
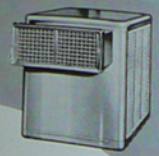


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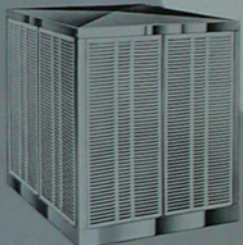
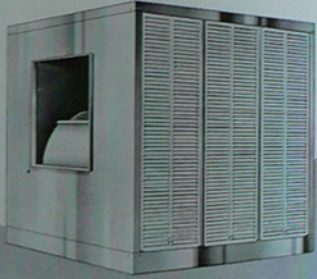
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARIZONA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, THE CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER AND SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



APRIL 1958 Vol. 1, No. **8**

In this Issue: Let's Look at Our Cities

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78	85	95	160	163		
78	86	96	178	185		
78	85	92.5	140	155		
78	87.5	95	181	218		
78	86	93.5	159	163		
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* INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE TEST RESULTS obtained for Fluor Products Company by Texas Engineering Experiment Station on December 6 and 7, 1956 at Fluor's Cooling Tower Research and Test Center in Los Angeles, California.

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April, 1958
Volume 1, No. 8

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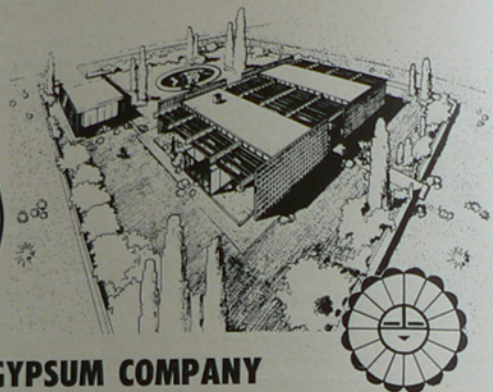
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Three

April, 1958

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Four

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

THE PRESIDENTS' PAGE



SOUTHERN
ARIZONA
CHAPTER

Santry Fuller



CENTRAL
ARIZONA
CHAPTER

David Sholder

GUEST COLUMN BY D. S. SWANSON, AIA

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL." Now there is a high sounding, pretty phrase. I wonder in which of my old dusty Architectural History books this movement was expounded upon. More, I wonder what has ever become of all those wonderful symmetrical schemes.

I'd sure like to know the name of the great man that finally discovered that that which worked well in Paris, France, was just a little out of place for Tucson; or why Rome, Italy, wouldn't transplant worth a darn to Phoenix.

Also, I wonder what great man is going to discover that Mr. Gruen and his Associates' fine solution for Fort Worth might not solve the problems of Boston, Mass.

In my short lifetime, I have yet to discover a panacea for the city's problems. I don't believe that it is to be found either by looking at other Garden Cities, birdseye views, wormseye views or fascinating scale mass models.

I do believe though, that we might get just a mite closer to the problem's solution by taking a long, healthy shoulder-level look at our own communities. We just might find out how and why the downtown ticks and what great attraction it holds for the people. We might even find that the people, not cars, streets, or buildings are the scale we must use when we start our re-design processes.

And make no mistake, the time is now for us to begin this look. We have closed our eyes too long at what the Utility Company Engineer has been suspending over our heads, the traffic engineer has been placing on our curbs, and the sign makers have been hanging on our buildings.

It is even conceivable that if we look long and study hard, we might help these people to raise themselves from this mire of mediocrity into which we have allowed our communities to sink. While buildings make the land and sky-scapes, the people make the city, and it is for us the task of expressing and assisting these people to a better community life.

FROM ONE YEAR'S END to the other, we see a lot of architecture. On the streets, at the Fairgrounds, photographed in books and magazines, displayed in exhibitions, diagrammed in plans and elevations. Or, maybe we see a lot of what might be architecture. Yet much of the architecture of today is good.

During the depression of 1932 when jobs were not to be had, one of my friends and I decided that a trip to Europe would be a wonderful adventure.

Two weeks later we were on our way by freighter to Antwerp, Belgium, and from there we traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France to see the wonders of the continent.

There we found beauty everywhere in all sorts of buildings, styles and dates.

I have seen the colored light from the South Rose Window of Notre Dame dye the piers of the nave and the floor with blue and red, and have seen the great columns disappear into the shadows. That is architecture.

I have climbed the steps in the Leaning Tower of Pisa and had the weird sensation of running up the steps without effort on the side that leans forward.

