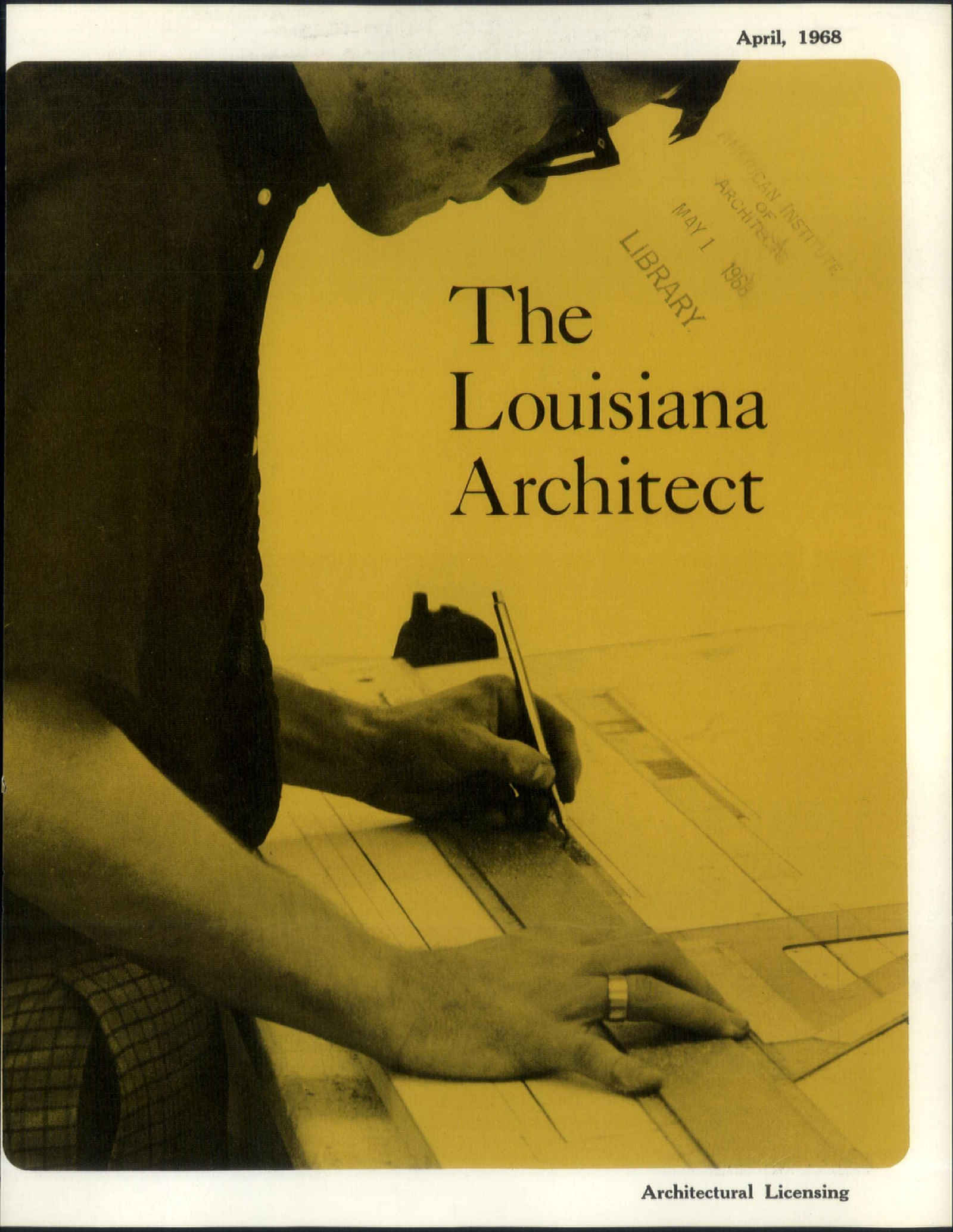


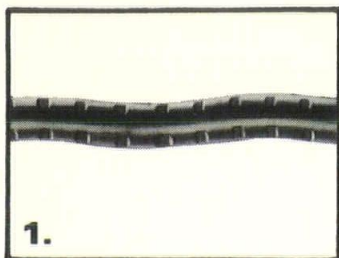
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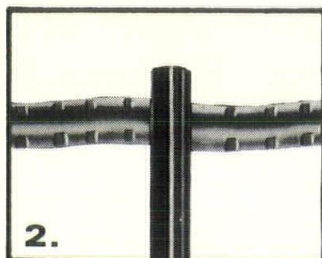
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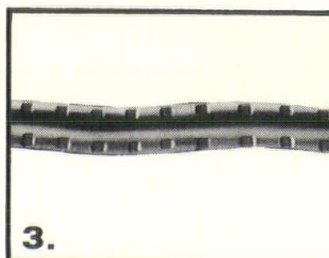
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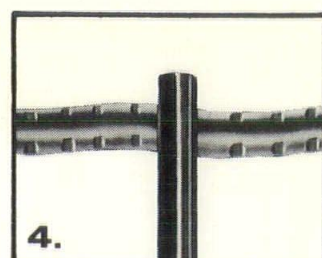
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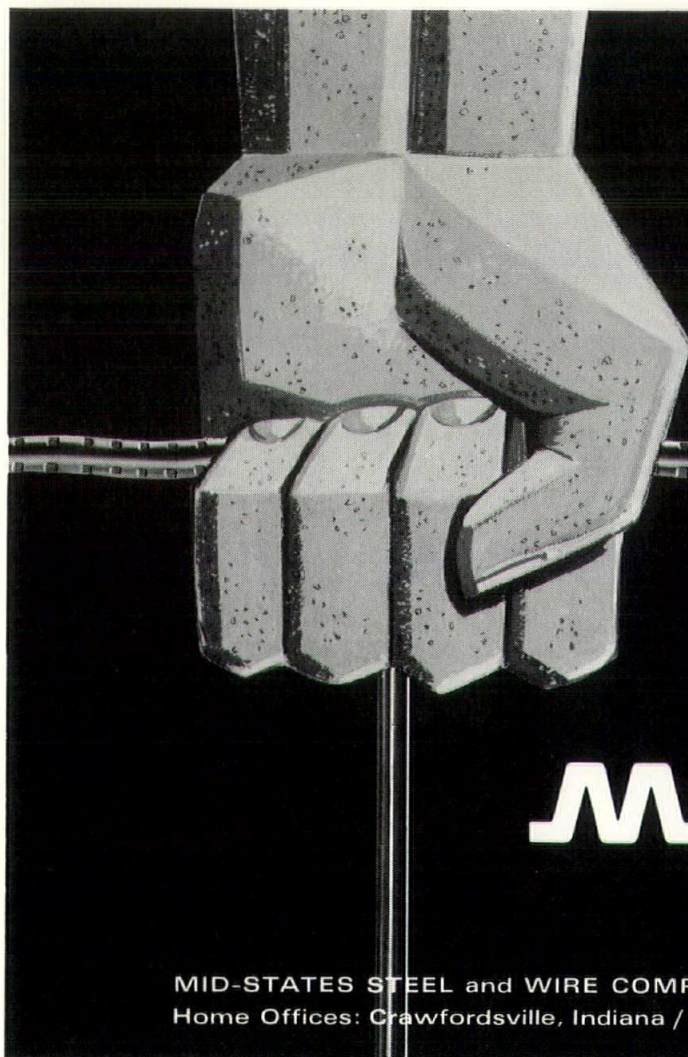
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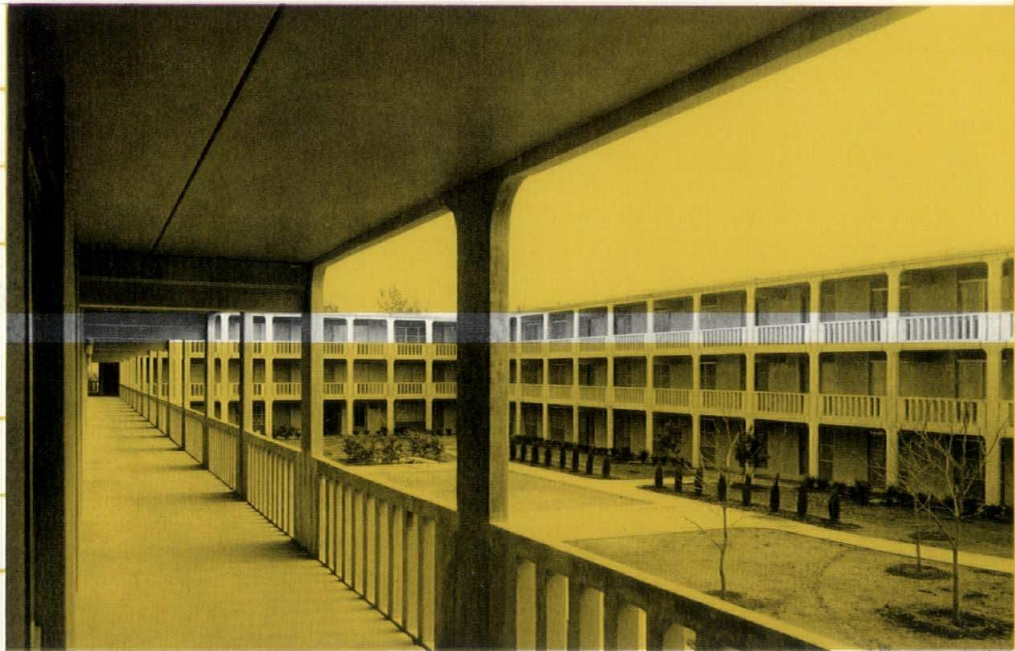



