lobby side overlooking the teller area and public area. The teller area floor was covered with a cushioned vinyl floor covering eliminating leg strain on the tellers. The new board room was installed with walnut and vinyl walls with illuminous ceiling directly over the conference table. The accounting department was expanded and the new coffee lounge was incorporated in the rear of this area.

A new heating and air conditioning system was installed, and existing ducts were used where feasible.

The cost of the entire remodeling was \$16.50 per square foot.

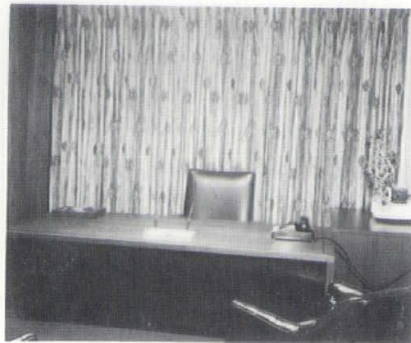
Institute Scholar From Louisiana

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Edward C. Mathes, national President of the Association of Student Chapters, The American Institute of Architects, and a senior at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, has been named 1968 Institute Scholar by the AIA. He will be in residence at The Octagon in Washington, D.C., following graduation. During the year, he will be assigned to work at a high level within The Institute Headquarters: studying, evaluating, and helping to co-ordinate major AIA programs; conducting research; suggesting alternate ways of carrying out the profession's responsibilities, and developing new programs and leading their implementation. Emphasis will be placed on the linking of theory and practice, analysis and action. The program is intended to give the scholar a deeper awareness of professional issues and the necessary skill and knowledge to assume greater responsibilities within the profession or in public service.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Mathes, of New Orleans, he attended the University of Virginia and Tulane University before transferring to Southwestern Louisiana in 1964.

Mr. Mathes served as President of the University of Southwestern Louisiana Student Chapter, AIA, in 1966-67, ASC/AIA Gulf States Regional Director, 1966-67, delegate to the AIA Student Forum in 1966, member of the Council of National Student Professional Organizations, 1967 and 1968, and member of the AIA national Committee on Student Affairs, 1968. In November, 1967, he was elected President of ASC/AIA, which represent 23,000 students at the 87 schools of architecture.

The Institute Scholar program was established in 1967, and the first Fellow was Jack J. Worth, III, of Atlanta, Georgia. Following the twelve-month program at The Institute, he returned to Atlanta, where he is associated with Richard L. Aeck, FAIA, and Associates.



“An architect should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs, and to advance the safety, health, beauty and well-being of the community in which he resides or practices. As an architect, he must recognize that he has moral obligations to society beyond the requirements of law or business practices. He is engaged in a profession which carries important responsibilities to the public and, therefore, in fulfilling the needs of his client, the architect must consider the public interest and the wellbeing of society.”

These are the charges of the American Institute of Architects to its members stated in the preface to the Standards of Professional Practice. It is not enough to design buildings and make a living. A responsible architect gives to his community in numerous ways.

The principals in a Shreveport architectural firm were requested recently to devote their weekly newspaper column to two community projects: an important bond issue and the annual Beautification Garden Tour.

Following are these two examples of community support which go far beyond the usual service club membership. The bond issue passed by an overwhelming majority. (Editor)



“FORWARD SHREVEPORT U.S.A.”

*By B. J. MASSEY
A.I.A. / Architect*

“It is chiefly by private, not by public, effort that your city must be adorned.” In *Lectures on Architecture and Painting*, John Ruskin stated in 1853 a truth which could not apply more to our present time and circumstances — the city of Shreveport in the early spring of 1968. Shreveporters will soon have an opportunity to prove once again that they believe in the tenets of this maxim, by voting **FOR** the proposed bond issue.

