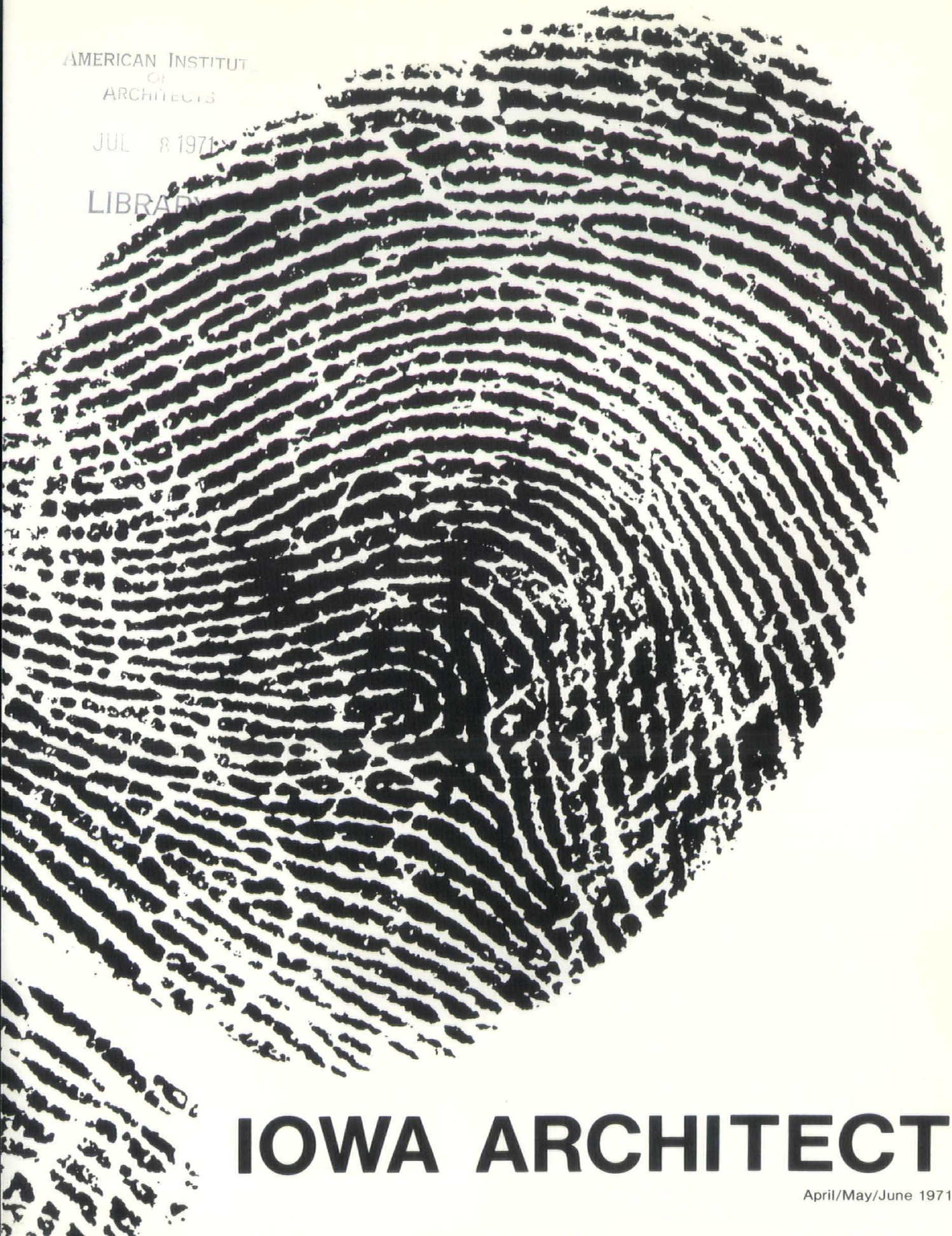


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IOWA ARCHITECT

April/May/June 1971

editorial



Watson Powell, Jr.

Mr. Powell is presently serving on the Iowa Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, and is a member of the Iowa Crime Commission. He is the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Republic Insurance Company. Powell is also the President of the Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

Although my occupation is insurance, my interest in people and government coalesce on the issue of corrections reform in Iowa. As a member of the Iowa Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency I take an active role in changing our county jails and state correctional services for adults and juveniles. As a Commissioner of the Iowa Crime Commission I have a responsibility to see that federal anti-crime funds are put to maximum use in addressing basic problems of crime in our society.

During 1968 and 1969 I visited Iowa's penal and training institutions for the correction of adults and juveniles. I also visited many of our county jails. As a result of that experience, I take great pride in the caliber of people operating our state institutions and the job they are doing, under very trying conditions and with obsolete tools.

However, two very large gaps in the state criminal corrections picture were apparent to me, an outsider, as they would be apparent to anyone with passing interest. It was clear to me on my visits to our adult institutions that we are overbuilt for the needs of confinement for those who are dangerous to our person and property. Money that might be spent to replace obsolete maximum security facilities could be put into lower security facilities with the savings spent on programs for academic and vocational education, counselling, guidance, and more

staff. Programs, not bricks and mortar, will rehabilitate those who have broken our laws. Chief Justice, Warren E. Burger, recently said, "To put a person behind walls and not change him, is to win a battle and lose a war".

The second major flaw was seen in the county jails of this state which are overbuilt in capacity. Because our sheriff-jailers lack program and staff, these jails create much of our state prison problem by breeding despair and further criminal activity.

Iowa's budget for just the operation of state institutions for adults and juveniles exceeded 15 million dollars during the year ending June 30, 1970. For this reason alone, we know it is important that business men and other concerned citizens look at what we are getting for our money.

After my visits to state institutions, I put together a slide program to show the awful, "before" pictures of our county jails and the status of our costly, overbuilt state corrections facilities. But this did not offer any solutions to the conception of what might be. Words are pale when held against visual images. With the cooperation and idealism of the then Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Ray Reed, at Iowa State University the fourth year class of students undertook a crash three week program in December 1969. Under the direction of Professor Karol J. Kocinski (Coach) and practising architects Carl Hunter, John Rice, and Mark Englebrecht, the students were charged to design such model units and complete a program of visual and audio effects to sell the concept of community corrections centers. The students were creating a communications tool, principally, and only partially offering architectural solutions. (See page 16 — 21 of this issue for that story.)

The Iowa Council, the citizen action arm of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, a non-profit non-governmental agency working for better results in the criminal justice field for over 60 years, had been addressing the issue of jails, juvenile detention, and corrections since its organization in Iowa in 1963. Many of these earlier efforts were incorporated in a priority goal of the Council adopted in 1969 to create Community Corrections Centers for Iowa.

During 1970, the Iowa Crime Commission established a Jail Study Committee to consider the Community Corrections Center concept. In the interim it established a policy to not support with federal funds the construction of new county jails. The Iowa Council of NCCD went out and fought local jail bond issues as they appeared on the ballots. The State Department of Social Services and the Iowa Crime Commission jointly funded a study by a management consulting firm on the cost effectiveness in rural and urban counties of regional jail facilities. Legislation introduced in 1968, 1969, and 1970 was redrafted in the fall of 1970, and the full concept written into what is now the Senate Judiciary Committee recommended bill S.F. 247. During 1970 the architectural students' slide show was shown frequently to service clubs, official groups and citizens in Iowa. A steady demand for its presentation outside Iowa continues.

continued on pg. 2

Iowa Architect

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One of the new aspects of the architect's approach to expanded practice is the design-build service. Richard Zejdlik, AIA, related his experience in this area of practice to the members of the AIA at the '71 convention on Crisis of Identity. His remarks should stimulate interest in an area of service in need of attention.

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Archaic laws, tedious regulations, and constant rifts within the housing industry have bred an antiquated system of habitation. Iowa's first Environmental Housing Conference brought all this into perspective with a brilliant presentation by Walter H. Lewis AIA and John Schmidt AIA.

12



Visual delight, harmony. These qualities exist in small measure in our cities today, but now and then, quite possibly by accident, small areas exist within the city's bland and depressing fabric which harbor these qualities. Environmental Awareness is a "sketch book" of a few of these spots existing to "refresh the mind."

16

Political involvement, relevant social concern, and communication all are benefits gained by students of the Department of Architecture of Iowa State University when they chose to participate in the formulation of the Community Correctional Center Concept in cooperation with the Iowa Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

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Notice of the up-coming national AIA Convention, office notes, awards, news of national events and more presented in this issue's NEWS.

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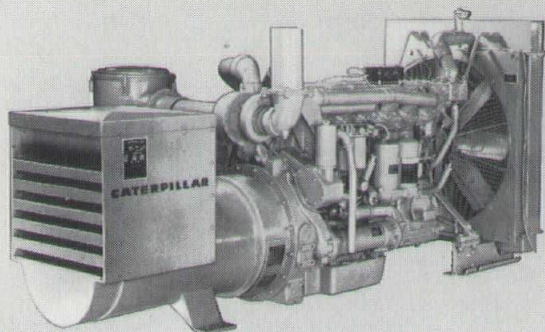
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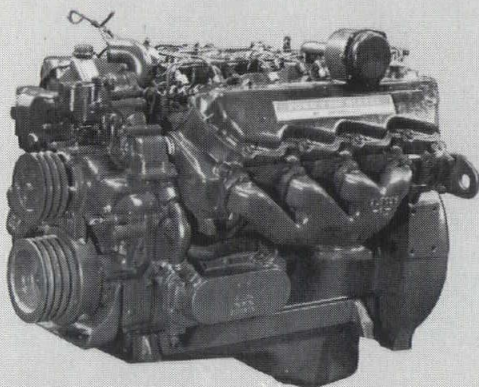


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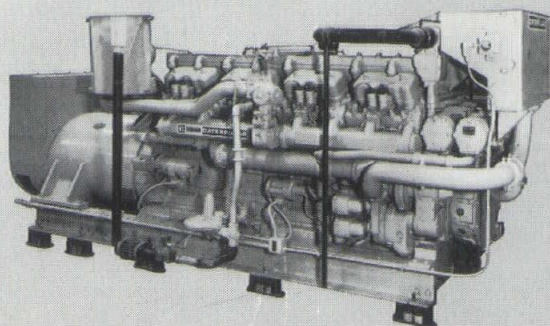
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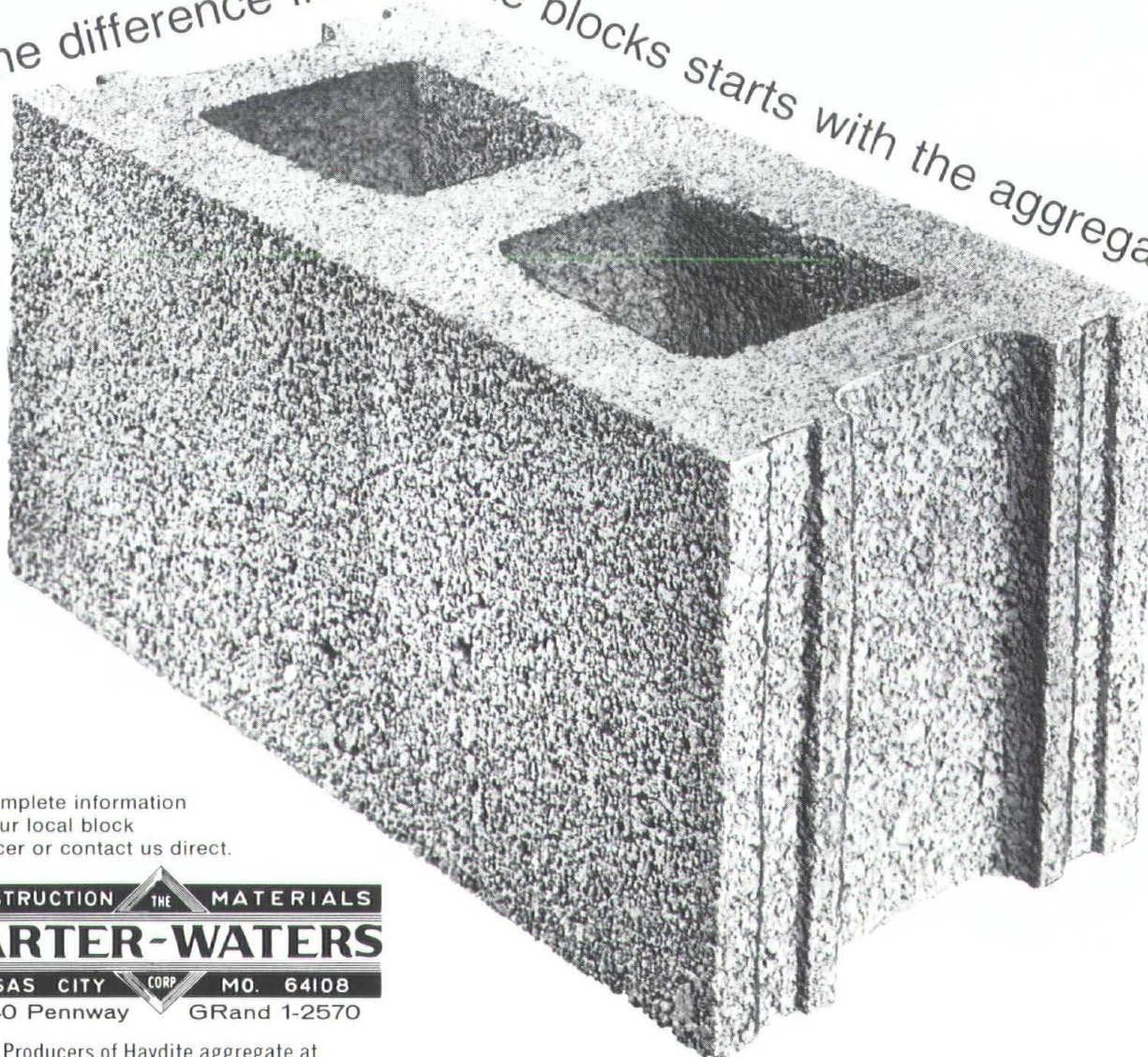
THERMAL INSULATION—the U factor (average) on 8" Haydite blocks is 0.32 and on 12", 0.29.

