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Ohio Architect • May/June 1969 • Page 3
Triumphs of the spirit.

Working from the premise that we ought not always to be talking to ourselves, our guest this issue is Murray Seasongood, one of Cincinnati's most-honored citizens. Senior partner of the law firm that bears his name, Mr. Seasongood is a Harvard man, a citizen of the world, and one of those credited most with the famed reform of Cincinnati's civic government in 1923 that "threw the rascals out" and made the city into one of the best-governed in the nation. Now in his ninetieth year, he is still actively interested in urban problems, as is evident in these remarks taken from an address made to the Literary Society in Cincinnati on the occasion of the dedication last year of the Seasongood Faculty Center at the University of Cincinnati.

The memorable Stockholm Town Hall, designed by Ragnar Ostberg
(From the collection of Professor Perry E. Borchers, School of Architecture, Ohio State University).
This age of new thinking does not insist only a specialist may be heard to descant on architecture and the role and requirements of the architect. All professions and callings are changing so rapidly that the views of outsiders, and possible light from any source, may not be amiss.

Opinions expressed by lay persons have sometimes overcome lack of vision and slavish adherence to tradition in professional groups.

Astounding predictions of architects, builders and planners are that living and work space needs over the next thirty-five years may equal all the floor space enclosed since the beginning of time. If these are at all correct, new building techniques and new types of structures, and knowledge of how they should be placed, in cities large or small, model, completely planned towns, industrial parks or other great open spaces, will be necessary to meet the demands of coming generations.

Harvard's President Pusey, in a recent address to architects, observed:

"We have come to a time when no one person, or single kind of person, can possibly longer meet the professional demands with which those who work in architecture will be confronted.

'Economics, sociology and social psychology, government and law, administration and administrative services, public health, science of all kinds—especially the engineering, technological and computer sciences—and above all perhaps, a deeper understanding of humanity and an acquisition of concern and compassion for humanity (should I say, education for wisdom?) all these and more, reaching far beyond the older curricula traditional in schools of architecture, seem now to be relevant . . .

'Walter Gropius concluded years ago that 'an architect or planner worth the name must have a very broad and comprehensive vision indeed to achieve a true synthesis of a future community.'"

The Harvard Graduate School of Design has begun to interact increasingly with other parts of the University, drawing on the talents and resources of other disciplines and faculties—law, sociology, public administration, education and public health—for assistance in its work; and also to receive aid from institutions such as the Joint Center for Urban Studies, other universities, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

I greatly admire and respect architects, except when I have hired and work with them. Then they do not adopt, and often seem to resist, my suggestions; appear to be the special protector against me of the contractor, and feel no pain when bids received are twice the amount of estimated figures. The architect whose fees are fixed on the basis of percentage of cost really acts in a fiduciary capacity. He must be of especially high character, and resolute that self interest not overcome the quest for feasible economics.
Many of today’s architects are open-minded and adaptable in free use of new skills. Fine acoustics, formerly a matter of luck, are now achievable. Many architects understand the physical benefits resulting from buildings that deter interior and exterior noise; and perhaps to some extent aid in abatements of drafts, dust and air pollution.

A great advantage (sometimes a disadvantage) for architects is, that their labors and names become a part of an achievement that is seen and endures above ground. The epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren, in London’s St. Paul’s Cathedral, which he planned and largely fashioned, is “Si monumentum requiris, circumspice” (If you seek his monument, look about you). From the Great Fire of 1666, which all but destroyed London, Wren had a unique opportunity he was ready and qualified to accept, to strive for and partially succeed in proper planning and rebuilding the city, and most of the fifty churches razed by the great calamity.

Architects today have, I opine, a somewhat similar opportunity, though in much less degree, to participate in the beautifying, planning, redevelopment and rehabilitation of cities and communities. In this they will be aided by more general appreciation than in the past of the value of beauty, not merely as an aesthetic enjoyment, but as a practical benefit actually improving the health and well-being of the community.

Aesthetics has become less than formerly a stepchild of the law, which satisfied itself by the ipse dixit, ‘beauty is not entitled to legal protection’. This though law in many instances had shielded the ear from cacophony and the nose against malodors. It is now coming to be pretty well established in law that the eye, too, is entitled to protective consideration and that aesthetics is of spiritual and even monetary value. Happily, the number is increasing of architects who take into account, in the placing and form of a structure, not merely what is legally permissible, but also its effect on amenities and indeed on the entire community.