What better contrast is there between the old and the new than arriving at the main railroad station at Milan with its beautiful contemporary exterior and the elegant massive marble interior; then, within a stone's throw of the station, to come upon the Milan Cathedral — after Seville the largest medieval cathedral ever erected. Construction was begun in 1386 and completed in 1577. It took 191 years to complete.

What has this to do with beauty in our cities? Well, you have had the experience one time or another when the rush act was on; you had no time to study the design, and you were pressed for a deadline on opening of bids. Too often we have allowed ourselves to be jockeyed into a position of subservience. The overhead is taking over and we have to keep busy. Let's be more relaxed and give the job everything to which it is entitled. Then we will have better architecture and more beautiful cities.

April, 1958

Five

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Six

CHAPTER NEWS

CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER

Glenn McCollum, 255 N. Arizona, Chandler, has been accepted as a corporate member of the chapter. A large attendance at the May 9 Honor Awards dinner meeting is anticipated. The event will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Memorial Union Building on the Arizona State campus at Tempe.



DEASY

Cornelius M. Deasy, AIA, will address the joint dinner of chapter members and architectural students. Deasy, who describes himself as an habitual and chronic after-dinner speaker, is past president of the Southern California Chapter, AIA, and is director of the California Council of Architects. He is one of 8 American architects invited to review the post-war reconstruction program by the German government in 1953. His Los Angeles practice consists primarily of schools and public buildings, offices and commercial structures, and Master Planning.

The meeting will be the occasion for presentation of scholarships and awards to architectural students at Arizona State, and announcement and awards for winning entries in the new Honor Awards Program of the chapter.

Jury for the Chapter awards will be Deasy, Emerson Scholer, AIA, of Southern Arizona Chapter, and Benjamin Goo, sculptor.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER

New members are W. Franklin Farlow and W. Kirby Lockard as Associates, and Edmund L. Sutterly as Junior Associate.

John Beck has been appointed chairman of the Chapter's Public Relations Committee. Any members who have designed unusual Arizona homes that would be deemed suitable for publication, are urged to notify Beck.

Arthur Brown, at the April 2nd meeting, was elected as Delegate of the Chapter to the forthcoming Institute Convention in Cleveland.

All members are being polled by mail to determine if a Chapter meeting date later in the month will be more suitable than the first Wednesday.

— AIA —

It takes only a period of about a dozen years to implant a basic culture in the mind of man — the period between the age of two and the age of fourteen. In a psycho-biological sense, history, tradition and custom are only about twelve years old.

— Beardsley Bumf

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April, 1958

Seven

PLANNING

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 "The
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 Space
 + !.....
 Between..."



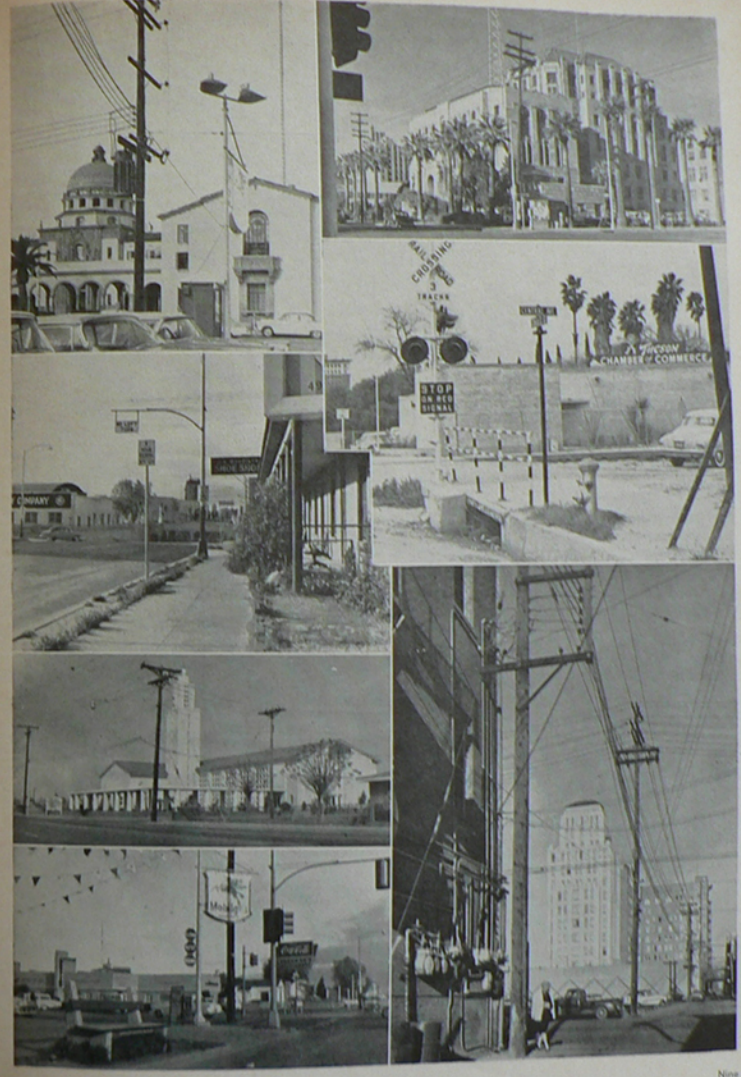
"No building is an island, and in a city the spaces between buildings and the relationship of one building to another are just as important as the quality of each individual building. It is just this problem that the Americans, it seems to me, have so far failed to solve, and failed so badly that you could almost say that while they now possess the most beautiful buildings in the world they also possess, with some notable exceptions, the ugliest towns."

