NO TIME FOR DELAY
we don’t have to be ugly

We have all the skills, tools, and resources we need to rid our communities of ugliness and create an urban environment of beauty and order. What we have little of is time.

Major community improvement is a four-stage operation: Awareness, commitment, planning, and action. If your fellow townsmen have shut their eyes to the problem, help them to want to see again. Raise the issue in community meetings, write letters to your newspaper, demand action from your local government, urge your state legislators, governor, and congressmen to help reverse the tide of urban ugliness.

Determine the extent of the problem with a careful and competent visual survey. A team of responsible citizens can quickly establish how badly wire blight and signs befoul the approaches to the city; see how far downtown is rundown; determine whether urban housing needs restoration or razing; and report on parks that have been replaced by parking lots, river banks that have been desecrated by highways, and forests that have been ravaged by badly-planned subdivisions.

Essential to any genuine improvement is formation of a long-range master plan to guide the redevelopment and orderly growth—in short, the design—of the community. The master plan should be accompanied by a list of short-range and long-range action programs. Among other things, it should call for:

Coordination of community design with planning for highways; redevelopment of blighted business and residential areas; identification and preservation of historic buildings; enactment of ordinances regulating billboards and storefront signs and requiring utility lines to be placed underground; creation of small parks to break up the city’s density; adoption and enforcement of up-to-date building codes and zoning laws; re-design of municipal...
traffic signs and street furniture (light poles, benches, trash receptacles, etc.); proper maintenance of public properties.

Your city can look most any way you want it to look. You can have a downtown confused by ugly and unreadable signs, corrupted visually by poles and wire, congested with cars. Or, as in Fresno, California, you can take traffic off the street, create a pedestrian shopping street with sculpture, water displays, benches, trees and flowers, mini-buses. Canton, Ohio, before and after shows how an ugly public area can become a handsome plaza with restaurant, community exhibit area, greenery, and a gay sidewalk cafe which in winter becomes an ice skating rink.
THE TIME FOR ACTION — IS NOW

You can wipe out the recreational future of an urban waterway with industrial debris and elevated highways, as Washington, D.C., has done along the Potomac. Or, as did the people of San Antonio, Texas, you can grace your river with shaded walkways, boating, trees, and cafes. Suburbia can be as barren a landscape of cracker-boxes as is this California subdivision. Or as the contrasting example in Virginia shows, it can be a community of well-designed and well-sited houses with trees kept in and power lines kept out of sight—underground.

Four forces are necessary to effect community redevelopment—an enlightened government, interest and leadership of the business community, skills of architects and other design professionals, and one that must be ever-present—public demand. Efficient and beautiful communities can be created in free societies only when the people who live in them know the difference between the good and the bad—and demand the good.

We have all the tools we need to do the job—a responsive and democratic political system, business leaders with a demonstrated capacity for getting things done, and design skills which can create everything from a regional land-use plan to a better street sign. The only thing in short supply is time. NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.
THE CHALLENGE TO THE PROFESSION

The theme of the twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Texas Society of Architects was most eloquently stated by WALTER McQUADE in his article in the January 1966 issue of FORTUNE magazine entitled "A Chance For Greatness" in which he made the statement "Suddenly the nation wants an architecture to match the glory of its machines" and posed the question "Cash and desire to create are plentiful, but is this tiny, groping profession up to the challenge?"

We understand that THOMAS GRIFFITH, Senior Editor of LIFE-TIME-FORTUNE, INC., who is very much in the main stream of our times, was instrumental in causing this article to be written, and although the "cash" referred to is less plentiful than it was last January, the other facts still remain a challenge to our profession.

But, reminds WALTER WAGNER, JR., Executive Editor of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, in the 75th anniversary issue of that magazine: "Architects cannot, in meeting the new demand for quality, abandon for one moment their traditional demand for quality and beauty. The stakes are the environment in which we all will live."

The reasons for the challenge of course are many and have been brought about not only by the decay of the nuclei of our metropolitan areas and by the cheapness, or parsimony, considered by many in the recent past to indicate common sense in the construction of business buildings, but people, the 300 million people who will populate our country by 2000 AD, at least 85 percent of whom will live, work, and play in our urban areas.

"Our response as architects to the challenge of explosive urbanization will determine ultimately the role and significance of our profession to society" stated AIA PRESIDENT CHARLES M. NES, JR. in his inaugural address to the Institute's 98th Convention in Denver on July 1, 1966.

These four gentlemen plus one of the country's most articulate spokesmen, in behalf of a planned environment, for both government and industry, ERIK JONSSON, Mayor of Dallas, will set the goals for us and challenge us, during the three days of our 1966 Annual Meeting in Fort Worth, to meet this challenge. The Texas Society of Architects and the profession it represents within the State of Texas, recognizing that the challenge cannot be met alone, but believing that the Architect is best equipped by reason of his educational background and experience to be the leader of the team, pledge their skills, energies and deep devotion, to the cause.