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The Louisiana Architect

Volume VII

Number 4

THE LOUISIANA ARCHITECT, Official Journal of the Louisiana Architects Association of the American Institute of Architects, is owned by the Louisiana Architects Association, not for profit, and is published monthly, Suite 200, Jack Tar Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, La., telephone 348-4331. Editorial contributions are welcome but publication cannot be guaranteed. Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Louisiana Architects Association. Editorial material may be freely reprinted by other official AIA publications, provided full credit is given to the author and to the LOUISIANA ARCHITECT for prior use.

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In the Legislative Mill for 1968

Bills of Interest to LAA Members

Local Option Urban Renewal—supported by the LAA, and other groups interested in man's environment now has the backing of our Governor. Bills to permit the use of Federal funds for urban redevelopment will be introduced by New Orleans, Shreveport, Monroe, Lake Charles (possibly Lafayette, Alexandria and Baton Rouge). The prospects of passage are excellent.

Bills to Amend the Fire Marshal's Act—the one drafted by the LAA and entered in the last fiscal session of the Legislature will be re-introduced with minor changes. It will permit the Fire Marshal to reject plans not prepared by architects or engineers as presently required by law. This bill will also provide for safety in buildings of public accommodation by requiring that owners of such buildings certify that they will build according to plans as approved by the Fire Marshal.

The newly appointed "Fire Marshal's Advisory Committee," made up of architects and engineers, will soon complete revisions in the Fire Marshal's Act to reflect changes in the Building Exits Code of the National Fire Protection Assn.

If the Fire Marshal is successful in obtaining additional revenue to operate his office, new staff positions will be created to help speed the review of building plans. Messrs. Banowetz and Copeland report current backlogs of four to six weeks.

Historic Preservation Legislation—the LAA Historic Preservation Committee headed by George M. Leake, AIA, has drafted a bill that will reorganize the Old Cultural Resources Commission to provide that Commission appointments would be from among the Universities of Louisiana, the LAA, and state-wide historical groups. The new commission would have authority to determine the authenticity and value of Louisiana's historic resources and to set forth criteria and methods for preservation. It would suggest legislation to encourage planning assistance, low interest loans and tax exemptions for historic preservation efforts. The new commission would not have the power of expropriation of property, nor could it participate as a party to any such action.

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Urban

Louisiana needs urban renewal now!

Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Monroe, Shreveport, New Orleans and cities and towns all over our State need legislation to help them make necessary improvements.

These communities need paved streets and sidewalks, proper sewerage and drainage, lighting, playgrounds, clinics, libraries and community centers. They need better homes and better neighborhoods.

But, they don't have enough money to do much about them. They are having trouble providing garbage collection, proper police protection and fire fighting services.

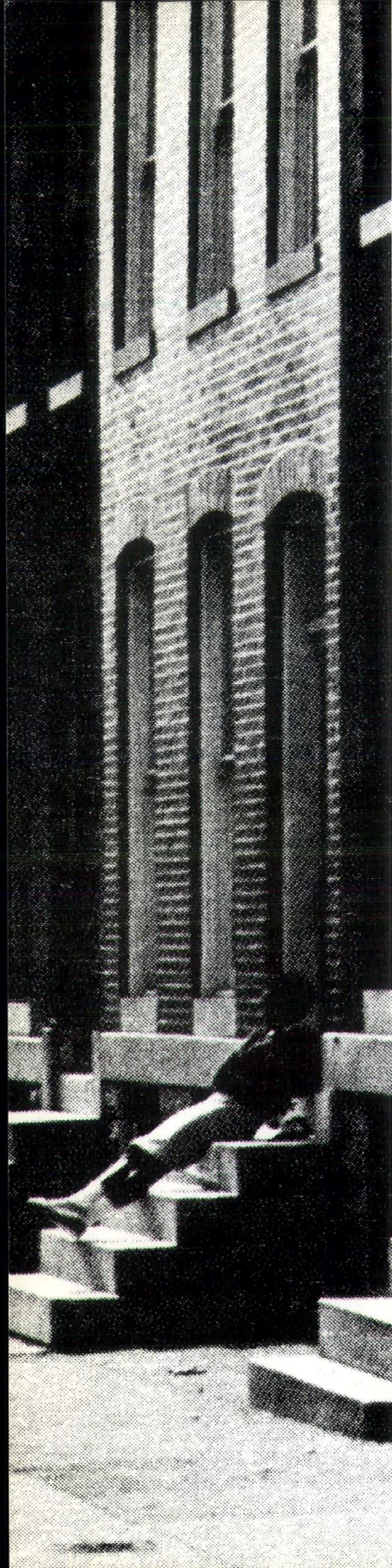
But there is HOPE: The hope that Urban Renewal—local option community improvement legislation—will be adopted in the coming legislature.

If it is, *those cities that want to do so, can TRIPLE THEIR INCOME for capital improvements.* With full local control of the planning, and carrying out of their programs, they can get at least \$2.00 for every \$1.00 they spend on enhancing their town and providing decent housing and facilities in good neighborhoods for their citizens. This could mean millions in extra funds.

How does it work?

Urban Renewal laws would give authority to the governing body of a city or parish to name itself as an agency, or if it wished to establish an agency for community improvement. This agency, subject always to the approval of its programs by the city, would prepare plans for the elimination of slums and blight, and the removal of factors that create these conditions.

These plans, called a "workable program" would provide for a systematic attack on the cities' physical problems, through local codes, a comprehensive plan for the community, analyzing neighborhoods, administrative organization, financing the program, housing and relocation, and citizen participa-



By WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR., Attorney
Past President, Metropolitan Crime Commission
Past President, Louisiana Housing Council
STATE SENATOR ELECT
(Senatorial District 21 — Orleans Parish)

Renewal Now!

tion. Finally, there would be a special plan for the redevelopment area.

Since a main purpose of urban renewal is to increase the supply of decent housing for poor and moderate income families, it is natural that strong effort would be made to conserve and rehabilitate every home possible.

