Alpha Rho Chi is a national professional fraternity limiting its membership to students of architecture and the allied arts. It was founded at the Universities of Illinois and Michigan on April 11, 1914 to organize and unite in fellowship the architectural students in the universities and colleges of America and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the younger members of the profession. Alpha Rho Chi is one of five fraternities which founded the Professional Interfraternity Conference in Washington, D.C. in 1928.

Cover Design
The drawing in the cover design is taken from a lithograph by Roy E. Drasites. It utilizes the Mannerist juxtapositioning of a flatly rendered bottom half with an illusionistic receding space in the upper half.
Editor's View Point

We are very honored that Mr. Mies van der Rohe has accepted Alpha Rho Chi's position of Master Architect and will be initiated at our National Convention in Los Angeles this December. Much has been written and said about this great architect of our era, and to mention his numerous contributions to the profession would be repetitive. Welcome to the brotherhood of Alpha Rho Chi, sir. We sincerely hope that our association with you will strengthen the fraternal bonds of all our brothers. Likewise we sincerely hope that your association with us will be meaningful and rewarding.

At the recent Student Forum of the American Institute of Architects, held in Washington, D.C., just prior to the Thanksgiving recess, it was very gratifying to meet brothers from other schools. The entire delegations from the Universities of Texas, Michigan, and Southern California were APX men. In addition, at least one brother was present representing the Universities of Penn State, Minnesota, and Illinois. To me, the very fact that Alpha Rho Chi was so well represented at the forum is indicative of our responsibility and confidence that our respective schools have in us. Whether it is appreciated or not by each and every brother in every Alpha Rho Chi Chapter, we must meet these responsibilities and carry forth our fraternity goals. This means not only providing a proper social climate in the multi-versity of today, but also in my opinion, far more importantly—providing a means of communication between the student body and the administration and faculty of our respective schools of architecture.

At Illinois, Brother Professor Jack Swing, the new department chairman of our school, stated that our chapter should act as a vehicle of student opinion. The department here is currently re-evaluating its curriculum structure and is looking to the students for suggestions. If we, as an architectural student group do not express our sentiments, then we have defeated our fraternity's purpose. I am certain that the same opportunity exists at all of our chapters.

As stated at the Washington Forum by Miss Jeanne Davern, the managing editor of Architectural Record, and Bruce Graham of S.O.M., the main problem with architects today is the lack of communication between the profession and the people (i.e. our clientele), I was stated that only about 15% of the entire nation's buildings recently designed are products of architectural offices. The fact is that architects can communicate with fellow architects, but not with the public. I feel that such is the case with Alpha Rho Chi as well. We know how to communicate within each of our small cliques, but have we adequately communicated at the national level? The answer is an unequivocal no. As a fraternity unit Alpha Rho Chi is perhaps the smallest of all. We have only nine active chapters, and if each continues to act as a separate entity, we have no real purpose for being a national fraternity.

Presently we have many untapped resources that must be opened and channeled for the fraternity's existence. One is a closer contact with our alumni. The number of alumni who actually remain in contact with the student chapters is small indeed in comparison to the number of alumni we have. Certainly Alpha Rho Chi meant something to our brothers while they were in school and much is to be gained from their guidance if they were to offer it. There are several ways in which this closer contact can be accomplished. One suggestion might be personal alumni visits to their chapters (other than homecomings and alumni association meetings) to actually explain the problems of practice and the methods they used in solving them. These discussions would be extremely beneficial to the student brother as he would learn how to adjust to professional practices once out of school. Another suggestion is an active record of alums throughout the country who would be willing to hire student brothers for employment for both summer work and permanent positions. In accordance with this idea, a publication featuring alumni work presented in articles and pictures would not only establish a greater contact with the entire alumni group as a whole, but again would aid the student brother. Another vital source that cannot be overlooked is the contact that must be maintained with our faculty. Anthemios, as other chapters, is honored to have many outstanding professors as faculty members. Yet, have they been given the opportunity to serve the student chapters to the extent that they could? Again, much is to be gained from their associations; however, it is up to the active chapters to stage for presenting their thoughts. Also, a national exchange of ideas among our honorary brothers in the fraternity would be of tremendous benefit.

In accordance, each individual chapter should have an active correspondence with each and every other chapter. This includes not only contributing to our monthly newsletters and semester Archi publications, but also exchange trips to other chapters, and perhaps frequent gatherings held in some convenient city during recesses.

At the individual chapter level, certain ideals must be maintained. One is an participation in the university and department organizations. The apathetic student has no place in our fraternity, and if the chapter as a whole does not take part in the functioning of our campus and professional organizations, a very vague image is cast which is especially noted by our independent colleagues. Also our rush programs should be in full swing at all times. We should look deeper than just the surface indications of a man, and pledge those who show a degree of social awareness and professional interest. We need good men, and we need them badly. Let's think in terms of what a man has to offer in social and professional aspects, and not in terms of another paid house bill.

Fraternally,
Jim Johnston '69 Student Editor

FIVE HONORARY BROTHERS PRESENT THEIR VIEWS

The following four articles were written by Anthemios faculty members describing their fields of instruction within the Department of Architecture in the College of Fine and Applied Arts at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. Each is a noted professor in his own right and each has gained national recognition for his work. Professor Williams has had his buildings featured in Progressive Architecture Magazine and other publications. Professor Laing has written several books and has contributed to scholarly journals in the field of architectural history. Professor Tang of the structures department, has become noted for his architectural model experimentation and also has had his work published. Professor Lewis has won several awards for his home featuring the use of new materials and construction techniques. Anthemios is proud and honored to associate with these noted architectural educators. However, they are only five of our twenty faculty brothers. It is unfortunate that due to our limited space we cannot mention each and cite his accomplishments.
Professor Jack Swing: An Interview With A Brother

On an early November afternoon, five Anthemios brothers, Dennis Kajnowicz, W.A., William Gill, W.A.A., James Johnston, Archi Editor, Alan Gordon, Assistant Archi Editor, and Wayne Schmidt, Archi Photographer, met with Professor Jack Swing, the new Chairman of the Department of Architecture. Our discussion, which lasted about two and one half hours, provided the stage for Professor Swing’s views on architecture, students of architecture, architectural education, and Alpha Rho Chi. We are pleased to include these thoughts in this issue of the Archi for the benefit of all our brothers. We hope that they will find these ideas as stimulating as we did.

Professor Swing states his views;

On the School of Architecture:

The University of Illinois School of Architecture was for a very long time the largest in the country. Then, about 3 years ago, the University of California surpassed us in numbers. Illinois has been shy of the criticism that we are nothing more than an architect factory, but although our school is large, with about 700 students, there is certainly a good standard of instruction.