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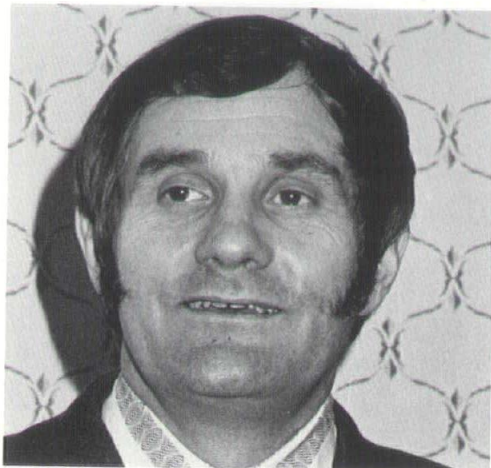


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The last time I had the opportunity to visit with the Iowa Architects was over a year ago at the **Turnkey Operation Seminar** Conducted by Iowa State University. At that time, I presented an architectural experience for the small office in expanded practice—namely as turnkey developer. At that time late in 1969, our development company had one job under construction in Iowa and had an abundance of forthcoming opportunities also in Iowa. I can now report that our development company has completed one job previously under construction and we currently have **no** prospects in the state of Iowa. Observation: Too much talk or somebody listened—maybe both—begrudgingly. I can be content in that someone benefited from our experience. Therefore, with this presentation, I will be a little more careful of what I say.

1. **owner – architect – builder**
2. **owner – builder – architect**
3. **builder – owner – architect**
4. **builder – architect – owner**
5. **architect – owner – builder**
6. **architect – builder – owner**

I must admit that since the 1969 Ames Turnkey Seminar, I have been going happily along doing my little thing without even stopping to identify or put titles on what I am doing until somebody from Iowa stops me and makes me answer a question or recount my experiences. I am pleased to be part of this convention and make any contribution I can to help solve the crisis of identity of the architect today. In preparing material for this meeting, I was

aware that I had never been forced to document the structure of our development organization. It is embarrassing to admit to my partners that it required action by the 67th annual convention Iowa Chapter, AIA to do this recording. So, by formal invitation from my partners and your convention, plus several personal inquiries from Iowa Architects, including a very sensitive inquiry by a student from Iowa State, I have now something to show both you and my office on my ideas of the architect working as a developer.

The academic question as to the professional status as to the architect-builder concept will not be argued and this presentation assumes that this is the course the architect must follow.

Today, we will identify the traditional role of the architect, then we will vary the traditional role and make a developer out of the architect and then we will outline how our architectural practice related to the new role. This will be illustrated by a few simple slides.

The following slide is composed of three words: Owner, Architect, Builder. This is the simplest form that I could think of depicting the identity of the architect in his traditional role. Traditionally, it has been the owner or client who originates and invests in the project in the initial phase. Traditionally the architect was hired to design and formulate construction documents. Finally, the builder by competitive bidding or negotiating contracted to construct the project according to the plans and specifications of the architect. Accepting this as the traditional identity of the architect in the construction process, let us now mix the three words Owner, Architect, Builder in every possible combination and put them in the order of most accepted in the construction process. These combinations break down the traditional identification of the architect, though not necessarily for the worse. As will hopefully be pointed out in this presentation. Lines two, three and four are generally accepted identities of the role of the architect. Note that his identity or role has been changed, however, he is still not placed in the position of initiating the project. The last two lines depict the architect in this role of owner—or project originator. As a builder-client of mine said as he was reading my notes, "Those last two lines don't even sound right". Try them on your own staff, or engineer, or banker, or try them on your government loan office, or to a potential buyer or user of a project. Recent experiences and literature have passed through our office indicating that many real estate, banking, consultant and government agencies abhor the idea of the architect being a leader in the programs of private industry or government.

To better serve his environmental team, the architect must identify with the captain of the team. He must assert his identity as a leader through the role of an owner, originator and investor in the process. He must identify with his profession by using this process as a method of implementation of his training and experience. It is our experience and observation that the current trend toward a package process for developing building programs has weakened the position of the architect, unless the architect has become involved from an owner, investor

category. We have now described what we should do; the rest of his discussion will provide an outline of how to do it, or at least how one office has reacted.

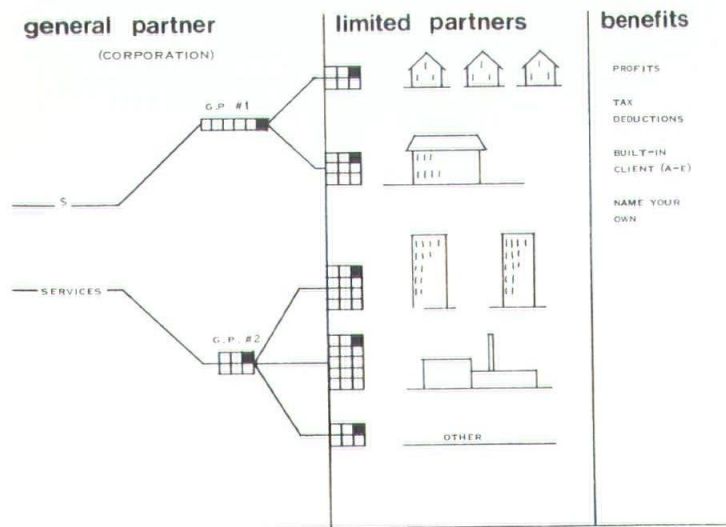
The definition of the architect as a developer will be confined to a **design/build** category. There has been much effort put forth in the past year to define new approaches to practice. I have had the opportunity to review material presented at the **Client Management Conference** and the **New Approaches to Practice Conference**, both held at Pennsylvania State University. In the simplest form that I can present to you, these conferences dealt with three basic subjects of expanded practice. Expanded practice being defined as the architect identified in a role other than the traditional.

1. Architect Design—construction management
2. Architect Design—build for your own account
3. Architect Design—build for others for profit or any other motivation.

(Note: That turnkey public housing falls somewhere between these last two definitions since the developer does own the real estate until the final sale is culminated and is essentially building for profit.)

I think we should realize that there are some good reasons for involvement as developer in a Design/build capacity. First, this is a method to promote Architectural and Engineering work for the firm. Second there are profits, and then tax shelters to be considered.

I think we have all been put to the test of the contingent fee offer whereby the architect works for nothing and provided the project goes ahead, he receives no more than a legitimate fee. (sometimes). This is a gamble for a potential loss. Oft times the architect is invited to invest his fees as ownership in a project—generally in a secondary role. These methods of involvement are relatively minor in ratio of total investment and will not really be the point of this discussion. Rather, we will examine the position of the architect leading the development team or being the developer (design/build) other than the position of the developer-led architect. Notwithstanding, the developer-architect relationship could be a successful venture both architecturally and economically.



For the purposes of this presentation, the traditional role of the architect will not be scrutinized; on the other hand, we will assume that the traditional trained architect in a relatively standard practice with very little or no additional training can become an architect-developer. He need not

be personally competent in all aspects of real estate and land development provided he has the necessary skills available to him through consultation or employment—or better yet, through personal involvement. Generally however, the small architectural office cannot afford sophisticated consultation and, therefore, must expose and alert himself to all disciplines of land development, such as market analysis, investment, real estate, financing, business, etc.

services

(5%) initiate

1. CONCEPT
2. LAND USE
3. MARKET-INVESTOR ANALYSIS
4. BROCHURE FOR INVESTORS (PRELIMS)

(5%) money-investors

5. INVESTOR/OWNER \$ COMMITMENT
6. FINAL COST ESTIMATES
7. CONFIRMATION OF ITEM 3

(5%) financing

8. PERMANENT MORTGAGE
9. CONSTRUCTION LOAN

(30%) development (incl. g.c. fee)

10. BIDDING
11. CONTRACT AWARD
12. BONDING
13. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION

(5%) permanent finance risk

14. SIGNING MORTGAGE

MANAGE-SALE

cash

contracts

LAND
LEGAL
SURVEY
BORINGS
A-E
CONSTRUCTION
(SUB CONTRACTS)
TAXES
INSURANCE
CLOSINGS

$$50\% \text{ PLUS } 50\% = 25\% \text{ MAXIMUM}$$

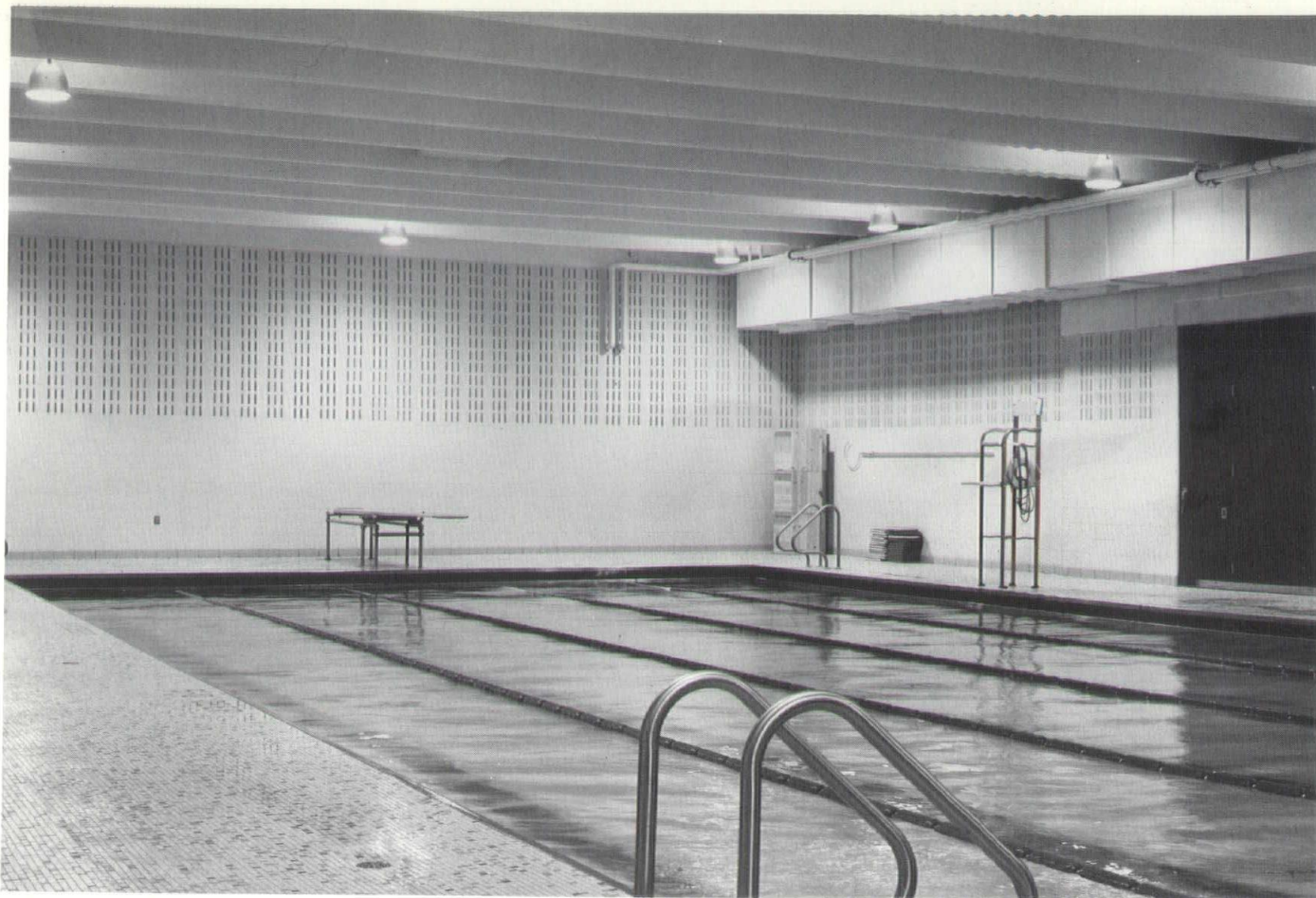
MORTGAGE = COST OF PROJECT

PROJECT SERVICES COSTS

This may sound complicated, yet it is a relatively simple process if it were related to a small apartment or commercial development. With this exposure, the architect may find an aptitude for one particular discipline over another and thus become more competent in a particular skill. For instance, through exposure on a project through total development, the architect may become more interested in management rather than real estate, thus he may choose to hire a real estate consultant.

The total vernacular of the architectural practice is put through the exercise in every aspect when the architect design or design-builds a home. So it is that the total vernacular or an architect-builder program is put through the total exercise in doing a small project such as a rental duplex. The point being, the architect-build concept can be practically carried along with the architectural practice as it is practical for the architect to do homes in conjunction with a commercial practice. It is not recommended that an architectural practice be completely changed or rebuilt for the architect-built concept, rather a gradual introduction and build-up would be the better system.

Richard F. Zejdlik, Architect, AIA
Minneapolis, Minnesota



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Environmental Housing Conference

9



Walter H. Lewis



John Schmidt

Iowa's First Environmental Housing Conference brought together more than 300 representatives of Lenders, Realtors, Builders, Developers, Architects, City Officials, Insurance Men and Appraisers—all concerned with the problems of housing—on March 24th to listen to and talk with Professor Walter H. Lewis, AIA, professor of architecture at the University of Illinois, and John Schmidt, AIA, consultant with the U. S. Savings and Loan League.

Archaic laws, tedious regulations and constant rifts within the housing industry have bred an antiquated system of habitation. Putting it in prospective, Professor Lewis said, "if the aircraft industry had developed over the past 40 years in the same atmosphere . . . as the housing industry, we probably would still be flying in open cockpit biplanes."

"I believe that the housing industry must take an in-depth review of itself . . . There must be some soul searching and a confession of what is wrong with the industry. The housing industry can no longer afford to stumble along content with status quo for if it does, it will be left behind . . ." Professor Lewis said.

Iowa's First Environmental Housing Conference was a working session where the entire housing industry was studied and alternate courses of action suggested. This conference was the first opportunity for all segments of the Iowa Housing industry to join in discovering mutual and individual problems, to determine exactly where the industry is headed and to learn new concepts for creating neighborhoods for people to enjoy.

Lectures by Professor Lewis and John Schmidt answered questions of how can zoning be a major tool for land-use planning, how to update building codes so as to progress and not maintain the status quo, urged appraisers to give credit for structural landscaping and lenders that they should see that area landscaping is carried out as provided for in the plans for housing developments. Also studied were the problems of new design concepts being shelved for fear of being too modernistic, of not being approved by conservative lenders and of lack of high resale in our mobile society.