In order to carry out its plans, the Agency would have authority to expropriate dilapidated buildings, and property which is causing the economic and social decay of the community. It can zone this property and place building restrictions on it, so that it will be used in the best interest of the whole community. It can then dispose of the land for redevelopment in accordance with the localities' plan for its use.

From a run down, rat infested, dilapidated area, with structures beyond economic repair, and seldom owned by those who occupy them, a city can create a new neighborhood. It will be clean and livable with playgrounds, good streets and drainage and sewerage and lighting. It will have adequate commercial places, and most important of all—good homes, so vitally needed for people of low and moderate income.

When a city develops these plans, *it is eligible to receive two-thirds of the cost of carrying them out from the Federal Government.* And the city gets credit for its one-third share in the capital improvements it makes and the services it renders to benefit the community improvement area.

And if a city will plan a program to help the people in these areas to upgrade their education, to be trained, to get off welfare rolls, to find jobs, to go to work, to become more productive citizens, (almost 90 percent of the costs of which are already paid by grants from the Federal Government) then the Government will make supplemental grants to the city equal to 80 percent of the cities' one-third share of urban renewal costs. This is what is provided for in the Demonstra-

tion Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, sometimes called the Model Cities Act.

There are several points which should be clearly understood in the event Urban Renewal Laws are adopted.

1. No city would be required to plan urban renewal. If the city wants to do so it would have the right to do so.
2. Urban Renewal is a local program. Before any plan can go into effect, it must be planned and approved by the city with full opportunity for all citizens to be heard.
3. No person's property can be taken unless he is paid fair market value plus relocation costs.
4. Under the U. S. Housing Act, no persons can be moved until they can be relocated in a decent, safe and sanitary home at rents they can afford. Moving expenses are paid.
5. Urban Renewal would make it possible for poor owners to receive direct grants up to \$1,500.00 and three per cent F.H.A. loans to repair their homes.

The communities of our State have an opportunity to secure millions of dollars for local improvements if this legislation is adopted. At present their tax basis does not permit them to afford such improvements.

But if they want the benefits of Urban Renewal they must get their legislators to introduce a bill authorizing their city to do so. Intention to file such a bill must be legally advertised 30 days before the Legislature convenes on May 13, 1968. It is not now intended that there will be one Act which would authorize all cities to participate. Each city must seek its own legislative authority. So alert your City! It must act quickly!

Certainly all legislators whose city or parish does not need urban renewal

should nevertheless vote to permit those cities who want it to engage in meaningful programs of community improvement.

It is hoped that all who read this will encourage their delegations to do so.

Since 1949—900 cities in 49 states have been getting money for improvements which Louisiana taxpayers have been sending to Washington.

It is high time our citizens, in our cities, get back some of their money for municipal improvements so vitally needed. Only Urban Renewal legislation can make this possible!

See you at the F. H. Maloney and Matthiessen-Hegeler Exhibits at the Gulf States regional convention in Memphis.

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The Urban Situation and Society

By W. BARRY GRAHAM
Louisiana State University
Recipient of First Annual
Eaton Yale & Towne Urban Design Fellowship



BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA—W. Barry Graham (center), a student in the school of architecture at Louisiana State University, receives congratulations from John M. Neeson (right) of the Yale Lock and Hardware Division of Eaton Yale & Towne on being named recipient of the first annual Urban Design Fellowship for graduate studies sponsored by the lock company. At the left holding the certificate awarded to Mr. Graham is O. J. Baker, head of the department of architecture at LSU. The Fellowship provides a stipend of \$3,500 for one year of studies in an approved graduate program of urban design, with an additional award for a minimum six-week foreign study tour of urban development.

This paper was written by Mr. Graham during a one-hour supervised period as part of the faculty nominating procedure as a candidate for the Eaton Yale & Towne Urban Design Fellowship. As part of the nominating procedure the paper is to be a general dissertation on the subject of urban design and the importance of the urban situation to society. The paper is intended to show the scope and depth of the candidate's experience, comprehension, and interest in urban planning and design. Other factors leading to Mr. Graham's selection as the recipient of this Fellowship were evidence of achievement within academic studies, as well as an indication by his faculty on overall potential to contribute to the work of the urban design profession.

Mr. Graham, 23 years old, is in his final year of architectural studies at Louisiana State University. As the recipient of this Eaton Yale & Towne Urban Design Fellowship he receives a stipend of \$3,500 for one year of study in an approved graduate program of urban design and an additional award of \$1,200 for a minimum six-week foreign study tour of urban developments. The institution which he attends will receive \$500 for unrestricted use within the department.

The Fellowship is sponsored by the Yale Lock and Hardware Division of Eaton Yale & Towne and administered by The American Institute of Architects who appoint a National Selection Board for the purpose of selecting the fellow each year.

The importance of the urban situation to society and the role of urban design (in its most general sense) in the solution of urban problems have been described and emphasized excessively. However, much of this attention has been superficial in my opinion.

The phrase, "education of the public," is often used in describing one of the major difficulties of the urban designer. The "education" to which this phrase refers is limited only to that enlightenment which is necessary to convert the public to the designer's point of view which is too often based merely on intuition and mutually shared misconceptions of reality.

As an example, it has been a commonly held belief of designers that man is dehumanized by the process of urbanization. As a result of the reduction of man to a mere assemblage of functions and his increasing separation from "nature," man is assumed to be unhappy.

Therefore, the designer, armed with this social justification of his life, applies himself to the task of designing environments in which man may become truly human. Of course, this is a frustrating task, for man never seems

able to fully comprehend the beauty and logic of the designers' solutions.

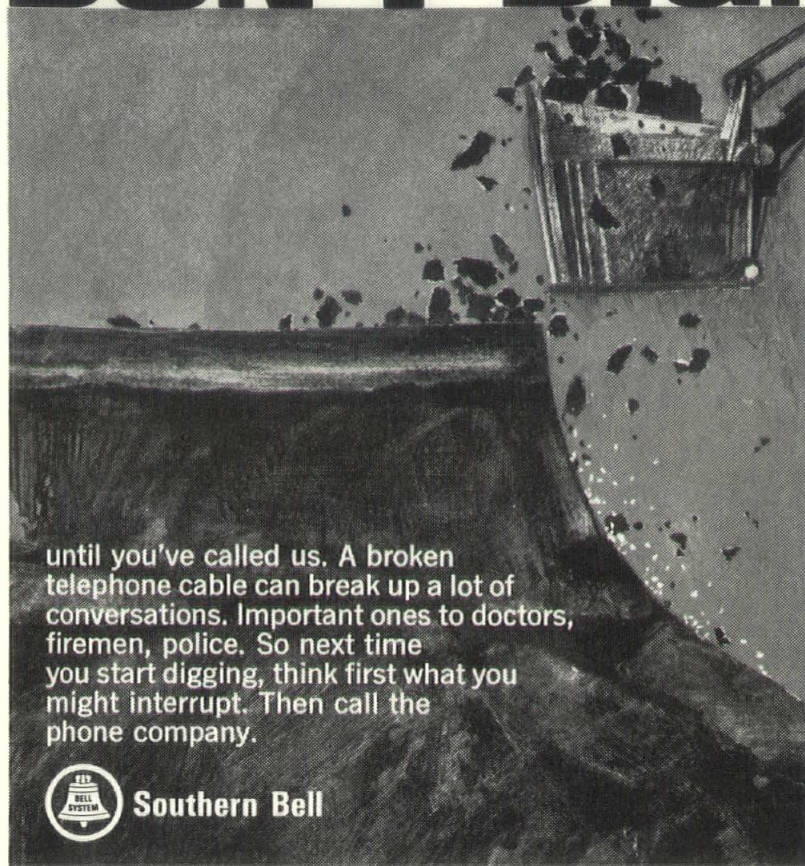
Gabriel Marcel long ago pointed out that man reduced to an assemblage of functions may well be the most contented and self-satisfied of men, perhaps even distressingly so. However, the most complete refutation of this and other misconceptions of architects, urban designers, and city planners is contained in *The Levittowners* by Herbert J. Gans. The designer's major mistake and the source of many of his misconceptions is, according to Gans, the result of a type of ethnocentrism. The designers' narrowed perspective limits his conception of education.

