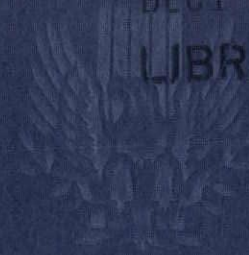


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Calendar of Events



- 1 art** Through January 6, 1963. Witter Brynner Collection of Chinese Paintings. Sponsored by the Asiatic Arts Committee. The Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego.
- 4 music** The San Diego Symphony Orchestra presents Anshel Brusilow, Violinist. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3; Tchaikowsky: Violin Concerto in D; Ward Steinman: Symphony (World Premiere); Ravel: La Valse. Russ Auditorium. *Tickets: BE 9-8122.*
- 5 theatre** Through 8th. San Diego State Theatre: Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night*, directed by Kjell Amble. 7:30 p.m. Little Theatre. *Tickets: JU 2-8383 or JU 2-4422.*
- 6 music** La Jolla Art Center Folk Music Series concert by Alan Mills of Canada. Sherwood Hall, La Jolla. *Tickets and information: GL 4-0183.*
- 7 art** Opening of the Exhibition *Modern American Painting, 1915*. The Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego. Open to the Public. Reception 7:30 p.m.
- 9 music** The *Messiah*, Handel's monumental oratorio sung by 800-voice San Diego State Chorus and Symphony Orchestra, 3:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. Peterson Gymnasium. *Tickets: JU 2-4411, ext. 211.*
- 10 exhibition** Annual Kappa Pi Christmas Exhibition. Art Gallery of the Art Building at San Diego State.
- 13 song** Christmas Program: Dickens' *Christmas Carol* read by Professor E. Kingsley Povenmire. Song by the San Diego State Madrigal Choir. 11:00 a.m. Little Theatre.
- 14 ball** A.I.A. CHRISTMAS BALL, Torrey Pines Inn.
- 15 music** Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Janos Ferencsik, Guest Conductor. Daniel Barenboim, Pianist. Russ Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. *Tickets: BE 9-1231.*
- 16 drama** Opened November 30. Final performance of *Raisin in the Sun*. Directed by Craig Noel. Old Globe Theatre. Every evening except Mondays, 8:30. Matinee on December 16 only, 2:30 p.m. *Tickets: BE 9-9139 or BE 9-8122.*
- 16 music** La Jolla Civic Orchestra Association presents a Special Christmas Concert. Sherwood Hall. *Information: GL 4-0046. Free.*
- 27 dance** San Diego Ballet Company presents *Nutcracker*. Russ Auditorium. Matinee 2:15 p.m., evening 8:30. *Tickets and reservations: BE 9-8122.*
- 28 drama** Through January 1st. *A Dead Pigeon*, starring Broderick Crawford. Russ Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. *Reservations and tickets: BE 9-8122.*



OMNIART

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Detroit Report and Information Committee, 1 bottom, 9, 10, 11 top
Baltazar Korab, 15 bottom
George Lyons, 24



We must recognize the "absolute necessity for lifting our sights from piecemeal thrusts at occasional slum pockets to a broad scale campaign that stretches across the whole spread of urban blight from the earliest symptoms to the last stage of decay . . ."

These words appeared in the celebrated report of former President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing Policies and Programs, December 1953.

Detroit about 1927-29, the last year of major Downtown construction until 1950.

Urban Design and Renewal Issue

Detroit in April 1962. Note changes in Downtown, all completed since 1950. Completed Civic Center resides on the waterfront.





"It is not often that a nation rebuilds its cities. And when it does, it should do it well. You will have in your hands in the years ahead a major part in shaping the urban life of this country. What you will do will influence the lives of millions yet unborn for decades to come. No other generation of architects had before it such an opportunity or such a challenge."
"America waits for your response."

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER,
 Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Introduction

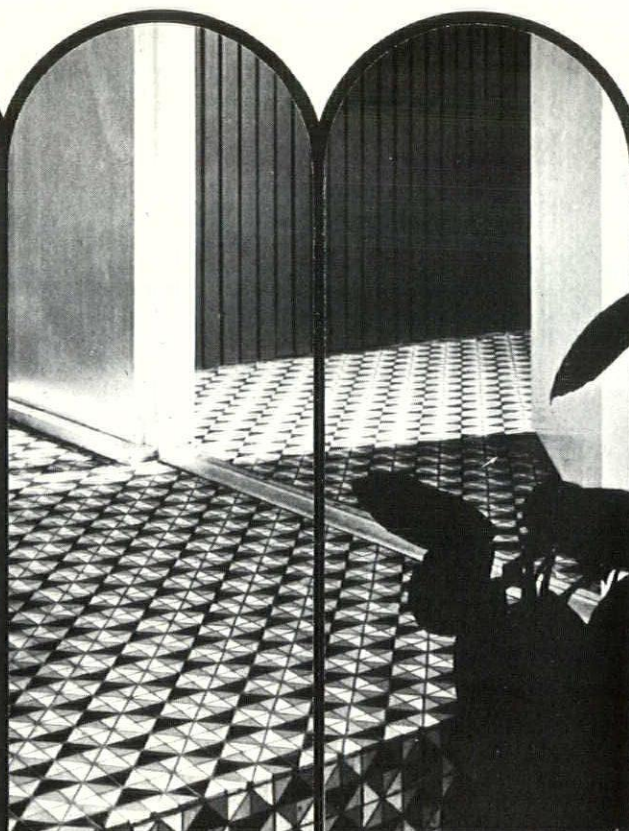
URBAN RENEWAL—The total of all the public and private actions which must be taken to provide for the continuous sound maintenance and development of the urban area. It includes conservation, rehabilitation and redevelopment, as well as provision and enforcement of adequate planning, codes and standards.

This issue of OMNIART most likely should be called a Primer to Urban Renewal and its companion Design,

for we could never hope to include all of the information available on this complex and diversified subject. So let this issue be the beginning of your research into Urban Design and Renewal—for now we must become aware of the complex and important tasks of rebuilding our blighted cities, and as the population continues to expand, we will face design problems not even imaginable today.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN URBAN RENEWAL

Adapted from a Glossary published by ACTION

Adverse Land Use—is any incompatible use of land that detrimentally affects other properties in its vicinity.

Blighted Area—An area which, because of its present stage of deterioration, requires that physical, social and economic improvements be made over the entire area in a simultaneous and coordinated fashion in accordance with an overall plan to restore physical, social and economic health.

Capital Grant—Federal funds given to the local community to pay for the bulk of a project's net cost. The amount is determined by one of two formulas. Either (1) an amount equal to two-thirds of the net project cost where the community pays one-third in cash, land, public facilities, demolition or other work toward project operation, or (2) an amount equal to three-fourths of the net project cost where the community's one-third share is supplemented by administrative, legal, survey, and planning expenses and are eliminated from the project cost.

City Planning—The coordination of the physical elements of a region or a city that is becoming or has become urbanized, so that each element will contribute to the most economical, efficient, healthful, and agreeable development in an entire area. This is done through the preparation of a program or plan based on existing physical, social and economic conditions and future goals.

Comprehensive Plan—(Master Plan, General Plan, City Plan)—The documents developed through City Planning that describe a possible program for the coordinated development of public and private enterprise; a guide for community growth that must be flexible enough to keep pace with changing conditions but strong enough to definitely influence them. It involves continuous administration and evaluation

to prevent a static condition that would result in obsolescence.

Conservation—The protection of existing good areas and neighborhoods through (1) adequate code enforcement to prevent violations of health, housing, zoning and building codes which could bring about blighting influences, and (2) by maintaining and supplementing the community amenities and facilities that enhance the areas.

Feasibility Survey—is a field and record survey of an urban area to determine if it is feasible to undertake an urban renewal project with the area.

Federally-assisted Project—an urban renewal project for which Federal financial assistance is made available to local public bodies.

General Neighborhood Renewal Plan—(GNRP)—is an urban renewal project for an entire neighborhood with a generalized plan that is programmed for renewal in stages over a period of not more than ten years.

Land Use Map—A map which clearly indicates for what purposes the physical assets of a community are being employed and also (Future Land Use Map) which designates the proposed purposes, in a general way, that land areas should be used to promote the best community development for the future.

Loan and Grant—A contract between the Federal Government and the local community binding both to the utilization of Temporary Loans and Capital Grants, in accordance with the approved renewal project plans.

LPA—Abbreviation for Local Public Agency, is the officially designated agency or agencies of the state, county, municipality or other governmental entity or public body authorized to act for the local community in matters relating to urban renewal. It also refers to the authorized agency representatives.

Net Project Cost—The difference between the Gross Project Cost and the value of the proceeds from the sale or lease of all project lands by the LPA.

Non-Assisted Project—an urban renewal project which is being carried out without direct Federal monetary assistance. It may make the community eligible for special liberal Federal mortgage insurance in activities which are related to the project.

Non-Conforming—Utilization of land or buildings contrary to the legal provisions established in any of the various local regulatory ordinances.

Planning Advances—Federal funds advanced to a community to finance surveys and planning to determine feasibility of a project. They become part of the Gross Project Cost.

Project in Planning—Any officially designated renewal area which is being surveyed and planned in detail for the purpose of actual operation and development.

Project in Execution—any officially designated renewal area which is in actual operation or development or has been authorized to begin operation and development after approval of its plan.

Redeveloper—a person or organization that acquires urban renewal land for development in accordance with the authorized plan for same.

Rehabilitation—the restoration to good use of a deteriorated structure, area or neighborhood. It involves the physical improvement of existing public and private facilities and may include the creation of new community amenities and services such as schools, parks, sewers, streets and trees and the elimination of blighting influences such as non-conforming uses.

Redevelopment—The acquisition, replanning, clearance, and rebuilding of a blighted area with public and/or private funds. The new development should conform to the City Plan and may contain residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, cultural, educational or other types of facilities needed for community betterment.

Relocation Program—A responsibility of the local community to provide some formal means of helping to relocate individuals, families, or business firms who are displaced by urban renewal activity. This involves having reasonably adequate quarters available at a cost within the displacees' ability to pay in the local real estate market.

Slum Area—An area in which the advanced stage of deterioration has created a blighted area condition in which most or all of the structures are no

longer economically salvable and there is no alternative but to demolish and rebuild.

Sponsor—is a person or organization who invests enough time and money in the investigation of an urban renewal project to commit himself to bid a specified minimum price on the project land. If he is the successful bidder and elects to carry out the development he becomes the redeveloper.

Temporary Loans—Federal funds loaned to a community for working capital in acquiring land and structures, clearing sites, and preparing the land for renewal.

Urban Renewal Area—A slum, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating area which the local community indicates as appropriate for an urban renewal project.

Urban Renewal Plan—is the program for development of an urban renewal project officially adopted by the local governing body and including the drawings, specifications and other documents setting forth the financial, legal

and physical requirements to be met by all parties concerned. It may be developed by the local public agency, the redeveloper, special consultants, or a combination of these. It should be in the best interests of the community and in conformance with an approved comprehensive plan.

