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ENVIRONMENTALISTS across the nation had good reason to rejoice in 1966 when Congress passed the Clean Waters Act. One billion dollars was to be earmarked for water pollution control to clean up streams similar to the one illustrated above. When the Nixon Administration decided to budget only $214 million, the outcry from conservationists, state and municipal officials was loud and clear. A letter writing campaign was in part responsible for convincing the House of Representatives to raise the budgetary amount to $600 million and later the Senate backed a proposal for the full $1 billion. A conference committee of both Houses will now meet to decide on the actual amount to be voted upon for final action.

If New Hampshire is typical of other states in the Union, then nothing less than the full appropriation will be acceptable. Of the $1 billion, New Hampshire would probably receive about $4 million, but according to Clarence Metcalf of the N.H. Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission, this state could use $15 million between now and December 1970 just to take care of projects currently underway.

Such rivers as the Contoocook, Sugar, Merrimack, Connecticut, Piscataqua and Androscoggin together with Great Bay, if unpolluted so as to permit swimming and other recreational activities, represent a resource worth millions of dollars. New Hampshire citizens can do no less than to require that adequate water pollution funds be appropriated on the federal, state and local levels.
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Cover: Main entrance, Somersworth National Bank, designed by Koehler and Isaak.

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Notes And Comments

Slayton Heads AIA

William L. Slayton, 52, President of Urban America, Inc., has been appointed Executive Vice President of the American Institute of Architects by the AIA Board of Directors. He will move to the AIA position by the end of the year. Mr. Slayton was recently named President of Urban America after having served for three and one half years as Executive Vice President. The top AIA staff post has been held by William H. Scheick, FAIA, 64, who, since January 1961, has been Executive Director. He will remain with AIA on a special assignment basis.

Environment Seen In Immediate Danger

Richard A. Falk, Professor of Politics at Princeton University, told the Congress recently that the Federal Government should declare a "State of Environmental Emergency" as a dramatic act "needed to induce quickly a greater public awareness of the magnitude of the problem."

Prof. Falk made the statement in testimony before the Subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources, House Committee on Government Operations, in hearings conducted to examine the impact (Continued on page 30)
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Metal abstract birds sculptured by Bert Kilgore express the freedom of study and thought appropriate in a library.
Although strict budgetary limitations necessitated a simple rectangular plan for a new Somersworth public library, architects Koehler and Isaak sought to create spatial variety within through the use of varying levels and the creation of open and secluded reading carrels.

The dignity of the building is expressed at the exterior through the selection of local brick, exposed structural framing and, because the building is located near the street, a minimum of windows. Interest is focused at the entrance where large windows permit the visitor to literally see through the library and heightened by abstract birds sculptured by Bert Kilgore.

The interior is divided into five separate and distinct levels (see section A-A). The main floor provides entry to the library and includes a service desk, children's room and, adjacent to the entrances, two reading alcoves for use primarily with periodicals or new acquisitions. Separated from the adult areas and situated near the desk for supervision, the children's reading room forms part of the continuous interior spaces and yet, located in a corner, has a degree of isolation.

To the right of the main entrance, stairs lead up to staff offices. At the left, a double stairway provides entry to upper and lower reading galleries and stacks holding many of the library's 30,000 volumes. A fifth level, the basement, houses an emergency operating center including the community's civil defense director's office.

The Somersworth Public Library and the following project, the Somersworth National Bank are situated side by side in an urban renewal area in that city. Because both buildings were designed by architects Koehler and Isaak, it seemed logical to publish them together in this issue.

Although they were selected as architects for both projects by coincidence, and were not commissioned to design two similar buildings, Koehler and Isaak sought to create a visual tie between them through use of exposed structural framing and local Kane-Gonic brick. The resulting structures establish a high degree of architectural integrity which hopefully will be matched by other buildings in the urban renewal area.

View from upper reading gallery to service desk on main level.
A minimum of windows helps to "keep out" street noises and visual distractions.
office, generating room, radio communications room, kitchen and sleeping quarters, plus utilities and a meeting room. Locating the emergency center in the library enabled the community to take advantage of partial federal funding. Other costs of the project, in addition to city funds, were borne partly by State Library Building Aid.

The structural columns and roof spandrels are pre-cast concrete although roof and floor structures are wood. Wall infill is local brick with insulating glass in wood frame sash. The interior of the electrically heated, air conditioned building is finished with painted gypsum board and floors are carpeted. Balusters at stairways and surrounding the reading levels are painted steel.

