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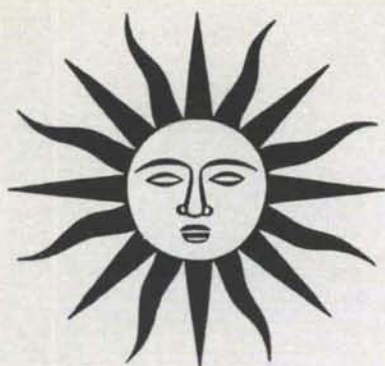
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IN THIS ISSUE:

Ralph Warburton, AIA, AIP, Hon. AID was one of several guest speakers at the Rocky Mountain-California South Bi-Regional Conference of the American Institute of Interior Designers held in Santa Fe this past April. He chose as his subject, "A New Emphasis in Interior Design;" his address is presented here, beginning on page 21.

Until July 1st, Mr. Warburton was Special Assistant for Urban Design for the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. He now joins the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, as professor and chairman of the Department of Architecture and Architectural Engineering. He received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received Master of Architecture and Master of City Planning degrees, and the William E. Parsons Medal in Urban Design from Yale University. Mr. Warburton has served as an urban development consultant to the government of Iran and, prior to assuming his HUD responsibilities in 1967, he was Associate and Chief of Planning with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects-Planners - Engineers of Chicago. Author of over 50 professional articles, Mr. Warburton was associate author of the award-winning book, "Man-Made America: Chaos or Control?", published in 1963; guest editor of the 1968 special issue of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, "New Concepts in Urban Transportation Systems"; and editor of the 600 page volume, "Housing Systems Proposals for Operation Breakthrough", and of "Focus on Furniture", both published in 1971.

In the next issue of NMA more from that AID Conference. The interior design students from the University of Northern Arizona presented a provocative and challenging program. Watch for it in NMA.

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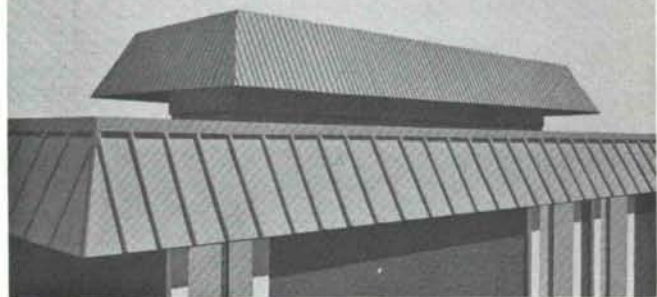
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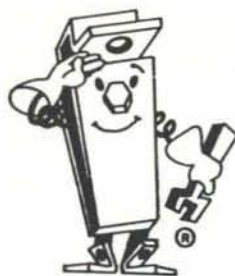
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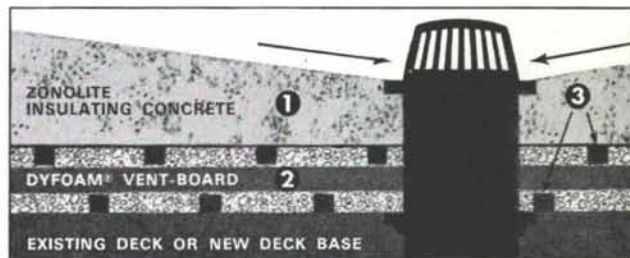
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The New Mexico Society of Architects Announces Second Honor Awards Program

In order to recognize distinguished accomplishments in the architecture produced by its members, the New Mexico Society of Architects announces its second Honor Awards Program.

Awards will be given for commissions or projects which have been completed between January 1, 1970 and July 1, 1972. Eligible "commissions" or "projects" include three areas of architectural interest:

- 1) *New buildings or structures, and the remodeling of existing buildings or structures;*
- 2) *Historic Preservation or Restoration;*
- 3) *Environmental Planning Projects*

The latter category includes all planning projects which were undertaken by architectural offices and which were actually completed upon the submittal of a bound report and/or drawings.



A 1970 winner.

Los Alamos Main Exchange Complex, Mountain Bell. Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl—Architects

Projects or buildings will be submitted on 35mm transparent slides prepared to adequately describe the project. The scope and number of the slides shall be left up to the firm submitting. The

slides will be sent to the awards committee in a Kodak Carousel container in proper order with each slide bearing a sequential number. Do not submit more than one project per Carousel. All slides and Carousels will be returned.

Slides or photographs must show the complete structure and its relation to the environment. Slides of the interior should be included, along with site, floor plan and section as needed to explain the solution. A brief written program and/or project explanation should accompany the slides.

Remodeling and Historic Preservation entries must be accompanied by full "before" and "after" documentation.

Planning project entries must include one copy of the final bound report and any additional information to better explain the "planning" proposals.

NOTE: the designer will have to SELL the jury.

The jury cannot be called upon to guess the intentions of the architects. Further, it must be stressed that no project is to be judged in competition with other entries. Rather, the jury is to evaluate each entry on its own merit.

It must be understood that the New Mexico Society of Architects, the Awards Committee, nor the jury can be responsible for loss or damage to any entry. Therefore, each entrant is encouraged to insure his own entry material.

The judges will be instructed to make one level of award only — Honor Award.

While no limit is to be placed upon the number of Honor Awards to be given, it is outstanding and significant architecture, historic preservation, or planning concepts which are to be so honored. Further, the judges have the duty to make no awards when, in their

opinion, no project is worthy of this high honor.

Through this Honor Awards Program, the Society wishes to bring public attention to the vast scope or work, and the rich variety of results that are produced by the architectural profession of New Mexico.

Entry is open to all members of the New Mexico Society of Architects. While the completed structure or planning project need not be located in New Mexico, the execution of the commission must have been undertaken in New Mexico architectural offices, and all entries must so stipulate.

An entry fee of \$10.00 must accompany each entry.

All architectural and consultant credits must be placed in a sealed envelope and securely attached to each entry.

Deadline for receipt of entry submittals is November 1, 1972.

Send or deliver entries to:
*George C. Pearl, Chairman
115 Amherst, S.E.,
Albuquerque, N. M. 87106*

AIA CLAIMS U. S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON NATIONAL GROWTH ADVOCATES "NO POLICY"

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1972—The American Institute of Architects said today President Nixon's 1972 Report on National Growth advocates "no policy and this is unacceptable" at a time when the country desperately needs national policies to guide growth.

Members of the Institute's National Policy Task Force told a Congressional committee that they found the President's report a "clear reversal of his earlier bold statement" calling for the development of a national growth policy in his first State of the Union address.

Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, Institute vice-president and chair-



man of its National Policy Task Force, said: "We feel the first report of our National Policy Task Force addresses itself more forcefully and squarely to the issues of growth in this country rather than the President's national growth report." (AIA's National Policy Task Force was set up two years ago and charged with the same objectives as Congress charged the President.)

The Wall Street Journal in March commented on the President's report in a story headlined: "Nixon Declines to Offer an Urban Growth Policy in Report to Congress." The story said Nixon sent a report on national growth policy that played down the need for such a policy and ignored intra-administration pleas by Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney for urban policy initiatives.

The President's report states: "There is no place in our country for any policy which arbitrarily dictates where and how our citizens will live and work and spend their leisure time. Our plans for national growth must rather seek to help individual Americans develop their unique potentials and achieve their personal goals."