Urban Renewal Project—Any officially designated urban renewal area in which urban renewal activities are being carried out by the Local Public Agency.

Workable Program—(Community Improvement Program)—A plan of action for and by the community to combat blight and deterioration. A locality's statement of where it stands today and what it will strive to do tomorrow to remove slums and blight, block their return, and achieve orderly community growth. To qualify for Federal aids a community's workable program must include reasonable assurance of the attainment, within a reasonable time, of seven major objectives for urban renewal.

1. Adequate codes and ordinances, effectively enforced
2. A comprehensive plan
3. Neighborhood analysis for treatment of blight
4. Adequate administrative organization
5. Ability to meet financial requirements
6. Adequate housing for families displaced by public action
7. Citizen participation

Workable Program Certification—is the action of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator approving a locality's program. It is effective for one year and qualifies the community to receive certain Federal aids. Recertifications may be given on a year to year basis.

Zoning—The police power regulation of land and building usage, established by proper legal procedures, with uniform standards and enforcement applicable to the entire community and based upon a comprehensive City plan.

The major organizations participating in the objectives of Urban Renewal on a national scale besides the U.S. Government Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal Administration are as follows:

Action Inc. (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods), 2 West Forty-Sixth Street, New York, 36, N.Y.

Function: As a private, national, non-profit, non-political voluntary organization, is dedicated to the prevention and elimination of slums and blight through sound, comprehensive urban design.

American Institute of Architects, Urban Design Committee, 1735 New York Avenue N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Function: As the national organization of the architectural profession, works toward increasing the value of the services of the profession to society. The Urban Design Committee has undertaken in its work to point out the architect's many opportunities and responsibilities to enhance the total design of his community through his normal practice.

American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East Sixtieth St., Chicago, 37, Illinois

Function: An organization for both professionals and citizens engaged or actively interested in planning, zoning and urban renewal at all levels of government. Membership includes professional planners, public officials, civic leaders, representatives of business and industry, professions in related fields, newspaper representatives, professors, and students.

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

Function: Professional organization for persons engaged in community rebuilding, slum clearance, redevelopment, public housing, large scale private or cooperative housing, rehabilitation and conservation of existing neighborhoods through housing code enforcement and voluntary citizen action. It supplies national leadership in the campaign to achieve a decent home environment for all Americans.

National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C.

Function: Operates a full scale program for neighborhood conservation. Works with its member real estate boards to advance local programs to rehabilitate and modernize older blighted neighborhoods.

New Faces for America is the National Association of Home Builders Program for Community Development, 1625 L Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Function: Assists both public and private groups with community programs that can be worked out for rehabilitating and remodeling housing, clearance of rock-bottom slums and redevelopment of that land, new construction of

low and middle income housing for the minority groups and relocation housing for families that will be displaced by any program action.

Urban Development Program of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Function: Combatting urban blight and building better cities and communities for tomorrow. The objectives of its program are:

1. To develop a case for increased local, and decreased federal, responsibility in solving the urban problems of physical growth and change
2. To show the need for more thinking on the economic factors which affect cities and urge the increased use of economic analysis as a foundation for physical planning
3. To show the value of comprehensive planning for the metropolitan area
4. To point out the opportunities of attacking deteriorated portions of cities in cooperation with the federal urban renewal program
5. To suggest the formation of a local urban development team as a means to increasing business leadership in a balanced program for overall urban development.



THE EDITOR is grateful to the following people for their help in researching and providing information and photographs necessary for publication of this issue:

1. William Gerhardt—Urban Renewal Coordinator for the City of San Diego.
2. John H. Jay—Detroit Report and Information Committee.
3. Richard Mueller—Planner of the Staff of Vilcan—Leman & Associates, Inc.
4. Louis G. Redstone, AIA—Chairman of the Michigan Society of Architects Committee on Urban Design and Renewal.
5. Hank Rubin—Detroit Housing Commission.
6. Walter C. Shamie—President, International Village, Inc., Detroit, Michigan.



A small human-interest sidelight to President Wright's return to his native city was provided by Architect Fred Livingstone, who met Mr. Wright at the airport in the capacity of welcoming committee, long-time friend and former employee. With more than an hour to kill before the luncheon, and with a complete freedom of choice on spending the time, President Wright decided he would like to see his old home, and the first house he ever designed as a fledgling architect. Both are still standing, in their original state and without remodeling. On Cypress Street still stands the home designed by him (for a relative) at the ripe age of 18, and to his gratification "it still looks good, even if it wouldn't win an award for unique design." The home in which he grew up, because of its size, has been converted to a multiple dwelling, but it too has not succumbed to any basic change.



GALA CHRISTMAS BALL . . . San Diego Chapter members are looking forward to the annual Christmas party on December 14th at Torrey Pines Inn, when the 1963 officers and directors of both the AIA and WAL will be officially installed. Invitations have also been issued to members of allied professions, and some 200 are expected to attend the traditional dinner-dance.



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Urban Renewal

SAN DIEGO STYLE . . .

by W. GERHARDT

"URBAN RENEWAL" is a term coined in 1951 by Miles Colean, the famous housing economist. Many of our older cities, large and small, had been troubled by a weakening tax base, the flight to the suburbs, the decline and decay of older central sections. It became obvious that cities could no longer continue building new municipal facilities, utilities, streets, parks, etc. on the outskirts while ignoring the rapid depreciation of installed and paid-for improvements in the central core. However, neighborhoods do wear out and become obsolete; they become less desirable, less valuable for their original purposes. But Municipal costs go on, and even increase as areas become more ugly, more dilapidated, and revenues decline. Thus some sort of corrective action is an economic necessity for the City, just as in a private business modernization is the answer to obsolescence.

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Now what to do about it? In the early twenties, civic minded, far-sighted men such as F. Lavenburg in New York, Marshall Field and Julius Rosenwald in Chicago, tried single-handed private building of blighted areas. In the thirties the government tried its hand at slum clearance via public housing. Without arguing the merits and demerits of public housing, suffice it to say that there is general agreement that public housing alone is no solution, politically, socially, or economically. Still another concept—the Clean-up Campaign—has been tried and found wanting. Too superficial, it has about as much effect as the coat of black paint put on old tires just before trade-in time.

In the forties Pittsburgh, Chicago and one or two other cities desperate for immediate solutions undertook locally financed slum clearance projects. The Pittsburgh "Golden Triangle" backed by such people as the Mellons was a resounding success and that city was immeasurably benefited by the rebirth and rejuvenation of its Central Business District. But, again there was a "catch." Successful though such efforts were, it was discovered that to do the whole job the cities' financial resources were sometimes inadequate. Thus was born the Housing Act of 1949 wherein the Federal Government agreed to help cities on a participating basis. Over 600 cities, with an average population of 30,000, have signed contracts for over \$2 billion of federal aid, encompassing over 30,000 acres of blighted areas. Parenthetically none of this vast sum came to San Diego.

The 1949 Housing Act was primarily concerned with redevelopment—that is the total clearance of blighted areas. However, as American cities, large and small, from New York City to Calexico, California, started to work, it became clear that clearance alone would not do the whole job. Where clearance projects have been soundly conceived, well planned, and efficiently executed they are successful, both from the standpoint of the city interested in strengthening the tax base, and from the standpoint of private enterprise. However, thoughtful men, both in the field of government and in business, soon saw that blight was spreading faster than the redevelopment process was eliminating it. Something else was needed—a program to prevent the creation of new blight and a program to reverse downward trends in the neighborhoods, old but yet good. In 1951 the State of California enacted the Community Redevelopment Law encompassing not only redevelopment but "alteration, improvement, modernization, reconstruction, or rehabilitation" as well. And in 1954, federal legislation recognized the need for conservation and rehabilitation of areas and neighborhoods not yet slums but already infected with blight.

To make federal funds, going to cities for slum clearance projects, last longer and be more effective, in the 1954 Act Congress said that henceforth the federal aid would only be given to cities which had a "Workable Program for the Prevention and Elimination of Blight." Now here was a set of principles applicable to San Diego. Here was a program which emphasized private enterprise, which conserved the good, rehabilitated the deteriorated, and did not always involve the wholesale demolition and clearance of vast tracts. Based on this concept, a Build-San Diego-Better Committee was formed, chaired by Charles Fletcher, and out of their deliberations the citizen's advisory Urban Renewal Commission was created. This Commission representing banking, the minorities, labor, business, architecture, education, welfare, and the home builders, has in regular and special meetings studied the problem, and has recommended several successful programs.

The "Program for the Prevention and Elimination of Blight in San Diego" as formulated by the Urban Renewal Commission and adopted by resolution of the City Council, is an annual matter. The first "Program" was adopted in 1957 and subsequent "Programs" have been developed and adopted. The 1962 "Program" is in final formulation. It is made up of seven parts as follows:

1. *Codes and Ordinances:* In order to prevent blighting conditions adequate standards are necessary. The Urban Renewal Commission, with the cooperation of various City departments and citizen groups, has studied the adequacy of our standards and their enforcement. Recommendations for improvements have been made and acted upon.

2. *Community Plan:* The Planning Department is now completing the elements of a Master Plan for San Diego. Plans for major streets and highways, for Parks and Recreation, and the General Plan Study have been completed. A committee of 100 is now being formed to review the General Plan Study in preparation for formal adoption in 1963.

3. *Neighborhood Analysis:* A city is composed of neighborhoods, and the study of the growth, decline or trends of neighborhoods is essential to good city government. Neighborhoods change as they age; what was once an area of fine homes is now an area of apartments, offices or commercial uses. The municipal housekeeping functions of streets, parks, zoning, fire and police services, schools, etc., must keep pace with such changes, must keep ahead of such changes to prepare for the new uses.

4. *Administrative Organization:* The use of present organizational structure is basic to the Urban Renewal concept in San Diego. Therefore, aside from the citi-



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zen's advisory Urban Renewal Commission and myself as coordinator, all Urban Renewal functions in San Diego are being carried out by existing City departments.

5. *Finance*: Federal financial assistance up to 75% of the net cost of specific project work can be available. California law also allows project costs to come from the assessments of increased values of real property. As contemplated by the Urban Renewal Commission the program will entail no significant additional costs to the general taxpayer—in fact upgrading deteriorated or deteriorating areas will reduce the general tax burden, as for example, Centre City.

6. *Relocation*: The only major clearance activity now underway or proposed in San Diego is the highway program and there appears to be no problem there. The rental and sales market is and has been such that both business and residential relocatees have been moved without undue hardship.

7. *Citizen Participation*: Aside from the 12 members of the Urban Renewal Commission, we have, via radio, TV, newspapers, and word-of-mouth, attempted to obtain citizen views and comments. Urban Renewal is a broad and complicated concept, and its uses elsewhere have been varied in type and magnitude. Therefore it is good that our citizen participation to date has been both pro and con.