George S. Sowden, President
Texas Society of Architects
TWENTY SEVENTH
ANNUAL MEETING
TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

TEXAS HOTEL
AUSTIN, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 2

AM

8:00  Golf Tournament               River Crest Country Club
      10:00  Registration               Santa Gertrudis Room

PM

3:00  Opening Annual Meeting        Grand Ballroom West

Keynote Address
  Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA
  President
  American Institute of Architects

6:00  Reception & Le Corbusier Exhibit  Fort Worth Art Center
THURSDAY

AM
7:30 Registration
8:00 Acme Brick Co. Breakfast
9:45 First Professional Session
Thomas Griffith
Senior Editor, Time, Inc.
11:00 Second Professional Session
Walter F. Wagner
Executive Editor
Architect Record

PM
12:30 V.I.P. Luncheon
Honorable Ben Barnes
Speaker of Texas
House of Representatives
2:30 Educational Exhibits
7:30 Fun Party

FRIDAY

AM
8:00 Registration
8:00 Committee Breakfasts
9:30 Third Professional Session
Erik Jonsson
Mayor of Dallas
Chairman of Texas
Instruments, Inc.
10:45 Fourth Professional Session
Panel Discussion—All Speakers

PM
12:30 Awards Luncheon
2:30 Business Session
6:30 Producers Council
Cocktail Party
7:30 President's Banquet
8:30 President's Ball
GUEST SPEAKER PERSONALITIES

Charles M. Nes, Jr. FAIA is a partner in the Baltimore, Md., firm of Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Partners. He was made a Fellow of the Institute for design in 1954, a Trustee of the AIA Foundation in 1964 and Chairman of the 1964 Honor Awards Jury. He was also Co-chairman of the national Convention in Washington D.C. in 1965.

Born October 19, 1906, in York, Pa., Nes majored in architecture and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree at Princeton University in 1928. He attended Princeton University’s graduate school of architecture from 1928 to 1930.

Projects he has designed include the State Office Building, State Roads Building and Tuberculosis Hospital in Baltimore, Memorial Hospital at Cumberland, Basic Science and Biophysics Buildings for John Hopkins University, Country Clubs, bank buildings, schools and numerous residences.

The new AIA President has been a member of the Maryland Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects; Maryland Architectural Advisory Board; and he was on the Advisory Committee of Princeton’s school of architecture. He has also been President of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.

Thomas Griffith, senior staff editor of all Time Inc. publications, is a native of Tacoma, Washington. He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1936, with a B.A. degree. Upon graduation he went to work for the Seattle Times, first as a reporter and then as assistant city editor, while also covering the Pacific Northwest for Collier’s, Editor & Publisher and as a stringer for Time.

He was a Neiman Fellow at Harvard University from 1942 to 1943, when he joined the staff of Time. He was appointed a senior editor in 1946, editing first the cultural departments, then national affairs. In 1951 he became foreign news editor, and in 1960 was appointed assistant managing editor of the weekly news magazine. In 1963 Griffith was named senior staff editor.


Walter F. Wagner, Jr. is executive editor of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, a position he has held since February 1, 1965.

Wagner has been an editor since his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first job (which he points out had at least something to do with five years of study of industrial engineering and metallurgy) was assistant editor on FACTORY magazine. He served successively as western editor, assistant to the managing editor, and assistant managing editor of that magazine. After eight years on FACTORY, Wagner—“by then more interested in journalism than engineering”—left to become assistant managing editor of HOUSE & HOME, then a relatively new Time Inc. magazine. He held this position for six years, primarily with responsibility for stores in the areas of design and building technology. In 1963, he was named editor of Popular Boating, a job which, he reports “looked as though it would combine the best of all possible worlds. Indeed, such work assignments as covering the America’s Cup Races off Newport for two weeks, and studying the situation in California by cruising the coast in an 87-foot schooner, were not too hard to take. But I did keep being bothered by thoughts that it really wouldn’t matter too much to the future of the world if all the boats sank tomorrow morning, and when McGraw-Hill asked if I’d like to go back to work, I accepted my new job on RECORD with enthusiasm.”
GUEST SPEAKER PERSONALITIES

Ben Barnes was elected speaker of the Texas House of Representatives when he was 26 years old, the youngest man since Reconstruction Days to hold the job. He had served two terms from his West Texas district before his colleagues elected him speaker.

In the House, Barnes has helped mold much constructive legislation—particularly in the field of education.

Speaker Barnes was an honor student and athlete in high school at DeLeon in West Texas. After attending T.C.U. Barnes transferred to the University of Texas. He continued his high academic standing at the University, where he was on the dean's list of distinguished students before entering law school.

Before entering the University, Barnes married Martha Jane Morgan. They have two children, Greg and Amy.

In private life, Speaker Barnes has ranching and farming interests and is in the construction business.

He was named one of Five Outstanding Young Texans by the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1965. McMurry College in 1966 conferred an honorary doctor of laws degree on the Speaker. He was elected Vice Chairman of the Southern Conference of the Council of State Governments this year.

In February, 1964 Erik Jonsson was elected by the City Council of Dallas to fulfill the unexpired term occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Earle Cabell. Subsequently he was elected by the citizens of Dallas to serve a two-year term ending May 1, 1967.

