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January/February, 1983





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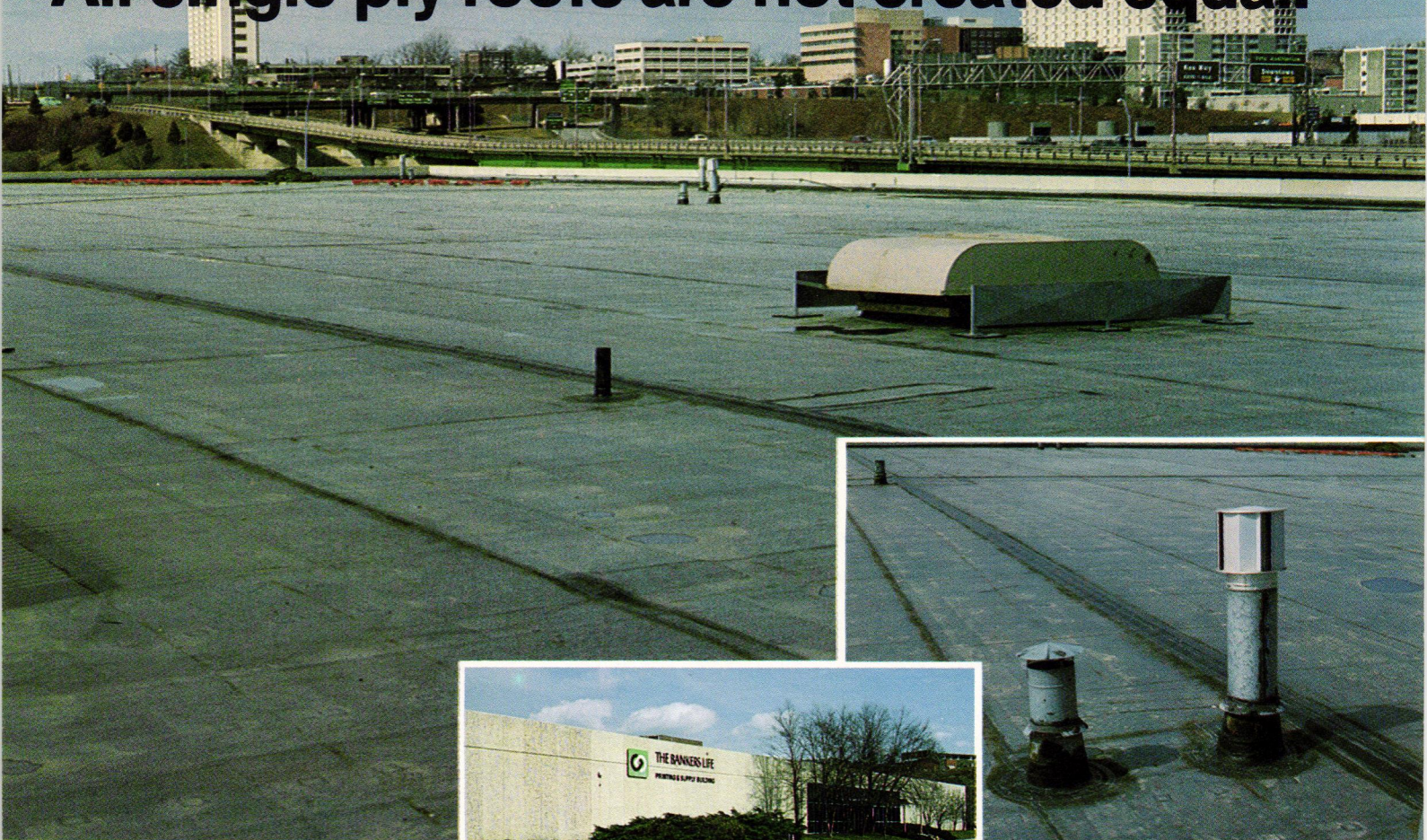
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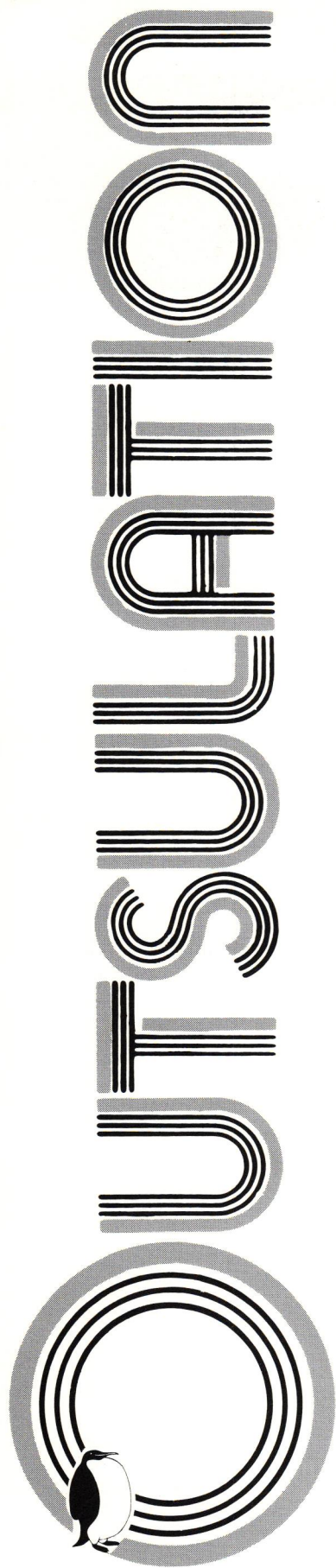
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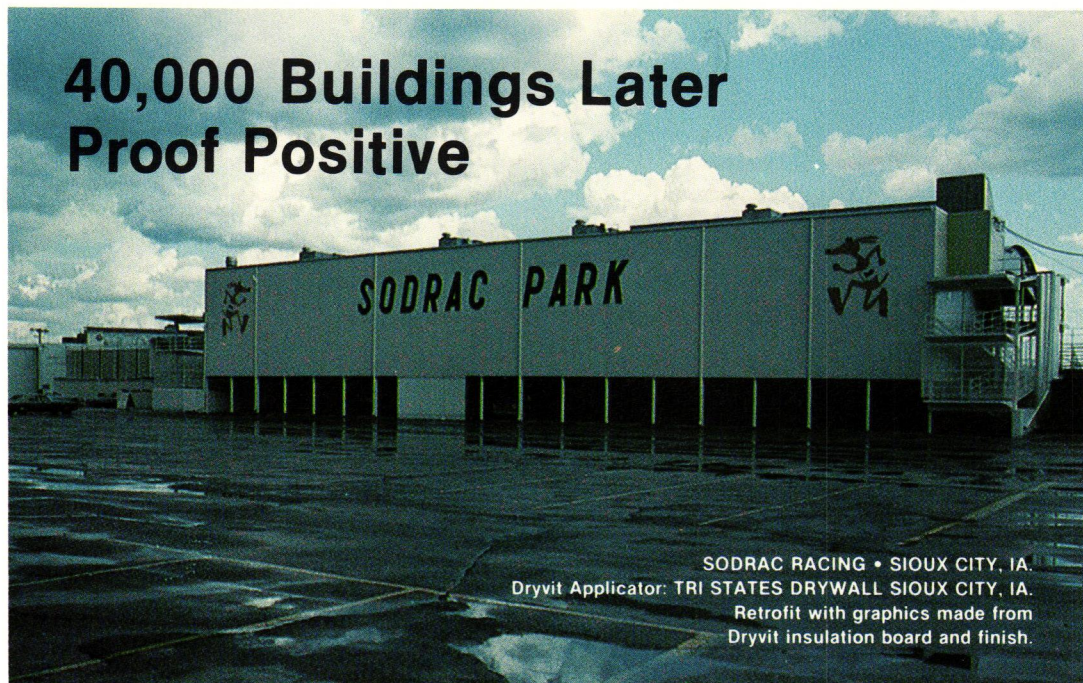