Architects are not so fortunate as the Sheriff of Nottingham who never made a mistake. When one occurs, the architect, unlike the medical profession, is unable to bury it. Often he is unjustly blamed for aberrations, which, because of a client’s obduracy, lack of public spirit, short-sightedness and undue insistence on cutting down cost, he may have been powerless to prevent.

At Yale, the magnificent fine books library seems to overflow the too small plot on which it is placed. At least one of the new dormitories there is, to me, “Eclectic Contemporary”—jumpy, lumpy and out of harmony with its surroundings. Also, why should Yale’s Harkness, appropriately termed “Darkness Halls,” have followed traditions of English collegiate, established when stone, brick and iron were the dominant building materials available, and cramp space for windows, in mere slits originated for protection, instead of permitting view by fenestration showing the wide open friendliness of the Georgian period?

Harvard’s Corbusier Visual Arts Building, in and out, at first glance, makes the observer gasp; but once familiar with its face, he is willing to embrace. It is functional and seeks to follow the formula “form follows function,” by use of large sheets of glass, ramps and iron pipe supports. But it pokes its nose into the ribs of its disgruntled, unharmonious too close neighbor, the Georgian Faculty Club.

My interest in architecture began over seventy years ago with travel abroad after attending in 1898 Harvard’s Professor Charles Eliot Norton’s last presentation of his famous course termed “Fine Arts.” This he interpreted broadly to comprehend subjects such as music, dress, tastes, manners, what constitutes a gentleman, and pretty much everything, including a stimulating review of architecture. Its sweep was from the Egyptian ruins of the Temples of Karnak and Luxor on to Greek, Roman, Norman, English perpendicular, mediaeval, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo and Georgian periods; and in our country, from the Colonial of McIntyre on through Bullfinch and Richardson, up to the architecture of the 1893 World’s Fair and the influences of Cass Gilbert and McKim, Mead and White.

He regarded the Parthenon and what still remained of it, partly because so magnificently placed atop the Acropolis of Athens, as the perfection of loveliness; and he showed, in minute detail, factors in addition to placement, which made it such,—the simple fluted Doric columns and capitals; the appearance of spring induced by entasis or slight swelling in the middle of the shaft (which you may notice I have adopted in the same region on my person); the greater span between the central interior columns than towards the ends, to create the look of spaciousness; some tilt inward of the corner pillars,
to prevent seeming slant out; the ornamental triglyphs metopes and mutules so placed in the architrave, as to meet nicely at the corners of the building,—all these involving ages of labor, intense painstaking devotion, fervor, technical skill and imagination.

The monastery begun in 940 A.D., on Mont St. Michel, and the cluster of structures around it, took three hundred years to complete, as rock by rock was carried at low tide and elevated so that the top rock rose more than five hundred feet above sea level. Sight and study of this, the Alhambra at Granada, and other marvels of architecture filled me with awe and wonder.

Curiously, today, ecclesiastical architecture seems to be well in advance of other types of modern building, in discarding tradition and adopting new forms, construction, procedures, materials and ideas. This is the more remarkable since those who conduct religious services have been as a generality, loathe to divagate from ancient rituals, forms and practices. How can these amazing changes be explained? It is not disrespect or disparaging to surmise that the mother of invention, necessity, was a contributing cause. The opportunity to obtain savings in construction, operation and maintenance by use of new ideas and materials may have been an important fillip to the revolution in church architecture. "The dim religious light" and the great size of the interiors with their long and high naves and clerestories in the ancient houses of God, and the traditional materials used in construction and equipment, helped inspire religious feeling. But they made hearing for many difficult even with use of modern loudspeakers. The altar was too far away from some worshipers. They were expensive to construct, heat, light, ventilate, service and maintain. In Liverpool's Catholic Cathedral the high altar was placed at the center of a great circular nave which can accommodate 2500 worshippers with none far from the focal point. This has added convenience to worshippers and lessened financial burdens of soaring labor and other costs. There is said to be more glass in this cathedral than in any other in the world. Seventy tons of it went into the magnificent sixty-six foot high lantern on the top of the conical roof. The building is referred to as "the cathedral with the space age look" and locally as the "Mersey funnel". It is an ingenious blend of old and new materials such as marble and stone, with plastic and concrete.