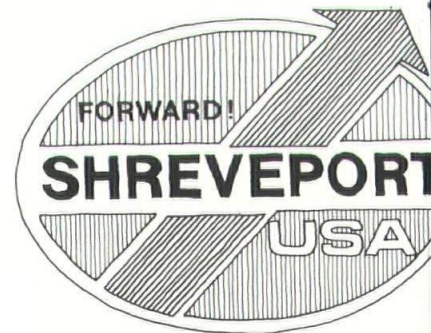
Problems tolerable in a city of 100,000 can become unbearable in a city of 200,000. Our sprawling growth has been unprecedented, and while welcomed, it brings along with it unanticipated problems that face every “City on the Grow” at some point.

Do we need this bond issue? Where would we be if Shreveporters had not been so mindful in past years of the wisdom of bond issues to nourish their sprouting city? To quote the March issue of “Shreveport” magazine: “Line Avenue would be a narrow two-lane artery with no continuation into Common Street and without its viaduct across the Union Station tracks; Centenary Boulevard, Highland and Creswell Avenues would still be handling most of the traffic now using the Youree Drive Extension. There would be no greater Shreveport Municipal Airport. Water, sewerage and drainage would be adequate only for a city half this size. Scores more projects which have helped the city accept its responsibility as the center of trade

for a tri-state area would not have been on the drawing boards.” And don’t forget such bonuses as the acquisition of land for Barksdale Air Force Base (now one of the most important Strategic Air Command centers in the U.S.), and development of Cross Lake as a source of the city’s water supply. Past bond issues have given us the new Civic Center, Convention Hall, and have built manufacturing facilities for AMF Beal, which in turn have drawn more industry to the city. Yes, Shreveporters have rarely failed to realize the importance of bond issues to the unhampered and progressive growth of the city.

The present bond issue was born as a result of more than a year’s study and consequent recommendations by the Chamber of Commerce committee, in cooperation with city officials. The recommendations, in turn, spawned the twelve propositions which make up the Capital Improvements Bond Issue.

The propositions, in a condensed form, provide for capital improvements as follows: (1) street improvements (paving, construction); (2) c



constructing storm drains; (3) additions to the Greater Shreveport Municipal Airport and the Downtown Airport; (4) constructing an incinerator; (5) constructing fire department stations and equipment; (6) street improvement (traffic controls installation); (7) public library construction and improvement; (8) constructing public parks; (9) public park construction fronting on Red River, addition to Convention Center; (10) improvements (added parking space and addition to Police Department) to City Hall; (11) constructing sewers; (12) improving combined waterworks plant and system and sewer plant and system. The first eleven propositions are general obligation bonds, and the twelfth, and one of the largest, is a revenue bond, to give Shreveport an additional source of raw water.

Increases in the cost of land and construction have made our city's past bond issue achievements real bargains, just as these capital improvements are now — we will *never* again be able to accomplish so much for so little!

The bond issue fully explained to the voters of Shreveport has ever failed to pass by a great majority. With this knowledge, eleven committees covering all phases of public life are attempting to reach every city group to acquaint them with facts concerning this program. Shreveport has an impressive record of growth and development, due largely to an increasingly-aware responsible citizenry. We have seen before that needed improvements to our city, made at the opportune time, can give us a community of which we are justly proud.

In the words of the Greek Alcaeus, "Not houses finely roofed, or the bones of walls well-built, nay nor markets and dockyards, make the city, but men able to use their opportunity." We can use our opportunity to its fullest and Shreveport will re-affirm its name, "City on the Grow."

INSIDES OUT

By LESTER C. HAAS
F.A.I.A. / Architect

Thanks to an "old" friend, John Mason Brown, who used "Insides Out" for a title of one of his booklets to exploit a surgical experience. To me, however, it suggests spatial experiences, and I want to exploit its implications to elaborate on one of the points which we

brought out earlier in this series, "The Architect — Captain of the Building Team" — and that is, the correlation of the landscape development with the building development by the architect.