Rogers told the subcommittee that Nixon's report "does not address itself to the concerns of Congress as expressed in Title VII of the 1970 Housing and Urban Development Act."

That Act, Public Law 91-609,

directs the President to prepare a biennial report to Congress on national growth problems. More importantly, Rogers says, it directs the President "to recommend policies on urban growth and means to implement such policies."

Speaking to specifics in the report, Rogers commented that the President's Growth Report points to Administration proposals for sharing federal revenue with state and local governments as increasing their ability to deal with growth problems.

"We believe that the concept of revenue sharing is valid, but the Administration ignores the basic issue of local governmental reform. Pumping money into fragmented local governmental units without some powerful incentives for reforms can only further entrench unacceptable governmental arrangements at the metropolitan level."

On another point, Rogers charged that "Congress and the nation have been shortchanged in the administration and implementation of the New Communities program."

The President's report notes that new communities will serve "the objective of orderly growth within metropolitan areas by offering the promise of innovative, well-planned development," and that they would "set a standard of excellence in planning, conservation housing balance, education, health and community participation."

But Rogers said, of the five maj-

or forms of assistance for new community development authorized by Congress, the Administration has implemented only one, the mortgage guarantee program.

In addition, the staff to administer this program has been inadequate from the start, he said, and now when the 1972 federal budget calls for the approval of 14 new community developments (doubling the 1971 level) the staff has been reduced.

AIA NATIONAL CONVENTION ADOPTS POLICY STATEMENT

Delegates to the 1972 national convention of the American Institute of Architects voted nearly unanimously to accept the recommendations of the Institute's National Policy Task Force. The program calls for new public policies to change the "ground rules" that shape, or distort the shape, of American communities; creation of a new scale for planning and building in urban areas, and a national commitment to a major land acquisition policy to guide development in and around key urban centers.

The full National Policy Task Force statement was bound into the March-April 1972 issue of *New Mexico Architecture* and is available from the editorial offices of NMA, P. O. Box 935, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

(More news on page 20)

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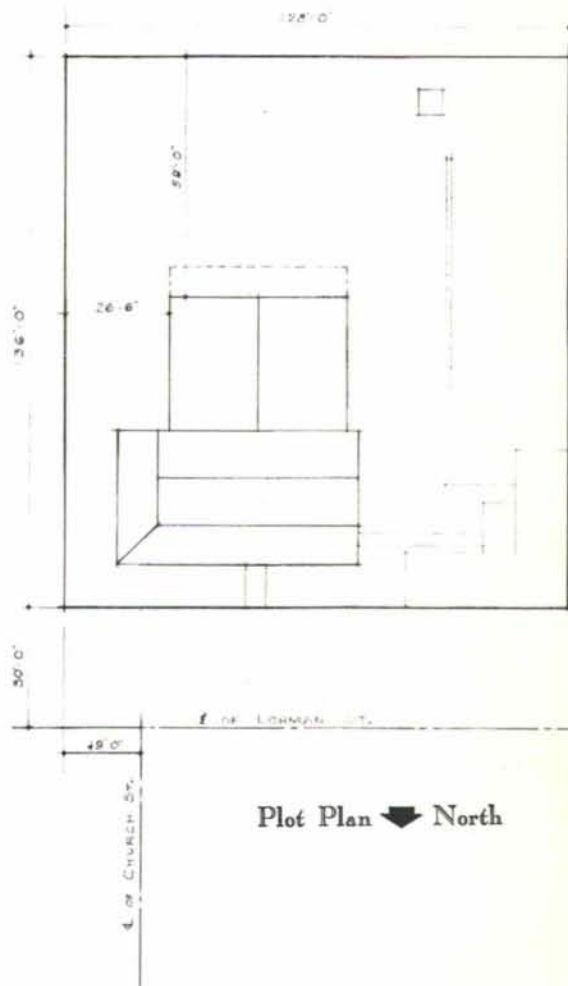
A Continuing Heritage - - The Cultural Properties of New Mexico

The finest house of the 19th century in southern New Mexico was owned by the merchant and rancher Nestor Armijo. Earliest reference to the property occurs in 1853 when the plat was filed for Block 18 of the Las Cruces townsite. On February 9, 1867 one lot with a house was sold by Mariano Sanmaniego to John Barncastle for \$160. Having acquired the adjoining lot (August 17, 1866) from Benjamin Harrover, Barncastle sold both properties on July 24, 1868 to Maricita Daily for \$2000. Nine years later (November 24, 1877) Maricita, now Mrs. D. B. Rey, sold the property to Mr. Armijo for \$4050. As this price is high for that period, one assumes that a building of some size existed on the land. Family tradition says that Mr. Armijo enlarged the house and added a second story, an explanation that seems quite likely in view of the building's structural arrangement.

At its apogee the Armijo establishment consisted of four separate sections: the two-story residence which only contained parlors and bedrooms, an ell-shaped building with flat roof situated on the front (northwest) corner of the lot that housed the dining room and kitchens, a two-story barn with out-buildings around a *corrál*, and a large patio-centered service structure on the opposite (north) side of Lohman Street. In this last edifice were quartered house servants as well as overseers and ranch hands from the family ranch at Tres Ritos when they came into Las Cruces on business; it also contained store rooms for merchandise carted into the area by the owner's wagon trains. An irrigation ditch bounded the property on the south and east sides and watered orchards; to the west were the grounds of Loretto Convent. Much of the south portion of Armijo property is now occupied by a new and very modern shopping center.

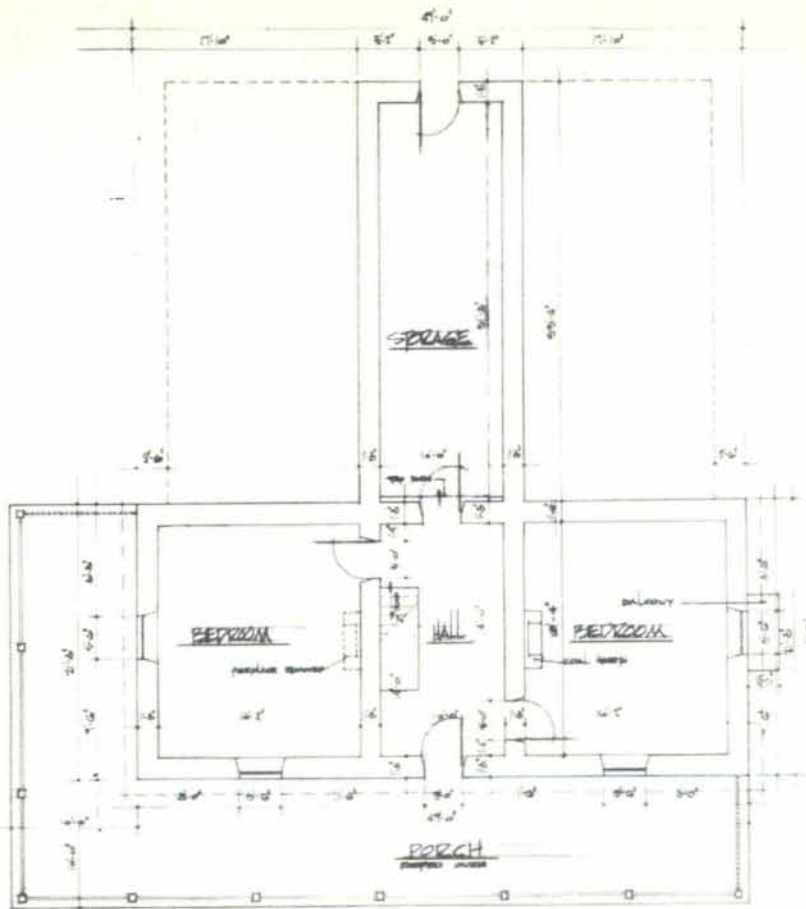
The barn and *corrál*, which were surrounded by a high adobe wall, were demolished in the 1920's; the service building across Lohman Street disappeared in the fifties; and the dining room building was somewhat reduced in size in the thirties when Lohman Street was widened. At that time a new adobe front was constructed several feet inside the original facade which was then demolished. The main house, however, is almost unchanged.