So is another overpowering new Anglican cathedral, with its adjuncts. Coventry sustained, in World War II, the severest bombing of any city in Britain. Fire from it destroyed the mid fifteenth century original structure, leaving only its damaged outer walls. Connected with these ruins now stands a creation that is dazzling, magnificent, beautiful, ingenious. Its profound meaning is symbolized in Epstein's heroic size statue, on an outer wall, of St. Michael overcoming the devil, and affords enduring proof that goodness, spiritual faith and courage will prevail over depravity, brutishness and sin. Any further attempted description of this marvel would be of minimum efficacy, because the full uplift it conveys can be felt only by sight of it.

So, too, I desist from more than a mere mention of other examples of extraordinary modern architecture, such as the small church at Passy le Plateau in the hills near Megeve, France, the Engelbrekt Church in Stockholm and the new City Halls there and in Oslo; the entirely new style church in Helsinki, Finland; a striking new church in Columbus, Indiana; the silo-shaped chapel surrounded by a moat at M.I.T.

It has been many years since my love of architecture was inspired by Professor Norton but, as Henry Adams said, "A teacher can never tell where his influence stops." Perhaps it still goes on.

I have "found sermons in stones" and rejoice in remembering the beauty and majesty of architecture in them. There is satisfaction in believing that the uplift and elan that inspired completion of these treasures may be transmitted and felt long after these triumphs of the spirit have crumbled or vanished.
Art and Architecture

Columbus gallery exhibits industrial design

Sidewalk environment designed by F. Eugene Smith of Bath, included in Gallery Design Show.
A current exhibit at the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts is aimed at stimulating a consciousness of good design as a humanizing factor in man's environment. Titled "Things", the exhibit presents outstanding creative examples in the field of industrial design for products designed or manufactured in Ohio. It covers the complete range of industrial design: consumer product as well as industrial, mass produced as well as one-of-a-kind prototype. Although most items were small enough to install in full scale, these entries of architectural interest are represented by photographs.

Entries were chosen from items submitted by invited industrial designers; the exhibit opened May 17 through June 22.
Columbus Man Elected to AIA College of Fellows

H. James Holroyd, AIA, of Columbus has been elected to the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects. The nomination by the Columbus Chapter was based upon his achievements in service to the profession and achievements in public service.

He will be formally invested during special ceremonies at the annual AIA Convention in Chicago June 22-26.

A partner in the firm of Holroyd & Myers, Holroyd's work in Columbus for the past twenty years has been devoted to the general practice of Architecture. The firm has been responsible for many outstanding projects in the Central Ohio area.

Holroyd has been a member of AIA for twenty-one years. His national committee activities have included the chairmanships of the Committee on Professional Consultants and the Task Force on Collaboration Within Environmental Design Professions and membership of the Committee on Administrative Office Practice.

In 1949 he became a member of the Columbus Chapter, AIA, and has since held offices including that of President in 1957-58, and has served on many committees.

Especially active in civic affairs, he has served on the Columbus Metropolitan Airport and Aviation Commission, the City and Regional Planning Commissions, and is currently Chairman of the Mayor's Citizens' Advisory Committee for Community Improvements. He numbers among his awards the Golden Award of Merit, presented by Mutual of Omaha for Outstanding Civic Contributions and Professional Accomplishment.
A sense of social involvement by students was shown in the announcement today by the AIA of the winners of the 1969 ninth annual Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students. The jury praised the initiative of the student designers in utilizing modern industrial technology in their plans.

The top prize of $5,000—divided equally between student and school—went to Gerald D. Runkle, 22-year-old senior at Ohio State University, for his design of a "soundfountain," a free-form arrangement of water pipes, aluminum paddlewheels and musically-tuned vibrator arms. Its purpose is to provide a pleasant sound of splashing water and musical chimes to mask out undesirable noises which plague many city locations. With its free form it also has a sculptural effect, becoming "a total sight and sound experience."