— Sir Hugh Casson, FRIBA,
 (From Critique of Our Expanding 'Subtopia'
 AIA Journal, February, 1958.)



Eight

ARIZONA ARCHITECT



April, 1958

Nine

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ARIZONA ARCHITECT

"Oh wad some power the gifte gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
An' 'foolish notion.'" — Robert Burns

The Editor's PERSPECTIVE

How ugly are our cities? Isn't it a fact that we have become so inured to much of the unsightliness in our communities that we could be ashamed of them if only we would back off and take an honest look?

Though we residents may be blind, what about the visitors we entice to our state? Do they not see much more than our sun-drenched mountains and desert? And more than the unquestionable beauty of many of our individual buildings?

Every community ought to form a "See Ourselves Committee" to prod public opinion into action about its appearance.

Before the committee started to function, it should read Charles Clark's book, "Brainstorming," just published by Doubleday. Especially the list of "killer phrases" that often crop up by way of excuses for not meeting a problem. Such as: "It'll cost too much. . . . Let's think it over awhile. . . . Too modern. . . . Too old-fashioned. . . ."

Ugliness is the absence of beauty, and beauty has to be planned and worked for.

Since our first issue, *Arizona Architect* has called for leadership in meeting the challenge of planning.

For many years business and political leaders have discussed the need for a coordinated long-range master plan to insure the orderly growth and development of the Central Arizona area. Several attempts to organize a county-wide planning group failed, primarily due to lack of wide-spread interest and strong financial support.

Then four months ago 20 businessmen took action toward forming an organization to specifically work with all planning groups in the development of a regional master plan. Their effort has now resulted in the creation of "Plan For Progress, Inc." with a tentative 5-year budget of \$500,000. It is a non-partisan citizens group organized as a non-profit, privately-financed corporation to conduct basic region-wide research, coordinate the community planning of private and governmental agencies, and stimulate unified action to insure orderly growth and development of Maricopa County.

Arizona Architect applauds the formation of "Plan For Progress, Inc." It can eliminate costly mistakes now, and will pay tremendous dividends in maximum physical, economic, civic, and cultural development of the area.

Not to detract in the least from the businessmen who have taken this step, we must make an observation. We find the name of only one architect on the advisory committee. He is Edward Varney, AIA, who, however, is a member of the recently organized "Planning Associates" which includes Richard Drover, Fred

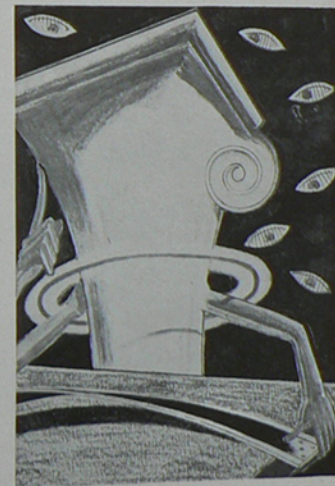
Weaver, Ralph Haver and James W. Elmore. All of them are past presidents of AIA chapters in Arizona, and Varney's membership in "Plan For Progress, Inc." may therefore be more recognition of the architect's role in planning than would appear on the surface.