As enlarged by the Armijos, the mansion consisted of six bedrooms on the ground floor and a large center hall running the full fifty-six foot depth of the building. The second floor contained two parlors, another hall, and a large storage room over the rear two-thirds of the structure. At some point a monumental brass bed with a canopy ten-feet high and made in England was acquired from relatives living in Chihuahua. When it was discovered that the bed would not fit any of the ground floor bedrooms,

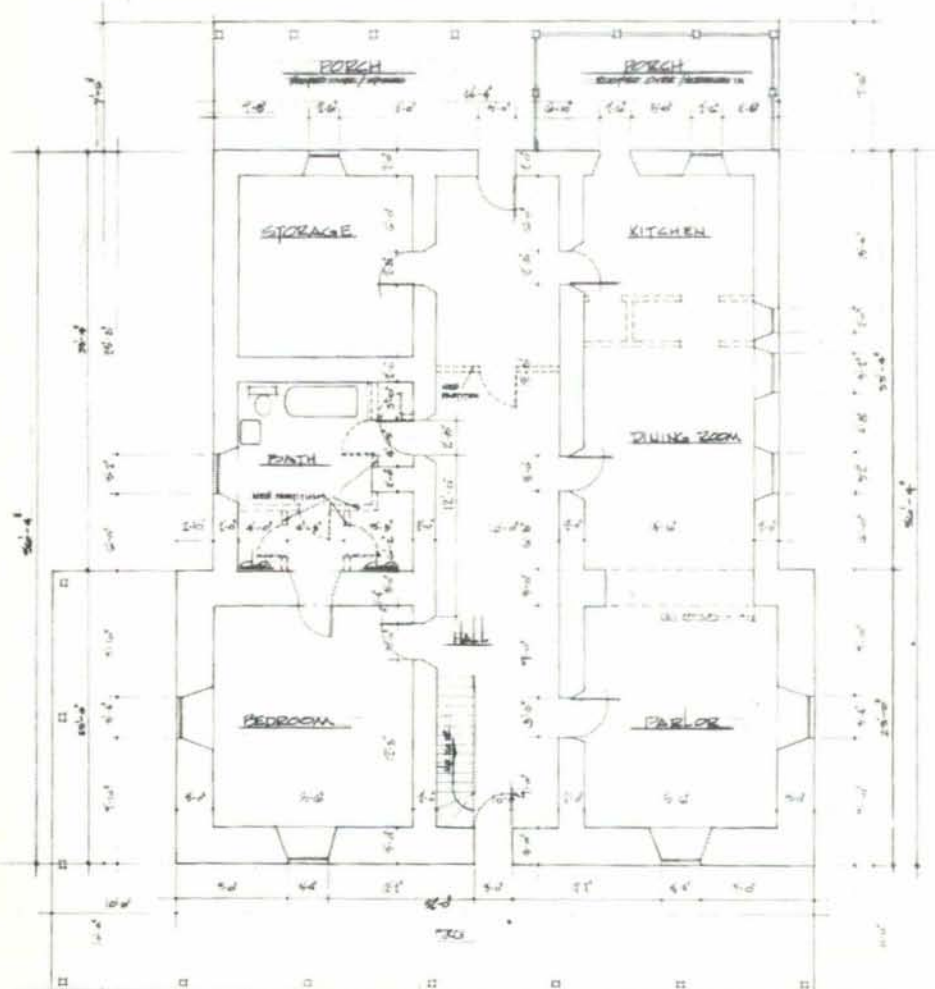


the Nestor Armijo House Las Cruces, New Mexico

. Dr. Bainbridge Bunting



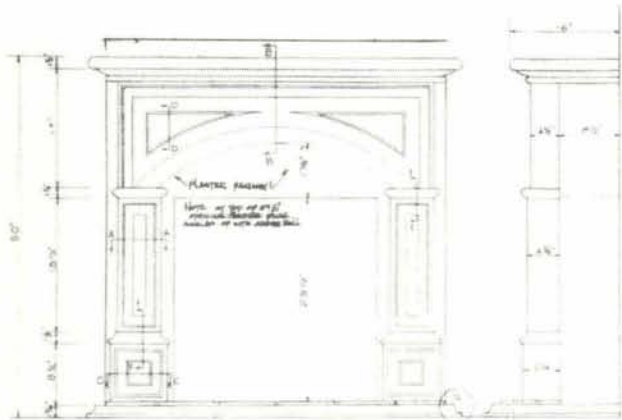
2nd floor



1st floor



Mr. Armijo had the ceilings of the upstairs parlors heightened by means of wooden cloister vaults. At that time one of the parlors was reassigned as the master bedroom. The only remaining fireplace in the residence, in actuality a coal grate with a handsome wooden mantel piece, is in this bedroom. Undoubtedly, however, traditional adobe fireplaces orig-



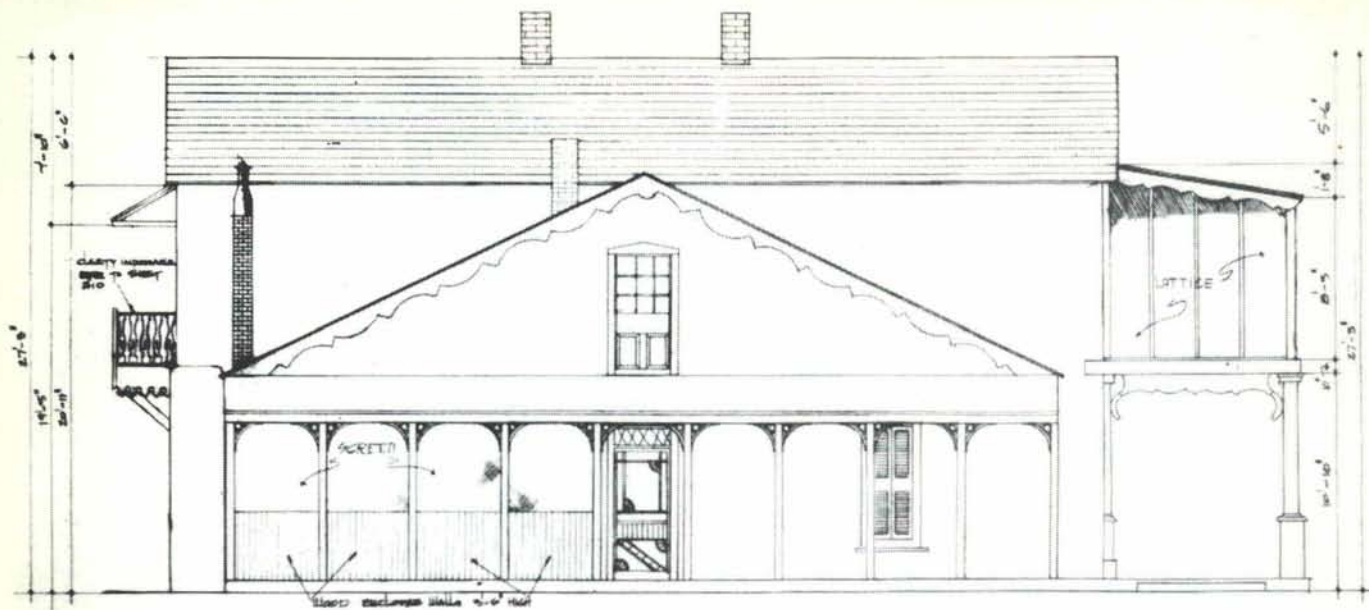
Fireplace Detail

inally existed in the ground floor rooms, but these were probably removed when more efficient iron stoves could be transported into the valley by the railroad after 1882.

