

IOWA ARCHITECT

Jan/Feb/Mar 1974

the data pack



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IOWA ARCHITECT

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Design Awards:

The State Design Awards this year will be presented at Convention/74 and featured in the next issue of **IOWA ARCHITECT**. We present here some of the submissions for this year's awards.

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The News is here again! Items of current interest, new firms and upcoming events.

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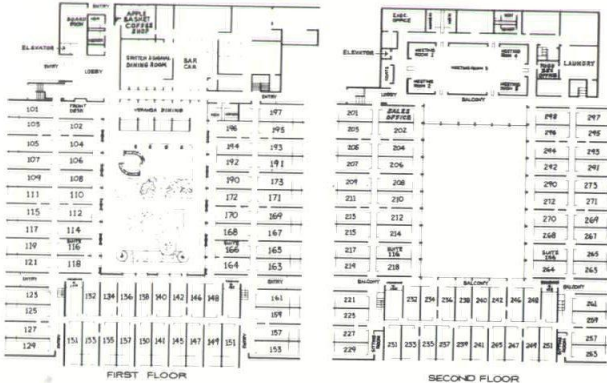
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Donald Kaul, Des Moines Register columnist, and John M. McGinty, A.I.A. Vice President and National Growth Policy Task Force coordinator, will highlight CONVENTION/74. The convention will be held at Adventureland near Des Moines on May 30, 31 and June 1. This year's format will allow convention goers to select items of interest from a potpourri of speakers, subjects and events.

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Following McGinty's presentation will be a series of seminars on topics of diverse interests. Included will be programs on the solar house, barrier free architecture, land use, energy crisis in architecture and a presentation by the Architectural Student Forum of Iowa State University.

Friday evening festivities will begin with a cocktail hour on the balcony accompanied by chamber music. At the banquet, the 1974 Honor Awards will be presented. Following will be an address by Donald Kaul, Des Moines Register columnist. Kaul has expressed opinions on various subjects including girl's basketball, politics, bicycling, Checker cars, and occasionally the state of architecture. So be prepared for anything! Hospitality rooms will remain open after Kaul's comments.

CONVENTION/74 will wrap up with Saturday morning's business meeting.



Adventureland will provide a fresh setting for CONVENTION/74. Adventureland is a hotel, recreation and convention center whose central attraction is the courtyard, an interior space, open to the sky, housing swimming pools, tropical garden and restaurants. Convention activities will take place in the meeting rooms and balcony overlooking the courtyard. Supplier hospitality rooms will be in guest rooms around the courtyard.

A "Cap and Container" party will open CONVENTION/74 on Thursday evening. Party goers are to bring head gear and drinking containers of their own innovation which are suitable for large volumes of beer. An undistinguished panel of jurists will judge and award prizes to the best Cap and Container combination. Be thinking about your entry! The party will unwind at the hospitality rooms.

Friday's program will open with a talk by John M. McGinty of Houston, Texas on the A.I.A. National Growth Policy. McGinty, who is a Vice President of the Institute, has been instrumental in formulating the Growth Policy.

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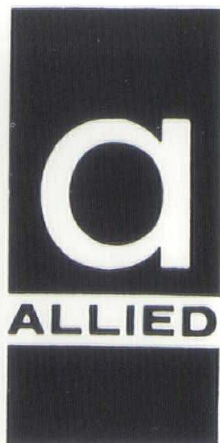


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Board of Examiners Reports to Iowa Legislation

Gentlemen: This report is submitted in response to the House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution 18 regarding the Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners' recommendations for Continuing Education requirements for licensed architects of the State of Iowa. At this time no rules are in effect by the board which require any evidence of Continuing Education. The board has discussed this matter thoroughly for several years and has noted the following current situation within the profession on this important matter:

1. We are acutely aware that each architect licensed by the State of Iowa, besides passing an initial examination for registration proving his ability to design for life safety the built environment, must through the years of his practice be not only proficient in the scope of his profession at the time of his examination, but must keep abreast of all new developments including ecological and environment impact, aesthetics, ethics, economics, community planning, processes, equipment, materials, political techniques and legalities.

2. The means of acquiring current information can be extremely varied from self-education through practicing his profession to formal education in institutions of higher learning. The fastest growing source of new material has been the development of seminars which vary from 1 to 2 day meetings to tape or correspondence type courses. At the present time there is no means available to judge the effectiveness of any of these courses. If any of these means were to be used for requirements for continuing registration they must be available to those who have little time and or money, adaptable to those who learn alone or in groups, universally accepted as significant programs of quality related to recognizable practice oriented issues and capable of being evaluated for content by a State Board of Examiners.

3. The means of Continuing Education must be universally available and verifiable particularly to Iowa registrants since of the approximately 1,000 architects registered in the State of Iowa less than 300 reside within the state. Thus the problem of multi-state registration and reciprocal registration with states requiring varying types of documents becomes a problem which each state would find difficult to solve alone. This very matter has become extremely important and an urgent point for discussion by the organizations of the profession of architecture. Our examination boards, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), the Association of

Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and other professional organizations have Continuing Education under study at the present time. The AIA established in 1973 a sub-committee on Continuing Education for Certification and this group is now formulating ideas for presentation to the National Advisory Council on Continuing Education. The Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners submitted a resolution to the 1973 national convention of the NCARB, which was passed, that established an NCARB organization "to study and evaluate Continuing Education and make this information available to member state boards". *(See resolution in foot note.) This committee is now in action and a report is expected at the 1974 Convention. The Professional Advisory Board to our own accredited school of architecture at Iowa State University has a sub-committee on Continuing Education which is working on means of reaching out to Iowa Architects with programs of value.

The results of all these groups working on the same problem will probably not be in uniform in detail but hopefully will be uniform in purpose. From the information they develop the Iowa Board should be able to formulate a program of acceptable purpose and implementation for recognition of Continuing Education in the registration process.

Thus, our current position on Continuing Education for registration for architects is to do as a board and as individuals all we can to provide information and help to urge our national organizations to develop a universally acceptable program which can be adopted by all State Registration Boards. Much work is being expended towards this goal and the Iowa Board intends to utilize ideas from all workable programs to encourage Continuing Education as a requirement for license renewal in the future.

**Whereas, an increasing number of States are requiring professional licensing boards to require proof of continuing professional development and,*

Whereas, the most reasonable solution to this requirement appears to be through the vehicle of continuing education and,

Whereas, the problems of evaluating and coordinating all the various continuing education programs are nationwide,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that NCARB establish a study committee to survey continuing education programs and make this information available to all Boards.

IOWA BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS

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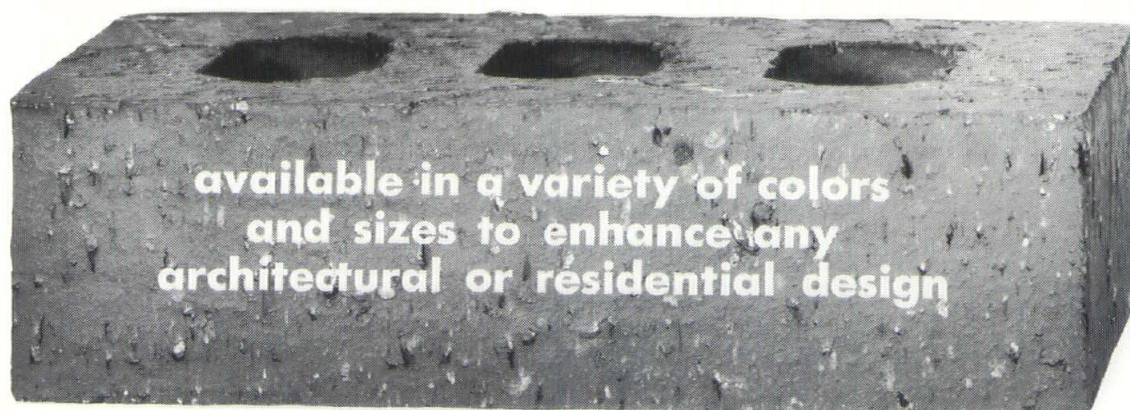
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ISU One-to-One Program

Iowa Architects recently found themselves "shadowed" constantly throughout an entire working day. The "shadows" weren't men from OSHA or the IRS but rather were architecture students participating in the "one-to-one" program sponsored by the Architecture Student Forum at Iowa State University.

There is often a weak link between architectural education and architectural practice. In this respect, it is increasingly more important to expose the architecture student to the operations of the practitioner.

Architecture Student Forum (ASF) at Iowa State serves to broaden the educational experiences of students. In keeping with that goal, they have established a one-to-one program offering the student the opportunity to visit an architect on a one-to-one basis for one working day. In this way, students gained insight into the organization of a professional office.

Students spent the day doing everything from observing computerized cost analysis to flying in the company plane. Some were taken on construction inspection trips while others even spent time on minor design problems.

my first contact with the office of an architect."
— Leonard Bottema

"Definitely worthwhile. Have more of these programs!" — Mark Donaldson



Steve Jones (right) talks to Leonardo Abola of Wilkins, Bussard, and Dikis.