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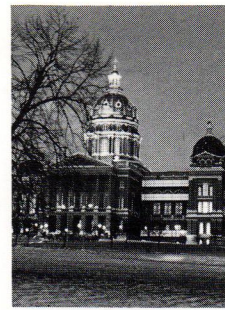
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 Des Moines, Iowa

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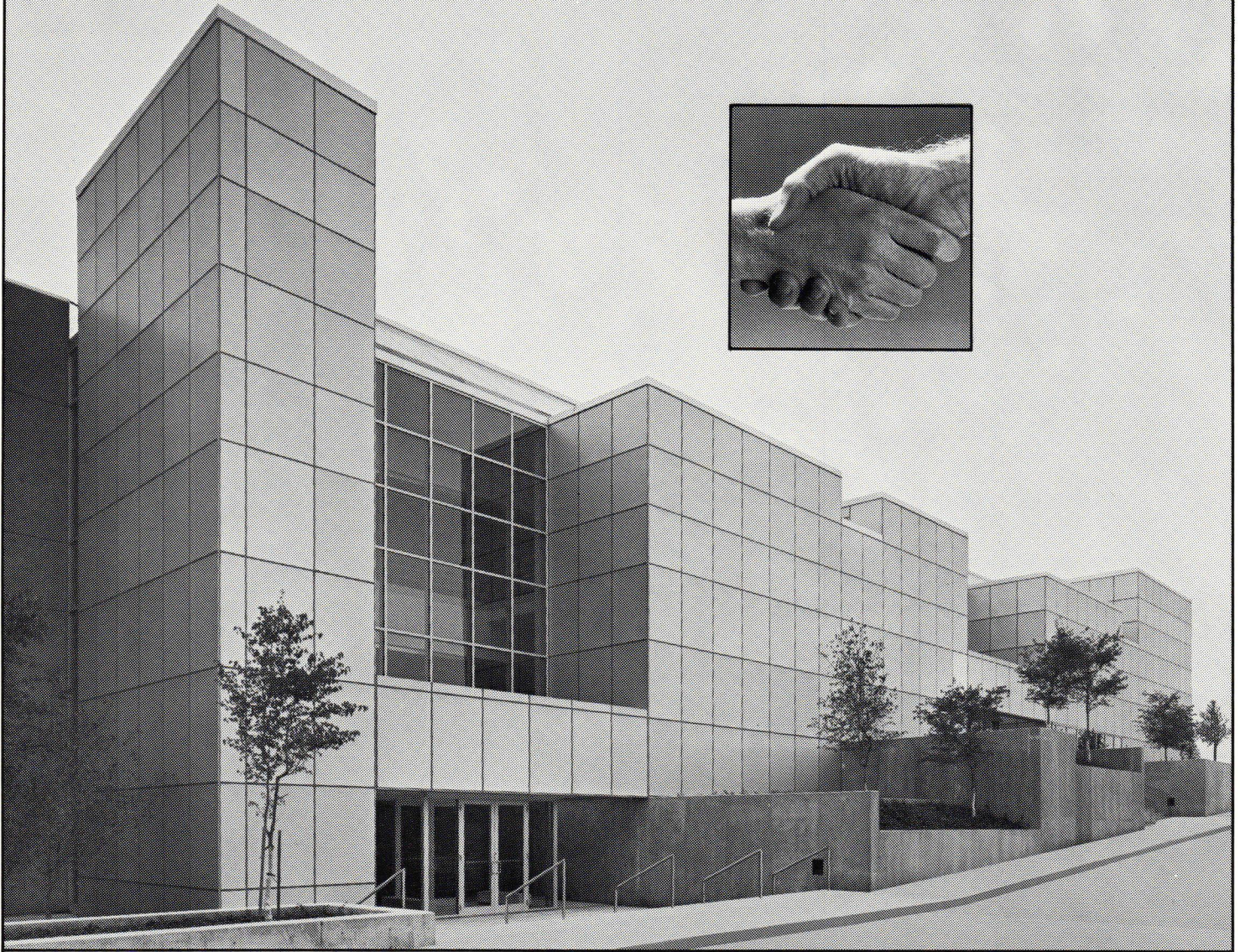
Head of the Iowa State Department of Architecture, Carpenter discusses the difficult and changing tasks of professional education.

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IN REVIEW

News, Notes, and Events at a Glance

Completed Two Months Ahead of Schedule!



The new WHO Broadcasting Building at 18th & Grand in Des Moines, Iowa, is the new home for WHO-TV, WHO-AM Radio, and KLYF-FM Radio. It's one of the most modern broadcasting facilities of its type in the Midwest. But, this building represents something more to the people of Greater Des Moines.

The building is the first UNICON project to be completed. And it was built without strikes or work stoppages. But best of all, it was finished two months

ahead of schedule! No construction delays. No work stoppages. Lower interim financing!

One of the major reasons? UNICON ... The United Committees of Labor and Management. UNICON represents the Union Building Trades and their Management counterparts in Central Iowa. As members of UNICON, we pledge no strikes or work stoppages due to ju-

risdictional problems on approved UNICON projects. The results? A building built right, and on time, and constructed by the most qualified craftsmen available.

In Des Moines and Central Iowa, the Union Contractors and their employees have committed themselves to making this community a better place to live and work...especially through UNICON.

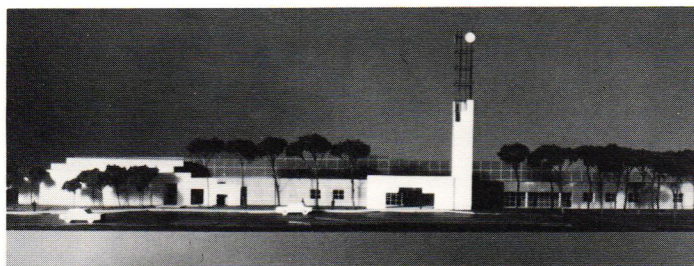
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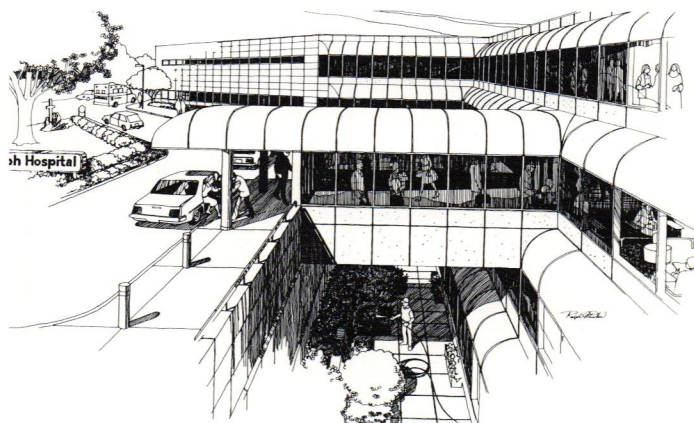
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IN PROGRESS



Iowa Public Television

Bussard/Dikis Associates, Ltd. has completed a schematic design for Iowa Public Television's new facility to be located in Green Meadows, Johnston, Iowa. The 62,000 square foot plan accommodates a hierarchy of public, less-public and least-public spaces and features a "television monitor" wall and a "living monitor" wall where visitors will be invited to observe production activities. A 350 seat auditorium for live productions and community use has been planned to augment the basic needs of the facility. The exterior concrete or stone envelope expresses a grid and will be composed of three values to recall the hierarchy of the interior spaces. An entry arch and microwave tower will announce the entrance.