Family tradition ascribes the construction of the rear section of the house to the Bradford Daily family which owned the property between 1868 and 1877. Consisting of four rooms arranged about a ten-foot wide center hall, the plan of this section was somewhat similar to that of the Griggs house built in 1869 a few miles away in Old Mesilla. Such a symmetrical arrangement with rooms placed in tandem, one behind the other on either side of a hall, is markedly different from the additive plan of early New Mexican houses which strung a series of single rooms along an axis or around a central courtyard. Similarly, fairly exact right angle corners, a balanced placement of windows and doors, and uniformity of window sizes differs from the picturesque irregularity of most early structures of the area. The major dimensions were obviously figured in feet rather than *varas*, the colonial measure of approximately 33 inches.

The Armijo addition on the front is wider than the early structure but it continued the center hall. The new rooms are each three-feet wider than those behind them and their walls are three-feet thick instead of the two-feet used elsewhere in the house. The adobe walls of the second floor addition, which contained the parlors, are eighteen inches thick. Two-story verandahs with elaborate jigsaw trim were also added on the front (north) and east sides of the new wing. The stair to the second floor is awkwardly squeezed into the space between the main entrance and a door to one of the front bedrooms. Much more usual and architecturally attractive would have been a

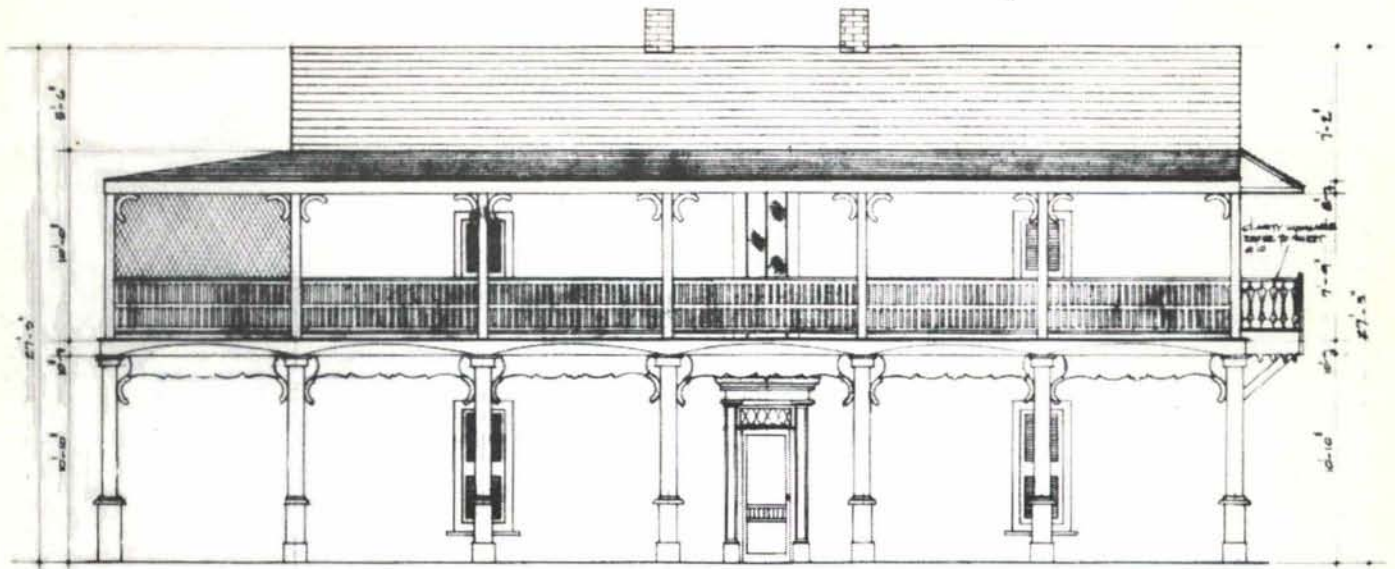




South Elevation



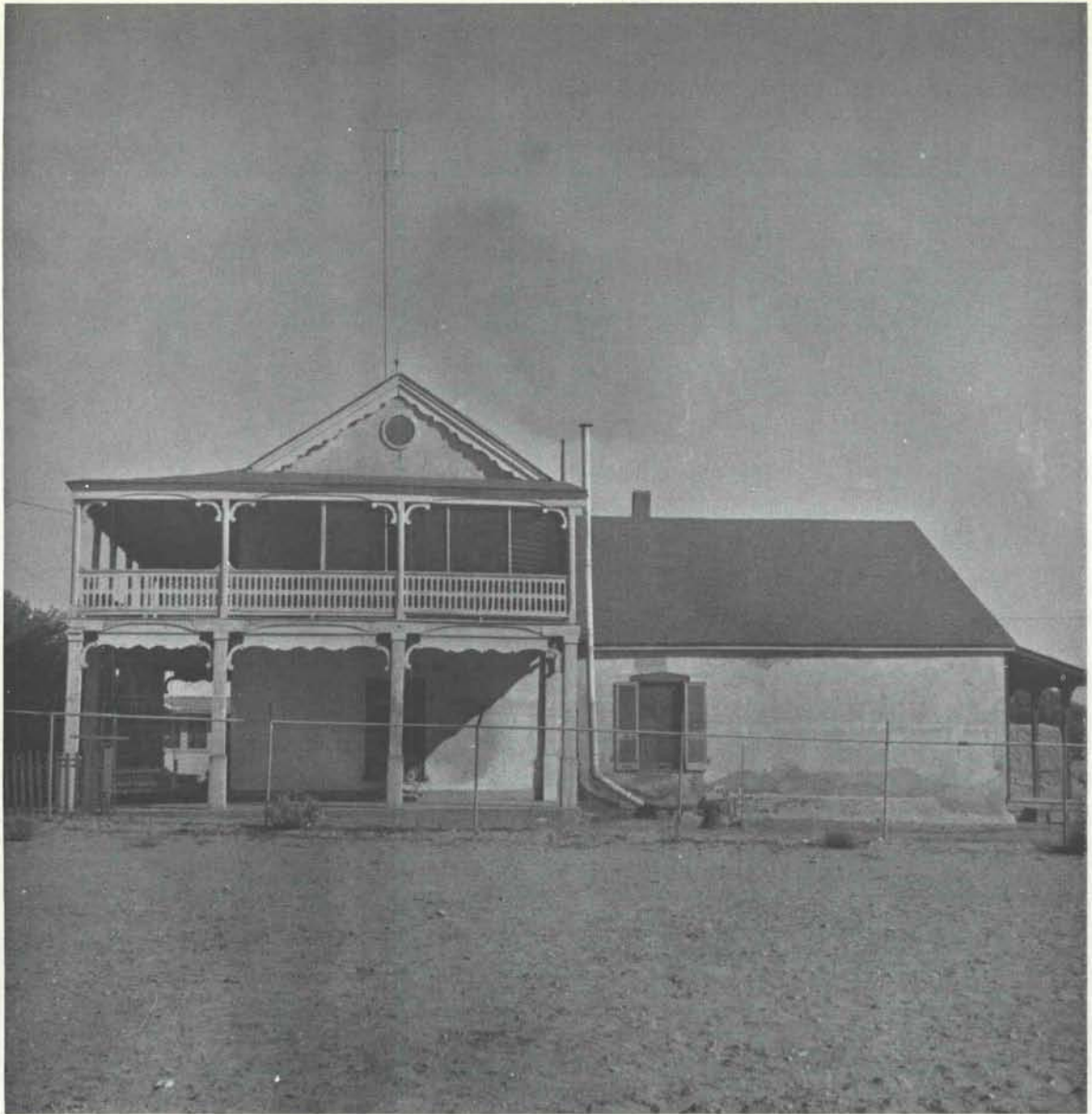
East Elevation



North Elevation



West Elevation



Nestor Armijo

Born in Los Padillas, a village near Albuquerque, in 1831. Armijo moved to Las Cruces in 1862 and opened a general store. In addition to the store, he had banking interests in Las Cruces and El Paso, and owned a ranch in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, as well as the large Tres Ritos Ranch, north of La Luz, New Mexico. He died in 1911 at the age of eighty.



position further back in the hall, but since the rear portion of the house was already built without a second floor, the stair had to be fitted into the addition as best it could.

Throughout the house, rooms are spanned by squared beams cut in a saw mill. They contrast with the round and frequently crooked *vigas* of cottonwood which were more common in the Las Cruces area where straight timbers were difficult to find. Since the house was constructed before the coming of the railroad, it is improbable that the timbers were imported from a great distance. The most likely source would have been the west slope of the Sierra Blanca Mountains where Blazer's Mill had been established as early as the 1860's on the Mescalero Apache Reservation. This mill was not far from Tres Ritos, the extensive Armijo Ranch.