Left to right: Bill Wagner; Wagner, Marquart, Wetherell
Rod Stevens; ISU Architectural student
John Wetherell; Wagner, Marquart, Wetherell

Some responses from participating students:

"It confirmed my ideas of how an office works."
— Bob Warner

"Not only was the program very worthwhile but I found the day to be very inspiring since this was

The response from the participating Iowa firms was equally enthusiastic:

"We felt our participation in the one-to-one professional-student program meaningful." — Robert Porter, Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, Des Moines

"We found the students interesting, and we were happy to take time to visit with them concerning our office procedures." — Willis Schellberg, Architectural Design Group, Forest City

"We enjoyed participating in the one-to-one professional-student program, and would be happy to help with this again." — Hovey Brom, Thorson-Brom-Broschar-Snyder, Waterloo

Two one-to-one programs were initiated this academic year and a similar series will be sponsored by the Architecture Student Forum again in the fall 1974.

The response to the program has been most encouraging and the cooperation of the Iowa Architects was greatly appreciated.

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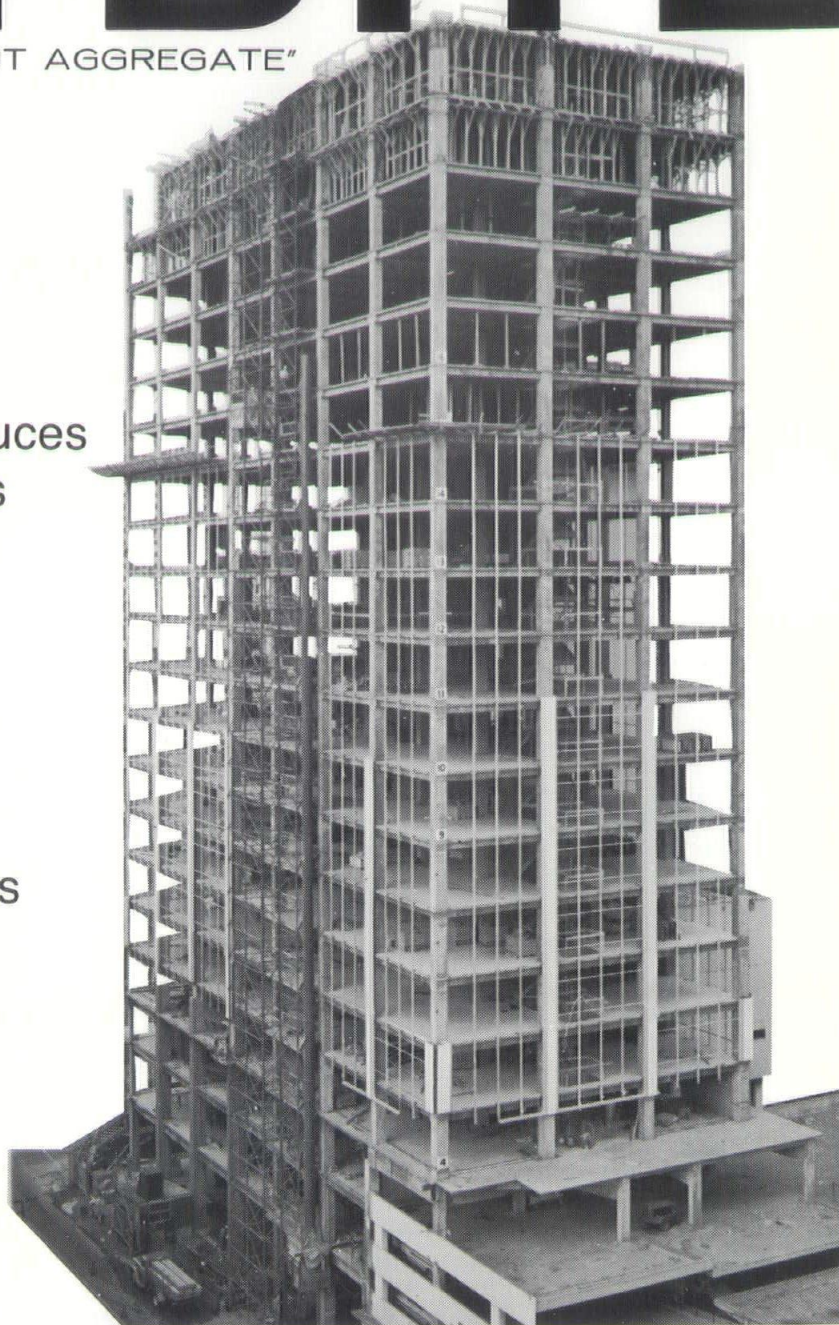
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Preservation

by Bill Wagner

It would be hard for anyone to believe that in this day and age one could be writing by kerosene light, (due to a power failure), the wind howling, snow blowing . . . all setting a perfect stage for talking about the restoration of the Abbie Gardner Sharp cabin at Lake Okoboji. The cabin is the site of the Spirit Lake massacre which took place on March 8, 1857.

To begin, the word "preservation", is without a doubt misused by most people because they don't know its' true meaning. Preservation means to preserve in the existing state; doing nothing other than stabilize so that no further deterioration is allowed to progress. One might call the mothballing of the US Navy fleet an act of preservation. Also, the front of our office at 1106 High Street would be a good example of preservation; nothing was altered.

The majority of people use the word preservation to include rehabilitation, which may include remodeling — a combination of both in some instances. Several Iowa towns have ventured into what they call the preservation — restoration of their main streets. Here again, terms tend to get mixed up. Albia was one of the first towns to do something to "Up its' image". This was a cosmetic job, (cleanup and paint), with some preservation. Washington, Iowa was quite similar, because only minor structural alterations were made. Pella, Iowa is basically a cosmetic job with some remodeling in a predetermined Dutch style. West Branch comes closest to restoration and preservation of any Iowa town with it's one block-long street having three buildings restored back to their original condition and several being preserved in their present condition.

"Reconstruction" is one word that in many instances is bad, and reconstruction of many of our historical structures is usually frowned upon and should be only a last resort. The reconstructed Block House at the Iowa State Fair grounds is as near an authentic replica of the original as possible. Details were arrived at by archeological dig and historic research. Another reconstruction project that was not so authentically researched was the Jesse Hoover Blacksmith Shop at West Branch. This reconstructed Blacksmith Shop was never intended to be an exact replica, but rather more of a memorial and living history museum.

"Restoration" is probably misused more than any other of the words just mentioned. To my knowledge and opinion there is only one building in Iowa that has been authentically restored to it's original appearance. This is the Quaker Meeting House at West Branch.

There are also many other restorations taking place in Iowa at various places. Historical research has been going on for several years to determine the appearance of several rooms in the Old Capitol. On a national basis, the National Parks with their matching funds have been the biggest boon to restoration. They call for digs and specifications for restoration. These must be authentic.

The procedure for restoration is:

1. Measure accurately and thoroughly and make a set of measured drawings. These should be complete enough so that an exact replica can be built. (This includes photos.)

2. Before any alterations can be attempted, a thorough historic research should be made, locating and putting together in document form photos and word description of the property as it was originally.

3. A statement pertaining to what is to be interpreted by the restoration and this will include the date to be restored. It might be that the important date to be restored would be some years after the structure was originally built.

4. Make a set of conjectural drawings. These drawings will be an overlay over the measured drawings showing what changes, alterations, deletions or additions are to be made.

5. In some instances an archeological dig around the site may be necessary to determine original work.

6. In some instances some demolition will be necessary to get to the original work.

7. During the archeological dig photos and additional drawings should be made. All of the above mentioned steps should be done by a professional. While demolition and archeological work is progressing, an experienced person should be on the site to supervise the workmen.

8. In many instances the conjectural drawings with notes will be sufficient to proceed with the work. If the National Parks Service is involved, the notes will be very detailed and will assume the appearance of specifications.

9. Finally, before the work starts, the owner may want a firm low bid. If so, working drawings and specifications will be needed.