St. Joseph Hospital St. Charles, Missouri

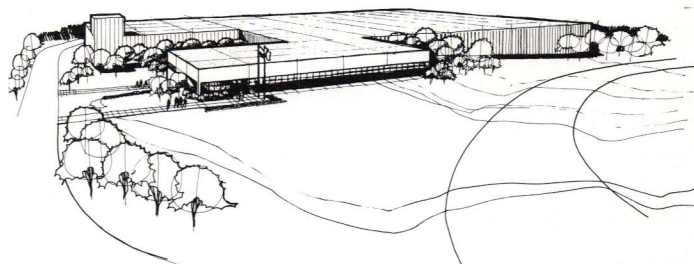
Hansen Lind Meyer has designed a new addition to St. Joseph Hospital which will provide space for ancillary services including surgery, recovery, laboratory, and business offices. In order to provide the required connections to existing facilities and parking, the four-story structure is partially underground. Because a low percentage of the building shell is above ground, the building is very energy efficient. Light is brought into the lower levels through light courts at the new main entrance and emergency entrance. Twenty-four medical/surgical ICU and cardiac ICU beds are located on the upper level to take advantage of available natural light.

Industrial Construction in Dubuque

Groundbreaking is scheduled in the fall for A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company's new facilities. The Durrant Group Inc. has completed site analysis, masterplanning and schematic design for the national plumbing supplies manufacturer. Contract documents and interior space planning are currently underway. Project implementation is a Durrant Group/Shive-Hattery joint venture.

Plans for a new freeway through the city necessitated the firm's move from its downtown site to a newly created industrial park west of Dubuque. The precast concrete structure will be set into a rolling hillside and will contain 29,800 square feet of office space, 140,000 square feet of manufacturing space, and a 31,000 square foot foundry.

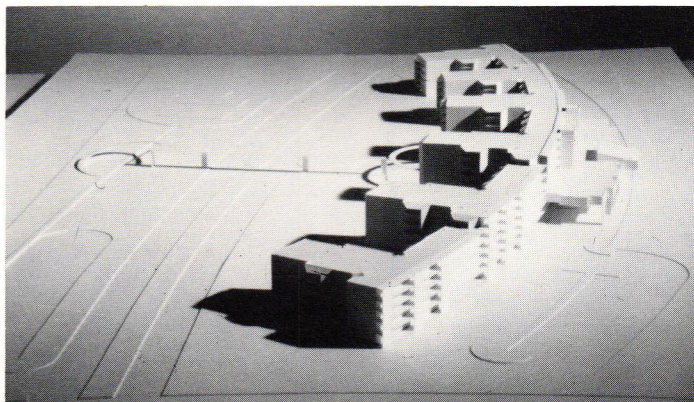
Expected cost of the fast-track construction project is \$5 million.

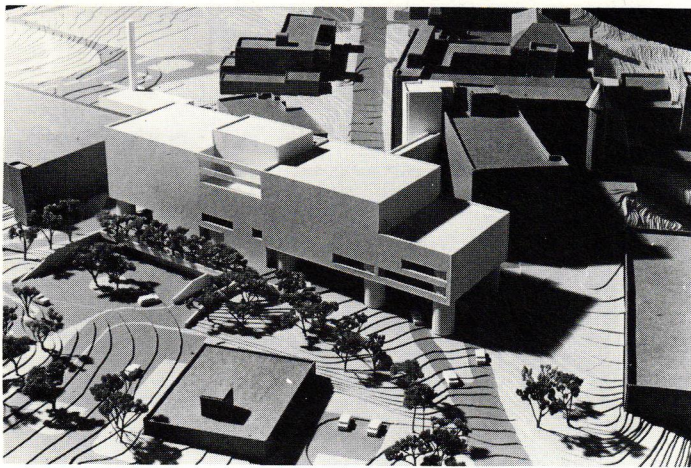


Retirement Community In Coral Springs, Florida

Park Summit, a two hundred and fifteen unit retirement community, sited in Coral Springs, Florida, has been finally documented by the office of Engelbrecht and Griffin Architects, and is scheduled for a construction start in January.

The project is to be located on an eleven acre parcel divided by a curving public boulevard, and many of the form and site planning decisions made during the design process came as responses to this fact. The building itself is to be largely elevated above grade to provide shaded walks and sitting areas for the enjoyment of the residents.





St. Francis Medical Center

The State of Illinois Health Facilities Planning Board has approved the Certificate of Need for St. Francis Medical Center. Hansen Lind Meyer, architects for the remodeling and reconstruction, also developed the Master Facilities Plan.

St. Francis Medical Center is a 832-bed teaching institution which has had no major construction or renovation project since 1967. Phase I of the project will be construction of the 220,000 square foot E Building. This building will house new facilities for emergency, central sterile supply, radiology, surgery, pulmonary services, four 10-bed intensive care units, a 36-bed intermediate

care unit and a 36-bed medical/surgical nursing unit. By focusing on a new entrance and admitting services, the E Building will help to create an updated image for the St. Francis facility. Phase II in this project will consist of major remodeling of renovation projects within the existing institution. Areas to be remodeled include cardiology, G.I. lab, pharmacy, laboratory, six nursing units, conference/education center and some administrative functions.

Xavier Park

Mercy Health Center in Dubuque and The Durrant Group Inc. have begun planning for the Xavier Park Elder Center, a unique and comprehensive facility for the elderly, integrating the widest possible range of in-resident, out-resident and community services. Gerontology consultants for the project are Charles S. Wolfe of Detroit, Michigan and Lorraine G. Hiatt of New York.

An existing hospital will be converted into three floors of elderly housing including one-bedroom apartments, studio apartments and group living suites. A 37-bed skilled nursing unit and community service functions will also be incorporated into the 6-story structure.

Shopping, dining and activity spaces for the elderly; geriatric specialty offices; a neighborhood trauma center; and other functions will serve not only the Xavier Park residents but also the residents of a nearby elderly apartment complex and an adjacent nursing home.

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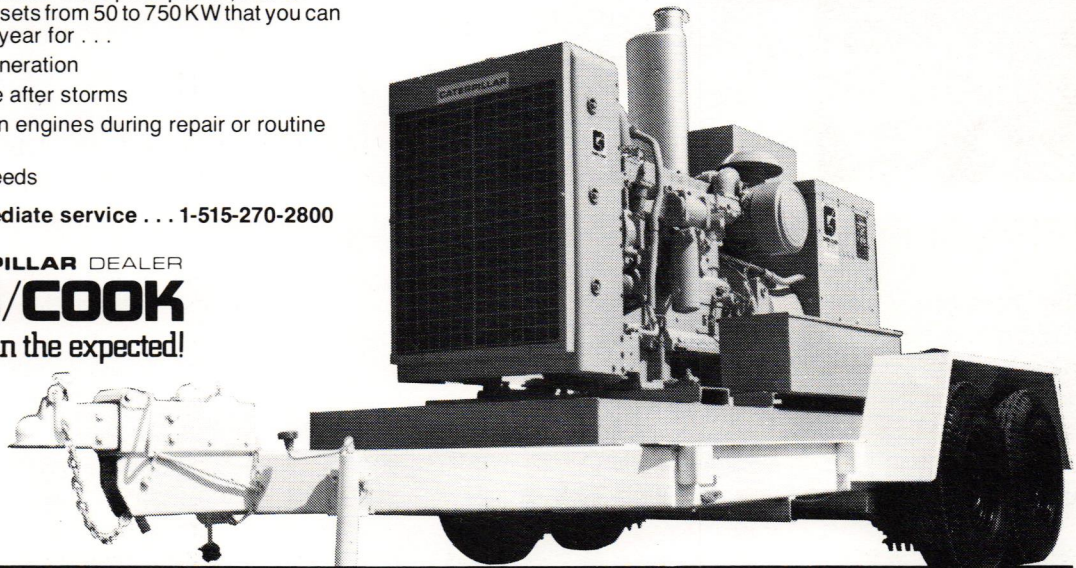
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1982 AIA Honor Awards Central States Region

Jurors for the 1982 Awards were Paul Kennon, FAIA, President of CRS, Houston; O. Jack Mitchell, FAIA, Dean of the College of Architecture, Rice University and John Casbarian, Danny Samuels and Robert Timme, Taft Architects, Houston.

