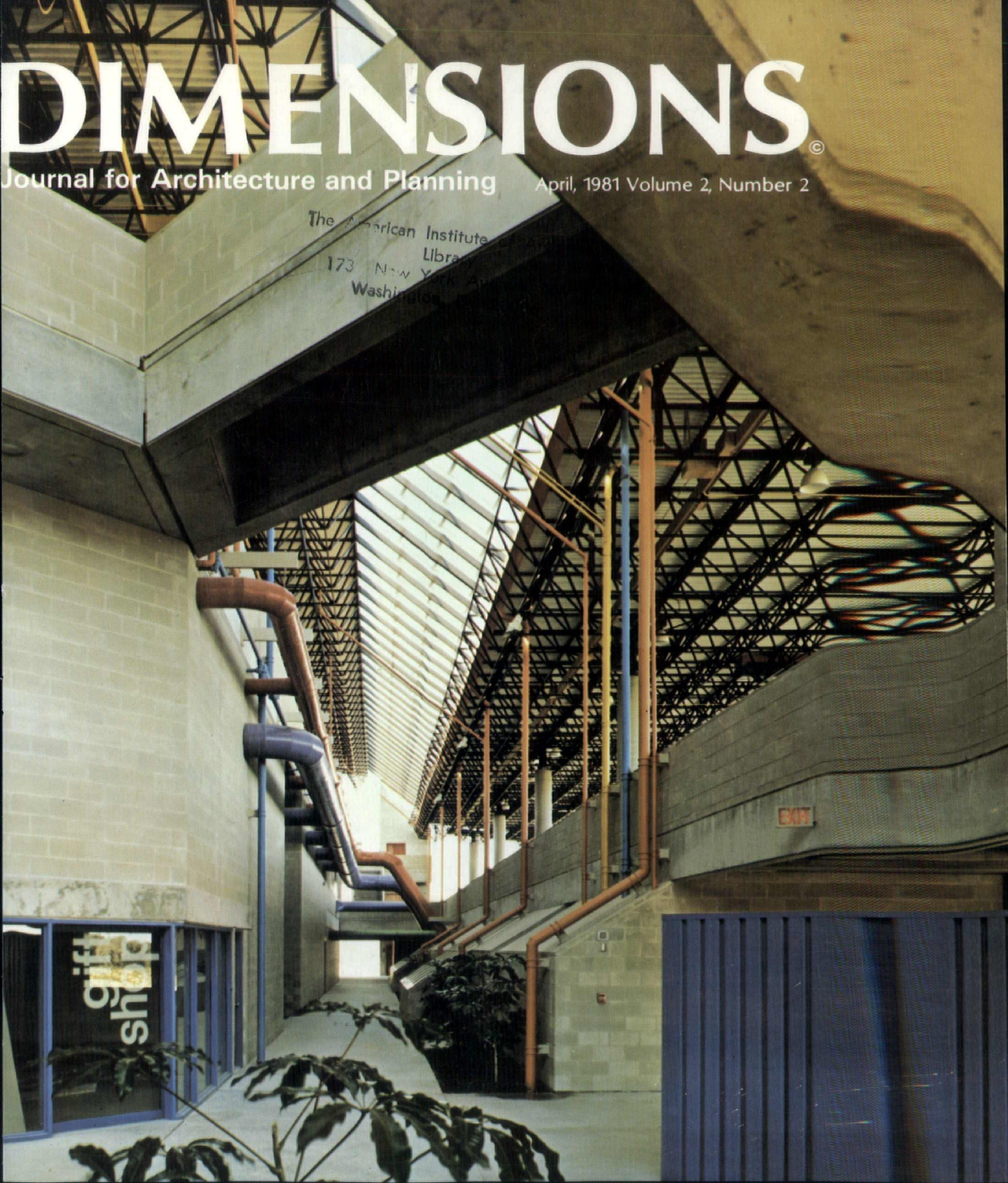
DIMENSIONS©

Journal for Architecture and Planning

April, 1981 Volume 2, Number 2



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Dimensions
University of Nebraska
College of Architecture
Lincoln, NE 68588
Phone: (402) 472-3592, Ext. 260

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The Museum of Science And Industry, Tampa, Florida

A Word From The President

Is the AIA prepared for the 1980's and the 1990's? Does the AIA and its components adequately represent the architectural profession? What should the AIA be doing for its members and the public?

These and other questions were discussed in detail at the recent "Grassroots 81" conference held in Washington D. C. and attended by presidents and presidents-elect of state and local components of the AIA.

With the passage of Resolution A-1 at the 1980 Convention in Cincinnati, which called for the broadly based, national dialogue to discuss and redefine the "proper role, purpose and character" of the AIA during the 1980's, the Institute and its express concerns, expose issues, consider changes and propose recommendations regarding the overall goals, purpose and priorities for organizations at all levels.

The Directions '80's Task Force has developed a questionnaire for use by each component for presentation to its membership for review and discussion. The results will be used by the Task Force to synthesize the data and prepare a preliminary report to be presented at the 1981 Convention in Minneapolis. I encourage each chapter to complete this questionnaire and forward the data to Direction 80's Task Force by May 1, 1981. As members of the AIA, your participation is needed to help guide the profession.

While in Washington, conference participants spent one afternoon visiting with senators and representatives. They showed a great deal of interest and concern about legislation being supported by the AIA. It is of utmost urgency that we, as architects, support the following legislation by contacting our congressman:

Housing in Urban Development
Energy in Construction
Professional Liability
Federal AIE Selection and Building Design

Likewise, we should contact our state legislators in areas of concern to the profession at the state level.

The theme for 1981, "A Line on Design and Energy", will serve as focus for the Institute's professional development program for the architect of the 80's. The initial program will define the architect's knowledge-base of energy-conscious design, provide a means of assessing professional development needs, and spell out various parts of the AIA's professional development program on energy. The program will detail four levels of knowledge and will start this fall and continue through 1982.

The National AIA Convention being held in Minneapolis this May will mark the beginning of "A Line on Design and Energy". I would encourage all members to attend and become a part of this exciting program.

Arthur D. Johnson, AIA, CSI
President,
Nebraska Society of Architects

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From The Office Of The Dean

This issue of *Dimensions* is the fourth published and thus marks the first anniversary of our quarterly publication. The support, encouragement, and constructive criticism of our readers during the production of the first four issues is deeply appreciated. Without your interest and participation *Dimensions* has no purpose.

The College of Architecture has undertaken the management of the publication because we hold strong beliefs in certain conditions and principles surrounding the professions of architecture and planning. Foremost among those beliefs is the need to conduct an open dialogue and an effective communication link with the professional community, our alumni and the friends around us. Separatist and elitist attitudes between educational and professional communities in the past have proven non-productive and disfunctionate to the ultimate best interests of a vital and valued profession. Ideas, knowledge and concerns must be shared among colleagues and peers in a democratic society.

In academia, research findings in the area of building technology and professional and community development must be made available and extended to the profession. Practitioners must share advancements in state-of-the-art advancements in practice and products. *Together, operating in an open and free environment, practitioners and educators can assure a more productive future for architecture and allied professions.*

The base of *Dimensions* is the belief that high standards for performance exist both in practice and education in Nebraska and the Midwest. There is a genuine desire for excellence as evidenced by the quality of community life sought by most residents in response to the professionally planned and designed built environment. These standards and their end-products should be shared, studied and criticized within the region. The College of Architecture will continue to strive for excellence in architecture and planning through education, research, public service, and a cooperative interface with the professional community.

Dimensions is unique as a publication by means of its joint sponsorship between a professional organization of architects and the college of architecture. We are indeed proud of both the symbolic and practical character of this cooperative arrangement. We pledge our commitment for steadily improving the quality and relevance of this publication.

Happy first birthday to Jim Griffin, Mike Marsh, Larry Lawhon, Sue Landis and the remainder of the Staff and Board of *Dimensions*!

W. Cecil Steward
Dean,
College of Architecture
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

DIMENSIONS
Journal for Architecture and Planning

From The Editor

I frequently speak to people about the articles and other materials that appear on these pages from issue to issue and it occurs to me that a number of questions appear again and again during these conversations. It seems appropriate, at this time, to address these in terms of the underlying philosophy of this journal.

Probably the most repeated comment goes something like, "I'm working on a project that I think would be interesting to your readers, but I don't know how to go about getting at it. I've never been much of a writer and would hate to have something come out badly." My standard reply is that we're all in the same boat. We have no professional writers on our staff. All material is written by people in the field. A month earlier, many of them had echoed those very thoughts.

Why? Why publish? Why go to the trouble to share ideas, philosophies, successes and failures with colleagues? Why?

On the surface, that question appears a little more formidable. Why, indeed? Simply answered: because these individuals are professional people taking an active role in shaping the course of their profession's destiny. No one is able to go it alone. By virtue of this interdependence, a vibrantly active exchange of ideas is essential. Constructive criticism – both positive and negative – is a must if the mistakes of one are not to be duplicated manyfold or the successes of another are not to be ignored, forgotten, lost.

A common worry by people not accustomed to writing is making the material an interesting bit of reading. Rarely does this become a problem – the key is enthusiasm. The excitement a person naturally feels about a project he is closely associated with carries through. The rest is easy. As with many things, the most difficult step is the first. Once a person decides to communicate, the writing isn't as difficult.

Dimensions offers the opportunity to communicate in a variety of ways. The first is, of course, a chance to read some of what is happening in the field. Secondly, since the source of articles is our reading audience, you, as a reader have direct access to the medium for your message. Third, the "News Notes" section gives you a chance to provide bits of information to the rest of us through the sub-departments of Firm News, College News, Positions and Situations, Calendar, Personnel Personals. Last, Forum provides a means to write not only to the editor of this magazine but to your colleagues as well, letting them know what you think is important or what is trivial.

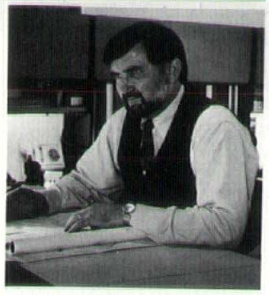
Our editorial staff will assist in all ways possible – simply ask. You *do* have interesting material to contribute – We have interested readers waiting to hear it. Give us a call.

Michael D. Marsh

Michael D. Marsh, Editor

The Authors

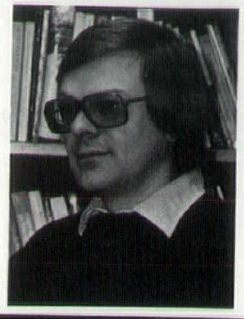
Energy Conservation Through Architectural Design
H. Dean Rowe



H. Dean Rowe, a 1958 graduate of he University of Nebraska, is a principal nd chairman of the Board of Directors f Rowe-Holmes Associates, Incorported, Tampa, Florida. A registered architect in Georgia and Florida, he is a nember of Florida Central Chapter, American Institute of Architects. He is a nember of the Florida State Board of Architecture, the Council for Educational Facilities Planners and served as chairman f the Community Appearance Council-Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce nd the Architectural Advisory Committee and Downtown Development Authority, Tampa. He is an Adjunct rofessor, University of Florida, Department of Architecture.

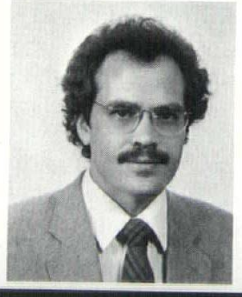
Federal Tax Reform Act
Daniel Kidd

Daniel Kidd, former architectural istorian with the Nebraska State Historic reservation Office, is now serving as the reservation planner for the Lincoln City-ancaster County Planning Department.



Resymbolization of A Symbol
Dr. James Mayo

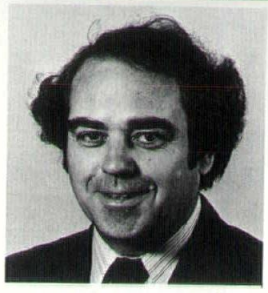
Dr. Mayo is the Acting Director of the Urban Planning Program in the School of Architecture and Urban Design at the University of Kansas. The development of this article was generated by his continued interest in how architecture and political ideas of architects are intertwined. Currently, he is investigating the relationship between existing and potential social inequities generated through design from a Neo-Marxist perspective.



A Look At Housing
Steve Larrick

Steve Larrick graduated from Grinnell College with a BA in Economics. He had been involved in housing and community development issues since 1976 when he was a VISTA neighborhood organizer. Since then, he has worked with the Farmers Home Administration in Scottsbluff, with Nebraska's statewide Rural Home Repair Program for the Poor, and with the Nebraska Department of Economic Development in Lincoln as a housing rehabilitation specialist. Currently, Steve is coordinator of the All-Nebraska Community program.

Urban Design Administration Comes To Town
Andrew F. Euston, AIA



Mr. Euston is the Senior Urban Design Program Officer for HUD. He has served for two years as Director of Urban Programs for the AIA. He received his BA from Yale College, his MA from Yale University, and was awarded a Loeb Fellowship by the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

Currently, Mr. Euston directs the CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) Urban Environmental Design program of research and technical assistance to local government. He is responsible for the HUD National Awards for Urban Environmental Design.

Foothills Park
Glenwood, Iowa
William Phelps

William Phelps is the principal planner for Kirkham Michael and Associates, Omaha. He is a 1970 graduate of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bachelor of Architecture program and is a Registered Professional in the Natural Resource and Parks Association. Bill has been with KM for eight years, actively involved in rural, urban and recreation planning.

Federal Tax-Reform Act

Dan Kidd

In a demonstration of continued support for the conservation of America's built environment, Congress has extended Section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, originally scheduled for expiration in mid-1981. Now in effect until the end of 1984, Section 2124 contains important tax incentives designed to simultaneously promote the preservation and rehabilitation of historic properties and to discourage their demolition.

Prior to passage of the Tax Reform Act five years ago, owners of historic structures were encouraged through existing tax laws to demolish and replace them with new construction on the same sites. Thanks to Section 2124, however, the tax incentives formerly available only to property owners undertaking new construction are now available to owners who undertake *certified rehabilitation* of *certified historic structures.*

Section 2124 contains two types of tax incentives: costs of a certified rehabilitation may be amortized over a five-year period, even if the expected life of the improvement is longer, or accelerated depreciation may be used if the structure qualifies as a substantially rehabilitated property. For Tax Act purposes, such a property is any certified historic structure for which certified rehabilitation expenses during a 24-month period, ending on the last day of the year, exceed either $5,000 or the adjusted basis at the end of that period — whichever is greater.

In addition to the Tax Reform Act's provisions, the Revenue Act of 1978 allows for a 10% maximum tax credit for expenses involved in the rehabilitation of a structure used for a trade or business or held for the production of income — such structures not to have been renovated for at least twenty years. For Revenue Act purposes a property need not be a certified historic structure. If it is, however, the tax credit may be taken in combination with accelerated depreciation but not with five-year amortization.

The demolition of certified historic structures is discouraged by the Tax Reform Act's Section 2124 through provisions requiring that demolition costs for these properties be capitalized and written off more slowly than what is usually allowed. The provisions also prohibit the use of accelerated depreciation for new construction on the site of a demolished certified historic structure.

To qualify as a "certified historic structure" and thereby be affected by Section 2124, a property must be subject to depreciation as defined by Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and it must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This listing may involve a building registered individually or as part of a National Register historic district. If the latter, the building must additionally be certified as contributing to the district's significance. Also, buildings in districts created under certain local or state statutes may be affected by Section 2124. Emphatically, private residences are ineligible.

Completion of a two-part Historic Preservation Certification Application is required of eligible property owners interested in the Tax Reform Act's benefits. Part One pertains only to the certification of buildings in historic districts.