10. The proper craftsmen to do the work are needed along with close supervision.

Too many restorations are so-called "pretty restorations". They are done in a manner that the owner thinks is nice. I think, here, one example is fitting. Everyone goes to modern shakes as the authentic

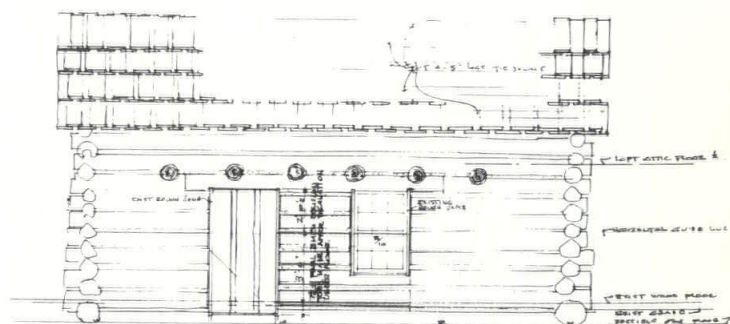
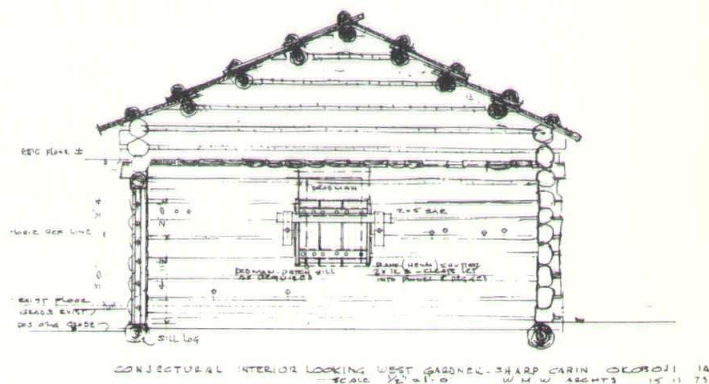
roof for old buildings. Wood shingles have been in use longer than anyone imagines. The U.S. Army wrote a Spec for thousands of shingles. The bid for 1000 shingles. 6" wide, 16" long, $\frac{3}{8}$ " butt and tapered — made of white oak. This meant splitting thin, rough boards and smoothing them with a draw knife and taper. The original pioneer shake was a rough, hurriedly made shake. Random widths possible up to 10" wide by 1" thick by 48" long. These were laid in two layers directly on top of one another, staggering the joints. They weathered to about 40". Nails not being available, they were held down by the addition of tied down rafter logs spaced about 40" lengthwise or parallel to the ridge.

And now the story of Abbie Gardner Sharp, showing how we paralleled the points mentioned above.

1. The first attempt at measuring in detail the log cabin fell flat. I was all set up to measure and there was nowhere to start. The ground wasn't level, the floor wasn't level, the corners weren't plumb. On the second effort, a chalk line was established in a horizontal manner around the cabin. Four plumb bobs were hung from each corner. All vertical and horizontal dimensions were taken to these guide lines. The measurements were transferred to paper and measured drawings were started.

2. The State Historical Society contracted with me to do the restoration and follow through with the supervision of the construction. I asked them to do the historic research; feeling that they had easier access than I had. I also carried on research of my own. I have found that architects are more apt to recognize reference to minor architectural items than an archeologist would and vice versa. I will make mention of a couple of items in connection with the Gardner cabin as I come to them. Following is a somewhat briefed historical research report gathered from Abbie Gardner's remembrances and a description by the first family who owned the cabin after the massacre.

Abbie said there was no lumber available for 100 miles. (This remark was missed by the State Historical Society but it told a lot to me.) The door was puncheon, hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden lock. The floor was made comfortable by leveling the ground, covering it with prairie grass and in turn covering that with a rag rug. It was purchased by Abbie in 1891. Rock was packed under the sill logs, replastered between logs and white washed inside. Other words regarding the appearance of the cabine were "Roughly



15' by 20' facing southerly. There was a stove." (No fireplace.) "The loft was accessible by a ladder through a small hole in the ceiling. The cabin was built of hand hewn puncheons, chinked with mud and clay. The door faced the southerly direction and was so small that a man over 5'8" had to stoop to enter. The shanty contained one room and a chamber. It was plastered on the inside with mud. The roof was made of shakes with logs laid across to keep wind from blowing them off. No windows on stairs and only one below for light. We assume some panes were broken out due to being vacant for a while. There are two more places for windows, one is boarded and the other is very heavily barricaded on account of Indians."

A description of alterations is given: The roof was raised three logs. They are plainly visible because the bark is still attached, and a window added to the gable. In 1891 thirteen acres of garden land was purchased by a land company and lots staked out. Abbie — now Mrs. Casville Sharp — purchased the lot on which the log house stood. She put a rock foundation under it, and

replastered the logs. She extended by about six feet the cabin's roof and covered the extension walls with lattice to keep visitors from getting free peeks.

The apparent alterations after the massacre are several. At sometime between 1857 and 1863 a wood first floor was added. The second family to move in mentioned "mopping the floor." One does not mop a dirt floor. "The loft floor was raised". These two items might have been done at the same time. In fact, they would have to have been done together if anyone was to stand up on the first floor. The gable ends changed to studs and windows added to the gable. Windows replace the two small openings on the first floor at each end. Here again are several alterations on top of each other. This is apparent on both south and east elevations. It also shows on old photos. A small cellar was added with a small stairway leading to it. There is evidence of an inside trap door to this cellar. All old photos show a brick chimney. There was, in my opinion, no brick chimney in 1857. (No bricks being available.) I am also sure there was no fireplace. What will be done as regards the chimney is not determined as yet.

As the cabin is demolished down to the original location of the loft joist, a thorough and minute examination of saw marks and nails will be made to attempt to put dates on each alteration and to chronologically list the alterations.



A. North wall of cabin showing location of original loft floor beams.

3. The measured drawing were made. It became apparent that conjectural drawings could not be made until more information was uncovered and if possible certain items determined for sure. The interior has been whitewashed so many times that the whitewash has built up, almost, as if it were plaster. Many interesting details come to light: notches in front and back walls were originally the loft joist and had been

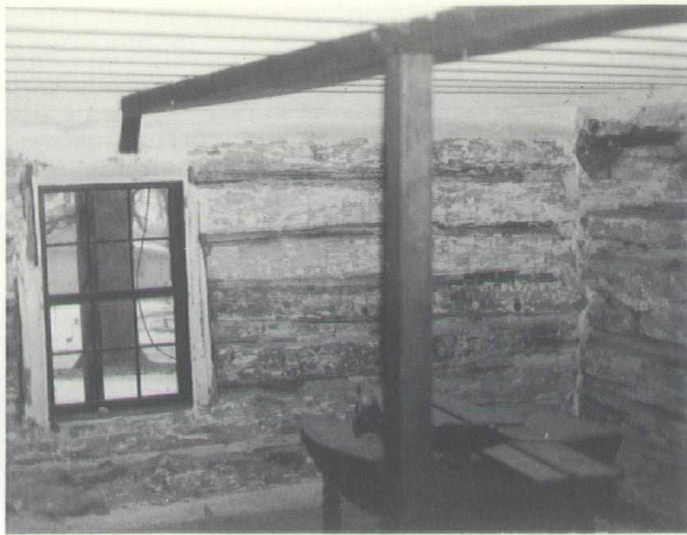


B. South wall of cabin showing original main door opening uncovered during investigation.



C. Original window jamb notched into beams was left in place when new opening was made.

notched into and through the wall. Photo "A" shows three plastered openings where loft joists were originally located. The corner shown in the NE corner,



D. Interior of west end of house.

photo "B" shows the original west door jamb. The top notched into the log about 1½" — the bottom extends 10" below existing floor, making a total length of 6'0" and an opening of about 5'10" (note our previous reference to a man over 5'8"). Not too clear in the photo are three 2" auger holes. Two were to secure wood hinges and the center one to hold the bar in place to bar the door. The lath exposed is hand split and probably dates prior to the Civil War. Photo "C" shows the original east window jamb. This too was a rough board notched into top and bottom logs with no head or sill jamb. The length is enough for double sash using 8/10 glass. Also, but not apparent in the photo are augerholes which held the bar that barred the window. Photo "D" is the west end interior of the house. The bottom of the opening is original. Outside of the window jamb on each side is visible a rough board about 3'0" long. At about 2' above the sill are 2" auger holes — again to hold a bar to bar the opening. (The other opening had no auger holes — it had been closed.) There are several other auger holes and as yet we do not have any ideas concerning their original purpose. One hole, though, near the original ceiling on the front wall might have been for the peg that supported Mr. Gardner's gun and powder horn. Abbie mentioned the powder horn hanging on the wall.

As this thought was running through my mind, two little elderly ladies came into the cabin. They were quite upset with the wreckage. After explaining "why" to them, they wanted to bring their mother in to show her all the interesting things I had pointed out to them. Mother was well into her 90's. After repeating the story to her, she told me that when she was a teenager she knew Abbie, that she had worked for Abbie and slept in the loft. I've not tried to tie any dates together, but what was most interesting to me was that she walked to the window, (an opening that had originally been barred), and said, "Abbie said the Indians came from that direction."

As soon as the frost leaves the ground, an archeological dig will be made to determine basically the original ground level.