1. Brenton State Bank, Granger Office, Granger, Iowa Charles Herbert & Associates, Inc.

In order to placate neighbors in a community of 800, the owner circulated a petition promising to build a branch bank with residential character. The architect addressed the town's history and its progress by combining traditional forms and detailing with a contemporary version of a street facade on the drive-up side of the structure. The two story expression of the exterior blends with its en-

vironment while concealing a single volume interior space.

2. Mutual of Omaha International Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska Leo A. Daly Architects

The design of the Mutual of Omaha International Headquarters addition is in the "front yard" of one of the most major landmarks in the city of Omaha. Constant throughout the concept development was the need to maintain the "Tower Club" heritage of the existing building done by another architect 20 years before. The new facility is underground and does not deter from the existing tower's strong identity in the community.

3. Tifereth Israel Synagogue Des Moines, Iowa Charles Herbert and Associates

A 50 year old synagogue required extensive repair to correct water damage to the interior plaster. The synagogue interior had considerable detail and relief painted out. In the solution, color was used to accentuate detail, reinforce orientation and imply a natural order or ground, organic structure, light and sky.

4. Locust Mall Branch, American Federal Savings and Loan, Des Moines, Iowa Charles Herbert & Associates, Inc.

The architects were asked to provide a substantial image for the first local storefront branch of a major savings institution. The branch is on a high traffic corner in a downtown shopping mall along an enclosed skywalk system. Since the skywalk is actually an elevated sidewalk, exterior



facades of granite, marble, and glass block front the skywalk with building imagery.

5. Clause Residence Lago Vista, Texas Tom Clause, AIA

The architect's parents, both avid golfers, purchased a lot on a golf course within a lake development in the Texas hill country west of Austin. They desired an efficient plan that took advantage of the dynamic view. The elongated south facade allows large glazed areas which utilize passive solar conditions, the long views and the prevailing southerly breezes coming up from the valley below. The relatively opaque north facade buffers the northerly winds and provides privacy from the golf cart path.

6. Architect's Office Kansas City, Missouri Seligson Associates, Inc.

Existing partitions and finishes were removed to expose original construction in the east half of the 24th floor of a fine "art deco" high-rise building. The envelope contains forms responding to the existing building. The south wall of the principal's office and the north wall of the conference room echo the enveloping cascade. A symmetrical part was developed, compatible with emphasis from the central corridor, and circulation branches in either direction turning upon itself at the perimeter. Major functions relate to a sweeping view of the city.

7. Lincoln Exchange Lincoln, Nebraska

Erickson/Schulz & Assoc. Architects

The Lincoln Exchange is the renovation of two interconnected buildings, the Nebraska Telephone Company Building (1896) and the Woods Brothers Companies Buildings (1914), located in the financial center of Lincoln, Nebraska. The Project included the application and successful nomination of the Woods Brothers Companies Building to the National Register of Historic Places. The Nebraska Telephone Company Building was listed on the National Register in 1978. Program requirements provided that the first floor of each building be renovated for a bistro/bar, and the second and third floors be made available as first-class commercial and office space.

8. Cory Residence Lake Okoboji, Iowa Charles Herbert & Associates, Inc.

The owners, a couple who have been life-long vacationers at a lake resort, desired a permanent residence recalling some of the old traditions of summer cottage living; facing dock and lake; views of sailboat race courses; and the character of screened porches. The solution was to reach for vistas, breezes, morning light and sunsets from literally all of the spaces; allow for rooms dedicated to winter hobby and summer guest functions for visiting relatives; and offer a variety of direct routes to the lake from various parts of the house.

RESTORATION TECHNIQUES: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH — THE IOWA STATE CAPITOL

by Dave Sanders

The cornerstone for the Iowa State Capitol Building was laid in 1873. The building still stands tall in stature and is a source of great pride to all Iowans as "their" state building. It has been over 100 years since its construction and almost 80 years since it was partially rebuilt after being threatened by fire in 1903. The State Capitol Building has undergone some changes during this 100 year span, yet the original stone remains, although severely deteriorated in several areas. It was the purpose of a document by Bussard/Dikis Associates, Ltd., assisted by a historical consultant, Henry Chambers of Chambers and Chambers, to examine the deteriorated exterior stone and recommend possible solutions.

The stone exterior of the Capitol Building is composed primarily of granite at the base, oolitic limestone (Johnson County, Iowa) above the base, siliceous sandstone (often referred to as brownstone, from St. Genevieve, Missouri) on the main walls, and calcareous sandstone (often referred to as bluestone, from Carroll County, Missouri) on the cornice, trim, carvings and moldings. Throughout the years, the different types of stone have been treated in various ways in hopes of retarding the deterioration of the stone. These "treatments" included cementitious patchings (Gunitite) and a silicone type clear or pigmented coating referred to as Omega coat. These different patchings and coatings were the viable alternative to continued deterioration at their times of application. Now, along with other factors, they are contributors to deterioration, particularly of the carved and molded bluestone.

The deteriorated stone has lost much of its original architectural character. Some stone has deteriorated to the degree that it is contributing to the further degradation of other stone. In addition, some stone in its current unsound state presents a life-endangering situation, should it fall from the building. Steps have to be taken now to alleviate this perpetuating problem and restore the Iowa State Capitol Building to its original state, as nearly as possible.

Documentary research for this initial design phase consisted primarily of information supplied by Mr. John Drummond of the State Buildings and Grounds Division of the Department of General Services and the State Archives. Mr. Drummond's documents consisted mainly of correspondence addressing recent repairs and treatments to the Capitol Building. The State Archives was the source for original contractual agreements and other miscellaneous information which helped to solidify the

historical information needed by the architects.

In order to arrive at the figures necessary to determine the amount of restoration needed, a disciplined approach was taken to investigate the Capitol's exterior. The building exterior was divided up into 40 vertical portions referred to as elevations, each of which is keyed according to a compass direction. Each elevation is a building plane which is terminated by building corners, the only exception being the main dome drum which was divided into four elevations according to compass headings. The copper roof was subdivided into 23 areas. These subdivisions of the vertical building face and the roof allowed the architects to investigate each breakdown to a greater degree and also to more accurately locate badly deteriorated or life-endangering areas.

These investigations were conducted through what was referred to as a material survey. Each vertical building breakdown is called an elevation, and each elevation is broken down into sometimes as many as 50 horizontal subdivisions referred to as details.

The information compiled for each detail was recorded on a material survey sheet and consisted of the following: The elevation of the particular detail, for instance the west elevation of the southwest pavilion was recorded. An indication of the particular detail, such as the water table, was noted. Coating information played an integral part in the analysis of stone problems and the material survey revealed anywhere from 0 to 100% of either pigmented Omega coating, clear Omega coating or a combination of both. Also included as necessary information pertinent to this analysis was the type of previous patching (usually Gunitite) done. Of course, the type of stone was the basis for the material survey and would, on any one elevation, include all the types of stones on the entire State Capitol facade. A number of flaws (cracks, contour scaling, etc.) were observed, recorded and each detail was also assigned an estimated percentage for each type of deterioration. Various materials making up the joints of particular details (mortar, caulking or lead wool) were studied and assigned a percentage of restoration needed (typically repointing). Field measurements were also recorded in order to determine an area or cubic footage for each detail and a lineal footage for its respective joints.

This material survey sheet was valuable and functional in a two-fold manner. Information such as coatings, patchings, amount of deterioration and condition of joints allowed the architects to analyze this information and

formulate some theories as to the type and degree of deterioration. These theories usually proved themselves with an even closer investigation that resolved the causes of the stone deterioration. This is extremely important, as the architects' proposed restoration procedures is of little value if the cause of the deterioration of the material is not discovered and corrected. Many times, the problem-causing items were the same for all elevations, yet the material survey allowed the architects to detect problems unique to particular elevations.