Mr. Jonsson is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Texas Instruments Incorporated, a technologically-based company with headquarters in Dallas and one of the 200 largest industrial organizations in the United States. He joined the company in 1930 as Superintendent of the Laboratories. A resident of Dallas since 1934, when company operations were moved to this city, Mr. Jonsson has served successively in various managerial positions, including as President from 1951 to 1958 when he was elected Chairman of the Board, a position which he still holds. He also is a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Republic National Bank of Dallas, Neiman-Marcus Company, and Braniff International Airways.

Among his community services have been two terms as President of the Dallas County United Fund and Dallas Chamber of Commerce. He served in 1963 as President of the Dallas Citizens Council.

In the educational field, Mr. Jonsson is a member (and Vice Chairman) of the Board of Trustees of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Skidmore College, the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Educational Facilities Laboratories and Hockaday School (Board Chairman 1954-1964). He is Chairman of the Board of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest. Through Visiting Committee and Board of Visitors appointments, he also is affiliated with Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tulane University. He was a member of the 25-man Committee on Education Beyond the High School which was appointed by Governor John Connally a year ago and which completed its work in August, 1964.

He holds an M.E. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and honorary degrees from RPI, Hohari and William Smith Colleges, Austin College and Southern Methodist University.
Present day rapid and dynamic changes in our society now create a tremendous opportunity for ARCHITECTURE and the ARCHITECT to accept the challenge and assume their proper place as designer, director, leader, "way-shower" for the betterment of mankind.

The symbol is representative of this challenge. The outer hexagonal perimeter is the final goal, THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND. The three points radiating from the center are representative, in philosophical sense, of the SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, and TECHNOLOGICAL areas of our society. Each has its challenge. SOCIAL—to provide for all mankind, that sense of beauty, peace, and rightness of life which design and order in Architecture can give. ECONOMIC—to provide this new environment for mankind within an economic level that is attainable in our society. And TECHNOLOGY, where perhaps our advancement has been the greatest—to again gain control of the great technological developments—to relate them to their proper place in society as a tool for the betterment of mankind. Presently, the MACHINE seems to be the master of MAN. At the center, the hub, the circle represents THE ARCHITECT, with all radiating from him and being directed by him.

Knowing the Architect is not superman, and cannot accomplish this betterment of mankind alone, we represent by the three half hexagons, three allies which must be present, assisting with their talents and skills. Those talents and skills are directed to the Architect and then reflected to the goal under his direction. First, THE CLIENTS, the private individuals, the corporations, the private foundations, and government, presenting the opportunities. Second, THE BUILDING INDUSTRY, which includes contractors, craftsmen, manufacturers and labor, each giving his assistance. And third, THE CONSULTANTS, the professional specialist aiding the Architect in the final goal—the Engineers, structural, mechanical, electrical, acoustical; the Site and Landscape Architects; the Scientists and Educators.

This is the CHALLENGE to our profession, as expressed by the SYMBOL, and will be the theme of our 27TH ANNUAL MEETING. We, as individuals and as ARCHITECTS, MUST ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.
FOR VALUE, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY,
Always Specify Texas Yellow Pine

This lovely home, built for Mathew Cartwright in 1839 at San Augustine, Texas, is well into its second century of comfortable living. After more than a hundred years, it is still strong, tight, and true. Many houses built half a century later have deteriorated and are gone.

The home has remained in the possession of his descendants for four generations, now owned by his great granddaughter, Mintie Cartwright Kardell and her husband, Stephens C. Kardell.

This structure stands as a tribute to the integrity of the material put into it . . . in this case, quality Texas Yellow Pine, of course.
PROBLEM — rebuild the court house on the existing site. The building to be remodeled was a reinforced concrete structure of 40,000 square feet in three floors and a basement. The only use of the third floor was for the jail and Sheriff’s apartment—the single district courtroom was two floors in height and extended up into the third floor. The electrical system was long-since inadequate, the plumbing from the jail leaked into the courtroom below and there was no cooling. Every department of the court house family was crowded, cramped, and inadequately housed.
The original courthouse was placed on the present courthouse square in 1891. The Commissioner's Court purchased a frame building for several hundred dollars and moved it to the site.

The second courthouse, a red stone building, was built in 1904 and torn down in 1937. This courthouse sold for a dollar with the Contract reading that the buyer had to demolish it.

The first two courthouses were used as a school building and for dances and church gatherings until the 1930's. A windmill and watering tank located on the courthouse square were used for Baptisms and for watering of stock.

The third courthouse, a concrete structure, was completed during the depression of the 30's. The courthouse had jail facilities for 42 inmates. The present structure has jail facilities for 122 inmates.

The present and fourth courthouse was completed in 1964 for a cost of $1,500,000.00. This included $68,000.00 for furniture and $10,000.00 for landscaping and a sprinkler system.
The program called for the addition of another district courtroom and at least two county courtrooms. Jail facilities needed to be designed to meet the Texas Statutes requiring separate facilities for juveniles and female prisoners. The Sheriff’s department had to remain in the Court House during construction and maintain the existing jail until the new jail was constructed and prisoners could be transferred. Texas law required the four Justices of the Peace to maintain offices in the Court House during the construction. All this had to be undertaken at the same time on a one-block area in downtown Odessa.