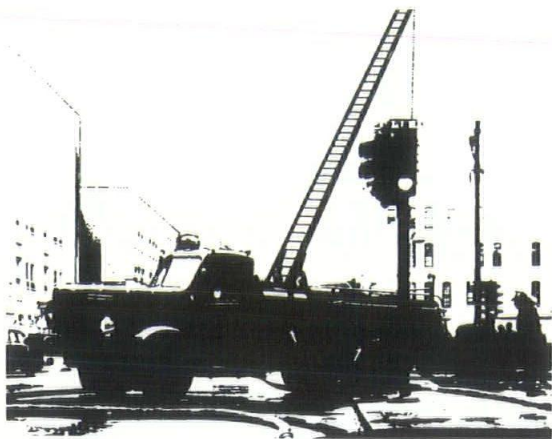
This starts "Book Two" and possibly more problems. Money. There is no possible way to say what the final cost will be. Where can one find craftsmen who will do this type of work? It will take a top craftsman to patch in logs and imitate Mr. Gardner's Broadaxe marks, notch logs, make wooden hinges, etc. What was once commonplace is now a lost art. Several persons were asked to take the job and for various reasons declined. I approached Harold Howell, who to me is a finish carpenter and rates at the top. I'd come to the conclusion that if I found anyone who would and could do the job, it would be someone having his ability, and, most important of all, would want to do the job. Harold "lit up", and said, "I'd love to do it!" His employer, Roger Lovejoy, was also most agreeable. Hurdle One was taken care of. Hurdle Two, I had decided, was the State Historical Society's problem. Something is being done about material for reconstruction. This kept haunting me like a bad dream. At Christmastime, my daughter and I went out in my timber along the Raccoon River to cut a Christmas tree. Snow was on the ground and we were mushing back into the woods. All of a sudden, there were the trees; tall, straight and narrow. The virgin trees had been logged off during World War I. The second growth had grown for fifty-five years in tight formation, perfect and beautiful. Saturday morning, the 23rd of December, John Hester brought his tractor and my chain saw — found a knoll covered with white oak, (the same as Gardner except for oxen and felling axe). He cut eight roof rafter logs, 8'9" in diameter by 24' long and eight loft joist logs. (7½" in diameter by 18' long), plus another log or two for spares. Except for when the tractor came to shake another log out, it was quiet. I felt I was quite close to Rowland Gardner.

I had no luck at all in finding the shakes we needed and thought of importing trees from the West Coast. Monday morning's mail had the answer. An enquiry to the "Red Cedar shingle and Handsplit Shake Bureau", shook out of a firm in the Northwest Territory, who will, on special order make such a shake. Work is now in progress on the cabin and for the time being, all is under control.

My problem here in Iowa is similar to problems throughout the USA. One thought that is being implemented is to list, as in a National Register, all craftsmen in various fields and this directory would be available to Restoration Architects and that these craftsmen would "have tools, will travel". This would also include materials firms, firms that can reproduce, architects who specialize in this field and areas where research can be done.

William J. Wagner, FAIA, is a well known architectural historian and preservationist who has, for a number of years, pursued an active interest in Iowa architectural history.

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A Need-A Challenge— An Educational Opportunity

by M. D. Gehner

Martin D. Gehner, is the head of the Department of Architecture at Iowa State University.

A proposed new Design Center facility at Iowa State University has been placed as the number one priority need for capital improvements. A project required to house three design departments, it has been presented to the Iowa Legislature for funding in the amount of 6.49 million dollars. The proposed Design Center facility will be occupied by the Departments of Architecture, Applied Art and Landscape Architecture.

The need for a new Design Center facility arises from four factors: increasing enrollments, inadequate existing facilities, inefficient and scattered existing facilities, and existing substandard facilities. Enrollments during the past ten years have surpassed the availability of adequate facilities. Architecture design studios are forced into spaces which could not meet code and safety standards for classrooms. Some applied art classes are in dirt-floor basements and landscape architecture studios are jammed into a converted horse barn. For educational programs concerned with the quality of environments, the Design Center programs are presently housed in living examples of what not to do.

The professional programs in architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning are not available in other Iowa universities. Being unique in this regard means that these programs must be top quality. During the last five years, 74 to 81% of the students in the architecture program were from Iowa.

Graduates from these programs have been successful in achieving top quality jobs throughout the United States. Several students have worked in foreign countries and have performed exceedingly well. Many four-year graduates have gone into jobs related to architecture in accordance with their individual interests. I.S.U. graduates with a professional degree in architecture have achieved noteworthy successes.

At present, the Department of Architecture has an extremely fine faculty; there is exemplary strength in every quarter. This faculty has both the vision and the potential to formulate and bring to fruition meaningful long-range objectives. The current desire of faculty to grow educationally and professionally is limited *only* by the need for adequate resources in terms of facilities, time, and seed money for initiation of research, educational and creative projects. The Design Center faculty have dedicated many hours to develop needed interdisciplinary programs. Not only does the Design Center have the responsibility to develop educational programs for its majors, but it must serve the entire

university and the Iowa community with educational, research and service programs.

In 1967, the National Architectural Accreditation Board (NAAB) reviewed the programs in the Department of Architecture on their normal five-year review visit. In early 1968, the NAAB reported that the highest priority of need in the department was adequate facilities. The visitation team had been informed by Dr. W. R. Parks, President of I.S.U., that new Design Center facilities were proposed for legislative funding. Subsequent to that date, enrollments in architecture have increased over 30%.

Five years later, in a letter to Dr. W. Robert Parks, President of Iowa State University, the National Architectural Accreditation Board visitation team chairman stated,

I regret to inform you that we must recommend to the Board a cutback in the accreditation period from five to three years, with further provision that if remedial action has not been taken by that time, the status of the accreditation be reconsidered. The physical space limits are seriously hampering what would otherwise be a fine program.

In their rather lengthy report of January 1973, the visiting accreditation team stated,

President Parks informed the visitation team that formal request for funding of the Design Center has been submitted by the University to the Board of Regents as number one priority for this biannual capital improvement program. The Board of Regents has approved the program and it is now under consideration by the legislature. The team personally discussed the project with the following individuals and determined firsthand that the project has the unqualified endorsement of the Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Dean of the College of Engineering, the Head of the Department of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning, and Dr. D. J. Zaffarano, Dean of the Graduate College.

The visitation team went on to report,

The budget of space (82,000 net assignable square feet) would seem barely adequate in meeting the existing needs, assuming the very basic numerics of 80 sq. ft. per student. The desirability of individual student stations around the clock (no "hot" tables) becomes an imperative requirement if a higher degree of project integration and collaboration with other disciplines is to be met realistically.

The mandate is clear. The problem of facilities exists throughout all the Design Center departments. In Figure 1, you will see the enrollment graph as it identifies the enrollment in the Department of Architecture. In Figures 2 and 3, you will see the enrollment pictures for Iowa State University and for the Design Center department. The Design Center departments include the Departments of Applied Art, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. Over the last ten years, enrollments from these three departments increased from 669 students to 1,646 students. This growth is nearly a 150% increase in the total number of students. Stated in another way, in 1963 the Design Center departments represented nearly 5.7% of the total university enrollment. Today that figure has grown to 8.6% of the total enrollment at Iowa State University.

The implication of this enrollment increase is far greater than what most people will admit. Such growth of enrollment in the Design Center represents a shift in student interest from more traditionally oriented types of programs to programs with emphasis on applied sciences, the environment, and humanistic issues. Enrollment shifts within the university are interesting phenomena. Declines in some departments are reflected by increases in other areas, such as those we experience in the Design Center departments.

What enrollment levels are necessary for projections and for future plans? Should future projections be based on continued recent rates of growth? If so, we find that the Design Center population would easily reach 2,300 students in 1981, assuming that the rate of growth would be exactly the same as the rate during the last three years. Should we make another assumption that the rate of growth be the average rate of growth over the last ten years, the enrollment for Design Center would rise to 2,105 students by 1981. Should a zero rate of growth be assumed, the Design Center departments would increase to 1,750 students by 1981. A decline in the Design Center's enrollment might be suggested as an alternative consideration. Decreases are possible if caused by unanticipated forces of normal projections. One example of an unanticipated force might stem from continued limitations on *adequate* space and facilities. Inadequate educational facilities would certainly lead to decisions limiting enrollment. Neither the Department of Architecture nor the Design Center is planning to propose such a response at this time.

As we look at the present educational programs within the three Design Center departments, we find the following programs: architecture, an architecture technical option, urban design, craft design, interior design, advertising design, art education, landscape architecture, urban planning, and town and regional planning. In addition to these programs for majors in the three departments, there exists an enormous teaching load generated from service courses being elected by students outside the three departments. An educational responsibility exists for the Design Center departments, not only to satisfy the courses for majors

but also to reach out and serve the service requirements to the students throughout the entire university. In the past, resources have been such that limitations have affected both of these responsibilities. Teaching the professional program to our own majors in architecture has been limited predominantly to the basic required professional courses. The Department of Architecture has been able to reduce this crunch through the development of a few elective type professional courses, plus a more coordinated definition and articulation of course content within the required courses. In order to clarify this picture, a comparative example might be given. The Department of Architecture has offered 36 undergraduate courses to 630 undergraduate students, as compared to another professional department which offers 57 courses for 143 undergraduate students. To continue this comparison, the Department of Architecture offers 12 graduate courses for 30 graduate students, whereby the comparative statistic in this other department offers 56 courses for 15 graduate students. This example is perhaps one extreme comparison but, nevertheless, represents a state of departmental development and the shifting of enrollment within the university. Underlying decisions of the university to adjust the allocation of resources, in all phases of its operation, are slow responses to the needs.