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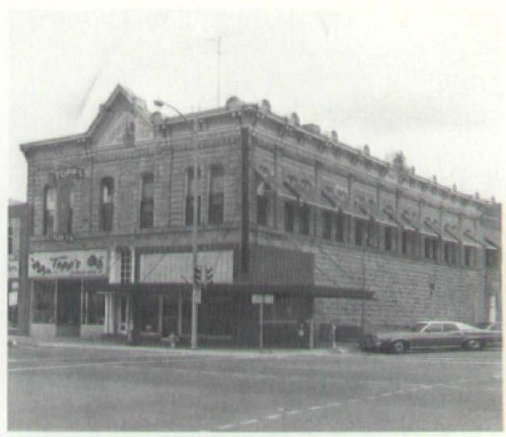
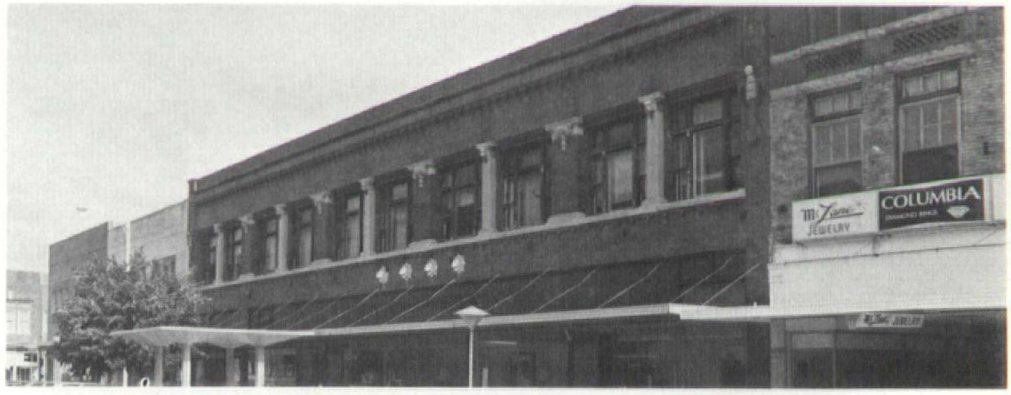
Business District, Hooper, NE (Nebraska State Historical Society) Proposed Project.



Farrel Block, Hastings, NE (Nebraska State Historical Society) Proposed Project.



Stein Brothers Building, Hastings, NE (Nebraska State Historical Society) Proposed Project.

Part Two, required for all applications, pertains to the certification of rehabilitation work. In Nebraska, completed applications are submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society. Depending on the nature of a property within a district and on the scope of rehabilitation work, applications may need to be accompanied by general photographs of the property, detailed photographs of work areas, plans and specifications, maps, and drawings. Following review of work at the state level, applications are reviewed by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, for approval or disapproval.

At both the State and Federal levels, rehabilitation work is evaluated for conformance with "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" and the accompanying "Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings." Carefully developed and broadly worded, the ten standards are intended to ensure that the historical and architectural features of a building are preserved in the rehabilitation process. According to the Secretary of the Interior's standards, "Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of retruning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values."

Preferably, part two of the certification application should be submitted before rehabilitation work begins. Through this sequence, proposals in conflict with the Secretary's standards can be identified and corrected at an early stage.

To date, the provisions of Section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 have stimulated over $900 million in private reinvestment across the country, significantly improving dilapidated neighborhoods and depressed commercial areas, and saving numerous viable buildings from demolition. Another beneficial result of the Tax Reform Act has been the development of the Secretary's standards and the accompanying guidelines. Applied correctly, they are invaluable in promoting the practice of sensitive alterations to historic buildings and in encouraging appropriate preservation treatments.

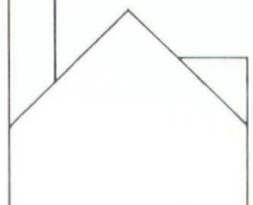
Section 2124's significance extends further, though. The rehabilitation of older structures benefits several national concerns: the labor intensiveness of this practice has proven to ease unemployment; the lower cost of rehabilitation in comparison to new construction has helped control escalating construction expenses; and the energy saved through rehabilitation is of tremendous value to the national energy saving policy.

In addition to the economic benefits realized from the re-use of older buildings are other highly desirable effects that are intangible yet important. Such effects include the retention of interesting architecture and engineering which render variety to our environment, and a feeling of continuity with the past that augments our sense of history. In other words, aesthetic variation and historical identity provide people with a profound sociological good.

So far, Nebraska has had only one certified rehabilitation, although it alone generated a private reinvestment of $4.5 million in downtown Omaha. Now owned by the Omaha Building Investment Company, the former New York Life Insurance Building at 17th and Farnam Streets was rehabilitated between 1977-78 in conformance with "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation." Three proposed projects — one in Omaha and two in Hastings — have been given preliminary certification for work not yet completed, and interest throughout the state in Section 2124's provisions is growing. The success of the downtown Omaha building and the enthusiasm sparked by the proposed Tax Act projects are substantial proof that the rehabilitation of historic buildings is an exciting and beneficial alternative to demolition.

A Look At Housing

Steve Larrick



As the new Republican Administration develops its housing policy for the next four years, three trends are being anticipated. First, a consolidation of the many Federal categorical programs into a housing block grant directly to local governments has been recommended by Reagan's transition team on housing. Second, there is the potential for a more efficient delivery system for assisted housing, especially in rural areas based on this consolidation of programs. Third, a greater emphasis on conserving ou existing housing as opposed to more expensive new construction could stem from cutbacks in Federal assistance fo housing. These trends will likely reshape our housing strategies for the future.

A transfer of more housing respon sibilities from the Federal level to the local level would be consistent with traditional Republican philosophy. With the Housing and Community Develop ment Act of 1974, the Nixon/Ford Ad ministration replaced numerous federa community improvement programs of the 1960's with a direct Community Develop ment Block Grant (CDBG) for loca governments. As a part of that legislation local governments receiving CDBG fund ing are required to prepare a Housing Assistance Plan (HAP). The HAP i designed to improve coordination between housing and community development activities and to cause loca governments to develop genuine housing

strategies within the context of their market conditions to assist low-income, poorly-housed residents in obtaining adequate housing.

Unfortunately, once a community develops its local Housing Assistance Plan, it must seek out Federal funding from the more than 28 different existing categorical programs — each program with its own set of ever-changing regulations. This process often creates confusion, delays, and excessive red tape for communities attempting to address local housing needs.

"If we are to continue to strive to meet our goal of a 'decent home for every American family', . . .we must make more efficient use of our limited resources."

Just as the Nixon/Ford Administration replaced many categorical community improvement programs with the Community Development Block Grant program, so Ronald Reagan's transition team on housing is seeking to consolidate the multitude of federal housing programs into a single "housing block grant" to local governments. Within certain Federal guidelines, localities would be given power to spend those funds as needed, rather than having to fit the multitude of existing federal programs to local needs.

The complexity of the current system of categorical housing programs is especially restrictive to small rural communities. Institutions and expertise which are common place in urban areas are either totally lacking or so widely dispersed as to be inaccessible to the vast majority of rural citizens. Housing assistance is just not reaching the rural poor like it should. In a report to Congress by the United States General Accounting Office last spring, the historically persistent underserving of rural areas in federal housing assistance is documented. It points out that although rural areas contain *one third* of the nation's population and about *one half* of its substandard housing, they receive only *one fifth* of the housing support provided by the federal government.[1]

Rural communities would be better served utilizing a system of housing block grants wherein a pool of housing funds are given to the community to spend, according to their locally developed plan. This direct assistance concept being proposed would greatly improve accessibility of funds and coordination of local efforts. Additionally, builders and lenders in rural areas are often reluctant to work through the red tape of federal programs when so few housing units are involved in small communities. Local programming under the housing block grant approach could alleviate some of this reluctance on the part of the private sector.

There is a likelihood that the Reagan Administration will try to cut back housing assistance for the poor in order to pay for more military hardward and try to balance the budget. If we are to continue to strive to meet our goal of a "decent home and suitable living environment for every American family" as stated in the National Housing Act of 1949, we must make more efficient use of our limited resources.

In light of the growing fiscal conservatism, a shift can be expected from an emphasis on new construction to a greater emphasis on rehabilitation. Using the existing housing stock to improve the housing of the poor makes economic sense in light of the rapidly escalating costs of new construction. The median sale price of a new home in Nebraska has tripled from $22,000 in 1971 to around $66,000 in 1979.[2]

Conservation of energy is another strong argument for placing greater emphasis on housing rehabilitation. Our existing housing stock represents a substantial investment of energy. For example, it takes the energy equivalent of over 8,000 gallons of gasoline to tear down and replace the average 1500 square foot single family dwelling.[3] When improvements are made upon an existing structure the energy input is much less.

Another favorable aspect of rehabilitation is that it preserves our architectural heritage. So much of our cultural past has been lost to the wrecking ball. If it is cost effective to save older structures then it is senseless to allow them to deteriorate beyond repair.

Rehabilitation also has the benefit of providing more jobs than new construction. For every million dollars spent on new construction, 70 jobs are generated. For every million collars spent on rehabilitation, 109 jobs are generated. A greater emphasis on rehabilitation could lead to the establishment of local non-governmental housing development corporations. Such non-profit, quasi-public entities have been quite successful in Great Britain and France.[4] Just recently, a coalition of Community Action Agencies in Nebraska has gotten together to form just such an entity — The Nebraska Housing and Rural Development Corporation. Efforts such as this merit support from both the public and private sectors.

As we seek to develop an appropriate response to our long-term housing needs in the 1980's and beyond, we can see the need to preserve as many of our existing homes as possible. The housing block grant approach of the new administration could go a long way in improving local capacity to accomplish housing assistance goals — especially in rural America.

We have yet to see how much Federal assistance for housing is to be cut back. This will have a dramatic impact on how we, as a people, are housed. Some 67,000 rural Nebraska families live in homes that are deteriorating, unsafe, and unhealthy.[5] Current levels of assistance barely scratch the surface of the need for improvement. If we are to continue to strive for a "decent home and suitable living environment for every American family," then we must be willing to reassess our national priorities and commit the resources necessary to make this goal an eventual reality.

1. "Ways of Providing a Fairer Share of Federal Housing Support to Rural Areas," A Report to Congress by the U.S. General Accounting Office, 1980.
2. "Nebraska Housing Review: A Status Report on Housing in Nebraska and Housing Issues for State Government," Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 1980.
3. *Energy Use for Building Construction,* Energy Research Group, Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois and Richard G. Stein and Associates, December 1976.
4. "Europe's Rehabilitation Experience: Lessons for the U.S.," J. Robert Dumouchel in *International Review,* U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1979.
5. According to report on the Rural Home Repair Program in Nebraska.

Resymbolization Of A Symbol

Dr. James Mayo

Liberty Monument, Kansas City, Kansas

The intent of architects to initiate and then sustain a set of political values through a building or monument's symbolism may or may not be achieved. What designers attempt to communicate and what the public perceives as the symbolic message can be different but without initial conflict. Eventually, the designer's symbolic aims can come into conflict with the public's view due to political events external to both parties.

The Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, was conceived by the architect, H. Van Buren Magonigle, as a monument to society striving to achieve perpetual peace. Yet, the local populace perceived the Memorial as being a symbolic reminder of World War I, the war to end all wars. With the coming of the Second World War, the public's interpretation of this monument became ambiguous. Recently, nearby downtown development and Bicentennial restoration to the Memorial have created an image of improved versus unimproved turf within the city. This historic structure is now viewed somewhat as a symbol of civic improvement and of the city itself. As shown in this case, the process of resymbolization is largely due to the inability of a designer and a public to assure consistent symbolic interpretations when a structure is used to project desired outcomes for future political life.

The Kansas City Liberty Memoria site was dedicated in 1921 by Vice President Calvin Coolidge with dis tinguished military personnel, including General George Pershing, and an esti mated crowd of 100,000 persons. Fiv years later Coolidge returned, as Presi dent, to dedicate the actual Memoria before a crowd estimated at 150,000 How could such an architectural edific attract a head of state and such larg crowds?

The impact of World War I upo Americans was great since the USA ha not been involved in a major internationa conflict since its revolutionary inception World War I had become popularized a "the war to end all wars." The Liberty Memorial was dedicated in gratitude an appreciation of the sacrifices of America soldiers during this war. Although dedi cated as a war memorial, its architect H. Van Buren Magonigle, conceptualized the monument as a symbol of peace t perpetuate its validity. Bernard Barbe aptly notes that memorials must contriv their symbolic meaning of sacredness i these edifices are to last. Their signifi cance has to be continually defined an affirmed by relevant societal sentiments Magonigle's symbolic intent of perpetua peace and the general public conceptio of the Liberty Memorial as a symbol fo the last World War were in potentia conflict. Magonigle's thoughts wer directed to a symbol of peace with n stipulation of future events while publi attitude viewed the monument as a grave stone to war. An inkling of this view i noted in a verse of the Memorial ode

(Continued)

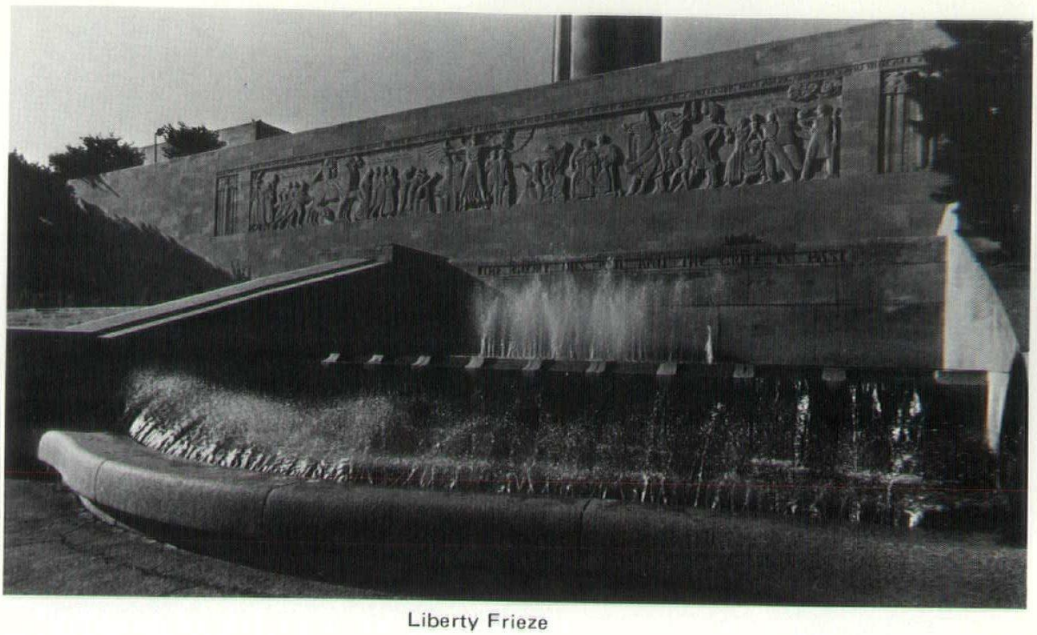
Heroes of Our Homeland
Built we then an
altar for eternity,
Stone on stone
we placed there to
their memory.
Call on God Al-
mighty, a guiding
light to lay;
Shining pillar,
fire by night, a
cloud of smoke by day,
Joy, the victory
WON, still every eye
is wet.
Heroes of our
home-land we shall
ne'er forget.