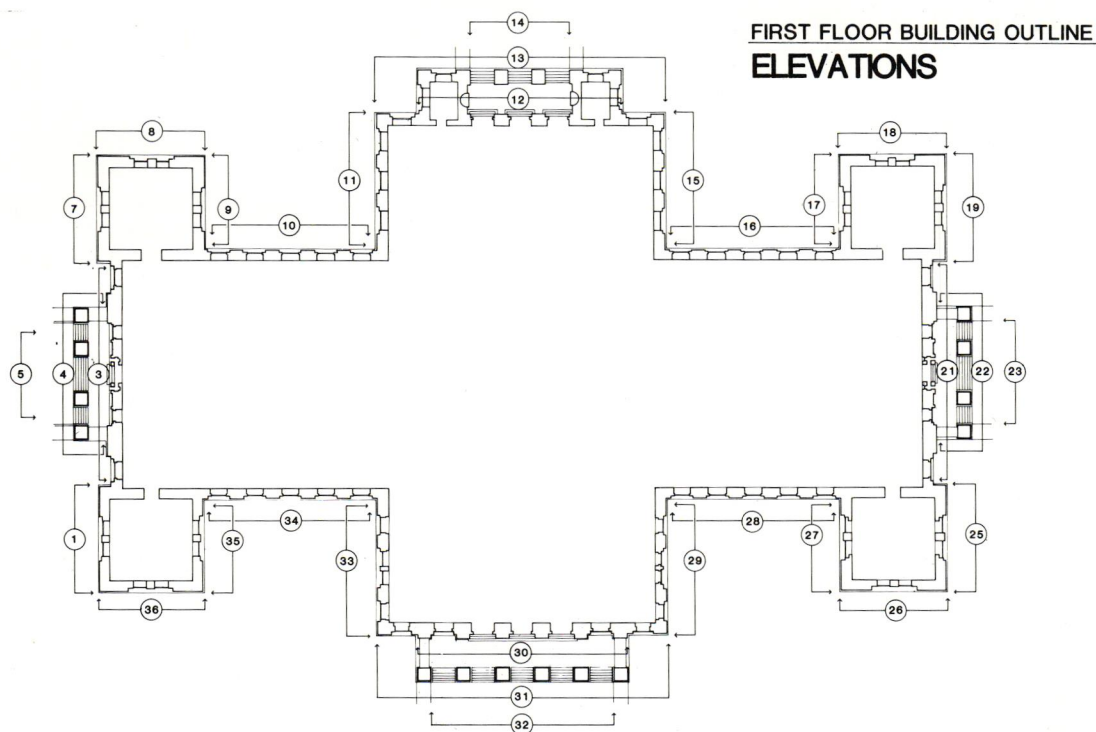
The survey also served to provide the architects with an area or lineal footage requiring restoration for each particular detail. The survey also allows for a lineal footage of joint in need of work for each detail. These figures were developed further in the cost phase and, consequently, are the number relied upon for pricing.

For each observation, a visual estimate of the percentage of deterioration was recorded on the survey sheets. The surface area of each of the observations was either measured directly from the building, calculated from the drawings obtained from the Iowa Historic Society and the State Archives, or derived from the rectified (measurable) photographs of the typical elevations. It was then possible to calculate the estimated area in need of restoration by multiplying the determined gross area for each detail by the observed percentage of area in need of repair.

The individual details from each particular elevation were arranged from the lowest to the highest level on what was referred to as the Description and Preliminary Cost Analysis. In this analysis, the architects compiled the information gathered from the survey sheets and calculated the area or lineal footage of each detail to be



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- 33 WEST PAVILION NORTH ELEVATION
- 34 NORTHWEST RECESS
- 35 NORTHWEST PAVILION SOUTH ELEVATION
- 36 NORTHWEST PAVILION WEST ELEVATION
- 37 LARGE DOME NORTH
- 38 LARGE DOME EAST
- 39 LARGE DOME SOUTH
- 40 LARGE DOME WEST

restored. They also calculated the lineal footage of stone joint that was to be repaired. The analysis was utilized as a cost analysis at a later phase.

Different methods of gathering this pertinent information have been utilized on previous restoration projects,

yet, the restoration of the Iowa State Capitol is unique and requires a most unique and accurate accounting of work to be done. Thus, the Chambers and Chambers/Bussard/Dikis Associates team arrived at this method of information compilation for the Iowa State Capitol.

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An Interview With Ken Carpenter

Kenneth E. Carpenter has been Chairman of the Department of Architecture at Iowa State University for a little over a year and a half now. Although his most recent post was a similar position at Ball State University in Indiana, much of Ken's background has been in private practice in New York, South Carolina, and Indiana. Besides his responsibilities as Chairman, Ken teaches a design studio each semester. He has also been very active in the Iowa Chapter AIA, and was recently elected First Vice President.

Claudia Cackler, Executive Director of the Iowa Chapter AIA conducted the following interview with Ken for the Iowa Architect.

Cackler: What attracted you to Iowa State from Ball State? What did you assess as the challenges before you started?

Carpenter: The school presented several things that were very attractive. Number one, it had the basics for good state support. It is the only architectural school in the state, it has been here for a considerable length of time, most of the practitioners in the state are alumni of the school. Number two, it is a very reputable institution. It is well thought of nationally—mostly in technical ways, but still, well thought of. The program in architecture has experienced some ups and downs, and has had a period, at least in my perception as an outsider, of being a very good school. It has also had periods where it hasn't done as good a job.

Support from the school was evidenced by a new college, a new building, and those things were very positive. There was a good

infrastructure for beginning to do something very positive.

In making comparisons between Iowa, Iowa State, Indiana, and Ball State, statistically the students at Iowa State were superior to the other three schools, as measured by their SAT scores or ACT scores.

When I got here, the faculty seemed genuinely concerned about the school. They were committed—not necessarily in the same ways—and I saw that as healthy. They all seemed to be very much committed to the success of the school.

Cackler: We hear a lot about the various degree programs. There seems to be some disagreement as to the way they are set up, ie. four year, five year, 4 + 2, accredited and non-accredited. What is the situation presently, and do you anticipate any change?

Carpenter: It's changing right now because of students, not because of anything that's happening with the faculty. There's been a significant increase in student applications for admissions for the B Arch program. (The five year program.) In the spring of '80, I believe we graduated three students in the B Arch program. In the '80-'81 academic year we graduated eleven or twelve students. In the '81-'82 academic year we graduated about twenty students. I think this has something to do with the NCARB change. It also has something to do with the economy. Students want to get a professional degree as quickly as they can and try and find jobs.



Cackler: Will there be an effort to get that program accredited?

Carpenter: Yes. It will be reviewed by an accreditation team April 17th-20th and we are hopeful that it will be accredited. The same team will review the 4+2 program and the B Arch.

Right now there are four degree programs. There's the B A which is the four year. It is not a professional degree. It can't be accredited by definition. After that there is one more year to get a B Arch or two more years to get an M Arch. Both the B Arch and M Arch will hopefully be accredited in 1982-83.

Then there is a one year M Arch that is a second professional degree and is by definition, not accredited. It requires somebody to already have a B Arch degree.

The two year M Arch has an option that we call "contract option" that lets students come in who have degrees, but not architecture degrees. They are not required to do the four year B A degree, but they are required to do considerable undergraduate architecture work.

Cackler: Is that a popular course of study?

Carpenter: We would hate to give up and I don't think we will give up, the 4+2 program. It gives the student more time in school and probably in the overall sense is a better professional education than the B Arch program. It gives students an opportunity to act as teaching and research assistants, which is valuable to the department. It also allows us to bring in students from other schools for the two year program. Other schools have the same type of four year program, so they can transfer after four years. That gives us some different kinds of students coming into our program, which I think is healthy.

The one year M Arch program has probably more student demand from foreign students than any of our other programs.