"The housing industry must improve its teamwork in seeking to reach the goal of making America the best housed nation in the world," according to Professor Lewis.

"The results can be beneficial for everyone; larger profits for the developer or builder, better security for the lender and nicer communities for the buyers and lower maintenance costs with increased valuation for our communities.

That's the why of the First Iowa Environmental Housing Conference.

Historically, what conservationists have sought is non-development and for them the developer and his bulldozers have seemed the natural foe. There are many good reasons for this attitude, certainly, and those who have been working to save our open spaces would not have accomplished much if they had not had this fighting spirit.

The time has come, however, for conservationists to take a much more positive interest in development—not just for the threat that it poses, but for the potentials that it holds. It is going to take place; and on a larger scale than ever before. But what will be its character? The answer to this question is critical to the whole problem of preserving the influence of the outdoors in American life.

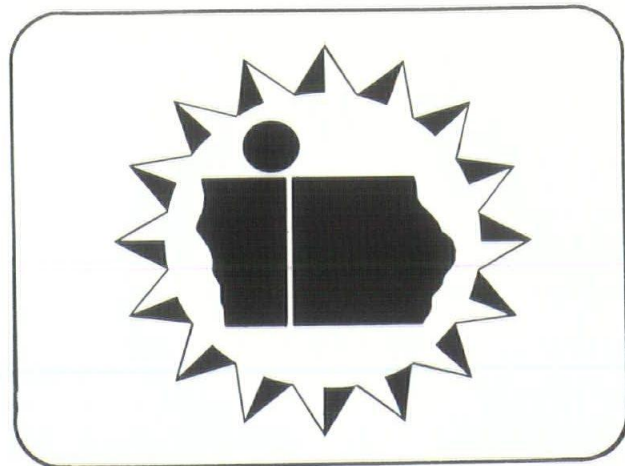
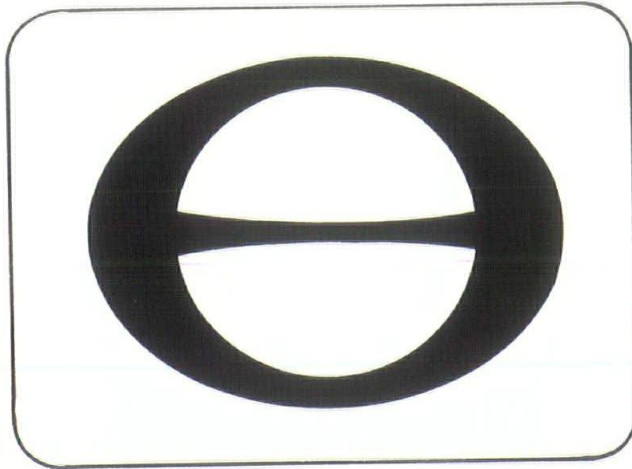
The crux of the outdoor recreation problem is in our urban areas. Here is where the land is the hardest to come by, and here is where the bulk of our population lives, and the concentration promises to become greater in the future. Far away parks make a great contribution, but the basic need for outdoor recreation in the metropolitan areas cannot be met somewhere else.

The use of private land is just as critical as the acquisition of public land. More parks are necessary, but they are only part of the answer. The most important recreation of all is the kind that people find in the everyday lives. What kind of subdivisions will the next generation live in? Will there be any woods or streams left for the children to experience? Will there be paths to cycle? Or, will it all be smothered in concrete? We are talking then about an environment. Thus our challenge: can we shape future growth so that the outdoors is an integrated part of the total?

Suburban development has been squandering the very resources that people have moved out from the city to seek. In a land wasting pattern that has used ten acres to do the work of one, houses on equal space lots have been spattered all over the landscape and the streams and the woods and hills have been ruthlessly obliterated.

Now a change is in the air. By applying the cluster principle, developers can put up the same number of houses but on a portion of the tract, with the bulk of the land left for open space and recreation. The promise is twofold; not only can the individual subdivisions themselves be far better places to live in; the shift to this pattern opens up tremendous opportunities for local governments to join the separate open spaces into a network that will weave the outdoors into the very heart of the metropolitan areas.

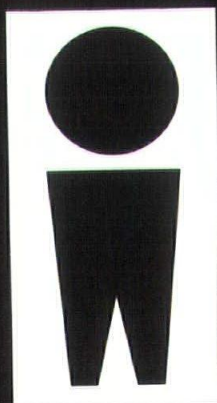
Whether the cluster principle fulfills its potential will depend a great deal on the efforts of builders and architects. It will also depend on the influence exerted by planners, officials, and most important of all, the citizens.



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How many of you as business men and women on your way to work every morning by either walking, riding a bus or driving the family automobile are able to pass through a single space or a series of spaces that you look forward to experiencing and becoming a part of every day. I am speaking of space designed specifically for man. Designed with an acute sense for man's physical psychological, sociological, governmental and economical needs. Needs that relate man not only to his personal self, his community—**but his environment.**

Within this mass sea of ugliness which we call a city, growth has taken place without man's relation to nature and its relationship to our environment. Our cities are continuing to grow destroying whatever pure air and water with which it comes in contact. The city creates no new food for its inhabitants but instead destroys its own rich soil. It consumes none of its wastes. Wastes which cause air, water and visual pollution.

The cities are steadily becoming unfit for any form of human habitation. Since we cannot change our physical characteristics we must, if we are to survive, change the nature of the city itself.

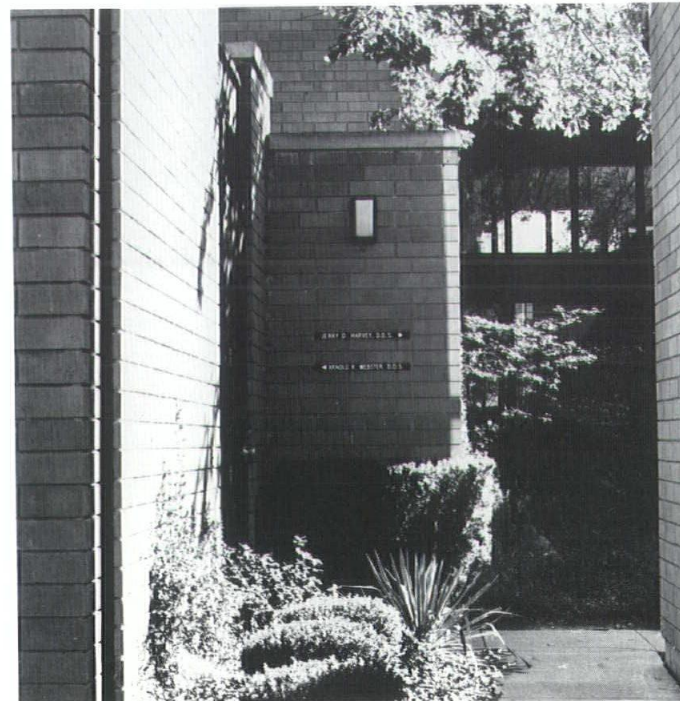
One way of changing the nature of the city is thru ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS. Awareness thru our business communities of the highly important rising need for environmental spaces designed for man and his many needs. Spaces that provide an effective, stimulating and strengthening environment for the good of the community. Space that those people passing thru are provided with an experience delightful to the eye and refreshes the mind canceling out all forms of visual pollution and destroying any form of silence.

Recognizing the business community needs active encouragement to improve its physical surroundings, it is the intent of this article to give credit in the areas of business and industry who have made their commercial enterprises attractive spaces to experience within their community.