It is apparent that people do appreciate the environmental improvements offered by good architectural design and the new Somersworth Public Library is a case in point. The library previously had been located in an old store where space was limited and the atmosphere was not conducive to reading or studying. In the first month of operation, the new library registered a marked increase in book circulation for both adults and children.

Spiral stairway connects upper and lower reading levels.

Upper and lower reading levels.
Somersworth National Bank

Koehler & Isaak, architects
C. & L. Construction Co., general contractors
WHEN their previous facilities were destroyed by fire, officials of the Somersworth National Bank were able to acquire a new, prime location in an urban renewal area adjacent to the community's new public library.

Architects Koehler and Isaak were charged with designing a building which would relate visually the importance of the institution in the community while providing space adequate to the needs of the full service bank.

Exterior brick from nearby Gonic symbolizes the local character of the bank, while exposed exterior structural framing creates visual interest.

The main floor of the bank contains teller windows, banking lobby, business offices and space for the

* Teller stations were designed by the architects.
First Floor Plan

Basement Floor Plan
bank's executives to consult with customers. The latter area is separat­
ed visually from the main lobby by six-foot high planters. These of­fer privacy for customers while continuing the openness created by the high ceiling.

The second floor includes a large storage room, toilets, employees' lounge, utilities and space for a future community meeting room.

The building is steel frame with a mechanical penthouse for heating and air conditioning incorporated into the roof design. Tinted glaz­ing is set in wood sash, painted on the exterior and stained inside to relate to the walnut paneling of the teller units, desks and planters. Interior walls are painted plaster, while floors are carpeted in wool from nearby Sanford Mills.

While the new bank's location in an urban area is perhaps symbolic of its role in the future growth of Somersworth, its architectural de­sign expresses effectively its com­mitment to continue as an insti­tution of responsibility.
WHEN officials of the Watts Regulator Company of Lawrence, Mass. decided to establish a new subsidiary plant for the manufacture of its growing line of Fluid Power pneumatic products, they were interested in a building which would create a good community image while serving their needs functionally.

Since the site selected was adjacent to the Maine Turnpike in Kittery, where each day thousands of motorists would view the building, architect Douglass G. Prescott oriented the structure to the highway and created visual interest through the design of an attractive two-story office section.

Here an open stairway exposed behind a large window wall reflects the flow of traffic between the two office floors. The office area and adjacent cafeteria are further enhanced through the use of curtain walls with large windows separated by pre-cast concrete exposed aggregate panels. Similar panels are utilized for the roof coping also.
Power

Kittery, Maine
Although the building is primarily steel frame with block walls, exterior buff-colored brick creates a warm informal atmosphere in keeping with the semi-residential setting of the plant.

The interior office walls are selected pre-finished wood panels with crescent sawn redwood walls in the lobby. Here the floor and the stair landings and treads are terrazzo. The open stairway has aluminum handrails and balusters with exposed steel framing. Ceilings are ceramic-coated acoustical panels which on the second floor extend to the exterior roof overhang. The executive offices and conference room are carpeted. Vinyl asbestos tile was used on other office floors.

Toilets in the office section have ceramic tile floors and wainscoting. Heat and air conditioning for the offices is from roof top air handling equipment. The office wing also is completely soundproof.

The factory section of the plant has a poured concrete floor with painted block walls and continuous industrial type steel windows. Most of the lighting is fluorescent with some incandescent fixtures in the offices.

Although designed primarily for manufacturing, the Watts Fluid Power plant is architecturally pleasing and is the visible expression of a company’s desire to add to the physical environment of a community.
THE architect in the AIA finds himself in a time when responsibilities and opportunities for architects are literally exploding,” said William H. Scheick, Executive Director, at the recent annual New England Regional Conference of the AIA in Portsmouth, N.H.

“On the one hand, the architect must continue to develop and expand his capabilities in practice,” he added. “This involves the Institute in continuing programs aimed at improving the professional performance of architects in design, technology, business and management aspects of practice.

“On the other hand, the urban crisis and the problems of our cities have confronted both the nation and the architect with great new problems. Through the Institute, AIA architects must become more responsibly involved in the public arena where major forces are at work shaping the physical environment. This means greater involvement, particularly in the fields of politics, public education, and social responsibility.”