As arranged by Nestor Armijo the mansion has changed but little. Soon after his death in 1911 the establishment was divided between two granddaugh-

ters. Mrs. Josephine Gallagher, who had a large family, took the two-story house while her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Ascarate, occupied the former dining-kitchen building. At that time an adobe wall between two ground floor rooms of the main residence were removed to create a living-dining area, a date attested to by the dark oak woodwork so fashionable at that time. Some adjustment between rooms numbered 2 and 3 on the plan was also made to create a new kitchen and pantry.

The patio-centered service building across the street, always referred to as the "mesón," stood until 1959. Although built in the Territorial era after the annexation of New Mexico, this structure follows the colonial plan: a single file of rooms strung around a center *placita*. Entrance to this courtyard was gained through a large double gate wide enough to drive a wagon through. Old photographs show the service building to have had simple Territorial lintels of wood and windows with small panes, an-



The "mesón."

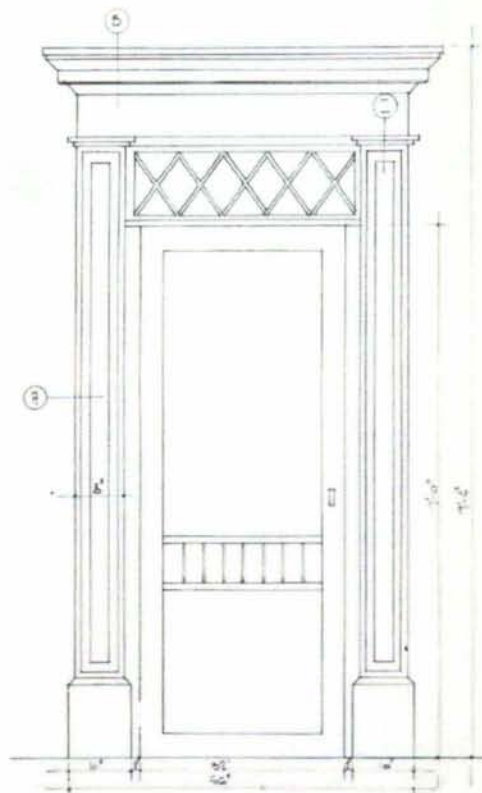
other indication of a date before 1882 when the railroad began to freight in larger panes of glass. Most of the rooms were interconnecting though not all interior openings had doors. As in so many early New Mexican buildings, the openings could be closed with a blanket or animal skin. The most distinctive architectural feature of this building, however, were the stone *canales*, water spouts which threw rain water clear of the adobe walls. While wooden or metal *canales* are common in New Mexico, those made of stone are unknown. Cut from a soft, yellow limestone found near Chihuahua, Mexico, it seems certain that these objects were imported from that area; their presence in Las Cruces is easily explained by the active commercial ties that the Armijo family maintained with Old Mexico.

Nestor Armijo was the oldest of four brothers who played prominent roles in the life of Territorial New Mexico. Operating separately, though often cooperating, the brothers had large retail stores in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, El Paso, and Chihuahua. They also owned considerable tracts of real estate in the New Town section of Albuquerque where one of them built the three-story brownstone Armijo Hotel (demolished in 1969) at Second and Central Avenues. They controlled vast ranches in southern New Mexico and sent supply trains containing as many as fifty, ten-mule freight wagons across the Santa Fe Trail to Westport Landing in Missouri and into northern Mexico on the Chihuahua Trail.