Solution: build 60,000 square feet of new space and remodel the 40,000 existing. Remove all old equipment. Gut the existing building down to a shell and install all new mechanical and electrical. The first floor contains those county offices that have the most contact with the public—County Administrative Judge and Commissioners Court, County Treasurer, County Auditor, County Clerk, County Tax Assessor-Collector, and the Sheriff’s Department. The second floor is for County Level Offices and the third floor for District Level Offices.

Freedom of circulation throughout the building includes public entrances open to all four sides of the building. Elevator lobbies at the North and South entrances for immediate vertical transportation. The Sheriff’s Department maintains a 24-hour operation and has a separate entrance that can be left open while the rest of the Court House is locked. There is a private corridor from the Sheriff’s areas to the Justices of the Peace so prisoners can be booked or taken from the jail to court rooms without coming in contact with the public areas. There is a private entrance from the Juvenile Department into the Juvenile jail area to further insure the isolation of juveniles from hardened criminals and dangerous prisoners. The jail holding cells facilitates transfer of prisoners from one cell block to another, and provides areas for attorneys and visitors to talk privately to a prisoner, and for detainment of drunken prisoners. Maximum security can be maintained at all times by one jailer.

The architect handled the selection of all court house furniture which insured a continuity of design effort and saved the county money through competitive bidding.
MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

1966-67

TEKSAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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(All Abilene unless otherwise indicated)

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Hinton, Joseph DeShone, Brownfield Building, Snyder
Living, George Horace, 542 Butternut
Luttrell, John Joseph, 942 Butternut
Tittle, James Donald, 542 Butternut

Professional Associate
Boone, Kenard, 262 Leggatt
Thaxton, Murray, 816 Mims Building

Abilene
Bennett, Robert J., 262 Leggatt
Carney, R. F., 2150 South 21st Street
Graves, William L., 1122 Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth
Helton, Ronald, 542 Butternut
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Pope, William A., 262 Leggatt Drive
Preston, Carl, 262 Leggatt Drive
Price, Homer Lester, Jr., 262 Leggatt Drive
Stevens, Carroll, 542 Butternut
Wheeler, James H., 262 Leggatt

AUSTIN CHAPTER
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Emeriti
Brush, Carlton, Route 1, Farmersonia
Thomas, Roy L., 2125 Hemphill Park

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Fehr, Arthur P., O. P. Box V
Horsburgh, Patrick, School of Architecture, University of Texas
Pope, Louis C., Jr., P. O. Box 2004
Southard, Louis F., P. O. Box 2004

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Bible, Phil L., Jr., 3602 Cherry Lane
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Coates, Paul Noyce, Jr., 600 Western Republic Bldg.
Coffee, Robert F., 3102 Parkway
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Davis, Harold H., 1100 West 38th Street
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Deloney, Miles Austin, 2308 Round
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Driscoll, Dan J., 3416 Hiltview

Eppes, Bill G., Longview Terrace Bldg.
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Grupeer, David Calvert, Perry Brooks Bldg.
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Griffith, Lankford G., Jr., P. O. Box 93
Guiragossian, W. O., 1313 A South Congress
Harms, Alan E., 3703 Kennedy Street
Hutchison, Frank E., Perry Brooks Building
James, H. E., 3101 Hemphill Park
Jeenn, W. E., 2816 Hemphill Park
Karmey, Martin S., 2816 Worldridge Drive
King, William R., 1701 West 6th Street
Kroll, H. Conrad, 6309 Corp
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Lambert, Stewart Bertram, 3305 Turnabout Lane
Landes, Robert Paul, 239 Hancock Center
Lange, Dan Edward, 600 Western Republic Bldg.
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Lopez, V., 2137 Monticello, Temple
Lundgren, Bernard J., 3108 North Lamar
Maddams, Kelly R., 2607 Great Oaks Parkway
McCandless, David W., 1407 Fm 716
McKee, J. Eugene, 2907 Avenue O
McKee, Hugh L., 2501 Inwood Place
Martin, William Joseph, 2515 Wheelless Lane, Apt. 1
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Mayhall, Temple B., 1905 Raleigh
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Mills, Madison Hicks, 3313 Brindle Path
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Newman, Sanford Leonard, 2754 Oakhurst
Nunn, Kenneth M., 2302 Rundell Place
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Pope, C. H., Jr., 305 W. 11th Street
Pope, George M., Box 2004
Paschall, Bill Holland, 7604 Meadowview
Patterson, James M., 208 Austin Savings Building
Pendley, C. M., Jr., 2410 San Antonio Street
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Pfugler, James, 504 West 7th Street
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Proctor, Victor G., 304 West 7th
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Roober, Roland G., 3414 Foothill Terrace
Rucker, William O., Jr., 802 First National Bank Bldg., Temple
Saunders, William B., 706 West 34th Street
Scott, John Linn, 1010 Brom
Scudder, William Jennings, 5124 Burnet Road
Shafelson, Thomas, 407 West 15th Street
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Stahl, Charles, 3430 Northl Drive
Stout, Carl Henry, 1704 Expedition Boulevard
Strickland, J. P., Jr., 3200 Beverly Road
Swallow, Richard G., 4403 Bridges
Taniguchi, Alan Y., 407 West 15th Street
Taylor, Hans Edward, 19 Scott Crescent
Toeller, Charles E., 802 First National Bank, Temple
Watson, Terry M., 5903 Tumbling Circle
Waterston, Mrs. A. E., P. O. Box 276
White, James Roy, Perry Brooks Building
Whitcomb, Frank, 2640 San Antonio Street
Wilson, Horace E., 239 Hancock Center
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Youngblood, R. Lamar, 259 Hancock Center
Zoeller, George Henry, 1630 Pearl Street