Urban Renewal projects have elsewhere been as varied as the problems faced. For example, there are conservation projects where all work was or is being done on the public side of the property line, example, "Clinton Park" in Oakland. Or war housing sites have been turned into new subdivisions where private builders erected new tracts of homes—example, Richmond. Or skid-rows are being cleared for replacement by modern apartments and shops—example, Sacramento. In other localities apartment areas, industrial sites, office buildings, convention halls, municipal parking facilities, and similar developments have resulted from Urban Renewal projects. In other words each community selects the type and degree of program best suited to its needs. In each example, the skill of the architect is a necessary component of success.

No businessman neglects his older home office just because he has opened a new branch office. The same principle applies to cities. Does it make good business or civic sense to build and maintain over the years—new business, financial, professional areas while neglecting the terrific investments in streets, utilities, services in older but existing Central areas? Should not these older areas be brought up-to-date effectively and efficiently used to the credit of the city—and the natural beauty of San Diego maintained?

This concept is the essence of Urban Renewal. Our fantastic growth demands expansion, more houses, more stores, more offices, more industry to meet the demand we must utilize, preserve, and improve our existing physical plant to the utmost. Of course we will grow at the outskirts of town, but we cannot afford to neglect the older central areas!

We have two major areas of concern where careful, conservative programs of Urban Renewal may be of value. The first of these areas is the so-called "Central Business District." Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Jacksonville, Detroit, Sacramento, and other cities have demonstrated the values, increased business, improved municipal finance. The vast construction program (\$85.7 million) underway in Centre City is a living example of Urban Renewal—San Diego Style.

The other major area of concern is that of our older neighborhoods. We yet have no wide-spread slum areas—and we don't want any. But blight is an insidious disease—creeping in unnoticed until values, both human and property are destroyed.

Let me quote a very few statistics. The 1960 United States census counted 21,890 housing units in San Diego as "substandard." "Substandard," as I use it here, includes only those housing units falling within the census categories:

1. No private bath
2. No running water
3. Dilapidated
4. Deteriorating

Here certainly is a form of blight with which we should be concerned if for no other reason than that such conditions adversely affect our city's health and growth.

Urban Renewal is really not new—except in name. The problem is really to coordinate the replacement of the old with the development of the new, together with the necessary community facilities, at approximately the same rate of speed. This does not generally happen in an unguided or unplanned program. One property owner alone usually cannot justify improvements unless he is assured that the neighbors and the neighborhood will also raise standards and justify his expenditures. With a planned, coordinated program, each owner has the assurance of the continuance of the value of his property. Again, Centre City, is an example.

Now whether you call such planning for the future, such enlightened self-interest, "Urban Renewal" or by some other name, is of no importance. The real answer will come 15 years from now when the kindergartner of today looks down tree-lined neighborhood streets and says "This is a charming area that has much to offer me, I'd like to live here." □



Redevelopment and Conservation in Detroit

by JOHN R. MOCK, Architect, ASPO

The Veterans Memorial Building was the first building in Detroit's new \$100 million Civic Center. It was dedicated in 1950. In addition to the veterans' organizations quartered in the building are ballrooms, banquet rooms, cafeteria, meeting rooms and quiet lounges for the enjoyment of Detroit's citizens.

DETROIT'S recently completed Civic Center classifies itself as a redevelopment project which was locally conceived and financed much in the manner as our soon to be constructed Community Concourse has been. Master planned in 1948 by Eero Saarinen, the Center occupies 75 acres on the edge of the Detroit River, the busiest waterway in the world. A tangle of crowded and rundown commercial buildings was cleared to make way for the complex and its airy park-like setting. (For comparison see photos on page 1)

The first Civic Center building was dedicated in 1950. Units now include the City-County Building (20 and 14 stories), the Veterans Memorial Building (10 story), the Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium (seating capacity of 2,926), the Cobo Hall-Convention Arena (14,000 seat Arena plus one and a half million

square feet of exhibition hall area), and a complement of underground, surface and roof top parking sites. The harmonizing white marble structures represent an investment by Detroit and Wayne County citizens of more than one hundred million dollars.

Besides the new Civic Center and the Urban Renewal projects outlined in "History of Urban Renewal in Detroit," Detroit has probably made more progress on conservation planning than any other large city.

Conservation is the necessary complement to clearance and redevelopment of severely blighted areas since it is the retarding of the rate of blight formation. The high cost of redevelopment combined with limited local capacity to finance large clearance efforts demanded that conservation techniques be applied extensively throughout the city. Detroit has two Title I

(of the Housing Act of 1954) approved conservation projects; the Mack-Concord area and the Eight Mile-Wyoming area. The latter project is barely underway at this time, but a report on the Mack-Concord pilot project, as presented in "Renewal and Revenue," an evaluation of the Urban Renewal Program in Detroit prepared by the Detroit City Plan Commission, gives the basic history of a conservative project and its results as follows:

The Setting of the Project Area

The pilot neighborhood is on the east side of Detroit, about three miles from the central business district. Most of the structures within it, 40 to 50 years of age, are of frame construction. Throughout the city, housing of this age and type of construction has been subject to rapid deterioration. The project area itself is mixed in that there still exist blocks with structures which are still in relatively good condition, some with buildings which are beginning to show the effects of deterioration and others which contain many houses in poor condition.

In terms of housing types, 26 percent of the dwelling units are in single-family buildings, 48 percent in two-family buildings and the remainder in flats and apartments. At the initiation of the project, 56 percent of the above dwelling units were rated in satisfactory condition. A number of the apartment buildings and some commercial structures are intermixed with the single and two-family homes in the area. These were constructed before the adoption of the zoning ordinance in 1940 and are now non-conforming uses.

Deficiencies were found in the poor condition and overcrowding of the existing schools. There was also a lack of recreation space and inadequate alley lighting. Aside from this, the neighborhood facilities were adequate. Another important physical problem was a street system that permitted heavy traffic to travel through the neighborhood.

Structural density, as measured by dwelling units per acre, is higher in the Mack-Concord project area than in the city as a whole. Overcrowding of dwelling units (measured by persons per room) however, is not marked. The Mack-Concord area population in 1954 was estimated at about 11,700. In the past few years, the social composition of the neighborhood has been changing; Negroes, lower income persons, and renters comprise a growing proportion of the population. There has been a heavy turnover among residents which has continued even after the conservation program was started.

The Conservation Plan

The items in the conservation plan for the Mack-Concord neighborhood may be summarized under three general headings; community organization, improvement of public facilities, and rehabilitation of structures.

In the early stage of the project, the residents of the neighborhood were organized into block clubs and a neighborhood council. It was hoped that this would encourage citizen participation in the formulation and modification of the plans, increase neighborhood enthusiasm, facilitate adult education, and improve the



Of prime importance to convention visitors is the fact that the Cobo Hall convention facilities lie in the heart of Detroit's business district. Major hotels, theaters and department stores are within walking distance. Conveniently nearby are bus, rail and airline terminals. Area across the river is Windsor, Ontario.



Symbol of local government is the City-County Building, dedicated in 1955. The court's tower, housing 37 courtrooms and a 500-seat legislative ampitheater, rises 20 stories above street level, and is joined by a glassed-in link to the office tower. Sculpture standing at the building entrance is the Spirit of Detroit, created by Marshall Fredericks.

relations between the different ethnic and income groups.

The second element of the plan was the construction of new, and improvement of existing public facilities. School and recreational facilities were to be expanded. This involved additions to an existing school building and the enlargement of its adjacent playground as well as the development of two new park-playground areas. Three additional small recreation areas (two "tot-lots" and one "old folks sitting-out area") as well as a greenbelt were to be provided. In order to discourage through traffic, the street system was modified to include loop streets and traffic diverters.

It was planned that as a result of these and other activities, the rehabilitation of structures would be encouraged. Extensive maintenance and repair activities as well as major improvements to structures were envisioned. These substantial rehabilitation activities were to be stimulated by FHA 220 mortgages which would enable the costs of improvements to be spread

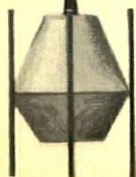
over a long period. In addition, code enforcement would help correct some of the obvious minor deficiencies in these structures.

The development was scheduled to be completed by June, 1961. At the present time the following aspects of the plan have been put into effect: implementation of community organization activities, inspection of all

Continued on page 21

Home of the renowned Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and one of the most modernly equipped theatrical halls in the country, is the Civic Center's Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, dedicated in 1956. Striking facade features a basketweave pattern of Swedish blue pearl granite.





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"on the first day of Christmas . . ."

by THOR OLE SVENSON

with drawings by HERMAN ROWAN

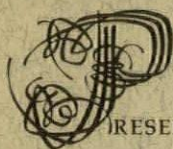


AUTUMN IS A CORNUCOPIA. Winter is a tree, hung with red berries, bright candles and holly-leaved cherry, perfuming the air with the fragrance of pine.

It is the Renaissance of the seasons, a time for tapestries, for pageantry and gifts.

Like the good King Kaspar who brought forth his box filled with drawers of carnelian, rubies, beads and sweet licorice, many of the local universities and high schools bring programs and events to a public just as amazed and delighted as Amahl.

In particular San Diego State presents a fall and winter program of arts that has every resemblance to a tree decorated for carnival.



PRESENTED during the first week of December is Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night." This is the west coast premiere of O'Neill's autobiographical drama and it is directed by Norwegian-born faculty member Kjell Amble.

Amble, formerly with the State Theater of Norway, says that his task with a competent college cast is "to inspire rather than mold; to guide his actors so that their performance, if successful, does not betray the master hand of an ubiquitous director but is truly their own." And he adds parenthetically that "Regardless of philosophies failures always belong to the director."

In commenting on O'Neill's play, he says:

"Where craving for love is great, so—if unrequited—is suffering. Rarely do we find a family in which the happiness of a father and his sons depends so much on their love for the wife and mother, who in turn is victimized by an agonizing fear for the state of health of her youngest son. Numbed by this fear and goaded by her husband and sons' suspicion that she may fail them and go back on dope, she cannot cope with tension in a rational way and once more seeks release from it in the pacifying estrangement of morphine. Love, fear, suspicion, suffering—they all play havoc with the Tyrones' best intentions, and the Aristotelian concept of pity and fear rises like a Phoenix from the shambles of a twentieth century tragedy."



OF CONSIDERABLE interest is Handel's monumental oratorio "The Messiah," sung by the 800-voice San Diego State College Chorus under the direction of J. Dayton Smith, with the Symphony Orchestra conducted by Paul Anderson.

Handel wrote some twenty oratorios during his life. "The Messiah" was written in 1741 while he was under the royal patronage of George II of England, who, as everybody knows, stood during the "Hallelujah Chorus" and thereby established a tradition.

Handel completed the work in twenty-three days and it was presented the following year in Dublin where the composer was living because of debts he incurred in England. A year later he returned to England, presented "The Messiah" and was promptly launched on a new and successful career. So successful was this oratorio and the audiences so crowded, that for additional room the "ladies were requested to leave their hoops and gentlemen to leave their swords at home" for the performance.