We have 20 men on the full time design staff whereas a smaller school might require a design instructor to teach another type of course. The design instructors are varied as far as background and design philosophy are concerned, and thus we present to the student a very wide scope of qualified instruction. There are 8 members of the staff who teach structures, and 2 very competent scholars who teach the history of architecture. (Each area of instruction, of course, is aided by graduate instructors) Our construction courses comprise 8 per cent of the curriculum and are staffed by men noted in their field, who have a close relation with the growing technology of our profession.

At Illinois, we are thinking of expanding our architectural curriculum to six years. This idea is just in its planning stages, and we are not certain if we will expand the curriculum as such, yet we believe that the department should upgrade and renew itself with new goals and objectives. Within the six year curriculum, a broader base of study would be offered in the first year. The humanities would be stressed to give the student a base for understanding man's needs. The architectural courses throughout the program would be streamlined, for example, the design courses would be somewhat compacted. A Bachelor of Arts degree would be offered after four years of study, and a Master of Architecture degree would be earned after six years of study.

The architectural student can't look to the day of graduation as the time in which he will come into his own. The design potential that the graduate attained in school must be developed with practical experience. We intend to prepare the architect in this development with several options of study. One is a mechanical option. The mechanical systems of today are highly sophisticated, and the architect must know how to apply them effectively. These option programs would of course be the specialization outgrowth of the
general broad base of the third year. Another aspect of these options is continuing education. We hope that the architect will return to school from time to time to refresh himself. Doctors and lawyers are always doing this, there is no reason why architects should not. This would be especially beneficial to the architect as the systems he works with are constantly improving and becoming more complex. Through the contact with professionals returning to school, and through their research, there will be a natural feedback that can be applied to the undergraduate courses. This would provide an overall continuity in areas of major importance.

On Architecture:

The architect will be forced to stop looking at the architecture of the past in terms of its elegance, but rather in terms of its context in relation to the present time and try to project his own buildings in the context of his own time. It is interesting to look at conditions in Indian Village. Indian dwellings have remained the same for thousands of years, and any change that has come about has taken place gradually. In Indian building the space for the need dictates the end result. It is the space that is adjusted to the function, not the function adjusted to the space. This system of simple building development naturally fits the social structure of the people. This is real architecture boiled down to its essence. The Indian village represents the satisfaction of minimal things. Those people only live on the items necessary for minimum existence. In it their whole tradition of life – their pottery, brass artifacts, earthenware pots and architecture – is their way of life. The Indian of today, just as his ancestors of hundreds of years ago, has only few essential items needed for existence in his society. The American of today, it has been stated, needs over several hundred essential items for existence in his society. This is real architecture boiled down to its essence. The Indian village represents the satisfaction of minimal things. Those people only live on the items necessary for minimum existence. In it their whole tradition of life – their pottery, brass artifacts, earthenware pots and architecture – is their way of life. The Indian of today, just as his ancestors of hundreds of years ago, has only few essential items needed for existence in his society. The American of today, it has been stated, needs over several hundred essential items for existence in his society. This is real architecture boiled down to its essence. The Indian village represents the satisfaction of minimal things. Those people only live on the items necessary for minimum existence. In it their whole tradition of life – their pottery, brass artifacts, earthenware pots and architecture – is their way of life. The Indian of today, just as his ancestors of hundreds of years ago, has only few essential items needed for existence in his society. The American of today, it has been stated, needs over several hundred essential items for existence in his society. This is real architecture boiled down to its essence. The Indian village represents the satisfaction of minimal things. Those people only live on the items necessary for minimum existence. In it their whole tradition of life – their pottery, brass artifacts, earthenware pots and architecture – is their way of life. The Indian of today, just as his ancestors of hundreds of years ago, has only few essential items needed for existence in his society. The American of today, it has been stated, needs over several hundred essential items for existence in his society. This is real architecture boiled down to its essence. The Indian village represents the satisfaction of minimal things. Those people only live on the items necessary for minimum existence. In it their whole tradition of life – their pottery, brass artifacts, earthenware pots and architecture – is their way of life. The Indian of today, just as his ancestors of hundreds of years ago, has only few essential items needed for existence in his society. The American of today, it has been stated, needs over several hundred essential items for existence in his society. This is real architecture boiled down to its essence. The Indian village represents the satisfaction of minimal things. Those people only live on the items necessary for minimum existence. In it their whole tradition of life – their pottery, brass artifacts, earthenware pots and architecture – is their way of life.

On the Architect:

The architect does not have to be an innovator. The tendency of the innovator is to pick at the pieces and not to consider the total. The architect must discern himself and his client with what is the greatest good, then direct his solution from that point of view. The most important factor of design is to solve the problems in order of importance. The student must make similar evaluations. Both the student and the architect must acquaint themselves with all conditions and assimilate the facts before they attempt to design space. Rather than design intuitively, the designer must approach the problem objectively then analyze the problems and the needs. In our India campus project, we were seeking a flexible solution. The problem was to allow for expansion to take place inwardly as well as outwardly at the same time. We had to relate very specifically the circulation and the classroom space with the mechanical systems of the structures. This problem and its solution could not have been approached intuitively.

I feel that too much emphasis is placed on intuitive design. Perhaps that is the reason our cities are in such disarray. Not enough of the architects and builders appear to have analyzed the problems in an analytical manner as needs dictate. Outlining the problem is the most difficult part of our job. We must be aware of how people behave in buildings before we can satisfactorily design for them.

On the City and Architect:

I feel that the city could change its pattern in order to become more effective. I had an appointment recently in Chicago, which was in a high rise office building. After finishing with the business in this particular office, I was told to visit another office in another building which was across the street to confer with someone on the same project. So, I walked out of the office, down the corridor to the elevator, took the elevator to the street level, walked out onto the sidewalk, down the street to a corner, crossed a street, entered another high rise office building, entered the elevator, went up a number of floors, left the elevator, walked down the corridor until I had reached the office of my destination. When I entered the office, I was surprised to look out the window and find the office I had just left at about the same height as the office I was now in. The two offices were only a few hundred feet apart but I had traveled several thousand feet to go from one to the other. So, in this rather simple experience, I felt that the needs of man might, as far as cities are concerned, be improved by horizontal circulation at levels other than that at street level.

The cities are meaningful and important, there seems, however, to be too much emphasis on individual architectural design. The understanding of the problems of society are vital to the planner as well as to the architect. We as architects should be careful not to lose our identity. This can be prevented by understanding our own contributions to the total need. We must always design the best space.

On the Meaning of Design:

There are two parts of design; the program and the solution. A person cannot create something unless he knows what needs are called for in the problem. This involves the setting up of an effective program. You must draw knowledge and relate this knowledge to physical needs, after which you must relate these needs to architectural space. The most important task of the architect is to recognize the needs of man, and to design accordingly, even in our complex society; he must with the help of other knowledgeable persons get to the source of what is needed and then strive to develop the most meaningful solutions possible.