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Worl, John Preston, 2401 Hawthorne
Wossam, Luther Earl, P. O. Box 3281

Associate
Dochi, Jim, 3706 Julie
Paul, James, 1308 West 10th Street

SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER
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Emeriti
Boehmke, Charles T., 803 River Road
Dickmann, Leo M., Jr., 115 Tophill
Dissmann, Malcolm C., 506 Aztec Building
Spillman, Beverly W., 104 Mandalay Drive
Van der Statten, Richard, P. O. Box 6643,
Alamo Heights Station
Waters, R. H. Wilford, Harrison

Fellow
Ayres, Atlas B., P. O. Box 12351
Cameron, Ralph H., 1419 Tower Life Building
Cocke, Barlett, 3501 Broadway
Ford, O’Niel, 528 King William
Robert, Reginald, 2600 North McCullough Avenue
Eckesort, Marvin, 702 Maverick Building

Corporate
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Branne, Marvin, 10127 Sahara Drive
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Collins, Peter, 8035 Broadway
Carrington, Phillip, E., 4600 Broadway
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Chunway, Peter, 3501 Broadway
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Dudukmum, Richard Ronald, 1718 West Avenue
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Dukas, William Harold, 404 Traverse Lane
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Eisentat, Harold L., P. O. Box 12083
Engelking, Robert S., Colle Varowski 58, Mexico DF
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Fowles, Elmer E., 5307 Broadway
Garcia, Paul L., 4702 West Avenue
Garza, Gilbert, 3740 Calleva Drive
Gonzales, Marie Florin, 310 East Laurel Drive
Gowen, John Studer, 303 Hornby Place, Uvalde
Harbor, Col. Wm., 324 Mulee Place
Harris, Bernard P., 3240 McCullough Avenue
Hais, J. Norris, 216 West Craig
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Hessett, Paul Anthony, 8031 Broadway
Holmest, L. M., 3501 Broadway
Janssen, Norman Phillips, 10810 Oldline
Jen, Less, Jr., 6714 New Braunfels Avenue
Johnson, Bruce E., 6021 Broadway
Johnson, L. Cordy, 1201 Redwood
Jones, William D., 8100 Broadway
Julin, Alex Joseph, 1739 Babcock Road
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Landy, Duane E., 2109 Alamo National Building
Lampkin, Douglas M., P. O. Box 19880
Latz, Sidney C., Jr., 5307 Broadway
Luedtke, Harry, 4703 Newsmann Drive
MacKee, David G., Gellery Offices, North Star Mall
Marmion, Harvey V., Jr., 905 National Bank of Commerce Building
Martin, Brooks, 119 East Crockett
Mathis, Arthur, Jr., 2202 North St. Mary’s
May, Allan Frank, 8031 Broadway
Mickelson, William Francis, 3607 Broadway
Malt, Edward, 905 National Bank of Commerce Building
Nichols, H. E., 5511 San Pedro Avenue
Noonan, Thomas Addis, P. O. Box 13248
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Perry, A. B., 211 North Paseo
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Ryan, Milton A., 601 Elizabeth Road

NOVEMBER, 1966

BRIDGING A BOTTLENECK

PART OF AN $11 MILLION PROJECT FOR THE CITY OF BEAUMONT

S ituated diagonally across the intersection of College and Railroad Avenues in Beaumont, Texas, stands Mosher’s 96 ft. long, 105 rigid frame bent.

FABRICATED from Plates of ASTM A514, Grade E with a minimum yield strength of 100,000 PSI, the bent will support a three-track, 15 ft. high railroad overpass that will carry 24 trains a day from four major railroads, eliminating a congestion problem which has plagued this city for 30 years.

A total of 495 tons of steel, fabricated and furnished by Mosher, will go into this award winning overpass ... Bridging A Bottleneck.
Economically Concrete

The initial cost of concrete masonry is low and its versatility makes many savings possible. For example, the pleasing texture of concrete masonry provides a finished wall, eliminating costly finishes. Up-keep is low; concrete masonry is firesafe. Budgets are kept, not broken, when concrete masonry is used.

For more detailed information on the advantages of concrete masonry write for CONCRETE MASONRY HIGHLIGHTS.

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Walls—like Broadway shows, refrigerator doors and the mouths of babes—come in two basic categories: open and closed.

We’re all familiar with the closed wall. It has long sheltered man from the vicissitudes of nature. But to most residents, the term “open wall” probably draws a blank. It’s simple, really. An open wall is what we in the building materials field call a Screen. With the increasing emphasis on aesthetics in design and construction over the years, the screen wall is being used more and more in commercial and residential structures to lend inherent beauty to a building.

