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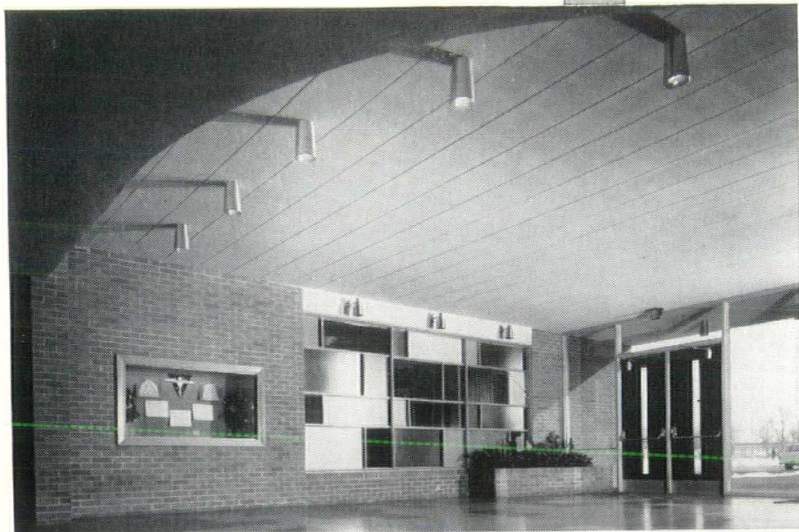
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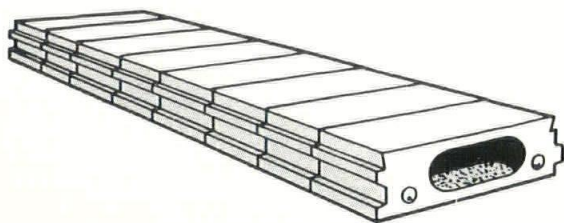
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*The opinions expressed in the Indiana Architect written by various members of the Indiana Society of Architects or persons who are not members of the I.S.A. do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Society unless specifically stated.—The Publication Committee.*



# Notre Dame Scientist Paints Grim Picture of Atomic World

## *World Cannot Survive Atomic War, Architects Told at Annual Winter Meeting*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Principle speaker at the Annual Winter Meeting of the Indiana Society of Architects last month in the Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, was Dr. Milton Burton, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Atomic Energy Program at the University of Notre Dame. Following are excerpts from Dr. Burton's address.)

I want first to tell you how much I appreciate the opportunity to address a gathering of architects. On the other hand, I am not operating under the illusion that my presence here is in any sense a personal tribute. Nor does it reflect a specific interest, at this time, of the architect in the special business of the chemist—although there are many circumstances in which the special knowledge of the chemist, on the one hand, or his special needs, on the other, may supply information or create particular problems associated with major architectural projects.

Instead, I feel that I speak to you in my general capacity as a scientist and that my presence here is symbolic of the recognition that no fields of knowledge, of technology, of intellectual discipline have sharp boundaries, that solutions to problems of one field already exist in some other domain, and that advances in any of them may create problems in another.

A world in change does not necessarily imply progress. Indeed, certain elements of change, no matter how revolutionary or dramatically indicative of the ingenuity of man, at the same time may be steps in his ultimate downfall. As witness of that fact, we have with us the overpowering realization that the ultimate destruction of man, that satellites and rockets are the products of man's invention and may be the cause of his destruction.

### **Rapid Change**

From the point of view of man, such change is not progress. Perhaps some more objective creature in outer space may think that such change is progress for the universe as a whole. However, such questions are not pertinent to our present interest. We are concerned with the imminent question of what the architect in his planning should do to guard against change so rapid that the product of his endeavor is made obsolete almost before its completion.

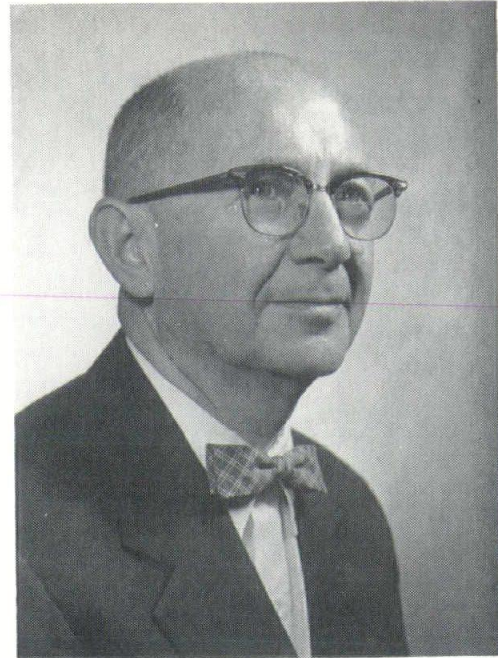
It is not necessary that advance be destructive in order to cause early obsolescence of buildings. Consider, for example, the nearly accidental corollaries of technological development. Within a few years all major long distance flights will be in jet-propelled airplanes. In such planes the sound barrier will be broken routinely. In rocket-propelled aircraft even higher velocities and more peculiar conditions of take-off will be employed. We are already confronted with the fact that both the people in New York City and its governmental authorities object to the landing in their own airports of the Russian jet planes. No mere matter of