On Alpha Rho Chi:

The primary importance of the fraternity is to support well meaning objectives. Of course, the social life is important to any student. More important, however, is the opportunity that the fraternity has to motivate its students. Alpha Rho Chi should serve as the means of an active dialogue between the student and the faculty.
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Professor Alan K. Laing

In The Peabody Sisters of Salem, Elizabeth Peabody is quoted as saying that the function of history is "to deliver the mind from the thralldom of the present, and to prepare it to contemplate the future".

George Santayana, renowned Harvard philosopher and teacher, put it another way when he said, "when experience is not retained, as among savages, infancy is perpetual".

These views of history as a prime liberating and maturing study are, of course, equally applicable to cultural history and more specifically to architectural history. Thus it is that History of Architecture at the University of Illinois is presented as a humanistic, scholarly discipline - designed to enable the alert student to perceive and evaluate the conditions, ideas, and ideals which resulted in particular physical environments. From this study it is hoped that he will be better able to perceive the directions and trends of his times and formulate those criteria and values which will guide him in his own work.

Toward the accomplishment of this, the subject is currently presented in four courses, chronologically subdivided into Ancient, Medieval, Renaissance-Baroque, and Nineteenth-Twentieth Century. Such a chronological arrangement contributes in a logical way to an understanding of the evolutionary nature of particular movements, technological developments and influences.

At this point I should comment on the fact that our current curriculum is being restudied and that a revised curriculum envisions a somewhat different pattern for architectural history - specifically a one-year survey from antiquity to contemporary followed by two or more elective courses which will provide opportunity for exploration of certain areas in depth. We expect this new curriculum to also provide opportunity for concentration in architectural history by those students with special interests such as archaeological exploration, architectural preservation and teaching.

At the present time concentration in architectural history is possible at the graduate level and several of our students have gone on for study at the doctoral level at other institutions after completing the requirements for the master's degree at Illinois. One of our current graduate courses is especially designed to enable students to trace the development of contemporary architectural thought by reading and discussing selected passages from the works of major architectural theorists - past and present. Another course permits students to pursue individual research projects with faculty guidance and according to each student's special area of interest. Collaboration with the division of art history is fostering increasing enrollment by architectural students in art history courses and by art history majors in courses in the history of architecture.

It seems likely that a program leading to a Ph.D. degree in art history will also be introduced in the relatively near future and this will offer additional opportunity for collaboration and specialization.

The resources for studies in architectural history at the University of Illinois, Urbana, are exceptionally rich. Their quality and extent are suggested in the pamphlet Printed Books on Architecture 1485-1805, prepared by Dr. Ernest C. Connally in connection with an exhibition of selected works from the Ricker Library held in 1960. The architecture and art collection of the university was begun soon after the opening of the university in 1868 and has continued at an expanding rate ever since. Because of the limitations of space, many of the volumes formerly shelved in the Ricker Library have had to be transferred to the main library. Others, including a number of the earliest printed architectural publications, have been reshelved in the Rare Book Room of the main library where they are readily available to qualified students and visiting scholars. The current subscription list of periodicals on architecture and art number 246, and the current lantern slide collection totals about 50,000. Other resources include the extensive photographic collection (29,839) within which is the Corpus of American Architecture begun by Dean Rexford Newcomb.

No account of architectural history at the University of Illinois should end without reference to some of those distinguished teachers and scholars who have contributed so much to it. First among these was Dr. Nathan Clifford Ricker (First Master Architect of Alpha Rho Chi), the University's first graduate in architecture (1873), the first head of the Department of Architecture (position he retained for 37 years) and Dean of the College of Engineering (for 27 years). An interesting sidelight on Dr. Rick-
GRADUATE DESIGN

Professor A. Richard Williams

The faculty is very much concerned that every advantage of energetic interaction is available. The atmosphere of studios and seminars is active, astringent yet informal. As it is known that the frankest and most incisive kind of criticism comes from interchange among students, the quality and size of the class is very important. Experience has shown that the ideal number for best group dynamics is between ten to fourteen in both studios and seminars. A friendly and enthusiastic ambience seems to be the most catalytic and stimulating for the wonderful process of “mind-stretching” to flourish. On the theory that advanced study in architecture should be a big professional and intellectual jump ahead, and that it should stimulate a more mature kind of intellectual curiosity that will continue through professional life, there is heavy emphasis on design. These require one-half to two-thirds of their studio time, reflecting the conviction that the architect’s role now requires greater competency not only in the traditional aspects of individual practice but also in the realm of complex urban problems, which demand a greater awareness of social and economic structure, urban anatomy and the interaction of "composite clients."

With respect to definitive design projects, which may be either one program for a number of students or individually researched and executed projects (usually of some new prototype), there is considerable restraint imposed on the scale of the projects, reducing them to small enough size so that they can be studied in depth. The quality of research and the rigorous design study process found in the best offices are aspired to: the aim is to identify and thoughtfully consider as many design decisions as possible, in relation to the project from spatial organizations, relation to site, and choice and integration of systems, to final selection of materials and furnishings. In keeping with the basic philosophy of freedom of individual expression combined with high discipline, the work aggregate reflects the diversity of a Saarinen, rather than that of a single design idiom.

Theory and Criticism

Two architectural design seminars are offered as parallel inquiry to the studio courses. The first of these is a review of design theory and design process, at all scale levels but with some emphasis on the new theories of urban design. Students present reports on such general subjects as the relation of building to ground, decision-making processes, proportioning of circulation spaces, theory of openings, etc. The second the subjective “What do you think?” as well as the rigorous demands of objective analysis.

Collaboration With the Planners

Although urban planning and landscape architecture constitute a separate department in the University, there is considerable collaboration with architects at the graduate level in urban and regional design projects of large scale. For a number of years extensive projects at the scale of urban and regional design have been undertaken by the graduate class in architectural design in collaboration with the planning staffs and officials of the cities themselves, with good support from local sources as well as foundations. Collaboration with advanced students in planning has taken the form of an overlapping tandem process. The basic research and programming are done first by the planners, and the architects follow through the design stages; each group participates in the other’s decision-making.

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structures so that he can formulate his problems and make a sound judgment as to their scope and analysis. He must be experienced enough in the application of theory to be able to solve his problem. If his judgment and experience are firmly based on theory and its applications, he will have confidence in his conclusions.

It is informative to compare the past, present, and future programs to see that, while the principles and practices are constantly being revised to meet changing demands, both aspects remain of great importance.

Modern architectural practice differs greatly from that of 25 years ago. Then, formal instruction was oriented toward the training of architects who would perform most of their own work. The vast majority of commissions were relatively less complicated buildings. Methods of determining the critical forces in structures were just then coming into general use such as moment distribution; major emphasis was placed on theory as it related to elements such as beams, trusses, and frames. Applications were developed principally for masonry, timber, steel construction, and reinforced concrete construction; soil analysis and foundation design was in its infancy. At that time, graduate study in Architectural Engineering was in its formative stage.

