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There's a new kind of urban living—self-contained communities like Hartford's Constitution Plaza that are actually cities-within-a-city, offering the most modern facilities including hotels, offices, shops—all heated and cooled from one central plant by clean, dependable Gas.

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Modern developments like New Seabury on Cape Cod attract America's young families. And Gas is the choice for heating in 8 out of 10 new homes (where natural Gas is available). Most of America cooks with Gas, too. Visit your Gas company and see what Gas can do for you.

For the best in modern living, Gas makes the big difference...costs less, too

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION, INC.
I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.

*Patrick Henry*
JUST a few years ago considerable publicity was given to the fact that New Hampshire air was the cleanest in the nation. Obviously it was and is a statement for all residents to repeat with pride. Just as obvious is the fact that the tests to indicate clean air were not conducted near the New Hampshire State House (above) or Portsmouth's historic Warner House (below), or, for that matter, in Manchester, Nashua or, perhaps the most air polluted city in the state, Berlin. Just last summer, the enjoyment of a hike in the wilderness of the Carter-Moriah range was diminished due to the acrid odors drifting down the valley of the Androscoggin River. We don't want to point fingers at the air polluters because everyone with a nose is aware of the prime offenders. What we do believe to be important is that air pollution does not have to continue. Back in December, the Franconia Paper Company and the Town of Lincoln turned on a new air and water pollution control system. It required a lot of time on the part of many individuals and several million dollars from local, state and federal sources. But now the water in the Pemigewasset River is cleaner and so is the air above it. If Franconia Paper can find a way to correct the pollution problem, then other offenders can do likewise. In the meantime, it should be the responsibility of all citizens to insist that new facilities, whether power plants or paper mills, be required to meet and exceed the minimum standards to maintain clean air and water.
Cover: Stairway sculpture, Hillsborough County Courthouse, by Joseph Trippette of Manchester. Constructed with brass, copper and bronze, the sculpture is described by the artist as "a purely decorative element to work in harmony with its contemporary and elegant surroundings. In choosing the particular forms, I had in mind community members who must appear in this courthouse and they are represented by the pod shapes outwardly similar in appearance. Examined closely, the composition within each pod is completely different. This is to emphasize the infinite variety inherent in us all, similar outwardly and yet containing within countless shades of interpretation to our problems."


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Elect New Chapter Officers

Edward C. "Ted" Lewis of Hanover has been elected President of the N.H. Chapter, AIA, for the coming year. He is a partner in the firm of Fleck and Lewis, Hanover.

Other new officers include Richard H. Dudley, vice president, a member of the firm of Kochler and Isaak, Manchester, John H. Benson of Manchester, secretary, and Donald T. Dennis of Portsmouth, treasurer.

Directors of the chapter are Roy M. Palhof of Keene, a member of the firm of John R. Holbrook Associates, Guy K. C. Wilson, Concord, Roy W. Banwell, Jr., Hanover and John A. Carter, Nashua of Carter and Woodruff, Nashua.

Theme and Logo Selected For AIA's 1970 Convention

The theme and logo for the 1970 Boston Convention and Building Products Exhibit of The American Institute of Architects were announced recently by AIA President Rex W. Allen, FAIA. The convention will be held June 21-25, 1970, at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel with a June 29 recessed session in London, England.

"The Architect in a Dynamic Society" has been selected as the theme. The convention logo was

(Continued on page 20)
FROM SAILING SHIPS to SUPERTANKERS...

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Hillsborough County Courthouse
Manchester
THE pressures created by New Hampshire's rapid growth are apparent in many areas of the state, not the least of which is county government. The most visible impact has been the construction, in recent years, of nursing facilities in several counties, including Merrimack, Sullivan, Carroll and Rockingham.

Less apparent but equally important have been space problems connected with the legal functions of the Superior and Probate courts, and their associated record keeping departments.

Hillsborough, New Hampshire's largest county, has sought to alleviate their problems with the construction of a new $1.5 million facility. Situated in a Manchester park, the three story government building was designed by Soule Associates and originally was planned to be part of a complex to include a new city hall.

Most of the building is devoted to the functions of the Superior court. There are four courtrooms and related space for Judges, hearings and jury deliberation on the second floor, while the ground level was designed for two future courtrooms. The second floor courtrooms are reached via an open stairway accented by a contemporary sculpture created by Joseph Trippette. The stairway opens to a large paneled lobby through which the courtrooms are reached.