It was a theme discussed, also, during a Review of the New Code of Ethics, offered by M. David Dubin, member of the Task Force on Standards of Professional Practice, and in the public relations seminar conducted by A. Bailey Ryan, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, and Neal English, Public Relations Director of the AIA.

Exactly how the architect can and must become involved in solving urban problems was explored fully by L. David Carley, president of Public Facilities Associates, Inc., of Madison, Wisconsin, whose own dramatic success in providing needed housing lent a special relevance to his suggestions.

Convinced that “the private sector” wasn’t doing its share in meeting the needs of the “social sector,” Carley had formed Public Facilities in 1967 to design and develop public and private housing in urban areas. Under a $1.9 million “turnkey” contract with the Madison Housing Authority (MHA), his firm built the 186-unit Richmond Hill housing project for low income, elderly people on Madison’s South Side. The low, horseshoe-shaped facility designed by Madison architect Herb Fritz and named the Bjarnes Remmes Apartments has been hailed widely as a model for the public-private mix, and has won a design award from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since then, Carley’s firm has undertaken other housing projects involving a total commitment of $40 to $50 million.

“The architect, the financier and the builder have played distinct and separate roles in building construction for a long time,” says Carley. “Today architects and builders must be prepared to work more closely with one another and with ‘packagers’ and developers who are trying to reduce costs by cutting through government red tape.

“Under the conventional method of the housing authority approving plans, then advertising for bids, the bidder must hedge on his price because of the possibility of strikes, bad weather and rising interest rates,” he believes. “If the bids are all above the estimated cost, a delay of 24 to 48 months may follow. A negotiated price is usually 10 to 15% lower if the developer knows his costs.”

Carley contends that private industry ought to be encouraged to get into partnership with government, in the development of education, housing and health facilities.

“We’ve got to get the contractors — who have always been part of the log jam — into low income housing construction. If they don’t get it, government will move them in and force them to with its big stick: taxation,” he said.

The government, in turn, should sublease land to industry at low interest rates and provide the financing, he believes.

He says he worries about the widening gap between the rich and the poor, and how “we continue to spend the public treasuries on highways, so the wealthy can move out of the city into the suburbs.”

“We have to do something for the other side,” he says, “not only because it’s morally right, but because we may face a revolution if we don’t.”

A former Democratic national committeeman and candidate for governor of Wisconsin, Carley holds a Ph.D. in political science.
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December, 1969
YOU are the custodians of one of the most precious national resources we have: open space, natural beauty, the refuge of our vanishing wildlife. Your holdings cannot do otherwise than increase in value with every year. Not only that, but you will find competition for them increasing.

Pressures against them will become heavier, political fights will rage over their use. Threatened confiscation for more so-called practical uses, such as roads, parking lots, schools, etc., will loom over you like a cloud.

That is why this over-population hang-up is vital to your thinking. You are going to have to armor yourselves against people. Armor yourselves with arguments on the values of parks. With knowledge of the value of open space to health both physical and mental. With a new toughness of conviction you have not yet imagined.

For open space, the amenities of nature, the beauty of our surroundings, the relaxation from today's incredible tensions . . . are going to become as indispensable to our well-being in the future as are clean air and water.

Yet with every passing moment this heritage of open space (now shrinking by a million acres a year) becomes more precious!

There is an end to this kind of progress!

There is an end to the phony myth of more and more growth in a world that is definitely limited.

This world is just about caught up. Its frontiers are gone. And as the ratio of men-to-land grows bigger . . . and the ratio of land to men keeps dwindling . . . The value of men in regard to the value of land diminishes!!!

Unfortunately Americans are still dreamily living in the pioneer age. The age of exploitation and growth and more growth (We call it the "growth panic" in our book). — It is very difficult for us to conceive of American cities ever assuming the foul and degrading condition of Calcutta, where one hundred thousand live in the streets and half of the seven and one half million population live in windowless bamboo huts. Toilets consist of trenches in the streets.

I shall tell you right now, that we are on the make. There are today some cities here not too many degrees removed in filth from the conditions I have described.

Consider Texarkana, for instance. Texarkana has a population of rats equal to 8 for every human being . . . this is about 8 times the national ratio. The city is so piled up with untouched rubbish, garbage, and trash that it has given up trying to get rid of it. There is a confusion of officials who are responsible. So nobody does anything. They have simply given up.