After the memorial was completed in 1926, the Board of Park Commissioners retained Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, to develop a comprehensive plan for the memorial site. The Liberty Memorial Association hired Wight and Wight of Kansas City as architects. Their contribution was the design of a court and a frieze by Edmond Anateis, A New York sculpter. These projects were completed in 1935. The frieze, eighteen feet high and one-hundred, forty-eight feet long (exclusive of the flag emblems), contained a serial progression of symbolic meanings. This progression of symbolism includes:

- destruction;
- reactive patriotism;
- the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse — the fultility of war;
- the permanently injured people after war;
- the grief stricken family;
- the armistice;
- the welcoming group of peace;
- the morality and sancitity of the home protected by justice;
- bulls symbolizing societal confidence in the future;
- an agricultural group representing the fullness of nature;
- the figure of industry representing future construction.

The sculpture begins with destruction and ends with construction paralleling Magonigle's theme of a perpetual peace.

Symbolism as complex as the serial freize and the multiple symbols of the Memorial shaft and adjoining halls must be learned to be understood. During the 1930's however, the public was paying more attention to the political overtones of Nazi Germany. While local leaders still added design works to the original notion of a lasting peace, Kansas Citians were beginning to question their symbolism of the Liberty Memorial as a monument to the "last" war. The resymbolization process had begun.



Liberty Frieze

On December 7, 1941, public definition of the Liberty Memorial was decidedly changed. The expression of this change was seen in a little-known event. After the Pearl Harbor debacle, guards removed Japan's flag of this rising sun (World War I ally) from the Museum Building. The oath of perpetual peace was symbolically abandoned. While not being a critical event to the war, symbolic identification of the Memorial as a guardian of peace meant very little. During the war, traveling soldiers from the nearby Union Railroad Station visited the monument — to see World War I relics — more often than townspeople. The Liberty Memorial might have been used as a place for public ceremony to achieve peace through the necessity of war — a form of civil religion. Instead, the edifice was mainly ignored. The Memorial's public symbolism was fading.

Yet, the Liberty Memorial Association persisted in further art work to embellish the monument's symbolism. In Memory Hall, which is by the tower, Daniel MacMorris was commissioned in 1949 to paint a mural depicting the original dedication of the Liberty Memorial. This work, completed in 1950, and a following work, finished in 1956, depict rededication with themes from World War I. During this same time period, the Korean conflict occurred. The continued reliance of perpetual peace through depictions of World War I participants and events does not parallel the public realizations that another world war and an international conflict had occurred. Public definition of the Memorial as a symbol of peace was redefined into a museum of war relics with little political symbolism. On the other hand, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier retains its meaning upon the addition of an unknown soldier from the most recent conflict. Thus, Barber's proposition of retaining the sacred, in the case of the Liberty Memorial, did not occur after World War II.

Another reason for a lack of attachment was the American public's change in attitude toward memorials, such as a hospital, as opposed to architectural monuments. Before the Liberty Memorial was built, Kansas Citians voted to have a symbolic monument rather than a utilitarian memorial. Thus, the edifice was a victim of change in public attitude away from its conceptual approach to function. The vigor of public sentiment, which made the monument possible and attracted the huge crowds, was largely gone.

A small, but steadfast element of support, however, did continue to exist. Since its inceptions, the memorial was frequently visited by school children to prepare art folios of the building. This latent support provided continued public attempts to make citizens aware of the Memorial. Moreover, the Memorial halls have often been used by veteran organizations for group functions. The main force

(Continued)

Kansas City Skyline Showing Relationship of Liberty Monument to Crown Center

behind the monument, however, has been the Liberty Memorial Association, traditionally a governing board of local elites.

In the period when the Memorial's public meaning had withered away, the Association decided to aid former President Eisenhower in the initiation of the People-to-People program which he instituted as President in 1956. Sixty-two foreign ambassadors and diplomats, former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman, local dignitaries, and a crowd of people attended a rededication of the Liberty Memorial for world peace in November, 1961. The Memorial's grounds became a stage for a political rally, and its rededication provided the symbolic ritual for future action. The People-to-People movement has attained little recognition since this dedication except for the hospital ship Hope. Yet, the Memorial facilities were used positively to promote its original intent — perpetual peace. However, after the excitement of the event had passed, the Memorial remained symbolically inactive. For the uninformed passerby on nearby expressways or local streets, the monument was probably perceived as a relic, an urban design anomaly in a growing midwest city. This overall perception would begin to change.

In the early seventies, the Hallmark Corporation decided to build a major urban project through Missouri's 353 Urban Development Program — a development incentive program. The building complex, known as Crown Center, was built and gave downtown Kansas City a new image. When seeing this complex from a distance, a person viewing Crown Center can hardly ignore the Liberty Memorial with its close proximity. In some cities, urban development is accompanied by a monument associated with that city. Paris has its Effiel Tower; St. Louis has its Memorial Arch; could Liberty Memorial be a symbol for Kansas City? In Japan, large rocks in the sea and along the beach have been married to each other, and this bond has been symbolically identified by joining the rocks together with rope. Could the Kansas City public associate Crown Center with the Memorial through the bond of proximity? Initially, the answer was no, but the present answer is a lukewarm yes.

The Liberty Memorial, having weak public sentiment, could not provide symbolic competition to Crown Center. In fact, the Memorial's reputation had become dubious, because it has been perceived by locals as a haven for homosexuals. Given the shape of the Memorial tower, the monument has been perceived by some people as a phallic symbol which denotes its implied use. Actual police reports, however, tell another story. Such gatherings occur in a nearby park area bu not at the Memorial. Yet, such a pre valent marker and the potential sexua identification of the tower's shape led t the Memorial reputation.

Since its dedication in 1926, no major stone cleaning or building repairs had been done. The Memorial was truly a piece of nostalgia. The display cases in the Museum Building had never beer changed! For the Bicentennial celebration, Kansas City decided to give the Memorial a face-lift. Fountains, not operable for many years, are now working again. The City government also decided to provide the major funding for a museum curator to maintain existing holdings and to provide a quality museum for the World War I period — the only museum of this type in the USA.

The intracacies of such improvements are not known to the genera public, but what they do perceive are improved turfs versus unimproved turfs The proximate improvements of Crown Center and the Liberty Memorial visually depict a civic movement rather than independent actions. The Memorial is a city symbol to the extent that it is associated with Crown Center. If public funding and renewed community interest continue, the Liberty Memorial may

(Continued)

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gain obtain a viable identity as a public ymbol, but its meaning will represent the itality of Kansas City, not perpetual peace.

As society changes, the symbolic meaning of its monuments must also be able to adjust if these edifices are to remain an integral part of community activity. The basic symbolism of memorials must be understood by the public if the monuments are to retain original meaning and active use. If careful attention is not taken or possible, a monument may be forced into various stages of resymbolization as with the Liberty Memorial.

Symbolism may not only be assigned by the designer but also by the audience. Magonigle's symbolic aim for the Liberty Memorial – perpetual peace – was sincere, but this aim, while not conflicting with the audience, was not understood thoroughly. Also, with the existence of peace at the time of the Memorial's completion, Magonigle could suggest but not assure a perpetual peace.

Even when the political symbolism of a monument is clear, its acceptance can be equivocal. The Basilica of Sacre Couer on the Montmarte summit in Paris was viewed by monarchists and Catholics as a recognition of a return to moral order while radical republicans viewed the proposed project as evidence of an unwillingness to face the inevitable class struggle. Multiple political interpretations of events will tend to be present, and any symbolic notation of these events will evoke parallel responses.

If a design with political symbolism is to persist, a designer must concede that future events may be progressive or regressive. Architects will have fewer problems when designing monuments for historical reflection than for future achievement, because political action is known and basically documented. Monuments projecting to the future, such as the Liberty Memorial, can symbolically survive when based both upon enduring principles and the acknowledgement of human failure to achieve these values. However, when such principles are tied to events which are considered to be final fulfillments to these values, a monument's meaning will most likely diminish or change. No designer can guarantee a perpetual peace nor can any public assure itself that the last battle has been fought. We may aspire to such principles, but we can not assure their fulfillment.

DO YOU KNOW SOMETHING?

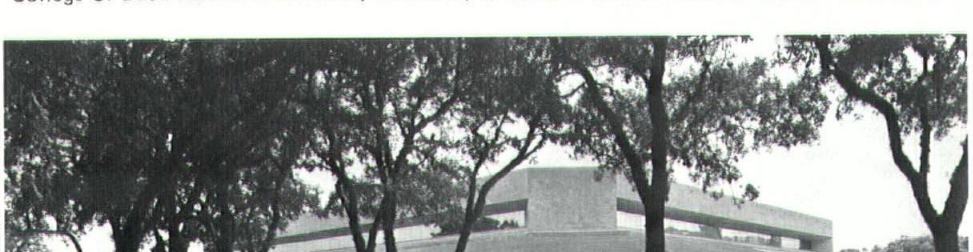
Dimensions is in constant need of articles and suggested articles for publication. Material may be submitted directly to this office. Please make submissions typed, double-spaced. Suggested length is 600-1000 words. Appropriate graphic material is always welcome. If you have any questions please call or write our office.

At present, articles on the following topic have been requested by our readers. If you have particular knowledge or experience on any, please share it.

City planning as related to energy use
Public spaces, plazas and their relationships to people
The architect's relationship to the interior designer
Word processing systems
Marketing architectural services
Problems of small firms
Computers in architecture
State-of-the-art passive/hybrid solar applications
How an architect can survive the U.S. economic situtation
Design/Build
Landscaping
Salaries of architects and graduates in architecture as compared to other fields and professions
Frank Lloyd Wright's McCook, Nebraska, house
Professional ethics, advertising, client services
Improving architects' image and status
Young architects starting their firms
Urban renovation
Housing for the elderly
Energy conservation
Architectural solutions created by small offices
Designing for the physically disabled

If you do, share it!

College of Business Administration, University of South Florida. Photos by Gordon Schenck, Jr.



ENERGY CONSERVATION THROUGH ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

H. Dean Rowe, A.I.A.
University of Nebraska 1958

In all architectural design today, it has become increasingly essential to closely integrate energy conservation concepts with those of function and aesthetics. Rowe-Holmes Associates has been fortunate to have had two of these recent projects recognized as accomplishing that goal by Owens Corning in their National Energy Conservation Design Awards Program. The College of Business Administration at the Universty of South Florida in Tampa received a Merit Award in the Institutional Category in the 1977 Awards Program. The following year, 1978, the Museum of Science and Industry, Tampa, Florida, received an honor award in the same institutional category.

Both projects were entered and awarded prior to completion of construction, thus their actual performance as practical examples of passive design were untested at the time of their awards. They are both now complete, do function exactly as anticipated and have sub-

(Continued)

equently both been acknowledged by urther design and energy conservation wards locally, statewide and regionally.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA.

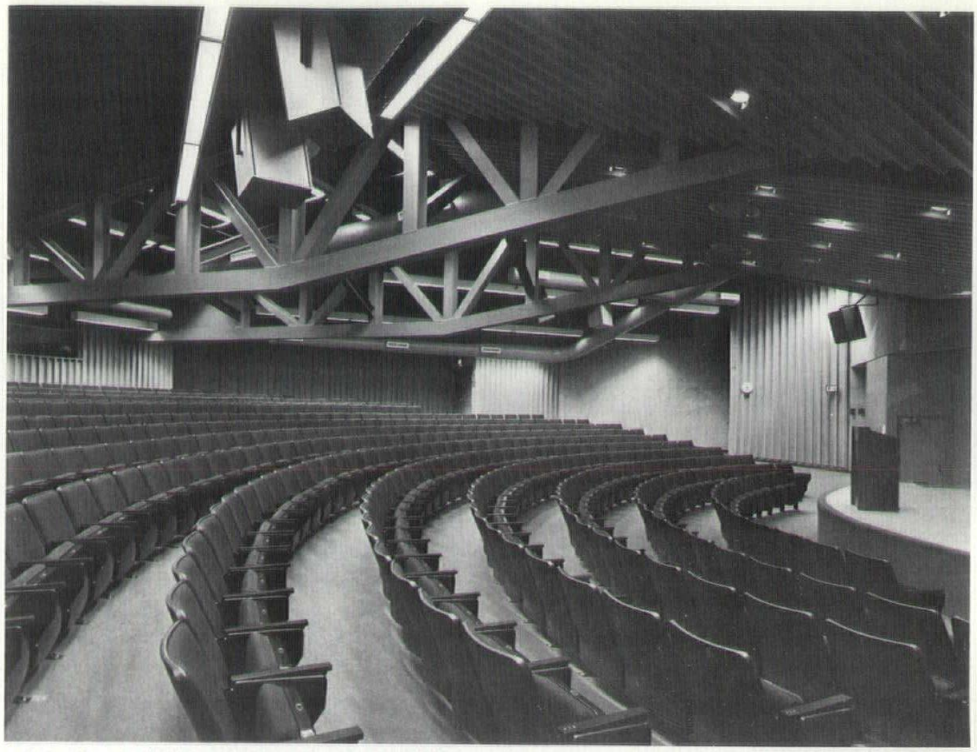
The building concept developed rom the following design constraints:

- Provide an energy sensitive building nvelope.
- Reduce building weight on weak arth substructure.
- Provide exterior corridors without xposure to the elements.
- Reduce the visual impact of the uilding by humanizing its scale.

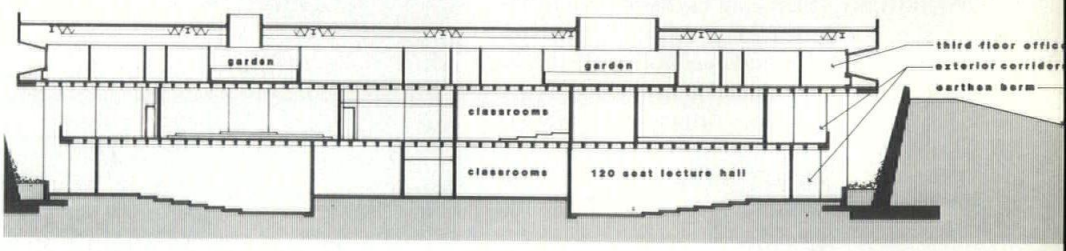
These constraints shaped the primary architectural image of the building. he most visible response to these formhaping constraints is the earthen berm hich surrounds the building. Approximately 32,000,000 pounds of soil were emoved from below the structure to educe overall building weight on the arth substructure. This soil was then ermed, surrounding and protecting the erimeter of the building both from solar eat load and blowing rains. Corner tunel entrances capture breezes from any irection and circulate air down the haded walkways, cooling them in the rocess. Hot air is allowed to rise and scape from the walkways through the ontinuous slot between the overhanging hird floor and the berm retaining wall. he resultant cool refuge from the hot lorida sun is similar to that experienced y this writer as a boy in many a ebraska potato cellar.

Another basic concept is the utilizaion of a square building configuration chieving a very efficient ratio of enlosed area to exposed roof and wall urfaces. The only appendage to the quare building envelope, is the 500 seat uditorium projecting from the entrance orner of the building yet within and overed by the earthen berm. The stage, t ground level, allows adjoining handicap amps to serve as exits for the continental eating of the auditorium. Similar ramps rom grade make the first two classroom oors of the building completely accesble to handicapped individuals.

The third floor, the faculty offices, s the only level visible above the berm nd only floor with exterior glazing. The nterior offices are served natural light by hree rooftop gardens and a three-story trium opening in the main entrance core.



College of Business Administration, University of South Florida. Photos by Gordon Schenck, Jr.



BUILDING SECTION
0 8 16 32

The glass is reflective solar gray and is well protected by large overhangs.