The first floor of the building houses the Clerk of Courts offices, a courtroom and related facilities.

Soule Associates  Architect
Davison Construction Co.  General Contractor

February, 1970
Second Floor Plan

First Floor Plan

Ground Floor Plan

Granite State Architect
Facade at rear of building is broken by several vertical windows which light offices.

for the Judge and Register of Probate, a lawyers' lounge and law library and offices for the county commissioners, county attorney, county sheriff, probation and welfare departments as well as the main entrance. The ground floor has sheriff's retaining rooms, surplus food distribution center, a large storage room plus the space for future courtrooms.

The building is bisected by a corridor connecting entrances opening from a main street on one side and a park on the other. Large solar bronze window walls extending the height of the structure accent the entrances and create contrast with the white, ribbed granite exterior. The large windows literally permit one to look through the structure at the first floor level.

The building is steel frame with 12x18 foot ribbed granite blocks forming the exterior walls. Durable granite was selected for the exterior because its monumental characteristics are in keeping with the im-

Bright colored furniture provides contrasts in general offices.

February, 1970
Offices at rear of building overlook a small park.

Layeers lounge and library.
portant function of the public building. The facade is broken not only by the large window walls at the entrances but also by other vertical windows where most of the offices are situated, primarily on the side of the building facing the park.

Interior partitions are sheetrock but have a variety of different finishes. Most impressive perhaps are the courtrooms and the second floor lobby where smooth finished, walnut paneling predominates. The courtroom side and rear walls are acoustically treated. Lighting is a combination of recessed fluorescent and incandescent spot and tube lights.

The architect also designed different shaped courtrooms. Two have semi-circular front walls with the Judge's bench and desk for the Clerk of Court centered in the middle and with the jury box at one side of the room. The other two courtrooms also have a semi-circular front wall but here both the Judge's bench and the jury box are equally spaced along the curve. The result is a type of courtroom-in-the-round which judicial officials and attorneys have found most effective under trial conditions, and a refreshing change from the stereotyped arrangement of most courts.

Bright colors in the furniture provide refreshing contrasts in the general offices where walls and ceilings are off white. Judges' offices are accented with vinyl covered sheetrock panels. Continuity in color is also achieved with the use of a green carpeting in most areas of the building. Corridors have vinyl asbestos floor tile and vinyl wall coverings. Toilets are ceramic tile.

The tile covered open stairway has wood and aluminum handrails while the walls are pre-cast granite panels quarried in Milford to the architect’s specifications. The building is electrically heated and air conditioned.

The architect coordinated all of the interior decorating, selected new office furniture and designed the courtroom furniture with the exception of the spectator gallery seating.
Residence

Plymouth State College

Architect       Andrew C. Isaak Associates

General Contractors
   Francis L. Piermarrocchi, Inc.       Women's Hall
   Sawyer Construction Co.            Men's Hall
Due to a rapid increase in enrollment, Plymouth State College officials found they were lacking adequate facilities to house on-campus students. The firm of Andrew C. Isaak Associates, Architects was engaged to prepare plans for a men’s residence hall and construction began in September, 1965. Just prior to completion, it was evident one building would not be sufficient and the architect was retained to develop plans for a women’s residence hall that was similar in design and construction to the men’s hall. Bids on this latter facility were received in September, 1966.

The residence halls are situated on a site overlooking the campus and, as shown on the site plan, encircle the college commons building. The design of the buildings is such as to show the close relationship between the two residence halls as well as the commons.

Both buildings are seven stories in height, consisting of six floors of student dormitory rooms and a ground floor primarily for student activities. Each of the dormitory floors consists of 18 double rooms, two counselor rooms, a central toilet facilities core and two study lounges. The ground floor has both a formal and an informal lounge, a separate

---

*Men’s residence*
First floor plan-men's hall

First floor plan-women's hall
A typical floor plan for both halls includes a television room, a reception core, the head resident’s suite and mechanical equipment rooms. Specialized areas were provided for vending machines, ski storage and lockers, plus a number of general storage rooms. While the men’s hall has a ground floor laundry, the women’s hall has laundry facilities on alternate dormitory floors within the central toilet core.