Now if you think that, in general, such conditions in America are far off in the future, think back a bit. Think back to what we had here only a generation — or even only 10 or 15 years ago. Twelve years ago hardly anybody except a hand-
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have considered for one moment the drinking of second-hand water, for instance? Now they are planning all over the nation, the installation of water plants for the cities directly over the sewage disposal plants.

Who 50 years ago, would have meekly accepted the air we now have to breathe? Today, in NYC — for one example — every bit of air under the 3rd story has been thru an automobile exhaust pipe . . !

Fifty years ago, our ancestors would have turned up their noses and blown their tops over the smell that wafts up from our rivers. Today we walk through litter-strewn streets and parks with hardly a downward glance. We patiently accept queues, clogged highways, inhuman congestion . . . because we are slowly becoming inured to bad living, to shameful compromises, to a low quality of life.

I say that this numbing of the human spirit, this degradation of mind, has perhaps more to do with you here today — than it has to do with any other segment of the population.

Why? The reason is because you are more vulnerable. Parks and trees don’t vote. They are defenseless against violation. They can be ignored for appropriations in favor of some ugly boondoggle. They are a cultural amenity, and therefore they don’t raise the GNP. They demand care, and who cares?????

We have considered the pressure of the population bomb. A second massive force that is battering down your park gates is our rampaging technology. You are a competitor for space in a country that squanders it on airports, roads, hydroelectric installations, strip-mining operations, transmission lines, and sprawling developments.

You are no more immune from the demands of avarice on the state scene than is the Sequoia National Park from the inroads of a Disneyfied Mineral King.

Indeed, we have a term to describe this compulsion to create artificial environments in place of natural ones. It is called the “Disney Imperative”. And it is made recklessly possible by the gargantuan machinery that our berserk (Continued on Next Page)
Ah, but I mistake size for threat? Let me say Technology is more than size! It has become, I am afraid, our way of life.

Technology today, which can tear off great branches, snap off trees like flowerheads, and maul acres of land into a churned sea of mud in one day, can destroy our habitat and every wild thing in it with greater efficiency than the hydrogen bomb.

We as a people are committed to this technology. To date there has been no control whatever of what it is doing to our land. To our earth. To our sustenance and support. The shuddering earth has had no champion! It has been laid bare to its destroyers like the British Queen Boadicea baring her breast to the Roman hordes.

The third pressure with which you will contend is that of what we are pleased to call "economic progress".

So-called progress demands that we measure our activities by their impact on the economic charts. Cost-benefit methodology. There is no place on the charts for the inner satisfactions. For the intangible benefits that Parks convey.

You are forced to fall back on the reliable old slide-rule recommendation of 10 acres per 1,000 population. Its the only language these ecological ignoramuses understand.

Progress, as ecologically defined, is the mindless sacrifice of the environment of the land, to the maws of tangible production.

Of what use, they ask, is that magnificent panorama before us? Let us tot up the amount and cost of the gasoline it took to get us here—then we're talking progress!!!

Far too often park administrators have had to join hands with the department of commerce. They are the bait for the tourist industry, the lure to bring money into a state. Yet such an attitude is distortion and self-destructive.

We bring in the crowds. And all too soon, as in Yosemite we trample to death the very beauty which we have tried to save.

You, as you ally yourself with industrial tourism, will find your-
selves in the same position. You will have joined the numbers game. How many more visitors did we have this year than last? How much more money did they spend? How many more fishing licenses did they buy? How many more boats, camping units, cords of wood, tent pegs?

If the population trend continues in its present vein, we shall forsake ads that lure people to the parks in place of waiting lists and rationing. That is, if we still have any parks left!

Science is on your side — the long-range welfare of man — when you bar your boundaries against the accoutrements of modern civilization — against the mechanical appurtenances of modern existence. You fulfill your mission only when your visitors park their gadgets — their motors, their luxuries outside. You are, indeed, more important than you think.

So — here you are, custodians of a national treasure — our preserved open spaces. Whether your stewardship encompasses a great state forest, a small jewel of a city park, a wildlife refuge, or a natural wonder, you hold in your hands not only trees and lakes and flower beds. You also hold in your hands a tonic for bodies and minds, a safety valve for a future, whose tense and nerve-shattered crowds will need this natural therapy as never before in all history.