Not merely by coincidence, but by device, this article coincides with the annual Shreveport Beautification Garden Tour this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon from 1:30 to 5:30. Six interesting examples ranging from "town house" to "estate" type gardens will be on display. They should provide you a pleasant and rewarding experience as well as offer a means for you to help the Shreveport Beautification Foundation in this (its only) fund raising venture. Through their efforts, Shreveport is not only a "city on the grow" but a "beautiful city on the grow." (I was sorely tempted to implant a pun but decided against it!)

Of all the visually associated considerations of the architect, the landscape setting is perhaps the most apparent — not only its first impression, but it grows on you (there — I did it!). It can add that extra something, that final touch to the finest structure — and, of course, as is the case in far too many projects, it can and often does cover a multitude of sins. There's the old joke, or story, about the mistakes of the doctor, the lawyer and the architect . . . Skipping over the first two for reasons of brevity, and good judgment — when an architect makes a mistake, he can cover it with ivy! Which embodies a great deal more truth than we like to admit.

Planting does, of course, soften the crisp corners and gives any building that "lived in" appearance and seems to give architecture its sense of belonging to its immediate environment; but there's much more to outdoor spatial design — the work of the landscape architect — than a paint brush treatment. Like all forms of great beauty, it's more than skin deep. It must be an integral part of the design, and without which the total design would suffer.

The landscape architect is basically concerned with the ever-changing building blocks of nature — sky, land forms, plants and water. With these he creates spaciousness or confinement, scale, detail and unity of a building or group of buildings to its setting. The visual effect may be formal, semi-formal or a completely informal environment; and as man more and more continues to control his en-

vironment envelope, the impact of the landscape architect will become ever more important in the team effort.

As our buildings become more complex in character, ornamentation is sacrificed (both for economy and for lack of handicraftsmen). The result, generally, is simpler expressions of the functions and structures of the buildings (form follows function, etc.).

In short, our buildings tend to be more severe and generally welcome the softness and "sparkle" which an appropriate landscape development provides.

Properly designed planting complements particularly the contemporary structure rather than compete with it.

Broadly speaking, outdoor spaces are no longer designed as separate elements, but as adjuncts to our buildings. Today they should be designed as integral parts of the indoor-outdoor spatial relationships of our buildings.

Have you noticed how, in period style homes, the rooms seemed to shut out the outside. Ornament and decoration decried competition with the elements.

Today's simpler, less ornamented interiors welcome and offtime are designed to utilize the wide open spaces.

The lace-like elegance of Gothic or Victorian detail is lost in contact with nature's tracery.

On today's market where space is at a premium (both literally and economically) and especially because of the high cost of enclosed space, rooms must be made as small as practical, prompting the astute designer to carry the insides of our buildings into the outdoors — to expand, visually, the content of interior spaces. This is something expressed as bringing the garden into the house, to weld the interior and exterior spaces into harmonious context.

Of course, there is no longer a need for the garden shelter to provide relief from the oppressive heat of the sun and the closeness of the house. The day of the gazebo is, alas, gone with the wind, but the bathhouse to service the pool is fast becoming a household institution to take its place.

Have a nice tour! Think green! Don't we really have an over-abundance of the gifts of nature, the tools of the landscape architect. No wonder we are, truly, a BEAUTIFUL CITY ON THE GROW!!

A INTEGRITY A

"in.teg.ri.ty — the quality or state of being of sound moral principle; uprightness, honesty, and sincerity."
(Webster's New World Dictionary).

A.I.A. — The American Institute of Architects, and organization of architects who pledge to practice their profession with integrity.

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URBAN RENEWAL IN LOUISIANA

[Following is a digest of Senate Bill No. 127, Shreveport's local option urban renewal law. There were several such bills enacted in the recent session, but since Shreveport's version seems to represent closely the provisions in the other bills, the digest is herein reproduced for our readers' interest.]