Again, not to detract, we point out that nearly all of the original organizing officials were executives of power and telephone utility companies, the newspapers in which they advertise, the banks in which they carry important funds, and their lawyers.

Not that their business would consciously dictate their planning, but we suggest that power poles can be things of "beauty" to a utility man, who sees in them the vibrancy of community life. To the rest of the populace, though, utility poles can seem a blight.

The City of Phoenix has the right to require utility lines to be placed underground, and should do so in many places. We hope that "Plan For Progress, Inc." will not have a blind spot on this subject, rather that their "progress" will, in fact, include serious and constant thought for all those things that can improve the appearance of our communities.

As we went to press last month, we received this suggestion for our magazine cover. It is the work of Arthur T. Brown, AIA, Tucson, whose lithographs will be shown in future issues.



Eleven

April, 1958

Arthritis and Architecture

By JULIAN DeVRIES

What constitutes functionalism in architecture has long been the subject of much heated debate. It will probably continue to enjoy that status as long as there are architects and architecture. But functionalism, like every question, has two sides. And, with the fund drive of the Arizona Arthritis Association coming up in May, there's additional importance attached to it.

The newcomer to Phoenix may be puzzled by the sidewalk ramps at some street intersections. Used to stepping up or down when he reaches the curb, he may stumble a few times before he gets used to the idea. But he won't mind when he discovers the reason for those small inclines. The Valley of the Sun is a Mecca for health seekers. Our stumbling pedestrian may be one himself. If he is an arthritic, no one will have to tell him why those little ramps were put there. He'll know, and bless the thoughtfulness of whoever was responsible.

But street ramps aren't architecture, or are they? It makes no difference. There are other aspects of functional Southwestern architecture, the functionalism of which lies in the same reasoning which produced the street ramps.

To the non-arthritic, the pain and torture of moving

swollen joints and aching muscles is difficult to comprehend. But to the arthritic, anything which saves him even the slightest effort of motion is gratefully appreciated. "Electric eye" doors which open without a touch are an example of functional architecture only an arthritic can appreciate. And while everyone appreciates a heated swimming pool, its warm water, combined with the heat of our Southwestern sun, is balm and comfort to the arthritic's aching bones.

Coming closer to the popular conception of architecture, the one-story design of Southwestern homes is made to order for the arthritic. No stairs to climb, and cement floors without rugs, which seem to make the house cooler in summer, also seem to make wheel chairs easier to handle. And, speaking of cooling, the use of individual room coolers, whether evaporative or "waterless," permits the arthritic to avoid the intensification of pain and further "stiffening up" he knows can result from exposure to cold air, without depriving others in the household of the benefits of air conditioning.

And so, while architects may argue the technical points of functionalism in Southwestern architecture, there's no argument at all as far as the arthritic is concerned. For him, Southwestern architecture is functional because it helps him to function with less pain within the limited range his ailment imposes upon him.

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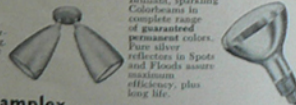
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ARCHITECT EXAMS

By FRED JORUSCH

April and October are the two months set aside by the Board of Technical Registration for examinations in Architecture. The syllabus of the NCAR Boards which is followed, is outlined below.

EXAMINATION A - Academic and Practical Training. Value 100 points. Records of education, employment, experience, and ethical standing.

EXAMINATION B - Personal Audience. Value 100 points.

EXAMINATION C - History and Theory of Architecture. Value 100 points. Three hour exam, no reference material.

EXAMINATION D - Site Planning. Value 100 points. Five hour exam, no reference material. Short design problem involving a group of public or private buildings.

EXAMINATION E - Architectural Design. Value 200 points. 12 hour exam en loge, no reference material.

EXAMINATION F - Building Construction. Value 100 points. Three hour exam, no reference material.

EXAMINATION G - Structural design. Value 100 points. Five hour exam with any and all reference material permitted.

EXAMINATION H - Professional Administration. Value 100 points. Three hour exam, no reference material.

EXAMINATION I - Building Equipment. Value 100 points. Five hour exam, no reference material.

Total time of examination is 36 hours. Passing is 75 points for each except "E" which requires 150 points. Any part passed does not have to be retaken within a 3-year period. Retakes of entire examination required if parts failed have not been passed within three years of original examination.

Any suggestions from the practicing professional architects regarding subject matter for the examinations would be greatly appreciated by the Board.