Now, building structures are much taller and lighter, and spans are longer; tremendous advances have been made in the development of new materials and in the structural analysis of buildings and assemblies.

Undergraduate courses now include
the study of graphical analysis, timber, steel, reinforced concrete, prestressed concrete, soils and foundations, and structural planning for all students. The increased specialization in architecture and demands of technology are reflected in an engineering option that makes possible further study of indeterminate structures, the advanced theory and design of steel and of reinforced concrete structures. Even this greatly expanded program is barely able to compress all of importance into the available time. Models are being developed that can visually demonstrate concepts of theory and behavior. Since students of architecture are so thoroughly involved in visual communication, these means have been found to increase the effectiveness of the instruction while reducing the time consumed. Examples of three such models are seen in Pictures 1, 2, and 3.

A rapidly expanding graduate program that awards the degree of Master of Science in Architectural Engineering advances the students' understanding of highly complex structural concepts while deeply involving him with the problems of modern practice and the ways in which his training in theory will be applied. The curriculum offers courses in reinforced concrete, prestressed concrete, steel, timber, and foundations. It also includes structural planning; there the student learns to evaluate the appropriateness of structural materials, framing systems, and methods of assembly, and to select the most appropriate combination and integration for a given building program. Those who wish to involve themselves with basic research or with the investigation of unique structural problems may find ample opportunity to pursue these interests. Students and faculty working in the architectural research laboratory have performed a wide variety of studies ranging from the development of demonstration models to the investigation of highly indeterminate structures such as that in Picture 4. Studies that hold great promise are now being carried out with the use of acrylic and photo-sensitive plastics and micro-concrete. They will bring within the scope of the architectural engineer the analysis and design of structures that would otherwise be barely within the grasp of advanced mathematicians.

The advantage accruing to the architect from this combination of schooling is of the utmost importance: he is able to rationalize the structural solution within the framework of the entire program requirement and to thus obtain the optimum result. In practice he will probably not perform all such work by himself. However, he will be able to judge its validity and have confidence in that judgment.

All indications point to an acceleration in the scope and complexity of the architectural program. It is certain that in the future, as now, aesthetic, functional, structural, mechanical and economic requirements must be resolved by those who are equipped to determine their relative importance.

To this end, the curriculum at Illinois is undergoing intensive review to increase its effectiveness. As more is learned about the requirements of the total environment, greater specialization will become necessary. Therefore, curricula of the future will be established in such a way as to permit an increased offering of avenues of study. At the same time, comprehension of the entire architectural problem is essential. It is hoped that the addition of studies in the humanities will help to broaden understanding, while the increased integration of all phases of architectural concern within specific courses will clarify their relationship to each other and to the end product.

Students schooled in the principles and practices in this way, will thus be equipped to cope with the new architecture of the next decades and hopefully he will be a total man.

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STUDIES IN "CONSTRUCTION"

Professor Walter H. Lewis

The course work and subject matter contained in this subdivision of our curriculum is referred to by students and staff alike as the "construction area". If it is considered important that course titles be descriptive of their contents, it would be useful if "construction" course titles were more definitive. Compared to the other subdivisions: "design", "structures", "history" and even "environmental control systems" (mechanical and electrical equipment) - whose titles have a ring of clarity, "construction" is a slight misnomer. In addition to the coverage one expects in construction courses - such as the assembly of materials into construction systems - they include what could be described as the four M's of architectural practice: Money, Manpower, Machinery, and Management.

It means this subdivision of the curriculum involves the entire spectrum of the "ACTION" aspects of architecture listed below. It is important to add, that due to time limits - construction courses are all two credit hours and account for 14 credit hours out of a total of 156 required for graduation - many of the items are but briefly introduced or defined, giving but an appreciation of their importance in the practice of architecture.

- Manufacture selection and specification of materials
- Municipal properties law enforcement as in the case of building codes and zoning ordinances
- Land and building economics
- Architectural services
- Business and legal aspects of architectural practice
- Housing and building industry - labor, appraiser, political influences
- Working drawings - graphic language to legally convey the final design concept
- The nature and appropriateness of materials and systems as the basis for design decisions
- Design development

In any case, no matter how precise a course title or catalog description may be, it is hardly ever a true measure of the course content or the learning experience that results. You should not take the course titles or their descriptions at the veracity of their word, but try to understand the validity of what they mean, brief course descriptions follow.

(Continued on page 22)
The University of Illinois, for many years desolate of any kind of imaginative architecture, is finally experiencing what might be called an architectural enlightenment. The neo-Williamsburg Illini Union and the New England-Victorian style English Building will no longer exemplify the spirit of Illinois' progress. The neo-Georgian scheme employed in the Architecture Building, University Library, and others was finally dropped in 1963. These buildings, though hardly beautiful, can at least be described as consistent — and maybe handsome — but the change from this horrid precedent is being welcomed enthusiastically by our Department of Architecture.

The "new era" of architecture at the University of Illinois was ushered in by the Harrison and Abromowitz spectacle, Assembly Hall, and by Prof. Williams' very sophisticated College of Education Building. But if you have heard about anything new from Champaign-Urbana, you probably heard about the assembly hall, an example of the superarchitecture for the twentieth century.

Assembly Hall is unique for its versatility as well as for its originality and concept. It is used for Illini basketball, drill team competitions, the Ice Capades, classical concerts, musical shows, professional dramatic productions, convocations, and special one-man shows given in the round by such entertainers as Bob Hope, Victor Borge, Harry Belafonte, and, most recently, by Herb Alpert and the Brass. Even though it is consistently used for all these events, the building is not at all what could be called successful for production of musicals, dramas, and orchestra concerts. These functions were mistakenly incorporated into the building to help justify the high cost of construction of an athletic hall. At least the performances are acceptable, in spite of the acoustical problems that occur.

Even though Assembly Hall is not entirely successful for its versatility, it is great as a masterpiece of architectural engineering. It stands as one of the most unique structures in the United States for this reason if no other. It was for a long time the only dome supported by a continuous tension ring, and certainly the first.

The arena is 400 feet in diameter at the rim, making the dome one of the largest in the world, featuring the longest continuous, unobstructed concrete span anywhere in the world. The top of the dome is 127 feet from the central floor. The deep-folded dome is made of 3/4 inch thick concrete plates. The tremendous outward thrust is absorbed by 614 miles of 1/5 inch steel wire wrapped continuously around the rim in 2,467 loops, under a tension of 120,000 to 150,000 psi. This tension pulled inward when the forms were removed to decrease the diameter of the rim by 2 inches and to increase the height of the dome by 2½ inches.