We have one more program that was approved by the University last fall. It's another non-professional program, a Masters of Science in Architectural Studies. It is for people who have degrees in areas other than architecture who want to become associated with architectural work and don't want to become registered architects. They might want to specialize in computer aided design, computer graphics, preservation technology, those kinds of things. They would come and do graduate work in a specific area and then go to work in a firm.

Cackler: Is the "open enrollment" policy still in effect? Does that need to be changed? Are

there too many people coming in for their first year of architecture?

Carpenter: It's a tough issue. The policy is that if you're an Iowa resident and in the upper half of your graduating high school class, you can gain admission to Iowa State. When you get accepted to Iowa State, you are automatically accepted into any undergraduate area that you want to enroll in. There is no selective admissions at Iowa State beyond the University's process in the undergraduate program. That means that we end up with 200-300 beginning freshmen each year. I don't know that changing that basic admission policy is the answer. We have a screening process between the second and third year which requires the students to have a 2.3 grade point average in certain specified courses before they can go into their third and fourth year. It might be that we will also introduce a screening between the first and second year. The curriculum is set up in such a way that most of the courses a freshman or a sophomore takes are not architectural courses, and they are not taught by architectural faculty. A lot of our students are weeded out by things like math, English or physics—general university courses—and not architectural courses. Philosophically, I'm not sure whether that's a good thing. But practically, it is a necessity because we do not have the staff to teach three hundred freshmen preparing for architectural studies. By the time they get to the junior year, we teach studio classes for about a hundred students, so we have roughly 700 undergraduate students, majoring in architecture.

Cackler: What type of end product should the school be graduating?

Carpenter: The school has to look at certain kinds of minimal expectations and then recognize that individual students may exceed those minimal expectations in certain ways. We can't expect all our graduates to be excellent designers or to be excellent in the areas of technology or any other specific kind of thing, but I do think that number one, we have a responsibility as a state school to have our graduates meet minimal requirements for working in a traditional role as an architect. I hope that beyond that we give a breadth of education that allows them to do some things that go beyond the traditional role of architects, that allows them to fit into important positions that might not be as practicing architects in the traditional sense. The cliché is that they should be able to think, draw and talk, and there's a lot of truth to that.

Cackler: What are some of the directions that the graduates are pursuing?

Carpenter: Statistically in the B Arch program about 55% of them are going on into traditional architectural offices. And 45% of them are going on into graduate school. In the M Arch program 60% are going into the field, 20% to graduate school and 20% are leaving the country. With the B A's we're talking about a much larger number of people. I have statistics on 69 out of the 74 that graduated. 36% stayed in Iowa. 38% went into the architectural field. 7% went into some related field. 42% went to graduate school or some kind of additional education. 9% went into some unrelated field, and 4% were still unemployed.

Cackler: Is the large number of students leaving the state after graduation a cause for concern, or is it to be expected?

Carpenter: I don't have the statistics on the number of students who came here from out of state and that would be an important figure. My suspicion is that the out migration is higher than the in migration, but it probably isn't a tremendously big difference. There are more people leaving than coming in as young architects. I don't see great worry in that. Only about 12 to 15 people with professional degrees are added each year. I think that's a reasonable number.

Cackler: As funding lessens—both federal and state—how is that going to affect your programs here?

Carpenter: It hurts them badly. There are two areas in which we're not in very good shape. Salaries is one, but it's probably not the most critical. What we call supplies and services budget includes everything that we need for scholarships, field trips, guest lectures, visiting critics. Four years ago when we had an accreditation visit, one of the things that the accreditation team pointed out as being a major concern was that our supplies and services budget was less than four percent of our salaries budget and they recommended that it be more like 8-10%, in order to do all those kinds of things—research, travel, scholarships, . . . In the last four years that money has not grown. So our supplies and services budget could use easily a fifty percent increase, but that kind of money is not readily available. The University would understandably put any increased dollars that they have in new positions and increased salaries rather than into "paper and paperclips" which this budget is viewed as. So we have to supplement that aspect of our budget with contributions from outside the

University. In 1980-81 less than \$3,000 was contributed to the foundation. In 1981-82 \$18,000 was contributed, and to date, we're a little ahead of where we were last year. Besides a jump in the size of contributions, there has been an enormous increase in the number of contributors, from 8-10 in 1980-81 to around 250 presently. The alumni and practitioners have been super.

Cackler: According to practitioners in the state, there seems to be some sort of schism which has traditionally split the faculty at Iowa State. What has been the cause?

Carpenter: Diversity in the faculty is essential. A schism in the faculty is absolutely undesirable. I think one of the major responsibilities that I have is to assure the faculty members that this department needs diversity and that we're going to maintain that diversity in our faculty. The issues that have caused a rift in the past are the same kind that divide groups everywhere. You can put them into all sorts of catch phrases like conservative vs. liberal, or humanists vs. technologists—people have different interests and different value systems and place a higher importance on different aspects of the curriculum. As the curriculum swings from one end of the spectrum to the other, certain members of the faculty may be concerned that the pendulum is swinging too far away from certain kinds of issues. And the pendulum has swung fairly frequently at Iowa State in the last ten years.

Cackler: Is there money available for research now?

Carpenter: Well there is money available for some projects, energy for instance. Although DOE is being cut back and phased out. In the technical areas there is more money available right now than there is in the humanities. But again, that's the sort of thing that some of these enrichment programs funded through private contributions can help with, where we can't get the money through state funding. I probably should add that the state only contributes in terms of appropriations about a third of ISU's budget. The rest of it comes through tuition, federal grants, private contributions, and various sources other than the state. That in itself is always sort of misleading. People are hesitant to contribute to something like the architectural foundation because they feel that the school is state supported, and that's not true. We're always trying to scratch for dollars.

Cackler: What sort of programs do you wish to implement in the next few years?

Carpenter: The lecture series certainly is a high priority item. We didn't have one in 1980-81. This year and last the lecture series was well attended by faculty and students and practitioners around the state. Some of the things that the faculty have already pinpointed as objectives in the future would include more community action programs where we use students in some kind of an initial role with a public agency perhaps, to stimulate thought about what they maybe should do with a professional in improving their physical facility or their downtown—those kinds of projects.

We're looking at two new programs, basically a coordination of some existing things that we do in the way of energy, that would have more or less a minor emphasis; second would be a computer aided design program. The faculty, in a recent discussion about objectives, prioritized the things that we wanted to accomplish in the next few years. One of the areas that got the highest support, was to improve our collaboration with the Iowa AIA. We also need a better faculty development program. We're going to be further defining the three dominant degree programs, trying to diminish the ambiguities in those programs, so that they can be more clearly understood by the students and everybody else. We've talked about developing a summer internship program that again would be related to Iowa AIA. We would like to see summer programs instituted aimed at high school juniors and/or high school counselors. We'd like to develop some domestic field trip experiences for the student. The foreign studies program is an excellent program, but less than 20 students a year are involved in it. We would like to do some things that have the same effect but at a lesser cost.

Cackler: What are some significant changes occurring in architectural practice which will determine the direction of architectural education in the next few years?

Carpenter: The energy issue is particularly hot right now, and probably will be with us from here on out. All of the technology issues that relate to the way we operate an office are going to be important issues—labor saving technologies—drafting, word processing. The changes in technology are nothing new—it may be more intense in the last twenty or thirty years—but those things will continue. The critical issues of being able to understand a complex problem and to look at it in a very objective way, and find some alternative ways of dealing with those problems—that's an age old kind of ability and

that's still going to be the critical aspect of our educational process. To give students the ability to look at problems thoroughly, to understand them, and to find some alternative ways of solving them, to evaluate those alternatives and then to have the skills to implement them, whether those are computer skills or drawing skills, or client relations types of skills. I don't see those things changing.

Cackler: What do you see as the role of the profession in the education process?