chauvinism is involved. The noise is almost unbearable. It is almost unbearable even when one plane is landing and taking off at infrequent periods. In the last few months there have been repeated announcements of devices by which jet noise is to be decreased. As yet, I have seen no announcement of a technique by which the shock of breaking the sound barrier may be eliminated. That problem for high-velocity planes is presumably to remain with us.

### **New Airport Design**

However, that is only one aspect of our large problem regarding aircraft in the jet age. How are the airports to be built? What is the environment of an airport to be like when high-velocity jet and rocket-propelled planes are landing and taking off at frequent intervals. I have seen the design of an airport structure at Idlewild in which the plane is to come under an overhanging canopy so that passengers will not be subject to the discomfort of a long trek to or from their planes. How will jet and rocket propulsion modify the ideas of the architect toward such construction. Anyone who has felt the heat from a jet plane even at a distance appreciates that the architect of airport structures will certainly have to give some consideration to the effect of that heat on the terminal buildings. Would it not at once prove more efficient to recognize the existence of such a difficulty and to have the airport waiting rooms, terminal offices, and service facilities and present surface traffic approaches all underground and to have matters so arranged that the person comes above ground only when he has to enter his plane. This problem is essentially a trivial matter. I state it first merely because a solution appears more obvious to me than the solution to some other problems I will mention.

For example, I do not know the answer to the matter of the effect of noise and sound-barrier explosions on habitations. All I can think of off-hand is to have airports at a remote distance from heavily populated areas



**DR. MILTON BURTON**

and to get the plane so far away by the time it breaks the sound barrier that the resultant shock will be rather small in regions where it could otherwise do some harm. This problem is by no means inconsiderable. When an airport is located far from a residential area access to it will be required. It may be by helicopter or it may be by conventional plane or it may even be by underground railroad or car. Whatever the means of access that means will require protection from the various dangers and discomforts resultant from jet and rocket propulsion. A more extensive use of underground facilities seems to be called for.

### **Population Rise**

There is another area in which the problems of the architect become immediately more apparent. Population increase is what keeps the architect busy. Likewise population increase may ultimately make him dizzy. I never become accustomed to the fact that one-half the the people ever born are alive today. It is even more difficult to realize that three-quarters of the people who have reached maturity are still alive today. These two statements mean that world population is increasing explosively. The present population of the earth is estimated at 2.7 billion people. Estimates recently made indicate that the number of people on the earth will increase to 8 billion people during the next 100 years. The amount of arable land will not increase but the amount of land taken out of cultivation will certainly increase because man will require additional living space in precisely the regions of the world that are potentially the most fertile. Indeed, biologists suggest that by the year 2057 man will become dependent almost exclusively on the sun as his source of food supply. It will be uneconomical to put animals out to graze on the

(Continued on Page 14)



# Why Employ an Architect? Here Are Eight Good Reasons

The design and construction of a building are complicated operations, requiring many technical processes. If it is a private building, it probably involves a large expenditure of your money and becomes one of the important undertakings of your life. If it is a public building, it probably involves an even larger expenditure of funds, and even greater responsibilities.

The architect will not undertake personally to hire the men and construct the building; but like the doctor, he will give the right prescription, and he will also see to it that it is properly compounded. He will design the building, supervise the construction and the disbursing of money, and be on hand guarding the owner's interests until the building is completed.

After the building is designed and the drawings and instructions are prepared, the builder will go to work. He will call upon various sub-contractors, each a specialist in his particular line; the carpenter, the mason, the plasterer, the plumber, the painter, and so forth. These men will procure the material which their workmen put together from the dealers in these particular materials, who in turn will buy from the mills and manufacturers.

## Architect In Charge

All of the sub-contractors will be in the employment of the building contractor who has undertaken to erect the building in compliance with the plans and specifications prepared by the architect.

When it is completed, the owner will have a better building at less cost than if he attempted to build without consulting an architect.

Here, then, are eight good reasons why one should employ an architect:

(1). In illness one needs a doctor; in legal matters a lawyer. A building with its infinite variety of modern facilities for comfort and health, and its rightful claim for beauty, needs the architect.