Internal orientation is provided by large scale functional graphics on brightly painted concrete block surfaces with color differentiation being applied on a building quadrant basis. Internally, the concrete block is left natural to compliment the exposed structure; the bright colors which were used externally now being restricted to the exposed duct, pipe and conduit systems. The color and graphics also serve to enliven the subdued lighting conditions.

An inverted roofing system of two-inch polystyrene insulation and gravel ballast applied over a membrane above an insulting concrete deck of an average four inch thickness produces a very efficient "U" factor of .05.

The above-mentioned systems and concepts in consort with a very efficient variable-volume air-conditioning system delivers to the University their most energy efficient building to date. In addition, it is functional, aesthetically pleasing and well received by users.

BUILDING DATA

Area:

First Floor	40,460 Square Feet
Second Floor	35,460 Square Feet
Third Floor	40,000 Square Feet
TOTAL	115,920 Square Feet

Cost:

TOTAL	$4,290,037.00
Per Square Foot	$37.01

Facilities:

182 Faculty and Staff Offices
27 Classrooms providing 1,380 seats
18 Seminar Rooms providing 144 seats
500 Seat Lecture Hall

(Continued)

THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, TAMPA, FLORIDA

The Hillsborough County Department of Museums retained Rowe-Holmes Associates in October of 1976 to assist them in preparation of an E.D.A. grant application for a new Museum of Science and Industry. Their only resources at that point were: a site, a long established need, a director, and a small, but enthusiastic staff. They did not have a program or a master plan and very little available local public funds, so tasks were broadened to include the preparation of the program and master plan prior to submission of the E.D.A. application.

The basic program goal was determined to be the creation of a museum which would illustrate the role played by science and industry in the past, present and the future of Hillsborough County citizens and all who visit the facility. All this was to be accomplished while illustrating appropriate regional climatic responses for maximum energy efficiency. In addition, it became necessary to utilize phased construction because of the budgetary problems and availability of funds.

The program required three types of space for exhibit preparation, storage and display:

A) 30,300 square feet of enclosed and air-conditioned space.

B) 23,700 square feet of semi-enclosed and air-conditioned but naturally ventilated area.

C) 15,500 square feet of covered, naturally ventilated exhibit area.

Our response to these requirements included:

1) East/west orientation to capture prevailing cooling breezes.

2) North skylights to provide natural lighting.

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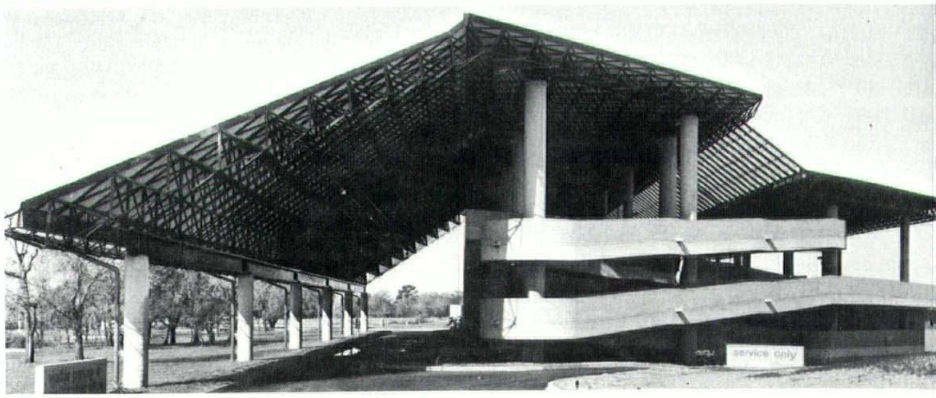
5) Total shading of southern exposures and exterior openings.

6) Provision for solar hardware on the south-sloped roof canopy also providing covered auto and bus drop off.

The Museum of Science and Industry, Hillsborough County, Tampa, Florida. Photos by Gordo Schenck, Jr.



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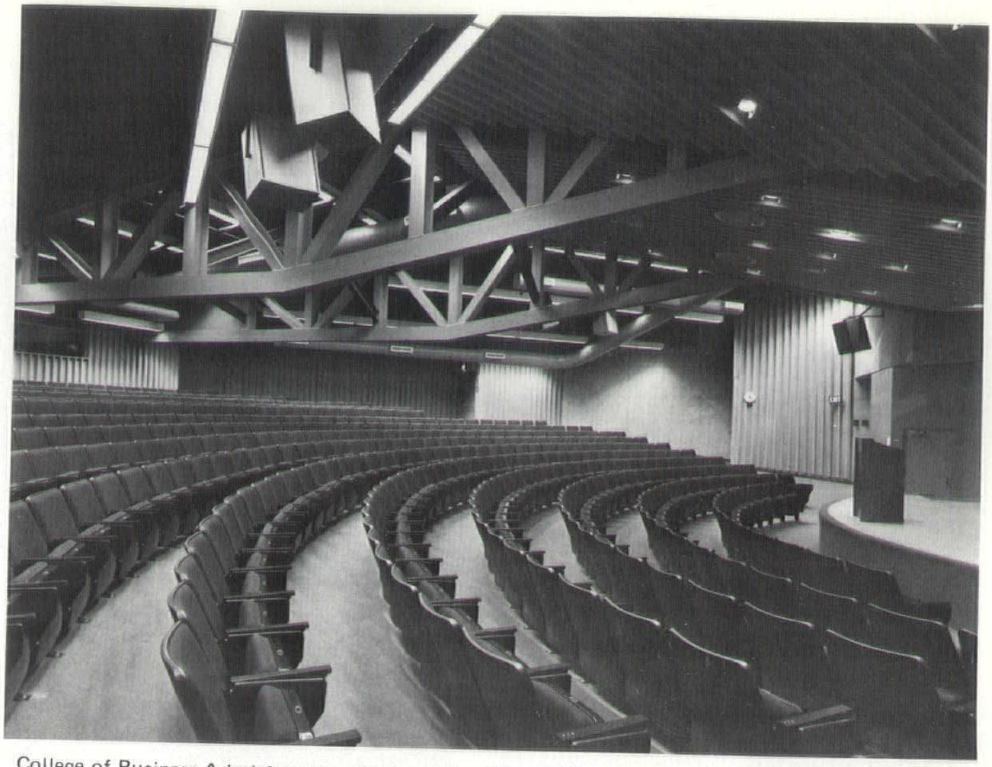

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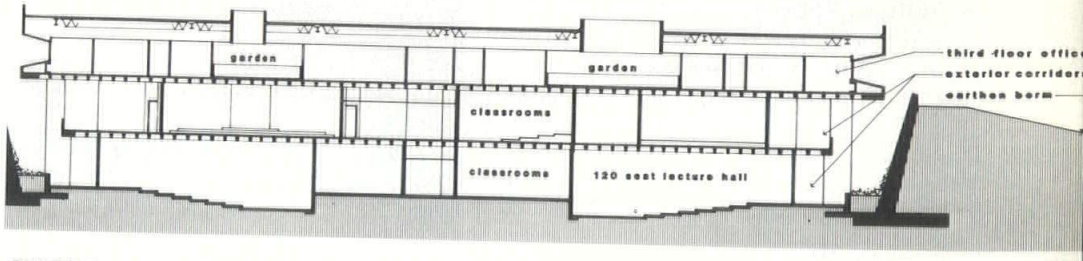

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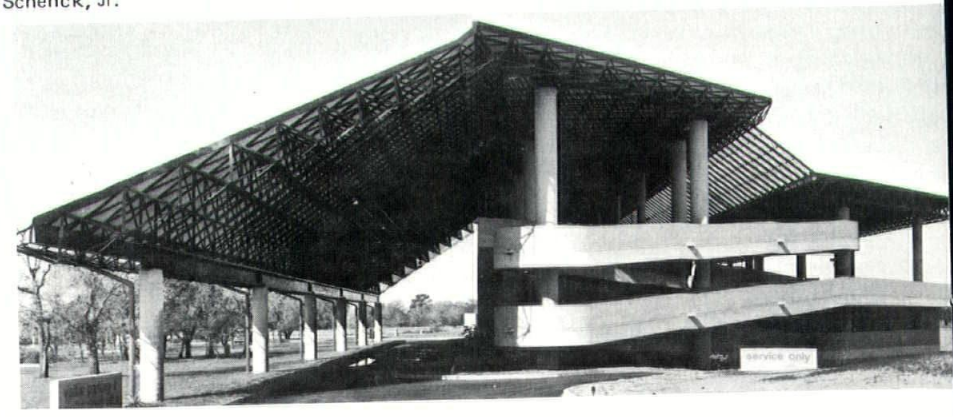


7) Elongation of the building on an east/west axis to allow maximum visual exposure of the semi-open exhibit areas to the highly traveled street on the north.

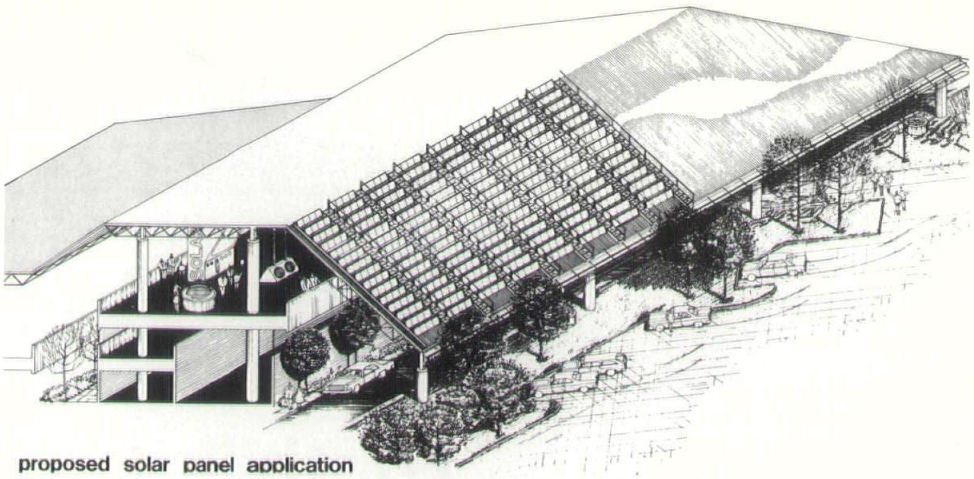
8) The use of earth berms to provide acoustic screening from traffic noises.

Major energy systems for the building were designed as an integral part of the exhibits; ultimate design objectives including utilization of solar photovoltaic converters, wind generators and hydraulic energy system sources. The "machine aesthetic" was naturally selected to reinforce the exhibit themes and allow plug-in and out of mechanical, electrical and energy systems.

The covered exhibit floors utilize north light, skylighting, solar shading, high ceilings, convection-induced air movement and east-west breezes to produce spaces up to 20 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than outside temperatures all without mechanical ventilation or cooling. Classrooms, auditoriums service facilities and administrative offices are the only areas receiving continuous mechanical conditioning. A variable volume system allows localized control of air-conditioning needs in these areas.

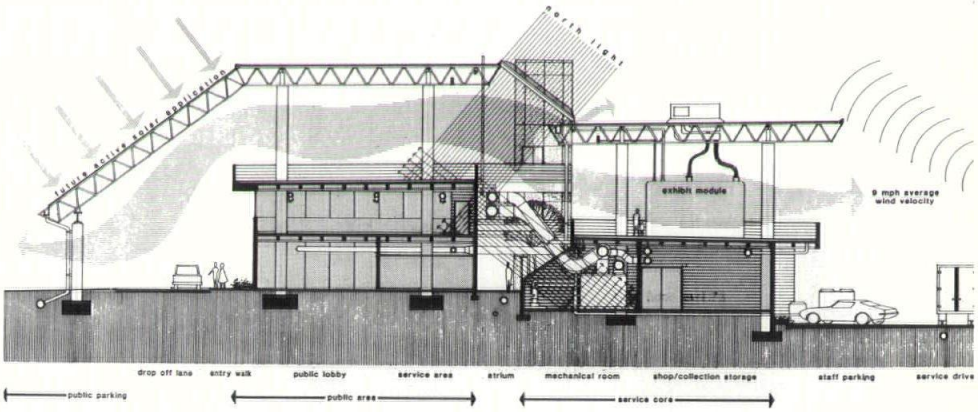
The reduction of mechanically cooled spaces and the artificial lighting requirements for same, the shaded glass areas, minimum use of exterior glass and all the other passive energy conservation measures described earlier have contributed to significant energy efficiencies which are presently realized by the owner in his continued use of the building.

The project was funded and constructed under the Federal Economic Development Act (E.D.A); only a small amount of local funds being required for construction. The majority of the local Hillsborough County funds are presently being used to construct exhibits. The completed building has an anticipated opening to the public of late summer this year.



proposed solar panel application

The Museum of Science and Industry, Hillsborough County, Tampa Florida.



The Design Teams responsible for these two projects are al follows:

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA:

Principal in Charge:	H. Dean Rowe, A.I.A.
Project Manager:	John L. Tennison, A.I.A.
Job Captain:	Thomas A. Hammer, A.I.A.
Team Critic:	Dwight E. Holmes, A.I.A.
Engineering:	
Structural/Civil:	William J. Rast, P.E./Rast Associates
Mechanical/Electrical/ Plumbing:	Ossi Consulting Engineers

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY:

Principal in Charge:	H. Dean Rowe, A.I.A.
Project Manager:	John L. Tennison, A.I.A.
Job Captain:	S. Keith Bailey, A.I.A.
Team Critic:	Dwight E. Holmes, A.I.A.
Engineering:	
Structural/Civil:	William J. Rast, P.E./Rast Associates
Mechanical/Electrical/ Plumbing:	Ossi Consulting Engineers

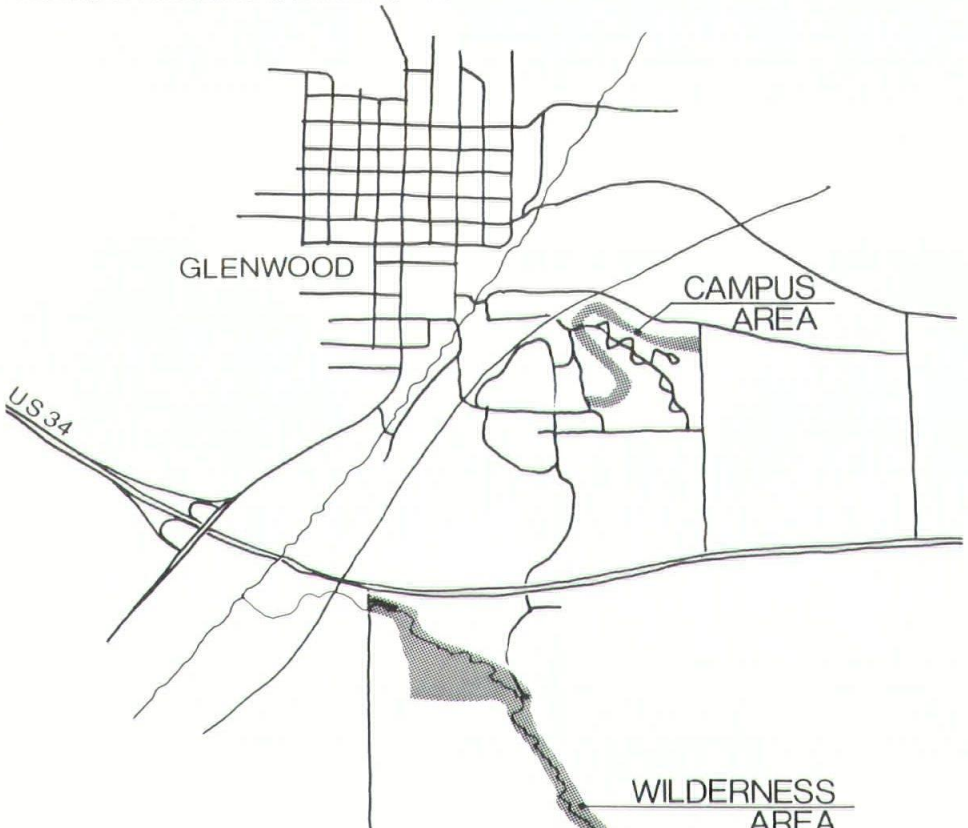
BUILDING DATA

Public Areas	13,580 square feet
Exhibit Spaces	34,740 square feet
Staff Areas	13,010 square feet
Total	61,338 square feet
Construction costs (without exhibits)	$2,681,000.00
Cost Per Square Foot	$43.70

Foothills Park Glenwood, Iowa

William Phelps

Area Map of Foothills Park, Glenwood, Iowa



Handicap-accessible outdoor park and recreation facilities are an importan element for the 750 children and youn adults who dwell year-round on the cam pus of the Glenwood State Hospita School. Set amidst the rolling farm lan of western Iowa, parts of the Campus o this State of Iowa facility for mentall and physically handicapped persons teen with grouse, deer and beaver, yet thes wilderness areas were virtually unacces sible to the wheelchair-bound residents o dormitories less than a mile away. Th problem to design a handicap-accessibl system of trails without disturbing th natural environment was undertaken.