Screen walls are usually used as fencing or structural facade, and, as the name implies, serve to screen an interior—either from pedestrian curiosity or from the withering glare of the sun. In most cases, screen walls are fenestrated, or pierced with an open-space pattern to break up the monotony of flat wall surfaces and to allow for circulation of light and air within the interior.

“Open” walls are available in almost every kind of building material, but traditionally, screen walls have been associated with concrete masonry. Modern technological advances in the production of concrete block have enabled producers to market a great variety of Screen Block in a wide diversity of patterns. In fact, so popular is Screen Block that it has become known as the glamour unit of the concrete masonry field.

Developed almost fifty years ago by French architect Auguste Perret, the theory of pierced concrete wall designs met immediate and enthusiastic reception among the builders and designers who flocked to Perret’s church of the Notre Dame in Le Raincy, France. Since that time, the evolution of pierced concrete designs has moved forward at a rapid pace; until now the present forms of concrete Screen Block can be seen far along the building horizon.

Of course, beauty is not the only reason for the great popularity of Screen Block. Like other concrete masonry units, Screen Block is characterized by economy, and durability. “And quality is now the by-word in the concrete masonry business. Recently the National Concrete Masonry Association established a quality control program throughout the entire industry known as the Q BLOCK program. This system established high manufacturing standards verified by regular testing, assuring uniform quality whenever concrete masonry is purchased under the registered certification mark “Q BLOCK”.

NOVEMBER, 1966
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A PLAN FOR STATE ACTION

AREA MEETINGS TO SOUND OUT LOCAL REACTION

On September 28 the staff of the Texas Research League began a series of one-day meetings with local public officials in each metropolitan area to present its tentative findings and recommendations on Phase I of the Texas Metropolitan Areas Study. The first meeting was held in Austin; the second (with officials in the Dallas-Fort Worth area) in Arlington on September 29. October meetings are:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>October 3</td>
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<td>El Paso</td>
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<td>Galveston-Texas City</td>
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<td>Houston</td>
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<td>Corpus Christi</td>
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<td>Waco</td>
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<td>San Angelo</td>
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The Texas Research League's tentative recommendations developed in the first phase of its Metropolitan Areas Study call for State-level action to provide local governments in our rapidly growing urban areas with sufficient flexibility and authority to cope with the overall problem of providing essential governmental services.

It is not the purpose of the recommendations to deal with such specific local problems as health, crime, or urban blight (to cite just a few). Additional research on these specifics will be undertaken as part of the League's continuing study of metropolitan problems. The League's staff has concluded that these specific problems can never be tackled in a comprehensive and intelligent manner unless the State first acts to make it easier for local governments to respond to local needs.

The League's recommendations for State action in 1967 constitute an "arsenal of weapons" which each Texas metropolitan area can draw upon in dealing with its problems in a manner suited to its peculiar local needs. These "weapons" have been forged specifically for Texas. The reasons for each and a general description of them may be summarized as follows:

STATE AGENCY If the State is to play a significant role in solving the problems of an urban society, it must have a focal point to deal with the problems of local government in a systematic and continuing manner. It is recommended that this role be exercised by the creation of a Texas Local Government Agency headed by a director appointed by and responsible to the Governor. The functions of the Agency would include coordination of federal-state-local activities, encouragement of interlocal cooperative arrangements and the upgrading—mainly through personnel education—of local government services. Use of the Agency's services would be voluntary with local governments. It would be a service agency, not a regulatory one.

NEW MUNICIPAL INCORPORATIONS The unrestrained growth of very small cities, towns and villages (particularly in the metropolitan areas) not only intensifies the problem of providing area-wide services, but frequently imposes additional costs upon the public at large and erects an unmoving roadblock to orderly development of the area. It is recommended that future incorporations be approved in advance by a three-member Municipal Incorporation Review Board which would act only after the proposal had been thoroughly investigated by the Local Government Agency.

COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENTS The State of Texas has a direct interest in encouraging general cooperative action among the governmental units in our existing
A PLAN FOR STATE ACTION

and emerging metropolitan areas. It also has a particular interest in encouraging meaningful metropolitan regional planning. It is recommended that the Legislature enact legislation authorizing the creation of Metropolitan Councils of Governments and providing significant State financial assistance to them.

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION The existence of many small independent local governments frequently makes it either impossible or grossly uneconomical to provide services needed by their residents. One practical method of overcoming this problem without controversial governmental reorganization is by the use of interlocal cooperative arrangements and contracts. The State should make the wide-spread use of such devices both possible and attractive. It is thus recommended that there be enacted legislation which would give the widest possible statutory sanction to interlocal agreements and contracts, and would provide State funds (starting at $500,000 per year) with which such arrangements could be devised and implemented.

URBAN SPRAWL The entire metropolitan area has an interest in being assured that the urban fringe will develop in such a way that public facilities can be economically provided as needed. When urban sprawl spills over into unincorporated areas it poses special problems because of legal limitations on county powers to deal with urban-type developments. Counties with the will to do so should have the power to regulate residential subdivisions in unincorporated areas and should have the tools (establishment of set-back lines, enactment of a building code, etc.) with which to exercise this power effectively.