(2). The architect has expert knowledge of building materials and construction methods and knows how best to plan for the installation of plumbing, heating, lighting and insulation.

(3). A building is a better investment if well-planned and attractive in appearance. Only the trained architect can make it so.

(4). Both owner and builder depend on competitive bidding for fair prices. Fair competitive bidding depends on complete plans and specifications drawn by an architect.

(5). The owner needs the supervision of an expert who is unbiased by commercial considerations, to pass on the quality of the

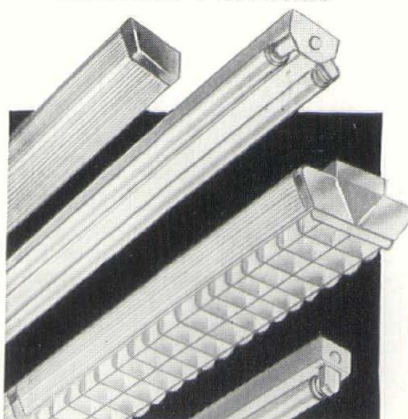
materials and workmanship going into his building.

(6). It needs no argument that the owner's interests are best served by the architect, who has devoted years to special training for his work and therefore must be more intelligently qualified than the man with other interests, obligations and training.

(7). From start to finish of a building operation, the architect is the owner's professional advisor and agent—in drawing contracts, complying with building codes and lien laws, certifying building charges and seeing throughout that the owner gets all he pays for.

(8). Architectural services are a small fraction of the total cost of a building. By careful planning and judicious choice of materials, a good architect saves the owner a sum much larger than his fee, and, in addition, the owner has a well designed building.

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# The President Speaks . . .

By FRANK MONTANA, President  
Indiana Society of Architects, A.I.A.

In many architectural periodicals and in a recent issue of Life magazine, the Hillsdale High School, San Mateo, Calif., which received one of the American Institute of Architects honor awards, is illustrated and brought before the public in general as a terrific achievement in school design. It may be looked upon as a prototype of what should be done. This column may not be the place to express my concern—but here it is.



MR. MONTANA

Windowless buildings and rooms have been discussed as far back as I can remember. Historically, architects have worked and experimented to give light to the interiors for the benefit of users, to bring the outside in, so to speak, so that we might enjoy what GOD provided for us, as human beings. I can well understand rooms without windows for the storage of materials or for special uses—such as projection rooms, theaters, audio-visual rooms, etc., but I cannot quite understand windowless areas where people work and study. We must relax our minds and occasionally feel and see nature. Following is a very interesting commentary on windowless buildings by Professor

Paul J. Grillo, A.D.G.F., of the Department of Agriculture, University of Notre Dame. Read into it what you will:

"This further comment on progress was given in an exclusive interview to B.V.D. Magamine by the world known geneticist, Dr. Ryjstark: 'We hope in the very near future to develop a breed of babies that will be born without eyes, as statistics have now proven that vision distracts from the concentration of the mind. The advantages of this physical conformation are already evident:

(1) The wasted time spent in just LOOKING through a window and the distracting effect of the blue sky on the mind of youngsters will be replaced by pure concentration of the mind, and (2) an economy that may be estimated in the way of millions of dollars will be achieved by designing totally windowless buildings, the human sight, from which generations have suffered in the past, being only remembered as a relic of barbarian times when man used to Walk and See.' (from an interview given in the Hague (Holland) Nov. 5, 1957 by Dr. Ryjstark)"

The scoreboard of Hoosier governors has been fairly evenly divided politically. Of the 38 governors, 17 have been Republicans, 16 Democrats, 3 Whigs, 1 Jeffersonian Republican and 1 non-partisan.

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## Heated Discussion Marks I.S.A. Membership Decision

The subject of sustaining memberships represented the most important order of business discussed at last month's annual winter meeting of the Indiana Society of Architects at the Marott Hotel, Indianapolis.

After a lengthy and heated discussion during the general business meeting in the afternoon session it was decided that I.S.A. sustaining membership would be "voluntary" rather than "mandatory."

Therefore, amendment D to article 17, section 1, part B of the I.S.A. By-Laws now reads as follows: "Participation shall be voluntary and proportional to the number of employees of a firm. Employees shall include principals, architects, engineers, designers, draftsmen, specification writers, outside superintendents, etc., but shall not include clerical aid, secretaries, or general office employees. (It was pointed out that the term "engineer" referred to engineers on the regular staff of the architect in his office.)

In the morning executive board meeting the board approved for Associate member Eugene C. Brown, of Indianapolis. It revealed that since July, 1957, a total of 10 new members have joined the I.S.A., including 19 Corporate members, 10 Associate members, and 8 Junior Associate members. The entire day's proceedings were and supervised by Joseph O. Cezar, Indianapolis, who was commended by the board as an excellent job.