The structure is a combination of cast-in-place concrete bearing walls and precast concrete floor slabs. Exterior walls are brick veneer with concrete block backing except for the stair towers which are enclosed with pre-cast concrete wall panels. The building facade
Women's hall with Commons at left.

Women's hall at left, Men's in center and Commons at right.
is broken with alternating recessed alcoves at the student study areas which are enclosed with aluminum window walls and porcelain enamel panels to add a color contrast to the brick.

The buildings utilize the college's main heating plant. Each building contains an elevator and an incinerator as special equipment.

While both building programs ran concurrently, two separate contractors were involved and a cost difference of about $100,000 reflected the rising construction costs as well as some interior finish modification such as wood paneling and carpeting that were not included in the contract for the men's residence hall.
Not only is concrete block built for building speed, but you can give your party and sheer walls a splash of personality all their own. The luxury addition to the San Diego Hilton Inn is another fine example of the high rise bearing wall concept — featuring the use of rugged split block painted cinnamon. Its rich and rewarding texture enhances the sound control and thermal insulation within the 127 rooms of this free-standing, eight-story motel. Generally, building materials which are good heat insulators cannot support loads, and most load-carrying materials are poor insulators that require added insulation to increase thermal resistance to an acceptable level. You just can’t go wrong with concrete masonry construction.

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WORK OF ALL TYPES

Notes (Continued from Page 6) designed as a public-service for the AIA by Cambridge Seven Associates, whose principals are Tom Geismar and Paul Dietrich, AIA. Geismar was the designer. He describes the logo as, “representing a changing dynamic form in keeping with the convention theme, yet with implications of architectural order.” When in color, it will be black, red, white, and blue. The logo will be used on all convention printed materials, flags, and banners, and featured in the Building Products Exhibit to be held in the War Memorial Auditorium, adjacent to the Sheraton-Boston in the Prudential Center.

Questions For Architects
Answer these questions: What is the quality of our civilization when the environment it creates degrades human existence? What are the underlying conditions of a society which allows babies to die for lack of heat and food while it spends billions to get to the moon? Why are women and children buried to death in Vietnam? Why are our air and water poisoned? Why are most urban poor black or Puerto Rican? And how do architects, whose services include “any service appropriate to the development of man's physical environment” par-(Continued on page 22)
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PUBLIC SERVICE
Company of New Hampshire
(Continued from page 20)

ticipate in the creation of the unjust and inhuman situation?

Architecture is not an abstract art existing in a moral void, and in order for architecture to fulfill human needs, the process must be governed by human values, not material ones.

Architects, however, are locked into a servile relationship with a client who has his own interests to serve. The client's financial strength gives him the exclusive right to hire architects and determine what gets built, and the interests of most clients lie with the perpetuation and augmentation of his financial and political power.

The architect is left in this position: Despite his own idea of what architecture is about he must serve those with money — the ruling class. Architect-designed buildings almost always express the interests of this client class; not necessarily those of the people. The architect, however, is responsible for his product, and whether or not he agrees with what his building expresses, it is his expression and thus, a matter to deal with within the moral framework of his own conscience.

"Architects have not been involved with the needs of the working class or of the out-of-work class. We have allowed our egos to sep-

(Continued on page 24)
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is a charming
quality
in young ladies
— not —
however
in contractor
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so please
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(Continued from page 22)

... rate us on a calibrated scale of status from those who need us most.”

Advocacy architecture tries to deal with this problem. It realizes that, because architecture is for the people, it must be by the people. Bringing the decision making process back to the people is the only way their environment can become responsive to them.

Look around and judge. Look at public housing projects and suburban sub-developments. Look at schools and office buildings, at transportation systems. Look at the entire urban environment and ask, what is really wrong? We can no longer afford the luxury of “research” into the problem — the answer is clear. The fault does not lie in architectural education, licensing, building codes, unions, or federal housing acts. The fault lies in the total economic, political and social process of which architecture is a part.

Before architects can design buildings for people, the process itself must change to accept the human value as its first and only value. It must recognize the ability of every person to determine the nature of his environment and it must give every person the power to do so.