Carpenter: At least two basic roles. One, to try to remain close to the schools, aware of what's going on in schools, and supportive of them to the extent possible. And secondly, to continue to develop more and better programs for the profession outside the formal school education. The constant problem that schools have is that we have an expanding base of knowledge and skills that are important to the practicing architect, and yet, practically speaking, we are not able to continually expand the number of years the student is in school, so there is always more to teach than there was the year before. Yet there is not more time to teach it in. I think the profession is going to have to take an increasing responsibility in keeping practitioners up to date and in keeping them involved in professional development courses.

Cackler: You have a strong background of AIA involvement and were recently selected First Vice President of the Iowa Chapter. What benefits do you derive from your involvement? And why is it that many educators are so involved?

Carpenter: I can't answer why so many educators are un-involved. I'm not sure how broad that is. I know there are some educators who are not involved in private practice or in relations with the practitioners. I came out of practice; my basic professional development has been one of being in private practice and then going into teaching as well as private practice. There have been, in the twenty years or so since I was in school, very few years that I wasn't in some way involved in private practice. I have an affinity toward that aspect of architecture. Architecture schools are here because there is a profession of architecture. That sounds very simplistic, but if we weren't building buildings and we weren't doing something to the man-made environment, then we wouldn't be needing architects in the way we have normally thought about using architects. So it seems like a very basic part of architectural education to have close ties with the profession.

IN REVIEW

1982 Community Rewards

The Des Moines Architects Council sponsored the Fourth Annual Community Rewards Presentation Tuesday evening, December 14, 1982, at the Valley National Bank.

Selected for this year's honors were Governor & Mrs. Robert Ray and local historian Paul Ashby.

The purpose of the presentation is to recognize local individuals or organizations, other than architects, who have "made outstanding contributions to the quality of the built environment."

Honors to Paul Ashby were for his efforts to share his unique knowledge of Des Moines' history. His lectures and committee work has provided a valuable source of information for renovation and preservation of the built environment.

Governor and Mrs. Robert Ray were recognized for serving as catalysts for the preservation of Terrace Hill. Their dedication to the project has included numerous fund raising banquets, extensive meetings with consultants and contractors, and frequent meetings with the Terrace Hill Society, Authority, and Foundation which each assisted with the implementation of the preservation efforts. The interior restoration, a fine example of Victorian Architecture, is now near completion.



CPMC Calendar 1983

February 24

Continuing Education —
Hotel Fort Des Moines
Roofing • Architectural
Metal Systems
2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

March 9

Satellite Meeting
Cedar Rapids

March 17

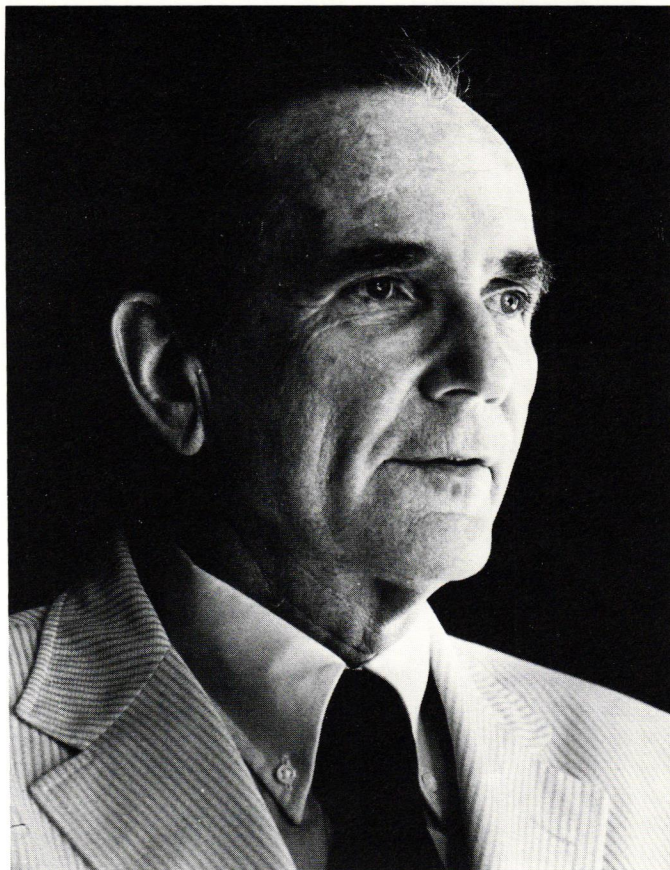
Continuing Education —
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Communicating Architecture 1983

The 1983 Winter Meeting of the Iowa Chapter AIA will take as its focus "Communicating Architecture." Leading the discussions will be Wolf Von Echartdt, architecture and design critic for *Time* magazine, Walter Wagner, editor of *Architectural Record* and William Houseman, editor the the award winning *Architecture Minnesota* and editorial consultant for *House Beautiful*.

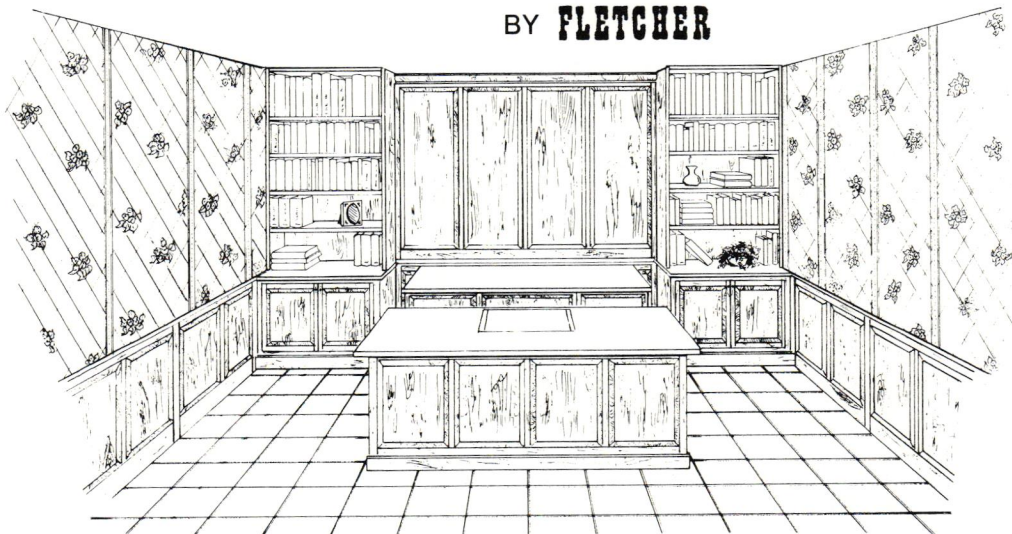
Von Eckhardt, who long served as architectural critic for *The Washington Post* has also written on art, architecture and city planning for other publications, including the *New Republic*, *Harpers*, *Horizon*, *Saturday Review* and *New York*. Mr. Wagner, a corporate member of the AIA, has won a number of Neal Awards, and has been awarded National Magazine Awards — for *Record's* December 1971 issue on "New Life for Old Buildings," and the May 1976 issue on "Human Settlements." A native of Des Moines, Iowa, Houseman has developed somewhat of a specialty in environmental issues, including those that concern the built environment and how it affects people.



Wolf Von Echartdt

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Thursday

Producers Council Seminar

Friday

9:30 a.m.	Registration
10:30 a.m.	Speaker No. 1
12:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m.	Speaker No. 2
	Break
2:30 p.m.	Speaker No. 3
	Break
4:00 p.m.	Panel Discussion
6:00 p.m.	Cocktail Party

Saturday

8:30 a.m.	Chapter Meeting
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The convention theme, examining "heritage" in the broadest sense, will be interwoven throughout a balanced program of three theme presentations, a dozen professional development seminars and panel discussions, special exhibits on preservation and computer technology and other activities.