Let me summarize: What I am trying to say is that the parks are in jeopardy because the general environment is hostile to their perpetuation in a natural state. The population leans too heavily upon them, threatening to trample and love them to death.

The technology threatens to overwhelm and destroy them; and our lustful, false notion of “progress” puts an imbecilically low price on them.

Every technological appurtenance you admit is a killer of nature and of life. Take the new threat snowmobiles, and their topping of young trees, terrifying and running to death of wildlife, destruction of habitat. Their control must be rigid and absolute or our larger parks will become a shambles of NOTHING.

(Continued on Next Page)
I believe that every park official must become a knowledgeable ecologist. For instance: Stewart Udall tells us of an experiment in which 90 mentally ill patients were greatly improved—some of them completely rehabilitated, by a few months’ sojourn in natural surroundings. Research will give you many such examples of nature as a medicine and healer. To know the relationship of a fisher to a porcupine, a swallow to a mosquito, a forest of trees to the oxygen we need to breathe—all these bits of knowledge increase not only your confidence, but your effectiveness.

Which leads me into my major point.

We shall have to embark, seriously, upon the greatest educational campaign in all the history of the park system.

Let me offer you one example of why?

As you may know, Nature Conservancy, of which I am one of the Governors, is a non-profit organization which acquires natural areas by private financing.

We have, through a lot of toil, sweat, and small checks, acquired a 98 acre tract known as Lisha Kill, in the very heart of the Albany - Schenectady - Troy district. It is a mecca for children on educational trips; its flora is unusual; there is a clean brook; its trees are magnificent and its bird life rare.

What happens? You guessed it. The Niagara Mohawk Power Co. is at this moment threatening to bisect the area with a high power transmission line.

Now, the thing is bought and paid for. We have it all down on paper. It has been preserved, we say.

But there is no park in the world, no refuge, no natural landscape feature—that can withstand the pressing force of our exploding technology unless it has the people behind it. It so happens that we have aroused, through a great deal of public education, a very warm and fervent regard for Lisha Kill. The battle is joined. What happens here is entirely dependent upon how vocal—and how outraged that public opinion will become . . .

In the past few months the venerable, highly successful, and inspiring Audubon Society has made a great change. Its dedication to the saving and appreciation of bird life has been vastly broadened . . .

To take in a dedication to the entire habitat in which we live. Along with all other modern thinkers, they have come to understand that unless we protect and rescue our entire environment, we shall not only lose our birds . . .

We shall lose everything else . . .

Your interests are identical with Audubon’s. The protection—even
the future existence — of the park systems depends on the climate of opinion which you are able to establish in society at large.

There is a fifteen BILLION — 15 billion — dollar mass advertising program on behalf of the grossest of appetites, and dedicated to the elimination of the odors of mouth, armpits and feet. Our society is absorbed in spending, waste, profligate use and immediate gratification.

Most — but not all — people have been snowjobbed into believing that this is what they want. Yet we can recall the admonition of Al Smith who said: "It is not what the people want . . . but what they ought to have" that the good administrator must heed.

A good art gallery director lets his clients experience his exhibits freely. But he also sees to it that they are made to appreciate them. He hands out brochures, offers lectures, fills them with a reverence for what he exhibits.

I think one of the major functions of an association such as yours might well be the sponsoring of an "Environmental Information Service."

So that in a unified and coordinate way you might instill in people the desire — and the will to cherish their open space and natural areas against the blandishments of a gluttonous and consciousless economy.

For if you are true custodians of this American heritage you are going to have to view your role in more massive terms. Instead of pounding the drums for bigger and bigger attendance, you have a much more vital and exalted a role.

Parks are no longer pretty appendages ... no longer non-essential bottom of the budget items. Or shouldn't be. They are a means for the preservation of life-renewing forces. They are a defense of our equilibrium. They are a way to keep the options open for the next generation. They are an antidote to all our modern excesses, including the tensions and noise which yearly send hundreds of thousands into our hospitals.

Last March Lee and I spent 12 days on Sanibel Island, in Florida. One night we went into a small

(Continued on Next Page)
island tavern called “Scotty’s.”

While devouring a large basket of fresh boiled shrimp, we noticed a sign behind the bar. It said: “Free Beer tomorrow.” That sounded very jolly.

Next day, passing “Scotty’s” place, we thought of the sign. We decided to go in.

No bash of eager customers crowded the bar; no foamy brew spilled over its edges. The sign was still there. It said “Free beer tomorrow.”