Planning for the project include extensive site reviews, meetings with in volved persons of the School and coordin ation with the Master Plan for the 1,15 acre Campus. A site survey was con ducted by the Iowa Historical Society t avoid disruption of historic and pre historic details of the site and projec funding was provided by a $290,00 grant from the U.S. Department of In terior; Heritage, Conservation and Recrea tion Service.

Two areas were developed on th hospital-school property. The first, 120-acre wilderness area along Hors Creek, is apart from the main Campus This area offers opportunity for tradi tional outdoor experiences – hiking camping, cycling and nature study. Th second area winds through the new "sub divisions" of residential housing on th

main Campus. Walkways connect open spaces with living units and program areas.

Special care was taken in the development of construction documents to respect the guiding principles of the project. Technical requirements for maximum accessibility might be viewed as contradictory to minimal impacts on the natural environment. This apparent conflict is amplified by the project's location in the hilly, loess bluffs along the Missouri River where natural grades are frequently in excess of thirty percent.

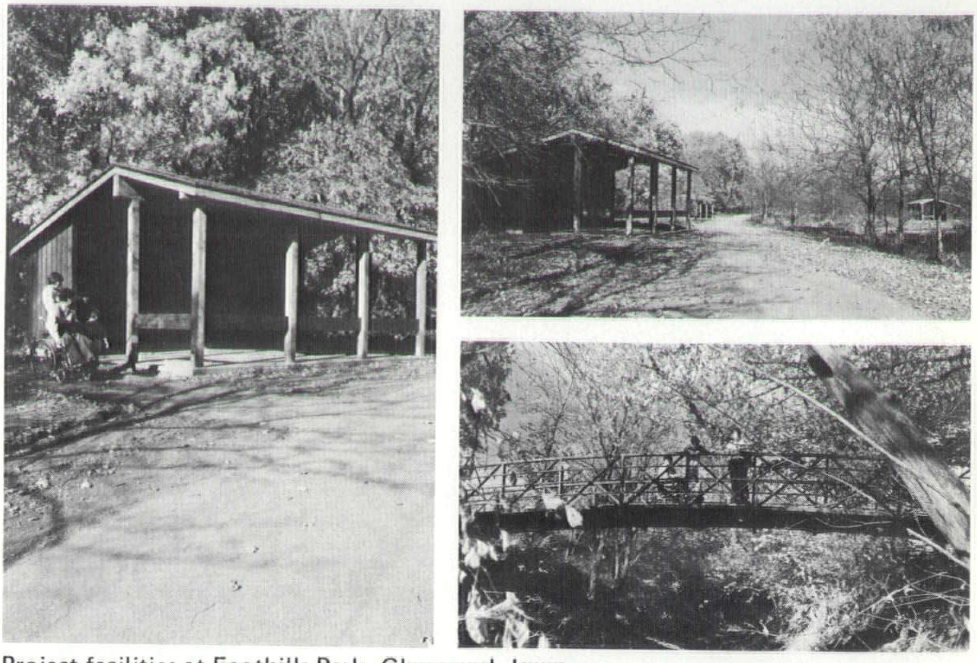
The final wilderness walkway system (4½ miles in length) was developed by following natural contours as much as possible. When necessary, "switch-backing" of trails was used to make necessary grade changes. Surfacing is with hot mix, asphaltic concrete. Benches are provided at several locations along the walkway.

Two fifty foot bridges were built to cross Horse Creek. These have minimal gradients to allow crossing by persons with walkers and wheelchairs. They are constructed of self-sealing steel materials. The oxidized finish assumes a natural rust color and blends with the landscape.

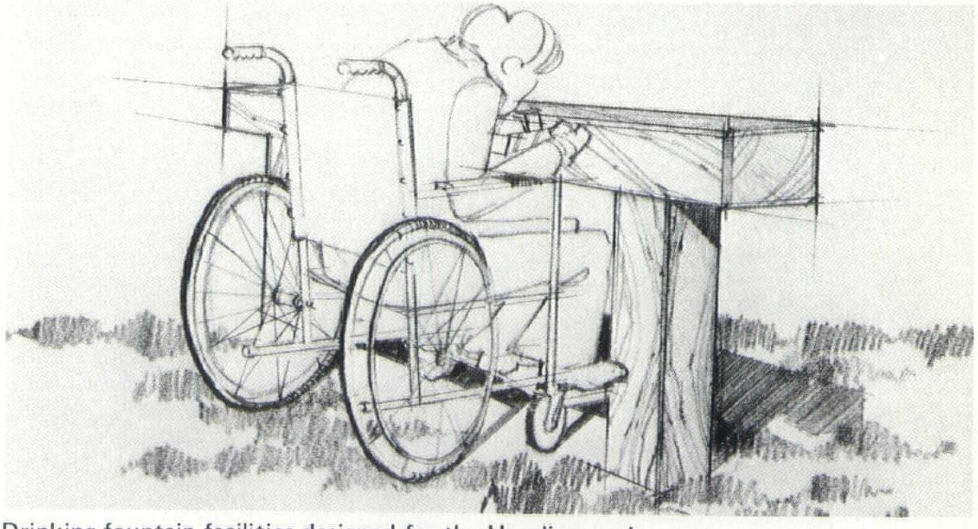
Restrooms were provided at the three entrances to the park. These are of wood construction, stained with natural tones and roofed with wood shingles. Raised letters near the restroom doors, wide doors with no-step entrances, raised stools and grab bars are aids in making the facilities more usable for all park users. Activity shelters were constructed using similar construction details.

Park entrance and directional signs are constructed of rough-sawn wood and utilize the International Recreation Symbol System.

The two sections of the Foothills Park have become useful tools in the educational functions of the Hospital-School. As residents become ready for outdoor recreation, they are first introduced to the trailways outside their living units. As their confidence and abilities advance, they can be transported to the wilderness area for short excursions, even overnight stays in the shelter houses provided along the trail. Because the facility was funded in part by the HCRS grant, the Foothills Park is open to the public and annually hosts its share of school children and Sunday-afternoon strollers.

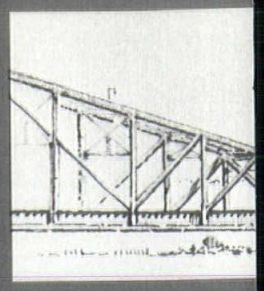


Project facilities at Foothills Park, Glenwood, Iowa



Drinking fountain facilities designed for the Handicapped.

Design Graphics/Graphic Design

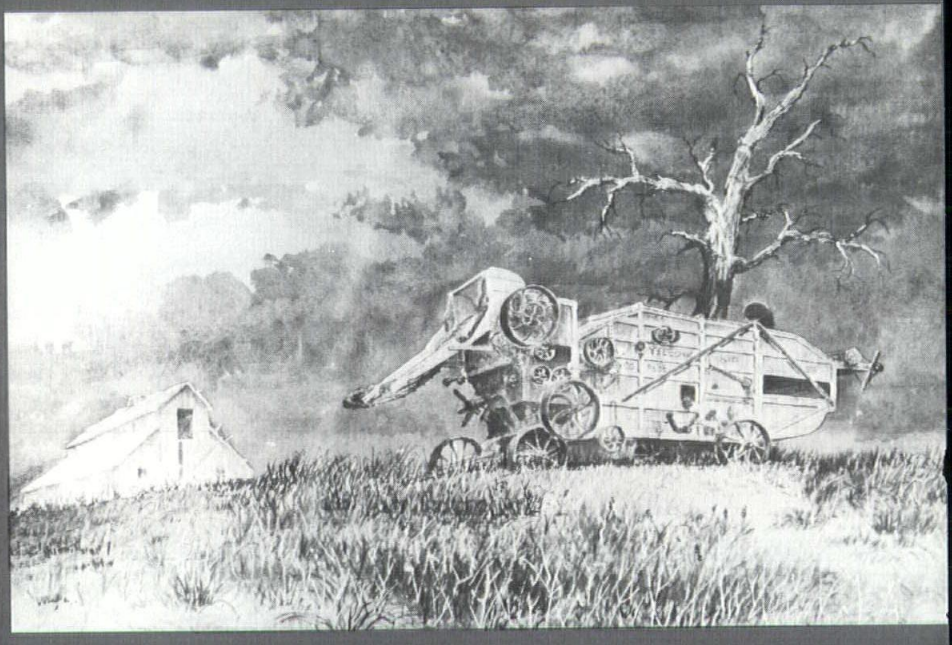


Bridge

William Schlaebitz of Lincoln was one of twenty-six architect/artists chosen nationally to have watercolor paintings displayed in Washington, D. C. at the historically significant Octagon. The watercolors will also be on display during the AIA's National Convention in Minneapolis in May. The College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects sponsored and juried the exhibition competition organized by the AIA Foundation.

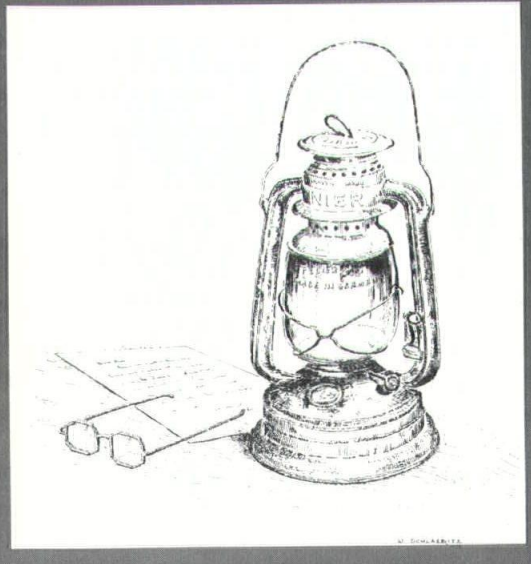
Bill is vice-president of the Architecture/Engineering firm of Clark Enerson Partners and has been frequently recognized for his artistic and rendering abilities. He has allowed us to feature a few of his works in what we hope to be a regular feature of this magazine — a look at design graphics and graphic design.

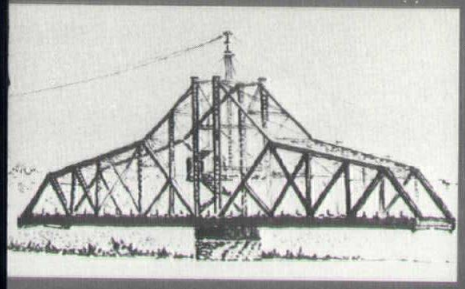
Watercolor "Put Out to Pasture"