April, 1958

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Fourteen

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

SUBDIVISION PLANNING

Many People Are Affected, and Need To Collaborate In Early Stages

By ANDRE M. FAURE

Director, City-County Planning Department
for Tucson and Pima County, Arizona

The many considerations, people, and agencies involved in the process of planning and development of subdivisions presents a real challenge to the drafting and satisfactory administration of effective subdivision design standards, improvement requirements and procedures for their approval. Understanding and due consideration of the varied interests represented are an important key to the problem.

To name two, we have naturally that of the subdivider, and the public. The community's interest is the welfare of its citizens. Profit is the subdivider's primary motive. The community, in regulating subdivisions successfully in the public interest, must, in all logic and fairness, consider those whose venture and initiative actually build the community. Burdensome provisions defeat their purpose by inviting circumvention. On the other hand, experience has shown that thoughtful, expeditious procedures and administration go far toward acceptance and achievement of good design standards and sound improvements in the subdivision.

Of course, there is more to it than that alone, and it bears going back a little.

More and more houses are among the urgent demands of our changing times and growing communities. Economy in their production is a big factor in view of competition and the rising costs of living. Houses are a complex product. Their cost and their worth is a combination of many elements.

Houses, Lots and People

Every house needs a site or a "building lot." The character of the lot and its location are among the most important items in the cost and the value of the complete home. Architecture and building material can be lost on a poor site, literally and figuratively. In fact, it has been said that people don't live in houses. This is true enough when we realize how much time is spent in the garden, in the neighborhood, and elsewhere in the community. Home is the hub of our daily living. But much of its meaning to us springs from its environment. It could be said that a house is no better than the lot upon which it is built. The production of good lots and good houses at lower cost, begins with the selection of the location of the subdivision, its planning and development.

April, 1958

Lot Production

The many subdivisions laid out in this country result from the initiative and enterprise of almost as many individuals. This presents a problem in that these many individual acts of land subdivision gradually fix the pattern of neighbors and communities—for better or for worse. What the subdivider does and how he does it has a lasting effect on the community. The community in the end is responsible for the subdivided land, with all its obligations and its liabilities as well as its assets.

Historical Note

The process of land subdivision dates from our earliest colonizations. Many who made the first subdivision plats were both city planners as well as land subdividers. To a surprising degree they visualized a complete community. City planning and land subdivision were then one and the same thing. However, with the more rapid city growth of later years, subdivision became less a matter of city planning. It became more a process of marketing land in smaller and smaller pieces. Later, subdivisions have been too often laid out without regard for good design, or for genuine need. This has prompted local governments to impose regulations on land subdivision. Gradually cities and counties rediscovered the inseparability of land subdivision and the general community plan. It was found that the quality of the one affects the quality of the other. It is now realized that the need is for guiding the layout, the design, and the development of subdivisions so that each will be in harmony with the community as a whole. Subdivision regulation is now generally accepted as a planning function of local government.

Lot Production Management

Most states have adopted enabling legislation giving cities and counties authority to regulate subdivisions. However, more than authority is needed. The application of such authority must be reasonable. There is also a practical need for understanding the considerations and interests involved from the very beginning of a subdivision, through its planning, financing, development, sale, and finally, its maintenance and function as a part of the community. Land subdivision is a technical and business venture which not only effects a return to the developer, but also involves local government in specific items of cost as well as income for many years. These must be weighed at the time the subdivision is under consideration.

Fifteen

SUBDIVISION PLANNING (continued)
Time and the Developer

Subdivisions are initiated by the land owner, a builder-developer, or a real estate operator with a financial interest in the end result. Their objectives are the same: disposal, in whole or in part, at a profit. Such sale or lease involves business transactions between the subdivider and his client, and between the subdivider and the local government. It is essential that subdivision regulations recognize these fundamental financial interests of both buyer and the seller, and that such regulations do not impose burdens which would impair land saleability. Fortunately, a growing number of subdividers and developers are becoming aware of the many considerations involved. They are demonstrating that well-designed subdivisions are profitable. But it takes time to get a project rolling. Time is of the essence to them — their impatience with restraint is understandable when unnecessary days and even months of delay cost them high in venture dollars.

The Investor

The investor represents another interest in the subdivision. He may be a purchaser of several lots, a mortgage bank, an insurance company or a branch of the Federal government acquiring a financial interest either through mortgage insurance or other means. Not only financial feasibility, but certain guar-

antees of continuing success are to the interest of the investor. These related to the continued market acceptability of the location, the attractiveness of the layout, convenience, safety and protection from adverse neighborhood influences. To these may be added the investors in income property such as shopping centers and apartments.