JHK.RRR

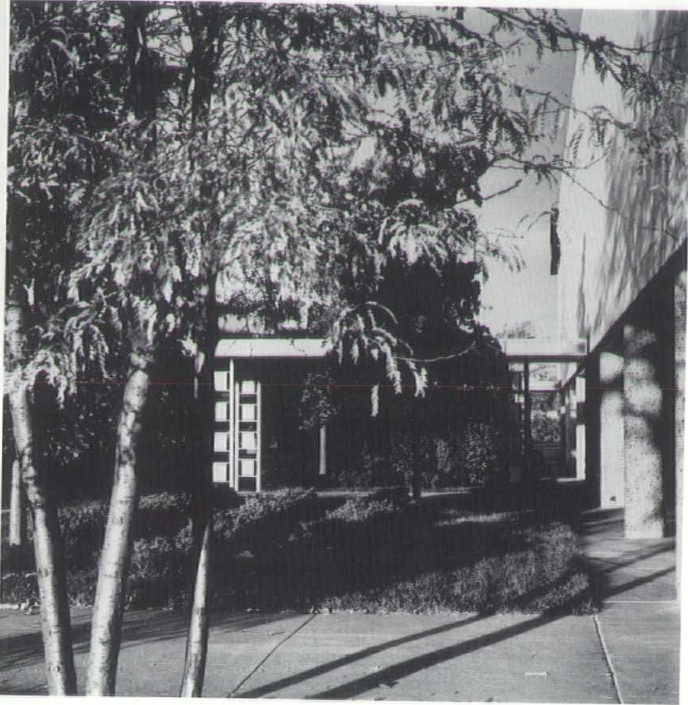


Cedar Falls

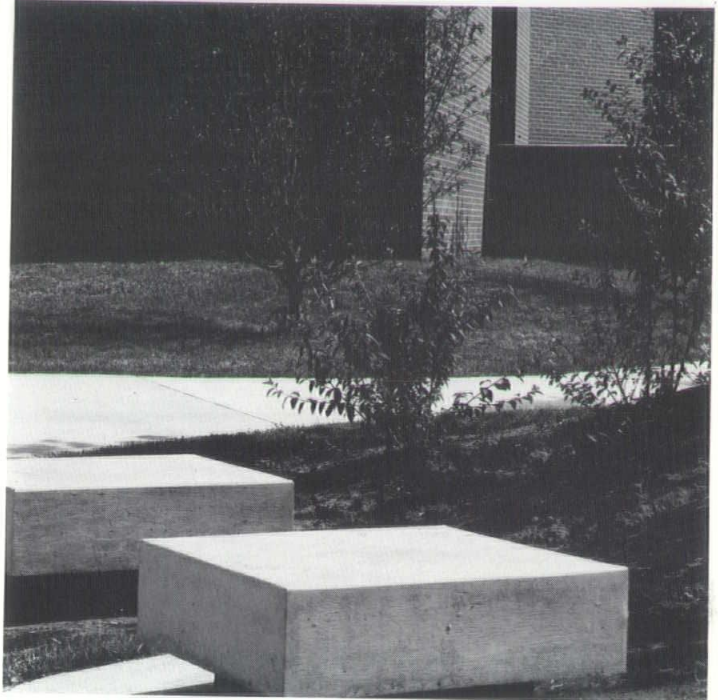


General Dentistry Clinic

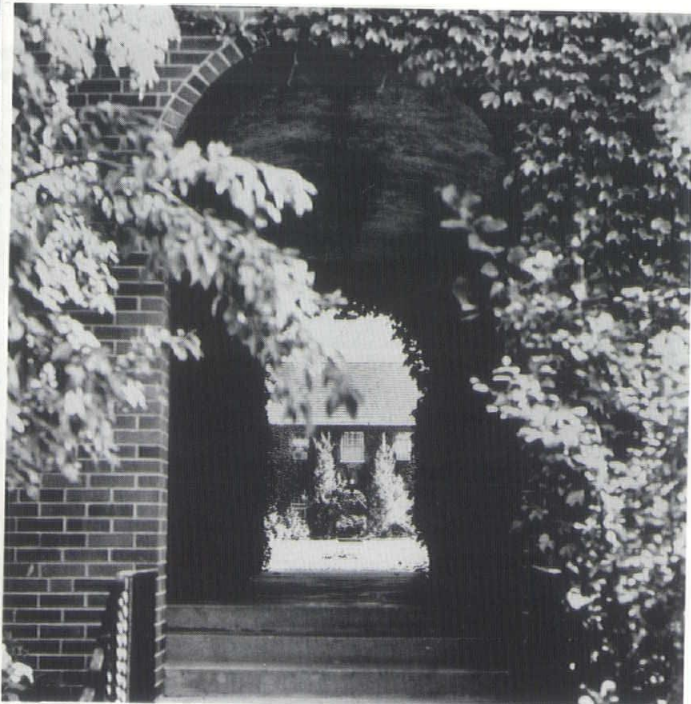
environmental awareness



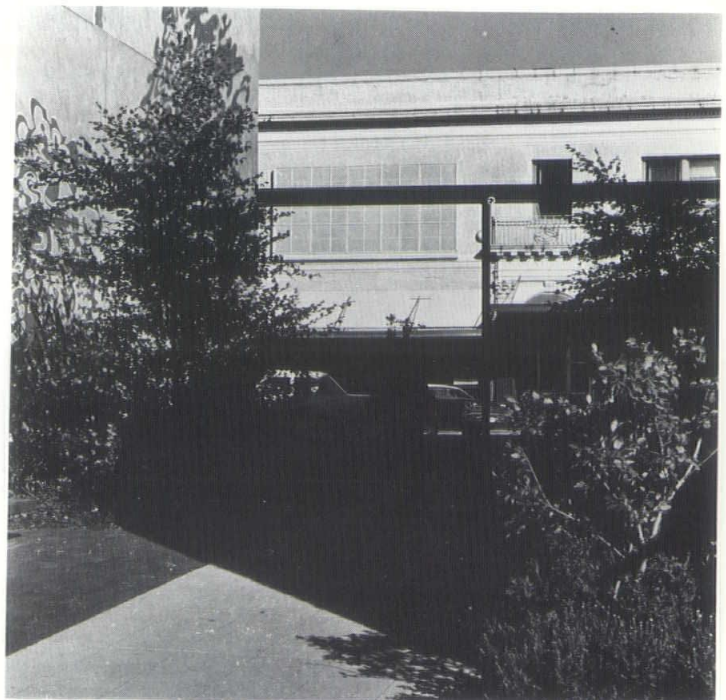
Merle Hay Plaza



Coe College



Windsor Manor

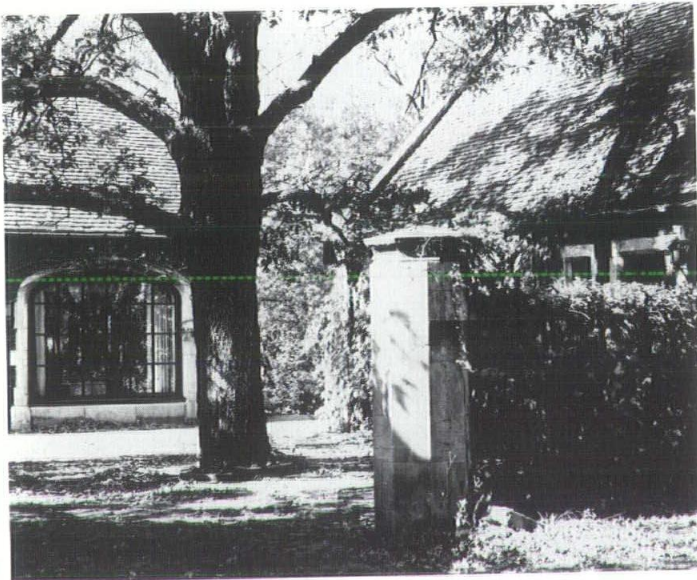


Ames Mall

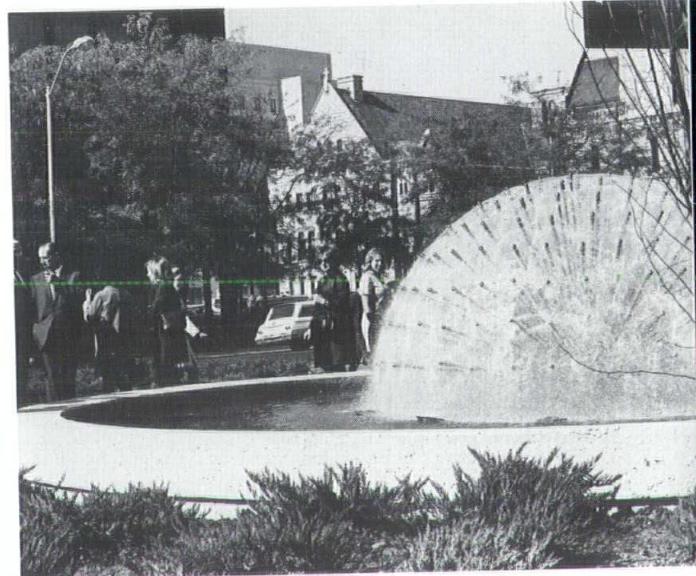
environmental awareness



Bob Brown Chevrolet



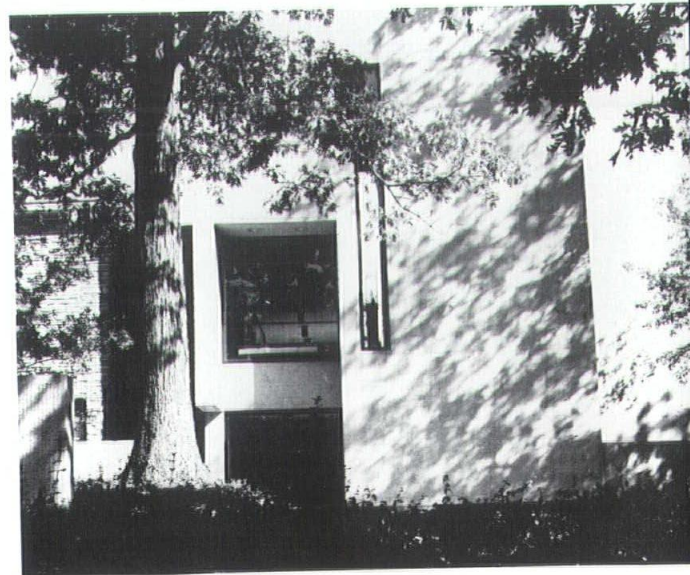
Salisbury House



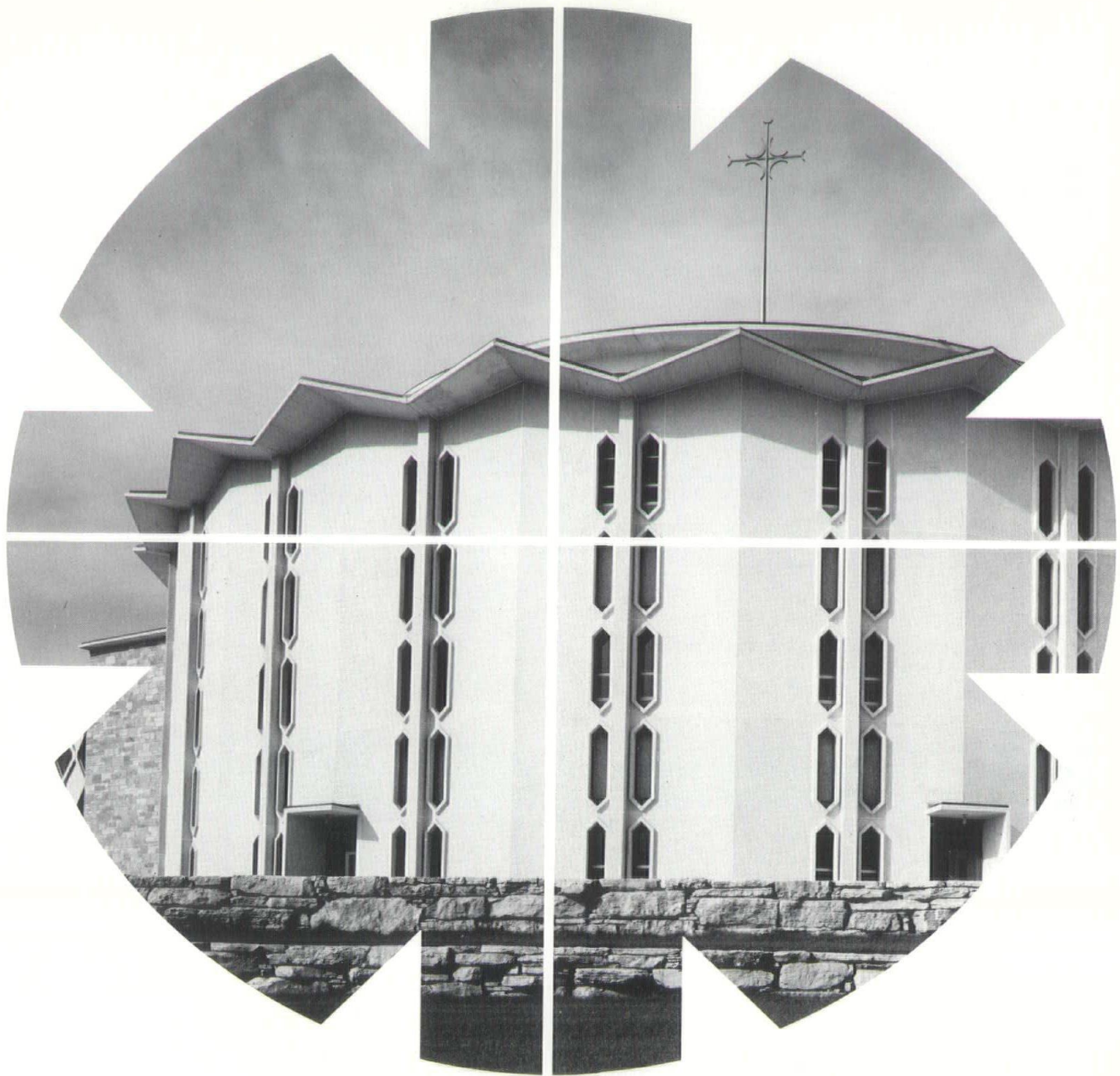
The Banker's Trust



Harding Jr. High



Art Center



Building: Dominican Motherhouse, Sinsinawa, Wisconsin

Architect: Siberz-Purcell-Cuthbert, Madison, Wisconsin

Contractor: Orville Madsen & Sons, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Precast: Midwest Concrete Industries, West Des Moines, Iowa



**MIDWEST CONCRETE INDUSTRIES
WEST DES MOINES, IOWA**

Iowa Agents: Swanson Gentleman, Inc. Des Moines

16

In the late fall of 1969, the Department of Architecture at Iowa State University was approached by the Iowa Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency with an exciting challenge. The results of this encounter are chronicled here to provide an opportunity to examine what place directed student involvement with contemporary social problems rightfully deserves in the academic curriculum and in the community's action.

The fourth year design class was half way through a middle-income housing project (an alternative to the suburban sprawl environment) when Paul Dunn of the NCCD approached the instructors with the problem. Iowa's jails had reached their winter years. Sixty per cent of the county jails were rated by state jail inspectors as fair to poor to very poor condition. Fort Madison and Anamosa were in need of major renovation. The state and counties face major expenditures (estimated at \$83,000,000) to simply renew and replace these antiquated facilities. Spearheaded by the NCCD, a group of concerned, enlightened Iowans were promoting an alternative to perpetuating this inhumane, uncivilized treatment of prisoners and inefficient use of physical facilities: the Community Correctional Center concept, where emphasis is placed on rehabilitation and the return to a contributive role in society, rather than punitive treatment designed simply to lock away these offenders of our social system. Watson Powell, Jr., in this issue's editorial, clearly articulates the problem and explains the concept. His development of a color slide presentation showing the existing conditions and promoting the concept of regional Correctional Centers was instrumental in arousing interest and obtaining public support.

However, to gain statewide and legislative support the sound intellectual arguments and impassioned pleas were not enough. There was the need for clear, physical representation of the concept. Specifically, architectural drawings and models of a Community Correctional Center. This request was not an unusual one to the Department of Architecture. In many cases they are refused because in the first place they are often difficult to schedule and have questionable educational value and secondly, the request many times can be best handled in the profession. In this instance we felt both of these objections were overcome by a unique approach to the project.

We set four objectives for the problem: (a) To interject the Department of Architecture of Iowa State University through the combined efforts of

the fourth year design section into the mainstream of state-wide political decision making, involving a significant social issue. (b) To give the individual student experience in large scale design-group effort. (c) To give each student some understanding of audio-visual presentation techniques as they relate to the transmission of social and environmental ideas. (d) To introduce the student to a problem involving the architectural expression of an emerging social institution. The most significant objective in our approach was item (c) which set the end result as the production of an audio-visual presentation hopefully capable of informing various groups of the necessity for reform in the state penal system. We arrived at this approach initially out of circumstance and finally out of the conviction that experience and knowledge in "selling", utilizing the most up to date methods and systems, is of vital importance in the education of the architect.

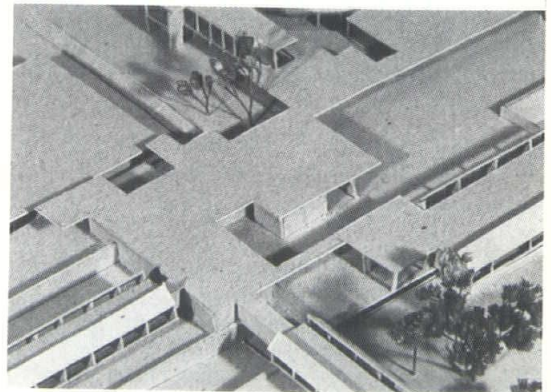
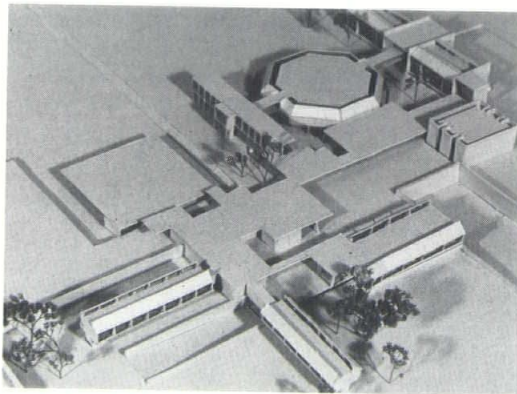
Our time was limited due to the already initiated housing project and the desire of the NCCD to have some results to use with the convening 1970 legislature. The problem was issued December 4 and due December 19. The week before issuing the problem, we divided the class into teams and gave them a twelve hour charrette problem unrelated to the Correctional Center, to establish a working rapport. In the meantime, the instructors hastily worked to develop an organization and program to allow the work to proceed efficiently and without delays that would endanger completion in two weeks. A detailed program listing square foot requirements was prepared with the aid of Paul Dunn. A Diagram of Functional Relationships (see illustration) was also prepared to allow the design to proceed rapidly. Certain aspects of the concept, for example, the idea of an overnight lock-up module, were omitted from all but cursory examination. We established eight teams of four students each to develop architectural solutions; one team with five students to establish graphics, format, scripting, photography, and production; and one team of four students to work as co-ordinators with responsibility for timing, content, resources, finance, and purchasing.