The design provides for water to flow through the hub of each wheel, out holes in the hub, causing the wheel to rotate slowly. As the wheel turns each fin plucks a metal vibrator. The vibrators produce random note patterns, or the water pressure in each wheel cluster can be regulated so the "soundfountain" would play melodies in a limited note range.

The prize jury suggested that the "soundfountain" concept would be suitable for urban parks. "With today's interest in small parks to enhance our neighborhoods, the elements that contribute to the aesthetic delight in these open leisure areas is considered of great importance," the jury report noted. "This aspect of social environment is all too often neglected in our efforts to improve the deteriorated areas of our cities as well as the more affluent development."

Two Honorable Mention Reynolds Prizes of $1,000 each, also divided equally between student and school, were awarded for design of environmental facilities for low income people.

Hal M. Moseley, Jr., of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., was honored for his design of a "Living Unit for One," a simple and basic one-room shelter for vagrants or migrants, formed of large aluminum extrusions.

Mark W. Vande of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., was cited for his design of a "Mobile Migrant School," a facility that expands accordion-like from both sides of a trailer.

The jury awarded Honorable Mention without cash award to Roger B. Macon, Kent State University, for his design of a "Low..."
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OSU Senior Wins 1969 Reynolds Prize

Income Housing and Community Developmental System.”

The cash prizes will be presented at the convention of The American Institute of Architects in Chicago June 22-26 by the program sponsor, Reynolds Metals Company. The prizes are offered annually for “the best original architectural design in which creative use of aluminum is an important contributing factor.”

The Student Prize jury consisted of chairman Preston M. Bolton, FAIA, of Houston, Tex.; Sidney L. Katz, FAIA, of New York; and William H. Scheick, FAIA, executive director of the AIA. Mr. Scheick served in the absence of Walter B. Sanders, FAIA, professor of architecture at the University of Michigan, who was unable to attend.

Ohio State University has won the national prize in three of the nine years of the Reynolds competition, also having taken top honors in 1967 and 1965.

The national winner, Gerald D. Runkle, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Runkle, 3412 Mapleway, Toledo, Ohio. He plans to do architectural work abroad in the Peace Corps after graduation in June.
California architect to receive AIA gold medal

California Architect William Wilson Wurster, FAIA, has been selected by The American Institute of Architects to receive the 1969 Gold Medal, highest honor accorded by the AIA.

A native of Stockton, Calif., Mr. Wurster graduated with honors in Architecture from the University of California and was a Fellow in the Graduate School of Design at Harvard. In 1922, at the age of 26, he had designed and built three houses, and decided to take the “Grand Tour” of Europe. He then worked for one year in the office of Delano and Aldrich, New York, before returning to San Francisco to open his own office.

In 1943, Mr. Wurster formed a partnership with Theodore Bernardi, FAIA, and Donn Emmons, FAIA, and returned East to serve as Dean of Architecture and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for seven years. During that time, former President Harry S. Truman appointed him to the National Park and Planning Commission, of which he later became chairman. From 1950-59, he served as Dean of the College of Architecture at the University of California; he has been Dean Emeritus since 1963.

A Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Denmark, Architect Wurster also is an Academician of the National Academy of Design, Affiliate of the American Institute of Planners, member of Akademie der Künste of Germany, and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A frequent contributor to professional publications, he numbers among his awards an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of California in 1964, Distinguished Service Citation from the California Council, AIA Man of the Year Achievement Award from the Building Industry Conference Board, Citation for Distinguished Contributions to the Field of Architecture, and several design awards.

The AIA Gold Medal will be presented to Mr. Wurster at the Institute’s 1969 Convention in Chicago, June 22-26.
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Word has been received from Octagon House that the American Institute of Architects has chosen two recent documents produced by the Architects Society of Ohio as Document of the Month. Our Recommended Minimum Cost of Service Schedule, prepared by the Office Practice and Fees Committee, and the Application for Firm Membership, prepared by the A.S.O. Structure and Functions Committee, will be distributed to all components of AIA as examples of good design of documents. Graphics design for both was by the Ohio Architect's Graphics Consultant, Jim Baker of Jim Baker & Associates, Worthington.