The Home Owner

Sound subdivision regulation provides the home owner protection from the very beginning. It supplies a stability to the value of what is usually his greatest investment and safeguards his family life. Too many neighborhoods have deteriorated because of bad planning and inadequate subdivision and zoning protection.

As the costs of community services rise, it becomes increasingly important to prevent loss of values by development of sound, lastingly attractive neighborhoods. These, too, are a prerequisite of Urban Renewal. Before slum clearance can be made practical, we must eliminate the causes of urban decay insofar as it is humanly possible.

Local Government

A number of local governmental agencies and officials have a responsible interest in subdivisions. Both in drafting regulations and in their administration, it is important that they exercise judgment and care that their standards are appropriate. These should

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be reasonable, equitable, and clearly in the interest of the developer, the investor and the home owner as well as that of the local government and the public as a whole.

Desirably, county regulations should be closely correlated with those of a city, especially where a city has a right to review subdivisions within a given radius of the city.

The Planning Commission has a primary responsibility to fit the subdivision with the Community Plan. Subdivision control is one of the most important instruments for carrying out the Community Plan. The Commission should also function as a coordinator, or focal point for the clearance of the requirements of other local officials and agencies.

The City and the County Engineer are frequently members of the Planning Commission, but in any case have a fundamental role in certifying acceptability of improvement plans, performance to specifications, provision in the plat design for drainage, utilities and services. Some times, some of these duties rest in other officials, such as the superintendent of the water department and other publicly owned utilities. Among other considerations are: adequate water mains and hydrants, accessibility for fire equipment, traffic control, and school patrol.

The School Board has an interest, too, in subdivision developments and is materially affected there-

(Continued next page)

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SUBDIVISION PLANNING (continued)

by in its whole program of providing safe school locations, adequate and convenient to future homes.

Parks and Recreation Boards are similarly concerned.

Other Public Agencies and Officials will be found in different localities as well as the

Public Utilities, including transit which should at least be consulted early in the planning of a subdivision.

Federal Government Interest and National Policy
The above is some indication of the complexity of subdivision development, a technical job calling for close cooperation between private enterprise and public agencies. Some 43 states have recognized this in adopting legislation enabling cities, and frequently counties to regulate land subdivision. The Federal Government, too, has long recognized the importance of this, through numbers of publications, and through the interest of a number of its agencies, notably the Federal Housing Administration. This is well set forth in a recent publication of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, entitled "Suggested Land Subdivision Regulations," which merits the attention of all public officials concerned with the subject of effective subdivision standards and procedures.

TOWARD MORE LIVABLE CITIES

First two in a series of articles dealing with the problems and importance of order and beauty in our urban areas.

By BRONISLAWA Y. NOYE
Phoenix Landscape Architect

Much confusion exists now on the subject of Landscape Architecture. "It is a new art," say some college professors. Yet, the records of consciously-shaped surroundings of the human habitat go back into the dawn of history, as far back as "Eastward of Eden where the Lord God planted a garden . . . and out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food."

Note that "pleasant to the sight" takes precedence over "good for food."

Science has now definitely established that these are not poetic dreams; that divorce from nature carries serious physiological and psychological dangers. Science has established the healing qualities of light, color, visual repose. For mass sanity we need nature not in the form of a constricting flower box, but in the peaceful landscape through the open window, in the loveliness, in the magnificence, in the spatial luxury of the open country.

Landscape architecture of our day is concerned not only with the provision of pleasant surroundings for a certain building or group of buildings. It has the broader objective of a reconquest of the biological basis of life, of a return to fundamentals. It should be the duty of every architect to impress upon his community the sociological significance of our surroundings in our efforts at reshaping our lives and transforming man.

— AIA —

By JACK KATZ
Principal Planner,
City of Phoenix Planning Department

City planning has gone through a series of stages that have been referred to as the "city beautiful," the "city practical," and the "city economic." Today the tendency is more and more toward the "city livable," which should combine the attributes of all the other terms.

One of the great problems in producing a livable city in our industrial age is that of involving "esthetics" or the consideration for people's sensibilities. This is a wide field, by no means limited to simple beautification through both the treatment of details and

(Continued next page)

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MORE LIVABLE CITIES (continued)

the creation of dramatic skylines; there is need for emphasizing the desire of people for a sense of direction in the city, for points of interest in the city structure, and for freedom from the irritations of noise, smoke and monotony.