## Charles Betts Plans Busy Speaking Tour

Charles J. Betts, I.S.A. Executive Member and Consulting Architect, Board of Church Extension of Christ, will represent the profession at Eugene, Ore., and lecture at Eugene, Ore., and in a busy travelling agenda.

The Indianapolis architect will teach a one-hour credit course in Architecture to some 30 students of the University of Oregon. The assignment will be for one week, 3 through 8. On February 18, the college's chapel service.

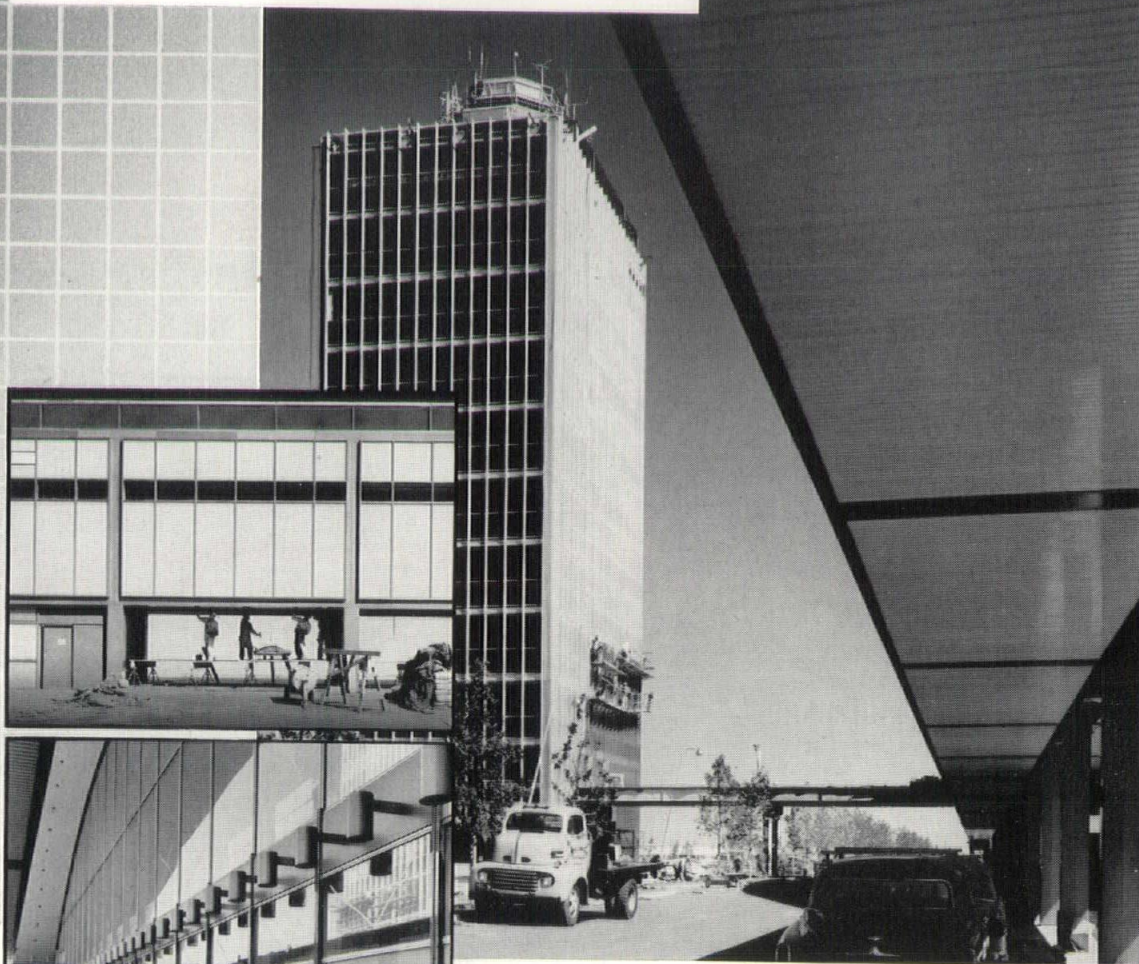
Then on February 18, he will participate in the program of the Joint Conference on Church Extension, Detroit, Mich. The conference is being held by the Department of Church Extension, National Council of Churches, Indianapolis.

Since 1950 Indiana and North Carolina have been the states in population growth. A Jan. 1, 1957 estimate shows Indiana at 3,400,000 and North Carolina at 3,300,000.