The Ecumenical Institute in Chicago has set up an empirical model of the "renewed church in the twentieth century." Their task, as they understand it, is initially an educational task. In the Negro ghetto in which they have been conducting this experiment for several years, the Ecumenical Institute is applying itself to all the problems of Negroes of all ages. Education for the very young is necessary because it has been empirically verified that in ninety per cent of the cases infants born in the slums are already determined to be high school drop outs by the age of two.

Education for the very old is necessary since Negro elders exert influence upon the Negro community. Education to help Negroes confronted with special economic, social, and political problems is necessary. To deal with the problems of man in general, one must first begin with comprehensive education and mutual understanding and appreciation. Anything less is superficial and ineffectual.

Urban design must therefore either develop a more comprehensive understanding of its role or else relate its existing role to a more comprehensive structure. The realization of an ideal society, whatever that may be, is not to be understood as the goal of this comprehensive role or structure. No deductive goals are required. The problem-solving process must be understood as a continuing activity that allows for the introduction of all influences, not a limited, debilitating concern with only those aspects of problems that conform to preconceptions and intuitions.

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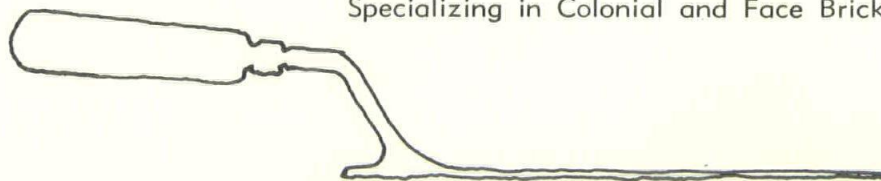
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The Garden District

NEW ORLEANS

By JOHN DESMOND, FAIA

The 19th century was notable in the building of more of the worst than the best of neighborhoods. Among the better may be noted Boston's Louisburg Square, Washington's Georgetown and New Orleans' Garden District.

The Garden District continues to be one of those areas most attractive to architects. This is in spite of the fact that the buildings themselves are not especially distinguished architecture. It becomes apparent eventually that it is the neighborhood that is distinguished—the combination of a consistently fine relationship between house, garden and street.

This drawing pictures a typical garden district house—a basically Greek Revival type—whose severity is broken by meaningful protrusions of porches and bays, most of which seek an outlook into the side gardens.

The facade of Ionic (1st floor) and Corinthian (2nd floor) columns addresses itself directly to the street in the best Greek Revival manner. However, practicality affects symmetry in the location of the front door so that the major rooms may face the enclosed side gardens.

Somehow the strict discipline of the Greek Revival never quite took hold here in New Orleans. However, its basic stately proportions form the consistency that ties this superb area together.

This district, now in many respects reaching its peak horticulturally, is badly threatened with commercial encroachment. This home and garden, at the corner of 1st and Chestnut, owned by Judge and Mrs. Minor Wisdom, is one of those fortunately in a fine state of preservation.

CHANGE FRUSTRATION & JEALOUSY

Address by GEORGE E. KASSABAUM, FAIA

It is difficult for one architect to talk in a formal way to other architects, and be both challenging and optimistic. Too often, when one dwells on what still must be done, it somehow comes out as pessimism about where the profession is and where it is going. I am not pessimistic. I am very optimistic about the future. But I am optimistic *because* of the challenges—not *in spite* of them.

Now this doesn't mean that I am optimistic about the future of every architect in this room because I'm not. There is great potential, but as I tour the country and talk to many architects, I fear there are some who have little to offer, and I certainly see many who seem to have little intention of making much effort to meet their full potential.

The self-questioning, dynamic and aggressive architects have the greatest future imaginable ahead of them, because the challenges are stirring, the need is great and there is a growing awareness that our world needs help. But, since our world does not yet know that its architects are the ones that can give it this help, there are things to do today if we are going to have much of a chance to realize our future potential.

It seems to me that there are three forces working on each of us today, and the future of each of you will depend on how you react to each of these forces.

My purpose is not to beat all sorts of

drums for the AIA. It is imperfect and probably always will be. Any organization that relies primarily upon the volunteer services of busy practitioners is bound to seem slow and inefficient. But if this is your complaint, then I submit that the correction lies in more volunteers and less critics.

Tomorrow's profession needs the thoughtful help of today's architects, for today's practitioners—not today's editors or today's educators—but today's practitioners are the best qualified to plot the profession's future.

I may be a little idealistic, but you really do owe some of your time and energy to working for the good of your profession. Generally, it has been good to you, and without wishing to seem melodramatic, as never before, today's architects need to work *together* for a common cause and toward a common goal!

Surely, today, there can be no question about trying to meet the future in an *organized* way. There are certain powerful groups, like government, that simply respond to the pressure of numbers, and our number has grown to the point where, *if* we speak, we can be a force. Also, as our number grows larger, we more and more need some vehicle to permit our exchanging ideas and experiences—the simplest form of research—the exchange of information. So, if we didn't have an organization like the AIA, we would have to invent one, for there are new, strong, eager and well-organized forces work-

ing hard to replace us in the scheme of things. I am optimistic, because I am confident that we won't let them.

Change

Certainly the major force is the force of change—but primarily the change that is being brought about by the tremendous increase in population. The world has always changed, and the only thing that is unique about our time is the *rate* of change.

There is nothing that says that these changes are *automatically* going to be for the best, or that they are going to be easy. In fact, I suspect that they probably will be painful for many of today's architects, and will be accepted, if at all, with the greatest of reluctance.

But change is inevitable, so we can only try and control it, go along with it, or resist it. Change has always been created by the few and resisted by the many. Perhaps there is not outright resistance on the part of today's architects, but, on the part of some, there is a kind of a *baffled confusion* about why it is all happening.

The most prominent forces seem to be connected with urban living, and since we can say that the year 2000 will be even more urbanized, and since the physical environmental side of urban problems are an area where the architect is, can be, or should be something of an expert, the profession has a great opportunity to become one of history's great forces for good—if its members

will make the effort. And you can't be any more optimistic than that. Pessimistically, it's only the "IF" we have to think about.

Today's architects should be concerned—they should be deeply concerned—about air and water pollution. But even more important, today's architects should be deeply concerned about the visual pollution—a type of pollution that is more dangerous than the other two, for it is a pollution that hammers at our nervous systems and smothers our sensitivity—the two things that do much to make us humans rather than animals, and, therefore, very important—two things, that for some reason, our world seems to consider unimportant.

There is no question about the opportunity ahead of us. But even today's challenge is insignificant compared to the one that is going to be solved by someone—in the very, very, very near future. After the events of last summer, and when Viet Nam is settled, you can be sure that Government's major efforts are going to be directed toward finding fast solutions to the social and environmental problems created by today's cities. As architects, we have an obligation to see that they are fast—and good!

Are we well prepared to meet this challenge? Optimistically, some of us are. Pessimistically, many of us are not. We must not be arrogant about what an architect can do and what he cannot do. We must admit that we are not very well prepared as a total profession, *but we are better prepared than anyone else*, and that's quite a bit. We at least care that our cities become places where more and more people can *enjoy* living closer and closer together. And it's this concern that seems to be lacking in many of the other disciplines that say they are qualified to take the leadership.

Perhaps I am prejudiced when I take such a stand, but I do think that many architects have much to offer that this world badly needs. And while I admit that what your City *wants*, and what it *needs*, are probably two different things; you will have a much better chance to give it what it needs, if you can first give it what it wants.

With such a need, and with at least something to offer, today's architects should be among the world's most satisfied men. But, of course, we aren't. We are really quite frustrated, and this seems to me to be mostly because we

feel that our world refuses to allow its architects a serious role.