While to some these may seem trivial or impractical, they are nonetheless the amenities that architects seek to build into individual structures to make them more livable. Far less advanced is the application of this science to the city as a whole or even to its major parts. This only suggests the greater need for including esthetic study in the modern processes of city planning.

Planning is and always has been directly related to human welfare. Here in Phoenix, we in planning have been increasingly impressed by the interest of our City Council and citizens in setting up a sound and dynamic city planning program as indicated by the passage of our \$70,000,000 bond issue, and recent organization of "Plan for Progress, Inc." This, of course, stems from a deep interest in the city's whole future and from a justifiable pride in the city as it exists today. Together, these factors add up to a highly favorable climate for progress. Comprehensive planning is well on its way in Phoenix today — well on its way towards making the city serve our citizens, instead of our citizens serve the city.



"He says it's open range."

— AIA —

Three things are to be looked to in a building; that it stand on the right spot; that it be securely founded; that it be successfully executed.

— Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe

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Notable Quotes . . .

Leon Chatelain, Jr., President of the American Institute of Architects, speaking in Dallas, Texas:

Architecture is no longer a single house, a church, a school. It is a plaza, a community redevelopment, a vast clearance of worn-out buildings and congested land. We are finding that we must adjust our minds and imagination to new ideas — tearing down and re-building to fit rapidly-changing needs — re-building on a scale which, a few years ago, seemed more fancy than fact . . .

Within the next ten years, it almost certainly will be commercially feasible to pipe sea water into the great southwestern desert and turn it into fresh water. This could make the frontier-era migration to the western United States look like a Sunday outing by a bird-watchers' club . . .

Real savings to the community can accrue through long-range planning of school buildings. A ten-year advance program is not unrealistic. Community studies on population trends, projected location of industry, residential building plans, and zoning development can be made at great future savings to the community. Planning targets can be adjusted from year to year. Architects are given time to make thoughtful design studies. Contractors may bid more accurately. Jobs are not dumped together on saturated building mar-

kets which deprive the school board of bidding competition. School boards are not stampeded into rash decisions and cut-rate schemes.

LIFE Magazine, March 17, in an article mentioning the 3rd annual Homes For Better Living awards, sponsored by the AIA:

Are you proud of the house you live in? If so, chances are it was designed by an architect, a trained craftsman who brought skill and imagination to the task. Chances are even better that he signed "A.I.A." after his name, for members of the American Institute of Architects have been responsible for most of America's best-looking houses.

— AIA —

SOLAR HOUSE

The Solar House Symposium, which was originally planned for September 1958, will be held instead late in the spring of 1959. The later date has been selected so that results of the 1958-59 heating season can be reported for the new solar heated residences which are now in various stages of construction.

Present plans call for a one-day meeting on solar house heating problems, to be held in Phoenix late in September, 1958, in conjunction with National Home Week.



After the footing for a residence has been designed, following the employment of adequate soil tests, work of the laboratory is still not finished.

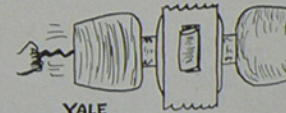
There are many residences and buildings built on fill. A.T.L. believes that the proper compaction of this fill is as important as any other element in construction.

Laboratory tests must be run on the material to determine its compactive properties, and field tests must be performed to determine the degree of compaction of the fill as placed.

Next month: Concrete

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IN THE BOOK WORLD

"Native Genius In Anonymous Architecture" by Sibyl Moholy-Nagy. (Horizon Press, \$7.50) Reviewed by George W. Christensen.

A well-known Phoenix architect was listening to a group of young architects and draftsmen discussing the new houses going up in the valley. Conversation was rapid, filled with vivid comments and labeled architects by their works. This man or that man did this - used this material because. . . . Soon details were spoken of with firm conviction, as to the effects intended, as well as effects resulting. Finally a pause came. The listening architect said: "Many of the best houses out there were not designed by architects."

So it has always been. Some by naturalness have achieved what the studied have attempted and failed.

"Native Genius In Anonymous Architecture" presents some architectural examples of architects who practiced before the time of professionals. Pioneers, natives, ranchers, and migrants, who mixed combinations of building into what were to be fine buildings of noteworthy interest.