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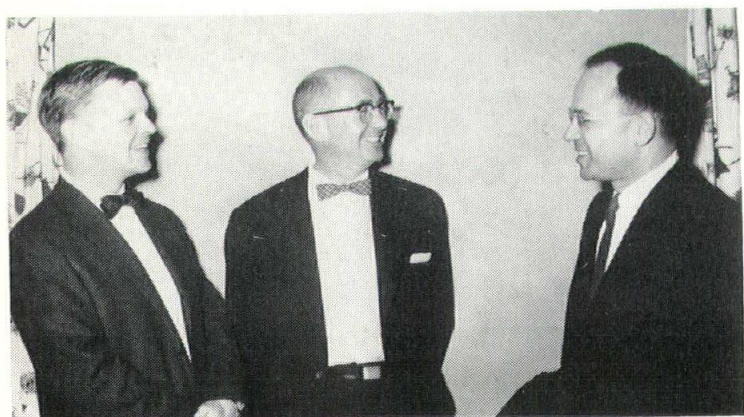




# INDIANA SOCIETY ANNUAL WINTER MEETING INDIANAPOLIS,



A jammed Marott Hotel dining room was the scene of the last event on this year's Winter Meeting agenda. I.S.A. members and their wives relaxed after a busy day and listened to some worldly advice from Dr. Milton Burton, Notre Dame scientist, who was principle speaker.



Principle Speaker Dr. Milton Burton, center, chats informally before dinner with I.S.A. vice president Tom Dorste, Indianapolis, and President Frank Montana, South Bend, right.



OF ARCHITECTS  
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MBER 14, 1957



Mrs. Ray Thompson (Jan), left, assists Mrs. Arthur Burns (Dottie), both of Indianapolis, with the "Perfume Tree," novel gimmick which provided favors for all distaff members present. Both young ladies are members of the Women's Architectural League, which also was in session during the day.



An important part of the evening's festivities was the official recognition of the Society's new members. A portion of the group, admitted for membership since July, are pictured above. Front row, left to right: Herman Terzino, LaPorte; William E. Davis, Rockville; Harry Hunter, Indianapolis, and Wallace Jobusch, West Lafayette. Back row, left to right: Ray Cradick, Indianapolis; David H. Watt, Indianapolis; David J. Katz, Gary; David O. Meeker, Jr., Indianapolis, and John Pecsok, Noblesville.





A portion of the impressive "Architects Services In a School Building Program" display set up by the I.S.A. Public Relations Committee is shown here as it appeared in recent Claypool Hotel exhibits. Although easily dismantled, the display is a permanent one designed for continued use by the Society as part of its public relations program. Fran Schroeder, I.S.A. Public Relations Committee chairman, supervised the project.

## P.R. Committee Scores With Colorful Exhibit

An important project of the Indiana Society of Architects' Public Relations Committee was unveiled recently when an elaborate exhibit was presented to the Indiana School Boards Association and the Indiana Township Trustees Association. Both groups were in convention at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

Titled "Architects Services In a School Building Project," the pictorial exhibit was designed to illustrate and emphasize the complete scope of services rendered by registered architects and to stress the merit of employing registered architects for school building construction.

Fran Schroeder, chairman of the I.S.A. Public Relations Committee, handled the general design and layout of the exhibit. Gilbert Richey, chairman of the I.S.A. Schools Committee, assisted by Art Burns, prepared all the factual examples of the architect's routine work. Also assisting in the erection and dismantling of the exhibit were Bill Beard, Don Clarke, Ray Ogle, Crawley Cooper, Howard White, Ray Thompson, Art Broecker and Herb Thompson.

The exhibit is available for use by architects for a nominal fee. Anyone desiring further details may contact I.S.A. Secretary Art Boecker.

## I.S.A. Calendar of Coming Events

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
January 9	Executive Board	Gary
February 13	Executive Board	Indianapolis
March 13	Executive Board	Evansville
April 18	Third General Meeting	
	Student Meeting	South Bend, Morris Inn
	Executive Board Meeting	
	Regional Meeting	
May 8	Executive Board	Indianapolis
June 7	Annual Meeting	Indianapolis
July 7-11	A.I.A. Convention	Cleveland, Ohio

Numerous requests for previous issues of *THE INDIANA ARCHITECT* necessitate a policy of charging \$1.00 for eight copies to cover costs of mailing and handling. Address all such requests, with money enclosed, to Indiana Architect, 5930 Gladden Dr., Indianapolis 20, Ind.—Publications Committee.