As well prepared as we felt we were, we knew that the first contact and presentation of the project to the students was critical. Watson Powell came to the studio and presented his program and related his personal experiences and observations regarding existing conditions and the Correctional Center concept. Paul Dunn discussed the program in detail and answered questions that soon accelerated to

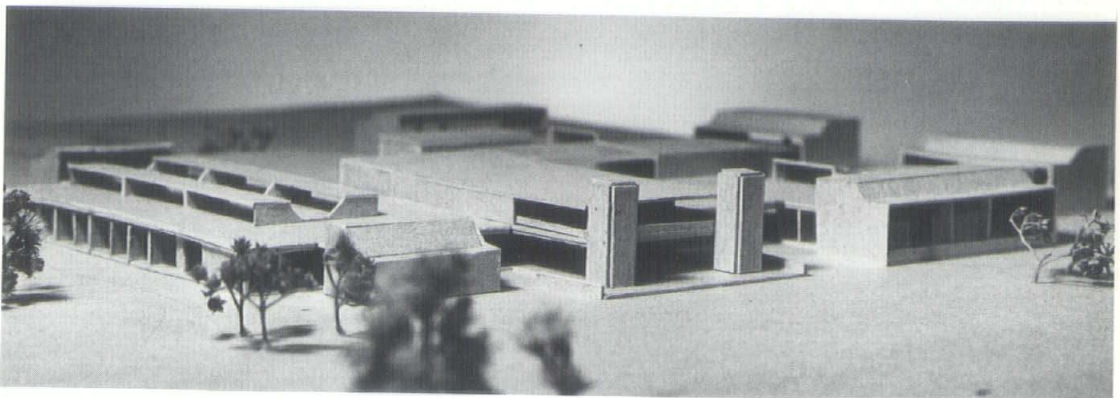
correctional centers

Class of 1971 — Iowa State University

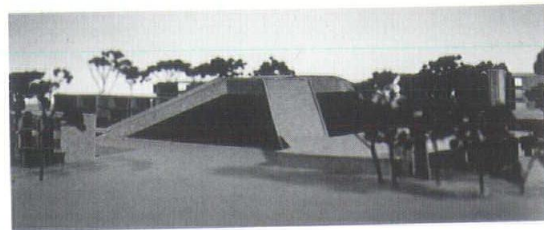
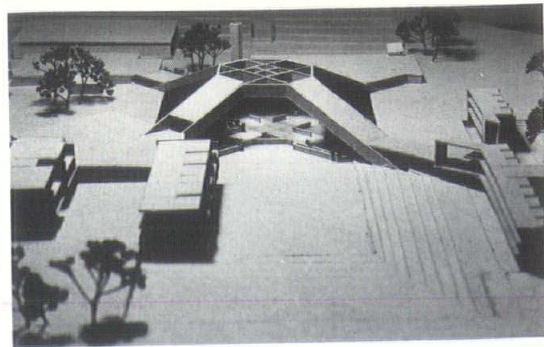
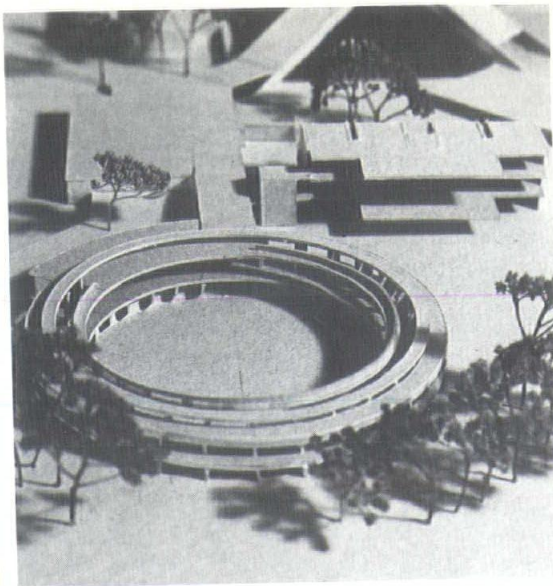
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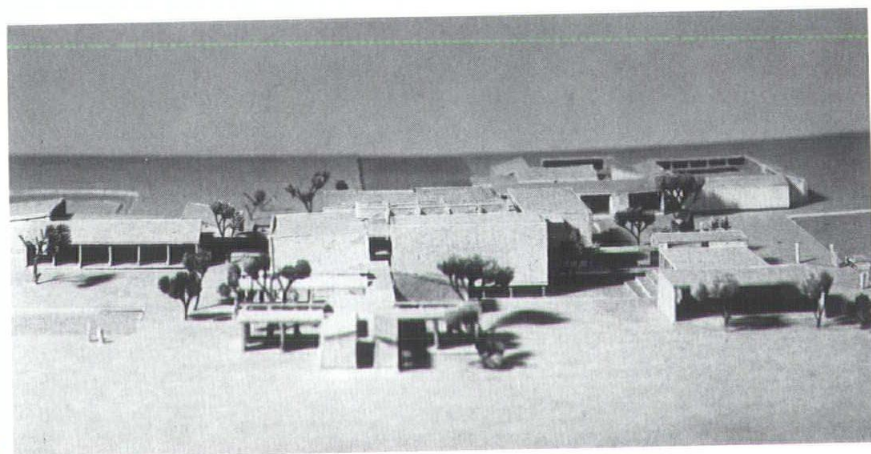
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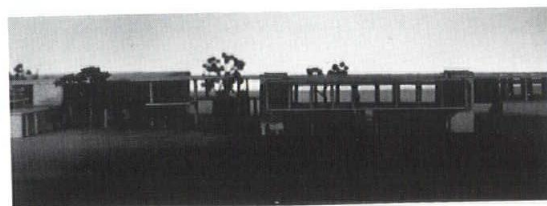
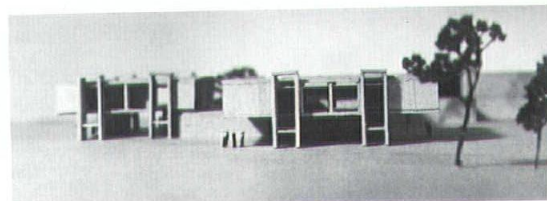
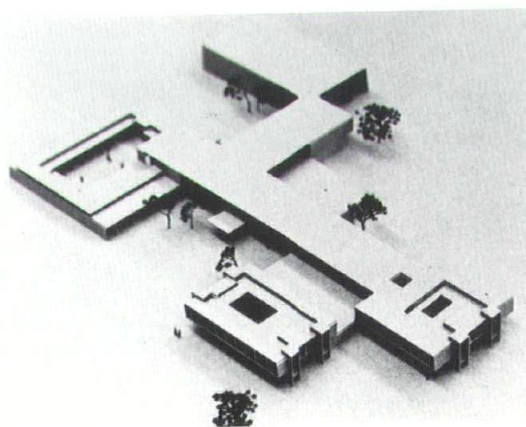
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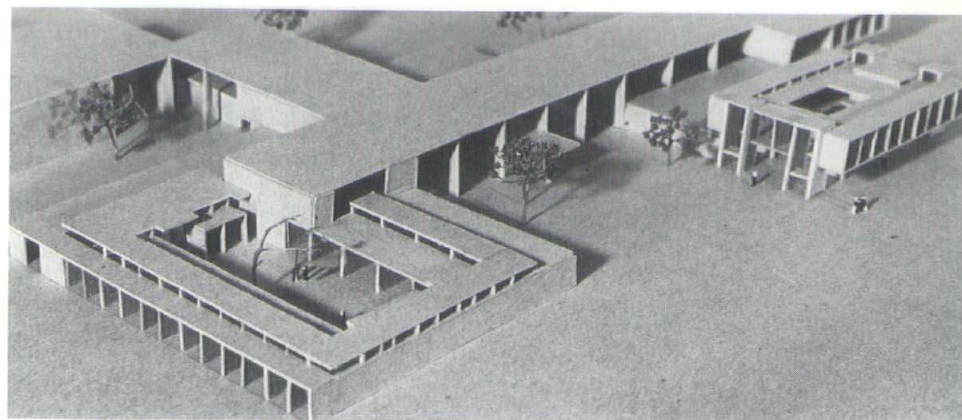
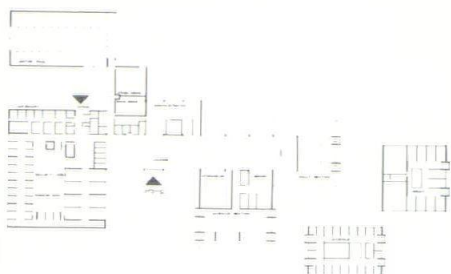
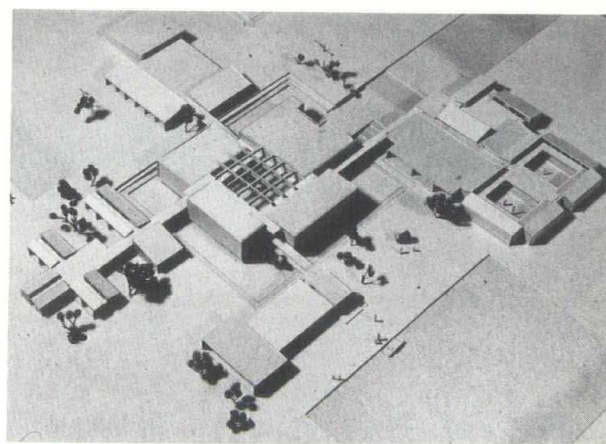
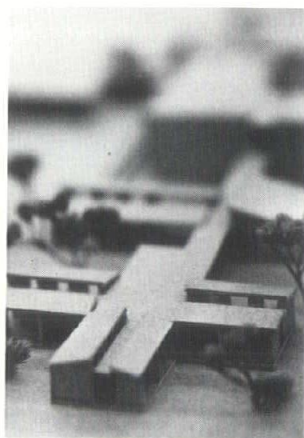
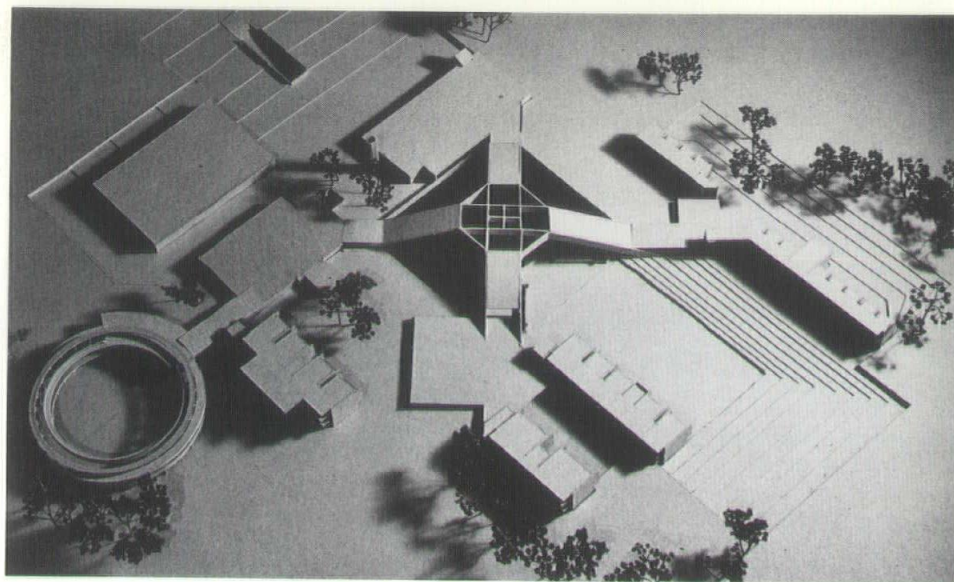
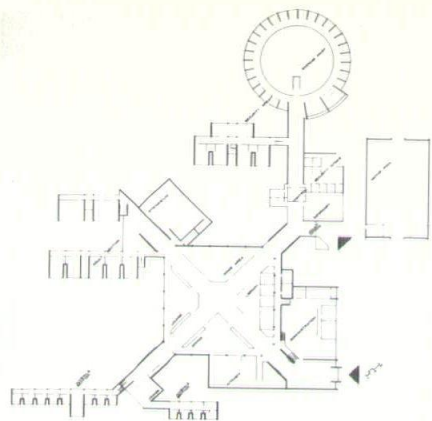


d.



e.





a fast paced interchange. It was evident that the students were turned on.

One aspect that came through from the students was a genuine and sincere concern for the attitude of the prisoner, and a thinly disguised distrust of the solutions presented to them. This was of course, a good sign, indicating intellectual curiosity and social awareness, admirable student qualities found in abundance on our campuses today, but one difficult to cope with considering the time allotted for the entire project. Although these reservations continued in many students' minds they soon rallied behind the prime effort to produce a presentation with the highest possible standards of graphics and architectural design.

The assigned work was completed on time, and concluded with a closed showing of a two-screen slide presentation with co-ordinated audio on tape. The product was good, but everyone present, the students and instructors, realized that it lacked polish and contained great unachieved potential. The attachment to the project was strong enough at this point to impel a group of the most interested students to devote their Christmas holidays to refining the presentation.

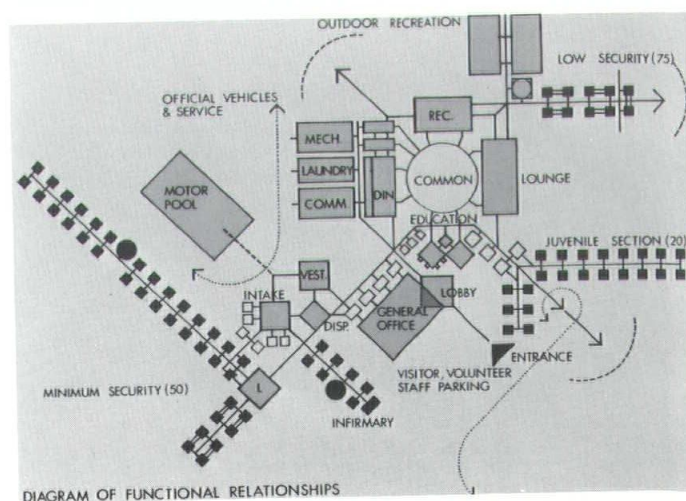
On January 8 a formal showing was held in the Memorial Union. Invited to attend were council members of the NCCD, the Department of Architecture, other interested students and University personnel, and an important cross section of citizens and officials in Central Iowa. Over 100 persons attended. In addition a jury panel was invited for comments composed of the following persons: George Welding, Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison; Paul Kalin, Regional Director of the NCCD; Watson Powell, Jr.; Rex Eides, Central Iowa Regional Planning Commission; Leo Schueller, Dubuque Board of Supervisors; Sheriff John Murphy, Dubuque; Rodney Bastie, Adult Services Division, Volunteers of America; Ted Wallman, from the staff of the Riverview Pre-release Center; and three residents of Riverview, Bob Proctor, Bob Anderson, and Wayne Erickson. To the students, these last three men were the core of the jury.

The presentation lasted twenty-seven minutes. It borrowed from Watson Powell's presentation, but developed it to a second generation. It included over 300 color slides, and a script of approximately 4000 words. Simultaneous screen projection was co-ordinated with the audio, electronically, on a tape machine. Background music (Mason Williams' "Classical Gas") knit the entire presentation together. It was estimated that 5000 student-hours were expended on the production. It is impossible in this media to adequately describe the presentation. The photos on these pages represent the quality of the design work.