From a radio newscast: "A lot of concern has been expressed about the effect of sonic booms if and when the SST becomes commonplace. J. H. Wiggins, who has spent five years studying the effects of sonic booms, says that they might even help a lot of houses. The booms slow down deterioration and aging... repeated booms have actually lowered the rate at which defects show up in buildings. No one is quite sure why... one theory is that a good shake now and then relieves the accumulated stresses." Moral: design more stress into the next generation of buildings?

Ohio joins her sister Great Lakes states this year in celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Seaway has been instrumental in the rapid economic growth in this region during this decade, a development which has benefited all those concerned with new construction. Northern Ohio communities ringing Lake Erie have special cause to celebrate, as do firms with an interest in the doubling of exports during the last ten years.

R. S. Ursprung, president and founder of his own general contracting company in Cleveland, has been elected president of the Ohio Congress of Builders Exchanges. Retiring president is Robert Forsythe, AIA, of the Canton firm of Forsythe, Bergemann and Vanek.

The Vermont Marble Company, Proctor, Vermont, has announced a unique new program designated "Mill 21". A service to architects and others searching for sculpture, "Mill 21" will coordinate planning of the sculpture, selection of the right sculptor through an international search, and provide technical equipment and experience in their own facility. Additional services could include preliminary roughs or complete rendering from models, transportation and installation.

The idea evolved from a symposium sponsored by Vermont Marble in the summer of 1968, when ten monumental sculptures were created. Future plans call for an invitational program for sculptors which will result in a collection of marble sculptures available for sale by the program and sculptor as joint owners.

Coordinator of the program is sculptor Paul Aschenbach.

*look that up in your Funk and Wagnalls!
IN MEMORIAM
George B. Mayer

George B. Mayer, FAIA, 73, died April 10 in Mount Sinai Hospital, Cleveland. A prominent and distinguished Architect, Mr. Mayer was the first member appointed to the Cleveland Planning Commission when it was established in 1942 and remained a member until March, 1968. In that year, he was honored by Cleveland Architects and civic planners and leaders for his efforts toward bettering Cleveland.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree in Architecture and worked on the design and construction of The Temple on the Heights in Cleveland. He designed a number of public housing projects, and was the Architect for the Mount Sinai Hospital nursing home, and associate Architect of Jewish Community Centers and private homes in greater Cleveland.

A Fellow of AIA, Mr. Mayer was a past president of Architects Society of Ohio, a past president of the Cleveland Chapter, AIA, and a past regional director of AIA. He was a member and officer of numerous civic and welfare organizations. Following his retirement, his friends and associates had established in his honor the George B. Mayer Lectureship in Urban and Environmental Studies at Case Western Reserve University.

NOW TOURING:
THE ASO ROAD SHOW

In an effort to improve communications and inform members about the detailed workings by the Architects Society of Ohio, a “Road Show” group has been visiting Chapter meetings. ASO President Harold C. Mungcr, AIA, presents the organization of the ASO Board of Trustees and Society goals for 1969; Arthur H. Hoag, Jr. AIA, brings information and encouragement of more firm memberships; James J. Foley, AIA, is the man with the knowledge about the new Cost of Service Schedule; and Neal Layne, AIA, Executive Director of ASO, explains the services and functions of the ASO office.

At press time, the group had visited Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and Ohio Valley Chapters; coming up were Cleveland and Eastern Ohio. They are unanimous in their assessment of the visits: enjoyable, informative, a gratifying reception, an opportunity for really good dialogue between ASO and Chapters. As the critics would say, “a smash hit!”

CINCINNATI ARCHITECT WINS NATIONAL AWARD


The building which the firm designed for the City of Cincinnati is being built at the corner of Burnett and Melish Avenues.

Mr. Gady will receive the award at the National Convention in Houston, Texas.

NEW OFFICERS FOR CONSULTING ENGINEERS COUNCIL

The Consulting Engineers Council of Ohio elected new officers at their Annual Meeting in Cleveland this spring. Taking office on May 1st will be W. E. Monks of Columbus, President; Donald E. Savage of Cincinnati, Vice-President; A. E. Welker of Cleveland, Secretary; Arthur E. Friend of Dayton, Treasurer; and H. A. Williams of Columbus, Director. The Council is composed of four associations of Professional Engineers.