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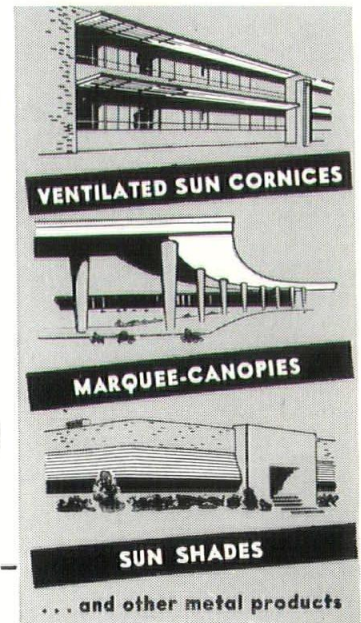
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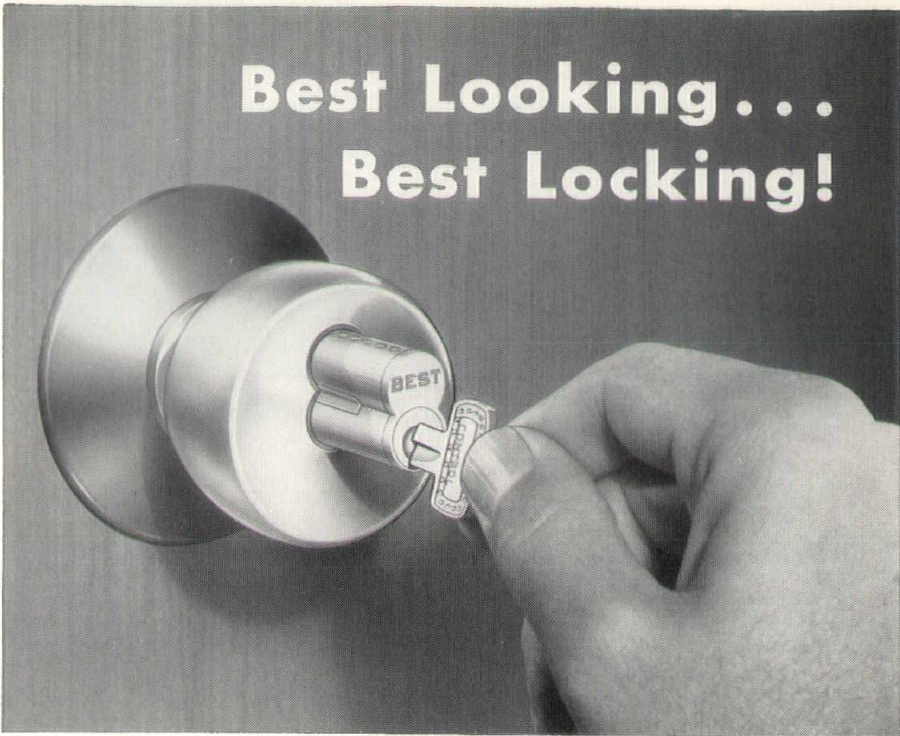
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# A.I.A.'s Reason for Being, Colorful History Traced

*Architects and Clients Both Benefit  
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In our national history an element about which very little has been written, is the formation, growth and activities of the professional societies. The doctors were the first to organize for the sake of self-improvement and the betterment of their service to the public.

The American Medical Association was formed in 1847—just a few years more than a century ago. The civil engineers were next, in 1852, and their first organization included the architects; it was known as the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. Five years later the architects formed the nucleus of what soon became their national professional body. The American Institute of Architects. Curiously enough, the lawyers, so plentiful in the early days of the republic and so active in its government, did not organize the American Bar Association until 1878.

During the first 50 years of our life as a nation, the building needs were fairly simple—dwellings, town halls, courthouses, churches, for the most part, and the master builders of those days improvised very well in-

deed, relying on their memories of old-world forms and leaning heavily on books of details that were sent over from England and later, written and published by a few of our own highly skilled carpenters and wood carvers.

### Dark Ages Era

But from about 1850 to 1870, with the rapidly increasing scope of our needs aided by our infatuation with the machine, particularly the scroll saw, our architecture fell to what now seems an alltime low—the Dark Age of architecture in the United States. Yet it was in this period of dim thinking, when public regard for technical knowledge and orderliness was at such a low ebb, that 11 architects met in New York City to consider how they might improve their individual competence by sharing knowledge and experience, and thus become better able to serve society as it unknowingly deserved to be served. So barren was the field, even in the country's largest metropolis, that the 11 founders were hard put to it to find 18 others of sufficient competence to share their responsibility in organizing the new technical body. Today, in 1958, there are over 19,000 persons who have been examined and found worthy to be registered by the various states as competent to practice architecture.