The building contains 16,000 individual permanent chairs of fiberglass construction, those in the theater quadrant featuring padded seats and arm rests. The total capacity can be extended to as many as 18,000 when there is a need. The traffic pattern is planned well enough that an entire capacity crowd can be evacuated from the arena in four minutes, and completely out of the building in less than six minutes.

Recognizing that the building is unique for both its structure and versatility, its architectural relationship to the student and to the rest of the campus remains quite nebulous. The building is placed dead center of a huge square equal to sixteen of Champaign's city blocks, located due south of Memorial Stadium (which is itself located in the boondocks on the south side of campus). The center of campus is northeast of the site, yet the main entrance and visually dominant frontage faces due west, overlooking a vast parking lot. The building relates to the student only in the fact that it is only a forty-minute walk from the most distant student housing. The building in effect turns its back on the students who have priority on its use, and asks them to please use the back door. Also, the fact that the student never even catches sight of the sophisticated enclosure during a normal day somehow detracts from the architectural and aesthetic significance it could have had.

As Assembly Hall suffers by the site chosen for it, the opposite is true in the case of Prof. Williams' very sophisticated and very exciting Education Building. This building stands as a testimony that the old and new can be combined to bring out the best in both. The building is both complemented by as well as a complement to the buildings near it. Every thought
was taken to ensure a tasteful agreement between the old, less than Geor-
gian, less than compatible architectural scheme, which embodies the Archi-
tectures and Natural Sciences buildings it faces, with the new concepts, new
theories, and new techniques of architecture. The Education Building, along
with a future “twin,” will occupy a huge space, faced on both sides
by the neo-Georgian monstrosities.

The building sits on a minor axis, facing an elaborately wrought gate at
the west end of Architecture; its twin will face a similar portal at the east
end. It is located to the side of and parallel to the major axis, where the
Architecture and Natural Sciences buildings sit face to face over an un-
obstructed green. The “twins,” when completed, will hopefully personalize
the openness to a greater extent. The pair provides a great start to what will
someday be a pedestrian mall where Taft Drive is now located, right in
front of the Architecture Building. This east-west mall will intersect with
the south main quadrangle, where another interesting building is now un-
der construction.

The building above mentioned is the new underground under-graduate
library, and the work started only this fall. The new “undergrad,” as it is
called, will house the facilities now located in one corner of the huge
main Library Building. As an entity from the main library, the undergradu-
ates will not be restricted from the main, but the undergrad will provide
study areas and immediate access to book stacks for volumes dealing with
courses most frequented by the undergraduate population. The new under-
ground undergrad will feature a two-
story deep central court, with a tree-
lined parklike ambulatory surrounding
the rim. Located directly in front
of the main University Library and
completely dominated by it, the new
undergrad thus reflects some consid-
eration being given to architectural
and symbolic relationships.

Another new project, though not yet under construction (the site has been
cleared since last spring, however), is the Krannert Center for the Perfor-
mimg Arts, again by Harrison and Abro-
mowitz. It will feature four separate
specialized auditoriums, the largest
seating some 1,200. The new center
should prove a relief to traveling com-
panies who are now forced to use
acoustically poor Assembly Hall, pro-
vided the acoustics can be handled
better than with the Lincoln Center
fasco. The new center is a welcome
addition to the facilities on campus, and will relate somewhat more direct-
ly to the student than Assembly Hall, but the complex seems to lack the
architectural beauty and finesse a building of this character should have.
Perhaps the problem became too com-
plicated by the necessity of including a parking garage beneath the entire
complex of two square city blocks.

Of all the new buildings in Cham-
paign-Urbana, the most controversial by far is the work of that most con-
troversial architect Paul Rudolph. His recently completed Christian Science
Organization, done with his typical ex-
posed aggregate surfaces both inside
and out, contains a great variety of
spatial sequences which may or may
not be considered as useful, meaning-
ful, and/or successful. As a visiting
critic here at Illinois in the spring of
'65, Rudolph proclaimed the gospel
of relationships of a building to its
site, and yet we question his use of
the exposed aggregate concrete sur-
faces on a street corner facing three
red-brick buildings. We question the
consistency of his use of the material
in every building he has ever designed,
as well. Exposed rafters for ceilings
are opped in reds, oranges, and vio-
lets for the effect of warmth, working
with the warm orange carpeting and
the feeling seems quite successful on
cold winter days, but he did use the
same combinations at Yale and other
places. The Rudolph style can almost
be reduced to the level of gimmick-
ism, like the gimmicky architecture of
fifteen-cent hamburger stands. Though
we do not entirely agree with Rud-
do's theories of site relationship,
the building at least stands as a wel-
come stimulus (especially to APX's,
since the building is on the way to all
our classes, only three blocks away)
towards a more philosophical approach
to architectural design.

Although the architectural scene of
Illinois is improving somewhat, the
campus is still at the mercy of the old
“system” that carried the Georgian
scheme into Soaring Sixties. Some stu-
dents have expressed doubts over the
new co-rec building, as to its architec-
tural merits. It seems a more progres-
sive system of choosing the architects
for new campus buildings should be
proposed, perhaps a system that would
give closer consideration to the advice

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
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of our excellent critics, the architectural faculty. Any system would be an improvement over the present one, where the Board of Trustees can demand that only the buildings of the most economical construction designed by the lowest-bidding construction company be allowed. We are all hoping for the day when good design becomes inseparable from long-range economy in the minds of our tax-paying clientele.
DESIGN

5TH YEAR
1ST SEMESTER

SENIOR YEAR
1ST SEMESTER
Somewhere between the idealistic, theoretical realm of the University, and the practical, pragmatic world of the profession, abides the student of architecture. Stimulated by his exposure to design theory, engineering technology, construction practices, and historical precedences, the student is anxious to express his ideals and to test his ability in some meaningful way beyond the limited scope of the classroom. His enthusiasm notwithstanding, the student typically finds the means of extra-curricular expression rare, if not non-existent. The purpose of the Committee of Architectural Heritage, therefore, is to provide the requisite outlet for student idealism and curiosity; theses which were hitherto limited to mere introduction in the lecture hall may now be scrutinized and tested in the Committee.

The need for such an organization became especially evident during a lecture series on modern architectural history given by Professor Hermann G. Pundt. Few of the professor's colleagues could match his eloquence; his ability to interest and excite stu-
Students is almost without parallel. One day, late in 1964, he was especially vibrant as he discussed his favorite topic about which he is considered an outstanding authority, viz. the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Throughout this lecture there was a sense of exigency; the Robie House was in perilous condition with apparently no active individual or agency dedicated to its survival. Chicago architects, who should best understand the value of this work as the hallmark of Midwestern architecture, were reluctant, if not altogether averse, to assist in its preservation. Professional apathy evident during the destruction of the Garrick Theater remained the implicit policy toward the moribund National Landmark of the Prairie School.