When the question is asked "What is adequate?", the response must begin at a justifiable basis of what is necessary for a high quality professional educational program which meets the professional responsibilities as well as the educational opportunities sought by the students. Sometimes the administrative process gets tangled up in procedures which tend to subvert the educational needs within the individual classroom or studio.

From this general context of circumstance, we must ask ourselves what needs exist in the various departments which, if available, would strengthen the educational programs and enhance the goals of the university to improve its education, research, and public service programs. For the Department of Architecture, the obvious first step starts with the design studio wherein there is need for adequate work stations; adequate storage; adequate supporting shop facilities with equipment; adequate drawing studios with storage and equipment; technical studios; teaching labs; service facilities for photography, visual arts, models, displays, exhibits, juries, and seminars; reference resources in terms of library acquisitions, size, holdings, visual resources, slide files, tapes, and audio media equipment to support teaching media; and research facilities, including those for use in combination with the educational program wherein materials, structures and similar technologies can be studied. One example is the need for a coordinated development of a photography program on campus in conjunction with the three Design Center departments as well as the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication. The latter department now has a technical

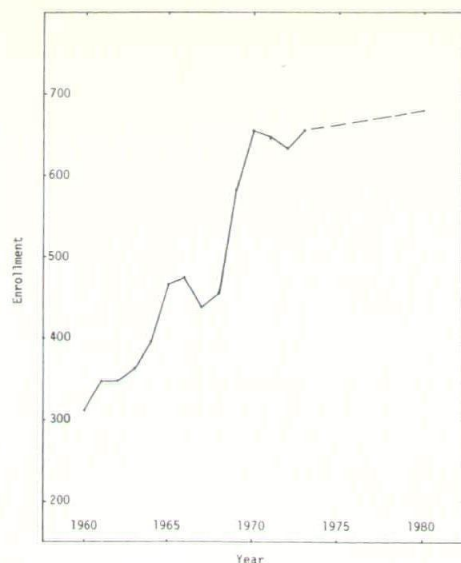


Figure 1. Total enrollment, Department of Architecture, I.S.U.

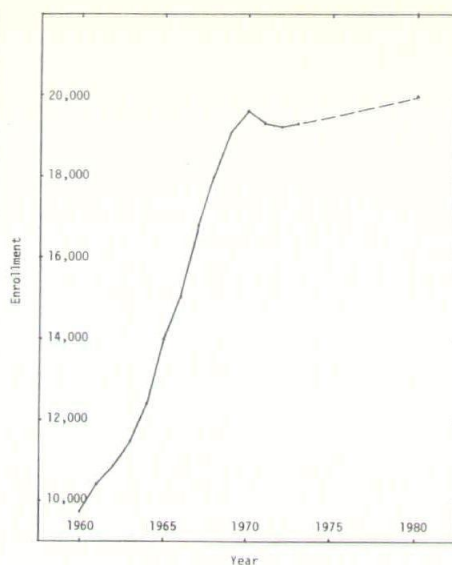


Figure 2. Total enrollment, Iowa State University

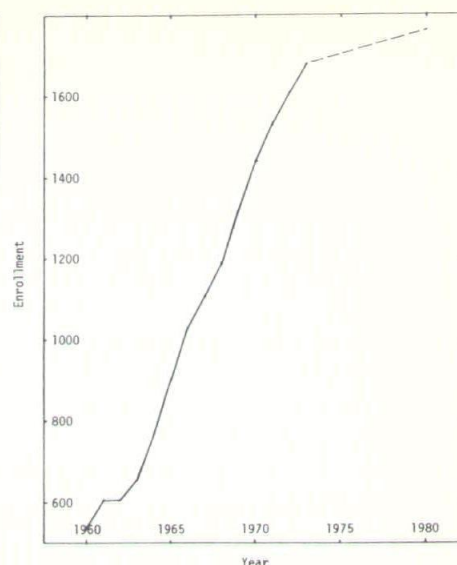


Figure 3. Total enrollment, Design Center, I.S.U.

photography set of courses which has an extremely high demand; however, the department lacks facilities to adequately meet the need. Students wait three or four quarters before they can take the courses. Interestingly enough, these existing photography courses are required by some of the Design Center departments but not by the Journalism and Mass Communication Department.

The Department of Architecture identifies the problem of determining "adequate physical facilities" as being a normal challenge. Developing a clear comprehensive building program is required to identify and justify the REAL needs of an educational program. Those REAL needs must be described and analyzed in a way that they can be translated into the physical requirements of form and function in a way which creates a stimulating environment for design students. The opportunities to serve the needs of students and the needs of the profession and to reach out in public service programs to the State of Iowa are really very exciting possibilities. The challenges for improving our physical environment, with corresponding problems of planning human needs, literally become a team effort which ultimately is realized through the hard decisions in the process of developing man-made environments. The current national emphasis on applied research clearly ties together the professional work of architects with the theoretical, aesthetic and technical into a problem solution which makes sense and serves the human needs.

The developing communities should be aware of their process for what is possible in terms of planned development, what is needed, and what implications their decisions have on their community. Rational decisions should be encouraged and justified in contrast to expeditious decisions based on short-term effects rather than on long-range community goals.

The question of recertification of professionals raises the need for collaboration of the university with the

practicing professions. In the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare laws, the architect must be current with the many facets of design to be satisfied. Whether we are talking about codes, barrier-free design, circulation, health, physiological welfare, human comfort, perception or other qualities, we must design with purpose. An architect has the responsibility to analyze and satisfy the need of the client, but he doesn't stop there. In our midst we find many misuses of the definition of good design and the quality that relate to it, and the profession of architecture continuously attempts to capture the highest quality values existent. However, when you look at those things which are not sensitive to the program requirements, we often find unsatisfactory conditions such as where students are jammed into classrooms and the classrooms are improperly equipped, buildings are inadequate for their purpose, circulation is poor, spatial relations are crude, and cost/benefit decisions are ill-considered.

At a point in history when questions are raised about credibility and about quality, humans seek sophisticated interpretations of environmental quality but succumb too quickly to expedient last decisions. The question of good design does not mean one without goals. Design requires purpose, clarity, intent and a highly creative approach to the problem.

Architecture must be a synthesis of many factors. The profession must bring together the resources of diverse fields such as design, mechanical engineering, structural engineering, economics, business, management, geography, psychology, physiology and others. The concept of formulating the physical environment must be the synthesis of the whole. It is not the intent that the architect be an expert in all these areas; it is the intent, though, that resources must be brought together and applied in the best possible manner through a process we call design. The complex problems require team effort at many levels in order to arrive at a solution best suited for a particular building

environmental project. The Design Center physical facilities are no exception. The educational programs must be clearly articulated and their requirements identified so that they can be analyzed; and a set of specific environmental considerations must be put together in a building program so that new facilities can be designed. Under no circumstances should the building programs be developed in the manner which constrains educational opportunities.

At this point in time when the criteria for accreditation are being raised to a higher level of articulation and responsibility on each school, each program must be justified, clearly stated, and put together in the form that resources will be intentionally related with purpose. Our institutions of higher education are experiencing a change in ways of funding, in ways of management pertaining to the best use of available resources. The Design Center building must be responsive to educational needs in design and must be responsive to future changes in programs. In Iowa, Iowa State University is the only institution offering the professional programs housed under the Design Center in architecture, applied art, interior design, landscape architecture and urban planning. Clearly, these programs are intended to avoid duplication of offerings throughout the State of Iowa. Wherever they are housed, there is a responsibility of making them top quality programs in the country. Iowa students deserve the opportunity for the best possible education within their state institutions of higher education.