To accept this position is to opt for the only kind of change which will allow architects to assume their
true roles as allies, not saviors, of the people.
Every architect has the right of choice; there is no middle ground . . . if you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem.
From a statement by The Architects Resistance

Capitol Restoration Study Hailed By Architects

The American Institute of Architects today praised Congress for ordering a complete engineering investigation of cost and procedures to restore the historic West Front of the U.S. Capitol.
For more than 10 years the Institute, with heavy editorial support from newspapers and other media throughout the country, has urged such a study by independent engineers and other design professionals. Recent efforts have been directed by Francis Lethbridge, FAIA, Vice President of AIA.
A House-Senate Conference Committee, chaired by Sen. Joseph Montoya (D-N.M.) and Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.), has approved spending $250,000 for the study by private firms which is to take six months. Twenty-five thousand dollars was also approved for emergency repairs to the section which was constructed in 1803 and 1830.
The Conference Committee also earmarked $2 million for a start on the expansion but this cannot be used until the restoration study proves restoration is feasible. The Institute has opposed the expansion on grounds it will erase the last remaining exterior walls of the original Capitol building, will damage the noble architecture of the landmark, and will cost more than $166 per square foot.

1969 Dodge Wrap-Up

The cautious optimism with which the 1969 construction year began was well justified, according to George A. Christie, chief economist of the F. W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.
Assessing the year’s construction (Continued on Next Page)
progress, Christie observed that 1969 was a record year, with contracts valued at $66.5 billion, an eight per cent increase over the previous year. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the peak rate of contracting was achieved in the first quarter of the year.

“Although the monthly pattern was very erratic,” the Dodge economist pointed out, “the trend throughout the year was unmistakably downward. Furthermore, most of the gain for the entire year was in the form of higher prices, with construction costs rising an estimated seven per cent in 1969.

“What happened to bring about this year long decline in contracting and rise in costs is a familiar story. Inflation was the year’s major problem, as it still is. Early last year, with the tax surcharge already in effect for six months and with credit being tightened again, it seemed only a matter of time before balance would be restored between demand and the capacity to meet it. But it didn’t work out that way,” Christie said.

“Instead of responding to fiscal and monetary restrictions by pulling their belts, both consumers and the business community dipped into savings or borrowed to buy goods and build new facilities before prices went up even higher. This brought on further inflationary pressures, another round of credit tightening, and Government spending cuts, rather than the hoped-for easing by mid-year. The construction industry became both a source of inflation and a victim of its results, as the rush to put up new office buildings and manufacturing facilities drained scarce funds away from the housing market and led the President to order cutbacks in public building. The full effects of these measures are expected to be felt in the opening months of 1970.”

Office Building Boom Paces Non-residential Construction

According to the Dodge economist, contract values for nonresidential buildings rose 11 per cent to $25 billion in 1969. About two-thirds of this gain was accounted for by a record volume of new of-
Office building construction. Headed by the huge World Trade Center complex, office construction in New York City more than doubled the previous record set in 1968 and accounted for over a quarter of the national total.

Despite a relatively low rate of capacity utilization, contracts for new manufacturing facilities rose to a new record in 1969, spurred largely by the incentive to modernize in the face of rising labor costs. Contracting for hospitals and other health facilities jumped 30 per cent.

Educational building got off to a good start in 1969, but dropped sharply by year-end as many states and municipalities were unable to float new issues in the bond market. Public building followed a similar trend as Federal construction cutbacks made themselves felt by the closing months of the year. For 1969 as a whole, the value of contracts for both types of building just about equalled the year-ago levels.

(Continued on Next Page)
Residential Building Declines Throughout 1969

The value of residential building contracts fell just short of the $25 billion mark, showing just a fractional gain for the year as a whole. Buoyed by a fairly easy monetary policy at the end of 1968, the year opened with the rate of housing starts at its highest level in several years. As interest rates rose and funds began to drain out of the mortgage lending sources, housing starts began to slip. The drop to a 1.3 million unit rate by the final quarter was not greater largely because the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) actively supported the housing market all during the year.

The shift toward apartment building, which began in the mid-1960's, continued in 1969. Contract values for apartment houses rose 13 per cent, while those for one- and two-family units dropped five per cent.

Nonbuilding Construction Remained Strong

Contracts for nonbuilding construction totalled $16.6 billion in 1969, a 16 per cent gain over the previous year. Most of this was accounted for by a 30 per cent jump in highway contracting. "The Highway Trust Fund — the major source of money for road building — had been 'frozen' during the late months of 1968, so contracts in 1969 included not only the normal rate of building but also the amount held over from the previous year," said Christie.