That’s how it has been with all our rosy plans to control population, pollution, the accelerating destruction of our parks and forests. Always “Tomorrow”.

But tomorrow never comes. I learned that from Scotty. We are going to have to be militant, informed, aggressive, and convincing, if we are going to preserve our open spaces from extinction. Let’s get going Today!

Notes and Comment

(Continued from Page 6)

of population growth in this country on the environment. Subcommittee Chairman Henry S. Reuss (Wisc.) set the stage for the hearing when he said population growth presents a far broader threat than that of scarce material resources. “Too many people, particularly too many affluent people, cause air and harmful chemicals, crowd open spaces, cause traffic congestion, and otherwise reduce the quality of life in our predominantly urban society,” he explained.

Prof. Falk said the dangers to environmental values arising from population growth pose a challenge to national security and welfare that seems more menacing than any threat posed by hostile foreign states. “It is worth underscoring the basic assertion that almost every relevant dimension of environmental concern — heat; noise; contamination; waste disposal; danger for flora, fauna, and wilderness; interference with natural ecosystems — becomes more than proportionately difficult to deal with as the population rises,” he emphasized. He said that society at some point will have to gear its economy to a stable population. “The sooner this adjustment in thought and behavior takes place the better,” he declared. “Such an adjustment requires a much deeper understanding of ways to reduce the birth rate than we now possess.”

“At this point, we seem more likely to poison ourselves to death than to die of starvation,” Prof. Falk commented. “Because of disparities in living standards, it also becomes evident that population growth of rich, highly industrialized societies does far more damage per capita to the environment than does a population expansion in an Asian or African country.”

In addition to the proposal for a declaration of a State of Environmental Emergency, Prof. Falk recommended: 1. creation of National Colleges of Human Ecology; 2. a national plan to achieve a stable population and an optimum popu-
Prof. Kenneth E. F. Watt, University of California at Davis, told the Subcommittee how he heads a team of systems ecologists studying the feasibility of building a mathematical model of California as a model of the human ecosystem under a grant from the Ford Foundation. He said the object of the work is to discover all of the social costs of increasing human population densities.

**Population Growth Committee**

The Interior Department, via a letter transmitted by Under Secretary Russell E. Train, has notified the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations that it "strongly recommends" enactment of S.2701, which would establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future (Report No. 31, page 355). Under Secretary Train pointed out that the bill would implement a proposal by the President to study: "1. the probable course of population growth, internal migration, and related demographic developments by the year 2000; 2. the resources in the public sector of the economy that will be required to deal with the anticipated population growth; and, 3. the ways in which population growth may affect governmental activities."

**Perspective**

"... this American SST will be an exciting plane. Everything about it is unusual. Its size — as long as a football field. Its speed — 1800 miles per hour. Some people say that's too fast. They want to know if it's really necessary. I'd like to put that in perspective right now.

The fact is, right at this very moment, every person and everything in this room is traveling eastward at about 700 miles per hour.

Also, at this very moment, every person and everything in this room is roaring around the sun through space at a speed of 66,000 miles per hour.

And my words — they're coming to you at 760 miles per hour and the light here is traveling at 186,000 miles per second. So all we're trying to do is just build an airplane that will assist man in moving a little more in harmony with his environment ..."

Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe — remarks to the American Chamber of Commerce October 6, 1969.

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**Dodge Report**

The F. W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company reported on September contracts for future construction in the state of New Hampshire. According to George A. Christie, Chief Economist of Dodge, the latest month's construction activity followed this pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1968</th>
<th>Per Cent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td>$13,558,000</td>
<td>$12,453,000</td>
<td>Plus 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$5,022,000</td>
<td>$3,974,000</td>
<td>Plus 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonbuilding</td>
<td>$5,708,000</td>
<td>$7,016,000</td>
<td>Minus 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,828,000</td>
<td>$1,463,000</td>
<td>Plus 93%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

For the year-to-date, on a cumulative basis, the totals are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1968</th>
<th>Per Cent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td>$165,015,000</td>
<td>$171,987,000</td>
<td>Minus 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$61,300,000</td>
<td>$68,636,000</td>
<td>Minus 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonbuilding</td>
<td>$68,832,000</td>
<td>$76,020,000</td>
<td>Minus 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$34,883,000</td>
<td>$27,331,000</td>
<td>Plus 28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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