E. Kingsley Povenmire, professor of speech arts and verse choir director, will read Dickens' classic "A Christmas Carol." This will be the twenty-sixth year that State has presented this work. Interested in preserving the folk traditions of Christmas, Povenmire began the Dickens' readings in 1954. This was after the death of Dr. Lewis Lesley, who originated the tradition 17 years before.

Again this year the San Diego Madrigal Choir will provide Christmas carols in conjunction with Povenmire's reading.



TWO ART exhibits will be offered; in December, an exhibition of selected student and faculty works all of which will be available for purchase, and in January, a showing of faculty works.

Both exhibits will be held in the Art Gallery of the San Diego State Art Building. For dates and hours of the exhibitions, as well as those of other presentations mentioned in this resume, it is suggested that you refer to the monthly calendars appearing at the front of OMNIART.

The December exhibit offers a fine opportunity to those looking toward ideas for Christmas gifts. The exhibit will include drawings, paintings, ceramics, sculpture, prints, jewelry, weaving, design projects and architectural crafts.

Kappa Pi, a national student art honorary fraternity will sponsor the exhibit. James Patterson, president of the local chapter, in talking of the show said:

"The purpose of the exhibit is two-fold: The first desire of Kappa Pi is to bring art to the attention of all: and by offering a high quality of juried work, Kappa Pi hopes to heighten selective appreciation. The second objective is to offer an added opportunity for the student to exhibit in a professional atmosphere which the San Diego State art gallery offers."

Dr. William Adams has always taken seriously the admonition: "Don't just stand there; DO SOMETHING!" Over the past years his presence in San Diego has been welcomed with such productions as "Camino Real," "Of Mice and Men," "The Beggar's Opera," "Misalliance."



NEVER a person to stay on easy dramatic paths or sign-posted walks, Dr. Adams likes exploration and the discovery of new horizons.

As supervising director of Readers' Theater he has been able thus far to provide audiences with three works of great literary significance. Works, too, which are new to San Diego theaters.

In October he presented "Under Milk Wood," a play for voices completed shortly before his death by Welsh poet Dylan Thomas. In November he combined reading, dance and music in "Facade" written by Edith Sitwell, with music by William Walton. In February there will be "Ulysses" by James Joyce. In the latter work, Adams has undertaken the monumental task of personally making a special arrangement suitable for presentation of this famous novel.

These offerings are unique in that although all three have great dramatic power, they are recognized primarily as literary works. But then this is the purpose of Readers' Theater, which Adams considers "A dynamic medium for the communication of literature to an audience."

Taking a different approach to each of the three programs Adams said: "In Dylan Thomas' 'Under Milk Wood,' we presented six readers on stools with no theatrical attempt to fool the audience into believing the events were taking place, but attempted to stimulate the imagination to suggest the substance of the events.

"In Edith Sitwell's and William Walton's 'Facade,' we proved the possibilities of combining the arts of oral poetry, music, and dance for a totality of concept and expression. In James Joyce's 'Ulysses,' we will borrow from the theater and motion pictures for a more visual projection of materials.



IN ESSENCE, then, our Readers' Theater intends to avoid labels, definitions, and rules which might inhibit the exciting chemistry of putting materials together in a new way. Not every experiment may be a success, but the constant search for new values should interest every person not satisfied with the kind of easy entertainment that is so readily available in our culture."

During the first part of January there will be an evening of one-act plays. These will have been chosen from competing student-directed studio productions of American one-act plays.

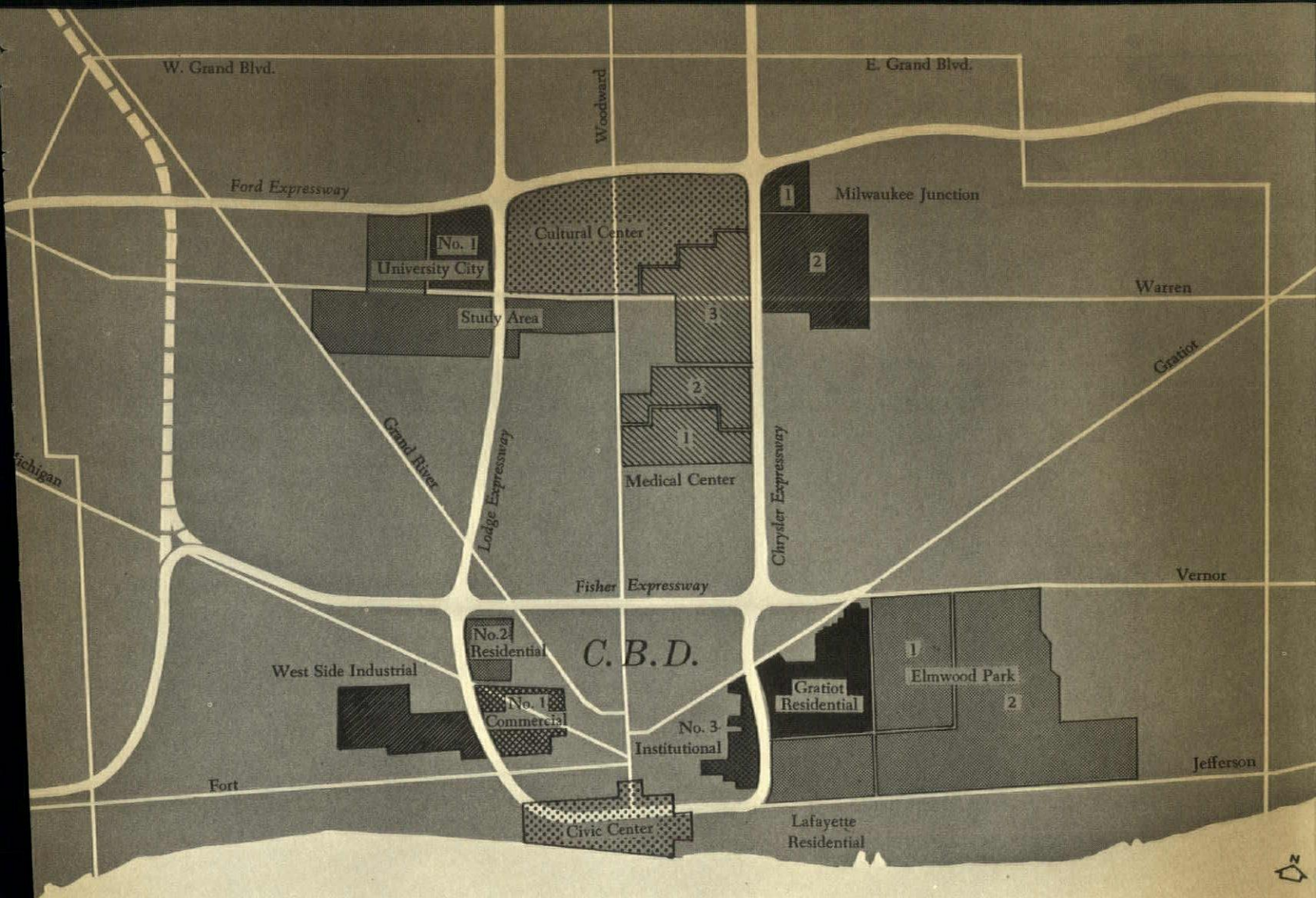
"During February," says Lyman Hurd of the music department, "in response to many requests for more Gilbert and Sullivan, the College Opera Workshop is presenting as its first production the comic opera 'Iolanthe.'

"It is the opinion of some, that this opera combines the best efforts of Gilbert and Sullivan—that the sparkling words of Gilbert, and Sullivan's ability to capture the spirit of these words in music are at their peak—that they meet in this opera."

Frederic Berling who has done a number of character roles in community theater in the city, and who has taken major reading roles under Dr. William Adams will take part in the Opera Workshop.

After playing The Duke of Plaza Toro in "The Gondoliers" and Jack Point in "Yeoman of the Guard," Berling will do the similar role of the Lord Chancellor in the current production. He has been featured, also, in Starlight summer musicals.

With all of these events open to the public this is truly the first day of Christmas.



History of Urban Renewal in Detroit

by THE DETROIT CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties. The total population of this urban complex is 3,762,000 which is 48 per cent of the total population of the State of Michigan. Detroit's population of 1,670,000 places it as the fifth largest city in the nation.

URBAN RENEWAL is the term applied to the program of urban areas to rid themselves of present and future slums and blighted areas. It attacks the problem on two levels—redevelopment and conservation.

Simply, redevelopment is the wholesale clearance of areas which are structurally worn out beyond repair.

Neighborhood Conservation is a program of public improvements carried on within a neighborhood to improve the general environment and to stimulate home owners to high standards of maintenance and home improvement thus forestalling blight.

Detroit's Urban Renewal history began in 1947 with the adoption of a city-wide Redevelopment Plan as an element of the Master Plan. A project was begun under the provisions of state legislation in the same year. When the Housing Act of 1949 provided federal assistance for redevelopment, this initial project was qualified for such assistance. Two additional redevelopment projects were qualified between 1949 and 1954 when a new federal housing act for the first time recognized the need for a program of slum prevention in addition to slum clearance and provided funds for conservation. Since then, four additional Redevelopment Projects and two Conservation Projects have qualified for federal assistance.

Detroit had anticipated this program by making a survey of its entire 13,000 residential blocks late in 1953 and 1954. This survey revised the Master Plan

of Redevelopment, adding a priority program and introduced a Conservation Plan which has also been adopted as an element of the Master Plan.

The following is a description of the projects in Detroit's redevelopment program.

Detroit has 100,000 dwellings which were built 50 years ago. Although age alone does not make a dwelling substandard, a combination of circumstances has contributed to make these older houses in Detroit unacceptable according to modern standards.

These units were built before our present building code was enacted; many have no masonry foundation, modern plumbing, heating or lighting equipment. Narrow lots are the rule with resultant lack of light and air. Conversion of large old houses to rooming houses has increased overcrowding. These old neighborhoods lack playgrounds and have excessive traffic and mixed land uses which often make them undesirable places to live.

The survey of the city's 13,000 blocks based on the 1950 census and on a field check resulted in 8,000 acres of the city being placed in the redevelopment category. This is 9 per cent of the city's 89,000 acres. Of this, 4,000 acres were placed in the first three priorities of blight, areas which at the time of the survey were so badly deteriorated that they cannot be saved except by clearance. The second 4,000 acres still have a few years of useful life, but wholesale attempts to conserve them would be financially unfeasible and eventually they too must be redeveloped. It is planned that each of the first three priorities would be financed in the course of a six year capital improvement program, total cost to the city estimated at \$150,000,000 in addition to federal funds of \$300,000,000.

The first sector of Detroit's rebuilding program lies east of the Walter P. Chrysler Freeway (now under

construction) between Jefferson and Gratiot on Detroit's lower east side. In this area Detroit is in the process of completely rebuilding an entire residential neighborhood, consisting of 184 acres.