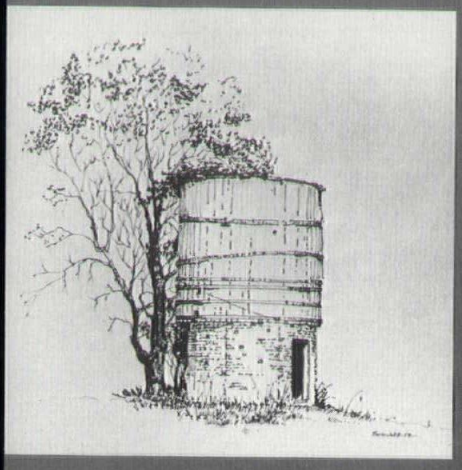


Residence Near Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota

Lantern

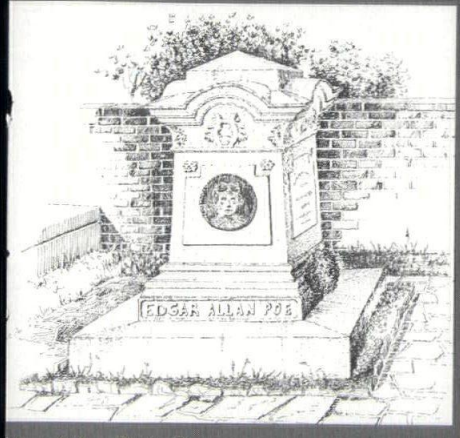




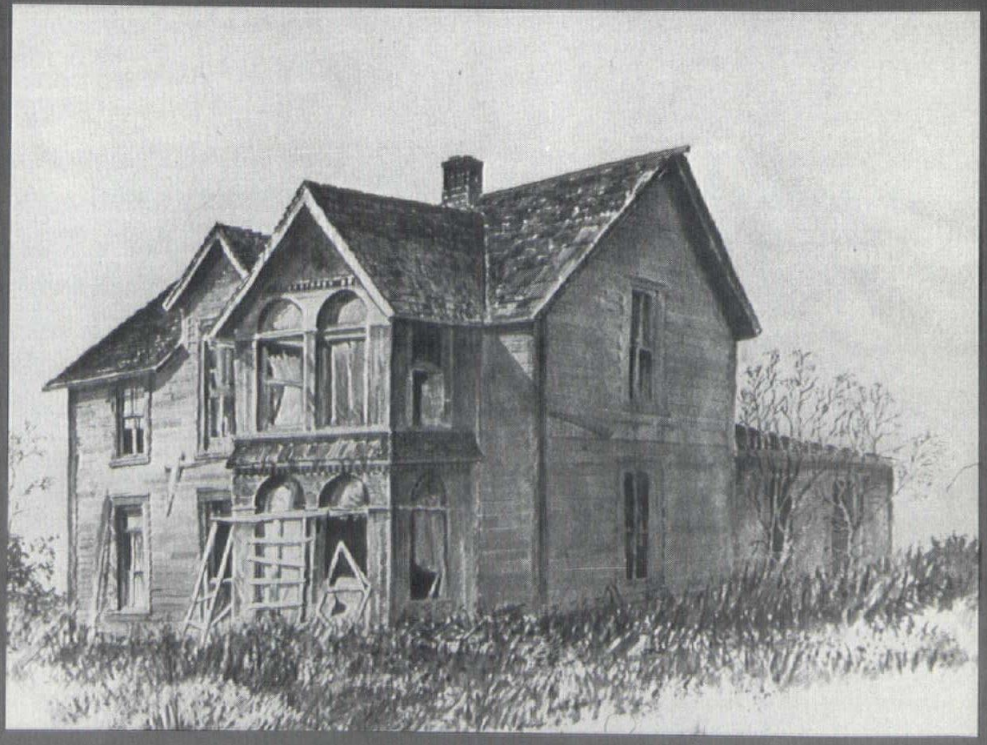


Watertower

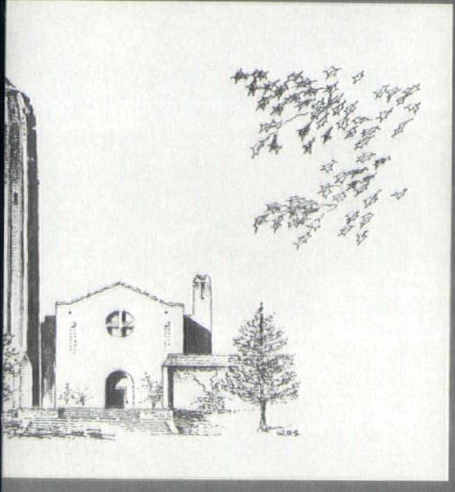
Church at Bassett, Nebraska



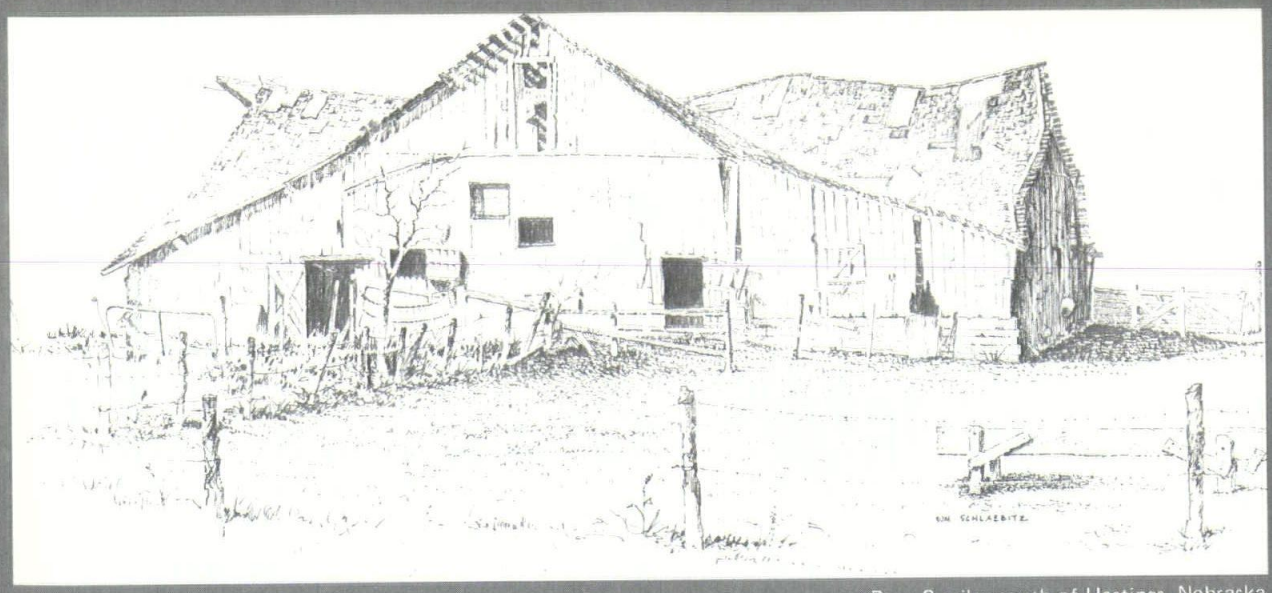
dgar Allen Poe's Gravestone



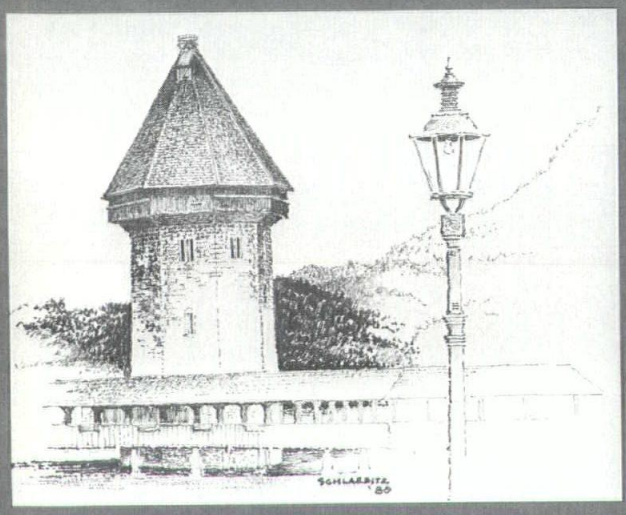
House at Harvard, Nebraska



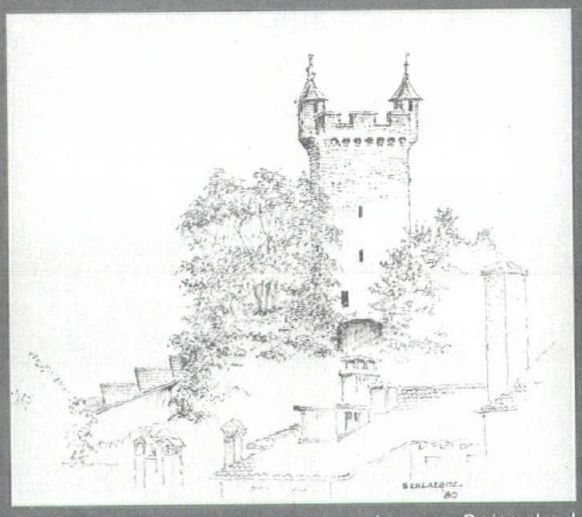
mouth Church, Lincoln, Nebraska



Barn 2 miles south of Hastings, Nebraska



Lucerne, Switzerland



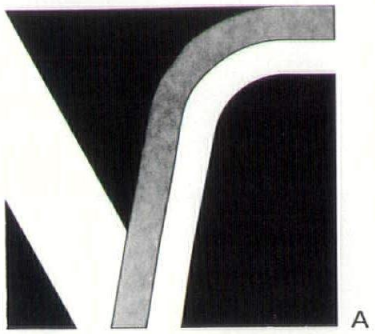
Lucerne, Switzerland

Roman Cemetary Gate, Pisa, Italy

Design Graphics/Graphic Design

Third-year students in Ricky Cunningham's and Rochelle Martin's design studios recently took time to develop logos for use by each student. Both instructors were pleased with the products. Those featured here are:

A Val Ronis
B Vinh Ha
C Sharon Baum
D Eugene Brandt
E Laverne Heggem
F Joe W. Lang
G Eric Claussen



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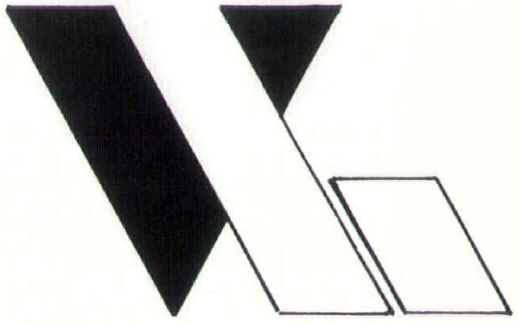

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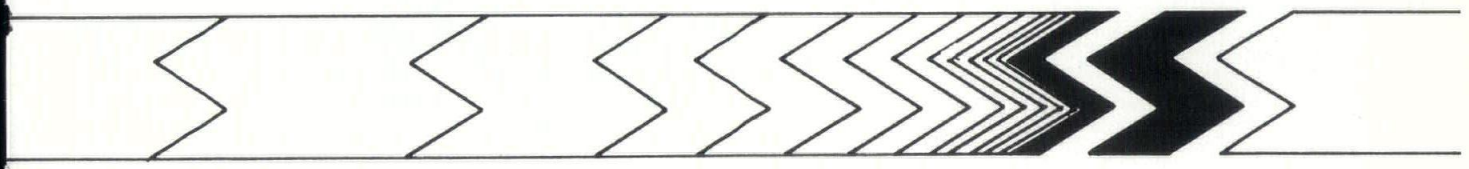

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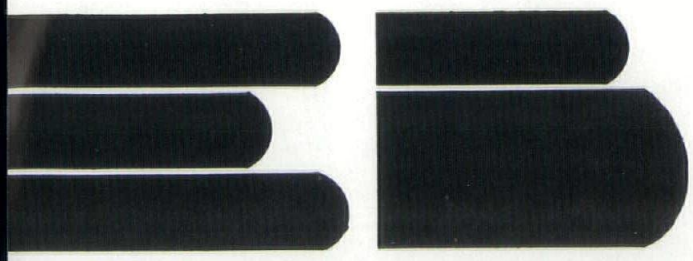

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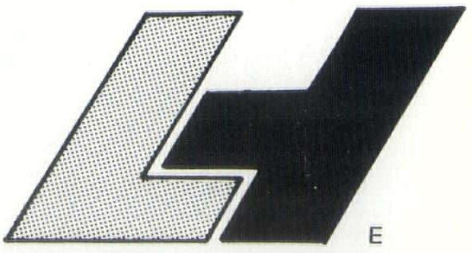

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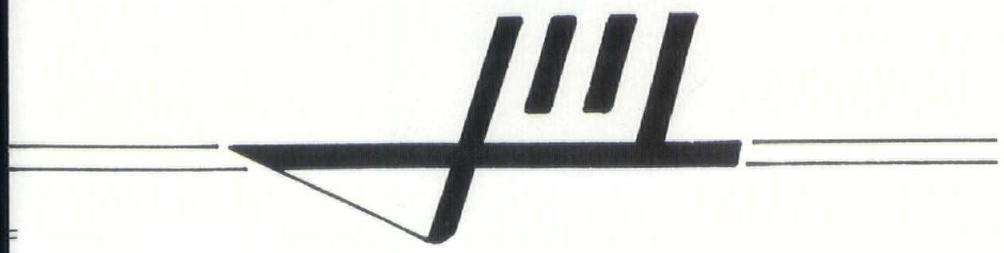

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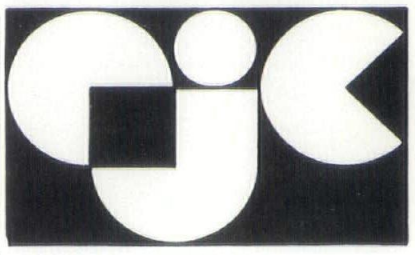

G

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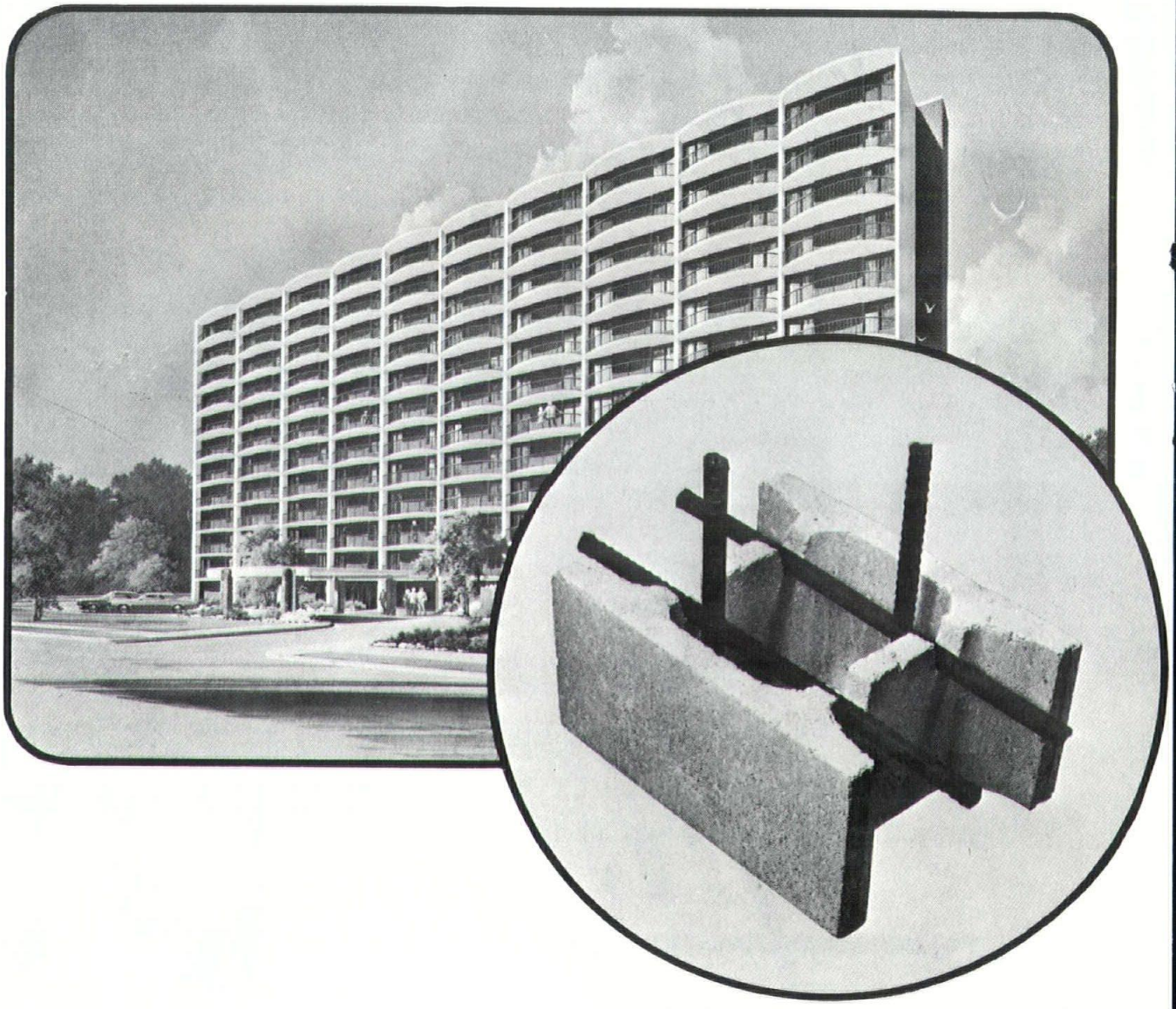


News Notes

NEWS

Linus Burr Smith Speaks in the Gallery

On February 25, a group of approximately fifty people, consisting of students, faculty, and professionals in architecture gathered in the Architecture Gallery to hear Linus Burr Smith speak.

Smith was the chairman of the University of Nebraska for 30 years starting in 1934. He was also hired as the Project Architect for the University and oversaw the designs for many of the buildings now existing on campus. Much of what Smith talked about was his experiences with friends and acquaintences — people as well known as Mies, Corbu and Frank Lloyd Wright. He was also acquainted with Philip Johnson and served as a primary go-between for the prominent architect and the University for the design of Sheldon Art Gallery.

As Smith spoke of his experiences, his opinions about architecture became very apparent. He talked about how the study of spaces was the architect's primary concern. "We as architects should create spaces that are at human scale," Smith stated. "That way they do not lose touch with the people using them."

Smith, well-versed in architectural history, held the audience at attention with his wit and vast knowledge, the evening proving enjoyable as well as educational for all who attended.

The talk was filmed by Bruce Spencer, and will be made into a series of video tapes as a means to preserve the ideas and achievements of this man for posterity. Linus Burr Smith is currently living in Lincoln.