SB No. 127

Proposes a local option urban renewal law for Shreveport. Provides the means for setting up a redevelopment agency to formulate redevelopment projects for the rehabilitation of slum and blighted areas within the city, provides for voter approval as noted in Paragraph (3) below, and generally otherwise provides as follows:

1. Authorizes the governing body of the city to call a public hearing to aid in determining the need for a redevelopment agency. If, after this hearing, the governing body determines that it is to the public interest to form the agency, it by resolution is to authorize the chief executive officer to appoint, with the advice and consent of the governing body, five citizens as commissioners of the redevelopment agency, or the governing body may constitute itself as a redevelopment agency. Requires that a certificate of the creation of this agency be filed with the Secretary of State. If commissioners are appointed, the first terms are staggered from one to five years and thereafter the terms are five years.

2. Prohibits any commissioner or employee of an agency to acquire any interest in any redevelopment project or in any property included or planned for inclusion in any redevelopment area or area he has reason to believe may be certified as such. Also prohibits any interest in any contract or proposed contract for materials or services or in any contract with a redeveloper or prospective redeveloper relating to any such project. Makes acquisition of any such interest misconduct in office. Requires any commissioner or employee already owning or controlling any interest in any property later included in any project or any contract,

etc., to disclose same in writing to the agency and makes failure to do so misconduct in office.

3. Upon a determination by the governing body that an area of the city is a slum or blighted area, the redevelopment agency is to prepare a redevelopment plan for the area for submission to the governing authority, which then submits the plan to the planning commission of the city for approval in conformity with the general plan for the municipality. After approval of the planning commission, the governing body holds a public hearing on the redevelopment plan. Requires each redevelopment plan or project to be approved by the qualified electors of the city, but provides that an affirmative vote by a majority of the electorate on bonds or other revenue raising measures used in connection with financing all or any part of the city's share of project costs constitutes approval of the plan or project, and the city may proceed as herein authorized. However, if the governing body certifies that an area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of an act of God, fire, riot or other catastrophe, it may approve a plan or project for the area without the public hearing or approval by the qualified electorate.

4. Authorizes the agency, with approval of the governing authority, to acquire property by purchase, lease, etc., or expropriation, and provides that expropriation is to be under the procedures established by existing laws, except that in any proceeding to fix the value of the property, evidence is admissible of any use or condition of the property that is violative of any ordinance or regulation (such as building codes or sanitary regulations) and the effect of this violation on the valuation.

5. Authorizes the agency to sell, lease or otherwise transfer real property or any interest therein acquired by it for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial or other uses or for public use in accordance with the redevelopment plan and provides that the purchasers or lessees will be obligated to use the

property only as permitted by the plan. Requires such sale or lease to be at the fair value of the property, taking into account the restrictions, conditions and obligations as to its use that are imposed by the plan. Provides that when the plan provides for any construction by the purchaser or lessee on the property, the agency may provide in the purchase or lease that the purchaser or lessee cannot transfer the property prior to the completion of the construction without the agency's consent. Requires property acquired in accordance with the plan to be transferred as rapidly as possible, consistent with carrying out the provisions of the plan.

6. Requires all dispositions of property in a redevelopment area to private persons be under reasonable competitive bidding procedures. Notice of request for bids must be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the community. Requires the notice to describe in detail the proposal in regard to the redevelopment. Permits the agency to accept proposals only after notice of intention to accept has been filed with the governing body at least 30 days prior to acceptance.