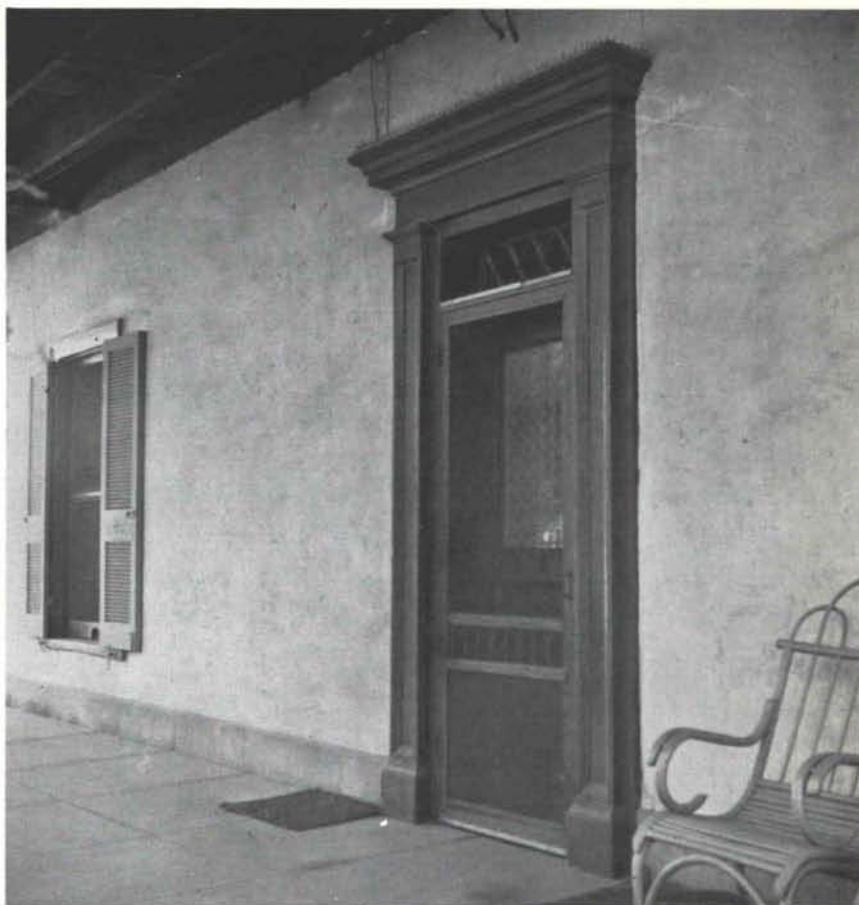
Born in Los Padillas, New Mexico in 1831, Nestor Armijo was educated at the Christian Brothers School in St. Louis, Missouri. He returned to New Mexico in 1853 in time to direct a great sheep drive to the West Coast when 55,000 sheep were herded across Arizona to the gold mining communities of California. In 1862 he opened his general store in Las Cruces, a town which had been laid out in 1849; and in 1878, at the age of forty-six, he fitted out his mansion. In addition to the store, he had banking interests in Las Cruces and El Paso and owned the large Tres Ritos Ranch north of La Luz, New Mexico as well as another in the State of Chihuahua. He died in 1911 age eighty.

On January 26, 1967 the Armijo Mansion was designated a "Building Worthy of Preservation" by the Doña Ana County Historical Society at its first annual banquet held at New Mexico State University. This step was in the forefront of a movement of historical preservation which is gathering momentum in many parts of the United States today. Such community awareness and appreciation is encouraging and timely, and one fervently hopes that this will be a prelude to making the mansion into a museum. It is in a splendid state of preservation so that a minimum of rebuilding or restoration (always a risky thing in terms of historical accuracy) would be required. Much of the furniture is still in place and might possibly be available for museum purposes. Most remarkable and fortunate, however, is the fact that a house of such architectural and historical importance to the area has been maintained consistently over the years: there is nothing like it in all New Mexico where a few years of neglect renders an adobe structure a virtual ruin. The house would make an extraordinarily interesting museum and its presence on the edge of the new shopping center would add a sure note of distinction to that area which will otherwise continue to look like merely one more example of the thousands of such developments that dot the periphery of American cities. Furthermore it is high time that New Mexican communities outside the capital city demand and develop museums of their own.

— Bainbridge Bunting



Front Door



The Nestor Armijo house was placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties on May 23, 1969.

New Mexico Arts Commission Announces 4th Awards Program

Entries are now being solicited for the New Mexico Arts Commission awards program. The awards are given in two categories as outlined below:

1) "AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE" IN NEW CONSTRUCTION

In order to recognize significant and distinguished contributions to the total environment, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects have established an annual Award for Excellence for new or recent construction.

The award will be presented to designers of structures which have been built within the state of New Mexico, and which enhance the environment for Man.

2) "AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE" IN THE FIELD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

It is an established fact that the retention of the historical records of man's achievement is of immense value to present and future generations. Historical buildings, artifacts, and sites are the visual catalogue of that heritage.

Accordingly, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects have established an Award for Excellence in the field of Historic Preservation. This award will recognize valuable efforts in the preservation of significant architecture, artifacts, or sites of historical importance.

The New Mexico Society of Architects undertakes to administer these awards programs. Similar awards in both categories will be presented to the designers and owners of the structures to be recognized. It is planned that copies of the award certificates will be

presented to those additional persons who have been instrumental in the construction, design, or preservation of the recognized structure.

The nominations for either award category are not limited to architect designed buildings. Any structure is eligible — a bridge, a dam, a house, a barn, a site, or a monument.

Nominations are solicited from architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, historical societies, garden clubs—any person, or any organization.

The committee appointed by the New Mexico Society of Architects wants to see all that has been constructed or preserved throughout New Mexico which might warrant consideration for these awards.

No rules or restrictions are placed upon the presentation of entries. It is nominations which are solicited, not expensive and elaborate brochures. However, sufficient pictorial and documentation material must be submitted to explain the nomination to the jury. *The Deadline for Receipt of Nominations is November 1, 1972. Send to: George C. Pearl, Chmn., 115 Amherst, S.E., Albuquerque, N. M. 87106*

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LETTER TO NMA

Dear Sir:

I am most grateful for the copies of your magazine sent me at the request of Bruce Poorbaugh.

Each issue contains articles of historical as well as architectural interest.

The article in the current issue about the Predock residence is fascinating. I remember very well the original house as pictured at the top of page 12, and I think the complex as described must be truly exciting. I like the idea of building "faith in the neighborhood," and of appreciating the ethnic patterns existing there. Imagine a large vegetable garden in the core of the city, with a closed irrigation system! What a splendid addition this is to the downtown area of Albuquerque!

And thank you with all my heart for printing the article from the *Wall Street Journal*. The next to the last paragraph is hilarious, telling that the economy "must be regulated in order to meet the proliferation of standards" . . . etc. I am reminded of a tongue-in-cheek bit by A. C. Forrest, who wrote a few years ago in *Presbyterian Life* something quite amusing.

I quote: "Church HQ personnel are not going to fragment their confrontation anymore; their re-coordinated effort has been dynamized to unleash the impulse that will give impetus to their impact. So an interdenominational and interboard committee will be set up to seek representation from coast to coast, in order to structure a total curriculum in depth, designed to unfractionate the message so that all gospel-motivated and theologically oriented persons of all sociological strata may experience the wholeness of the church."

Does that remind you somewhat of "Miltonic angels engaged in high-minded conversation?"

Thank you again for sending me *New Mexico Architecture*. I assure you I enjoy every issue.

Sincerely yours,
Mary Jane Masters (Mrs. A. W.)



New Emphasis in Interior Design

by:
Ralph Warburton, AIA, AIP, Hon. AID

A paper presented at the Rocky Mountain/California South Bi-Regional Conference of the American Institute of Interior Designers held in Santa Fe this past April.

It is a pleasure to be here today to discuss with you some aspects of design relating to human needs in the interior environment. It is worth reviewing some facts in this regard, and I would like to begin with some personal data.

During the past seven days 95% of my time was spent in interior environments—10% in transportation vehicles and 85% in buildings. Of the seven days, the equivalent of about 1 1/3 days were spent in office environments, 1 day in restaurant/hotel environments, and a small amount in religious, educational, and other spaces. But by far the largest amount of time—about 3 2/3 days, over half the week—was spent in residential space. And the awake time in the residential environment was on a par with the office environment.

My son, age 11, currently spends about as much time inside the house though this percentage will decrease in summer and increase in winter. More importantly, much research data indicates that the environmental impact is stronger on children than adults and thus the design of his home environment is more important than the design of mine for his future development.

These personal examples, far from scientifically based or universally indicative, nevertheless illuminate the general American interior design situation. We spend half our time in residential interior environments, and at least as much awake time in those environments as in any other space.