For clearance and rebuilding, this neighborhood has been divided into two projects: the Gratiot redevelopment area consisting of 129 acres lying north of Lafayette and the Lafayette extension consisting of 55 acres to the south.

Gratiot Redevelopment Area (Lafayette Park)

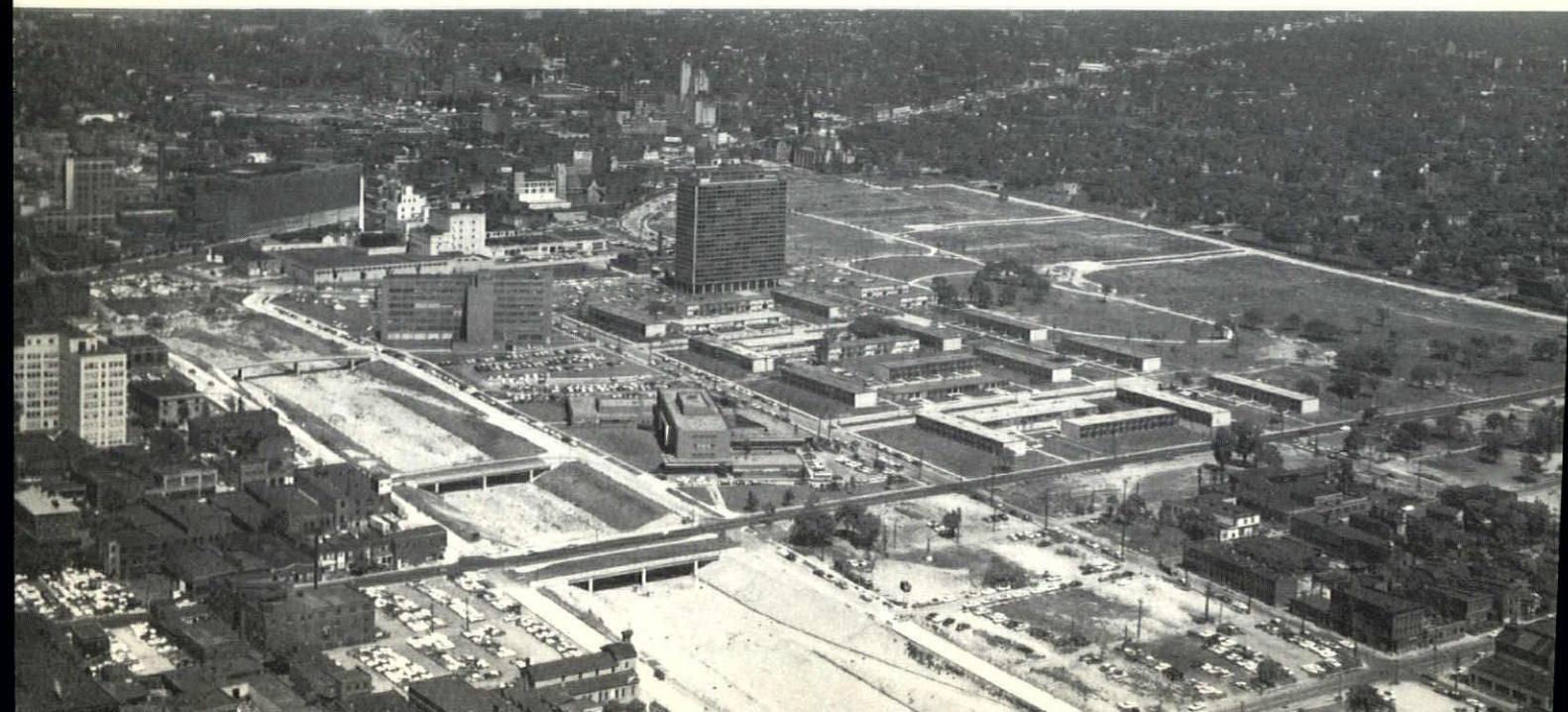
The Gratiot site plan has three principal features:

1. Dramatic intermixture of 22 story apartment buildings with two-story garden apartments and one-story town houses, both designed by Mies van der Rohe. The range of dwelling types and sizes is designed to accommodate a variety of family needs, preferences and incomes.

2. Openness of plan with a low percentage of land coverage and an internal system of pedestrian circulation completely separated from and uncrossed by streets. A 17 acre central green corridor 350 feet wide runs through the entire length of the project area so that all apartments are within 600 feet, or one normal city block of a playground.

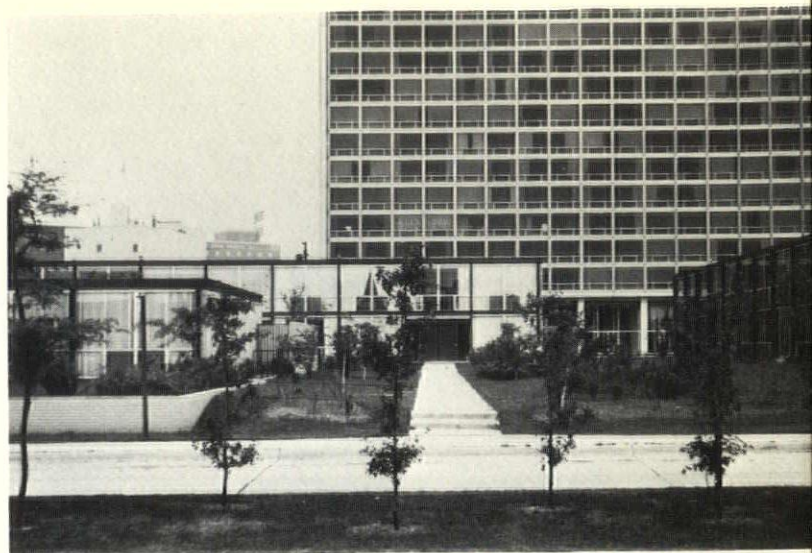
3. Surrounding streets and service drives will lead directly into parking spaces for one hundred per cent off-street parking.

Aerial view of the Gratiot Redevelopment Area, showing existing co-op tower apartment and town houses. Since this photograph was taken two twenty-two story apartment houses, an elementary school and a shopping center have been constructed in the cleared land at upper center. Buildings at lower right have been demolished for tower construction of Lafayette Park.





Gratiot Redevelopment Area . . . Before



Gratiot Redevelopment Area . . . After

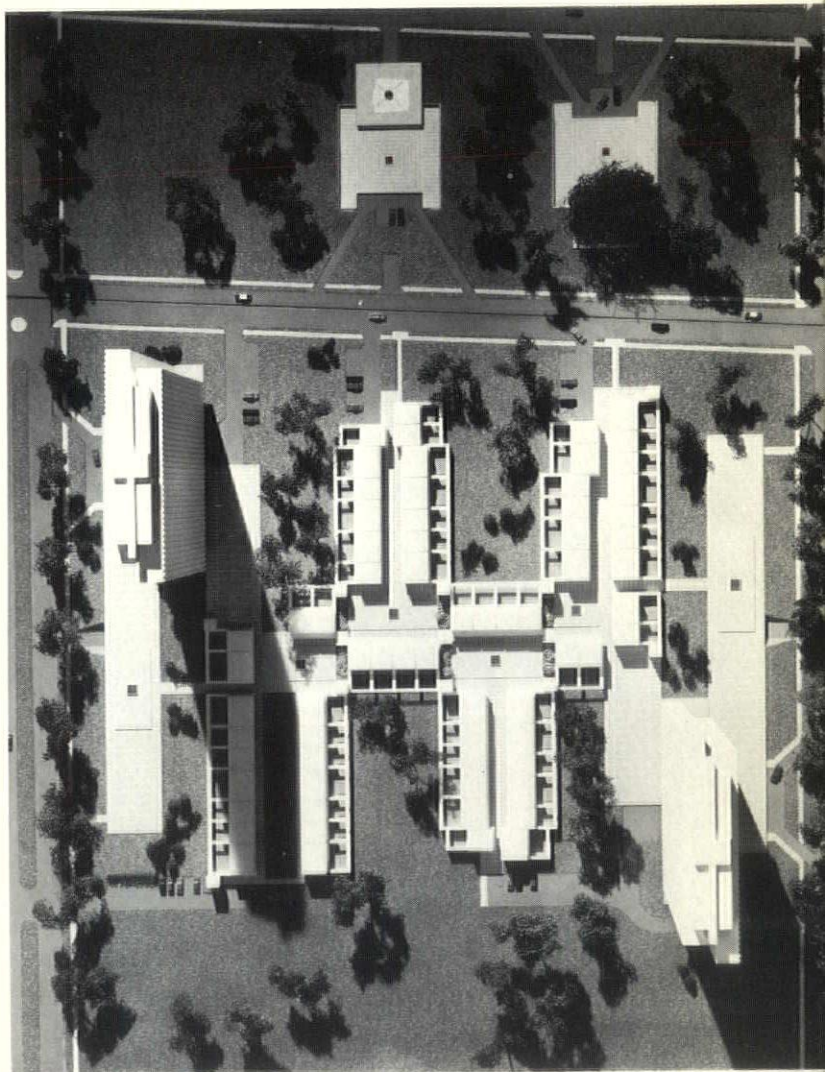
The plan allocates 22 acres for tall apartment structures and 27 acres for garden apartments and town houses. It is estimated that this area will accommodate 1,810 families; 350 in garden apartments and town houses, 1,460 in tower structures.