It is interesting to examine the aims of this little group. One might expect emphasis on how the architects might benefit themselves in a society that seemed rather unsympathetic with, if not actually contemptuous of this small member of the professions. But no, the emphasis is placed upon how the architect could better serve society. Here are the objects of The Institute as set forth in the forefront of its by-laws:

### Objects Listed

The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through

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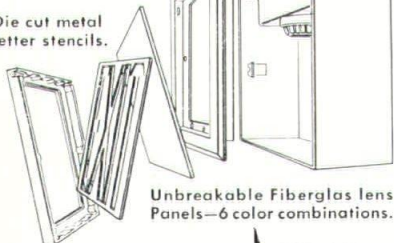
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their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

The War between the States soon followed the founding of The Institute, and, while preventing meetings, was not able to quench the smoldering spark. By 1869 Philadelphia and Illinois had chapters, then Boston, Cincinnati and Baltimore. A San Francisco chapter, one in Washington, D. C., one in Michigan and one in central New York State were organized by 1887, and The Institute had begun the publication of its proceedings—technical papers and discussions sharing the growing knowledge.

Meanwhile another group had come into existence in and about Chicago—the Western Association of Architects. But in 1889, at a Cincinnati convention, the two bodies were merged, retaining the name of the earlier organization, The American Institute of Architects, in which there were now 814 members. New chapters were added—Buffalo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, Worcester, Minnesota, Colorado, Southern California, Washington State, Brooklyn—all by 1894, and The Institute was a growing force toward better relationships with private client and government bureaus, and an architecture now worthy of the name.

#### New Laws Enacted

An important result of The Institute's activities were the new laws being enacted by the states, based on the police power to protect public safety, health and welfare, requiring evidence of competence before issuing a license to use the title architect. Illinois, California and New Jersey were the pioneers in this movement, which now has been incorporated in the laws of all of the 48 states.

It is unlikely that we shall ever have a federal license law—the states jealously guard their constitutional rights to regulate activities within their borders as they individually see fit. Nevertheless, the state registration boards have set up, with The Institute's aid, a National Council of Architectural Registration Boards with the aim of achieving some uniformity of requirements among themselves and also facilitating admission to interstate practice.

All state registration laws require that a person seeking to perform architectural service and to have the privilege of using the title of architect shall qualify and fully demonstrate his competence—just as young doctors must submit to examination by their medical boards. And, just as the young doctor must serve a specified term as intern, so the prospective architect must show not only education fitness but also a term of years, usually three, of practical experience in an architect's office. If the candidate lacks this degree from an approved architectural school (which now means successfully completing a five-year course in college or uni-

versity), most states will accept a much longer period of practical experience, usually 12 years. All such safeguards against inexperienced or otherwise incompetent practitioners have come about through the continued efforts of The Institute to maintain the practice of architecture upon the highest professional plane. Almost all the states recognize the vital fact that architectural practice is a personal matter. Thus, a corporation cannot practice, and, in the case of a firm, all members must be individually licensed if their names are to appear on letterhead or drawings.

#### Architect's Duties

What are this profession's functions? What does this man, the architect do? You might answer: "He makes the drawings by which a building is built," but that is only a small part of his service. When you consult an architect he might, after study of the problem, advise you against building at all. His first task, when you consult him, is to study the case from many angles—its purpose, its economy, its functioning in detail. If a building is required, what of its location, character, community fitness? If it should do what is intended of it, is it a sound financial venture, is it in line with the latest knowledge of what should be a good hospital, school, hotel, factory, church, or other building? Not a thought as yet, you will see, of drawings or specifications, or contracts, or building laws, or soil-bearing figures, or the comparative capabilities of contractors, or heating systems, or the thousand-and-one matters that must have eventual study and decision.

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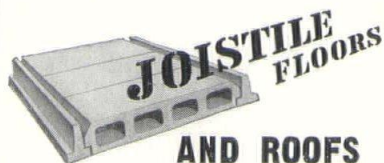
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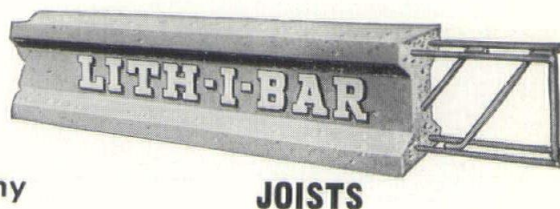


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# Atomic World

(Continued from Page 4)

land. More efficient use of photosynthesis will have to be devised and according to the present prognosis, man will become dependent almost exclusively on vegetable matter for his living. How will such changes effect his housing?

The population rate is increasing so rapidly that the effects on our valuable mineral resources have been observed in our own generation. We have seen within a few years the exhaustion of the "inexhaustable" Mesabi range. Fortunately, other sources of high-value ore have been discovered. Although they are accessible to our industry, they are not in our country and they also will be exhausted.