AIA National Convention

The AIA is holding its annual national convention in Minnepolis this year. It begins Sunday, May 17, 1981 and continues through Thursday, May 21. The focus will be primarily on energy. Among those highlighted this year are Ralph Knowles, James M. Fitch, and William Caudill. Activities also include a day-long student design competition, design review session in preparation of Section A of the NCARB's Design Exam, and the latest facts and figures on where architecture graduates are going after finishing school.

Planning Publication Highlights UNL's CRP Program

The December 1980 issue of the "Western Planner" published an article by a CRP student, Maurice Plambeck, concerning the Community Regional Planning Program at UNL. The article points out not only the background behind the formation of the program in 1964, but also the objectives of the program.

The field-work experience offered was considered a great aspect regarding the learning and development of the student. Many of the internships are within Nebraska State Departments, including the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Public Welfare. Other internships include both city and regional planning agencies within the Lincoln and Omaha areas.

CSI Announces New Officers and Directors

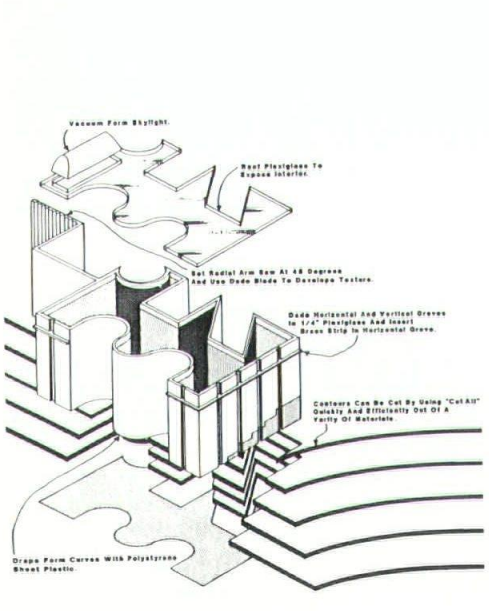
The Construction Specification Institute announces its new officers for 1981. The new President is Robert Cernelic, Executive Vice President for Consolidated Engineers & Architects; First Vice President — Ron Hughbanks, Specification Writer for Henningson Durham and Richardson; Second Vice President — Mike McQuiston, Representative for Pela Products Co.; Secretary — Susan Macek McKie, Architect for Ambrose W. Jackson, Jr. Architects; Treasurer — Joe W. Ranney, III, Vice President of Parawax Co.; Advisor — Larry E. Schwietz, President of L & M Construction Chemicals.

Directors for the first term are Richard S. Hoskins, Architect for Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.; Sidney S. Wall, Architect for Hemmingson Durham and Richardson; and Art Johnson, Architect for Dana Larson and Roubal. Directors for the second term are Dan Peterson, Representative for B. G. Peterson Co., and Bob Howard, Executive Secretary for the Omaha-Council Bluffs Sheet Metal Contractor's Association.

Model Making Workshop Offered

An Architectural and Industrial Model Making Workshop will be offered this summer during the first summer school session, June 8-July 10. The workshop will be taught by Robert Stowers and is designed to increase the model making vocabulary of the student in architecture and the architecture professional. It will give the individual student a "hands on" experience and exposure to a variety of materials and methods of working.

There will be four model exercises, each designed to be completed in a week's time and teach certain skills. Emphasis in all exercises will be to increase the speed at which a model can be fabricated. The first assignment will explore different methods of construction relating to massing or planning study models. The second week's exercise will teach the student fast methods of fabrication of paper and cardboard models. Both finished models and study models will be built. The third week will study plastics as model making material and the development of a refined presentation model. The fourth week will deal with the more refined and complicated model making processes (casting and soldering). The final week exercise will be related to any project that the student wants to explore as it relates to his or her special needs. Some of the material covered that final week will be special models (structural, industrial, animated, lighting,) and photography.



Drawing by Bob Stowers

Power From The Wind

The Nebraska Solar Office will conduct a series of workshops on wind energy throughout the state the week of April 27. The workshop will cover siting, sizing, construction, control, storage, prototypes, buy-back rates, tax incentives, economics and operation of wind energy conversion systems.

Instructors for the workshop will include staff from Rockwell International in Golden, Colorado. Rockwell conducts the nation's largest testing center for small wind energy conversion systems (WECS) at Rocky Flats, Colorado. Other manufacturers and distributors of WECS will also participate. Owners and operators of WECS will be available to answer questions, and representatives from utility companies have been invited to explain the buy-back rate under federal regulations.

The Schedule for the workshops is as follows:

Lincoln, Monday, April 27
Grand Island, Tuesday, April 28
Valentine, Wednesday, April 29
North Platte, Thursday, April 30
Scottsbluff, Friday, May 1

A fee of $25.00 will be charged. For further information contact Jim Bowman, Nebraska Solar Office, W191 Nebraska Hall, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588, (402) 472-3414.

Clause P. Johnson to Retire

Claus P. Johnson has announced a March 13, 1981, retirement date from Davis/Fenton/Stange/Darling, Architects and Engineers. A Nebraska native, he has been a structural engineer with the firm for 30 years.

During his distinguished career, Mr. Johnson was involved in numerous projects of great significance in this community. Some of these included: Lincoln General Hospital, State Office Building, Devaney Sports Complex, National Bank of Commerce, The Centrum, Nebraska Wesleyan University Fieldhouse and several University of Nebraska-Lincoln dormitories.

Mr. Johnson and his wife will reside at Riviera, Arizona, on the Colorado River in the Mohave Lake Area of northern Arizona.

While continuing to serve as a consultant to DFSD, he will pursue his hobbies of fishing, hunting, dog training and traveling.

Students return from Foreign Studies Program

Nine students participated in the foreign studies exchange program in architecture at the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara in Guadalajara, Mexico. They returned from their six months in Mexico and are finishing their final semester in the BSAS program. The students — Douglas Beals, Susan Borgialli, Dale Bowder, and Tami Yocum along with Professor Robert Duncan — found that the exchange provided a unique opportunity for the group to live, study and travel and take classes in architecture at the University so that the exchange was a total cross-cultural experience.

The group was able to travel to Mazatlan, Puerto Vallarta, Barra De Navidad, Mazanillo, Guanajuato, and San Miguel. For the senior inspection trip the students spent ten days traveling to Mexico City, Cozumel, Cancun, and Merida. This trip allowed them to visit the Yucatan and see first hand many Archaelogical sites of Mayan origin and provided excellent experiences for the class in Pre-Columbian History.

Reynolds Aluminum-Product Design Competition

The end of the previous semester saw the conclusion of the Reynolds Aluminum-Product Design Competition. The senior design studios were asked to design unique or improvised products utilizing inherent qualities characteristic of aluminum. The competition offered a $300 first prize per school which was divided between the two top solutions. Art Knox submitted an improvised design of an extruded aluminum water column for passive solar applications. The other top design, one submitted by John Kelly, was a unique design of a portable aluminum chair that collapses upon itself to be transported in a cylindrical canister. The two solutions will be resubmitted and judged, the resulting winner to represent UNL's College of Architecture in the National Competition.

Student Chapter Elects Officers

The ASC/AIA recently changed administrations with the elections of new officers. The new officers are:

President: Stan Gove
Vice-President: Chuck Dalluge
Treasurer: Mitch Elliot
Secretary: Greg Balfamy

Energy Conservation In Building Design Topic

Earth Sheltered Housing is one of the many subjects of publications and seminars offered to the public from the Architectural Extension Office at Oklahoma State University. Incorporating the earth in actual building design is the department's specialty, with particular emphasis on energy conservation, alternative energy systems, lighting design. The extension unit also offers information on earth/integrated solar buildings and home remodeling for solar application.

Seminars and technical conferences are geared to both the lay public and professional audience. The sessions focus not only on earth shelter technology, but also on other forms of energy efficiency as they relate to the built environment.

A schedule of upcoming seminars, lists of information sources on energy related issues, and earth shelter fact sheets are available from the extension office. For a free copy of "Living Underground", send a self-addressed envelope to:

Jody Proppe, Hon. AIA, Supervisor
Architectural Extension
103 Architecture Building
OSU, Stillwater, Oklahoma 97074

Alumni and Friends Organization

A committee appointed by Dean W. Cecil Steward's to develop an Alumni and Friends of the College of Architecture organization. Its purpose is to develop and sustain positive relationships between the College and the many people interested in its welfare. Homer Puderbaugh, Chairman of the Department of Architecture, states that presently, the only part of this organization in place is the enthusiasm needed for inception and growth. The normal trappings of an alumni/friends group are absent. The bulk of the responsibility of this committee is to find out what kind of structure this organization should have. Alumni of the College and others interest in its welfare are asked to respond with information, ideas, suggestions of what road this organization should take.

Members of the steering committee to contact are Jim McGraw, Community and Regional Planning; Ted Wright, Community Resource and Research Center; Keith Sawyers, or Homer Puderbaugh, Department of Architecture.

Information on organization or events will be forwarded via *Dimensions.*

NCMA Student Design Competition

The annual NCMA Student Design Competition has been put in motion again with the distribution of the competition parameters to members of the senior design studios. This year's competition involves a site in Lincoln, 13th & "K". The program calls for the design of a luxurious, efficiency apartment complex for rental by state legislators, businessmen, and temporary residents who need a convenient apartment close to Lincoln's central business district.

Bahr, Vermeer & Haecker

The office of Bahr, Vermeer & Haecker, Architects, Ltd. is currently involved in the adaptive reuse of the old Hardy Furniture building for a downtown office of Commercial Federal Savings & Loan in Lincoln. Significant work has been accomplished in reinforcing the old, inadequate structure, and providing new mechanical systems, stairs, an additional elevator, and new finishes both inside and out.

On the outside, the most notable change has been the reappearance of the original building's facade. The slate was removed from the second and third floor portions of the south face revealing the original arched window openings. The first and second floor lines have been recessed from the sidewalk line. The remaining facade becomes a colonnade and screen wall that protects the window wall behind it from the elements and excessive solar gain during the summer months. This ploy has afforded an articulation of depth on the new front, from deep recesses at the base to recessed window openings to planar slate surface.

The colonnade continues eastward, ending in the time-temperature tower, Commercial Federal's corporate identification symbol. The colonnade and tower replace a building that once stood, thereby maintaining the sense of mass continuity at the street.

On the inside, the crowning architectural feature is the newly developed atrium. The floors at the second level and higher were removed to achieve this space topped by an insulated skylight. Indirect natural light is thus supplied to all floors and the main lobby. The top of the atrium is banded by three strips of neon lights. Neon was chosen as a light source here because of its extremely long life and since replacement of lighting at this position would be difficult.

PERSONNEL/PERSONALS

DARREL RIPPETEAU (BACH. ARCH. 1941 managing partner of the architectural, engineering and planning firm of Sargent Webster Crenshaw & Folley of Syracuse, New York, retired from the partnership at the end of 1979. Mr. Rippeteau joined the firm in 1946 and has been a managing partner of SWC&F since January, 1974. Mr. Rippeteau is presently teaching a course at Jefferson Community College, Watertown, New York.

BRUCE HUTCHINGS (BACH. ARCH. 1961) is the Coordinator of the Graduate Programs of Housing Environments at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. Bruce earned a Masters Degree in Architecture and in Landscaping Architecture from Illinois.

ROBERT DOUGLAS (BACH. ARCH. 1963) is the President of Robert Douglas Associates Inc.; Consultants to the Health Care Field, Houston, Texas. The firm is busy doing hospital projects at the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago. Bob earned a Masters Degree in Architecture from the University of Minnesota.

JACK LONDON (BACH. ARCH. 1967) is the senior principle of his own firm in Sacramento, California, and is involved in housing projects and shopping centers.

JAMES R. ANDERSON (BACH. ARCH. 1968) is now an Associate Professor in the Graduate Programs of Housing Environments at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

JEFFREY SHNEIDER (MARCH. 1974) is now an associate with Cline Smull Hamill Quentieri Associates of Boise, Idaho. Jeffrey is doing work in much of the western United States

Dimensions is hoping to make the alumni section of the magazine a regular item in the future issues. If you are an alumnus of the University of Nebraska College of Architecture, or have information concerning someone who is, please write to our office telling us the information so it can be used in our upcoming issues.

FIRM NEWS

Dana Larson Roubal Associates

For the third year running, Dana Larson Roubal and Associates of Omaha, Nebraska has won three national awards for design excellence from the American Association of School Administrators (AASA). The awards are made in conjunction with the American Institute of Architects (AIA), and bring the total number of awards won by this firm in this category to twenty-three in the past nine years.

Dana Larson Roubal and Associates also received much publicity over the Douglas County Correctional Facility located in downtown Omaha, Nebraska. This 85,000 square foot building was designed to house two hundred and two residents and cost $4,635,000 to build. The solar application employs a 4,700 square foot flat plate solar collector that can be expanded to 10,000 square feet to accommodate future growth. The system provides seventy-five percent of the domestic hot water and up to fifteen percent of the space heating requirements of the present facility.

Dana Larson Roubal and Associates received the following awards for the design of the facility: AIA Central States Regional Award, Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute National Design Award (CRSI), CRSI Energy Conservation Award, AIA/ACA Architecture for Justice Exhibition, NSA Honor Award, Nebraska Masonry Institute Award for Innovative Excellence in Masonry and the National Second-Place Award from the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) for outstanding achievement and dissemination on various techniques that can be used to save energy.

Kirham Michael and Associates

The Des Moines office of Kirkham Michael & Associates has been relocated to a new and larger headquarters on the first floor of the new Blue Creek Office Building on 29th Street, just north of I-235 in West Des Moines. The move is due to the firm's growing involvement in Iowa that required a need for more resources in the Des Moines office.

The Omaha office of Kirkham Michael & Associates has recently been authorized to proceed with the Comprehensive Corridor Location Study for a Northwest Connector to I-80 in Omaha. Barton-Aschman and Associates of Minneapolis will provide traffic analysis and planning. Kirham Michael will provide the engineering, graphics and estimating.

KM is also designing a branch bank for the 1st National Bank that will be located at 132nd and Center in Omaha. The interior will be done in the 19th century style and will include the vault chandeliers, and woodwork from the original bank located in downtown Omaha.

Davis/Fenton/Stange/Darling

The firm of Davis/Fenton/Stange Darling, Architects, and Engineers pleased to announce the registration c two architects.

Wynn Mehlhaff joined DFSD i September of last year, after graduatin from the University of Nebraska-Lincol where he was employed by the Universit as the in-house, barrier-free design coo dinator. Wynn is a board member of th Antelope Park Neighborhood Associatio and has been involved in the drafting c Lincoln's Historic Preservation Ordi ance.

Steve Eveans, a graduate of th University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has bee with the firm since June of 1977. Steve who was married last October, is a mem ber of landmarks, Inc., The Nationa Trust for Historic Preservation, and th International Solar Energy Society. He also a member of the College's Profe sional Advisory Board and the publica tion board of *Dimensions.*

Jackson — Jackson & Associates

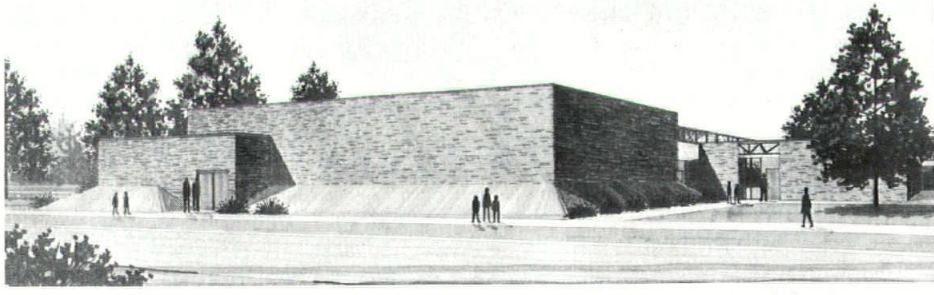
The Council Bluffs Community School District has planned additions to five public school buildings. Each addition will be a multipurpose room/storm shelter, incorporating kitchen facilities, gymnasium, equipment storage, and connecting corridor.