Frustration

And so, our second force—our own frustration. Like the force of change, our frustration can be a force for good, or a force for bad. Some men react to frustration by inventing new things and making the world a better place to live, while some withdraw in sullen confusion.

We have a choice to make. We can retreat into our laboratories and be content with producing architecture for architects—and some will—or we can reconsider our own values and make the tremendous effort that it will take to move out into the main stream of the life of our communities. The profession's hope is that enough will, for it is our only hope and, quite possibly, one of our age's great hopes for the future. I don't know too much about your cities, but if you take a moment and name the five people who have the greatest influence on the development of your city, would you honestly name an architect among them? From my experience around the country, I doubt it. Bankers—certainly, real estate men—yes, political leaders—obviously, businessmen—of course. Maybe even a few engineers, but no architects. So most of you will have to admit that many important environmental decisions are being made without the benefit of an architect's close and intimate advice.

For some reason, today's profession is content to let the basic decisions be made before they bring their talents into the picture. Too often, some *more or less insensitive* person decides to build a building of a certain type and size, pick the site and set the budget. We are satisfied if he *then* calls in the architect to solve what is left of the problem. This is not being a dynamic part of environmental design. It can only be considered to be environmental perfume.

If we do have much to say that our world should hear, we have to first get its attention. So, we must become involved in government, serve on boards and make every other kind of effort to be a leader in our community. At least, we must *speak* up on important matters—especially if they affect the development of the environment.

Now I know that architects are not unanimous on anything—we can para-

phrase an old Syrian saying, "If you get four architects together, you get five opinions." And perhaps we disagree among ourselves more than other professional groups, but we have let this lack of unanimity discourage us from taking a position on *anything*.

This just has to be interpreted by others as a form of weakness. One can not even hope to show leadership by meekly keeping quiet. Even when we have spoken out in the past, it has too often been only in a negative way of opposing the ideas of others. Is this leadership? If we are the experts, and *everything* is acceptable to the experts, how can we hope for a society that is sensitive or quality-conscious or shares the values that we consider important?

There is another effort we have to make. There are a lot of architects in this country, and it is proper that some should do kitchens while others design large sections of big cities, but each has one thing that he owes his profession and his society—each needs to at least be a highly competent technician. I have to confess that there are at least some who aren't. They hurt us all.

It's time to quit blaming the package dealer, the engineer, the contractor, the prefabricator, and others for many of the problems facing today's architect. It's time we looked at ourselves and very honestly asked ourselves—each of you—today—tonight—tomorrow—what are you doing that will make you a better architect?

If we are going to honestly suggest that our age follow us into new and better worlds, it seems to me that we should be able to give them what they need in this one. It expects great skill from its scientists and its other professionals—it expects great technical competence from its experts. It has a right to. Perhaps a major cause of our frustration is our own conscience.

My main condemnation of our profession today is that we do not channel our frustrations into a compulsion to be a better architect, but we release them into the third force affecting tomorrow's architects—today's jealousy.

Jealousy

In your awards program, a few of your fellow architects were singled out and given some recognition for making the effort to do a better job. For those whose projects were not rewarded, I

ask you to be honest and analyze your reaction. I fear that there is at least a flash of resentment, and an inner blast at the lack of taste and stupidity of the judges.

I know that we live in a competitive world and, perhaps, I am asking too much when I ask that such reactions stir you into a desire to do better, make you analyze the standards you've established for your own work, and give you the necessary spur to try harder.

Most often, the effect is bad. Jealousy leads to outspoken criticism of a fellow architect, and withdrawal from the profession. The profession needs constructive self-criticism, but it needs less public complaining.

I have an idea I would like to see tried. In line with my earlier feelings that our first obligation is to be technically competent, and tying in the advantages of healthy criticism, what if your Chapter established a "professional" committee who regularly reviewed each set of documents that were submitted for a building permit? Reviewed—not for design—but just for skill, thoroughness, clarity and completeness. Shoddy documents—and my friends in the Building Commission's office say there are many—would be discussed with their author in private. Perhaps in this way, the AIA would prove to its critics that it was a force that could do more than prepare legal documents. Think about it.

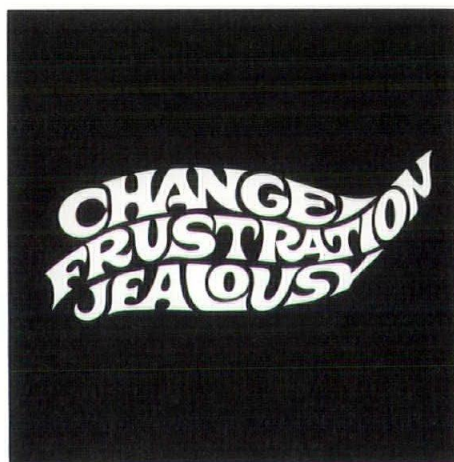
Jealous complaining does great harm to every member of the profession. It confuses a client who thought he was doing the right thing in hiring an architect. It also does great harm to the group, for the resentment that it creates, prevents joint action on important matters, results in an unwillingness to share lessons and experiences that could greatly benefit those that follow, and *fractures any set of architectural values* that our society might wish to establish.

When you get a few architects together, too often the conversation turns to a disgruntled talk of fee cutting, to sadistic discussion of another man's

leaky roof, or a sarcastic description of a project in which others have done less than they might. There is very little exchanging of new knowledge and very little discussion of how each could be a better architect. After all, this is the most important thing. Somehow we have allowed our jealousy of our fellow architects to prevent the creation of an environment in which everyone can learn.

It seems to me that we are in great danger of allowing our jealousy to come forth in outspoken and caustic expressions that are doing more than anything else to destroy the chance of today's and tomorrow's architects being a major force in shaping tomorrow's world.

Even though I would admit that many of today's good AIA members fall short of what they should be as architects, I can still say that a building today is a better building if an architect has been connected with it. I can still say that



we are less ignorant than others. The only thing that concerns me today is how long this sort of statement will be true, if we don't do more than we are doing to make it so.

Perhaps it's our fault, but at least, presently, we can say that we still have time, because the construction industry has done very little to keep up with such groups as the space industry, the automotive industry, the electronic in-

dustry or practically any other industry that is a respected part of our society today. The position of leadership for this industry is still open.

By tradition, the architect has been the leader of the industry. In the next few years, we can expect that this will be seriously challenged. There is nothing that your Chapter or the AIA can do by taking a vote that will insure such a position. In a competitive world, the most fit survive, and the leader of the construction industry tomorrow will be the man that is best qualified to be that leader, whether he calls himself an engineer or an architect or a contractor, or some name that has not yet been invented. I hope the AIA can help make the architect this man and I intend to try.

We are living in a time of motion. Motion is created by forces. I have suggested that your future will be determined by the outer forces of change, and the inner forces of frustration and jealousy. Others will fill any gaps that are created by our ineffectiveness today, and while there will always be somebody who draws blue prints, an architect can do so much more for a country that is floundering with its urban problems, with its pollution, with its housing problems, with its social problems, and looking for a man-made environment where men can live closer together and be happier. Many are looking for leadership in areas and in a field where we are supposed to be, or could be, the expert.

Predicting the future is very risky, but we can be quite sure that tomorrow's world will be an urban world. It will be a world that man has built for himself, and since nothing was ever built by chance, it will be a world that someone will design. Such a world desperately needs the sensitivity and awareness of human values that today's architect could be the best qualified to give.

We will determine our own future if we can control our inner forces in a way that will permit all of us to become better architects and a more vital force in our community. We will never control our future if we allow our inner forces to splinter our efforts and confuse our friends.

You Become A Robot

You go through twelve years elementary-secondary education, a four-year degree (not in architecture) and several more years in architectural study, and *then* you've got to take an exam—actually, seven exams, which last four full days. If you pass 'em all, you're a licensed architect.