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Innovations at
AIA/RAIC Joint Convention

An entirely new feature, and one of the professional highlights, of the first joint convention of The American Institute of Architects and The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, June 22-26, in Chicago, will be a “Tale of Two Cities.” At a plenary session on Tuesday afternoon a team of U.S. Architects will report on a study of Montreal and a team of Canadian architects will present a comparable report on Chicago.

Designed to illustrate how architects are involved in the decision making process related to the development of cities and the problems of housing, economics, transportation, and ecology, the reports will be made by: Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, Baltimore; Jaquelin T. Robertson, AIA, New York City; John Fish-Smith, AIA, San Francisco; and Rondal Partridge, photographer, Berkeley, Calif., representing the U.S.; and Guy R. Legault, Montreal; Arthur Charles Erickson, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Clifford D. Wiens, Regina, Saskatchewan, representing Canada.

Another “first” will be the total involvement of architectural students in all sessions, beginning with a special meeting Sunday afternoon of student officers and AIA officers. The theme of the dialogue will be “relevancy.”

Wednesday and Thursday workshops will focus on professional action, technology, and the environment, all directly related to the convention’s theme, FOCUS NOW. The theme recognizes the urgent need for architects of both countries to focus on the positive action required immediately for the profession to meet today’s environmental problems and fulfill its social and economic responsibilities.

Accordingly, there will be seven workshops focusing on the architect, five on technology, and a special one on historic buildings.

The “Historic Buildings — An Urban Asset” meeting will consist of a two-part session exploring the qualifying of architects for restoration work, especially in federal programs, and what should be built in historic areas.

Plans also call for an “Architects' Day at the Merchandise Mart,” June 22, at which Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, director of the Orthogenic School of the University of Chicago, will speak. The event is being presented by the Midwest Chapter, National Society of Interior Designers, and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Designers. The Mart is sponsoring the First National Exposition of Contract Interior Furnishings, tagged NEOCON, June 22-27, and is also planning a special series of workshops for architects on Friday.

Another “first”, which includes a “last”, will be a Moveable Feast—a Hemingwayesque version of a progressive dinner. It will begin with a Spectacular reincarnation of the original dedication of Adler and Sullivan’s Auditorium eighty years ago, featuring the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and singer Mary Costa for entertainment and a Champagne Toast to this monument of Great Architecture.

Then the party will move westward five blocks along the perimeters of the Loop to the Great Train Shed Party, for a nostalgic farewell to Grand Central Terminal and the spirit of the Great Age of Railroad Passenger Service. Three bands for varying tastes will hold forth at three locations, a Buffet will be served in the Wrought Iron Works and Sounds and Light of Familiar and Well-Remembered Locomotives will evoke echoes of the past. Advance ticket sales are necessary for this most unusual Host Chapter party on Wednesday evening, June 25, an event not to be missed.
Architects Ask Congress to Monitor Environment

The impact of technology on the American environment should be probed by a Joint Congressional Committee which would encourage testing of new design processes and techniques, AIA spokesmen recently urged in Washington.

Testifying before a Senate Subcommittee headed by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, Jeh V. Johnson, AIA, a Poughkeepsie Architect, warned that building in entire counties has been halted due to water pollution, and that housing starts have fallen far behind the goals of the 1968 Housing Act, partly because new technologies have not entered the housing industry.

“We experiment in medicine and space”, said Johnson, urging that there should be congressional backing for research in housing. Senator Muskie and 15 other Senators are seeking to establish a Senate Select Committee on Technology and the Human Environment; Architects would prefer a joint House-Senate Committee.

Appearing along with Rai Y. Okamoto, AIA, San Francisco Architect, Johnson said Architects expect “revolutionary change in the building industry.”

Fabricated houses built on assembly lines and brought to lots, self-contained energy systems inside new houses, anti-pollution devices, replacements for natural building materials “that will soon be depleted,” and the “systems approach to building” may be coming and they should be studied by the new Congressional Committee, Johnson urged.

The new committee ought also to consider a national land use policy, and ways to make sure the new technology is used to provide well designed housing for all in liveable settings, Johnson said. “Health, liveability and beauty must be placed high on the scale of values.”
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