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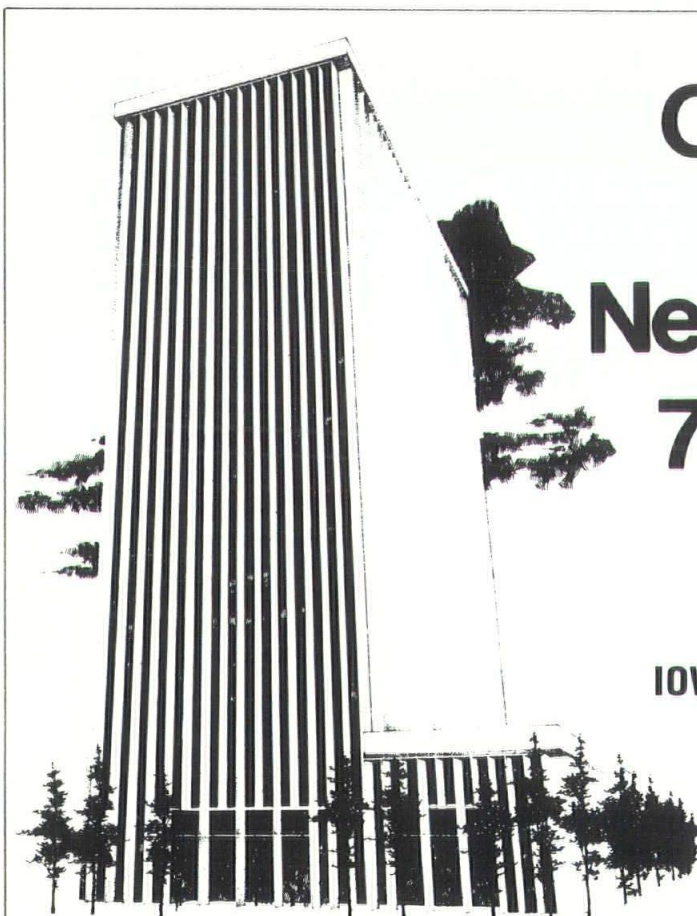
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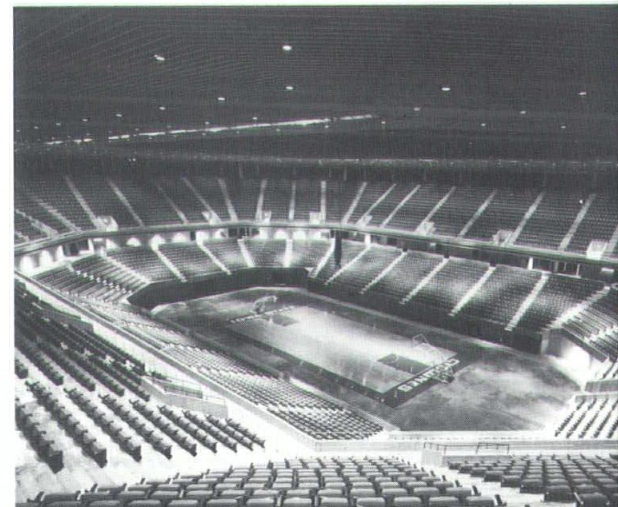
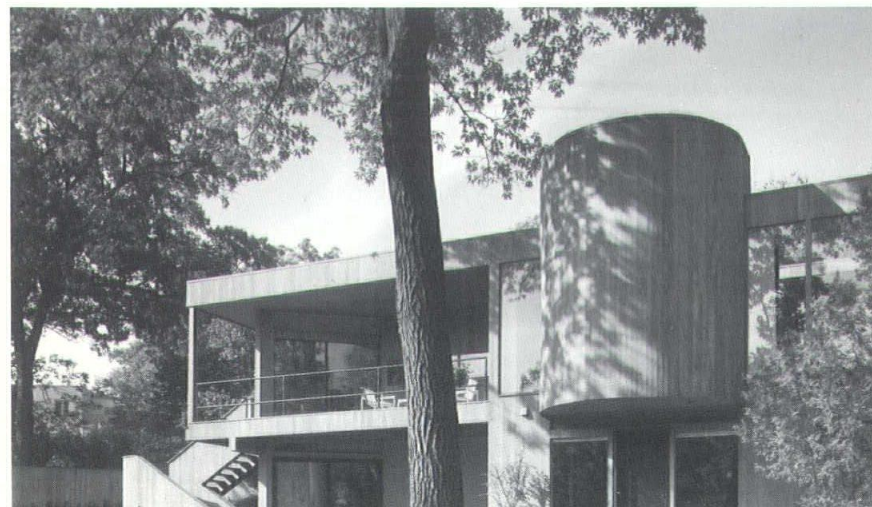
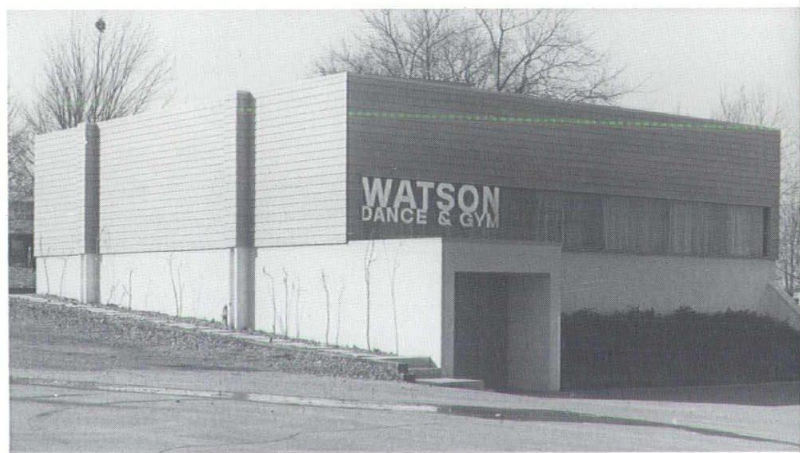
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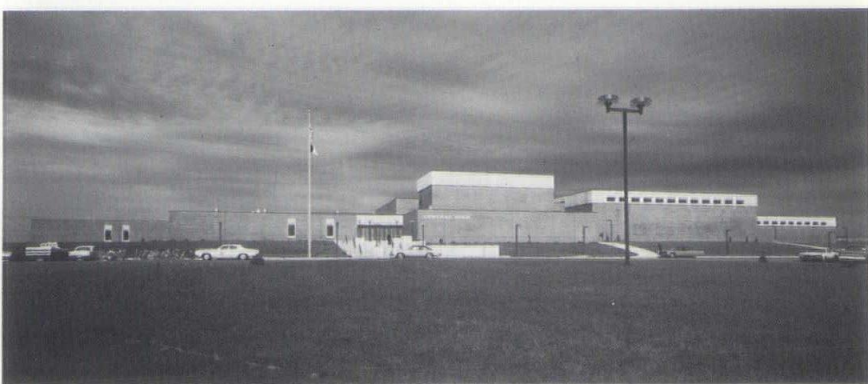
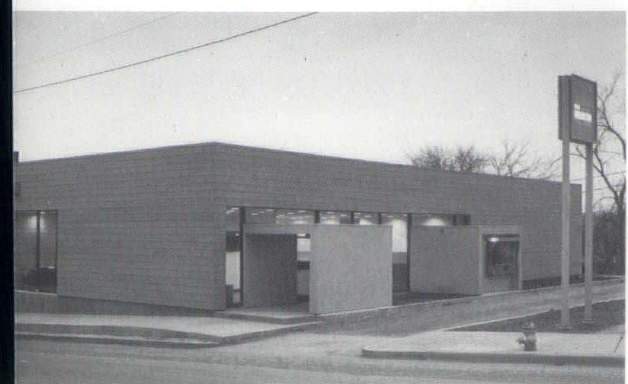
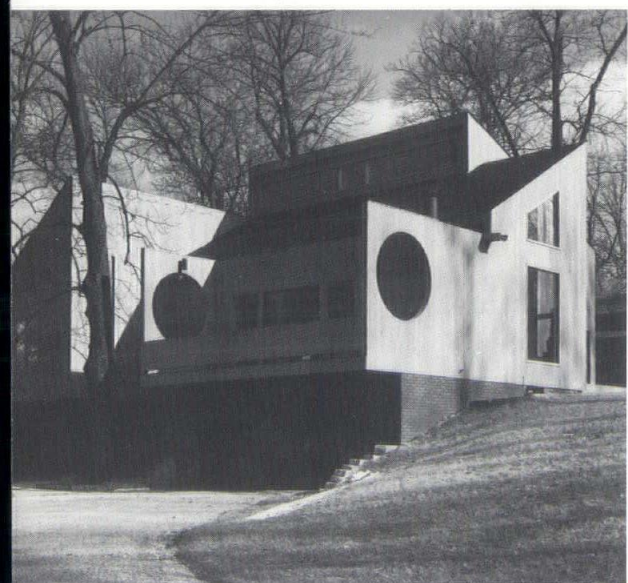
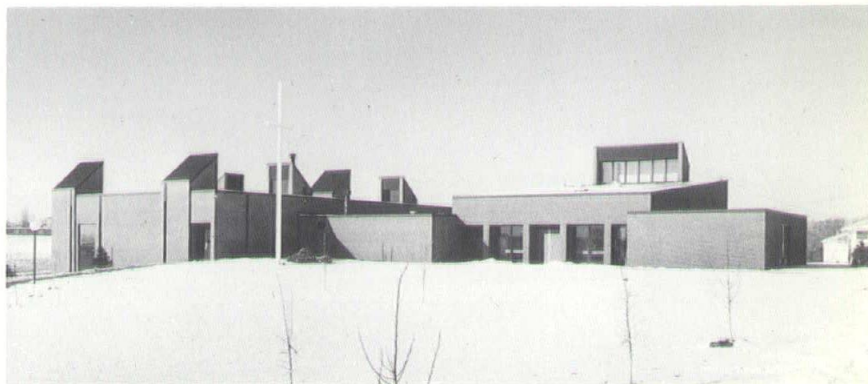
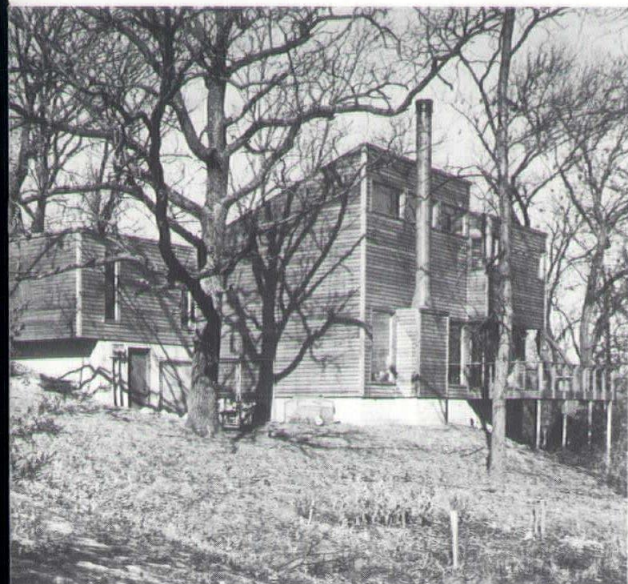
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AIA ELECTS HONORARY FELLOWS

The American Institute of Architects announced the election of 11 architects from other countries as Honorary Fellows of the Institute.