Sewer and water facilities contracting posted a small gain as growing concern with the problem of water pollution hastened construction in many areas. Utilities construction kept pace with the record rate set in 1968, with several nuclear facilities accounting for the bulk of the contracts, according to the Dodge economist.

Municipal Notes

Concord — The city will have the first F.H.A. Section 236, (150) housing apartments in New England. A mix of middle income and low income rents will be possible.

Lebanon — The city must start on its $5 million treatment project.
by summer 1970 per order of the state Water Supply and Pollution Control Agency.

Manchester — Estimated cost of the Model Cities program over the next 10 years is $78,544,210.
- 14,000 citizens in the area.
Warren — Boise Cascade has bought the Lake Tarleton Club and 5,200 acres and will provide paved roads, central water and sewer systems for a year-round recreation community.

New Hampshire City and Town

Book Reviews

THE AMERICAN BUILDER’S COMPANION by Asher Benjamin, published 1806, reprint of the 6th edition 1827, (paperback $3.00) and THE ARCHITECTURE OF COUNTRY HOUSES, by Andrew Jackson Downing, originally published 1850, (paperback $3.50). Both published by Dover Publications. These reprints of old books should be read by all those interested in the history of American architecture. Asher Benjamin’s book was originally printed to be used by local, rural carpenters who wished to provide more formal architecture to country houses, commercial buildings, churches or public buildings. In the second, Andrew Jackson Downing illustrates what he called the real meaning of architecture with studies of 34 different country houses. His effort includes plans, elevations, details and prospective renderings. Both books will be appreciated by those who wish to restore old houses or to build new ones incorporating the genuine old methods.

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"WE CAN GET YOU PLASTERED"

February, 1970
Highest AIA Award to Fuller

RICHARD Buckminster Fuller, Hon. AIA, Hon. F.R.I.B.A., designer of the "geodesic skybreak dome," the American Pavilion at Expo 67, has been selected by The American Institute of Architects to receive the 1970 Gold Medal, the highest honor accorded by the national professional society.

Scientist, engineer, lecturer, author, Mr. Fuller has achieved international prominence for his Dymaxion houses, cars, maps, and ways of living, all based on the more effective use of generalized principles operative in the universe. Since 1947, his geodesic domes have covered more space on earth than any other single kind of shelter.

More than 10,000 Geodesics have been constructed in 50 countries around the world. In addition to several thousand home domes the geodesics are being used for such diverse purposes as field houses, one-room schools, U. S. Marine Corps shelters from Antarctica to Okinawa; Radomes to house the listening devices of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, exhibits at global trade fairs in such places as Warsaw, Casablanca, Istanbul, New Delhi, Bangkok, and Tokyo; factories, and municipal auditoriums. Requiring less structural material to cover more space than any other building ever devised, the domes are structurally unlimited to size and inexpensive to construct.

Mr. Fuller designed his first Dymaxion house in Chicago in 1927, and built the Dymaxion three-wheeled automobile six years later; then came the Dymaxion one-piece bathroom in 1930-36, his book "Nine Chains to the Moon" in 1938, and his Dymaxion Air-ocean World Map in 1943. The latter, the first and only cartographic projection system to receive a U. S. patent, shows the whole surface of the earth in a single, flat view with no visible distortion.

Born in Milton, Mass., on July 12, 1895, Mr. Fuller attended Milton Academy, Harvard University, and the U. S. Naval Academy. In 1959, he was appointed to the faculty of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, where he is now a Distinguished University Professor, although he spends most of his time lecturing throughout the world, logging about 250,000 miles annually. In Carbondale, he devotes himself to the establishment of the $16 million World Resources Center. His firm, Fuller and Sadao, Inc., is located in Cambridge, Mass.

In addition to lecturing at more than 200 universities around the world, his special academic appointments have included: the 1961-62 Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard; Critic at Cornell, Michigan, Prince-
ton, Minnesota, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of California, and Washington University; The 1953 Trowbridge Lecturer and 1968 Hoyt Fellow at Yale; The Hill Foundation Lecturer at St. Olaf; Loredo Taft Lecturer at the University of Illinois, and the Students’ Trust Fund Visiting Lecturer at the Universities of Natal, in Durban, Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town; at Kumasi in Ghana; Zaria in Nigeria; Luwanium in the Congo; Makerere, in Uganda; East Africa, in Nairobi, Kenya; Hong Kong University, and the University of Bur- ma. In 1967, he delivered the One Hundredth Anniversary address in Engineering and Architecture of the American University in Beirut, Lebanon. Mr. Fuller also delivered the 1969 Nehru Memorial Lecture at New Delhi, India November 13. He was introduced by India’s Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and at the conclusion of his address an expression of thanks was given by India’s President, Mr. Giri.