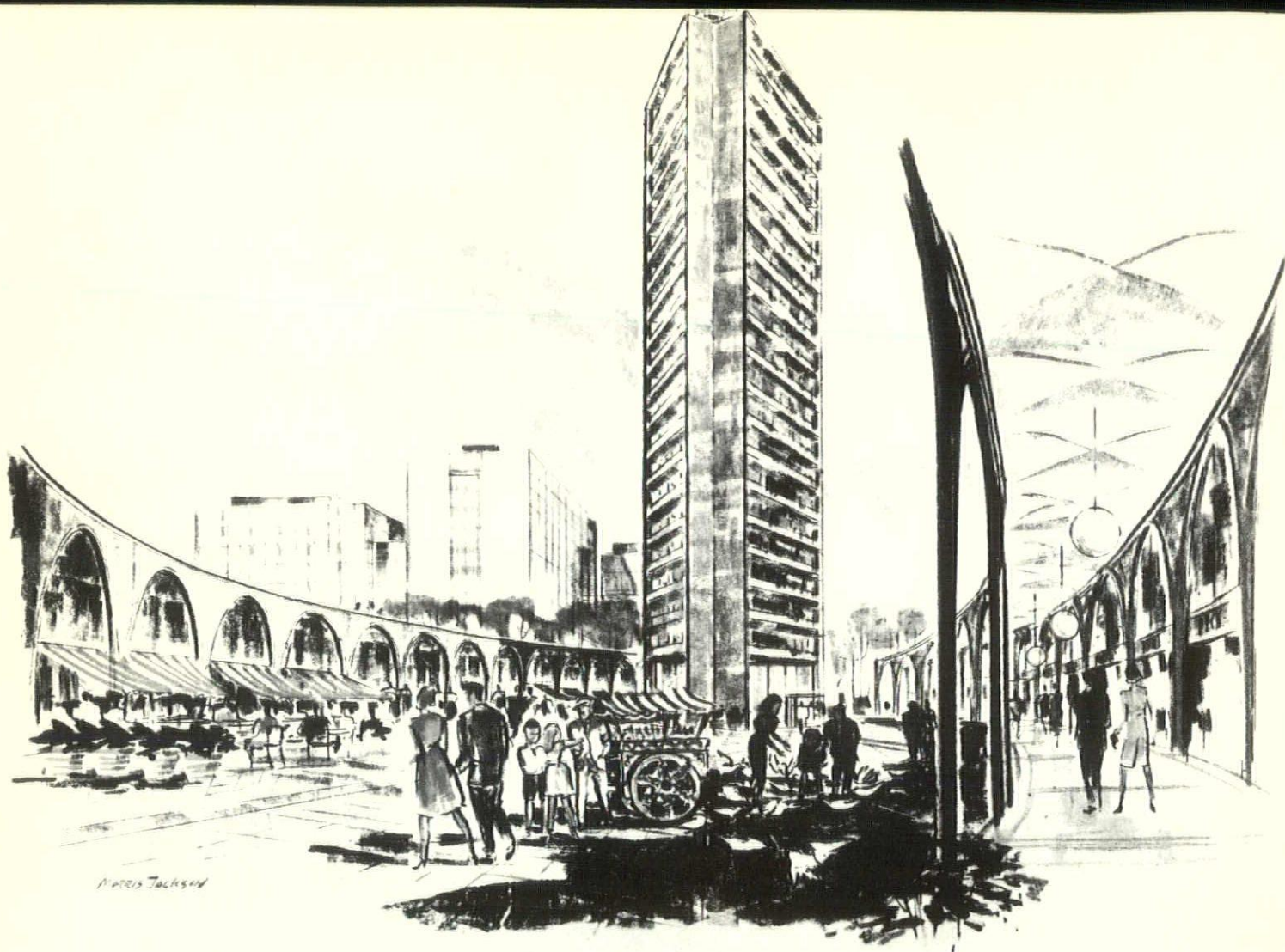
Construction of the first 22 story, air conditioned apartment building was started in 1957 and it is now occupied. All one and two story units on the west side of the central park are either occupied or under construction. Low-rise units and two high-rise towers on the east side of the park went into construction early in 1961.

Lafayette Extension (Mich. R-12)

The Lafayette Project will carry the redevelopment program south to Jefferson Avenue with a similar distribution of high-rise and garden apartments as is being constructed in the Gratiot Project. Condemnation proceedings have been completed in this 55 acre project and land will be available following relocation of present residents and businesses, and demolition of present structures.

Construction began in July of the first of two skyscraper apartment buildings in Lafayette Extension. The nine-million-dollar building will contain 336 luxury units ranging from one- to four-bedroom size. The project also calls for a number of town houses eventually to be built between the 30-story apartments. Architects for the project are Berkerts and Straub, Birmingham, Michigan.

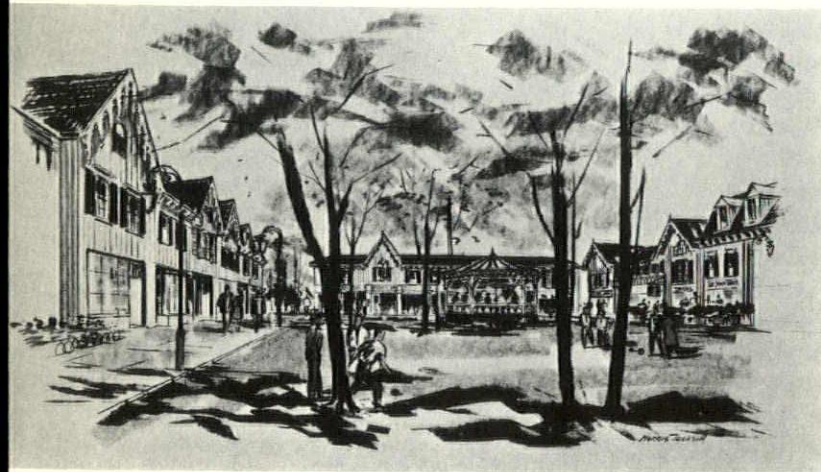




LA PLACE D'EUROPE

International Village is a non-profit unique center of tourist and entertainment attractions to be situated on seventeen acres of leased Central Business District #1 land. Located on the perimeter of Detroit's downtown business district and Civic Center, The Village will provide entertainment and excitement for both conventioners and citizens in an international setting.

EARLY DETROIT



Central Business District

Within the band formed around the Central Business District by the freeway loop lies a fringe of old houses, parking lots, scattered small industry, warehousing and wholesaling activities. This area has a great potential value for office, business, institutional, hotel and downtown residential sites when assembled, cleared and the street system redesigned.

Under the redevelopment program, these areas can offer building sites for larger architectural groups with extensive open area around them in streets, walkways, parking areas and landscaping.

Central Business District #1

Final plans for a 59 acre site along that part of Michigan Blvd., known as Skid Row, have been approved and condemnation began in 1961.

This area lies just north of the Civic Center and has potentialities for office and motel use. Because of extensive clearance for parking and introduction of scattered industrial and warehouse buildings, the area does not qualify as a predominantly residential clear-

ance project. However, the City of Detroit has requested and received an allocation for this area as a special redevelopment program not subject to the usual requirement that the area to be cleared must be predominantly residential.

Central Business District #2

A 23 acre site with some remaining scattered houses has been qualified as a clearance project. The area is proposed for a downtown residential development.

Central Business District #3

The area on the easterly side of the Central Business District is planned to provide additional expansion space for the city's Police, Court and Hospital facilities now located in this area. In addition, the Wayne State University Medical School and the University of Detroit are also interested in expanding the present facilities. This project has received final approval and condemnation is completed.

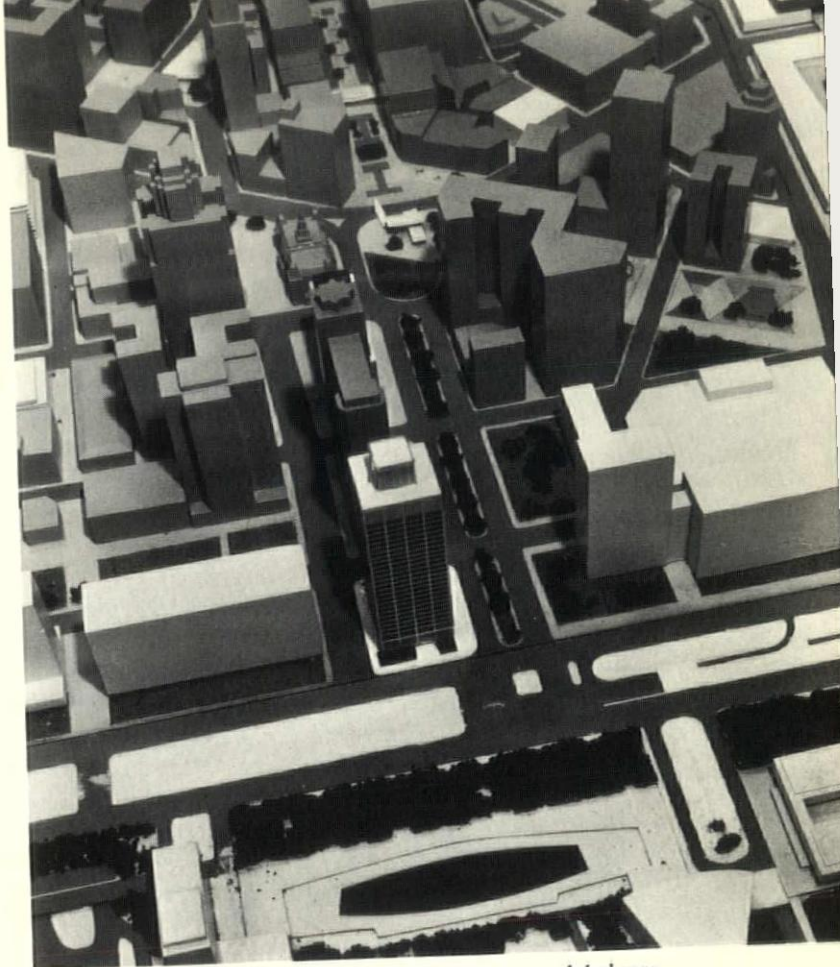
Medical Center

The clearance of this 236 acres of blight will provide sufficient space for the creation of a comprehensive Medical Center, new housing, appropriate commercial facilities, and a junior high school and playfield. Because of the size of this area, clearance will be undertaken in stages over a period of approximately ten years.

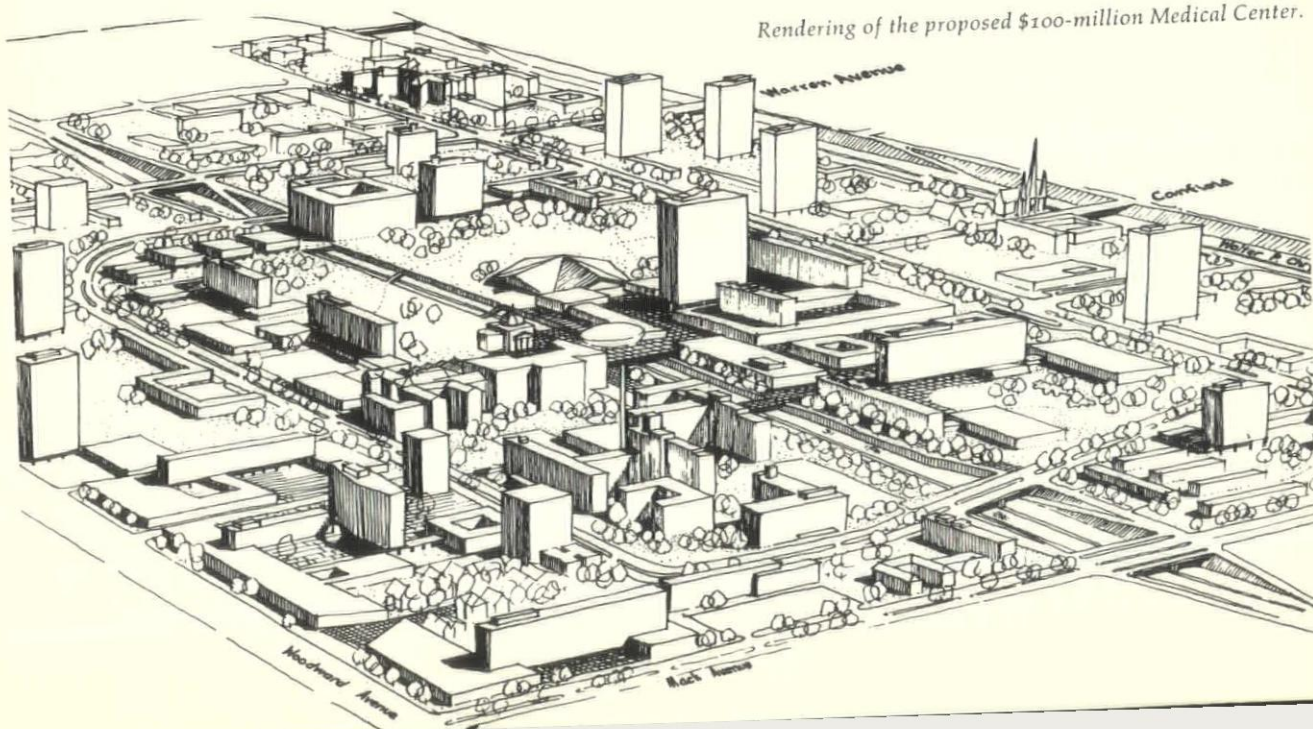
Medical Center #1

This first stage of the total Medical Center encompasses 59 acres. Re-use of this area will include the lower portion of the central medical core, most of the medically oriented commercial area and the junior

high school and playfield site in the eastern portion of the project. Plans have been approved and a Loan and Grant Contract between the federal government and the city consummated.