Elected by the Board of Directors were: Luis Barragan, Mexico; Henryk Buszko, Poland; Juan Jose Casal Rocco, Uruguay; Allan F. Duffus, Canada; Alex Gordon, England; Colin Laird, Trinidad; Dr. Hans Bernard Reichow, West Germany; Andre Remondet, France; Dr. German Samper Gnecco, Colombia; Peter Shephard, England, and Michel Weill, France.

The title of Honorary Fellow is reserved exclusively for architects of esteemed character and distinguished achievement who are not U.S. citizens and do not practice in this country or its possessions. The 1974 recipients will be invested during the annual convention of the Institute, to be held in Washington, D.C. May 19-23.

ARCHITECTURE CRITICS' CITATION AWARD TO REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION

The Regional Plan Association, New York, N.Y., has been named to receive the 1974 Architecture Critics' Citation of The American Institute of Architects for "Choices for '76," a multi-media approach to solving urban problems.

The world's oldest metropolitan planning organization, the RPA, deals with the urban crisis in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region. In March 1973 it began an imaginative and far-reaching program to inform citizens and to give them an opportunity to participate in the problem-solving process.

Subtitled "A Series of 20th Century Town Meetings," the program consisted of five television shows broadcast by 18 stations in the New York region. Each program dealt with a specific problem area such as housing, transportation, environment, and poverty. Citizens, organized into groups, were provided with ballots and were asked to respond to specific questions. Their choices were then publicized in newspapers throughout the region.

The approach has been hailed as an affirmation of the democratic process, providing each citizen with a chance to have a voice in decisions shaping his own future.

ENERGY-SAVING HOME

Prototype homes of the 1980's to be built with energy conservation as a necessity and heated or cooled by electrical energy with solar supplement are being designed by faculty members at Iowa State University.

The research team is led by Ray D. Crites, a visiting professor in the department of architecture. Also involved in the project are David A. Block, assistant professor of architecture, who has had professional experience both in Iowa and Germany; and Paul H. Sidles, associate physicist at the Ames Laboratory of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, whose professional interests have included such areas as heat capacity, thermal conductivity and thermal diffusion.

First phase of the research is now underway, and is expected to be completed by June. It will involve analysis of factors which bear upon energy consumption for residential uses, and the establishment of design programs. Cost of this phase is budgeted at approximately \$26,000, of which \$15,000 will come from a grant from Iowa Power and Light Company, Des Moines.

During phase two, to be completed during the summer months, the design concepts will be developed into models which can be tested under simulated and actual climatic conditions. Budget for this phase is approximately \$18,000, and it is hoped that continuing support will be provided by IPALCO and other industries. Plans and specifications for dwellings will then be developed, with construction to start April, 1975. Occupancy and testing will follow. No estimates on these costs have yet been prepared.

"The housing units which we envision will be adaptable to single and multi-family developments, and will be economical to construct, own and operate," Crites said. "They will embrace the psychological needs of human habitation, and will incorporate all practical energy saving concepts."

At present it is believed that the units will depend heavily on solar energy, but will incorporate an electrically-driven heat pump for auxiliary heating and cooling. A heat pump is a mechanical device for transferring heat to or from the air outside the building. Such devices are now in operation in some buildings.

The ISU team believes the information gained from the design and testing of the proposed living units will be useful in developing commercially feasible energy-conserving housing suitable for Iowa.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations are in order and sincerely given to the following architects newly registered by the Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners. As a result of successful examinations in December of last year are:

Terry Lee Allers	Fort Dodge
Dennis L. Batty	Waterloo
Gary A. Bishop	Omaha, Neb.
Scott W. Cram	Des Moines
Charles O. Griffin	Ames
Bruce D. Lee	Westerville, Ohio
William D. Nelson	Ottumwa
Howard G. Pals	Fort Dodge
Philip L. Pash	Des Moines
James E. Ruble	Sioux City
Michael L. Smith	Des Moines
Steven M. Thorman	Waterloo
David R. Wood	Des Moines

Recognition is also due those architects who successfully completed their examinations in June of 1973. They are:

Robert P. Burns	Riverside
Thomas L. Clark	Des Moines
Thomas R. Clause	Des Moines
Kenneth F. Dunker	Ames
Arnold E. Fischer	Ankeny
Thomas R. Grimstad	Waterloo
Paul E. Kiesel	Dubuque
Joe H. Kobes	Des Moines
Ronald L. Lehman	Des Moines

Some of these have already advanced to Corporate Membership. All are congratulated by the Iowa Chapter and invited to become active in all the activities of the Chapter and the Institute.

AIA MEDAL FOR RESEARCH

Ralph Knowles, professor of architecture and acting dean at the University of Southern California School of Architecture and Fine Arts, has been selected to receive the 1974 Medal for Research by The American Institute of Architects.

The medal is awarded annually to an individual or organization for distinguished achievement in research in architecture or the environment.

For more than 12 years Knowles has conducted research into the effects of climate, new technology, and energy consumption on the configuration of buildings and the use and development of land. A pioneer in the fields of ecology and energy conservation, he has not only taught methods of rational and humane design, but has also applied them in building projects across the nation.

Knowles holds a bachelor's degree in architecture from North Carolina State School of Design and a master's degree from MIT. Recipient of numerous grants for research, he has published his findings extensively in magazine articles and books.

CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY

A new contemporary art gallery has just opened in downtown Des Moines at 1120 Mulberry, Room 205. HAMILTON-WILLIAMS Gallery operates under the partnership of two Drake graduates who are artists themselves: Eugene L. Hamilton and Bruce A. Williams.

The gallery's opening show which runs through the month of March, features the work of John G. Balsley and Florence Kawa, both nationally known for their work.

There will be one exhibit per month consisting of one and two person shows, as well as group shows. Work will be drawn from artists living in the midwest and who are widely recognized.

HAMILTON-WILLIAMS hopes to provide a service to both the private patrons as well as businesses.

Gallery hours are as follows: Monday through Friday 12 noon to 5 p.m., Saturday 10 to 4. Gallery phone number: 280-8459.

BUILDING AUTOMATION

The Iowa Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association (N.E.C.A.) is in the process of distributing their #16D Monograph on "Basics of Building Automation." This item concerns the subjects of building control systems for fire and security alarms, for the monitoring of heating, lighting, ventilation and air conditioning from central locations.

It calls attention to the need for collaboration of all the electrical consultants to cooperate with manufacturers of control equipment in the design and specifying of this important new facet in building construction, regardless of size or use factor of the structure.

When a building (or building complexes) are of such size that they warrant the inclusion of computer equipment along with building automation, this feature can be planned either for inclusion in original plans or for installation at a later date.

AIA WHITNEY YOUNG AWARD

The American Institute of Architects announced that its third annual Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation has been awarded posthumously to Stephen van Daalen Cram.

The citation, named in honor of the late director of the National Urban League, recognizes the tireless and widespread service Cram rendered to minorities and the disadvantaged during his tragically short career.

A graduate of Cornell University's School of Architecture in 1968, Cram began his work in architecture as a VISTA volunteer in Pikeville, Ky. There he captained its Model Cities program, developing a self-help housing construction method which HUD studied for its Operation Breakthrough.

In 1969 Cram joined the AIA national staff as VISTA coordinator and immediately urged the development of

Community Design Centers, an Institute program which provides professional architectural and planning services on a voluntary basis to neighborhoods which could not otherwise afford them.

He was a vital part of the AIA's human resources program, working to provide more scholarships, on-the-job-training, and career guidance to minorities, and to investigate constraints to building for the poor.

At his death in February 1973, Cram was an architectural designer with Robert J. Nash and Associates, Washington, D.C.

ARCHITECTURE CRITICS' MEDAL

The American Institute of Architects announced that its Architecture Critics' Medal has been awarded to Walter McQuade, well-known architectural critic.