According to Jackson — Jackson & Associates, Architects, Omaha, the key concept centers on providing safe shelter during school hours, yet creating functional, flexible space to enhance educational programs. The concern for shelter evolves from the severity of wind-related storm damage in recent years.

Initial concepts attempting to generate below grade spaces for shelter were abandoned when cost and access ramp systems were analyzed. For barrier-free access, an on-grade solution was selected. A five foot earth berm was incorporated as a design feature to provide adde protection from air-borne projectiles, an to reduce the footing depth.

After analyzing available stor data, a 290 mph wind load as the wa design criterion was established. To r solve these severe loading conditions an budget restraints, the architect propose load bearing masonry and a poured co crete pan roof. The final wall design successfully bid is comprised of four-in face brick, one-inch air space, two-in rigid insulation, and twelve-inches highly reinforced Ivany concrete bloc with 4000 psi high lift grouting. Ivar block is a specially designed mason unit. When reinforced properly, it can b comparable to poured concrete strength, yet save 40 to 50% in cost.

All five schools under constructi are a month and a half ahead of schedul



Franklin School Multipurpose room/storm shelter, Council Bluffs Community Schools

CALENDAR

Upcoming Events

April 1-5: Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, Victoria, British Columbia

April 2-6: Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA) Conference, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

April 10-11: East Central Regional Symposium "Architecture & Public Criticism", Lawerence Institute of Technology

April 16-18: Great Lakes ASC/AIA Regional Conference, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

April 16: Nebraska Society of Architects Executive Committee Meeting

April 18: Earth Sheltered Housing Seminar, Student Union, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

April 21-22: Energy Conservation in Commercial and Industrial Buildings, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

April 21-26: Energy and Home Improvement Fair, Arlington Park Exposition Hall, Arlington Heights, Illinois

April 24-25: Earth Integrated/Solar Buildings Seminar, Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas

April 25-30: National American Planning Association Conference, Boston, Massachusetts

April 27-29: American Power Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois

April 27: Power From the Wind Workshop, Lincoln, Nebraska

April 28-30: Residential Heal Loss and Piping Design School, Holiday Inn, Cherry Hill, New Jersey

April 28: Power From the Wind Workshop, Grand Island, Nebraska

April 29: Power From the Wind Workshop, Valentine, Nebraska

April 30: Power From the Wind Workshop, North Platte, Nebraska

May 1: Power From the Wind Workshop, Scottsbluff, Nebraska

May 4-7: Emerging Environmental Solution for the Eighties, Marriot Hotel, Los Angeles, California

May 5: Nebraska Society of Architects Executive Committee Meeting

May 9: Alternative Energy Systems Seminar, Student Union, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

May 11-12: Advanced Passive Solar Design, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

May 17-22: AIA National Convention, Minneapolis, Minnesota

May 18-19: Alternative Energy System, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

May 19-21: Residential Heal Loss and Piping Design School, Holiday Inn-Expressway, Kalamazoo, Michigan

May 23: Solar Energy Seminar, Oklahoma City Oklahoma

May 26-28: Residential Heal Loss and Piping Design School, Holiday Inn-International Airport, Cheektowga, New York

June 5-6: Earth Integrated/Solar Buildings Seminar, Boston, Massachusetts

June 8-10: Underground Space Conference and Exposition, Convention Center, Kansas City, Missouri

June 9-11: Residential Heat Loss and Piping Design School, Holiday Inn, Parsippany, New York

June 16-19: Second International Energy Symposium, World's Fair Energy Expo 82, Knoxville, Tennessee

June 18: Nebraska Society of Architects Committee Meeting

June 20-25: ACSA/AIA Teachers Seminar, Cranbrook Academy, Michigan

June 27: Earth Sheltered Housing Seminar, Tulsa, Oklahoma

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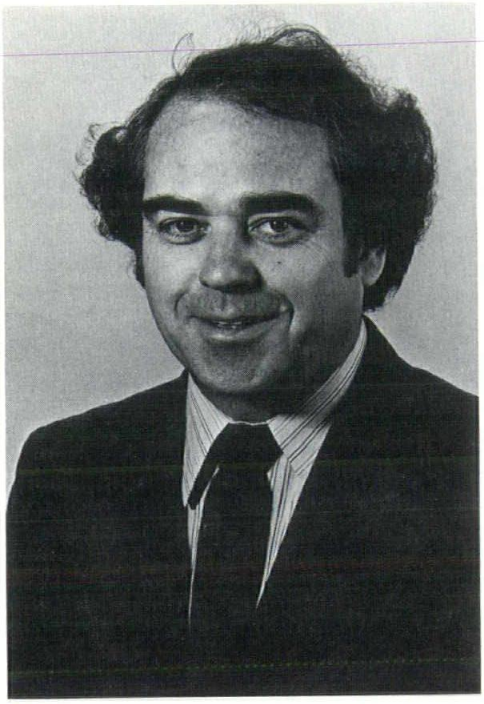

COMMENTARY

Urban Design Administration Comes To Town

Andrew F. Euston, AIA

The changes of today are forerunners of a very different future for America. Somewhere in time between the next ten years and the early years of the third millenium, A.D. we will have made public and private sector adjustments to the discipline of resource scarcity that has typified human society until our times. Prophets of our mass industrial culture see new forms of production, neighboring, and politics as already on their way. Alvin Toffler, Peter Drucker, Mark Satin and others tell us of subtle shifts which, like the rumblings of geological fault lines, are detectable signs of what lies ahead. My perspective might be called an interim one. It is focused on local level decision making where, I believe, the form of urbanization is actually fixed. Since most Americans live in urban settlements, the skills of government are critical where America is concerned. The skills that serve to guide urban change are crucial in securing workable and humane urban environments.

What do we see as the role of our profession as the economy's production and consumption patterns shift? Do we agree that city design processes will be increasingly important as means for balancing the trade-offs and the competing demands that local governments have to face?

Local government designs continuously, intentionally or not. The more conscious and deliberate this process is, the more the benefits that can be delivered. This is what we are discovering through the Urban Environmental Design (UED) programs administered throug HUD. These programs are aimed at ident fying the new roles of architects and th creative uses of design as a managemen process in city hall. This activity is bein called Urban Design Administration. It i emerging at local governmental levels an encompasses a multi-disciplined, mult agencied and multi-purposed approach t guiding urban form.

Urban Environmental Design is no established as an eligible administrativ cost under block grants. The Departmen of Housing and Urban Development UED program has supported over $1. million in research and assistance sinc 1974. A Rice/MIT/Berkeley team is con pleting a state-of-the-art analysis of thi field. Some form of UED technical assi tance goes to 48 localities engaged in three-year National League of Cities pro gram. Project for Public Spaces, Inc several community design centers, th National Trust for Historic Preservatio and other groups conduct similar pro jects. The HUD's biennial design award have yielded detailed entries on specif UED accomplishments in several hundre cities. Combined, these efforts are d fining the term of urban design admini tration as a vigorous new field of publ management that can help us choose ou future.

Gradually, information is buildi that links successful development wi deliberate public-sector design processe The authors are city government-expe enced practitioners such as Weiming L of Minneapolis/St. Paul/Dallas, San Fra

cisco's Allan Jacobs, Jonathan Barnett et al of New York City, David Vickery of Cambridge Massachusetts, Cincinnati's Genevieve Ray and Ron Kull, Beatrice Ryan of Seattle and many other such urban design administrators.

From my vantage point just below Capitol Hill – an unusual one for an architect, perhaps – I conclude that an urban world of technology can be made livable, can be made workable, if we choose to design it that way.

We find more evidence each year that a city hall having people trained in design makes better decisions about urban change than one which lacks these people. To be sure, the issues are not all design, but basic social, economic and environmental answers can be found wherever a design process joins hands with the political system.

A growing question for the human family is whether or not our mass technological society can manage the process of creating urban environments that become habitats providing for the social, economic, and comfort needs of people. In America, cities account for the habitat in which approximately three-fourths of the population dwells. More people are living in cities, more people are choosing urban habitats over rural habitats, more people are gravitating towards higher population centers throughout the world. How do we adapt our cities to our highest aspirations, to our most cherished values, to our vision of a better world?

The choices of what form of administration to apply to the development of a city are many. In most instances, however, a city's development has not been adapted to a comprehensive administration process. This means that a community's politics, its governmental structure, its allocation of power, its assignment of responsibility filters down in ways that rarely allow for an integrated urban development process. It is between the administrative cracks that inevitably develop where urban quality and efficiency will fall.

A city's capacity to integrate urban design decisions has broad effects. Thousands of trade-offs exist in everyone's life as he moves within any environment. Whatever way he moves, the need exists to make choices about that environment in reaction to what is now or what will be in the foreseeable future.

In any physical environment created to serve a particular purpose, conflicts arise forcing re-organization. For example, each layer of change in the transportation system in use creates pressures to re-design the city. Many such form-givers are constantly at work to reshape the environment to fit particular needs. It makes increasing sense that alteration of a city's form, with its far-reaching consequences in human life, be made a comprehensive, conscious process.

We need to understand that there is a basic responsibility at the local level of government for the creation of an urban form that is explicitly articulate. We must achieve a transformation of the public's understanding of this problem. If we can bring a truly responsive approach in problem solving to city government in order to guide the form of urban development, we can facilitate society's readiness to face the future.

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People need to have an environment that suits personal needs. However, much of what happens in forming cities in professionalized. The decisions are in the hands of technicians, trained professionals, and career-oriented administrators. The basic issue, therefore, is the adequacy in delegation of decision-making responsibilities for people's needs, city efficiency, or implementation of change. This is clearly a design process matter.

We need to better direct the development of cities through urban design administration compatible with local political systems even though they are not traditionally made to do so. They must be made to. If we are able to deal with this dimension of comtemporary society in a truly constructive way, we can look forward to harmony. If we are not able, we can look forward to increased chaos in our urban environments and further deterioration of the quality of life.

Information packets on Urban Environment Design may be requested by contacting Mr. Euston at HUD, Room 7268, Washington, D.C., 20410. Several films are also available for loan.

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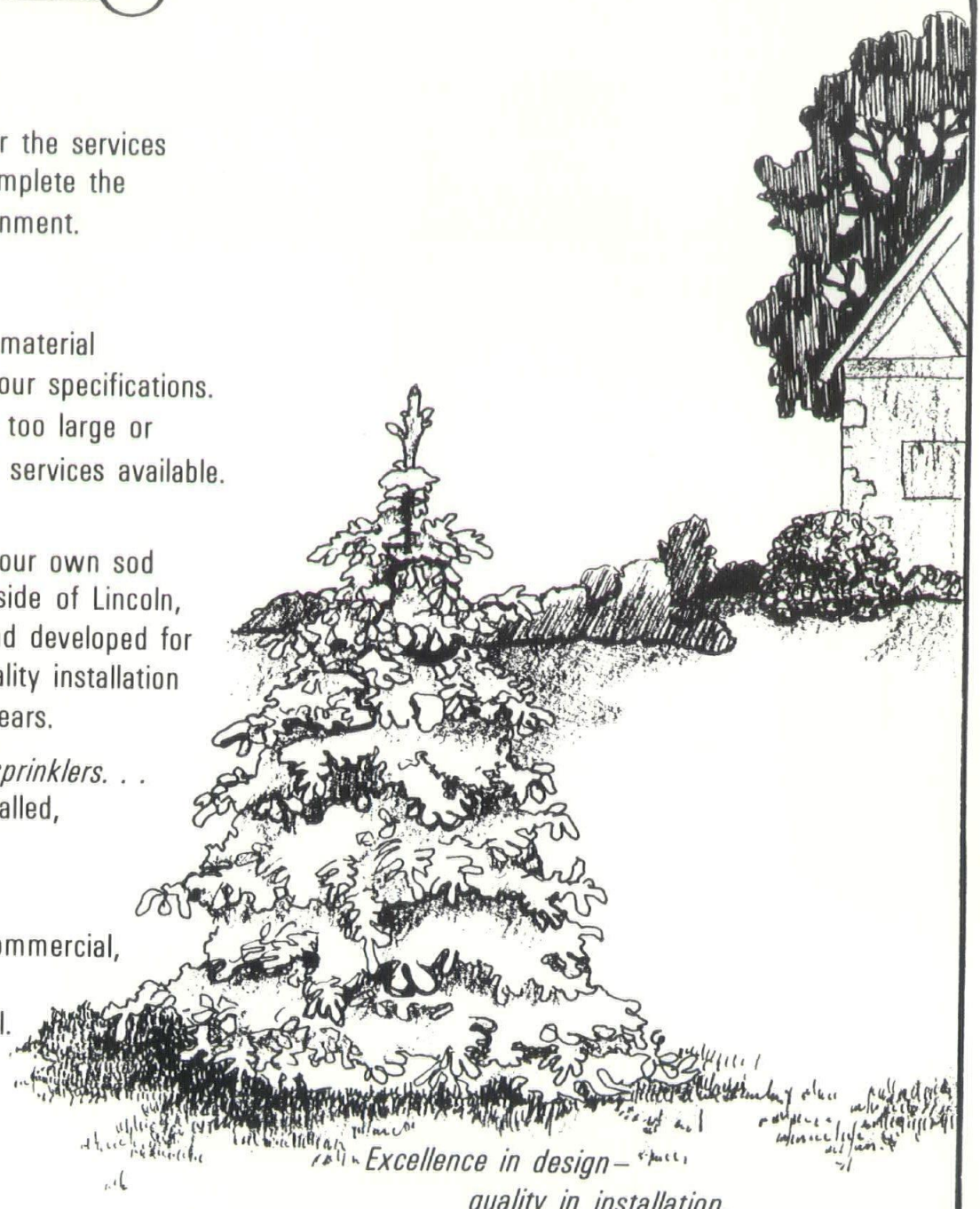

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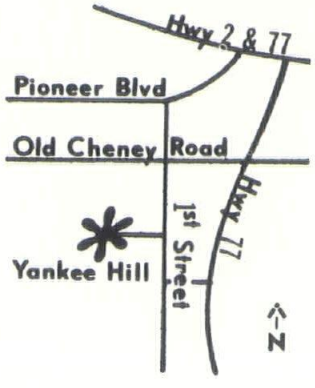

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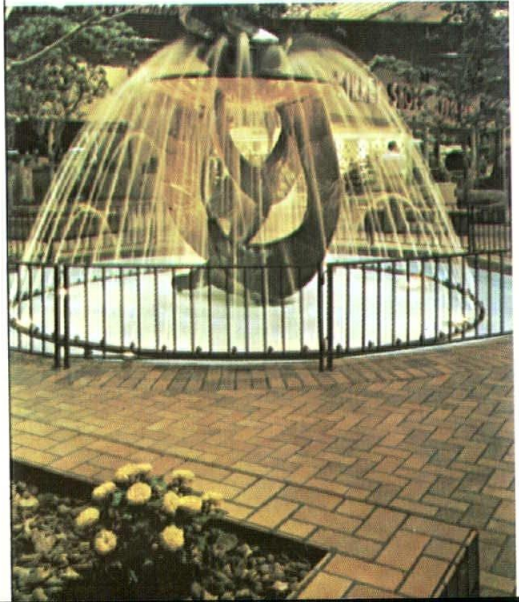

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