URBAN COUNTIES The county comes closer than any other local unit of government to exercising area-wide jurisdiction over the metropolitan areas. In order to enable Texas' urban counties to respond to urban needs more readily and to make the further proliferation of special districts unnecessary, an 'Urban County Amendment' to the State Constitution is recommended. Under this amendment counties with a population density of 100 per square mile or containing a city of 50,000 or more population would be given the authority to render certain county-wide services and finance them with ad valorem taxes or service charges specifically for such purposes without regard to the constitutional 80¢ tax rate limit.

The proposed amendment would also authorize urban counties to enter into a variety of long-term contractual arrangements with cities and with neighboring counties; to create, in unincorporated areas, service districts within which the county could provide any service a general law city could provide and levy taxes within the area for that purpose; to designate an administrator to supervise functions directly under the commissioners court; to establish a merit system for county employees; and to establish an appointive Board of Equalization for county ad valorem taxation. Currently there are 24 counties that would be covered by this proposed Amendment.

URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION One of the arguments cited against giving counties greater powers to deal with urban problems is based upon the lack of a cohesive administrative structure for county government characterized in part by the existence of a large number of independently elected administrative officers. For those urban counties where there is a desire for governmental reorganization, the staff proposes a second Constitutional Amendment which would give the Legislature the power to draft optional plans of county government organization which could be adopted by local referendum.

1Information contained in Metropolitan Study Newsletters No. 4 (May—"Is the COG An Answer?), No. 5 (June—"The COG Comes to Texas") and No. 7 (July—Regional Planning: Some Questions and Answers") and No. 7 (August—"Metropolitan Regional Planning: Where? What? Who? How Much?") has played a major role in shaping this recommendation.

2See Metropolitan Study Newsletter No. 8 (September—"A New Look at the Urban County") for a general discussion of this subject.

A more complete outline of the tentative recommendations has been published in the form of a Special Edition of the Metropolitan Study Newsletter. Copies are being distributed at the various area meetings and are available upon written request to the Texas Research League, Drawer C, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711.

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As our free-enterprise system fosters overnight prosperity, business economy dictates expansion: branches, leased outlets, franchises and dealerships, for example. All this leads to a host of smaller commercial and industrial buildings to serve local needs and facilitate distribution.

But big things often come in small packages, and there's no reason that structures of reduced size should sacrifice quality or beauty for expediency.

As the "business community" expands, builders are having to take a long look at the second half of that phrase. Community responsibility necessitates structures that are designed and built to harmonize with their surroundings while at the same time function profitably.

One of the materials that has traditionally combined the aesthetic and practical in building structures is concrete block. The wide variety of concrete masonry units available allows block to adapt to almost any building design.

SHADOWAL block, for instance, is a masonry unit that incorporates a three-dimensional design in bas-relief into its face, providing the solid structural support of regular block units, yet allowing for a diversity of pattern possibilities. SHADOWAL block is being used increasingly by building professionals to effectively break long wall expanses that might otherwise be unattractive or monotonous.

Screen block is another concrete masonry unit that has won wide acceptance in the commercial building field. As the name implies, screen block is used mainly as fencing or facade. These units employ a variety of perforated, grille-like geometrical designs. They are being used effectively by builders intent on "personalizing" small commercial structures to reflect a corporate or business image.

Credit to the growing emphasis on the use of concrete masonry in small commercial buildings to block's attention to aesthetic detail and its tradition of structural quality. The latter can now be assured through a system of quality control recently established for the entire block industry by the National Concrete Masonry Association of Washington, D.C. Called the Q BLOCK program it establishes set standards of product quality verified by regular laboratory testing.
27TH ANNUAL MEETING
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*Resolution adopted by the American Society of Sanitary Engineering encourages the use of off-the-floor plumbing fixtures in all new buildings serving the general public because they facilitate proper maintenance and encourage clean habits.

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Sumpter, Jesse Ashberry
Wadsworth, Terry Michael
Williams, Joseph Roger
Espinosa, Robert Jose
Clower, George Edwin, Jr.
Brode, Eugene Graham
Glazbrook, Howard, III
Hopkins, Burtram Collver, II
Kirby, Edward Cromartie
Miller, Gary Gordon
Pfanstiel, Walter Joseph
Shaffer, Gerry Milton
Thomas, Louis Edward
Westmoreland, Harold Ray
Wheeler, James E.
Alread, Luther Cameron, Jr.

Austin
Austin
Austin
Austin
Austin
Baytown
Corpus Christi
Dallas
Dallas
Dallas
Dallas
Dallas
Dallas
Dallas
Fort Worth
Bartel, Albert Reid
Koeppel, Earl Paul
Olson, Herbert Maurice
Taylor, Paul Elton
Smith, Edgar Carlyle, Jr.
Addington, Paul H.
Ainslie, Richard Clayton
Bickham, Lane Arlen
Carroll, Gale Garth
Gawlik, James Denis
Hanson, Ralph Lynn
Hill, Rodney Culver
Hooker, Thomas A.
Johnson, Bob Ralph
Koseoglu, H. Fuat
Melton, Robert Lorenzo
Morris, David Bernard
Plesner, Eric H.