But students who value appropriately designed environments, vis-a-vis the life they contain, should be equally concerned with creation and preservation of quality architecture. Students, who know that much can be learned from major cultural precipitates, “yes, Students”, said Prof. Pundt, would save the Robie House. That was his challenge; the Committee was our answer.

In an effort to raise funds for restoration, our first project was an exhibition of Mr. Wright’s Prairie School furniture designs presented in the context of his contemporaries. The profit from the donations received during this exhibition were reinvested in the publication of a book, photographic essay of that exhibition, with the addition of some rare, hitherto unpublished, photographs of the construction of the Robie House and measured drawings of his furniture. The designer of the exhibition, John Smart, is the editor of this publication and vice-president of the Committee. The profit from the book will be used for badly needed restoration work. Additional contributions to this student effort are also vitally needed. Hopefully, we can return this vital part of today’s architectural heritage as a vital part of tomorrows.
Summer is over and a new school year has begun for the Anthemios Chapter at the University of Illinois. A true feeling of brotherhood could be felt as the men of Anthemios greeted each other after three months of vacation. During the week before school began, the men worked together to make the house ready for the coming semester. The traditional semesterly "party", otherwise known as initiation, was also held this week. It featured the activation of seven new members.

School began and we found ourselves with a full house, twenty-eight actives and nine pledges. Since then we have added five out-of-the-house pledges, and because of our expanding rush program, we hope to purchase the house next door to us.

Our social season opened with our pledge dance held on October fifteenth. The theme of the dance was "Group Grope", and most members of the house sallied forth to meet the challenge of the theme. From the noisy dance floor to the more intimate library numerous couples acted out the theme according to their personal taste. Our formal dance is planned for December tenth, the traditional theme being "Cask and Key." A steak dinner will be provided at the house for the attending couples.

In addition to these two major dances, we have had our usual exchanges with such houses as Delta Zeta and Sigma Kappa. A great new discotheque, the "Chances R", opened this semester in Champaign, and a quick look into this establishment on any weekend would reveal many APX brothers relieving the tensions of their weekly grind.

Our house spirit has revealed itself in many ways. After a concert given by the Tijuana Brass, at least twelve APX couples showed up at the house for cider and doughnuts. And follow-
ing one of the football games we had a band playing on our patio. The success of this affair was demonstrated by the fine examples of the fairer sex who graced our dance floor, as shown in the photo.

In October, the house was host to many parents and alums for our Homecoming. It was a good experience for many of us to be able to meet some of the house alums. On Dad's Day in November, the house entertained some of our dads, who enjoyed recapturing their college days.

The house has also been active scholastically. The active body ranked eleventh out of fifty-seven fraternities in scholastic averages. The architecture students have an excellent magazine known as Objective, whose staff of thirteen has four members of Alpha Rho Chi. In November we were fortunate enough to have Mr. Ahearn, a distinguished architect and city-planner from Detroit, speak in our lounge while he was visiting the U. of I. campus. It was an informal atmosphere at which the house members were able to ask questions and discuss our views freely.

Campus athletics is another outlet for APX activities. We have participated in coed volleyball, intramural water polo, and especially intramural basketball. Some of our brothers from Ohio State University may have seen our Block I stunt designs this season, when the fighting Illini proved their superiority over the Buckeyes. The designs were patterned by brother Vest. We are sorry that our Michigan brothers missed these designs when our team again proved its prowess by defeating the Wolverines at Michigan.

Anthemios is elated that the University of Illinois has acquired the Chateau and Villa at La Napoule, a beautiful town on the French Riviera. The villa and part of the chateau will be used to house eighth semester students from the Department of Architecture at the University of Illinois. The rest of the chateau will be used for the classrooms. Three-day weekends will be provided at La Napoule, during which the students will be encouraged to travel through Europe. The design problems will deal with European sites, thus introducing the students with different codes, conditions, and needs. Four members of the house are planning to go to La Napoule next semester: brother Kajnowicz, our current W.A.; brother Gill, our current W.A.A.; brother Bruckman, our current W.C.; and brother Olsen, our house jock.

The Illinois Chapter of Alpha Rho Chi has been extremely active on our campus, just as every other chapter has been active on its campus. But the Anthemios Chapter would like to express the wish that there be more correspondence and activities between the various chapters of APX.
ANDRONICUS

The idea that life in a professional fraternity can be restrictive in anything from outlook to activities has not been a problem at Andronicus. On the contrary, the unspoken tenet seems to be the very opposite of such a view. To be concerned with anything involving people is of the utmost relevance to architecture. In this respect, we are but a part of a larger movement, namely that which seems to be the policy of the school—that being the stimulation of creativity emanating from individual sensory perception and developed through regulated professional methodology.

Herein lies the challenge—to produce a balance between the professional aspects inherent in the fraternity and what may, at times, seem frivolous social escapades.

To manifest a high degree of skill and creativity in all social activities then seems to be the answer. But more important, the undertaking of projects which allow constructive experience is the basic precept. This however does not imply that there is no room for TGIF's or ROCK-OUT parties. On the contrary, we have enjoyed quite a few this semester and hope to continue having them.

An example of the afore-mentioned attitude can be shown in the annual house decorations contest. Each year, living groups are invited to participate in showing school spirit by erecting decorations during a week climaxing by a “big” game, in this case, the UCLA game. As APX has gained a reputation for producing unique decorations in the past, this year’s rendition was no exception as it captured first place in the men’s division.

Andronicus has become more involved in university activities with the initial entrance into Songfest both as a participant and on the administrative level. Songfest is a massive student-sponsored musicale held in the Hollywood Bowl. It has grown to be the largest college musicale in the nation. We were privileged to have five members of the house on the Songfest Committee, including the chairman. We were also pleased to win first place in the novelty division with a contemporary piece in a pop-art context.

Members of the house are actively participating in TROY CAMP, a student-run program designed to send underprivileged children to summer camp. Another activity in which we are participating is the Christmas program in which living groups provide food and entertainment for needy children at Christmastime.

Along professional lines, we have enjoyed speakers from the school of architecture and the professional community, including Dean Samuel Hurst of the architecture school. Tours have been conducted through recent projects of noted LA architects. The Gamble House in Pasadena was the scene of the annual open house during rush.

We were honored in having a brother selected for the “Summer in Europe” exchange program, during the past two years. Recently, an APX
was chosen to attend the National Student AIA Convention in Washington, D.C. and an alumnus, Edward Killingworth, FAIA, elected President of the Southern California Chapter of the AIA.

During the past semester, three members of the house were initiated into Tau Sigma Delta, national honorary. The grade-point average for the fraternity was 2.9 last semester and we hold the perpetual scholarship trophy for large fraternities.

Plans for the National Convention are now in their final stages and it appears to be a most interesting program. We are very honored in having the privilege of initiating Miss Van Der Rohe as our new Master Architect of Alph Rho Chi as he has accepted our invitation. We are looking forward to hosting the convention which will be held Dec. 27-29.