Sibyl Moholy-Nagy, wife of the famed Luzzo Moholy-Nagy, has gathered a fine collection of photos from Mexico, across the U. S., Canada and the Antilles. These are introduced by clear and sensitive comments of climate, site, economy, material and study types of varied buildings.

The book is not historic or romantic. It comments on fine examples of natural architects, who planned in their heads and built. Today in an age of costs, specifications, codes and many rules, it is refreshing to see works of those anonymous architects who built here before we arrived on the scene. The photos alone are worth an evening's paging.

- AIA -

The following are among those books which may be of special interest to readers of Arizona Architect. They may be ordered from Architect's Book & Magazine Service.

DESIGNING FOR PEOPLE by Henry Dreyfuss. Henry Dreyfuss describes his many projects, from the Lockheed Super Constellation to the cheerful face of America's favorite alarm clock. Single copy \$1.95 (paperbound).

THE PRIVATE WORLD OF PABLO PICASSO by David Douglas Duncan. This great master of modern art has never before permitted himself to be so clever-

ly studied. The result is an inspiring illumination of one of the few authentic living legends of our time. Single copy \$1.50.

TOWARD BETTER SCHOOL DESIGN by William W. Caudill. An approach to planning and designing school buildings of all types, elementary through college. Single copy \$12.75.

STRUCTURES by Pier Luigi Nervi. Contains much valuable information on the properties of concrete and "Ferrocemento," which was developed by the author and used by him. Profusely illustrated. Single copy \$6.95.

SCHOOL PLANNING AND BUILDING HANDBOOK by N. L. Engelhardt, N. L. Engelhart, Jr. and Stanton Leggett. Organized into 40 concise chapters, this book analyzes such topics as surveys, specifications, contracts and many other specific points. Also contains 53 checklists, sample documents and other graphic material. Illustrated. Single copy \$12.75.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF JAPAN by Arthur Drexler. Tracing the development of Japanese architecture from the primitive pit dwelling to modern building. 235 plates. cloth. Single copy \$6.50.

RECORD HOUSES OF 1957 by the editors of Architectural Record. A second volume of outstanding contemporary houses. Like its successful predecessor, this profusely illustrated new volume should prove an inspirational and practical aid in planning and furnishing the quality houses sought by home buyers and owners. Single copy \$2.95.

LANDSCAPE FOR LIVING by Garrett Eckbo. This text establishes a foundation for understanding landscaping, traces its history, explains its functions and details principles of design and planning. Single copy \$10.00.

LATIN-AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE - SINCE 1945 by Henry-Russell Hitchcock. Presents a decade of modern architecture in eleven Latin-American countries. Single copy \$6.50.

PIONEERS OF MODERN DESIGN FROM WILLIAM MORRIS TO WALTER GROPIUS by Nikolaus Pevsner. An invaluable reference book on the history of the modern art movement, revised and enlarged. Explains the development of today's architecture and design. Single copy \$4.95.

WHAT IS MODERN INTERIOR DESIGN? by Edgar Kaufmann, Jr. Surveys the development of modern interior design from 1850 to 1950. Single copy \$1.25 (paperbound).

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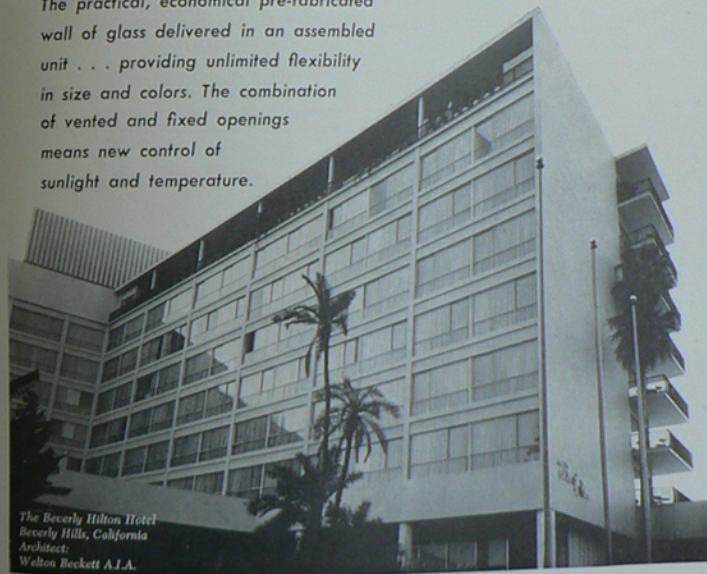
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