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Acree B. Carlisle, Jr.
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John Allen DeBois
Coke Hairston Diworth
Edward Joe Reznicek
Danford L. Smith
John Coleman Treuhardt
William Rhea Hilliard
Thomas Charles Worden
Charlie Lewis Bellah
Kenneth Albert Owen
James Newman Booth
Philip T. Crown, Jr.
Wendell Beryl Gardner
Charles William Greener
Hayes Harris
James Neil Henderson
Wallace Leon Hughes
Edwin Junior Johnson
Raymond Samuel Lambert
Billy Dale Smith
Joe Daniel Spears
Douglas Joseph Goedert

Pedro Pablo Herrera
Mervin Hardie Moore
William Lafayette Bess, Jr.
Thomas Neil Brown
Terry Jerome Garrett
James Francis Vickery
Robert Joe Votaw
Thomas Andrew Stafford
Kelt Carson Barkley, III
Joe Stanley Brand
Jules Peyton Cabeen
Harold Gehard Carlson
Frank T. Colby, Jr.
Willis Numa David
John Alfred Earthen
Truit B. Garrison
Joseph Woodard Griffin
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Kenneth Bentsen and Alan Y. Taniguchi are the only two Texans whose futures are featured in the July Issue of Fortune Magazine. The feature article honored sixteen “Bright young men with designs on the future”.

In Houston, Kenneth Bentsen, thirty-nine, has also achieved early success. When Bentsen, a graduate of the University of Houston in 1952, left an established firm to strike out on his own in 1958, he had only one job in hand, a small bank building. After doing Houston’s Southwest Tower, Bentsen went on to build a firm of two associate partners and fifteen employees. To his credit are such structures as the Sheraton Lincoln Hotel in Houston, and an office building and a lunar space laboratory for NASA.

The 43-year-old Taniguchi was cited as an illustration of the opportunity for architectural creativity that is possible through a teaching career. A native of Stockton, Calif., Taniguchi graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1949. He went into private practice in Harlingen, where his designs for the City of Harlingen Community Center, Flato Memorial Livestock Pavilion in Kingsville and House of Mo’Rose Citrus Gift Fruit Processing Plant at Olmito won Texas Society of Architects’ awards for 1961 and 1962. Taniguchi joined the U. T. School of Architecture faculty in 1961, became chairman of design in 1962 and a full professor in 1965. He merits U. T. Teaching Excellence Awards in 1961 and 1962.

THE Texas Architectural Foundation offers scholarships in architectural education and sponsors research in the profession. Contributions may be made as memorials: a remembrance with purpose and dignity.

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AUSTIN
Long before man’s first orbital flight around the earth, the rapid rise in national affluence had created for Americans a similar, but earthbound, orbital problem: the flight by millions of Americans from the nation’s core cities into the surrounding satellite suburbs.

“Bedroom communities”, most of them were called, and they grew like wildfire on the outskirts of every major city in the United States. By 1940, urban family life as the standard of the American dream had given way to suburban living, the satellite cities were growing quickly, and, with them, a prospering economy was giving rise to that peculiarly American combination of architecture and economics known as the Shopping Center.

The shopping centers were a prime influence in generating a new suburban economy. They supplied a ready merchandising outlet for the “new” American, and breathed new life into the architectural and building materials professions.

When shopping centers became a reality of American life back in the forties, people in the building materials field had to re-examine their old modes of thought. The Shopping Center was an innovation; it required new ideas, new materials and completely different concepts than urban builders had been used to.

One of the first industries to successfully meet the transition was that of concrete masonry. Concrete Block approached the challenge of the shopping center with vitality.

Where block had once been primarily a “back-up” building material, it now blossomed forth with a new face. Take Split Block, for example. The rough, rich texture and low cost of this block became one of the early favorites in the Shopping Center boom. Today you can see examples of Split Block buildings in major shopping centers over the U.S.

Split Block receives its name—and its distinctive texture—from the fact that a solid block is actually split in half to form two separate rough-hewn blocks.

Another innovation in concrete masonry that caught the eyes of designers was Screen Block, a fenestrated or grille block which serves as facing or facade for pedestrian malls and many shopping center walls. Screen Block allowed builders to create shopping centers at low cost but still left room for individuality and beauty. The builders’ first duty, of course, is to create a pleasing atmosphere for commerce; Screen Block met this requirement well.

Zoning requirements and aesthetic tastes in some community shopping centers have required special materials to blend with traditional or ethnic architecture. One creation to meet this need was Slump Block, a unit that became especially popular in areas with strong Spanish or Mexican ties in the American southwest. It’s block with a build-in sag in the middle, and it strongly resembles old-fashioned Mexican adobe. Although it was first used primarily in shopping centers and stores, it caught on so quickly that now it’s become a popular home building material.

Aesthetics is not the only reason for block’s increasing popularity in shopping center construction. While technical progress has produced many new faces of block, many of them now available in a rainbow of integral colors, the industry has not lost sight of the myriad functional qualities traditionally associated with block such as fire resistance, low maintenance, long-term durability and sound absorption, to mention a few.
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