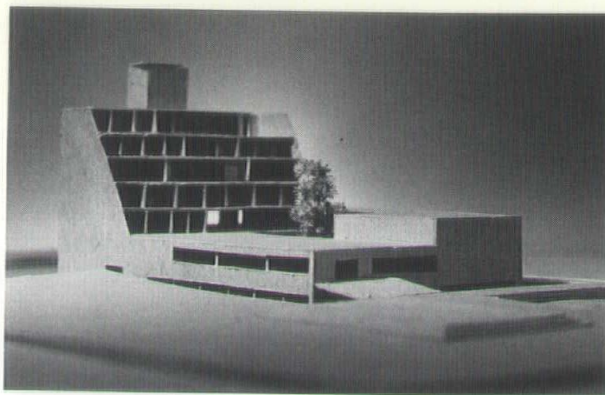
The reviews and comments of the jury and those present were unanimously extravagant. The students left the Union with the knowledge of a job well done. It soon became evident, however, that the project was far from over.

Requests for additional showings proliferated. It was apparent that refinements in the technical process were necessary to package the show to enable a single person to present it. One student, Bryce Pearsall, is primarily responsible for sticking with the project and getting this job done. A list of subsequent showings include: Scott County Crime Commission and Boards of Supervisors; the Executives' Annual Meeting of Iowa's Chambers of Commerce; Stone-Brandel Center, Chicago; the annual national meeting of the NICD in Chicago; the State of Vermont to aid them in selling their existing regional jails at Burlington, Vermont; the North Dakota State Crime Commission; the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission; the State Crime Commission and Legislators in Texas; Architects in Mississippi; the Iowa AIA convention; the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce; the Fort Dodge Kiwanis and Rotary; the State Corrections Staff at Fort Madison; and officials of the A.A.U.W. and League of Women Voters at Council Bluffs. In addition, hundreds of copies of the script have been mailed to interested parties, and WOI-TV taped a broadcast which through ETV was also aired in Fargo, North Dakota. It is estimated that over 3000 have seen the presentation in Iowa.

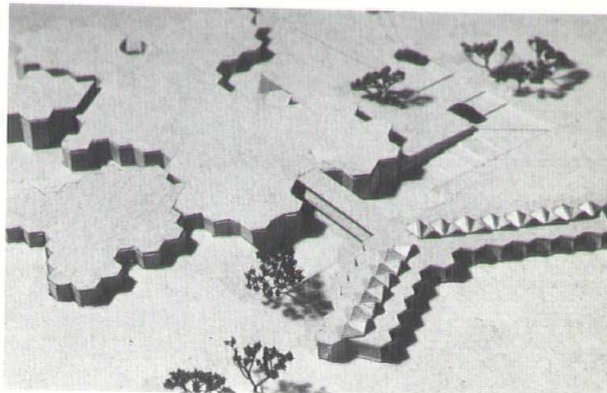
A recent Iowa Poll showed substantial support for the concept of Regional Correctional Centers. At this point, our legislature is involved in serious debate on the issue. From an educational standpoint, for the majority of the class it provided a test at least equal to the typical studio project. For a very important group, it provided an outlet for creative energy that is not often witnessed in an educational program. Perhaps the most lasting and significant value of the project was the demonstration of the role the architectural school, or architect, can play as a major contributor to political decisions involving social issues.



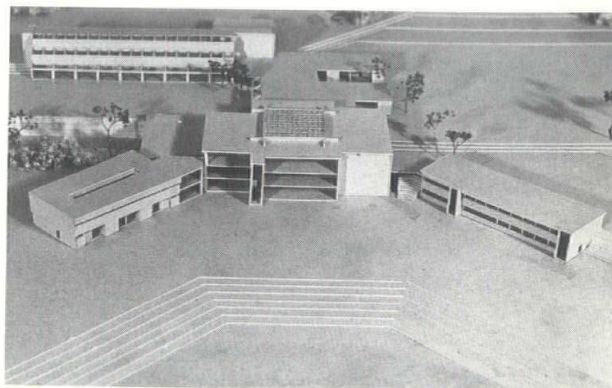
f.



g.



h.



CREDITS

Students:

Dennis Carlson
Jim Carney
Rick Caruth
Al Christianson
Dave Crawford
Dick Dempster
George Enderson
Mike Fatka
Dennis Forsythe
Rick Geiler
Larry Gerdes
Curt Gunnels
Everett Gustafson
Dave Hawk
Jill Jacobsen
John Lloyd

Richard Luchsinger
Judy McClure
David Mathiasmeyer
John Nelson
Chuck Parrot
Bryce Pearsall
John Phillips
Dale Port
Tom Pyle
Gary Reetz
Pat Rehse
Steve Rice
Keith Rollenhagen
Tim Rundquist
Dennis Ruppel
Mike Schuetz
Sam Spears
Gary Stoddard
Dave Thistlewaite
Bruce Thompson

Dick Wallace
Dave Warren
Bob Yanicke
Patrick Ziuchkovski

Instruction Team:

Professor Karol Kocimski
Assistant Professor John Rice
Mark Engelbrecht, Visiting Lecturer
Carl Hunter, Visiting Lecturer

Layout and Photography:

David Mathiasmeyer
Bryce Pearsall



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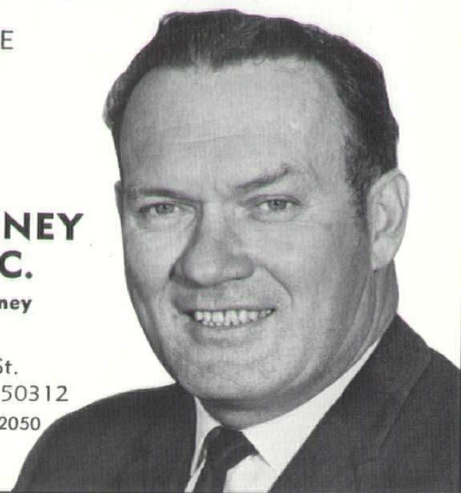
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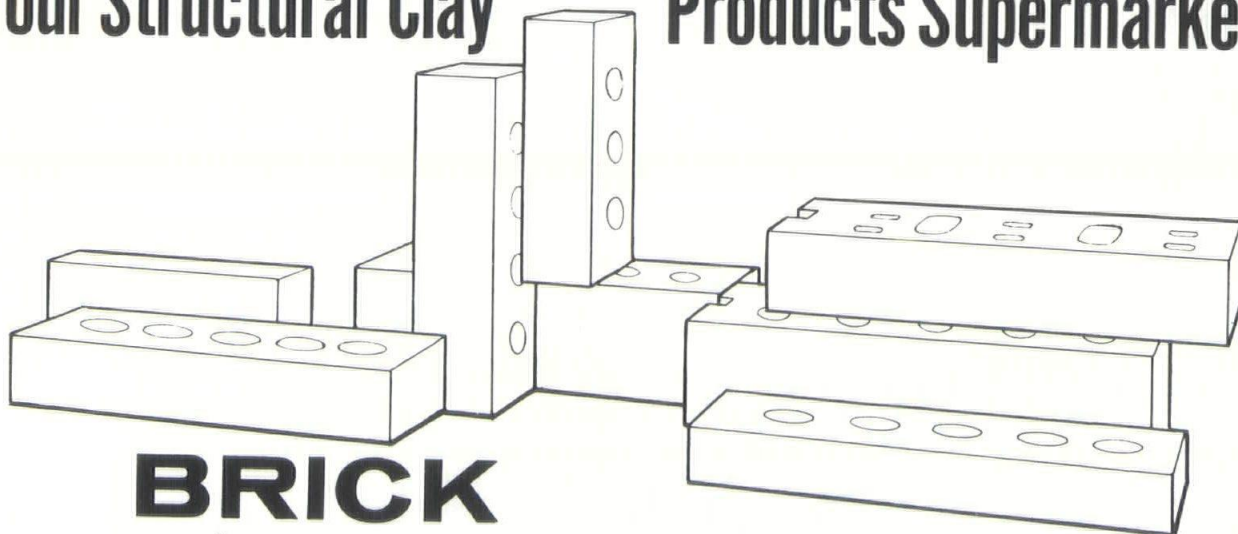
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REYNOLDS ALUMINUM PRIZE

A megastructure community on stilts with moveable modular houses, designed in concept by two University of Arkansas students, has been honored with the \$5,000 national award in the 1971· eleventh annual **Reynolds Aluminum Prize** for Architectural Students.

This \$5,000 award—divided equally between the student team and the university—will be presented during the AIA convention in Detroit June 20-24.

The student winners are Rick W. Redden, 22, of Fort Smith, Ark., and Hugh L. McMillan, 30, of Little Rock. Both are seniors.

Their megastructure community, entitled "Community of Choice" because of its flexibility in living arrangements, consists of clusters of residential and service modules nestled in a giant above-ground aluminum space frame. The residential modules are highly adaptable to individual preferences, with such homey features as fireplaces and picture windows optional.

Computer controlled transportation capsules would provide access for people and materials to all points in the community. All support systems are provided as an integral part of the community.

The students said they sought through their design to provide a new form of high-density community with a maximum range of choices for the individual while preserving essential community controls.

The AIA jury called the design "a proposal which is provocative, timely and imaginative."

The winning entry was among those from 26 participating schools of architecture over the nation. Each of the entries had won a \$300 top prize in its own school.

The jury also awarded two \$1,000 Honorable Mention prizes.

Two graduate architectural students at the University of California, Los Angeles, won an Honorable Mention for what the jury termed a "delightful and playful use of aluminum" in a design entitled "Garden."

G. Stanton Mason, 26, and Joseph Valerio, 23, submitted the "Garden" concept based on free-form outdoor designs created by placement of 200 eight-foot-long strips of aluminum sheet in the soil. Noting that this project does not involve building components, the jury praised the "free spirit" of the design and added: "Sensitive and intuitive forces of the designers are evident, but the design is also viewed as a participatory experience."

Students Mason and Valerio said of their concept: "The philosophy of a garden is the antithesis of present uses of aluminum. A garden provides spatial definition to a finite area without separating one from the whole. A garden is a medium through which one can become aware of himself and his surroundings."

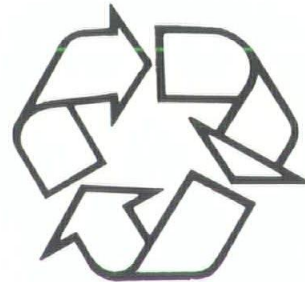
The other Honorable Mention was won by Leon Goldenberg, 23, of Chicago, a student at the University of Illinois, Urbana, for his design of a "Demountable Zoo Complex."

Primarily the design provides aluminum walkways above

a zoo to permit viewing of the animals in a natural setting. Terming it a "playful yet practical" structural system, the jury added: "The minimum ground disturbance and usurpation suggests an unusual respect for ecology which might be applied to many building types."

Jury members were chairman John Desmond, FAIA, of Baton Rouge, La.; George Anselevicius, AIA, dean of the School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis; and William E. Blurock, FAIA, of Corona Del Mar, Calif. Joe Y. Eng, a graduate student at University of California, Berkeley and a recipient of the 1970 national prize, was student observer.

The Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students is offered annually for "the best original architectural design in which creative use of aluminum is an important contributing factor." It is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company.



**PUSH-ME PULL-ME
RECYCLING SYMBOL**

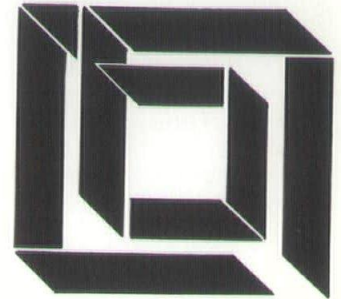
When you see this symbol on a paper or paperboard package, you can take comfort in the knowledge that the item has been made for recycled or recyclable materials. The symbol, designed by U.S.C. student Gary Anderson, won first prize in a student contest sponsored by Container Corp. of America on behalf of the paper and paperboard packaging industry.

MALL DESIGN SELECTED AT IOWA STATE

Bryce Pearsall, 5th year architectural student, designed the mall which will be built between Beardshear Hall and the Hub on the Iowa State campus.

Pearsall's design was chosen from a field of approximately sixty designs entered this fall. The design competition was sponsored by the Urban Planning Club and the Government of the Student Body of Iowa State (GBS). The project was initiated by the club and funded by GBS.

The design is basically a circle cut into quarters by sidewalks that run between Beardshear and the Hub and Marston Hall and the central campus. A smaller brick circle is located where the two sidewalks cross. Three of the quarters will be made into earth berms. These berms



will be enclosed by a concrete retaining wall of about four feet at the highest point while the sides will slope from four feet to ground level. The fourth segment of the circle will be a brick terrace which is connected to the small brick circle in the middle of the mall.

The model of Pearsall's design has been on display at various places on the Ames campus in past weeks.

AWARD



The Women's Division of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, on April 11th, recognized the contributions of Omaha's businesses to the beautification of the community through design by presenting award commendations to eight firms selected from a field of fifty.

Cited for reconstruction was the Mutual and United of Omaha building designed by Tinsley, Higgins, Lighter, and Lyon Architects.

The newly designed tower provides a second "main entrance" for the Mutual of Omaha complex and brings the total area in office space in the complex to more than seventeen acres.

Kasota stone was used on the tower to match the new addition to the existing exterior.

ARCHITECT'S CONVENTION SET FOR DETROIT IN JUNE

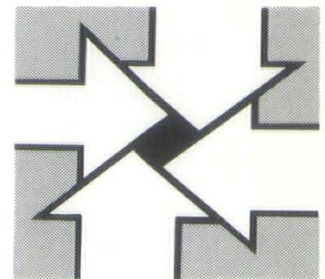
Members of The American Institute of Architects will convene in Detroit June 20 through 24 to ponder "The Hard Choices" confronting the United States now and in years to come.

Leaders in public affairs, urban planning, citizen participation, education, and various levels of government will present to the 103rd convention of AIA ways in which the nation's resources can best meet the needs of all citizens.

John W. Gardner, chairman of Common Cause; Russel E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; Paul N. Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University, and Robert Andras, Canadian minister without portfolio, are among speakers scheduled to address the convention.

Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit, president of AIA, will define major facets of the convention theme. Other speakers will discuss aspects of "The Hard Choices" created by changing patterns of settlement, how best to use human resources, and rising pressure to reorder national priorities.