If our aim is to plan, build and maintain optimum environments—those that continuously promote the ideal development of society—then we must increasingly improve the design of everyone's residential interior environment where so much time is spent.

In considering residential design, we must be more substantially aware of what is known about social and economic factors, including future trends. The potential rise in the standard of living over the

next 25 years will have a profound impact on housing standards and objectives. People will expect better accommodations more effectively related to their needs. There is some evidence that, with more leisure time, family centered activities will increase—thus making new demands on residential space. The Cologne Recommendations¹ reflect some of these factors.

The initial Cologne Recommendations on housing space needs were drawn up in 1957 at a joint meeting of the Committee for Family Housing of the International Union of Family Organizations and the Standing Committee on Rent and Family Income of the International Federation of Housing and Planning. The new 1971 recommendations were similarly sponsored, and prepared by a European working party of nine including two design professionals, a public health expert, a building research institute head, and — among the two female members — a mother of a large family. The resulting standards envision a 22-23% increase in minimum floor areas over the earlier edition, as the 1957 recommendations have been exceeded in a majority of European countries.

Floor areas are categorized using an "index for family occupancy" under which 2/3 means 2 bedrooms for 3 persons; 4/8 means four bedrooms for 8 persons; etc. This is an advance since the explicit recognition of occupancy characteristics encourages housing development and management plans having a better relationship to user needs.

Several interesting observations on interior space are made in the standards development process. For example: "As the occupations of the members of the family in the common (living) room can be of completely different and sometimes incompatible natures (T.V. and homework for example) it is desirable that the living room can be divided into two by a (sound proof) separation . . ." Furthermore:

"The growing functional and spatial individual needs due to the increase of leisure time make a supplementary room desirable (T.V., hobby, visitors). A room of at least 8 square meters (86 sq. ft.) seems indispensable (for units accommodating five or more persons.)"

The recommendations advocate larger minimum areas for kitchens and bedrooms than contained in the HUD-FHA Minimum Property Standards. Included in the kitchen would be space for occasional meals or other household activities such as ironing and sewing. Included in the parents bedroom would be space for a small cot for a young child; the children's bedrooms would include adequate space for work and play, as well as for rest. Space requirements for sanitary facilities based on number of users are well developed.

Importantly, the recommendations state: "The first complement of each dwelling should be a space in the open air with direct access from the dwelling, either a garden or . . . a terrace or balcony, well exposed to the sun . . ." Consideration is also given in a general way to pollution, noise, circulation, shopping, multipurpose community "clubs," and children's playgrounds which will ". . . encourage the formation of the small group." The publication wisely warns that design for the progressive entry and adaptation of the growing child into the overall environment needs higher priority.

As these recommendations indicate, the internal residential environment must:

- suit the needs of all family members in proportion to its impact on them through the different stages of a family's life.
- satisfy the varied needs of work, leisure and privacy at different times of the day, week and year.
- be well equipped and easy to maintain.

Two current HUD activities relate importantly to these goals. A report will soon be released which discusses the relationship of Mexican-American living patterns to housing design.² This multidisciplinary social science and design study, funded under the Operation Breakthrough program, was made by The Institute for Personal Effectiveness in Children of San Diego, California. Several of the findings will be of interest:

- Despite their relative isolation from the dominant Anglo-American culture, and their lower standard of living, Mexican-Americans ascribe to values in housing that are very similar to the apparent values of the population as a whole. A house—a decent home—is the goal of the Mexican-American, as it is with almost everyone else in America.
- When asked which of four categories (survival needs, safety and security, social and self-esteem) were most important to them in housing conditions, the interest of the Mexican-American participants centered primarily on self-esteem and pride.

— The following trends in the Mexican-American life-styles have definite implications for housing: his full commitment to his identification with his Raza (ethnic identity); his future orientation to the welfare of his children; and his conception of himself as a member of a poverty group, despite his own place on the economic ladder.

— It was felt that housing plans and programs should offer a wider range of alternatives in housing styles and financing in order to accommodate Mexican-American cultural living patterns and economic resources.

— Federal housing programs should incorporate community involvement and participation in all phases, especially implementation, and Mexican-Americans themselves, should decide on the nature of such participation. They should be in the decision-making processes by which resources are allocated to plan, design, and develop housing for Mexican-Americans.

The participation of Mexican-Americans in planning and developing housing would emphasize the interrelationship of Mexican-American living patterns with patterns in housing design as expressed, for example, in the following:

— Generosity toward extended family, immediate community.

Large living room, dining room, kitchen (in conjunction with each other); large number of bedrooms; proximity to relatives.

— Life-focus on meal preparation, serving.

Large kitchen-eating area.

— Focus on family unity.

Single-family housing; family gathering area within design (family-room).

— Reliance on individual resources.

Home ownership; participation in, and support of, self-help housing programs; resentment of welfare oriented programs.

These findings with regard to one social group indicate the rich potential for interior design in exploring these concerns in breadth and developing innovative new interior solutions.

I'm sure you are aware of our interest in better furnishings for low- and moderate-income families, emphasized by the "Focus on Furniture" publication.³ A demonstration study approaching the problem is now being negotiated with the Greensboro, North Carolina Housing Authority as part of their implementation for HUD of an improved housing management system. This three year study is planned to involve design, production, distribution, counseling and financing to provide furniture for this income group. The furniture will be purchased by the Authority and sold to the residents at low interest rates over a 5 year period. To be based on preferences indicated in a tenant survey, the work will be initially related to 270 family units and 217 units for the elderly.

In fact, HUD has supported over 50 studies in

the past five years which are concerned with elevating the state-of-the-art in all the scales of design. Incorporating the results of these studies and other worthwhile approaches into our cities requires commitment. Certainly, our physical planning must consider individual and personal needs and aspirations, as they may be influenced by—and influence—society. And, above all, good design systems to shape our physical environment should increasingly come to have the virtue of substantial continuity, at least from interiors to metropolitan programs for urban growth.

The various levels of design and control form a scaled "chain of contexts," or a system of conscious systematic efforts to improve the physical environment. Each level comes within the context of another, while helping to shape the context of still another. The interface links be forged, joined and maintained unbroken through all our development and redevelopment activities in order to achieve effective decision-making resulting in optimum environments.

Such a chain of contexts is often very effectively welded by such over-riding conditions as stringent environmental influences, primitive cultures, intensive economic motivation, etc. Vestiges of these are evident here in Santa Fe. But in most of our contemporary cities the values are multiple, complex and diffuse, and generate only limited order without stimuli.

Several of the outlined scales of quality have been recognized in HUD-assisted work for some years. In the words of Secretary Romney: "We must design and build environments that encompass the functional and uplift the spirit. We must stimulate broad planning, sensitive urban design and architecture, and appropriate overall construction standards for our assisted activities. We must also explicitly provide for and encourage the development of the sparks of artful greatness that can be instrumental in removing community apathy and inspiring pride."

The biennial HUD Design Awards program, commended by the Congress, stimulates quality at Project and Urban Design scales, by giving public recognition to those HUD-assisted activities in which three-dimensional form of excellence appropriately combines and expresses visual, social, and economic values—including incorporation of new technology.⁴ Hundreds of entries—a record number—have been received in the fifth biennial program, and will be judged by a multidisciplinary jury of distinguished design professionals including an interior designer.