The medal is given annually by the Institute to honor a distinguished career in architectural criticism.

As an architect (elected a Fellow of the AIA in 1967) McQuade brings to his writing a thorough knowledge of design and construction; as a writer and critic he has contributed significantly to the understanding of architecture throughout the world.

McQuade has probably reached more readers than any other architectural critic. His articles, beginning when he joined the staff of Architectural Forum in 1947, have been published in such national magazines as The Nation, Fortune, Life, and Reader's Digest, and the AIA Journal.

His other publications include "Schoolhouse" (1958), "Cities Fit to Live In," (1972) an anthology of writings on the urban environment edited by McQuade, and "The Threatened City" (1967), a report he wrote as a member of the Paley Committee, appointed by Mayor John Lindsay to study the urban crisis in New York City. McQuade was subsequently named to the City Planning Commission on which he served for five years, implementing the committee's recommendations.

A graduate of Cornell University, McQuade is a member of the Board of Editors of Fortune magazine.

AIA PHOTOGRAPHY MEDAL

David Hirsch of New York, N.Y., has been selected to receive the 1974 Architectural Photography Medal of The American Institute of Architects.

The award is given in recognition of distinguished achievement in architectural photography. It will be presented to Hirsch during the AIA's annual convention May 19-23 in Washington, D.C.

An architect as well as a photographer, Hirsch brings to his work the principles and discipline of a designer's point of view. Additional background in journalistic photography is reflected in his dramatic use of light and shadow to express a structure's relationship to its environment. Hirsch's color photography is also distinctive for its subtlety.

A graduate of Harvard, Hirsch was on the staff of the Harvard Crimson. His interest in architectural

photography led him to complete his architectural studies at Harvard's Graduate School of Design. Hirsch is now involved in urban design for the mayor's office in Brooklyn, N.Y., while he continues to contribute to Progressive Architecture and other professional magazines.

NAWIC SPONSORS OPERATION WOMAN POWER

In order to prepare women in the construction industry for new and advanced positions, the National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) is sponsoring a three-part education program, Operation Woman Power (OWP).

Administered through the NAWIC Education Foundation, a non-profit corporation, OWP is divided into three programs: **Introduction to Construction, Certified Construction Associate, and Degree and Special Courses.**

For more detailed information on Operation Woman Power, contact:

J. S. Gladysz, Executive Director
National Association of Women in Construction
2800 West Lancaster Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION

Information from the National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) indicates that increasing numbers of the women now seeking careers are finding employment in the construction industry. The best estimates indicate that more than 200,000 women are now employed in one phase or another of the construction industry. The number, in fact, is rather surprising in view of the long-time reluctance of many employers to hire women for jobs other than clerical.

As the number of women employed in construction increases, larger and larger numbers of them are beginning to compete for jobs other than those in the stenographic pool or at the receptionist's desk. Many are learning to be supervisors, estimators and specification writers; many others are studying engineering and architecture. And many employers are finding that these women fill a void that exists in many areas where there simply are not enough qualified men. Employers who overcome their reluctance to tap this pool of heretofore-unused resources are often delighted to find that great talent and extensive knowledge have been unused within their own firms.

In encouraging women to enter the construction industry, and in upgrading their skills and knowledge within the industry, NAWIC and employers are of a single purpose: the benefit of the industry. And what benefits the industry benefits the women in it.

Clearly, construction is still very much a man's world. Perhaps it always will be. But women are finding more doors open to them; and more employers are finding themselves eager to keep those doors open.

**UDC WINS AIA'S
CITATION OF AN ORGANIZATION**

The New York State Urban Development Corporation has been cited for special recognition by The American Institute of Architects for its accomplishments in the field of low-and moderate-income housing.

The Citation of an Organization award is made to an organization for achievement in any field related to architecture or planning.

Since its creation in 1968 the Urban Development Corporation has worked to meet housing needs that could not be fully satisfied through private enterprise alone.

Working closely with local officials and citizens' groups, the UDC has planned developments to satisfy individual needs through cooperation between builder and client. The UDC's concern for a livable environment is reflected in its support of imaginative site planning, attractive design, and responsible management.

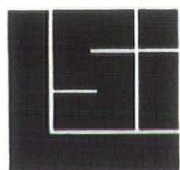
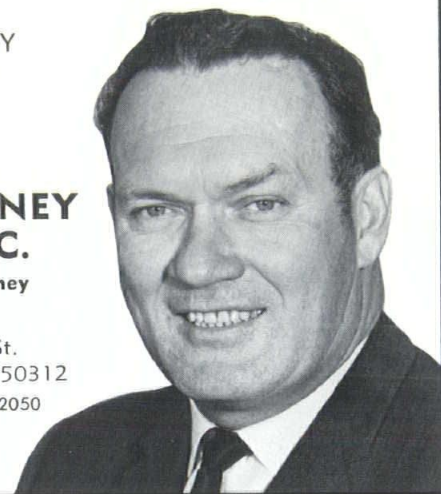
By emphasizing the qualitative element in its research and evaluation, the Urban Development Corporation has developed an innovative approach to housing that has had nationwide impact.

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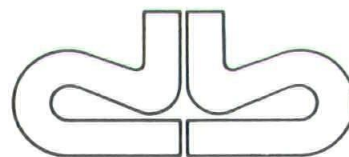


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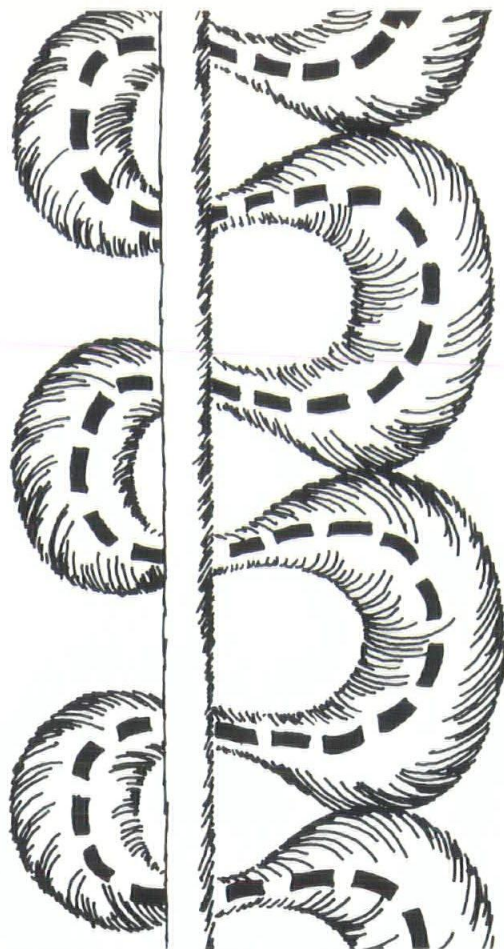
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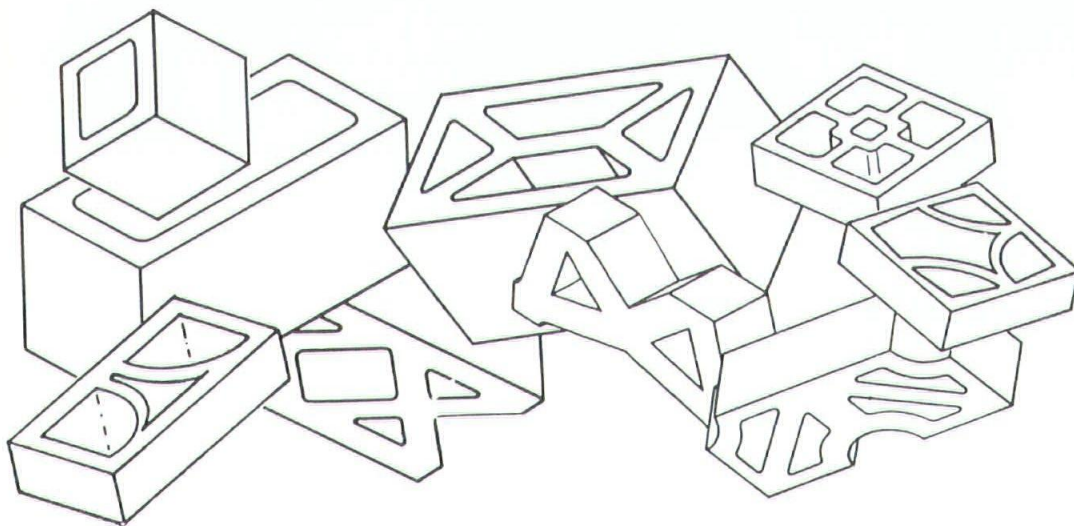
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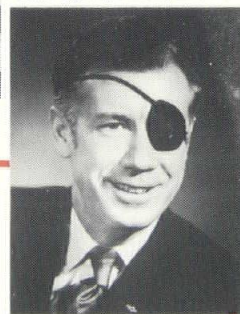
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