If you fail any of the seven, you have two more tries on these. If you fail even *one* on your third try, you must start all over again on all seven.

Am I nervous, keyed up? Damned right I am! After investing so many years of life toward this goal, you've got to be jumpy.

After eight hours, my nervous condition turns abruptly to apathy. I really don't care anymore. Four cigar butts, gum wrappers—my neck is pain multiplied. It hurts from the top of my skull to the fringes of my flattened derriere.

Actually, I've become a robot whose built-in knowledge and reserve energy take over.

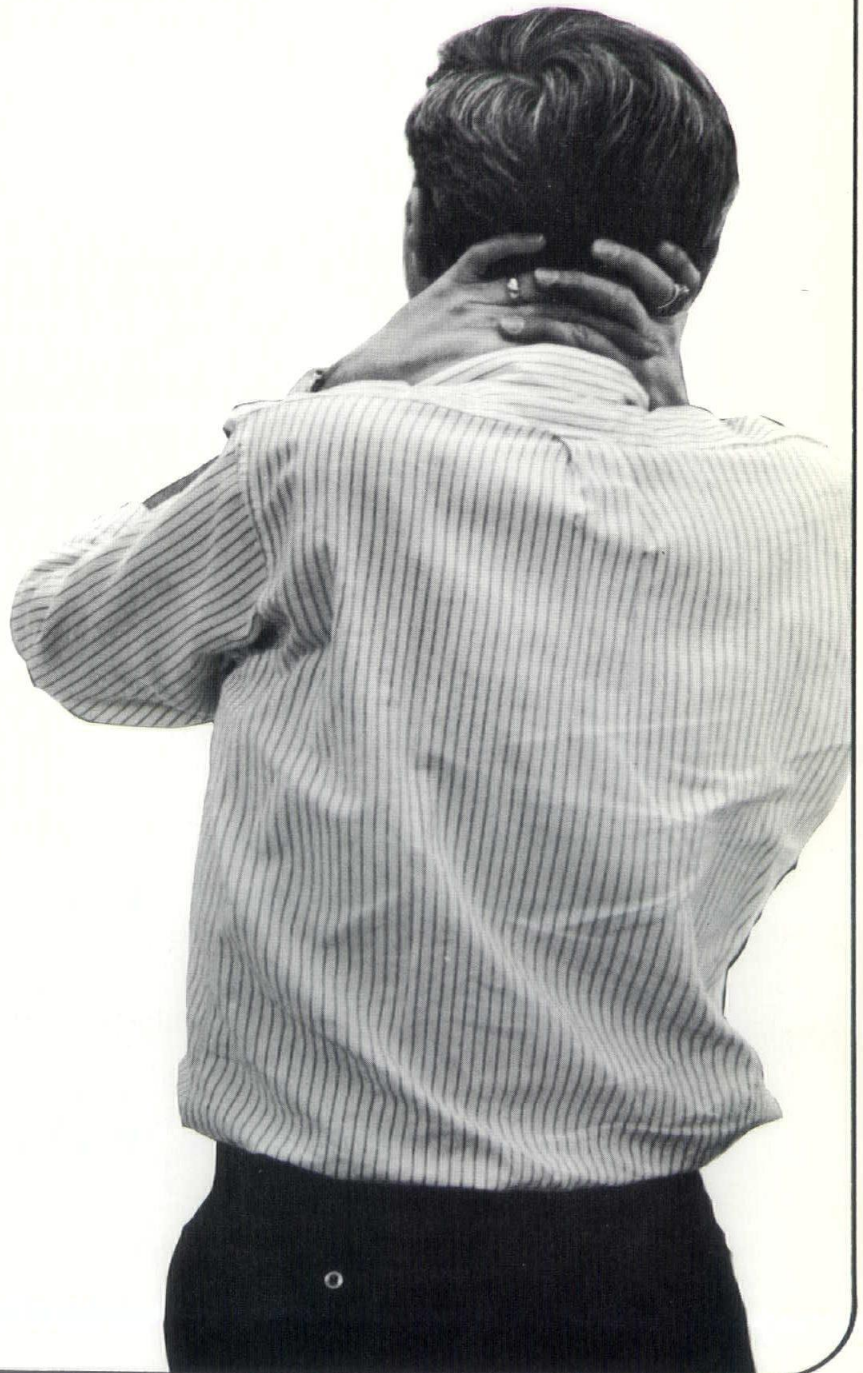
This is my second try. First time I passed four, the history and theory of architecture, building construction, professional administration and building equipment—missed out on design, site planning and structural. Design looks like a crip this time. However, I was confident I had passed it last time.

Today, I'm planning to be conservative—I'm not going to try to impress anyone—simply going to give the Board of Examiners a workable solution.

Not sure about site planning, but the real toughie looks like structures. This is the first time the National Council of Architecture Registration Board's exam is being given—wow! We should know about earthquakes? In Louisiana? Don't see much about familiar hurricanes. Oh, well.

Here's a problem that looks screwy. I can't possibly work it. Maybe no one else can—must be an error. (It was. Ed.)

These are some of the wandering thoughts of an applicant for an architect's license in Louisiana as extracted by Associate Editor Myron Tassin.



Even the monitors from the LSU Department of Architecture look haggard—just sitting around for four days, watching.

Next week I'll start studying again, assuming I haven't passed everything. I've already enrolled in the International Correspondence School. Perhaps here I can get the background to make it on the third try.

I have no choice but to begin studying again right away. It will be late March before that exam is graded—which would leave little time to study before June . . .

Well here it is, the 21st day of March. They're grading our papers today and tomorrow. Think I'll shower and shave and go to New Orleans. Too nervous around here.

When I get my license, think I'll grow a mustache . . . a big one . . . change my image . . . wonder what it's like not to shave your whole face? . . .

It's Friday afternoon, March 22. Back home from New Orleans. A miserable trip. Snowed while I was gone—a terrible omen.

My son has the message.

I was right. Passed design but busted site planning and structures. Should've known. But I'm an optimistic fellow. My wife, who has been so patient throughout this nerve wracking, grueling preparation, sits silently, misty-eyed.

Understand Mr. O. J. Baker from the LSU Department appeared before the Board regarding the structures exam. He feels that the new NCARB material can be covered in seminars. Good.

Feel relieved now, however. The board voted to do away with the three-try system. From now on, you'll have five years (ten semi-annual tries) to pass all seven tests. Which means, I'll have about eight more stabs at the last two tests if I need 'em.

Meanwhile, I'll keep studying through ICS, too. And what about this goodie: just, today, got a thing in the mail from California offering a service to applicants to assist in preparation for state exams.

I'll be an architect yet, doggonit!

Then look out mustache—and look out world!

H. D. Ruffin, director of the Department of Occupational Standards, administrative agency for the State Board of Architectural Examiners, peruses the "impressive" work of applicants.



Pressure, fatigue, panic, numbness, mistakes.



O. J. Baker, head of LSU Dept. of Architecture relaxes during Board recess.



Board President D. Curtis Smith; Director H. D. Ruffin and Mrs. Jenny Stewart, Occupational Standards Administrative Assistant, huddle.