Our self-created perils are all around us. Our water table is dropping and there seems to be little that we can do about it except to convert sea water into fresh water by more and more expensive techniques and to avoid draining the water table at all. By now, much damage has already been done. The water table is falling rapidly and our areas of fertile land have been depleted. I don't know whether the dust bowl is an architect's problem but the extension of the dust bowl will certainly create problems for architects and will create them not in a hundred years from now but in the next few years in many sections of the country.

## Buildings Taller

Of course, one of the ways to decrease the encroachment of people on arable land is to build higher. Not only business establishments but also residences will grow up instead of out. In manufacturing plants the problem will be to convert relatively inexpensive horizontal flow into vertical flow and it is possible to foresee the day when whole families will leave a single structure only rarely, perhaps to visit a friend in some remote structure—by helicopter. It would seem that the architect could have plenty of fun dreaming up possibilities for that remote day. However, is it sensible, is it worthwhile to think of such a type of future construction at all?

May I point out that if an atomic bomb is used in a center of population the immediate consequences would be that transportation would be disrupted, that water supply

will be interrupted perhaps for a long time and that electric power might resume only at such a remote date and on so small a level as to be economically useless. Of course, many of the tall buildings will be destroyed or damaged beyond repair in a single explosion. I am talking about the tall buildings now existent not the ones to be constructed in some remote and fairyland future. What happens to the inhabitants of the twentieth floor of a building without elevator service, electric light, water or sanitary facilities.

## Cannot Survive

Tall buildings will be useless after a bomb drop. The architect is giving himself an impossible problem to solve if he seeks to create a type of construction which can survive an atomic bomb war. The simple fact of the matter is that the world cannot survive a war of that kind. We are already so highly developed technically and are so dependent on highly involved techniques for manufacturing our goods, for cultivating our land and gathering its products, for distribution of power and water that one can say almost didactically that an atomic bomb war will mean the end of civilization as we know it. Following the immediate destruction there would be a steady regression to a very primitive agrarian life resembling that of certain areas of India. The danger will be that with the present depletion of our natural sources the human being will not be able ever to make a comeback to the world we know. These facts are so obvious to thinking people on both sides of the iron curtain that we may anticipate that maximum effort will be made to see to it that no trivial difficulty is permitted to expand into a holocaust that means the end for all of us.

## No Protection

It is because of my complete confidence that an atomic war will be averted at all costs that I am convinced of the futility of any effort on the part of the architect to build structures which can protect humanity against atomic war. I have looked at a very extensive study published this year by the Atomic Energy Commission on the Effects of Nuclear Weapons. It is full of pictures which show what can be done by the weapon and which show also some interesting examples where destruction can be diminished by suitable construction. Of course,

it would be wonderful to build structures which would be resistant to an atomic explosion. However, in my opinion, the effort of architects can be more profitably expended.

The architect must face, for example, the fact that technological advances and improvements in our way of life are also a part of our life and everyone wants them. This of course, is the pleasant face of the medal. In many respects, life becomes happier as we make such advances. Everyone now has, or wants, television but some day some people are going to want one-inch thick television screens submerged in their walls. Are we to destroy the houses which have been built without such installations or are we going to tear the walls out or are we just going to desert the old houses and create some magnificent new slums. Air conditioners, home freezers, new methods of distribution of liquid foods, the extensive use of plastics and the greater hours of leisure are going to change very radically the demands on our homes as well as on our business establishments. Manufacturers have already faced the fact that automation means rapid obsolescence of plants. What do we do with these plants? Do we destroy them, do we just ignore them or is it possible to build plants with the fact well in mind that, whatever we do they will be obsolete very shortly after their initial use.

## Changing World

A rather daring question that the architect must put to himself is this: What is functional in a changing world? The functional of today is not the functional of tomorrow. With new devices, people have new opportunities and discover new needs. In the past, architects built for permanence and in some countries of the world they still do. Anyone who compares the architect of Europe with the architects of the U. S. is struck by the fact that we build much more lightly. I formerly thought that we build extravagantly but perhaps we are building wisely. The impact of technological development on housing and on buildings raises the question for the architect, in all areas of his activity, whether he should build deliberately for impermanence or, on the other hand, for endless flexibility. There may be other alternatives but I don't see them. These are up to the architect to determine.

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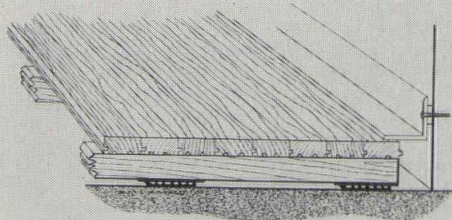


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