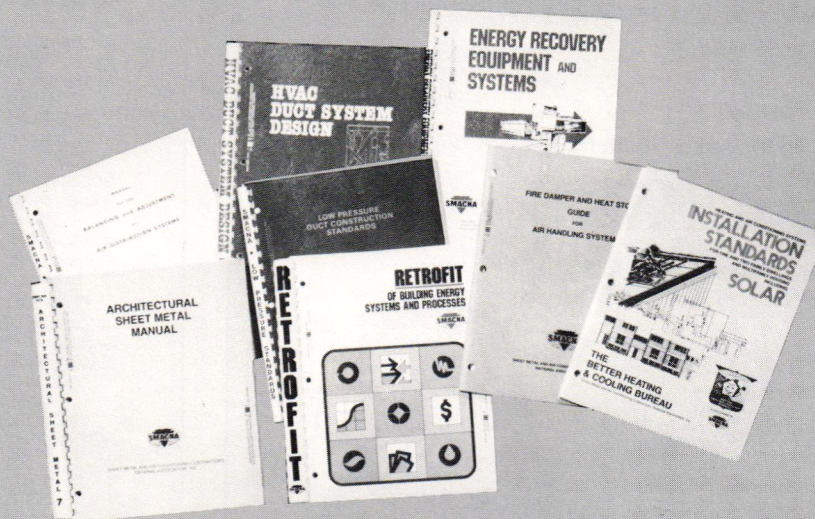
Appreciation of America's architectural heritage—it's already built environment—will be fostered through historic preservation/conservation seminars, tours of New Orleans' landmarks, a special preservation/conservation information center and a commemorative exhibit on "America's City Halls" celebrating the 50th anniversary of HABS.

New Orleans Convention To Examine Our Heritage

The significance of architecture in the past, present and future as well as challenging issues facing the profession today will be the focus of the 1983 AIA National Convention, "American Architecture—A Living Heritage," May 22-25, New Orleans.

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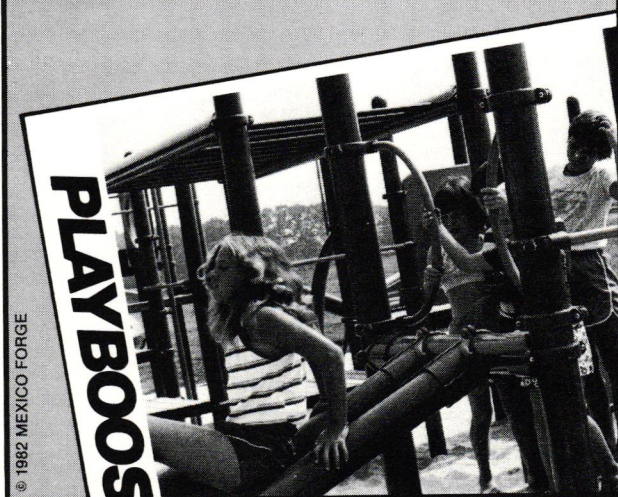
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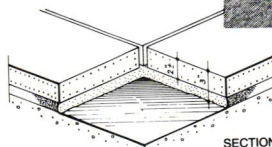
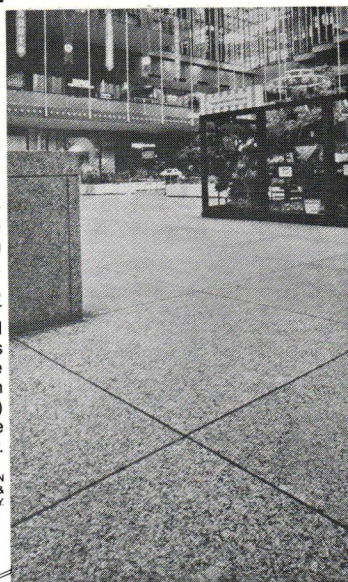
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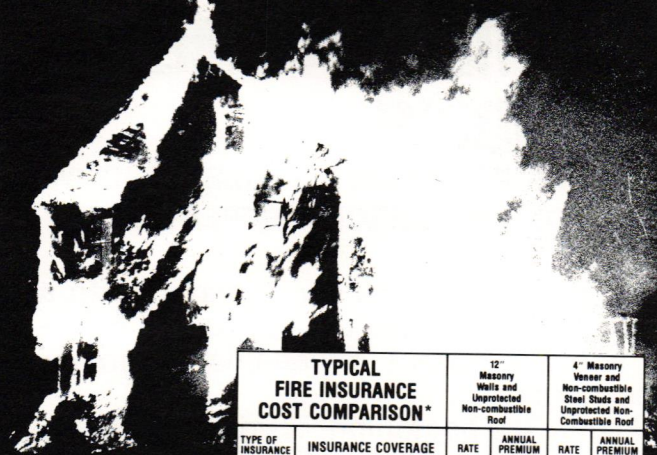
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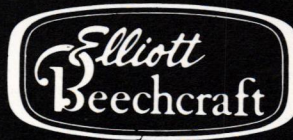
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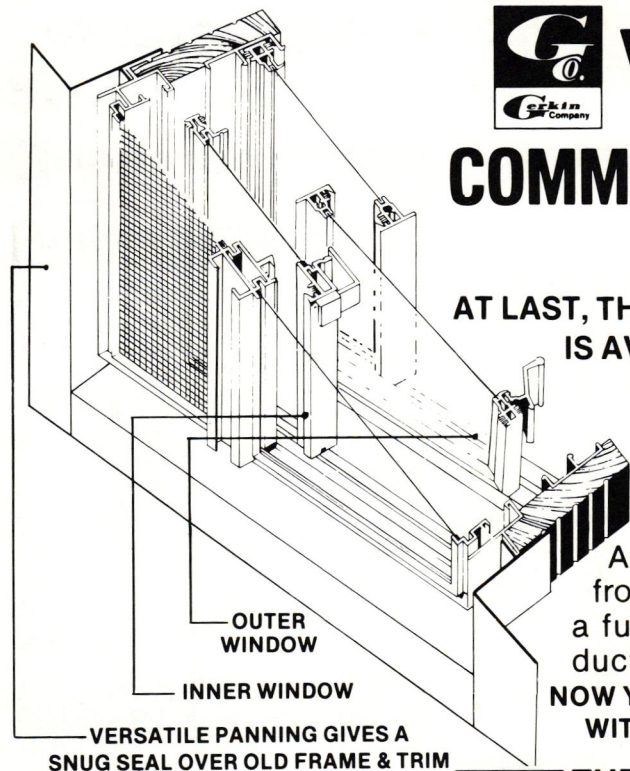
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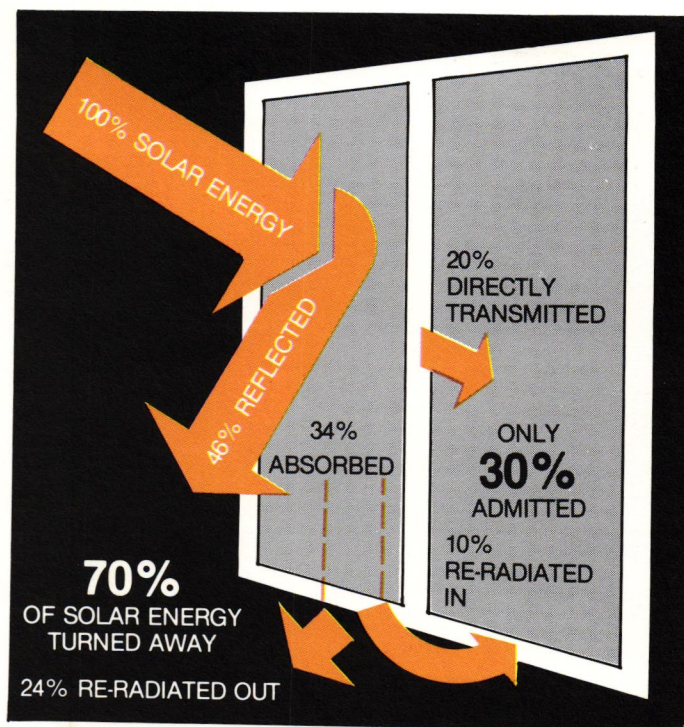


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