7. Authorizes the city or the redevelopment agency to issue bonds in its discretion, and having such characteristics as are provided by the resolution ordinance, to finance the undertaking of any redevelopment project. Makes the bonds payable, both as to principal and interest, solely from the revenues and funds of the city derived from or held in connection with the carrying out of the redevelopment projects but permits such bonds also to be secured by a pledge of any loans or grant from the federal government or other sources or by mortgage of the redevelopment projects. Stipulates that bonds issued under the Act do not constitute an indebtedness of the city under any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction. Declares that the bonds are issued for an essential public purpose and provides that the bonds and interest therefrom are exempt from all taxes. Makes the bonds legal investments for all banks, saving and loan

. FINALLY!

associations, insurance companies and other institutions, provided the bonds are secured by an agreement between the issuer and the federal government in which the issuer agrees to borrow from the federal government, prior to the maturity of the bonds, moneys which, together with other moneys irrevocably committed to the payment of the bonds, will suffice to pay them in principal and interest.

8. Exempts all property of the redevelopment agency from seizure or sale under execution of any judicial process. All property of the agency is declared public property and exempt from all taxes.

9. Authorizes public bodies, under such agreements as they may determine, to cooperate with the redevelopment agency, in lending funds, purchasing property, and making public buildings and facilities available.

10. Authorizes the city, for the purpose of aiding in placing, undertaking, or carrying on a redevelopment plan, in addition to the bonding authority given to the redevelopment agency, to issue its general obligation bonds in the manner provided by existing laws if desired to finance the city's share of a redevelopment project. Also authorizes the city to appropriate funds necessary to perform any of the powers given it in the Act, and also authorizes the city to levy taxes and assessments for this purpose.

11. The determination of the governing body of the city that an area is a slum or blighted area before a redevelopment plan may be prepared for it is central to the Act, which contains detailed definitions of terms applicable to the Act, including such terms as "slum area," "blighted area," "redevelopment project," "redevelopment area" and "redevelopment plan."



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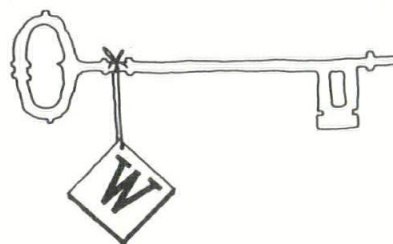
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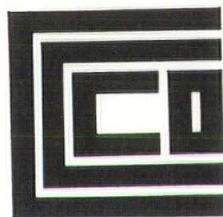
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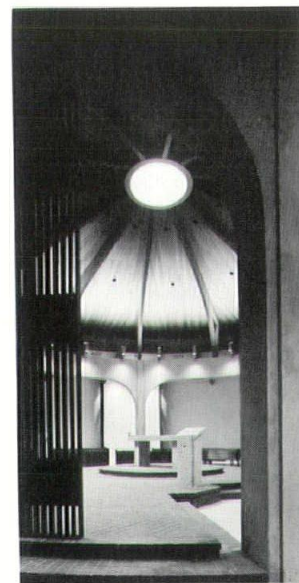


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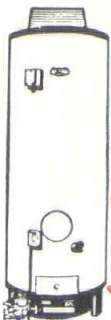


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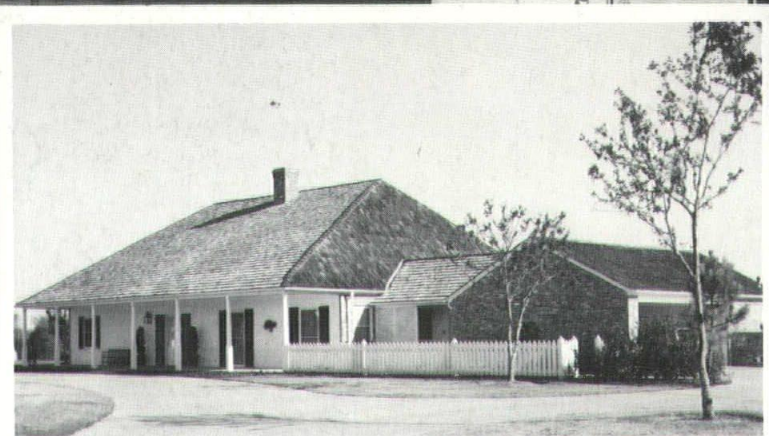
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