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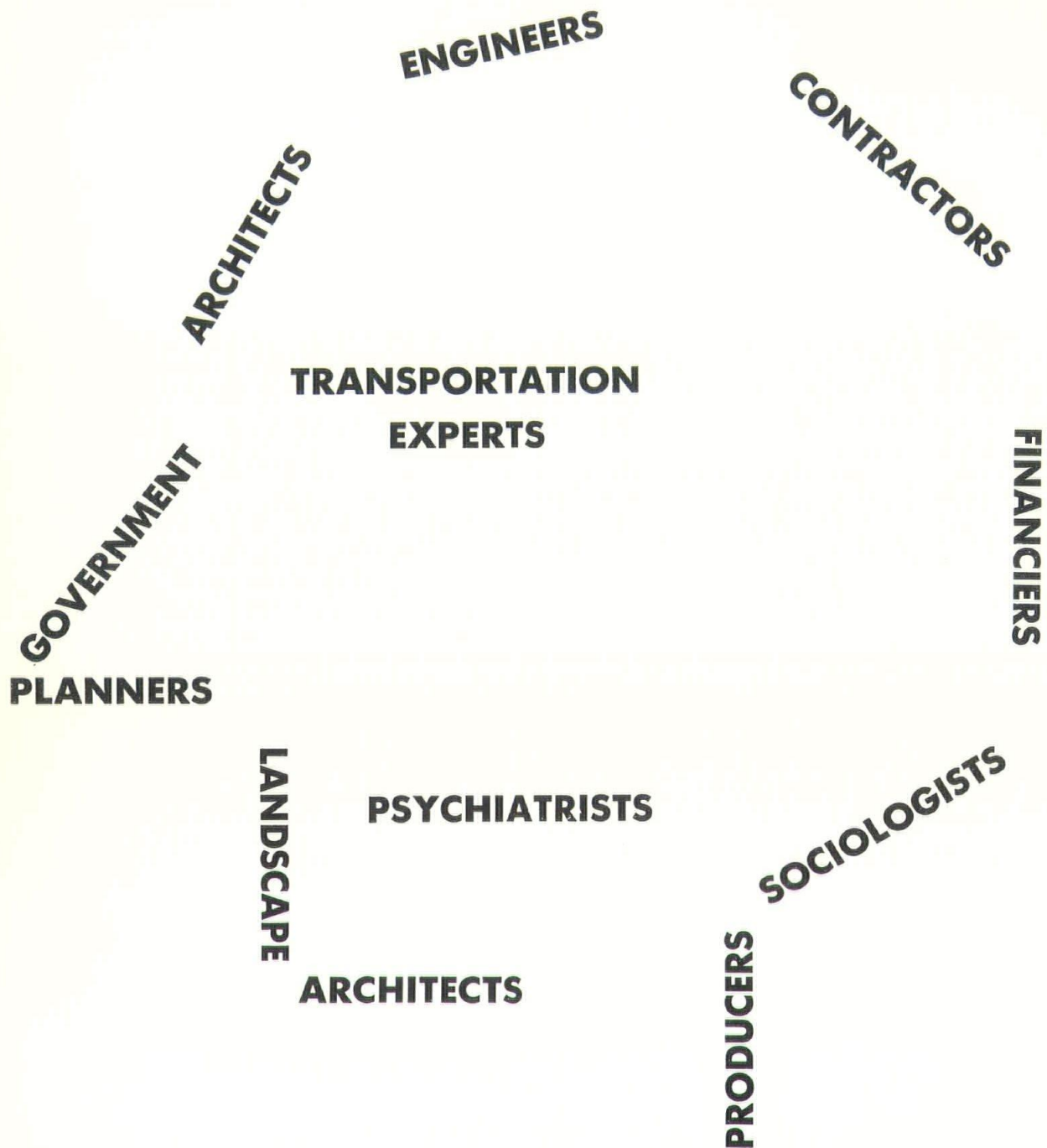
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Architects are coordinating the efforts of all these men in the interest of creating a better environment. The Louisiana Architects Association of the American Institute of Architects is coordinating the efforts of architects to create a greater profession.

Wood Attitudes

By E. LAWRENCE KLEIN
Instructor of Forestry

Five-hundred housewives from the cities of Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, Oakdale, Ville Platte, Lake Charles, and Monroe were interviewed during the spring and summer of 1965 to determine their attitudes toward the use of wood in residential homes in Louisiana. In addition, a random sample of 25 architects and 25 building contractors was examined in order to determine if these groups differed to any great extent from housewives in their attitude toward wood.

A significant difference between architects and contractors and housewives was noted in the type of roof covering preferred. Three percent of the housewives preferred wood shingles on the roof; whereas, 16 percent of the architects and 20 percent of the contractors preferred wood shingles on the roof.

Aluminum windows were preferred, by a large margin, over wooden windows by both architects and contractors. In fact, they preferred aluminum windows to a much greater degree than the housewives.

The architects and contractors reported that the two major things they disliked about wood were its physical properties and up-keep. This is quite different from the housewives' point of view, since the majority of them stated there was nothing they disliked about wood. This difference between the housewives' and architects' and contractors' responses could be a result of the architects' and contractors thinking in terms of the outside uses of wood, such as siding; whereas, the housewives were probably thinking in terms of inside uses, such as paneling.

Housewives rated wood as being more modern than the architects and contractors. It was also interesting to note that the contractors rated wood as being more modern than the architects.

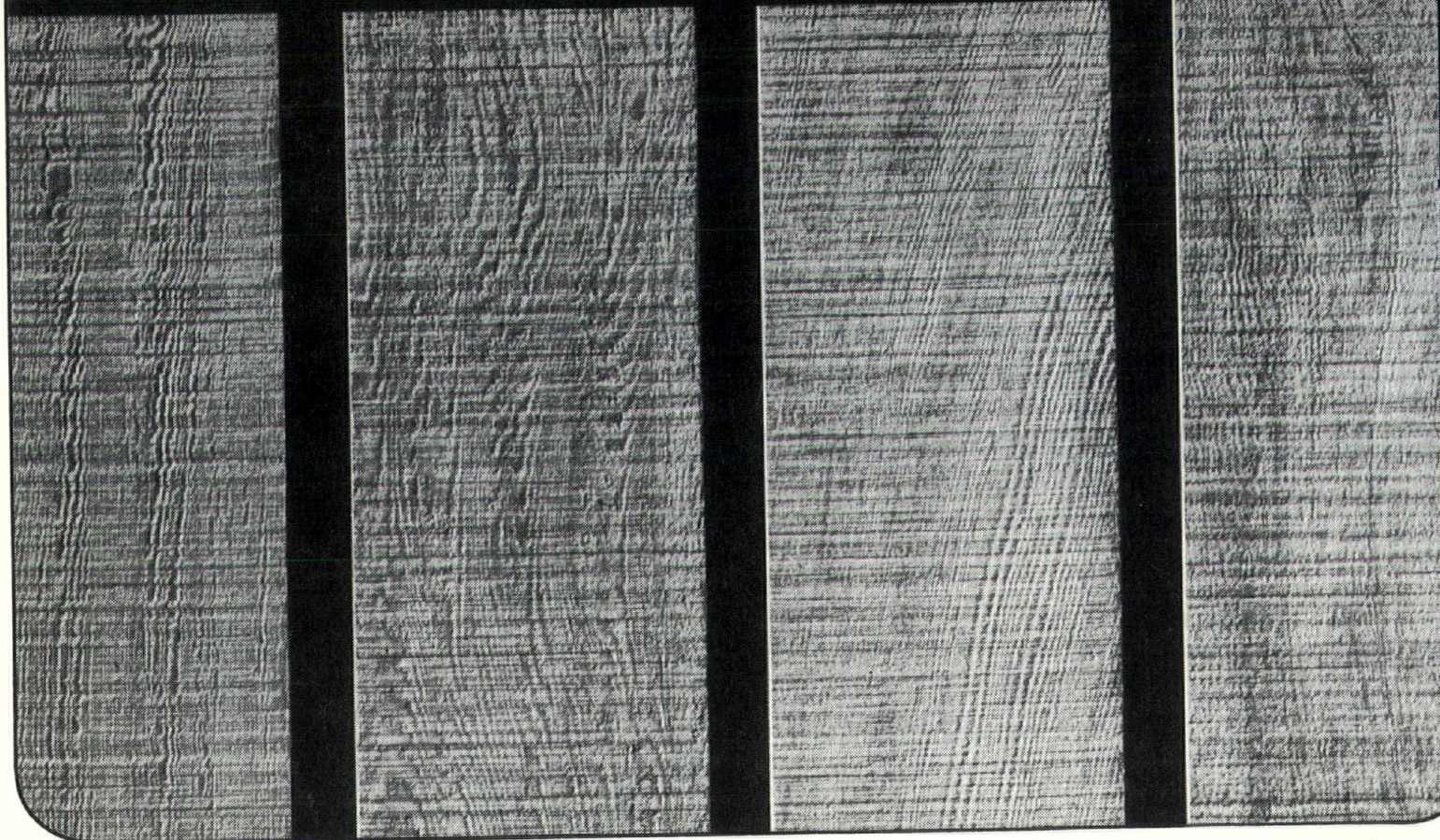
This could be a result of the architects frame of reference being the historical uses of wood rather than the current fashionable uses of wood.