The new HUD Community Arts program stimulates the incorporation of works of art in HUD-assisted activities. All artists, novices and professionals have been asked to enter photographic examples of their work for public interior spaces, exterior pedestrian spaces, and large civic settings by May 31. This work, suitable for inclusion in HUD-assisted

activities, will be filtered by a distinguished art and urban design jury, again including an interior designer, and a substantial publication of the selections will be available. The top entries will be exhibited at the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington this summer.

Taken as a whole, the 1972 Design Awards and Community Arts winners will generally indicate a practical frontier level of quality urban development. But most communities have not achieved this level of overall physical environment. Your continued help, as citizens, designers and as an institute of professionals, is required in order to achieve a well designed environment for the future development of our society.

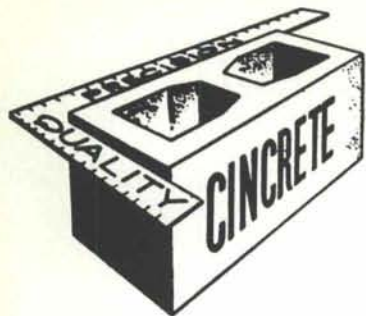
This conference has already raised the concern for your involvement as citizens. But I would like to ask a question relating to your role as designers. It is up to you to develop challenging theoretical interior design concepts such as Bucky Fuller's scheme for covering a city with a dome and Gunnar Birkerts' proposals for subterranean cities. Both of these are interior design approaches, aren't they? Needed, for example, are interior concepts for man in the West which approach the grandeur of much of the exterior environment.

Further than this, the American Institute of Interior Designers can emphasize the professions basis—its intellectual background. We've heard yesterday of the recent AIA policy statement on the exterior environment, but have not heard a policy position on the interior environment. How do we feel about such things as interior air pollution, up-to-date performance-oriented building codes, including furnishings in residential or commercial mortgages, the x-ray emissions and crude picture resolution of some TV sets, historic preservation, minimal space needs? These kinds of issues need to be addressed if the optimum development of society for man is to be advanced.

I am sure that your increasing involvement—as citizens, professionals and professional society—will help to achieve the new levels of environmental quality in which we all can take great pride.

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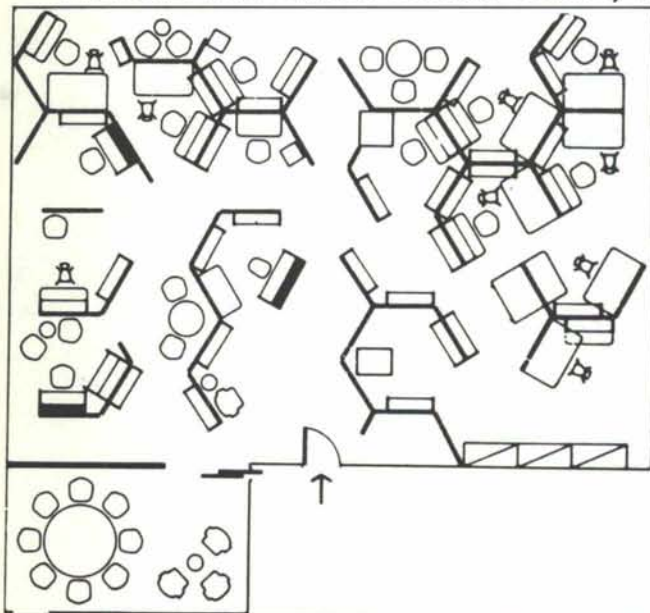
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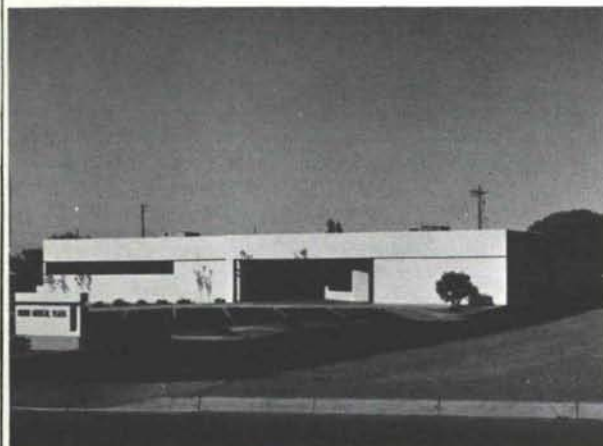
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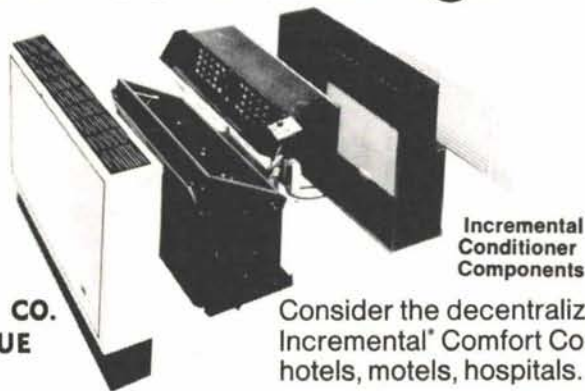


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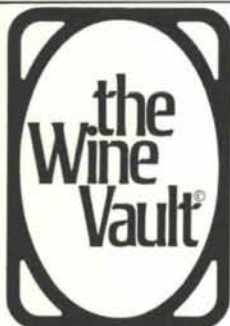


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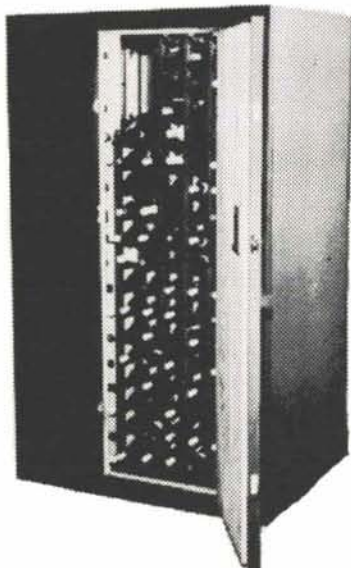
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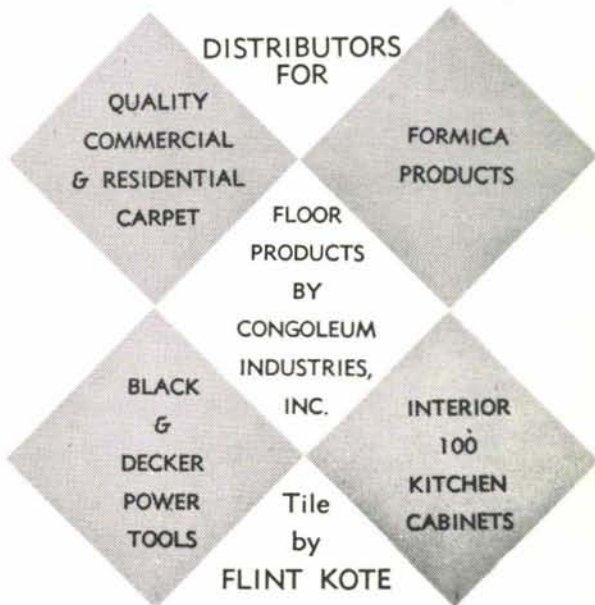


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