This year is a rebuilding year at Andronicus as we were hard hit by graduation. The active membership stands at 28 with five pledges. The chapter house which has recently undergone minor renovation is home to 15 while others live in dorms or apartments.

The highlights of last semester’s social season was the crowning of the sweetheart, Miss Kathy Donnelly, at the Spring Formal which was held at Santa Barbara. Opening the new school year was the annual Champagne Party which was held at the home of Prof. Salvatori Meredith. In recent years, this event has become a convenient mixer for both students and faculty.

Other social functions during this semester include the Poor Taste Party after the UCLA game and several casual socials. The annual New Year’s Party will be climaxed by a trip to the Rose Bowl.

The “White Rose Bowl” game between the actives and the pledges and the inter-house volleyball tournament are the main sporting activities of the year. The actives have held an unblemished record in the 3-yr. history of the bowl game.

Another activity which is well received is the photography contest which is judged by members of the faculty of the school of architecture.

As can be seen, Andronicus is able to successfully combine professional and social aspects and produce a happy medium. We are justly proud of our professional as well as our social competence and hope to maintain this balance in the future.

Demetrios is back this year in full force with a total membership of seventeen actives and six pledges. We had a fine rush before school this year with an interesting tour through a brick factory, parties, and of course our annual rush touch football game, with only one minor casualty this year for a change. A lot of work has been accomplished on the house so far this year, under the supervision of Brother Timberman and the house improvements committee.

Shortly after school began, initiation was held and two members were activated — Brothers Horn and Weaver. Special thanks are in order to our faculty advisor Brother George Tilley who helped make the initiation a great success.

A continuing rise in the spirit of fraternalism and morale of the fraternity is evident at Demetrios this year due to our discussions on fraternalism and the roles played by its members. Also, any problems pertaining to the fraternity as a whole or to specific members are presented and discussed openly. The School of Agriculture is also progressing with new and experimental ideas. Many of the projects have been revised in order to try and present more pertinent ideas. One of the main changes this year has been a shift in the instructors. This winter quarter all professors will move down one year from the class they normally have and instruct this class until Spring quarter, at which time they will resume their regular positions. This will not only help the students and teachers become better acquainted, but will expose the students to a different viewpoint and approach.

Plans are already under way for the White Rose Formal. Other social events include a number of parties and mixers, each geared so that it will be possible for every member to attend.

To break the tension of academics and to interject some fun and exercise into the curriculum, an all Architecture league was entered in the intramural touch football league this year. To everyone’s surprise, the fifth year won the ‘Whitacre Cup’ with a record of no losses and one tie. Demetrios is also looking forward to a winning season in the intramural basketball league.

Demetrios is planning to send as many members as possible to the national convention this year. We all hope to win the scholarship plaque for the third time in a row. Brother Rhodes will be the senior active and Brother Nickel the junior active representatives.

Demetrios would like to welcome any brothers — actives, pledges, or alumni — to visit our house any time you are passing through Columbus. Our house is located at 229 E. 17th Ave.
DINOCRATES

Dinocrates Chapter has a membership of forty-two actives and pledged twelve promising men during the fall rush program. The officers of the Chapter for the fall semester are Charles Nixon - W.A., Darrel Welch W.A.A., Frank Genzer - W.E., Bill Burke - Clerk, and Raymond Martin - 5th Board Member. Graduation last June elevated eleven members to alumni status. Five of the alumni are doing graduate work - Brothers Andy Anderson and Don Tew at the University of Texas, Ray Bailey at M.I.T., and Ed Hughes and Ken Reaves at Berkeley. Brother Terry Moor is in Tunisia with the Peace Corp.

Dinocrates is presently located at 2407 Leon in Austin. This year is the second year that we have had a fraternity house. The house has ten bedrooms, five baths, living room, chapter room, dining room, kitchen and pantry. A two-man apartment is located in the backyard. We have parking space on the lot for fourteen cars. The rules of the house were made to allow the house to compete with apartment living. All the rooms are open to guests until the women's curfew hours. The rules have proven popular and have not been abused. The new television set and the very excellent meals that our new cook prepares serve as further inducements for living and gathering at the house.

There are eighteen actives living in the chapter house. The Brothers put their educations to use this fall in redecorating the individual rooms and public areas. The appearance of the house has drawn repeated compliments from faculty members, guests and parents. We converted our drafting room into a bedroom this summer to give us more room and to halt the complaints of our instructors who noticed a lack of attendance in their design labs. Our Architecture Building is locked at midnight and Brothers and non-members found it more advantageous to work in the house rather than be interrupted during their presentations. Dinocrates is investigating the possibility of obtaining a larger house to handle our growing membership and our increasing social and professional programs.

The Chapter's social programs have proven to be very successful, due to the careful planning of our past and present social chairmen, Brothers Nixon and Scelerandi. This semester's schedule has featured five major parties, and two out-of-town gatherings, at Dallas and Houston. Other social activities conducted during the rush program were a coffee, an afternoon beerbust, a band party and informal dinners at the house. On September 20th, we had a very successful faculty reception and open house. Dad's Day, on October 29th, again featured an open house and a tremendous buffet lunch. Approximately 100 parents and family members of the Brothers visited the house. Planned for later in semester are: a band party, Christmas tree decorating party and a Christmas semi-formal. Plans for the spring White Rose formal are being formulated.

An active professional program has also been initiated for the year. Brother Reeves has planned a program that will feature weekly visits by faculty members of the University, in fields other than architecture, dining at the house and then having informal discussion periods. Local architects attend dinners with the Chapter to enable the Brothers to meet with and learn about them and the practicing profession. The Chapter's professional program is closely coordinated with the School of Architecture lecture series and professional activities. This semester Louie Kahn, Paul Rudolph, Anderson Todd, O'Neal Ford and others are scheduled to speak.

Dinocrates has spent two years trying to "find" itself. We did not join the Interfraternity Council, as we did not consider our fraternity as a strictly social one. Instead, we re-activated the Professional Inter-fraternity Council to best meet our needs as a social organization drawing membership from a limited academic field. The P.I.F.C. has given us a means of establishing our own University approved rules governing social events, disciplinary actions and house rules. This freedom to establish our own limits enables the chapter house to compete favorably with apartment living. It also enables the Chapter to show its maturity and self-control. The growing quality, strength and activity of our Chapter shows that we are on the right track.

Dinocrates extends an open invitation to all Archis to visit our house and Chapter when you are in the Austin area. A big, Texas "Welcome" awaits you.
Iktinos chapter of Alpha Rho Chi began the fall semester with thirty-five active members, five of whom were initiated just before classes began. We hope to have a house membership of forty-two during the coming semester. We have nine pledges this fall.