Twenty honorary doctoral degrees have been awarded to Mr. Fuller: Doctor of Design — University of North Carolina; Doctor of Arts — University of Michigan; Doctor of Science — Washington University, University of Colorado, and Bates College; Doctor of Fine Arts — Southern Illinois University, University of New Mexico, California College of Arts and Crafts, Ripon College, and Boston College; Doctor of Humane Letters — Rollins College, Monmouth College, University of California, Long Island University, Dartmouth College, University of Rhode Island, and New England State College; Doctor of Letters — Clemson University; Doctor of Engineering — Clarkson College, and Doctor Architectural Engineering — University of Wisconsin.

The author of fifteen books and many articles, he numbers among his awards: the 1968 Royal Gold Medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects; Plomado de Oro — Mexico; Gold Medal from the Scarab Architectural Society; Gold Medal from the Philadelphia Chapter, AIA; Allied Professions Medal, AIA, 1963; Honorary Mem- bership in AIA; Life Membership in Alpha Rho Chi; Centennial Award from Michigan State University; Award of Merit from the New York Chapter, AIA; Gran Premio-Trienniale de Milano, in 1954 and 1957, and Humanist of the Year for 1969.

Mr. Fuller and his wife Anne, daughter of the late New York architect, James Monroe Hewlett, reside in Carbondale, Illinois. The AIA Gold Medal will be presented to Mr. Fuller at the Institute’s 1970 Convention in Boston, June 21-25.

Computer Applications Series Slated

AIA, in cooperation with Computer Technology, Inc., Dallas, Texas, will present a four-session series entitled “Practical Computer Applications In Architecture,” as part of the AIA Professional Development Program for 1970. Each of the four sessions will be of ½ days duration, and will be completely self-contained so that architects may attend any or all sessions as desired.

The first 4-session series will be conducted at The Harvard Graduate School of Design, Cambridge, on March 6-7, March 20-21, April 3-4 and April 17-18.

The session subject titles are: Building Programming and Schematic Design, Design Development Applications, Schematic and Construction Cost Applications, and Contract Document Applications. The fee for AIA members will be $100 per session.

The Boston Society of Archi- tects will serve as the host chapter.

M.I.T. Program

A summer program of seminars and lectures dealing with “Systems Building and Industrialization for New Communities” will be offered at M.I.T. this summer (Tuesday, June 16 — Saturday, June 20) under the general supervision of Professor Albert G. H. Dietz and Professor Laurence S. Cutler.

The program, intended primarily for architects, engineers, developers and builders, as well as for educators, will examine perform- ance concepts, the effect of building codes, volume production, the problems of evaluating and introducing innovation, governmental policy, labor, building modules, and organization for design and production.

Associate and guest lecturers will include John Collins, former Mayor of Boston and now Professor at M.I.T.; Harold Finger, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Ezra Ehrenkrantz, Building Systems Development; Jay Forrester, Professor of Management at M.I.T.

Increasing Awareness For Environment

Conservation, education and design profession leaders are mapping a common effort to make Americans aware of threats and challenges facing the environment.

The Consortium on Environmental Awareness & Public Edu- cation met for the first time at headquarters of The American Institute of Architects. Spokesmen for 25 private organizations and federal agencies agreed to consider joint action in classroom instruction, testimony before government bodies and information to the public.

“What we all share is a feeling things are going badly. If we don’t move now, we may not get another chance” to help shape growing public concern over quality of the U. S. habitat, noted George Arnstein, Executive Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences’ Study Conference on Environmental Research.

William H. Wisely, Executive Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which has 63,000 members, warned that environmental awareness education must avoid “emotional” and “irrational” presentations.

Other groups represented at the Consortium included The National Wildlife Federation, The Smithsonian Institution, American Camping Association, National Society of Professional Engineers, National Endowment for the Arts, the National Park Service, and the American Society of Landscape Archi- tects.
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