Augmenting this program of professional concerns for architects and other members of America's design and building teams will be a technical seminar called, "The Building Team Conference," and the National Building Products Exposition. All sessions will be in spacious Cobo Hall on Detroit's revitalized riverfront.



The Building Team Conference, sponsored jointly by AIA and the Producers Council Inc., will highlight the emerging roles of professionals in "building Teams" and how this

news (continued)

approach to related problems of design and construction has preformed to date. Sessions of financing, labor, codes, environmental concerns, management, and marketing of building systems are planned.

Additional highlights of convention week include election of AIA national officers, presentation of the 1971 Honor Awards and Medals, and introduction of the newly-elected member of the Institute's College of Fellows. The Detroit Chapter of AIA, host to the convention, has arranged for architectural and educational tours throughout Southeastern Michigan, and a range of entertainments.

The convention opens Sunday, June 20, with registration, the products exposition, and a meeting for officers of AIA chapters. Business sessions will be Monday and Tuesday. The professional program will be Wednesday and Thursday.

A number of delegates and their families will fly by chartered airliner to Copenhagen, Denmark, after the convention program in Detroit ends. On June 28 the convention will reconvene in Copenhagen, followed by concurrent seminars July 5 through 9 in London and Stockholm.

THE MICHIGAN **B.A.G.** black architects group

The Michigan B.A.G. (Black Architects Group) will host a reception in Memory of Whitney Young, former National Urban League Executive Director, designed to promote attendance of black architects at the American Institute of Architects National Forum in Detroit.

Since the 1968 AIA Portland Convention where Mr. Young made the principle address, there has been a growing interest in black involvement and social awareness within The Institute.

This year the Forum theme of the "Hard Choices" could be the pivot of all-out sincere actions by the architectural profession. "Blacks have a wealth of input in the decisions shaping our physical environment, especially in patterns of urban living" according to Roger Margerum, AIA, Chairman of the Michigan Black Architects Group. "We should influence the choices affecting those patterns whenever presented."

The reception will be held on Wednesday evening (June 23) of the convention week at the Berry Gordy Estate in Detroit. Forum panelists, clients of black architects, and local dignitaries will be special guests at the reception.

OFFICE NOTES

A new architectural firm in Spencer, Iowa is Duane Jon Chambers, Architect, 205 11th Street S.E., P.O. Box 1182. Duane Chambers, formerly with Donald Maiwurm Associates, Inc., Fort Dodge, is a registered architect and graduate of Iowa State University.

Robin Andrews has been named an associate in the Davenport firm of Charles Richardson & Associates, Inc. Robin is a 1968 graduate of Iowa State, and he was recently granted registration in Iowa. Other associates of the firm are Charles Richardson, Robert Stone, and Donald Luethje.

William M. Dikis has become a partner in the Des Moines architectural firm, Wilkins, Bussard and Dikis. The firm, which was founded in 1966 by James W. Wilkins AIA and H. Kennard Bussard AIA, is located at 913 Bankers Trust Building.

Dikis, 29, received Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Architecture from Iowa State University. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and served as editor of the Iowa Architect in 1969 and 1970. Projects of the partnership which have been recently completed or are in progress include First Federal State Bank, Tone Brothers Mfg., Iowa Aviation Inc., A. H. Blank Municipal Golf Clubhouse, Urbandale Junior High School, and the Stephen's Building remodeling, all in Des Moines, Union State Bank in Winterset, and St. David's Episcopal Church in Ames.

Richard W. Goewey, Winkler-Goewey Architects, 1221 Savings & Loan Building, Des Moines, Iowa has left the firm to accept a position with Wendell Rossman & Associates of Phoenix, Arizona. He began work in Phoenix on May 3, 1971.

Karl Winkler will continue in practice at the Des Moines address. The firm name has been changed to Karl Winkler Architects & Planners, Inc.

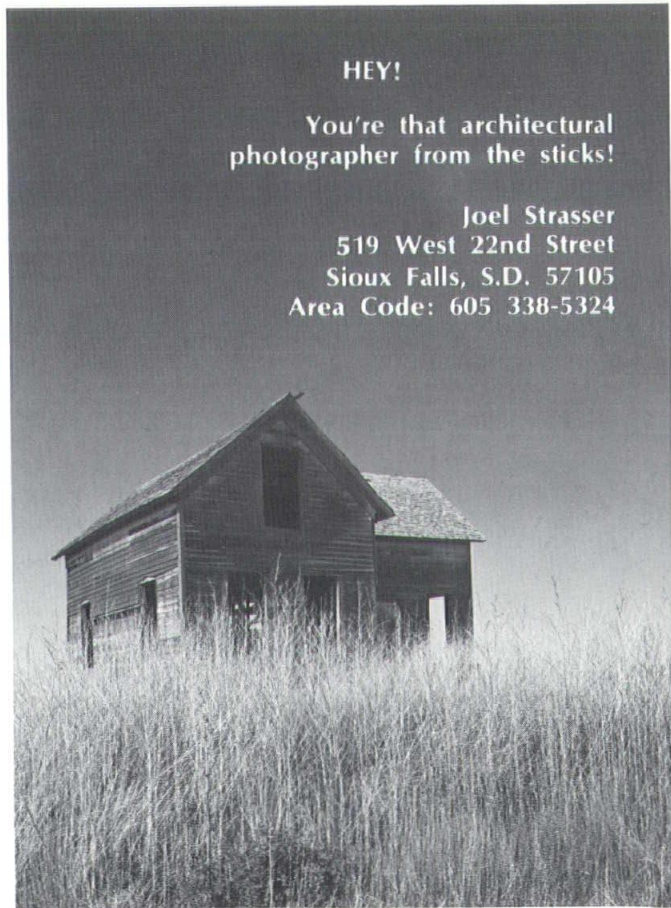
The firm of Midland Architects, Burlington, is now organized as a partnership for the practice of architecture with D. Gordon Hunt, AIA, and James E. Grisolano, AIA as general partners.

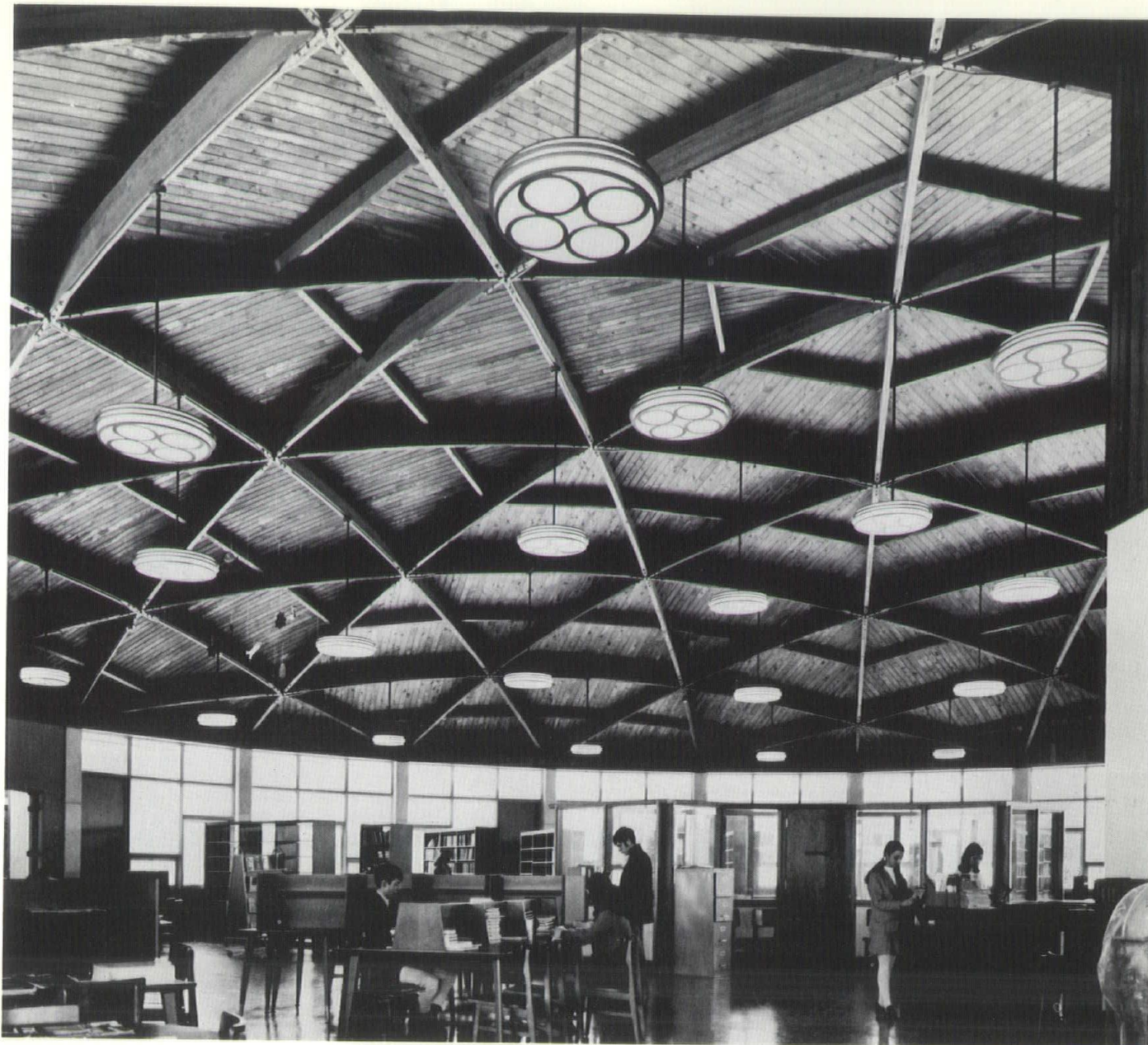
The firm is successor to Dane D. Morgan and Associates and continues to operate at 314 North Fourth Street

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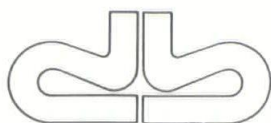


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In the mid and late 1700's the Quakers in Pennsylvania decided that prisoners needed to be penitent—to have an opportunity to contemplate their sins, and further believed that to make this possible each prisoner should be individually confined. There was no significant development in basic prison architecture until the concept of community based treatment and corrections developed.

The Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison was established in 1839. It was started out literally as a "hole in the ground", for the first cells were merely a hole under the floor of the Warden's house. In 1846 when Iowa became a state, the new legislature appropriated money to enlarge the prison. The first wall and cell blocks of the prison were erected by convict labor, as most of them have been since.

The first cell block at Anamosa was built in 1872 and is still in use although one cell block has been condemned because the steel cells have rusted badly and there is danger of upper floors falling through onto lower floor inmates. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be needed in the next few years just to keep this obsolete edifice standing.

Less than one out of four men confined within these institutions requires maximum security because he is dangerous to the person or substantially dangerous to property. As an example, over 26% of inmates received in these two institutions in fiscal 1968 were convicted of bad check charges. Over 100 inmates at Fort Madison live outside the walls of the prison.

The average combined daily population of Fort Madison and Anamosa is 1400. It is reasonable then, that between 1100 and 1200 of these men could be handled in a facility that would be much less expensive to build and maintain. It has been estimated that it requires \$25,000 to \$35,000 to construct each cell of a maximum security facility where a medium security facility requiring only night lockup could be built for roughly half the cost. All inmates from Fort Madison and Anamosa spend one month or more at the Riverview Pre-release Center in Newton, Iowa.

In 1918 the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City was opened. Rockwell City is an institution for all females over 18 years of age and married females under 18 years who are convicted in the District Court of Iowa for offenses punishable by imprisonment in excess of thirty days. Many inmates are currently living in very low security halfway houses in Des Moines. The state also operates a forest camp at Luster Heights and the Iowa security medical facility at Oakdale, near Iowa City.

A county jail can be the home for as long as one year under Iowa law for the misdemeanants unfortunate enough to be confined there. Marked by few staff, no program, counseling, guidance, or instruction, these jails only hold time. Most have no recreational activity of any kind and a man may spend a full year never being closer to the outside than the five or six feet that separate his cell from the outside wall. It is a known fact that over 50% of the inmates of the Iowa jails are suffering from the disease of alcoholism and should receive treatment rather than jail confinement.

In 1969, county jails in Iowa had a capacity of over 2400 but have an average daily population of 585. Most of these facilities are old and antiquated. Many jails have been condemned and most county jails need to be replaced. If these facilities are replaced in the traditional way with cities and counties each building their own institutions, gross overbuilding will result. To illustrate: there are three new jails in Black Hawk County, one built by the county with 100 beds, one built by the City of Waterloo with 30 beds, and one built by the City of Cedar Falls with

11 beds. The county jail is sufficiently large to provide for the needs of all three jurisdictions. The cost of this duplication has been borne by the taxpayers of Black Hawk County, and the cost has been tremendous.

Replacement of the county jails and state institutions that are antiquated beyond satisfactory repair could cost as much as 83 million dollars! Much of this enormous capital investment can be saved by adoption of the Community Correctional Center concept.

Only one county in the state (Polk) has sufficient juvenile detention needs to support its own center. All others now use jails to detain juveniles who are dangerous to themselves or the community during the short period prior to court disposition. NCCD policy clearly states that jails are inherently damaging to juveniles. However, in 1969, 2,526 boys and girls were held for various periods in county jails. Of the boys at Eldora, over one quarter have been jailed in cells with adults prior to their commitment. Over half were within sight and sound of adults.

Until other alternatives to diverting youth from the justice system and local jails come into use, a separate, completely isolated juvenile detention section of Community Corrections Centers is desirable.

The rationale for the concept of Community Correctional Centers is both monetary and humane. The humane consideration derives from the empirical fact that corrections have done very little correcting and a great deal of corrupting. A better approach is to bring the inmate nearer the vast community resources of the urban areas. This is the locus from which he came, after committing anti-social acts, and to which he will return after serving his sentence. It is in that community that he must learn to function. If new skills and guidance are needed that is what must be delivered to him. The Community Correctional Center concept would create a total correctional system within the state which could segregate all confined by their propensity for danger to persons and property or their potential for change. An integral part of the concept is early diversion from detention of drunks, drug addicts, the sick, and the passive by pre-trial release on recognizance with supervision programs (these latter exist in Des Moines now). Early diversion will cut the population of the proposed facilities to a manageable size and increase the potential of the staff for effective work with the inmates.