At Iktinos we are trying to integrate our social and professional programs while still keeping each in its proper perspective.

The professional program we have set up consists of informal discussions and talks with professors and visiting lecturers. The highlight of this fall’s program was entertaining visiting landscaper, Burle Marx from Brazil. He was lecturing at the University and was kind enough to spend an evening at our house.

Socially the fall program has consisted of Friday T.G.’s and Saturday night band parties. The culmination of this semester’s social program will be the Pledge Formal which has the “Roaring 20’s” as its theme.

All brothers at Iktinos wish the best of success to the upcoming convention.

In the second year of residence in its new chapter house the Vitruvius Chapter is involved in a multivarious expansion program. The house is filled to near-capacity with 29 men of which 15 are pledges. Having a pledge class of this size means that the house is primarily composed of younger men with ideas very contrasting to those of the older members of the house. The concept of our basic relations and goals are therefore rapidly changing.

Our cultural and professional program began this fall with an extreme diversity of guests and functions. It is our belief that if we are to exist in some designers’ capacity we must expose ourselves to the numerous professions outside the College of Arts and Architecture. We have, therefore, entertained guests from language departments as well as from architecture and landscape architecture. Our student-faculty mixers have also been expanded to allow increased attendance and participation from outside departments. We also have plans for attending university theatrical productions as a group function. The Vitruvius transition.

For too long alumni sources have remained untapped. At the same there have been a large number of brothers and pledges in all chapters who have had to suffer an extreme amount of hardship to get through the undergraduate years. As unrelated as the two situations may appear, there is a very strong parallel.

Vitruvius proposes the establishment of a scholarship fund which would conceptually develop as fellows. There are many alumni who work for rather profitable, if not large, firms. Presumably, said firms would be able to financially support one brother or pledge who shows sufficient need. Rather than simply an open scholarship program, the member could arrange a repayment schedule that could be reimbursed during summer employment with the firm.

As stated, this is only a concept and many details must be worked out but it is a system which the national organization should seriously consider.
GRADUATE DESIGN: Cont’d

in which overlap scheme offers numerous opportunities for feedback. At present, a joint studio in urban design brings architects and planners together in an even closer relationship. In this studio problems of large-scale redevelopment and new growth are undertaken with particular emphasis on design opportunities at large scale, such as transportation systems and other elements of infrastructure, elements of urban anatomy and their hierarchical order, and the importance of change as a design principle. These projects involve both individual and team activity and employ models extensively for both studies and final presentations.

Students in design may concentrate eventually at any level of scale or in some special building type, but at the start projects range in scale from the definitive design of small buildings to urban and regional seminar is essentially a series of critiques of significant works of architecture at any level of scale or of any epoch. In both seminars the emphasis is placed heavily on the involved reaction a designer has relating to his own work and developing philosophy, rather than on the more detached view of a non-designer critic.

In design studios and seminars, and in the seminars in structures, history and construction, visiting architects, engineers, planners and outstanding thinkers from other areas participate frequently in criticisms, discussions and juries. These visits may be concentrated periods of a few days or less or spaced at weekly or biweekly intervals over a longer time, with talented young designers from outstanding offices in the region serving as critics. Some times these critiques are held in the offices of the architects themselves and may involve presentation and discussion of their current work.

With these currents flowing through and contributing to the graduate program, with its belief in the disciplined imagination and degree of expression of the individual, its search for quality in diversity and its recognition of chance and the mobile equilibrium of good influences, Illinois is confident in its ability to fill an important place in the mosaic of American architectural education.

“CONSTRUCTION”: Cont’d

Architecture 141. Building Construction, I Introduction to basic construction materials and products with emphasis on wood; methods and systems: wood frame construction; the housing industry and construction standards. Drawing exercises of typical elements and detail.

Architecture 142. Building Construction, II Materials and products with emphasis on masonry and concrete; methods and systems: load-bearing masonry and heavy timber construction; introduction to building codes and specifications. Working drawing exercises of typical elements and details and a specification exercise.


Architecture 256. Building Sanitation and Architectural Acoustics. Water supply and treatment; sewage disposal systems; drainage and vent systems; fire protection: room acoustics; sound amplification systems; sound isolation; mechanical noise control.

Architecture 283. Architectural Practice. Discussion of professional ethics and problems confronting the architect in the conduct of his business; procedure and control of work in the office and in the field; methods of making architectural estimates; contracts and contract documents; awarding of contracts.

Architecture 344. Design Development and Construction Documents. Further design development and integration of architectural, structural, mechanical, and electrical work for a previously designed student project; application of building codes, production planning, preparation of general construction working drawings and specifications.
The Grand Council
M. Robert Des Marais, W.G.A., 618 West Foster Avenue, State College, Pennsylvania
Richard E. Murray, Jr., W.G.E., 973 Birchmont Road, Columbus, Ohio
John B. Filip, W.G.S., 108 Walnut Street, Plymouth, Pennsylvania

National Appointments
Thomas K. Fitz Patrick, G.L., The University of Virginia, Fayerweather Hall, Charlottesville, Va.
George A. Whitten, G.A., 1619 Walnut Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
Winthrop M. Wadsworth, N.I., 2525 Dupont Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Active Chapters
ANDRONICUS — University of Southern California, 710 W. 28th St, Los Angeles 7, Calif.
ANTHEMIOS — University of Illinois, 1108 South First St., Champaign, Ill.
DEMETRIOS — Ohio State University, 229 East 17th Ave., Columbus 1, Ohio
DINOCRATES — University of Texas, Box 8302, University Station, 2407 Leon St., Austin, Texas.
KALLIKRATES — University of Virginia, APX Box, Fayerweather Hall, Charlottesville, Va.
MNESICLES — University of Minnesota, 605 Ontario St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
SATYROS — Arizona State University, 231 East 15th St, Tempe, Arizona.
VITRUVIUS — Pennsylvania State University, 246 S. Pugh, State College, Pa.

Inactive Chapters
PAEONIOS — Kansas State University
POLYKLITOS — Carnegie Institute of Technology
THERON — Oklahoma State University

Alumni Organizations
ANDRONICUS Alumni Association. President: Jim S. Burns, 3242 Alameda St., Pasadena, Calif.
DEMETRIOS Alumni Association. President: John Hagely, 3971 Woodbridge, Columbus, Ohio.
MNESICLES Alumni Association. President: Kenneth Walljarvi, 5905 Lee Valley Rd., Minneapolis, Minn.
VITRUVIUS Alumni Association. President: Russell I. Snyder, Jr., 530 Spruce St., Lansdale, Pa.
TEXAS Alumni Chapter. Karl Kamrath, A.A., 2718 Ferndale Fl., Houston 6, Texas.
NEW YORK CITY Alumni Chapter. Dean W. Axline, A.A., 123 East 47th St., New York, N.Y.
ALPHA RHO CHI

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