Both the architects and contractors rated wood as being more socially acceptable than did the housewives in any of the cities. In reference to whether they thought wood was expensive or inexpensive, they differed little from the housewives with the exception that the architects rated wood as being slightly expensive.

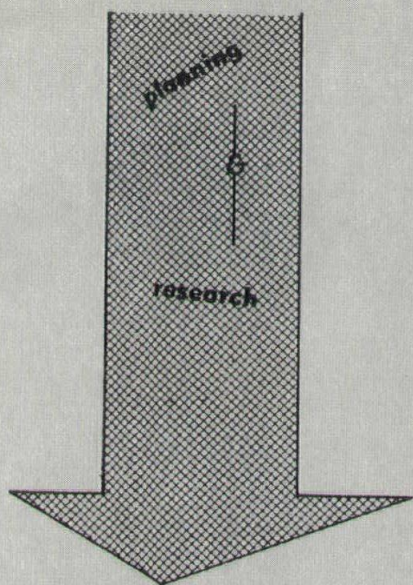
The architects and contractors rated wood as being considerably more pleasing in appearance than the housewives. It is also noted that they rated wood as being warmer than the housewives rated it. However, it must be stated that in this instance it is not known if the architects and contractors were thinking in terms of the insulation qualities of wood rather than the emotional qualities that the housewives

used. If so, this could account for the variation in their responses.

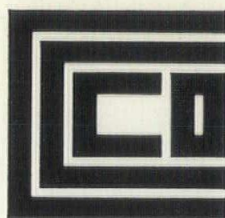
All three groups preferred wood kitchen cabinets over metal, wood floors in the living room and bedroom, and wood paneling on the living room and bedroom walls. It should be emphasized that even though all three groups preferred wood for kitchen cabinets, floors, and walls the housewives preferred wood to a larger extent than the architects and contractors. This is an important fact to consider in the construction of a new home. It should be emphasized that the housewives stated they would like to use more wood in their homes, but they didn't know how to keep it looking nice. This is an area where the architects and contractors could promote the use of wood and wood products by informing the housewife how she can preserve its natural beauty. This fact should be kept in mind when designing a house and especially when constructing a speculative house.



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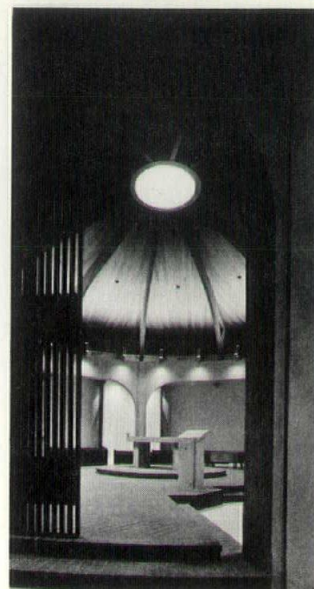


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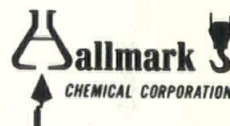
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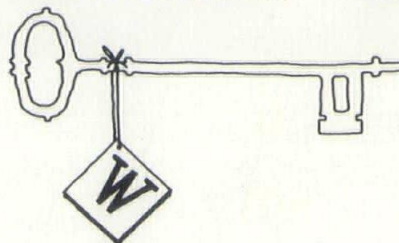
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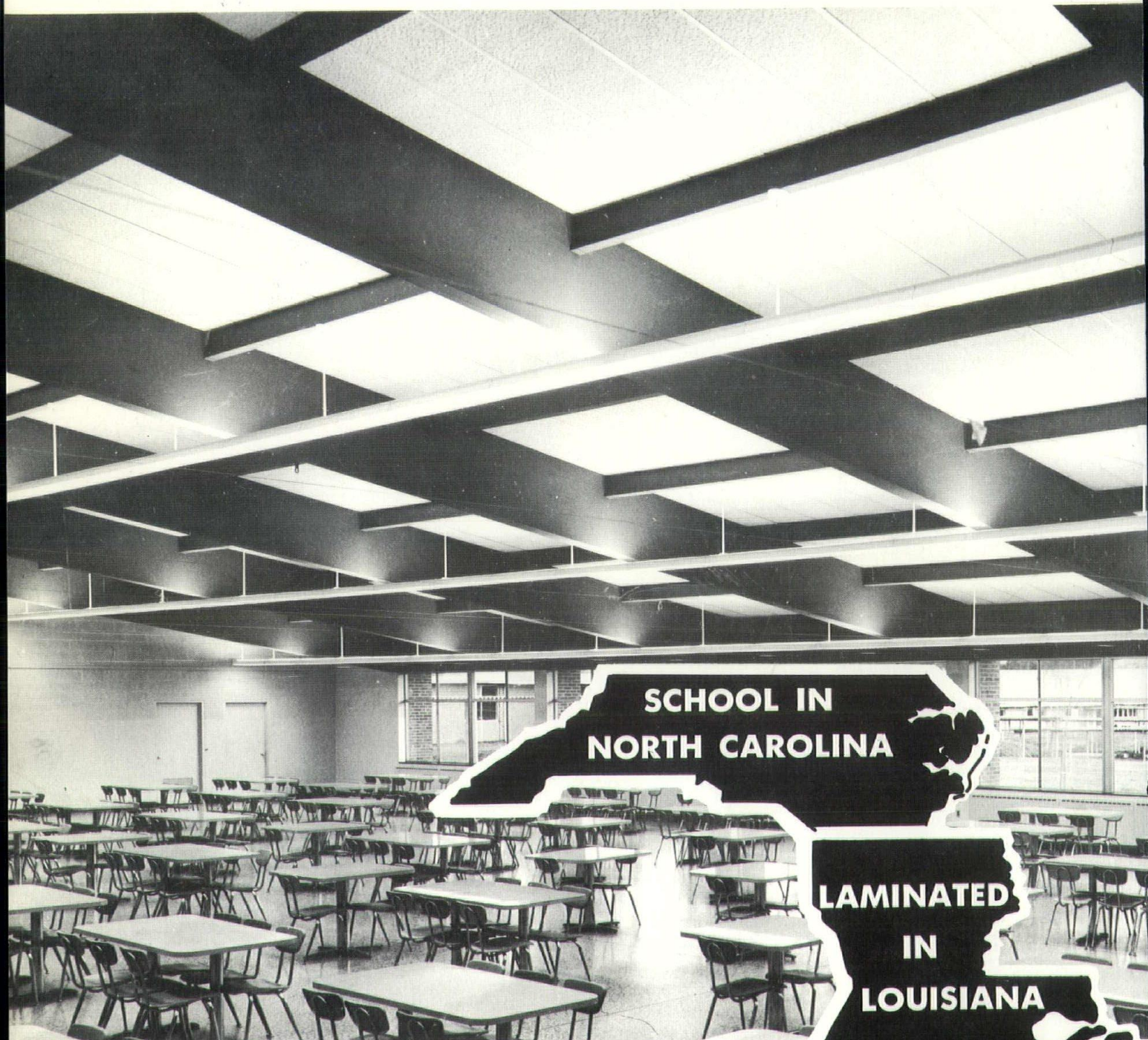


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