A portion of the Detroit Plan Commission master model shows existing and proposed developments in the governmental and shopping areas of central Detroit. Also in evidence, but not in existence, are pedestrian malls and parkways. Complex shown to right is part of Central Business District #3...



Rendering of the proposed \$100-million Medical Center.

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Medical Center #2

An application for the second stage (65 acres) of the Medical Center area has been prepared and submitted to the federal government for their approval. Additional medical, commercial and playfield areas are to be provided as well as space for residential development.

Elmwood Park #1

This project of approximately 127 acres is the first stage in redeveloping a complete 404 acre residential section situated to the east of the Gratiot Project (Lafayette Park Project).

Re-use of the Elmwood Park #1 Project will be predominantly residential with land allocations for schools, recreation, shopping and other accessory uses as may be necessary. The ultimate development in this general area will constitute several complete neighborhoods in conformance to the Master Plan.

Although the overall development will provide a medium density, it is proposed to include some single family, detached homes in the first project, the first such urban renewal project in the inner section of Detroit. A new street pattern will be developed to serve the property, at the same time discouraging through traffic, thus helping to provide an ideal neighborhood environment.

Elmwood Park #2

An application for federal assistance is being prepared for the second stage of clearance in the Elmwood Park area. Early planning studies indicate a development of higher densities than that planned for Elmwood Park #1.

University City

The University City General Neighborhood Renewal Project, comprising an area of 304 acres, will become an integral factor in the expansion of Detroit's cultural facilities. The project is immediately west of the Cultural Center and Wayne State University and will clear an area of dilapidated residential buildings adjacent to the existing university campus.

Re-use of the University City area will include expansion of the university campus, new residential neighborhood, public school and recreation facilities, and a small commercial service center. Dwelling types will range from row-housing to multi-story apartments, oriented to those wishing to live near the university and the Cultural Center. The project will be completed within a period of ten years.

University City #1

The first stage of University City consists of 62 acres just west of Wayne State University. The first

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stage is proposed to be entirely developed by the university for student dormitory housing, physical education, and recreation facilities. Condemnation of the first stage should take place in the latter part of 1962.

West Side Industrial Area

This 77 acre project is the first step of the city's program to clear blighted residential areas in order to provide space for industrial plant relocation and expansion.

The site plan includes an industrial street system which will completely separate truck traffic from private automobile traffic. Each industrial site has dual access: from an automobile street leading into a parking lot, and from a truck street leading into loading docks. Parcels are provided in a variety of sizes. As a general facility for the whole site, the plan sets aside a central space for a motel and restaurant with recreation area adjoining.

Clearance of this project is completed and land is being sold.

Milwaukee Junction Industrial Area

This area was one of Detroit's older industrial districts built during World War I. As a result of a detailed planning study, a comprehensive redevelopment program was recommended, including removal of

both houses and some old industrial structures, to create expansion and parking area for other industries and sites for other new industries.

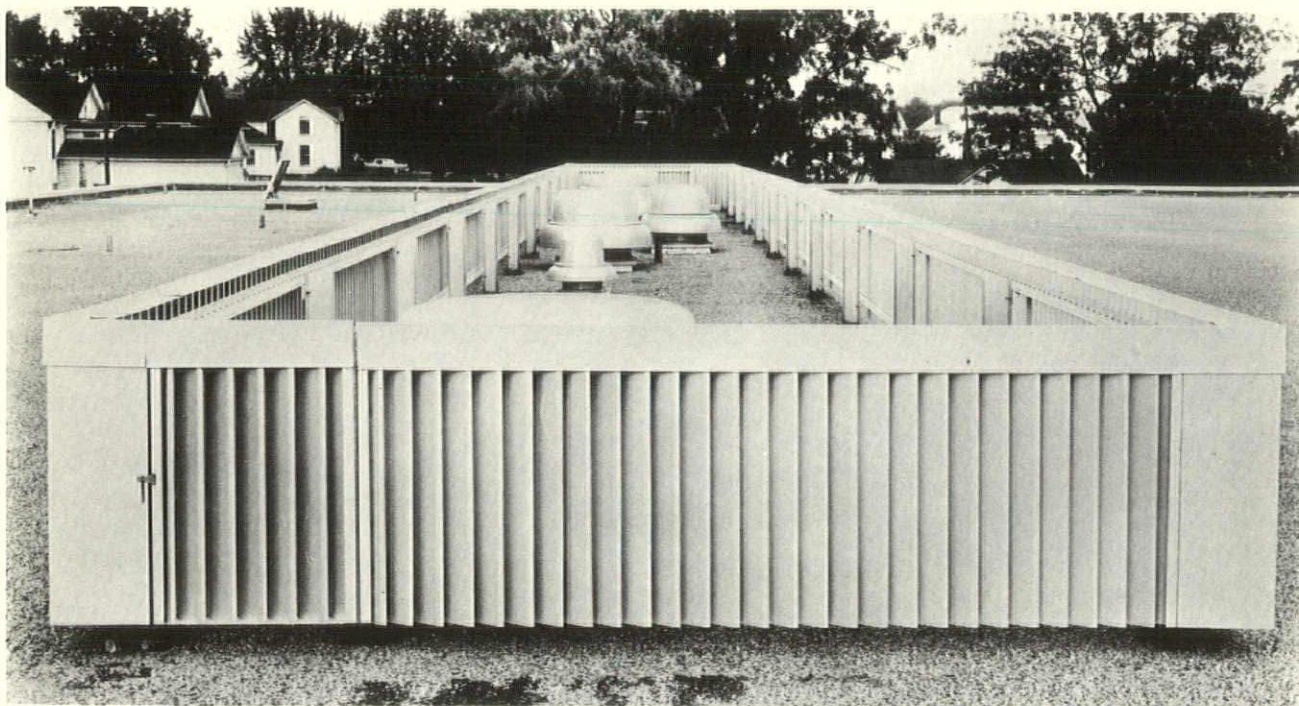
Without waiting to qualify for federal assistance, the Common Council authorized the city to start acquisition of the first 17 acres. It was the intention of the city to proceed immediately with this clearance program together with the West Side Industrial project so that sites will be available for relocation of industries which may be displaced by freeway construction or the second phase of the clearance program in the Milwaukee Junction area.

This first stage project has now been cleared and land is being sold.

Milwaukee Junction #2

This project is the second stage in the eventual clearing of the original Milwaukee Junction Study Area. The project contains approximately 100 acres. Land will be provided for space for industrial plant relocation and expansion.

Upon completion the area will provide a variety of parcel sizes optimum for new industrial development. Due to its proximity to the Freeway system and adjacent railroads, along with improved city thoroughfares and services, the area will become a prime location for industrial activities. □



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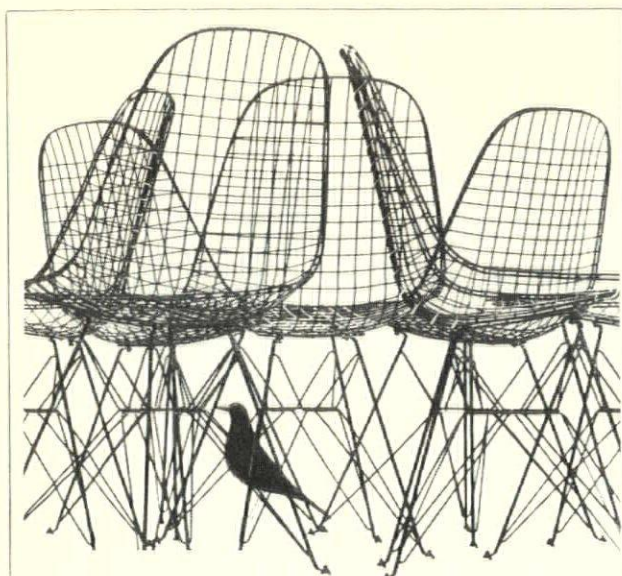
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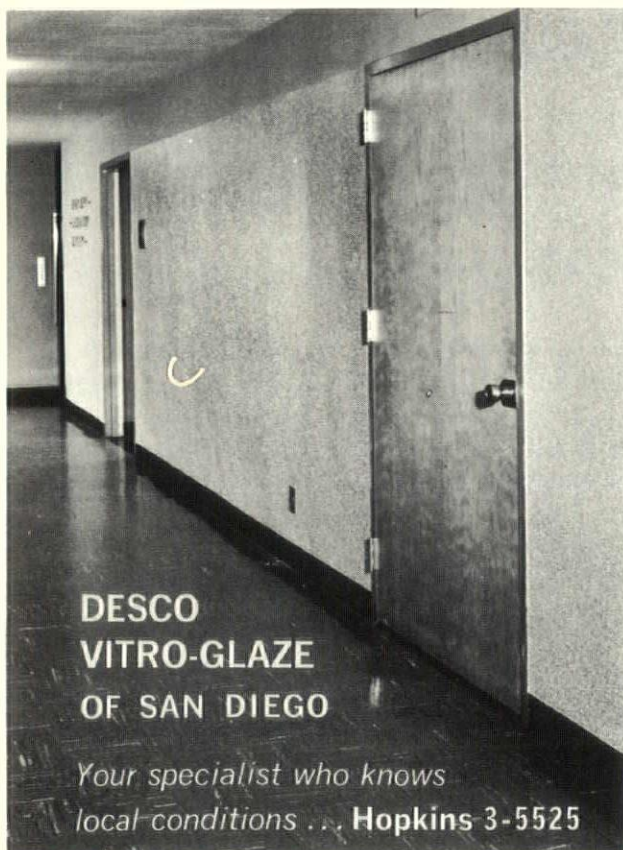
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Continued from page 11

the structures and the issuance of code violation notices, construction of two traffic diverters, acquisition and demolition of most of the structures to be removed for new public facilities, installation of the new street and alley light fixtures, and the construction of the park-playground at Gratiot and Field Avenues which is nearing completion. Construction of the other park-playground at Garfield Street has been initiated. In addition, several demonstration projects have been undertaken. Two of these consisted of rehabilitating deteriorated structures to modern standards. A third project was landscaping a portion of a block by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