One objective of this concept is the possibility of designing a system and structure to destroy the existing prison subculture. That is a set of prisoner enforced rules which decivilize inmates, and makes them regress within insensitive shells. "Do your own time, don't snitch, and observe nothing", are not the values by which a civilized community prospers.

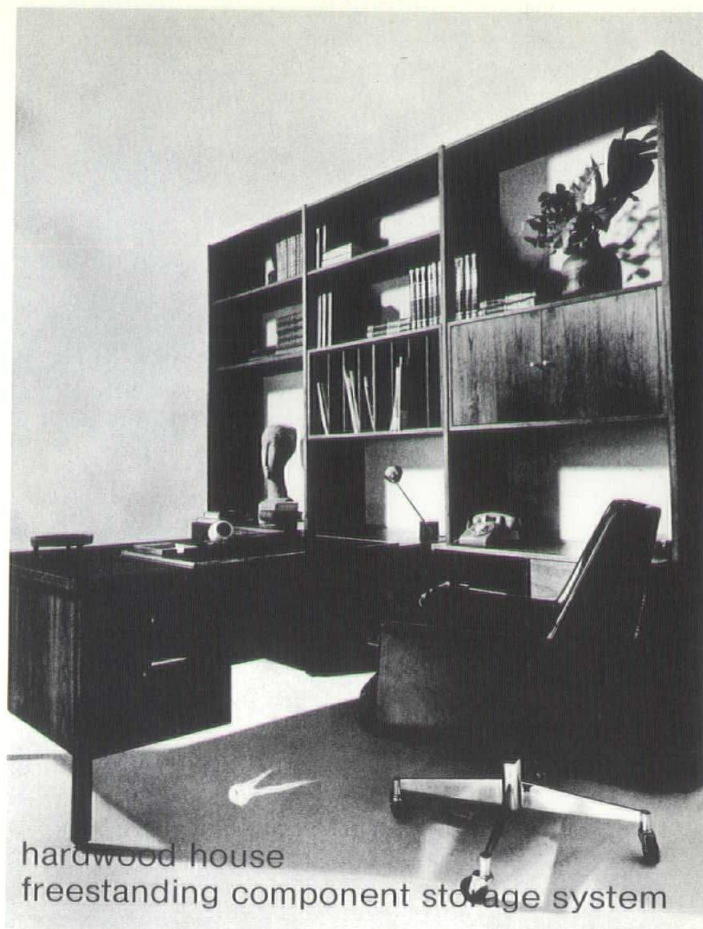
Devising a facility which encourages contact with staff, volunteers, and the community, would diminish the sub-strata of that prison habitat which makes prisons the de-humanizing place they are. In fact, what happens in prisons, represents a very human reaction (self preservation) to abnormal situations (prison life). The possibility of developing the concept of a caring, helping institution, described so eloquently by Dr. Karl Menninger in his book "The Crime of Punishment" is present in the Community Correctional Center concept.

This is not only a "bricks and mortar" effort, yet it is a challenge for the synthesizing abilities of architects. The ability of architects to organize and bring together in the end product of a design, all of the social, human, and diverse actions within a structure or organization is a skill absolutely necessary to the success of Community Corrections Centers. It was that kind of understanding and competent work the architecture students at ISU gave to the people of our state.

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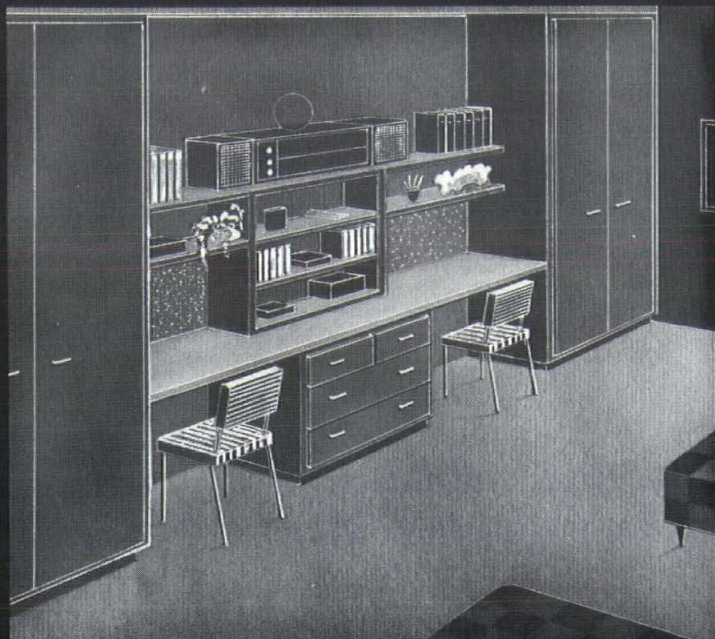
Mr. Dick Johnson is now manager of the Des Moines office of Engineering Products. Mr. Jan Maly is manager of the Bettendorf office.

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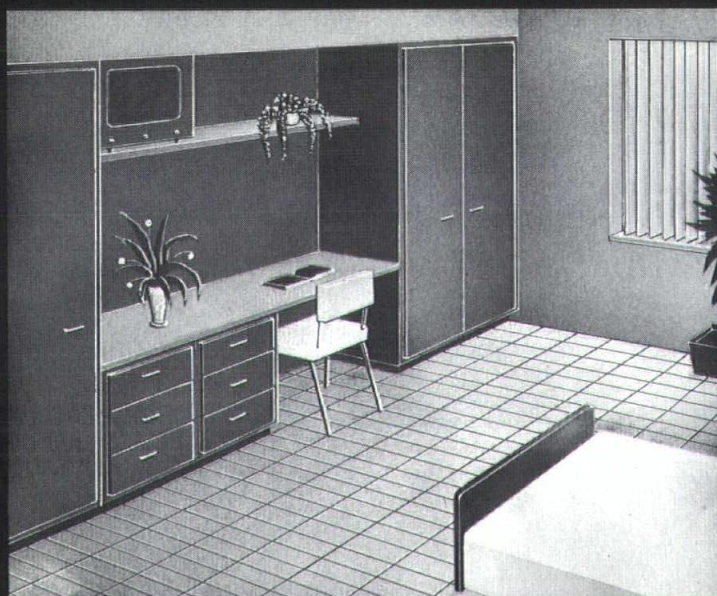


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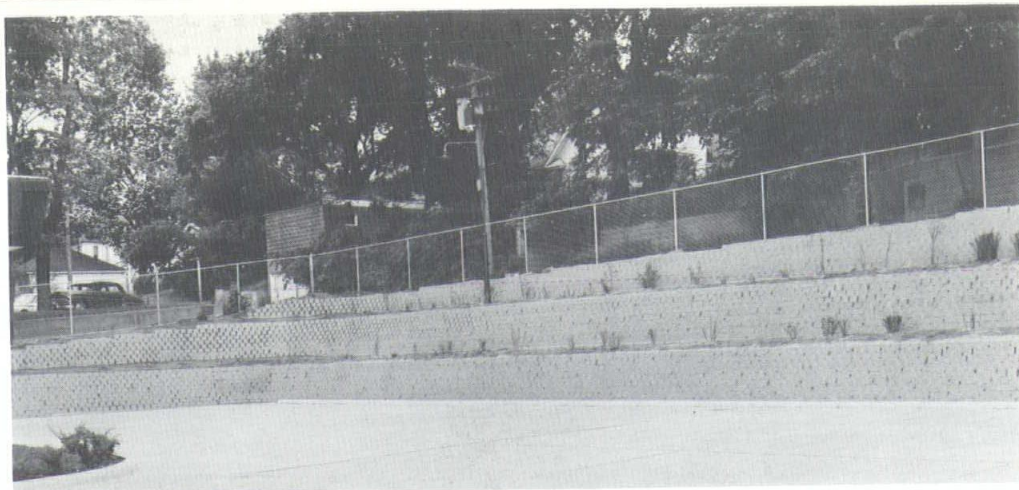
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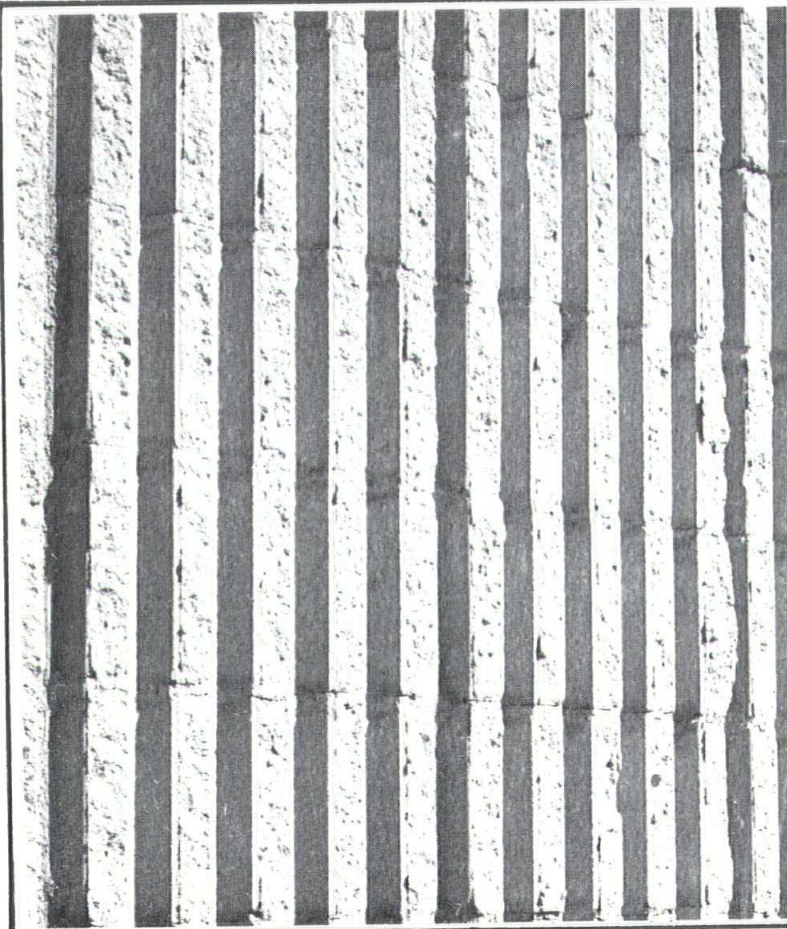
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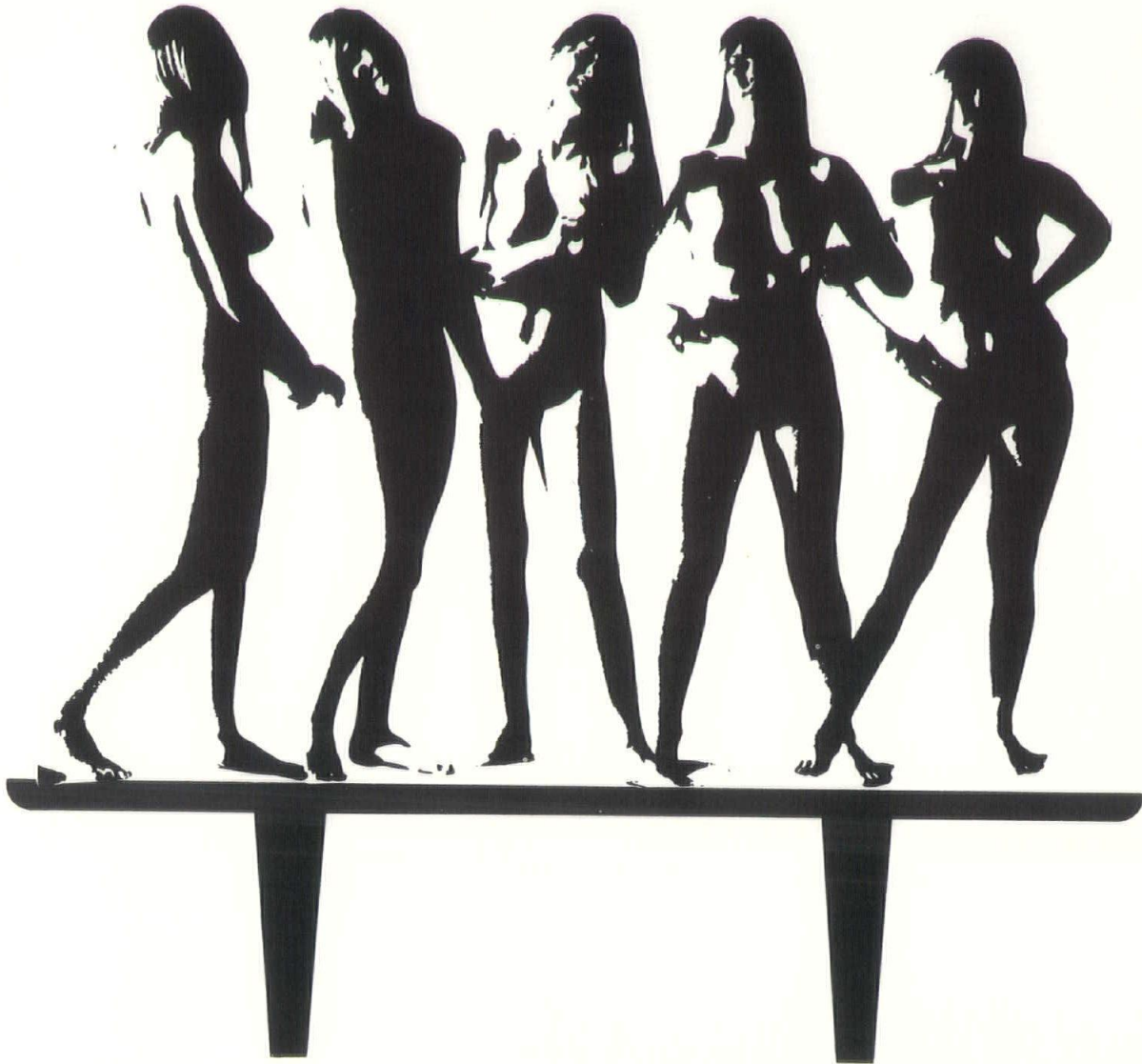
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