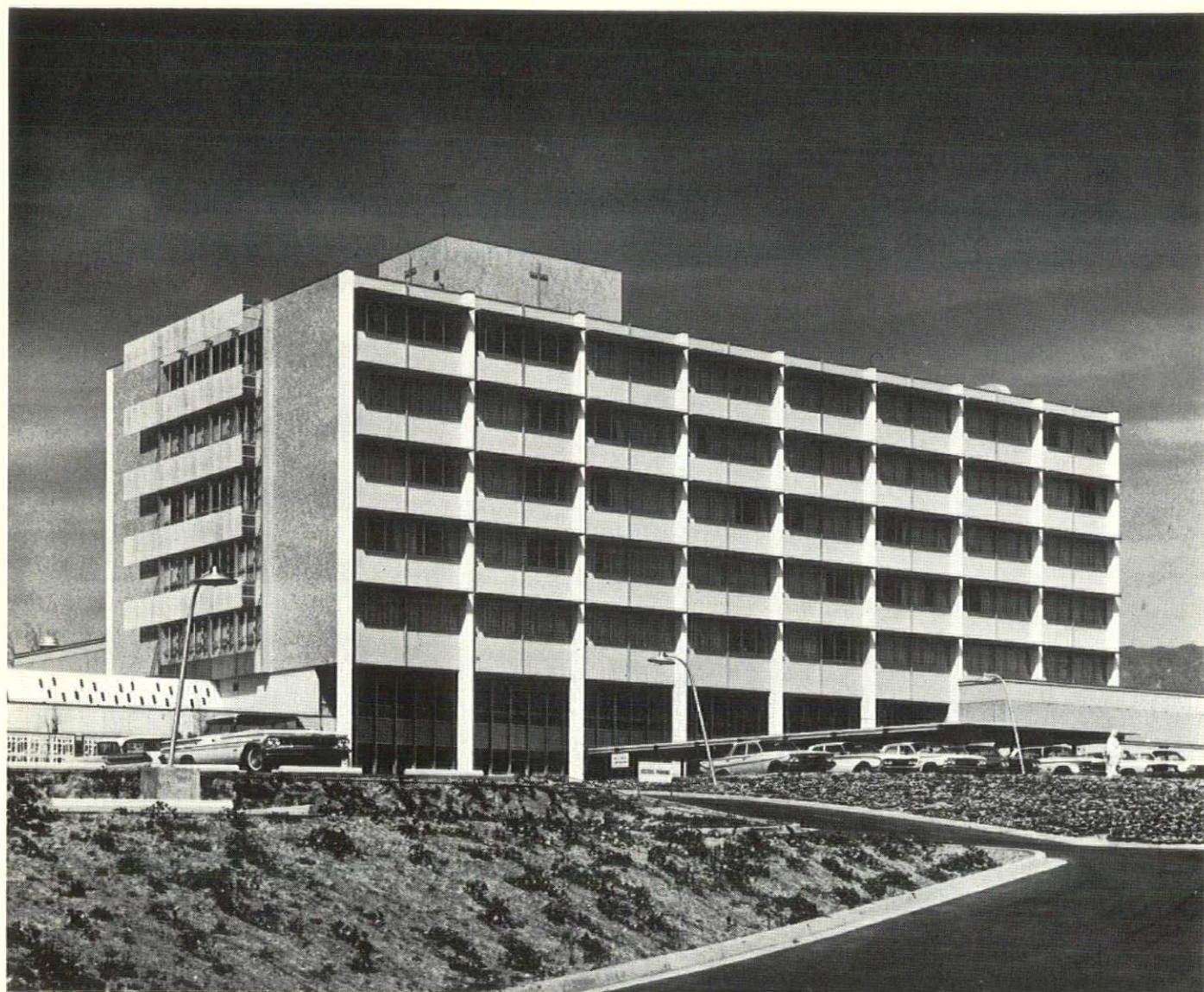
Results

Removal of code violations notwithstanding, both the building permit statistics and observations in the field indicated that rehabilitation of structures in the pilot conservation area has proceeded slowly. Although there are benefits derived from the provision of adequate public facilities such as playgrounds and school sites, street improvements and elimination of non-conforming uses, the goal of significantly extending the useful life of structure (say 20 years) will probably require the continued application of more intensive measures such as: getting people to participate in conservation; providing better housing for the lowest income groups; making it unprofitable to own slum property; financing private expenditures for urban renewal; and making urban renewal more attractive to investors.

Editor's Summary

1. Urban renewal is a program of attack on blight and slums.
2. It consists of Redevelopment to clear blighted areas and Conservation in prevention of future blight.
3. It presupposes the sincere effort of communities to solve their problems on a local basis.
4. It involves the cooperation of Federal and Local Governments in the acquisition and clearance of areas, and private enterprise in the development of such areas.
5. It is a very important tool in helping a community work towards the goal of achieving and maintaining stability and prosperity.
6. The ratio of Private to Public Investment in Urban Renewal (based on cost estimates related to Private Investment Aspects of 348 Local Projects Approved for Execution as of Dec. 31, 1960) is as follows:

Item	Ratio
Private to Federal and Local	\$3.40 to \$1.00
Private to Federal	\$5.19 to \$1.00



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informal luncheon...

AIA National President, Henry L. Wright, FAIA, (center) chats with San Diego Chapter President James W. Bird, AIA, (left), and Vice President Ward W. Deems, AIA (right).



San Diego Chapter President James W. Bird (right) confers during luncheon with Philadelphia Architect Louis I. Kahn (left).



President Wright meets luncheon guests George R. Saunders, Structural Engineer (left) and Producers' Council President, Charles Jantho (center).

Chapter Notes



NATIONAL PRESIDENT WRIGHT GUEST OF CHAPTER

THE PRESENCE of AIA National President Henry L. Wright, FAIA, at the convention of the California Council of Landscape Architects October 19th gave the San Diego Chapter, AIA, an opportunity to meet with President Wright for an informal luncheon that day at the Point Loma Inn. He graciously accelerated his arrival schedule in San Diego for his role as key speaker at the Landscape Architects banquet at the Hotel del Coronado to meet with the local members.

A native of San Diego, President Wright is a partner in the firm of Kistner, Wright & Wright of Los Angeles. He has been prominent in the affairs of the Institute on a State and National basis for many years, serving as officer and director of both the California Council, AIA, and the national American Institute of Architects. He was elected National President for the 1962-1963 term at the national AIA convention in Dallas in May.

President Wright commented briefly on his responsibilities as a spokesman for the architects to other affiliated professions. He announced that there are important programs in the making on a national level. "The profession is the one most concerned with the physical environment of man—this is one of the big things to which the Institute is dedicated." To this end, the Institute has strengthened the position of the profession by contributing to the General Services Administration of the Federal government, at its request, the talents and counsel of outstanding AIA members. He also emphasized the important role of each local Chapter and the policy of the national body in guarding the Chapter's autonomy. The Institute is also enlarging and consolidating its program to advise and educate each member on the importance of comprehensive services to the client, "... this is nothing new. However many of the large offices have become large because they provide more than plans and specifications!"

An unexpected guest was world-famous architect Louis I. Kahn, FAIA, an old friend of President Wright, who was in San Diego for several days in connection with the new Salk Research Institute. Other guests from the allied industries and professions were George Saunders, representing the Structural Engineers of San Diego, and Charles Jantho, president of the San Diego Producer's Council.

W.A.L. celebrated its thirteenth anniversary with a varied program and a tour of the new and festive *Vacation Village* in Mission Bay for its regular November Chapter meeting on November 14th, with a luncheon in the Kiosk Dining Room preceded by a social hour and Board meeting.

Program Chairman Ruth Bradt presented the film *Decorating Unlimited*, made especially for the Pacific Telephone Company in conjunction with the *McCall's Magazine* Decorating Staff. This was the San Diego premiere of this new film, and reflected the excellent taste and intriguing new developments and ideas in the decorating field representative of the organizations responsible for its production.

A review of the San Diego Chapter WAL since its inception was given by Martha Eggers in a tribute to the past presidents of the organization who spearheaded the group and continued their enthusiasm and support to its present-day activities. Many of the past presidents were present to acknowledge this tribute to their support.

Mr. Robert Rulie, Catering Manager of the *Vacation Village*, conducted the members on a tour of the charming and whimsical new hotel, so descriptive of its name and so well suited to the nautical setting provided by Mission Bay.

The slate of officers for 1963 as presented was approved by the membership, with the following election announcement:

President	Ruth Bradt
Vice President	Jo Ann Lewis
Secretary	Marian Caldwell
Treasurer	Phyllis Redhead
Corresponding Secretary	Collette Naegle

The 1963 officers will be installed at the December 14th meeting of the combined San Diego Chapters, AIA and WAL, at the Torrey Pines Inn, which will also be the traditional Christmas Party of the two groups.

IN MEMORIAM . . . Chapter members are saddened by the death of Associate John Sydney Knight on November 1st at Sharp Memorial Hospital following heart surgery. Though only 32, Jack had been in ill health for some time. He had been an associate member of the San Diego Chapter, AIA, since January, 1957. Born in Los Angeles, he moved to San Diego in his early years, attending Herbert Hoover Senior High School and San Diego Junior College here; he received his B.S. degree in architecture from California State Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo in 1954, and since that time had been employed by architectural firms in the San Diego area. During his senior year at CalPoly, he was a member of Scarab Honorary Architectural Fraternity.

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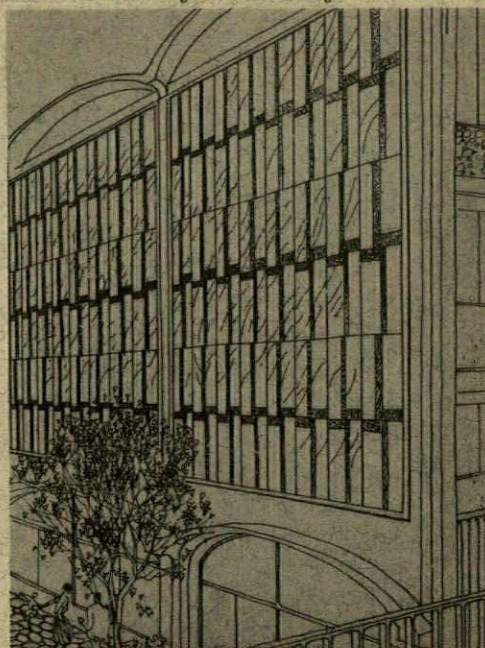


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